



MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 11, 2003
TO: Carmel River Advisory Committee
FROM: Larry Hampson, Water Resources Engineer
SUBJECT: Packet for December 18, 2003 Committee Meeting

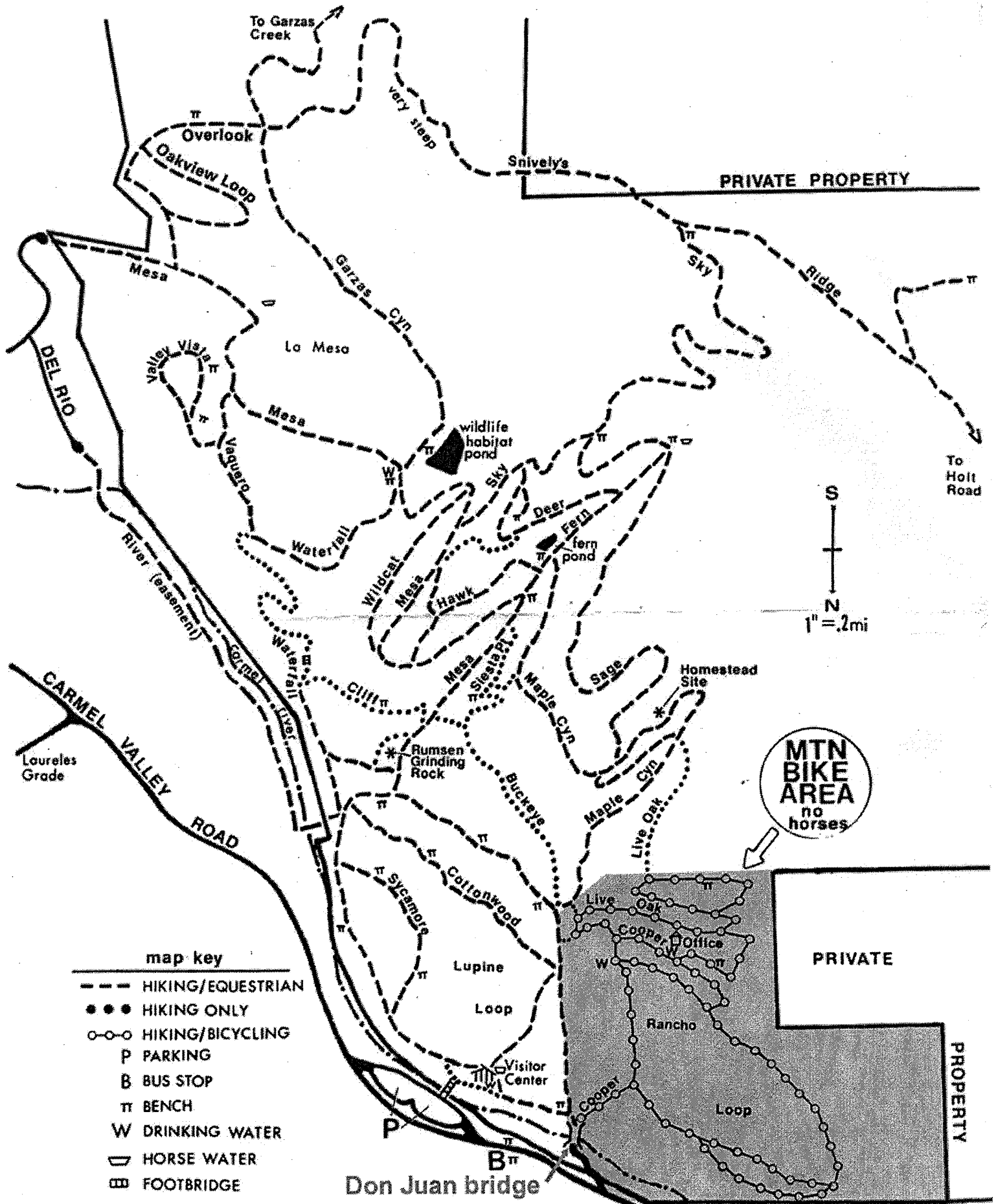
Enclosed is the meeting packet for the next meeting of the Committee, which will be held on **Thursday, December 18, 2003**, at the **Garland Ranch Regional Park Museum in Carmel Valley** at 10 AM.

Directions to the museum:

Take Carmel Valley Road east from Highway 1 or west from Laureles Grade to Garland Park (see enclosed map). Drive through the gate just west of the parking lot and cross the Carmel River on Don Juan bridge. Just beyond the bridge, go through another gate on the "Cooper" trail and continue up the hill to the Park District office.

If you have questions or comments, please contact Larry Hampson at the Carmel Valley field office (659-2543) or by e-mail (larry@mpwmd.dst.ca.us).

Enclosure





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Carmel River Advisory
Committee Members
Susan Rogers, Chair
Chuck McKay, Vice-Chair
John Dalessio
David Dilworth
Thomas D. House, Jr.
Rod Mills
Richard Rosenthal

Public Comment

Anyone wishing to address the
Committee on a matter not
listed on the agenda may do so
during Public Comment.

DRAFT
AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING OF THE
CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thursday, December 18, 2003, 10:00 AM
Garland Ranch Regional Park Museum Room

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL
2. PUBLIC COMMENT
3. CONSENT CALENDAR
 - A. Approve Minutes from the October 30, 2003 Regular Meeting and the November 13, 2003 Special Meeting of the Carmel River Advisory Committee
4. UPDATE ON CARMEL RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL ACTIVITIES
5. REVIEW FLOOD PREPARATION ALONG THE CARMEL RIVER
6. CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO MPWMD BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING CONTINUATION OF THE MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM
7. REVIEW THE MISSION STATEMENT OF THE CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
8. STAFF REPORTS
9. ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON FUTURE AGENDAS
10. ADJOURNMENT

Staff notes regarding these agenda items will be available for public review on Monday, December 15, 2003 at the District office in Monterey.

**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
DECEMBER 18, 2003**

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

2. PUBLIC COMMENT - Anyone wishing to address the Committee on a matter not listed on the agenda may do so during Public Comment.

3. CONSENT CALENDAR - Minutes from the October 30, 2003 regular meeting (Exhibit A) and November 13, 2003 special meeting (Exhibit B) are included in this meeting packet.

RECOMMENDATION: The Consent Calendar contains routine items that will be approved or accepted upon ratification of the Consent Calendar. A Committee member may request that a Consent Calendar item be considered separately by the Committee.

4. UPDATE ON CARMEL RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

BACKGROUND: Clive Sanders, Administrator for the Carmel River Watershed Council (CRWC), will update the Committee on the watershed assessment being conducted in Carmel Valley and on other activities the CRWC is working on.

RECOMMENDATION: No action is required. This is a discussion item.

5. REVIEW FLOOD PREPARATION ALONG THE CARMEL RIVER

BACKGROUND: Sidney Reade, Fire Chief in Carmel Valley, will brief the Committee on emergency preparedness, evacuation plans, and responding to emergencies in case of a flood.

RECOMMENDATION: No action is required. This is a discussion item.

6. CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO MPWMD BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONCERNING CONTINUATION OF THE MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM

BACKGROUND: At the October 30, 2003 regular Carmel River Advisory Committee (Committee) meeting, Mr. Dalessio brought up the possibility that Senate Bill 149, a bill sponsored by Senator Bruce McPherson that includes a sunset provision for the MPWMD, will be introduced in the 2004 legislative session. Mr. Dalessio requested that the Committee hold a special meeting soon after the November 4, 2003 MPWMD Board of Directors election to consider recommending the continuation of the District's Mitigation Program to the Board.

At the November 13, 2003 special Committee meeting, the Committee unanimously approved the drafting of a letter by Mr. Dalessio to the MPWMD Board of Directors recommending continuation of the Mitigation Program. Ms. Rogers, Committee Chair, also appointed Mr. Dalessio to a sub-

committee of one to represent the full Committee in meetings with members of the public and individual Board members to discuss continuation of the Mitigation Program and exploring ways to raise public awareness for the Mitigation Program (see the minutes of the November 13, 2003 meeting, Exhibit B in this packet).

Additional background information in this packet includes the "Final Implementation Plan for MPWMD Mitigation Program, Fiscal Years 1997-2001," October 1996 (Exhibit C) and the Introduction and Executive Summary from the "2001-2002 Annual Report for the MPWMD Mitigation Program," January 2003 (Exhibit D).

RECOMMENDATION: The Committee should receive a report from Mr. Dalessio of his meetings to date with individual Board members, review a draft of the letter to be sent to the Board of Directors (draft letter to be provided to the Committee by Mr. Dalessio at the meeting), and make a final recommendation before sending the letter to the Board.

7. REVIEW THE MISSION STATEMENT OF THE CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND: The Carmel River Advisory Committee (Committee) was initially formed by the MPWMD Board of Directors in 1983 after riverfront property owners voted by an overwhelming majority - 83% in favor - to form a benefit assessment zone to help fund streambank repairs and river restoration. The Board also imposed a small fee on all water users within the District boundaries to help pay for a majority of stream restoration costs. The Committee's responsibilities included oversight of the District's Carmel River Management Program (CRMP), budget requests, project proposals, and minor adjustments to revenues (i.e., requests to be exempted from assessments). Between 1983 and 1993, expenditures for the CRMP totaled approximately \$1.8 million. The initiative to form the benefit assessment zone included a clause to sunset the assessment in 1993, at which time the Board chose not to continue the assessment on riverfront properties. Instead, the activities carried out under the CRMP were subsumed into the District's Mitigation Program, funded by a larger user fee, which has continued to the present.

After the sunset of the benefit assessment, the Committee held regular discussions about the role and responsibilities of the Committee and developed a Mission Statement that was reviewed and amended by the Board. Attached as Exhibit E is the Mission Statement adopted by the Board on February 23, 1995.

After the Carmel River Watershed Council (CRWC) was formed in 1999, the Committee again held discussions about its role in Carmel River management and its relationship with the CRWC. The most recent discussion is summarized in the minutes of the April 4, 2002 regular meeting, attached as Exhibit F. At their July 15, 2002 meeting, the MPWMD Board of Directors considered the current and future role of the Committee. Attached as Exhibit G are the minutes of that meeting (see Item 21).

Attached as **Exhibit H** is a letter from Mr. Bob Costa to Ms. Susan Rogers dated November 3, 2003 concerning the scope of the Committee's discussions.

RECOMMENDATION: The Committee should review the Mission Statement of the Carmel River Advisory Committee. The Committee may wish to recommend changes to the Mission Statement. Any changes to the Mission Statement must be reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

8. STAFF REPORTS - Staff will report on the following:

- A) Riparian planting, irrigation, and vegetation management;
- B) MPWMD's application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a Regional General Permit for maintenance and restoration projects in the Carmel River;
- C) 2003 Large Wood Study.
- D) Explanation of FY 2003-2004 Budget line item 2-6-1.C, "Review water development proposals."
- E) Report on request to Charley Kemp, Cal-Am, to provide a written report to the Committee on the condition of Cal-Am facilities. Report on request by the Committee to consider making a Freedom of Information Act request to Cal-Am for information concerning water quality and quantity.

9. ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON FUTURE AGENDAS - Committee members should bring up any new business at this time to determine whether it should be included on a future meeting's agenda.

10. ADJOURNMENT

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

In addition, the document highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It provides a detailed overview of the various components of an internal control system.

The following sections provide a comprehensive analysis of the company's financial performance over the reporting period, including a comparison with industry benchmarks.

The analysis shows that the company has achieved significant growth in revenue and profit, driven by strong market demand and effective cost management. However, there are areas where performance has lagged, particularly in the manufacturing sector.

Key findings from the analysis include the need to improve operational efficiency, reduce inventory levels, and enhance customer service. These areas are identified as critical for long-term success.

The document concludes with a series of recommendations for management, focusing on strategic initiatives to address the identified challenges. It also provides a forecast for the company's performance in the coming year, based on current trends and market conditions.

Overall, the document provides a clear and concise overview of the company's financial health and operational performance. It serves as a valuable tool for management and investors alike, offering insights into the company's strengths and areas for improvement.

The information presented in this document is based on the best available data and is subject to change as more information becomes available. It is intended for internal use only and should not be distributed to the public.

Draft
MINUTES

**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING OF THE CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
October 30, 2003, 10:00 A.M. Mid-Carmel Valley Fire Station**

1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

MEMBERS PRESENT: Susan Rogers, Rod Mills, Chuck McKay, Tom House, John Dalessio, Richard Rosenthal, David Dilworth

MEMBERS ABSENT: None

PUBLIC PRESENT: Charley Kemp (representing Cal-Am), Al Mulholland (representing the Monterey County Water Resources Agency), Clive Sanders (representing the Carmel River Watershed Council), Pat Bernardi, Bob Costa (representing Rancho Cañada)

STAFF PRESENT: Fran Farina, Andy Bell, Thomas Christensen, Larry Hampson

2. PUBLIC COMMENT – Mr. Dalessio expressed a concern that legislation introduced by California State Senator Bruce McPherson Senate Bill 149 may be reintroduced at the next legislative session and could contain a provision that would sunset the District's Mitigation Program. Mr. Dalessio urged the Committee to hold a special meeting as soon as possible after the Nov. 4, 2003 MPWMD Board of Directors election to consider making a recommendation to the Board to continue the Mitigation Program.

Mr. Sanders stated that he shares Mr. Dalessio's concern regarding the Mitigation Program.

Ms. Rogers suggested a field visit to proposed seawater desalination project sites.

Mr. Mills reported that Rancho Cañada proposes to develop a portion of the golf course into a project that includes mixed-use housing.

3. CONSENT CALENDAR – Mr. Dalessio made a motion to approve the minutes of the August 21, 2003 regular meeting. Seconded by Mr. Mills. Approval was unanimous.

4. UPDATE ON SAN CLEMENTE DAM AND RESERVOIR

Mr. Kemp, Senior Operations Manager with Cal-Am, described a recent order from the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) that Cal-Am maintain the reservoir pool at approximately 10 feet below the spillway year round. Mr. Kemp stated that Cal-Am could not comply with the order with the existing release capability at the dam. One of the options proposed by DSOD to meet this requirement was to place a nine-foot deep notch in the dam to increase its stability and to remove approximately 900 acre-feet of sediment from the reservoir to prevent the material from

being washed downstream during winter flows. Mr. Kemp stated that all interim options could have potential impacts to steelhead, California red-legged frogs, and water supply operations.

Mr. Kemp stated that the order also required that Cal-Am complete work to lower the reservoir elevation to a "dam safe" level by November 2004. Cal-Am is considering three alternatives for the dam including: 1) buttressing the existing dam at a cost of \$28 million to \$30 million; 2) complete removal of the dam and reservoir sediments at a cost of at least \$70 million; 3) removal of the top 19 feet of the dam and removal of 900 acre-feet (AF) of sediment at a cost of \$28 to \$30 million. The latter alternative could have fish migration problems.

Mr. Dilworth stated that the ultimate solution to the dam problem, which was suggested by John Williams, is to sluice sediment out at high flows. Mr. Kemp said this sounded like a short-term solution and that Cal-Am is looking for a long-term solution.

Mr. Mulholland stated that Monterey County and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have concerns that have not been addressed about potential flood impacts from sediment releases.

Mr. Hampson asked if Cal-Am had projected its capital needs for the next 10 to 20 years. Mr. Kemp said Cal-Am has done this, but that funding will depend on what the parent company is willing to take on. He said there are a number of issues coming up in the future that could affect Cal-Am's operation and that he was concerned about escalating operating costs. He estimated that it will take five to seven years for a water supply project to be completed and that during that time, water supply from the Seaside Basin could be reduced by 1,500 to 1,700 AF as a result of the Seaside Basin adjudication. Mr. Kemp also stated that coliform counts have increased at wells near mid-Valley. Mr. Kemp stated that it is possible that water delivery may be restricted in the future in order to protect the system and the supply. He urged additional conservation and with the possibility of San Clemente Dam being removed, recommended expanding the capacity of the Russell Wells (located just downstream of San Clemente Dam).

Mr. Rosenthal commented that the constraints Cal-Am faces in delivering water should be assessed by Cal-Am and the results sent to city and county government agencies in Monterey County that are updating General Plans. He stated that growth should not get ahead of water supply.

Mr. Kemp agreed that local government agencies should be kept informed and stressed that the Peninsula needs an expanded water supply.

Mr. Rosenthal made a motion to request that Cal-Am prepare a report within 60 to 75 days on the quality and quantity of the current water supply and water production facilities and the anticipated conditions over the next five to seven years. The report is to be sent to appropriate public agencies including Monterey Peninsula cities, Monterey County, the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department, and the Transportation Agency of Monterey County. Seconded by Mr. Dilworth.

Ms. Farina stated that this item is agendaized as a report, not an action item, and that taking action

would be inappropriate. She further stated that Cal-Am should report directly to other agencies rather than submitting a report to the Committee for distribution to those agencies.

The motion was approved unanimously.

5. UPDATE ON CARMEL RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL (CRWC) ACTIVITIES

Mr. Sanders reported on a pending contract with MPWMD and a signed contract with California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) to perform an assessment of the Carmel River Watershed. The assessment will include hydrologic studies and mapping with a Geographic Information System (GIS) by CSUMB, historical information from CRWC, an assessment of the health of the riparian corridor in the main stem by MPWMD, and riparian assessments in tributaries by volunteers. MPWMD's contract is for \$52,400 and CSUMB's contract is for \$29,500. The assessment is scheduled to be completed by January 2005 and is funded with a \$197,800 grant from the State.

Mr. Sanders also said that CRWC is raising funds with a golf tournament in December 2003 and the Steinbeck Century Ride in April 2003 (a bicycle event with 25-, 40- and 100-mile rides). Mr. Rosenthal asked what MPWMD's contract would cover. Mr. Hampson gave an overview of contract tasks that include an assessment of riparian areas and a biological assessment of steelhead and California red-legged frogs in the main stem. Mr. Christensen described the Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) method that will be used to assess riparian areas. Mr. Dilworth suggested that it sounded superficial. Mr. Christensen explained that the method, which was developed by the Bureau of Land Management, is qualitative, but is based on quantitative analysis.

Mr. Dilworth asked if the assessment would include all the changes since main stem dams were built or if the assessment will focus on short-term changes. Mr. Hampson replied that the major changes in the main stem due to dam installation (such as degradation and armoring of the channel bottom) most likely took place within a few decades of construction, but that changes in the tributaries due to effects in the main stem may be ongoing. Mr. Christensen noted that the PFC assessment method includes an evaluation of incision and channel stability, which dams can influence.

Mr. Sanders reported that the next training session on use of the PFC method was scheduled for November 22, 2003 at the Carmel Middle School. Mr. Sanders stated that the CRWC would like to see that the lagoon restoration project sponsored by California Department of Parks and Recreation and the Coastal Conservancy include a long-term management plan for the lagoon. Mr. Sanders noted that the Carmel River Steelhead Association was continuing to operate aerators at the lagoon. Ms. Bernardi asked how long the aerators would continue to be operated, to which Mr. Sanders replied, "Until the rains come."

6. REVIEW LIST OF THE TOP 250 PUMPERS IN CARMEL VALLEY

Staff handed out information on water production from registered wells within the boundaries of

MPWMD for Water Year 2002 to those who did not already have a copy from the August 21, 2003 meeting. The list included the 250 wells with the highest use during the period October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002.

Mr. Kemp stated that Cal-Am plans to install a back-up generator at the Pearce Well (located near Meadows Road/Prado del Sol) and that the San Carlos Well has been taken out of production due to water quality concerns.

Mr. Dilworth thanked MPWMD for presenting the information on the top 250 pumpers. Ms. Farina urged discretion in using the information. Mr. Dilworth replied that the information is public and can be used however one pleases and suggested that the information be sent to the media. Mr. Hampson noted that MPWMD sends copies of all meeting agendas to local television stations and newspapers, in addition to several local government agencies and other interested parties.

Mr. Dilworth noted that the top users included Cal-Am, golf courses, and vintners. He expressed an interest in the largest water users within the MPWMD boundary and suggested that there are users that are not conserving very well. He stated that it is appropriate for the Committee and the public to know where additional conservation can be achieved.

Mr. Rosenthal stated that detailed information would be helpful in assessing water use. Mr. Kemp stated that progressive water rates discourage high use.

Mr. Costa stated that Rancho Cañada upgraded their irrigation system in the early 1990's and reduced consumption by 200 to 300 acre-feet per year as a result.

Mr. Dilworth made a motion to request that MPWMD obtain a legal opinion on how to obtain information on the top 200 users in the Cal-Am system. Mr. Mills seconded. Mr. Dalessio stated that such information would be useful. Mr. McKay asked how the Committee would use the information. The vote on the motion was four to three, with Dilworth, Dalessio, Mills, and Rosenthal voting in favor and McKay, House, and Rogers voting against the motion.

Mr. Dalessio stated that he is a director of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District and will make an inquiry as to why so much water is being pumped by that agency.

7. REVIEW FISCAL YEAR 2003-2004 MITIGATION PROGRAM BUDGET

Mr. Hampson gave a brief description of the budget components, including revenues, project expenses, and program outlays. Mr. Dilworth asked about line item 2-6-1-c. "Review water development proposals." Staff present did not know what the line item was for, but offered to report back to the Committee with a response. [Note: No funds are budgeted for this item].

8. STAFF REPORTS

Mr. Christensen reported on clean-up of the river, pumping at Cal-Am wells in the lower river,

irrigation of the north riverbank adjacent to Hacienda Carmel, operation of nine District-sponsored irrigation systems, and modifications of downed cottonwoods in the channel. Mr. Hampson reported that Federal agencies are close to completing biological opinions on threatened species in the Carmel River in connection with MPWMD's application for a Regional General Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for maintenance and restoration of the riparian area. Mr. Hampson also reported that CSUMB had begun a complete inventory of large wood in the bottom of the Carmel River between the lagoon and San Clemente Dam.

9. ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON FUTURE AGENDAS – The Committee requested that the following items be placed on future meeting agendas:

- review of the Committee's Mission Statement;
- consider recommending that MPWMD seek a legal opinion concerning requesting information from Cal-Am about the top 200 water users within the MPWMD boundaries;
- consider making a freedom of information request to Cal-Am about water quality and quantity for the Monterey Peninsula;
- discuss the 1990 MPWMD Water Allocation Program Environmental Impact Report;
- update on Carmel River Watershed Council activities;
- discuss flood preparation along the Carmel River;
- conduct a special meeting on November 13, 2003 to visit Los Padres Dam and Reservoir;
- at the November 13, 2003 meeting, consider making a recommendation to the Board to continue Mitigation Program activities.

9. ADJOURNMENT – The next regular meeting was scheduled for December 18, 2003 at 10 a.m. (place to be determined). The meeting was adjourned at 12:44 p.m.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated January 10, 1900. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter discusses the appointment of a new member to the State Board of Education. The letter is dated January 10, 1900.

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EXHIBIT B***Draft***
MINUTES**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
November 13, 2003, 9:00 A.M. Carmel Valley Field Office****1. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Susan Rogers, Rod Mills, Chuck McKay, Tom House, John Dalessio, Richard Rosenthal
MEMBERS ABSENT: David Dilworth (family obligation)
PUBLIC PRESENT: Susan Goldbeck
STAFF PRESENT: Andy Bell, Larry Hampson

2. PUBLIC COMMENT – There were no comments under this item.

3. SITE VISIT TO LOS PADRES DAM AND RESERVOIR

The order of the agenda was changed to allow discussion of Item 4 before visiting Los Padres Dam.

Messrs. Mills, McKay, House, Dalessio, Bell, and Hampson and Ms. Goldbeck visited the dam. The group toured the dam and spillway while Mr. Bell and Mr. Hampson gave an overview of the dam's history and operations. The reservoir level was near its low point of the year at approximately 30 feet below spillway level. The group noted a significant accumulation of large wood just below the spillway that will enter the river downstream when the reservoir fills and spills.

4. CONSIDER RECOMMENDATION TO CONTINUE MITIGATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Mr. Dalessio stated that legislation sponsored by Senator Bruce McPherson (Senate Bill 149) to change the governance of MPWMD has a sunset clause for all of MPWMD's functions, and that the bill may be reintroduced in the 2004 legislative session. Mr. Dalessio made a motion that the Committee write a letter to the MPWMD Board of Directors recommending the continuation of Mitigation Program activities. Seconded by Mr. Rosenthal. Approval was unanimous. Mr. Dalessio was appointed to draft a letter for the Committee's review at the next regular meeting scheduled for December 18, 2003.

Mr. Bell stated that the Board would likely consider this as an Action Item, and recommended that it be presented to the Board for consideration not earlier than the January 2004 meeting.

Ms. Goldbeck said that newly elected Board members (Larry Foy, Michelle Knight, and Kristi Markey) had all stated that they are not anti-environment candidates, that they are eager to show

support for the environment, and that they should be open to the concept of continuing the Mitigation Program.

Mr. Dalessio made a motion that the Chair of the Committee (Ms. Rogers) appoint a sub-committee to meet with individual Board members and members of the public, including representatives of the Carmel River Steelhead Association and the Carmel River Watershed Council, to urge continuation of the Mitigation Program in the Carmel River and to join the Committee in exploring ways to improve public awareness of the Mitigation Program. Seconded by Mr. Rosenthal. Approval was unanimous.

Ms. Rogers nominated Mr. Dalessio as a sub-committee of one to represent the full Committee. Seconded by Mr. Mills. Approval was unanimous.

9. ADJOURNMENT – Mr. Dalessio requested that an item be placed on the agenda of the next regular Committee meeting, scheduled for December 18, 2003 at 10 a.m., to consider making a Freedom of Information Act request to Cal-Am concerning information about current water quality and quantity for the Monterey Peninsula.

MONTEREY PENINSULA
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

FINAL
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
FOR MITIGATION PROGRAM --
FISCAL YEARS 1997-2001

A continuing component of the
MPWMD WATER ALLOCATION PROGRAM
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
(originally certified in 1990)

Prepared by MPWMD Staff
October 1996

1944

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FROM: THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

FINAL
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR MITIGATION PROGRAM --
FISCAL YEARS 1997-2001

Prepared by MPWMD Staff, October 1996

I. INTRODUCTION

This "Implementation Plan for Mitigation Program -- Fiscal Years 1997-2001" (hereinafter referred to as the "Implementation Plan" or "Plan") functions as a blueprint for mitigation activities to be carried out by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) for the period July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001, which encompasses fiscal years (FY) 1997-2001. The Plan was developed by MPWMD staff in response to MPWMD Board direction in May 1996 to provide a blueprint for major mitigation projects and costs over the next five years. The Plan describes ongoing mitigation activities as well as new projects planned for the FY 1997-2001 period.

The Plan is a companion document to a separate District report entitled, "Evaluation of Five-Year Mitigation Program for FY 1991-1996" (hereinafter referred to as the "Evaluation Report"). The Evaluation Report describes and assesses the success of the mitigation program adopted by the MPWMD Board in November 1990, when it certified the MPWMD Water Allocation Program Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The EIR addresses the effects of different levels of water production on the environment, particularly the Carmel River and associated flora and fauna. A Draft Evaluation Report was prepared for Board and public review in May 1996; the Final Evaluation Report was received by the Board in October 1996.

The comprehensive mitigation program adopted in November 1990 has been carried out by MPWMD since FY 1991 to reduce adverse impacts of water extraction on steelhead, riparian vegetation and wildlife, lagoon vegetation and wildlife, and aesthetic values associated with the Carmel River. Supporting these programs is a hydrologic monitoring program which provides information on surface and ground water resources needed to implement various mitigation projects. Funding for the mitigation program is primarily from a user fee on water bills of customers who derive their water supply from the Monterey Peninsula Water Resources System. California-American Water Company (Cal-Am) serves about 95 percent of water customers within the District. A separately funded conservation program contributes to environmental restoration by reducing the amount of water extracted from the water resources system. Please refer to Section I of the Evaluation Report for more detailed background information.

At its May 20, 1996 meeting, the District Board received the Draft Evaluation Report and held a public hearing to receive public comment on it. Staff was directed to prepare a final report incorporating Board and public comments. Additional cost information and a blueprint of future projects was requested by the Board. At the same meeting, after a separate public hearing, the Board determined that the MPWMD, rather than Cal-Am, should continue to fund the mitigation

program for the next five-year period (FY 1997-2001). This issue was brought before the MPWMD Board because a condition of the State Water Resources Control Board Order No. WR 95-10 requires Cal-Am to carry out any component of the District's original Five-Year Mitigation Program that the MPWMD does not continue after June 1996.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Each pertinent section of the Evaluation Report provides MPWMD staff recommendations for the fiscal year (FY) 1997-2001 period to optimize the respective resource programs and maximize effectiveness of MPWMD mitigation efforts. A compilation of these recommendations is provided as Appendix A. However, because of revenue, budget, staff, resource, time and institutional constraints, not every recommendation described in the Evaluation Report can be implemented in the FY 1997-2001 period. The MPWMD staff, comprised of professionals in the fields of fishery biology, hydrology, riparian ecosystem management, engineering and planning, prioritized the recommendations in light of the above-mentioned constraints to develop the continuing and new activities described in the Implementation Plan. This process was based on the following assumptions:

- (1) Revenue for the FY 1997-2001 period was estimated based on continuation of the existing MPWMD user fee on the Cal-Am water bill, the primary source of funding for the Mitigation Program, as well as projected Cal-Am sales described in its 1996 rate increase application before the Public Utilities Commission. Other sources of revenue include existing carry-over funds, federal grants, property taxes, interest on accounts, capital equipment reserves and others (see Section III-C for more information).
- (2) The existing 6.015 percent user fee on water bills slated to fund the Mitigation Program is assumed to remain over the five-year period, unless a severe drought or similar emergency compels the need for additional funding. User fee revenues alone are estimated to total \$6.65 million over the five-year period.
- (3) An estimated carry-over fund of about \$1.77 million is planned to be used up during the 1997-2001 period, except a total of \$500,000 would be reserved -- \$250,000 for flood emergency and \$250,000 for drought emergency. These reserve amounts would be increased over time to account for inflation.
- (4) Projected expenses do not exceed projected revenues (including the carry-over amounts) over the five-year period. Factors for inflation are included in all future cost estimates.
- (5) The FY 1997 mitigation program budget was set by the MPWMD Board when it approved the overall District budget in June 1996; the remaining four years are estimated in this Plan. The actual budget amount for each subsequent fiscal year will be determined by the Board through the annual MPWMD budget development and approval process.

- (6) No additional full-time staff members would be hired. Consultants, temporary contract positions, student interns and other part-time assistance would continue to contribute to staff efforts.
- (7) With each new, major capital project (e.g., erosion protection project), there are increased operation and maintenance costs as well as staffing needs that continue for every subsequent year after the project construction. These are in addition to existing annual operation and maintenance activities, which would be continued.

III. PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FY 1997-2001

With the above assumptions and constraints in mind, staff developed a time-table for major capital projects, as requested by the District Board at its May 1996 meeting. These are shown in **Table 1**, which summarizes capital projects estimated to cost at least \$50,000, including new projects as well as major repair projects. The table does not include costs associated with smaller new projects or existing projects and activities. Total costs for the FY 1997-2001 mitigation program as a whole are shown in **Table 2**. A detailed breakout of estimated costs is provided in **Appendix B**.

A. Major Capital Projects

As shown in **Table 1**, a total of nine major capital projects are scheduled in FY 1997-2001 -- five erosion protection projects, three steelhead resource projects, and development of a geographic information system (GIS). Two of the five erosion protection projects are new; the other three will repair damage caused by the March 1995 flood disaster. In order of projected implementation, the erosion protection projects include:

- Manor and Pryor Project Complex (flood repair),
- Schulte Project (flood repair) and Red Rock Project (new construction),
- Valley Hills and Scarlett Project Complex (flood repair),
- DeDampierre Project (flood repair),
- All Saints Project (new construction).

These specific projects and order of implementation were based on the degree of damage incurred by the March 1995 flood disaster, progress on state and federal permits for each project, location along the river, and erosion potential. Though not designated in the table, the District has identified alternative projects if the necessary property owner permission, permits or other requirements cannot be obtained for the priority projects listed. These alternative projects would substitute for the primary projects identified in **Table 1**.

Table 1
SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS, FY 1997-2001
Projects over \$50,000 estimated capital cost

| FY 1996-97 | FY 1997-98 | FY 1998-99 | FY 1999-00 | FY 2000-01 |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Manor and Pryor erosion protection projects (flood repair); \$259,000 | Schulte (flood repair) and Red Rock erosion protection projects; \$211,000 | Valley Hills and Scarlett erosion protection projects (flood repair); \$101,800 | DeDampierre erosion protection project (flood repair); \$218,500 | All Saints erosion protection project; \$281,400 |
| Complete construction of Sleepy Hollow fishery facility; \$134,300 (includes pipeline to be built in FY 1997-98) | | Mid-Valley fish holding facility; \$281,000 | | |
| Spawning habitat restoration project (flood repair); \$79,000 | | Geographic information system; \$150,000 | | |

Cost estimates are rounded to the nearest \$100.
 Fiscal years begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

The three major fishery projects include:

- Sleepy Hollow Rearing Facility (completion of project underway),
- Spawning Habitat Restoration Project (flood repair),
- Mid-Valley Holding Facility (new construction).

With the development of a GIS system, the estimated total capital cost for these nine projects is roughly \$1.7 million, including about \$1.1 million for the five erosion protection projects, \$494,000 for the three steelhead projects, and \$150,000 for the GIS system. Each project also entails operations and maintenance (O&M) costs, which are discussed below. The costs shown in **Table 1** are for consultants and contractors needed to construct the projects, and do not include the many hours of staff time required to implement projects. Staff activities include planning, project design, environmental review, obtaining necessary permits (federal, state and local), developing bid packages, retaining and supervising contractors, contract administration, project maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, and technical reporting for each project. The District goal is to use in-house resources as much as possible to minimize costs.

B. Summary of Program Costs

Major Program Elements: The estimated total costs associated with the Mitigation Program for FY 1997 through FY 2001, broken out by five major program components that reflect hydrology, riparian, fishery, lagoon and other goals, are provided in **Table 2**. The cost estimates include the nine major projects described in Section III-A above (including O&M costs), as well as continuation and improvement of existing programs, which entail many smaller projects, equipment needs, specialized consulting services, and other resources that cost less than \$50,000. Examples of "smaller" costs include:

- repair, replace and upgrade monitoring equipment,
- cartographic services to update and develop area management maps,
- tubing and other components to improve and repair vegetation irrigation system,
- new irrigation well,
- contract with California Conservation Corps for channel clearing,
- plant stock for restoration planting,
- information materials for river-front property owners,
- fish rescue equipment and supplies,
- equipment and supplies needed to maintain fishery facilities,
- laboratory analysis of lagoon water samples.

A detailed listing of smaller projects and maintenance costs is provided in **Appendix B** (pages 1 and 2). The costs listed in the appendix for specific activities do not include the staff work necessary to carry out the activities. (Please refer to the "Personnel" subsection below for a discussion of staff costs.)

Table 2
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM COSTS AND REVENUES

| TABLE 2 ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ALLOCATION MITIGATION PROGRAM. JULY 1996 - JUNE 2001 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ACTIVITY | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | Total |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
| Personnel Costs (see Note 1) | \$738,159 | \$760,304 | \$783,113 | \$806,606 | \$830,804 | \$3,918,986 |
| Services and Supplies (see Note 1) | \$209,169 | \$215,444 | \$221,907 | \$228,565 | \$235,422 | \$1,110,507 |
| Other Fixed Assets | \$42,300 | \$11,200 | \$30,000 | \$21,000 | \$51,808 | \$156,308 |
| Program Expenses by Element | | | | | | |
| Hydrologic, Water Quality and Climatic Monitoring | \$25,794 | \$18,260 | \$19,163 | \$20,348 | \$21,388 | \$104,953 |
| Riparian Corridor Management Program | | | | | | |
| Erosion Protection Projects | \$269,000 | \$221,300 | \$112,455 | \$240,400 | \$309,515 | \$1,152,670 |
| Channel Clearing | \$13,500 | \$13,905 | \$14,322 | \$14,752 | \$15,194 | \$71,673 |
| Erosion Protection Monitoring | \$500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Vegetation Irrigation Program | \$49,000 | \$66,570 | \$30,157 | \$33,262 | \$36,385 | \$215,374 |
| Other Riparian Corridor Management Program Activities | \$34,100 | \$8,858 | \$9,124 | \$9,397 | \$9,679 | \$71,159 |
| Vegetation, Soils, & Wildlife Monitoring | \$37,000 | \$30,500 | \$32,000 | \$33,500 | \$35,000 | \$168,000 |
| Fishery Program | \$260,518 | \$117,410 | \$315,808 | \$38,322 | \$42,128 | \$774,187 |
| Lagoon Vegetation and Wildlife Monitoring | \$3,850 | \$876 | \$902 | \$929 | \$957 | \$7,513 |
| Other Mitigation Fund Expenditures | \$256,592 | \$31,500 | \$182,500 | \$83,627 | \$86,182 | \$640,401 |
| PROGRAM EXPENSES SUBTOTAL | \$949,854 | \$509,179 | \$716,431 | \$474,537 | \$556,428 | \$3,206,429 |
| Capital Equipment Reserve | | | | | | \$0 |
| Election Expense | \$0 | \$71,000 | \$0 | \$73,130 | \$0 | \$144,130 |
| Contingency (see Note 2) | \$35,524 | \$36,791 | \$48,417 | \$36,205 | \$42,183 | \$199,120 |
| Total Expenditures, excluding emergency reserves | \$1,975,006 | \$1,603,917 | \$1,799,869 | \$1,640,043 | \$1,716,644 | \$8,735,479 |
| REVENUES | | | | | | |
| Property Tax | \$229,837 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$429,837 |
| Project Reimbursement | \$57,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$85,000 |
| User Fee Revenue | \$1,236,820 | \$1,256,674 | \$1,268,171 | \$1,302,988 | \$1,587,347 | \$6,652,000 |
| Grants (Federal Emergency Management Agency) | \$263,939 | \$70,000 | \$38,000 | \$69,000 | \$0 | \$440,939 |
| Interest (5% of Carryover and Emergency Reserve) | \$0 | \$50,842 | \$46,982 | \$37,625 | \$33,687 | \$169,135 |
| Encumbered Construction Funds | \$136,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$136,000 |
| From Capital Equipment Reserve | | | | | | \$0 |
| Total Revenue | \$1,923,596 | \$1,434,516 | \$1,410,153 | \$1,466,613 | \$1,678,034 | \$7,912,911 |
| Revenues-Expenses | (\$51,410) | (\$169,402) | (\$389,716) | (\$173,430) | (\$38,611) | (\$822,568) |
| Fund Adjustments | | | | | | |
| Less Designated Reserves | | | | | | |
| - 1996-97 Reserves | (\$180,390) | | | | | (\$180,390) |
| Less Reserve-Prepaid Expenses (Rent, Insurance) | (\$4,200) | | | | | (\$4,200) |
| Less Emergency Reserves | | | | | | |
| - Establish Flood Emergency Reserve | (\$250,000) | (\$7,500) | (\$7,725) | (\$7,957) | (\$8,195) | (\$281,377) |
| - Establish Drought Emergency Reserve | (\$250,000) | (\$7,500) | (\$7,725) | (\$7,957) | (\$8,195) | (\$281,377) |
| Carryover Revenue (from previous year) | \$1,769,663 | \$1,033,663 | \$849,261 | \$444,095 | \$254,752 | \$1,769,663 |
| Fund Balance (Rev.-Exp.-Fund Adj.+Carryover) | \$1,033,663 | \$849,261 | \$444,095 | \$254,752 | \$199,750 | \$199,750 |

Footnotes:

Shaded boxes indicate proposed change to budget adopted on June 17, 1996.

1. Costs inflated at 3% per year.

2. For FY 1996-97, 3% of Service and Supplies, Fixed Assets, and Program Expenses. For FY 1997-2001, 5%.

The fifth program element, entitled "Other Mitigation Fund Expenditures," estimates the contribution by the mitigation program fund toward District-wide programs such as development of a GIS system, public information program, retrofit-rebate program and ground water investigations. These expenditures are itemized in **Appendix B**.

The total program expenses for the five program elements are estimated to be \$3.21 million over the five-year period. As shown in **Figure 1**, the riparian program constitutes the bulk of the Mitigation Program costs (52 percent), with the steelhead fishery program accounting for 24 percent of costs. Significantly, the category for other indirect mitigation measures (such as the MPWMD toilet rebate program) that do not directly relate to the Carmel River comprises 20 percent of the total program expenses. **Figure 2** shows that roughly two-thirds of the project expenses will occur in the first three years of the program.

Personnel: The estimates in **Table 2** also include costs for District personnel, services and supplies, and fixed assets. The District personnel costs include staff members who carry out the Mitigation program as well as a proportion of the cost of all other staff who may indirectly contribute to the program (e.g., General Manager, administrative services). The proportions of each staff member's total compensation (salary, benefits and other costs) which are funded by various District programs are itemized in the annual budget approved by the Board each year. The personnel costs reflect many activities carried out by District staff that do not entail capital or O&M expenses; a listing of these activities is provided in **Table 3**. A detailed discussion of staff activities is provided in the separate Evaluation Report. Personnel costs are estimated to total \$3.92 million over the five-year period.

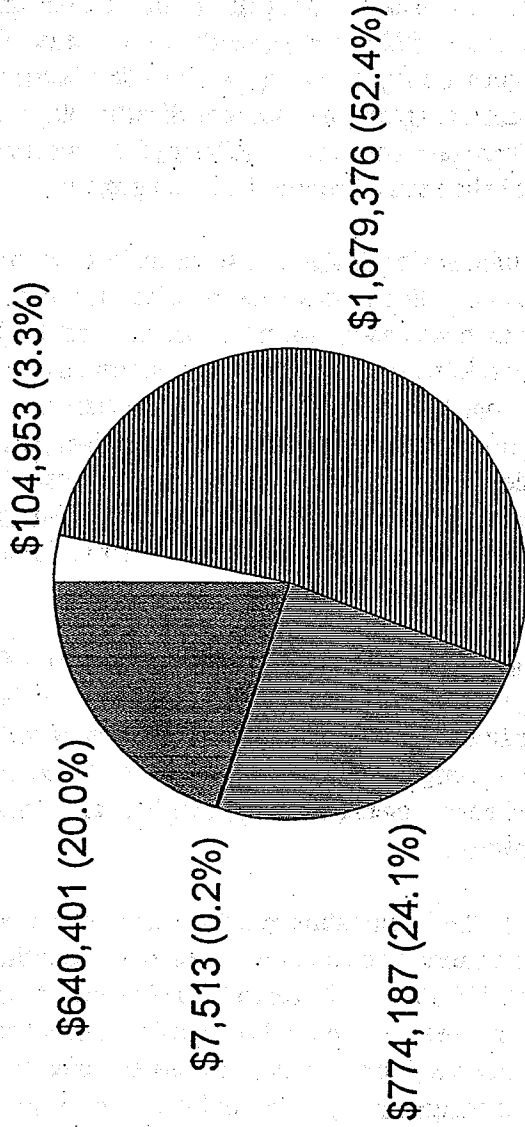
Services and Supplies, Fixed Assets: The estimated total for services and supplies and fixed assets over the five-year period is \$1.11 million and nearly \$156,300, respectively. Services and supplies refer primarily to "overhead" items (rent, utilities etc) for the District to function as an agency; the Mitigation Program funds a portion of those costs. Fixed assets refer to major equipment such as vehicles, copiers and computer hardware and software, which must be replaced after several years of use.

Total Program Cost: The Mitigation Program as a whole, including all of the costs described above, in addition to a share of election expenses and a contingency amount is estimated to total \$8.74 million for the FY 1997-2001 period. This amount does not include the \$500,000 flood and drought emergency reserve described earlier, nor accounting adjustments for a capital equipment reserve. The emergency reserve is not expected to be used, but is budgeted in case it is needed. As shown in **Figure 3**, personnel costs and program expenses account for about 45 percent and 37 percent, respectively, of the total program cost; the relatively high percentage for personnel is due to the labor-intensive nature of the work involved as well as reliance on in-house expertise to carry out the programs.

Figure 1

Comparison of Program Expenses for Allocation Mitigation Program

July 1996 - June 2001



- Hydrologic Monitoring
- Riparian Program
- Fishery Program
- Lagoon Monitoring
- Other Mitigation

Figure 2

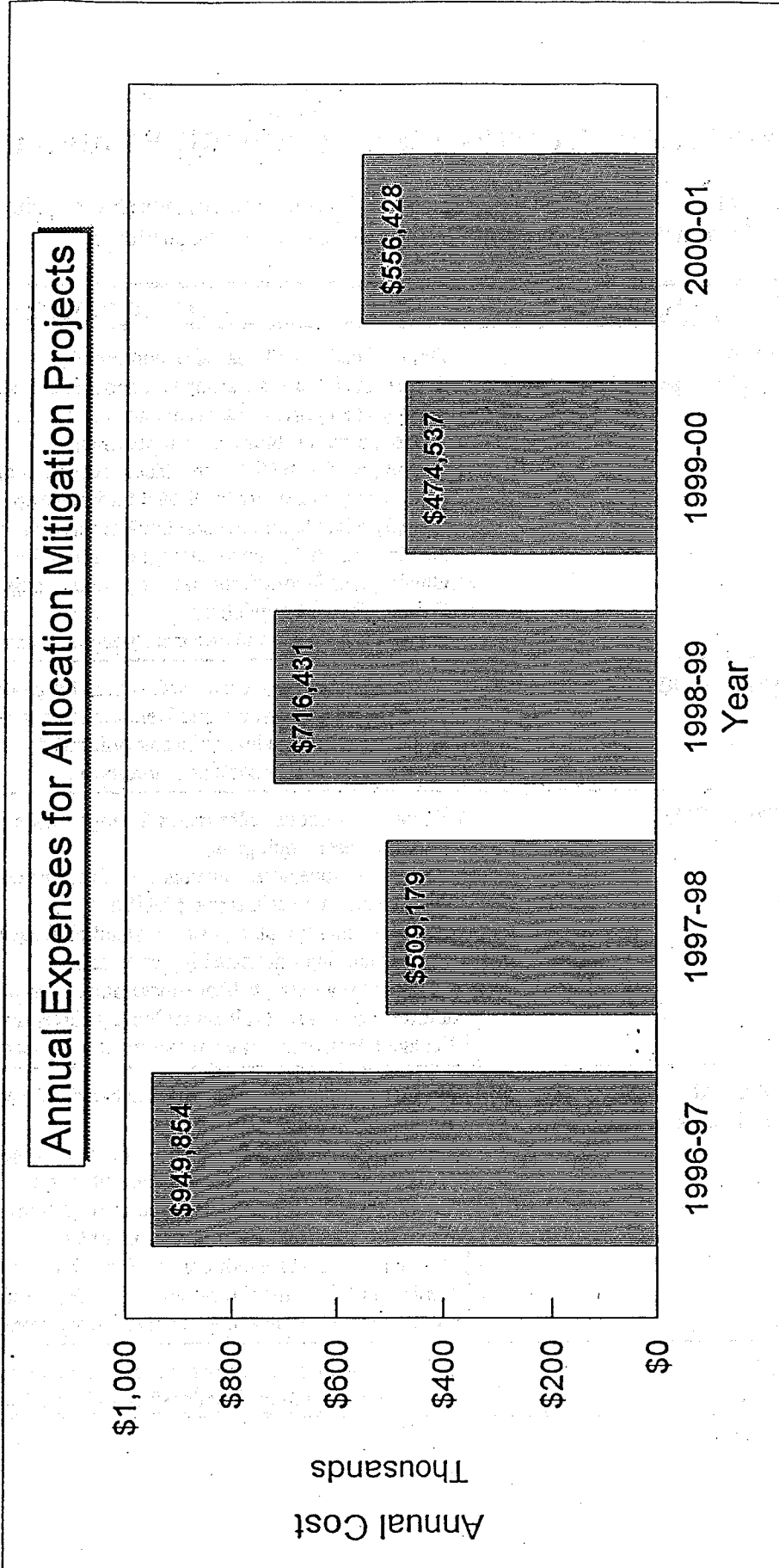


Table 3
MITIGATION ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY MPWMD PERSONNEL

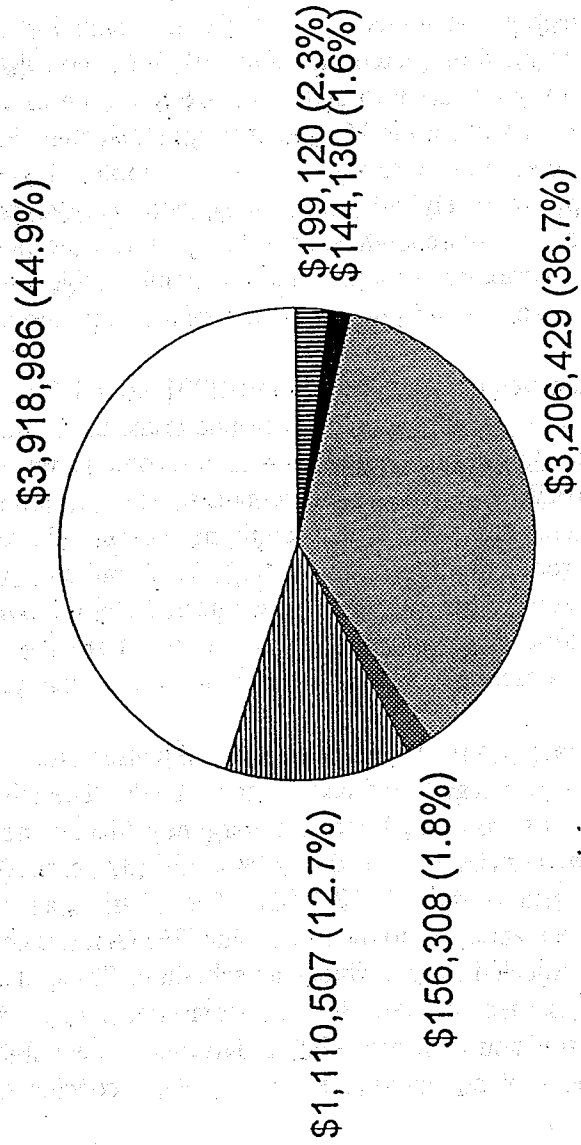
The following activities are reflected in the costs shown under the heading "personnel" in Table 2. These activities are not included in Tables 1, 2 or Appendix B.

| PROGRAM | STAFF ACTIVITIES |
|--|--|
| GENERAL (applies to several programs) | Data collection and analysis (monitoring); Prepare technical reports and staff notes for Board action; Develop and prepare management plans; Process permits submitted by applicants; Obtain permits for District projects from other agencies; Environmental review for District and other projects; Comply with state and federal environmental laws; Retain consultants, contractors, and administer contracts; Obtain grant funding from state and federal agencies; Enforce District regulations; Provide information to agencies, groups, the media and individuals. |
| HYDROLOGY | Monitor streamflow, surface water quality, ground water quality and quantity, ALERT system, and weather stations; Maintain and upgrade monitoring equipment; Prepare technical reports and summaries. |
| STEELHEAD | Conduct numerous fish rescues throughout the year; Maintain rescue equipment; Design and supervise construction of rearing facilities; Operate and maintain rearing facilities; Conduct annual population surveys and habitat evaluations; Count returning adults passing over dams; Carry out spawning habitat restoration program; Identify and correct critical riffles that impede passage; Conduct passage experiments to assess impact of dams. |
| RIPARIAN (also includes Aesthetics) | Engineering design, supervise construction, monitor and maintain erosion protection projects; Obtain property owner access for riparian projects; Develop and update area management maps; Install, maintain, repair and replace vegetation irrigation system; Supervise construction of irrigation wells; Retain and supervise work crews for channel clearing; Design and implement restoration planting, maintain plant stock; Provide technical assistance to river-front property owners. |
| LAGOON | Monitor lagoon and wetland habitat, lagoon water quality; Develop stage/volume relationship and determine adequate volume. |

Figure 3

Major Expenditures within Allocation Mitigation Program

July 1996 - June 2001



- Personnel Costs
- ▨ Program Expenses
- ▩ Services and Supplies
- Election Expense
- ▧ Other Fixed Assets
- ▤ Contingency

It should be noted that in several instances the estimates for FY 1996-97 in **Table 2** do not exactly match the FY 1996-97 budget adopted by the District Board at its June 17, 1996 meeting. These differences occur because the timetable to develop the FY 1996-97 budget was a few months earlier than that for the Implementation Plan, and project refinements were made in the interim. These differences will be addressed by the Board at its January 1997 mid-year budget adjustment.

C. Summary of Program Revenues

Revenue Projections: Revenues available for the Mitigation Program have been estimated for the current fiscal year and projected until June 30, 2001 (see **Table 2**). These estimates are the best numbers currently available to staff, and are based on historical revenue sources and amounts received by the District for the Mitigation Program since its inception. In reality, the District has little control over future revenues. For example, the State of California has unilaterally withdrawn approximately \$250,000 in property tax revenues from the agency since 1992. Similarly, user fees are dependent upon the quantity of water sold by Cal-Am which, in turn, is dependent upon customer demand. Water demand is subject to both the weather and the economic climate, or limitations, rationing and conservation measures imposed by local governments.

The estimated revenues for the FY 1997-2001 period (excluding the existing carry-over) total \$7.91 million. The primary source of revenue is the 6.015 percent user fee on the Cal-Am water bill, which is estimated to generate \$6.65 million. Other sources of revenue include property taxes, federal (FEMA) grants, project reimbursement, encumbered construction funds, and interest on accounts (accounting for capital equipment reserve is excluded). As noted previously, an additional source of funding is the nearly \$1.77 million carry-over that presently exists and is planned to be used up over the five-year period, with the exception of \$500,000 reserved for drought and flood emergencies. **Figure 4** summarizes the estimated revenue amounts from various sources described in this paragraph totaled over the five-year period.

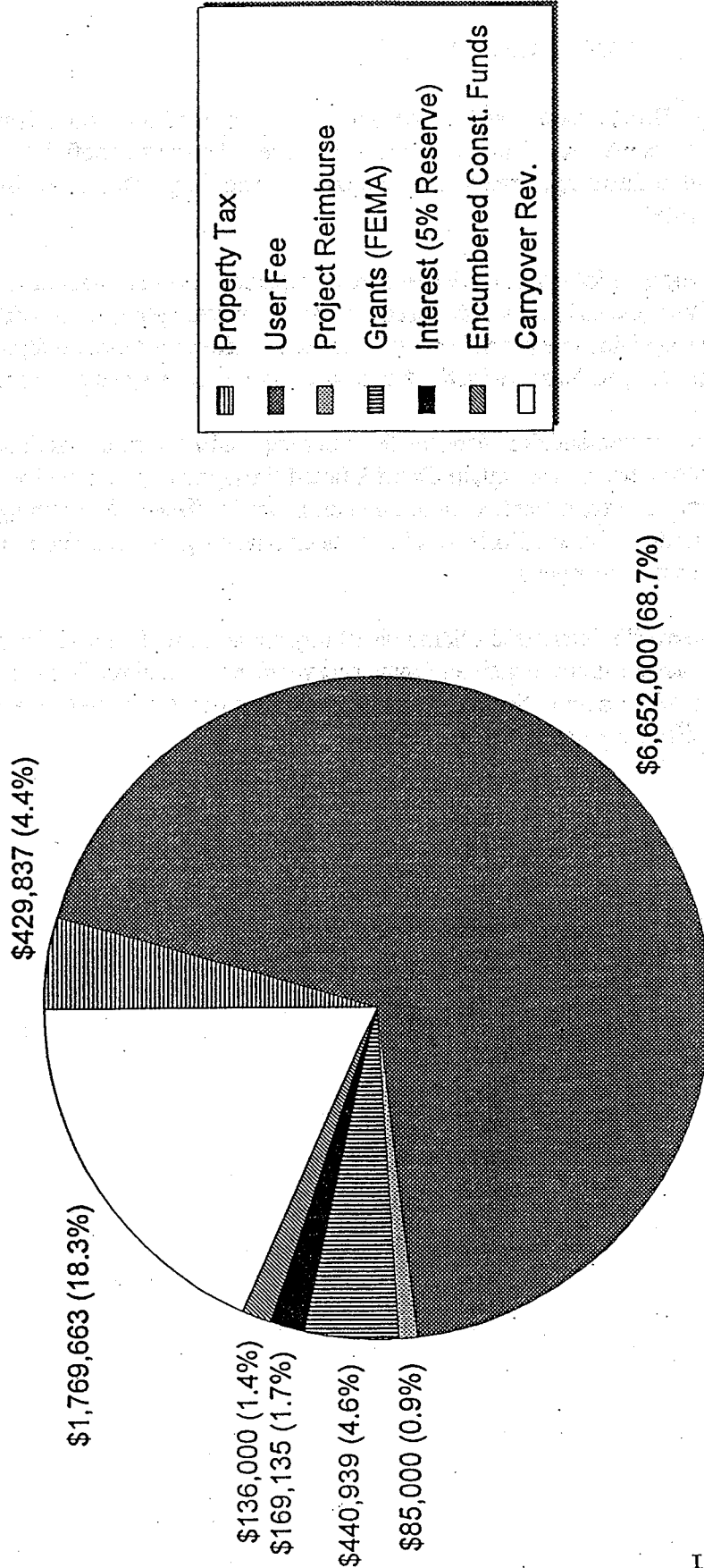
FEMA Reimbursements: Many program expenses are related to the need to repair erosion protection projects damaged by floods in early 1995. The District has sought about \$1.7 million in reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Office of Emergency Services (OES). To date, \$663,736 (37 percent) of that request has been obligated (of which some was spent in FY 1995-96). The District has appealed the remaining \$1.1 million which has not been approved to date. Pending FEMA/OES action, this amount is excluded from the revenues projected in this five-year schedule. Thus, it is apparent that the projections of property taxes, user fees and federal grant reimbursements, made early in fiscal year 1996-1997, are subject to revision as more reliable data become available. Staff proposes to bring these revised revenue projections before the Board for consideration as part of the annual budget approval process.

The District staff believes that repair of the erosion protection projects described in Section III-A have priority, and must be funded even if FEMA/OES reimbursements are not approved. Some other program, such as the GIS system or co-funding of other indirect mitigation projects from the mitigation fund, would be reduced in order to enable the repair of the erosion protection projects to move forward.

Figure 4

Major Sources of Revenue for Allocation Mitigation Program

July 1996 - June 2001



IV. CONCLUSIONS

The District Board on May 20, 1996 voted to continue the Mitigation Program for the FY 1997-2001 period. Staff believes it has identified the most beneficial projects and activities, both new and continuing, which are achievable considering the time, budget and resource constraints involved.

The potential effect of the Endangered Species Act and recent federal protection of two Carmel River species has been factored into this five-year plan, but specific impacts to project costs and timing cannot be known at this time. Staff is presently coordinating with the appropriate resource agencies, and has budgeted additional time to garner permits for major projects.

This Implementation Plan functions as a blueprint for future action, but the funding for each year must be determined by the District Board through its annual budget-setting process. A significant variance from anticipated revenues could affect the timing or magnitude of projects. Alternatively, the Board could consider changing the user fee to address significant increases or decreases in revenue.

The overall intent of the Mitigation Program is to result in a self-sustaining river environment that does not require extensive human intervention to maintain health and vigor. This situation will not likely occur until adequate Carmel River flows to meet the needs of river-dependent fish, wildlife and vegetation are provided.

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revised October 30, 1996

Appendix A

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED MITIGATION PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN THE FY 1997-2001 PERIOD

Source: Draft Evaluation Report for FY 1991-1996 Mitigation Program

The following recommendations are excerpted from the "Conclusions and Recommendations" sections for the Hydrologic Monitoring, Steelhead Resource, Riparian Vegetation and Wildlife and Lagoon Vegetation and Wildlife chapters of the Draft Evaluation Report for the MPWMD Five-Year Mitigation Program (May 1996).

HYDROLOGIC MONITORING PROGRAM

- Continue streamflow monitoring program, including 11 streamflow gaging stations;
- Continue surface water quality monitoring program; add continuous recording equipment at Sleepy Hollow Rearing Facility and four continuous recording temperature meters along the river;
- Continue ground water quantity monitoring program;
- Continue ground water quality monitoring program; review data;
- Continue ALERT system; upgrade weather stations and connect to modem;
- Continue co-funding cooperative operation of USGS Near Carmel gage;
- Continue co-funding cooperative operation of ALERT sensors.

STEELHEAD RESOURCE PROGRAM

- Continue existing rescue activities, including rescues in Summer, Fall/Winter and Spring; complete construction of Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility (SHSRF);
- Defer "permanent" Mid-Valley Holding Facility (MVHF) construction until 1998-99, pending action by SWRCB and Cal-Am regarding streamflow quantities; hold rescued fish at SHSRF or transport upstream to permanent habitat;
- Continue to maintain and monitor the spawning habitat restoration project; consider program to extract gravel from the inundation zones of San Clemente and Los Padres Reservoirs;
- Continue rescues of stranded steelhead kelts in the lower river; research current techniques, procedures, and equipment needed to ensure high survival during the acclimation phase;
- Continue to evaluate need to modify Cal-Am facilities (dams) to ensure safe fish passage; assist CDFG and Cal-Am to improve fish passage by applying for grants;
- Continue monitoring the steelhead juvenile and adult populations, especially in lower river; install and operate camera at San Clemente Dam fish ladder;
- Develop alternative sites or concepts for lagoon acclimation facility.

RIPARIAN VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM

- Continue river management activities;

- Update baseline hydrologic surveys after major changes occur in the river; telemeter data from recording stations to the Carmel Valley field office;
- Update District's erosion protection standards by incorporating new bio-technical erosion protection methods and by using a 50-year return interval flow design; continue the restoration of unstable river reaches;
- Consider expanding the District's river management zone to include areas within the watershed (but may be outside District boundaries) that contribute sediment; explore techniques to reduce sediment input from tributaries, particularly along Tularcitos and Cachagua Creeks;
- Rebuild District's emergency irrigation systems between Highway 1 and Robinson Canyon Road in next drought; maintain and operate Four-Well system to benefit surrounding environment;
- Identify and mitigate impacts of channel clearing program in light of newly listed endangered species; consider Addendum to Carmel River Management Plan EIR; develop MOUs to replace annual permits; develop written channel clearing guidelines with responsible agencies;
- Obtain long-term agreements with property owners for access to complete channel clearing activities; expand management zone to include Hitchcock, Garzas, Robinson Canyon and Potrero Creeks for channel clearing (primarily for debris removal);
- Develop a comprehensive, expanded monitoring program for vegetation, soil, and wildlife monitoring; continue testing of soil monitoring equipment; develop statistically valid vegetation sampling protocol at permanent transects or quadrats; chose monitoring locations to integrate hydrologic and topographic data; complete baseline survey;
- Develop a Geographic Information System (GIS); consider adding a permanent staff position or contractor for riparian corridor monitoring, data collection and analysis, and GIS database maintenance;
- Establish success criteria for restoration planting projects before projects are carried out; develop sampling program to assess project performance and determine if remedial action is necessary; create permanent watering sites for wildlife in dry river reaches;
- Identify opportunities for public education and for volunteers participation in restoration and monitoring projects; educate riverfront property owners about the value of proper streambank and channel maintenance; widely distribute information about prohibited actions;
- Retain contractor to meet the demand for technical assistance after flood emergencies; consider forming an interagency committee to review applications for river work; secure river-wide permits from various agencies to allow routine maintenance;
- Pursue riparian ordinance violations; consider adding enforcement staff or contracting with Monterey County;
- Continue to obtain FEMA/OES Flood Disaster Grants;
- Update Carmel River Management Plan and EIR to reflect current conditions and management techniques;
- Ask that Monterey County and CDFG review and adopt the proposed Riparian Corridor Management Plan and a revised Carmel River Management Plan; goal is to avoid conflicts or overlapping jurisdictions.

LAGOON VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM

- Continue monitoring lagoon habitats and their physical characteristics annually, using established methodologies;
- Add an avifauna monitoring site in the wetlands area;
- Develop stage-volume relationship to estimate the adequate volume of water for existing vegetation and wildlife;
- Ensure that alternative sources of water development account for the need to maintain an adequate volume of water in the lagoon.

AESTHETICS PROGRAM

- See Riparian Vegetation and Wildlife Program .

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Appendix B

LISTING OF PROGRAM COST COMPONENTS AND REVENUES

| TABLE B | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ALLOCATION MITIGATION PROGRAM, JULY 1996 - JUNE 2001 | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVITY | | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | Total |
| Hydrologic, Water Quality and Climatic Monitoring | | | | | | | |
| - Complete well location map | | \$500 | | | | | \$500 |
| - District share of coop operation of USGS, near Carmel | 1 | \$3,325 | \$3,591 | \$3,878 | \$4,189 | \$4,524 | \$19,506 |
| - Coordinate USGS Near Carmel Sediment Sampling Program | 2 | \$5,250 | \$5,670 | \$6,124 | \$6,613 | \$7,143 | \$30,800 |
| - Maintain ALERT Network | | \$1,500 | \$1,545 | \$1,591 | \$1,639 | \$1,688 | \$7,964 |
| - Operate and maintain two weather stations | 3 | \$50 | \$156 | \$53 | \$164 | \$58 | \$481 |
| - Ground Water Quantity Monitoring | | \$5,500 | \$500 | \$515 | \$530 | \$546 | \$7,592 |
| - Ground Water Quality Monitoring | | \$5,000 | \$5,150 | \$5,305 | \$5,464 | \$5,628 | \$26,546 |
| - Intern Program | | \$600 | \$618 | \$637 | \$656 | \$675 | \$3,185 |
| FIXED ASSETS | | | | | | | |
| - Streamflow monitoring equipment and supplies | | \$2,480 | \$1,030 | \$1,061 | \$1,093 | \$1,126 | \$6,790 |
| - Upgrade Weather Stations and O&M | 3 | \$1,589 | | | | | \$1,589 |
| SUBTOTAL | | \$25,794 | \$18,260 | \$19,163 | \$20,348 | \$21,388 | \$104,953 |
| Riparian Corridor Management Program (RCMP) | | | | | | | |
| Erosion Protection Projects | | | | | | | |
| - Pryor, Manor Projects (Flood Repair) | | \$259,000 | | | | | \$259,000 |
| - Schulte (Flood Repair) | 4 | \$0 | \$5,000 | | | | \$5,000 |
| - Red Rock Project (Construction) | | | \$206,000 | | | | \$206,000 |
| - Valley Hills & Scarlett Projects (Flood Repair) | | | | \$101,846 | | | \$101,846 |
| - DeDamipierre Project, (Flood Repair) | 5 | | | | \$218,545 | | \$218,545 |
| - All Saints Project (Construction) | | | | | | \$281,377 | \$281,377 |
| - Erosion Protection Project Maintenance | 3 | \$10,000 | \$10,300 | \$10,609 | \$21,855 | \$28,138 | \$80,901 |
| SUBTOTAL | | \$269,000 | \$221,300 | \$112,455 | \$240,400 | \$309,515 | \$1,152,670 |
| Channel Clearing | | | | | | | |
| - Annual Program Costs | | \$7,000 | \$7,210 | \$7,426 | \$7,649 | \$7,879 | \$37,164 |
| - California Conservation Corps | | \$6,500 | \$6,695 | \$6,896 | \$7,103 | \$7,316 | \$34,509 |
| SUBTOTAL | | \$13,500 | \$13,905 | \$14,322 | \$14,752 | \$15,194 | \$71,673 |
| Erosion Protection Monitoring | | | | | | | |
| - Baseline profile update, Lagoon to Stonepine Brdg. | | \$250 | | | | | \$250 |
| - Cross sections, all bridges and project areas | | \$250 | | | | | \$250 |
| SUBTOTAL | | \$500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Vegetation Irrigation Program | | | | | | | |
| - Annual O & M Costs, 4-Well Systems | | \$4,000 | \$4,120 | \$4,244 | \$4,371 | \$4,502 | \$21,237 |
| - Rebuild San Carlos System | | | \$10,000 | | | | \$10,000 |
| - Rebuild Meadows System | | | \$10,000 | | | | \$10,000 |
| - Annual O & M Costs, District Project Systems | | \$5,000 | \$7,000 | \$10,000 | \$12,500 | \$15,000 | \$49,500 |
| - Purchase Irrigation Water | | \$15,000 | \$15,450 | \$15,914 | \$16,391 | \$16,883 | \$79,637 |
| FIXED ASSETS | | | | | | | |
| - Pryor System Improvements | | \$20,000 | | | | | \$20,000 |
| - Reimers Well Improvements | | \$5,000 | | | | | \$5,000 |
| - Construct New Irrigation Well at Red Rock | | | \$20,000 | | | | \$20,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | | \$49,000 | \$66,570 | \$30,157 | \$33,262 | \$36,385 | \$215,374 |

| TABLE B | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------|
| ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ALLOCATION MITIGATION PROGRAM, JULY 1996 - JUNE 2001 | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVITY | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | Total | |
| Other Riparian Corridor Management Program Activities | | | | | | | |
| - Complete Plan | \$500 | | | | | | \$500 |
| - Area Management Maps | \$25,000 | | | | | | \$25,000 |
| - Restoration Planting | \$7,600 | \$7,828 | \$8,063 | \$8,305 | \$8,554 | | \$40,349 |
| - Public Information & Technical Assistance | \$1,000 | \$1,030 | \$1,061 | \$1,093 | \$1,126 | | \$5,309 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$34,100 | \$8,858 | \$9,124 | \$9,397 | \$9,679 | | \$71,159 |
| Vegetation, Soils, & Wildlife Monitoring | | | | | | | |
| - Continue Existing Programs | \$37,000 | \$30,500 | \$32,000 | \$33,500 | \$35,000 | | \$168,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$37,000 | \$30,500 | \$32,000 | \$33,500 | \$35,000 | | \$168,000 |
| RCMP SUBTOTAL | \$369,000 | \$332,275 | \$188,935 | \$321,914 | \$396,094 | | \$1,608,217 |
| Fishery Program | | | | | | | |
| - Sleepy Hollow Rearing Facility (construction) | \$110,400 | \$23,900 | | | | | \$134,300 |
| - Sleepy Hollow Rearing Facility (O & M) | \$46,558 | \$31,780 | \$27,700 | \$21,170 | \$22,690 | | \$149,898 |
| - Conduct Juvenile Rescues (O & M) | \$1,000 | \$1,100 | \$1,200 | \$1,300 | \$1,400 | | \$6,000 |
| - Spawning Habitat Restoration Project (1995 Storm Damage) | \$79,000 | | | | | | \$79,000 |
| - Spawning Habitat Restoration Project (Maintenance & Monitor) | \$10,000 | \$27,080 | \$2,660 | \$2,750 | \$2,840 | | \$45,330 |
| - Spawning Habitat Restoration Project (Gravel Source Recon) | \$5,000 | | | | | | \$5,000 |
| - Mid-Valley Holding Facility (Construction) | | | \$281,000 | | | | \$281,000 |
| - Mid-Valley Holding Facility (O & M) | | | | \$9,705 | \$11,650 | | \$21,355 |
| - Fall/Winter Juvenile & Smolt Rescues (O & M) | \$2,500 | \$1,000 | \$1,030 | \$1,061 | \$1,093 | | \$6,684 |
| - Tech Supplies and Equipment for Adult Counts SCDam | \$1,500 | \$600 | \$618 | \$637 | \$656 | | \$4,010 |
| - Rescue of Steelhead Kelts | \$1,500 | \$16,950 | \$1,600 | \$1,700 | \$1,800 | | \$23,550 |
| - Los Padres Weir | | \$15,000 | | | | | \$15,000 |
| FISHERIES FIXED ASSETS | | | | | | | \$2,400 |
| - Floor Covering for Sleepy Hollow Office | \$2,400 | | | | | | \$2,400 |
| - La Motte Turbidimeter | \$660 | | | | | | \$660 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$260,518 | \$117,410 | \$315,808 | \$38,322 | \$42,128 | | \$774,187 |
| Lagoon Vegetation and Wildlife Monitoring | | | | | | | |
| - Continue Monitoring Wetland Habitat | \$150 | \$155 | \$159 | \$164 | \$169 | | \$796 |
| - Additional Avifauna Species Diversity Site | \$500 | \$515 | \$530 | \$546 | \$563 | | \$2,655 |
| - Develop Stage/Volume Relationship for Lagoon | \$3,000 | | | | | | \$3,000 |
| - Laboratory Analysis of Soils | \$200 | \$206 | \$212 | \$219 | \$225 | | \$1,062 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$3,850 | \$876 | \$902 | \$929 | \$957 | | \$4,513 |
| Other Mitigation Fund Expenditures | | | | | | | |
| - Annual Reports | \$1,400 | \$1,500 | \$1,600 | \$1,800 | \$1,900 | | \$8,200 |
| - Public Information Program | \$54,192 | \$30,000 | \$30,900 | \$31,827 | \$32,782 | | \$179,701 |
| - Toilet Retrofit Rebate Program | \$190,000 | | | | | | \$190,000 |
| - Develop and Maintain GIS (hardware and software) | \$1,000 | | \$150,000 | \$50,000 | \$51,500 | | \$252,500 |
| - Phase III Laguna Seca Hydrogeologic Investigations | \$10,000 | | | | | | \$10,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$256,592 | \$31,500 | \$182,500 | \$83,627 | \$86,182 | | \$640,401 |
| Other Fixed Assets | | | | | | | |
| - Replace 1 ton Pickup | \$21,000 | | | | | | \$21,000 |
| - Replace 1/2 ton Pickup | \$16,000 | | \$18,000 | \$21,000 | \$10,070 | | \$65,070 |
| - Computer Hardware and Software Upgrades | \$5,300 | | | | | | \$5,300 |
| - Upgrade MIS (computer network) | | | | | \$41,738 | | \$41,738 |
| - Replace photocopier | | \$11,200 | | | | | \$11,200 |
| - Replace Telephone System | | | \$12,000 | | | | \$12,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$42,300 | \$11,200 | \$30,000 | \$21,000 | \$51,808 | | \$156,308 |

| TABLE B ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ALLOCATION MITIGATION PROGRAM, JULY 1996 - JUNE 2001 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ACTIVITY | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | Total |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
| Personnel Costs (see note 9) | \$738,159 | \$760,304 | \$783,113 | \$806,606 | \$830,804 | \$3,918,986 |
| Services and Supplies (see note 9) | \$209,169 | \$215,444 | \$221,907 | \$228,565 | \$235,422 | \$1,110,507 |
| Other Fixed Assets | \$42,300 | \$11,200 | \$30,000 | \$21,000 | \$51,808 | \$156,308 |
| Program Expenses by Element | | | | | | |
| Hydrologic, Water Quality and Climatic Monitoring | \$25,794 | \$18,260 | \$19,163 | \$20,348 | \$21,388 | \$104,953 |
| Riparian Corridor Management Program | | | | | | |
| Erosion Protection Projects | \$269,000 | \$221,300 | \$112,455 | \$240,400 | \$309,515 | \$1,152,670 |
| Channel Clearing | \$13,500 | \$13,905 | \$14,322 | \$14,752 | \$15,194 | \$71,673 |
| Erosion Protection Monitoring | \$500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Vegetation Irrigation Program | \$49,000 | \$66,570 | \$30,157 | \$33,262 | \$36,385 | \$215,374 |
| Other Riparian Corridor Management Program Activities | \$34,100 | \$8,858 | \$9,124 | \$9,397 | \$9,679 | \$71,159 |
| Vegetation, Soils, & Wildlife Monitoring | \$37,000 | \$30,500 | \$32,000 | \$33,500 | \$35,000 | \$168,000 |
| Fishery Program | \$260,518 | \$117,410 | \$315,808 | \$38,322 | \$42,128 | \$774,187 |
| Lagoon Vegetation and Wildlife Monitoring | \$3,850 | \$876 | \$902 | \$929 | \$957 | \$7,513 |
| Other Mitigation Fund Expenditures | \$256,592 | \$31,500 | \$182,500 | \$83,627 | \$86,182 | \$640,401 |
| SUBTOTAL | \$949,854 | \$509,179 | \$716,431 | \$474,537 | \$556,428 | \$3,206,429 |
| Capital Equipment Reserve | | | | | | \$0 |
| Election Expense | \$0 | \$71,000 | \$0 | \$73,130 | \$0 | \$144,130 |
| Contingency (see footnote 10) | \$35,524 | \$36,791 | \$48,417 | \$36,205 | \$42,183 | \$199,120 |
| Total Expenditures (excluding emergency reserves) | \$1,975,006 | \$1,603,917 | \$1,799,869 | \$1,640,043 | \$1,716,644 | \$8,735,479 |
| REVENUES | | | | | | |
| Property Tax | \$229,837 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$429,837 |
| Project Reimbursement | \$57,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$7,000 | \$85,000 |
| User Fee Revenue | \$1,236,820 | \$1,256,674 | \$1,268,171 | \$1,302,988 | \$1,587,347 | \$6,652,000 |
| Grants (Federal Emergency Management Agency) | \$263,939 | \$70,000 | \$38,000 | \$69,000 | \$0 | \$440,939 |
| Interest (5% of Carryover and Emergency Reserve) | \$0 | \$50,842 | \$46,982 | \$37,625 | \$33,687 | \$169,135 |
| Encumbered Construction Funds | \$136,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$136,000 |
| From Capital Equipment Reserve | | | | | | \$0 |
| Total Revenue | \$1,923,596 | \$1,434,516 | \$1,410,153 | \$1,466,613 | \$1,678,034 | \$7,912,911 |
| Revenues-Expenses | \$51,410 | (\$169,402) | (\$389,716) | (\$173,430) | (\$38,611) | (\$822,568) |
| Fund Adjustments | | | | | | |
| Less Designated Reserves | | | | | | |
| - 1996-97 Reserves | (\$180,390) | | | | | (\$180,390) |
| Less Reserve-Prepaid Expenses (Rent, Insurance) | (\$4,200) | | | | | (\$4,200) |
| Less Emergency Reserves | | | | | | |
| - Establish Flood Emergency Reserve | (\$250,000) | (\$7,500) | (\$7,725) | (\$7,957) | (\$8,195) | (\$281,377) |
| - Establish Drought Emergency Reserve | (\$250,000) | (\$7,500) | (\$7,725) | (\$7,957) | (\$8,195) | (\$281,377) |
| Carryover Revenue (from previous year) | \$1,769,663 | \$1,033,663 | \$849,261 | \$444,095 | \$254,752 | \$1,769,663 |
| Fund Balance (Rev.-Exp.-Fund Adj.+Carryover) | \$1,033,663 | \$849,261 | \$444,095 | \$254,752 | \$199,750 | \$199,750 |

Footnotes:

Shaded boxes indicate values that are different from the 1996-97 budget adopted on June 17, 1996.

- 1996-97 budget shows 0\$ from the Mitigation Fund. Revision at mid-year to reflect 50% cost share with Br. 5. USGS inflation factor of 8% for 1997-2001.
- 50% cost share with Branch 5. USGS inflation factor = 8% for FY 1998-2002
- Proposed mid-year budget adjustment.
- Schulte project repairs postponed from FY 1996-97 to FY 1997-98.
- Approve FEMA reimbursement amount available is 63,199 (as of 9/6/96).
- \$79,000 budgeted on June 17, 1996, project costs of \$94,000 funded by borrowing \$15,000 from funds for maintenance and gravel reconnaissance study.
- Replacement of Units 1(1998-99), 4 (1996-97), 9 (1999-00), and 53% of Unit 5 (2000-01)
- 53% of estimated replacement cost
- Costs inflated at 3% per year.
- For FY 1996-97, 3% of Service and Supplies, Fixed Assets, and Program Expenses. For FY 1997-2001, 5%.

**MONTEREY PENINSULA
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

**2001-2002 ANNUAL REPORT
(July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002)**

for the

MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM

A report in compliance with the

**MPWMD WATER ALLOCATION PROGRAM
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
(originally certified in November 1990)**

**Prepared by MPWMD Staff
January 2003**

**2001-2002 ANNUAL REPORT
(July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002)**

**MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM
WATER ALLOCATION PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

**MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
January 2003**

I. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND:

In April 1990, the Water Allocation Program Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared for the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) by Mintier and Associates. The Final EIR analyzed the effects of five levels of annual Cal-Am production, ranging from 16,744 acre-feet per annum (AFA) to 20,500 AFA. On November 5, 1990, the MPWMD Board certified the Final EIR, adopted findings, and passed a resolution that set Option V as the new water allocation limit. Option V resulted in an annual limit of 16,744 acre-feet (AF) for California-American Water Company (Cal-Am) production, and 3,137 AF for non-Cal-Am production, resulting in a total allocation of 19,881 AFA for the water resource system.

Even though Option V was the least damaging alternative of the five options analyzed in the Water Allocation EIR, production at this level still resulted in significant, adverse environmental impacts that must be mitigated. Thus, the findings adopted by the Board included a "Five-Year Mitigation Program for Option V" and several general mitigation measures.

In June 1993, Ordinance No. 70 was passed, which amended the annual Cal-Am production limit from 16,744 AF to 17,619 AF, and the non Cal-Am limit from 3,137 AF to 3,054 AF; the total production limit was increased from 19,881 AF to 20,673 AF per year due to new supply from the Paralta Well in Seaside. In April 1996, Ordinance No. 83 slightly changed the Cal-Am and non-Cal-Am annual limits to 17,621 AF and 3,046 AF, respectively, resulting in a total limit of 20,667 AF per year. In February 1997, Ordinance No. 87 was adopted to provide a special water allocation for the planned expansion of the Community Hospital of the Monterey Peninsula, resulting in a new Cal-Am production limit of 17,641 AFA; the non-Cal-Am limit of 3,046 was not changed. These actions did not affect the implementation of mitigation measures adopted by the Board in 1990.

The Five-Year Mitigation Program formally began in July 1991 with the new fiscal year (FY) and was slated to run until June 30, 1996. Following public hearings in May 1996 and District Board review of draft reports through September 1996, the Five-Year Evaluation Report for the 1991-1996 comprehensive program as well as an Implementation Plan for FY 1997 through FY 2001 were finalized in October 1996. In its July 1995 Order WR 95-10, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) directed Cal-Am to carry out any aspect of the Five-Year Mitigation Program that the District does not continue after June 1996. To date, as part of the annual budget approval

process, the District Board has voted to continue the program. The mitigation program presently accounts for a significant portion of the District budget in terms of revenue (derived primarily from the MPWMD fee on the Cal-Am bill) and expenditures.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code 21081.6) requires that the MPWMD adopt a reporting or monitoring program to insure compliance with mitigation measures when implementing the Water Allocation Program. Findings Nos. 387 through 404 adopted by the Board on November 5, 1990 describe mitigation measures associated with the Water Allocation Program; many entail preparation of annual monitoring reports. This 2001-2002 Annual Report for the MPWMD Mitigation Program responds to these requirements.

Previous annual reports (1991, 1992 and 1993) covered the calendar year January 1 through December 31. Because this time period conflicted with the District's budget cycle (July 1 - June 30), it was determined that an 18-month report was needed to bridge the transition from a calendar year to a fiscal year in 1994-95. Thus, the fourth MPWMD Annual Report covered the January 1994-June 1995 period. The fifth (and subsequent) annual reports covered the fiscal year (FY) period of July 1 through June 30 of the following year. This report is the eleventh in the series, and the sixth report using the fiscal year planning period. It is notable that hydrologic data and, for the first time, well reporting data, are tabulated using the water year, defined as October 1 through September 30, in order to be consistent with the accounting period used by the SWRCB. Some of the well production data are considered to be provisional subject to confirmation by District staff.

This 2001-2002 Annual Report will first address general mitigation measures relating to water supply and demand (Sections II through VIII), followed by mitigations relating to specific environmental resources (Sections IX through XII). Section XIII provides a summary of costs for the biological mitigation programs as well as related hydrologic monitoring and administrative costs.

For each topic, the mitigation measure adopted as part of the Final EIR is briefly described, followed by a summary of activities relating to the topic in FY 2002 (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002). Monitoring results, where applicable, are also presented. Tables and figures that support the text are found at the end of each section. Finally, a summary of observed trends, conclusions and/or recommendations are provided, where pertinent.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Table I-1 summarizes the mitigation measures described in this report for the past five years. Please refer to similar tables in previous annual reports or the Final Evaluation Report for the 1991-1996 Mitigation Program for a summary of activities and progress in previous years. Highlights of accomplishments in FY 2002 for each major category are shown in **Table I-2**.

OBSERVED TRENDS, CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following paragraphs describe observed trends (primarily qualitative), conclusions and/or recommendations for the mitigation program. General conclusions are followed by a summary of selected categories.

General Overview

In general, the Carmel River environment is in better condition than it was 10 years ago. This improvement is evidenced by biological/hydrologic indicators such as consistent steelhead adult spawner counts of roughly 400-850 fish in recent years as compared to less than five fish per year when the Mitigation Program began; improved densities of juvenile steelhead in quantities that reflect a healthy seeded stream; consistently increased bird diversity in MPWMD restoration project areas compared to control areas; fewer miles of dry river in summer and fall than in the past; and higher water tables in the Carmel Valley alluvial aquifer at the end of the water year.

The comprehensive MPWMD Mitigation Program is an important factor responsible for this improvement. Direct actions such as fish rescues and rearing, and riparian habitat restoration literally enable species to survive and reproduce. Indirect action such as conservation programs, ordinances/regulations and cooperative development of Cal-Am operation strategies result in less environmental impact from human water needs than would occur otherwise. The District's comprehensive monitoring program provides a solid environmental baseline and enables better understanding of the relationships between weather, hydrology, human activities and the environment. Better understanding of the water resources system enables informed decision-making that achieves the District's mission of benefiting the community and the environment. It is acknowledged that there are other important factors responsible for this improved situation. For example, since 1991, the Carmel River watershed has received normal or wetter rainfall and runoff in nine out of ten years. Actions by federal resource agencies under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under its Order WR 95-10 have provided strong incentive for Cal-Am and other local water producers to examine and amend water production practices to the degree feasible, and for the community to reduce water use. Except for one year in 1997, the community has complied with the production limits imposed on Cal-Am by the SWRCB since Order 95-10 became effective in July 1995.

Despite these improvements, challenges still remain due to human influence on the river. The steelhead and red-legged frog remain listed as Threatened species under the ESA. Several miles of the river still dry up each year, harming habitat to fish and frogs. The presence of the two existing dams, flood plain development and water diversions to meet community needs continue to alter the natural dynamics of the river. Stream bank restoration projects may be significantly damaged in large winter storm events, and some people continue to illegally dump refuse into the river or alter their property without the proper permits. Thus, the Mitigation Program (or a comprehensive effort similar to it) will be needed as long as significant quantities of water are diverted from the Carmel River and people live in close proximity to it.

Water Resources

Streamflow and precipitation data continue to provide a scientific basis for management of the water resources within the District. These data continue to be useful in Basin planning studies, reservoir management operations, water supply forecast and budgeting, and defining the baseline hydrologic conditions of the Carmel River Basin. The District's streamflow monitoring program continues to produce high quality data in a cost effective manner. For example, the current annual

cost of maintaining a single streamflow gaging station charged by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) is \$16,100/year. If the District's streamflow monitoring program was maintained by the USGS, the annual cost would be \$282,000/year (based on 16 gage sites). In addition, this annual cost does not include the labor costs associated with District staff installing new streamflow gages, such as the five installed in 2002, as these costs were absorbed into regular staff hours. The District is able to maintain its streamflow monitoring network with approximately 75 percent of a full-time District staff position (Associate Hydrologist), and an annual equipment operating budget of about \$2,000.

Ground water levels, and consequently ground water storage conditions, in the Carmel Valley alluvial aquifer have maintained a relatively normal pattern in recent years, in contrast to the dramatic storage declines that were observed during the prolonged 1987-91 drought period. The lowest storage level during the 2001-2002 reporting period in the upper valley (i.e., aquifer subunits 1 and 2) was 93 percent of capacity at the end of August 2002. (Note that hydrologic measurements are tabulated for a "water year," defined as October 1 through September 30 of the next year.) In the lower valley (i.e., aquifer subunits 3 and 4), the lowest storage level was 85 percent of capacity at the end of September 2002. This compares with the 89 percent and 42 percent capacity estimates recorded in 1991 for the upper and lower valley areas, respectively. The relatively stable storage in the Carmel Valley alluvial aquifer in recent years is attributable to a combination of more favorable hydrologic conditions and the adoption of improved water management practices that have tended to preserve storage conditions in the aquifer.

In contrast, storage conditions in the coastal portion of the Seaside Basin have not been stable in recent years, in particular with respect to the deeper Santa Margarita aquifer, from which over 80 percent of the Cal-Am production in the Seaside Basin is derived. This downward trend in water levels reflects the changed production operations in the Seaside Basin stemming from SWRCB Order 95-10. The increased annual reliance on production from Cal-Am's major production wells in Seaside have dramatically lowered water levels in this aquifer, and seasonal recoveries have not been sufficient to reverse this trend. One of the means to mitigate this observed trend is a program that the District has been actively pursuing since 1996-- the Seaside Basin groundwater injection program (also known as aquifer storage and recovery). Expanded testing of the District's full-scale test injection well was carried out during FY 2002 to further confirm the feasibility of this water augmentation concept. Ground water quality conditions in both the Carmel Valley aquifer and Seaside Basin have remained acceptable in terms of potential indicators of contamination from shallow sources such as septic systems, and there have been no identifiable trends indicative of seawater intrusion in the coastal areas of these two aquifer systems. It is notable that development of a Seaside Basin Groundwater Management Plan is one of the strategic initiatives identified as a priority by the MPWMD Board at its September 5, 2001 workshop.

Steelhead Resource

Monitoring conducted by the District shows that the Carmel River steelhead population continues to recover from remnant levels that prevailed as a result of the last drought and past water supply practices. Since 1992, the spawning population has recovered from a handful of fish to levels

approaching 900 adults per year as counted at San Clemente Dam (most recently, 642 fish in winter 2002). In addition, monitoring of the juvenile population at several sites along the mainstem Carmel River below Los Padres Dam shows that the population is recovering from low densities during the 1989-91 period (ranging below 0.50 fish per foot [fpf] of stream) to levels frequently ranging above 1.00 fpf during FY 2002, values that are typical of well-stocked steelhead streams. The recovery of steelhead in the Carmel River is believed to be directly related to the following factors:

- Improvements in streamflow patterns, due to favorable natural fluctuations, exemplified by relatively high base flow conditions since 1995,
- The District's and the SWRCB rules to actively manage the rate and distribution of groundwater extractions and direct surface diversions within the basin,
- Changes to Cal-Am's operations at San Clemente and Los Padres Dams, providing increased streamflow below San Clemente Dam,
- Improved conditions for fish passage at Los Padres and San Clemente Dams due to physical improvements,
- Recovery of riparian habitats, tree cover along the stream, and increases in woody debris, especially in the reach upstream of Robinson Canyon,
- Extensive rescues (and rearing) by MPWMD of juvenile steelhead for more than a decade, now totaling 157,100 fish through August 21, 2002; and by the transplantation of the younger juveniles to viable habitat upstream and of older smolts to the lagoon or ocean, and
- Implementation of a captive broodstock program by Carmel River Steelhead Association and California Department of Fish & Game, and planting of 186,882 juvenile fish, including 73,786 fry, 84,679 fingerlings, and 28,417 smolts during the period from 1991 to 1994.

Despite this positive news, significant changes in the very near future at San Clemente Dam are expected to have adverse effects on the steelhead resource during the next 10 to 20 years. The two major changes include: (1) lowering of the reservoir water level to address seismic safety concerns, and (2) significant changes in the sediment regime in the Carmel River downstream of San Clemente as the dam approaches complete filling with sediment and loss of reservoir storage.

Due to seismic safety concerns, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), has ordered Cal-Am to lower the water level of the reservoir by 10 feet to 515 feet above mean sea level (msl) as of May 15, 2003, until a permanent structural solution is approved. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has required that the water level be raised back to 525 msl to facilitate fish passage for the period February 7 through May 15. Periods of lowered water level may reduce the suitability of the existing fish ladder, thereby blocking passage of adult steelhead in December through early February, and interfering with

passage of juveniles as they emigrate downstream in late Spring. There also may be passage difficulties for fish traversing the reservoir area. A shallower reservoir may result in release of warmer water in Summer and Fall at temperatures near the lethal level for steelhead, and could affect cooling system performance at the District's Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility.

Regarding sediment, finer sands and silts that used to be captured in the reservoir at the upstream end of the San Clemente Reservoir during low-to-moderate flows are now being passed over the dam; this phenomenon will increase as reservoir storage decreases. There is a high potential for this material to clog steelhead spawning nests and rearing habitat downstream of the dam beginning in water year 2003. The sediment problem is likely to worsen in the future, as alternatives being considered (including the "No Project" alternative) for retrofitting San Clemente Dam to meet seismic standards will lead to an increased sediment load downstream of the existing dam location. Initial studies indicate the potential release of up to 750 acre-feet of accumulated sediment from behind the dam, equivalent to 1.2 million cubic yards of material.

In Spring 2002, higher than normal sediment loads emanating from San Clemente Reservoir impacted the functioning of the District's Sleepy Hollow Steelhead Rearing Facility by damaging water intake and cooling pumps. The District will need to make significant and expensive alterations to the rearing facility beginning in year 2003 to keep the sediment from damaging pumps in the future and adversely affecting the artificial stream channel used to rear the rescued steelhead. The District Board has expressed concerns about the fiscal impacts of this situation, both in the near-term and the long-term; in early 2003, the Board may consider the option of turning the facility over to Cal-Am to operate. SWRCB Order 95-10 requires Cal-Am to continue implementing any aspect of the District's Water Allocation Program Mitigation Program that the District does not carry out.

The sediment situation at San Clemente Dam has the potential to significantly change the environmental setting on the Carmel River for many years to come, beginning in year 2003. Effective management of the sediment situation will require responsible agencies to consider the sometimes conflicting needs of people (dam safety, protection from flood hazard), protected species (steelhead, California red-legged frog), and riparian habitat.

Riparian Corridor

The flood events of 1995 and 1998 and their aftermath continue to dominate the form and composition of the channel bottom and riparian corridor. The listing of steelhead and California red-legged frogs as threatened species protected under the federal ESA has substantially influenced the scope of most instream activities, including vegetation management and channel restoration. Together, these events have significantly changed that way MPWMD carries out its responsibilities for protection, restoration, enhancement and monitoring of the river's resources.

Construction techniques in the restoration field continue to evolve, with an emphasis being placed on solutions that allow a limited amount of bank erosion (i.e., deformability) and encourage the establishment of streamside vegetation. Environmental review of proposed projects and the process of securing permits has become increasingly complex. MPWMD continues to work closely with Federal and State regulators to exchange information on best management techniques and also to remain aware of any changes in the status of sensitive species.

The most significant trends include the following:

- increased oversight of channel maintenance and restoration activities by Federal agencies,
- increased groundwater extraction downstream of Schulte Road,
- vegetation encroachment into the channel bottom,
- increased avian species diversity, and
- maturing of previous restoration projects.

Carmel River Erosion Protection and Restoration

Between 1986 and 1999, MPWMD completed nearly 20,000 lineal feet of river restoration work at eight major project sites. Many of these areas are now beginning to mature so that it is difficult in some areas to tell the difference between restored areas and "natural" areas. It appears that project areas are becoming more complex, both in channel structure and vegetation types. This has both positive and potentially negative impacts. Positive benefits include additional habitat and stream bank stabilizing vegetation, while increased channel complexity can lead to bank instability and property loss.

Sand contributed by erosion in the Tularcitos Creek drainage and from the collapse of main stem banks covered the channel bottom of the main stem for about 16 miles in 1998. This sand has largely been washed down to the lower three miles of river, except in areas with pools greater than 300 feet in length. Average winter flows between 1999 and 2002 have revealed the extent of pool scour from the 1995 flood, which was estimated to be a stream flow of approximately 16,000 cubic feet per second at its peak. Pool depths after the winter of 1994/1995 appeared to be much greater than previous years -- a result of the relatively short, sharp spike in flow on January 10 and March 10, 1995. However, sustained high flows in Spring 1998 filled pools in with sand and gravel. In addition to deep pool areas that are now present, there are more and larger areas of "cut banks," which generally provide deep water areas and overhanging vegetation.

Most of the streambanks destabilized or eroded in the 1990s were repaired shortly after they were damaged. However, there are a few areas where bank erosion may occur during high flows. The following list is based primarily on observations of current vegetative bank cover and past erosion at these sites. These are (from downstream to upstream):

1. in the vicinity of Hacienda Carmel (River Mile (RM) 3.2 to RM 3.9);
2. the south bank upstream of the Rancho San Carlos Road Bridge (RM 3.9), at the Quail Lodge golf course;
3. the south bank at the upstream end of the Valley Hills Restoration Project (RM 5.5);
4. the north bank at upstream end of the Schulte Restoration Project near the Cal-Am Manor well (RM 7.2);
5. across from Red Rock pool at RM 8;
6. the north bank at the upstream end of Garland Park (RM 11.2);
7. the vicinity of the Carmel Valley Trail and Saddle Club (RM 13.0);
8. the north bank next to the deDampierre baseball parking lot (RM 13.2); and
9. portions of Camp Steffani (RM 15.3).

Sites 1 through 5 lie in areas where groundwater extraction continues to be a key factor affecting the establishment and sustainability of streamside vegetation. Some natural recovery of the riparian corridor may be possible through irrigation; however, long-term recovery and stability is unlikely until overly steep streambanks are graded and protected against erosion. Problem areas at sites 6 through 9 have complex root causes including instability introduced into the system during the 1960s and 1970s, floodplain development, and the presence of main stem dams that cut off the supply of sediment to the lower river. MPWMD will continue to monitor these areas for degradation and/or instability.

Vegetation encroachment into the channel bottom, which has not been a significant problem since the mid-1990s, is beginning to occur at several locations. Mid-channel vegetation can lead to bank erosion during high flows. MPWMD's past practice was to strategically remove portions of vegetation that could cause bank loss or instability while maintaining as much aquatic habitat as feasible. Due to State and Federal regulations and concerns about habitat loss, this activity has been curtailed and replaced by an approach that deals with vegetation and debris treatment on a case-by-case basis.

It is likely that the following trends will continue or develop in the near future:

- Permit applications by MPWMD for river work will come under increasing scrutiny at all levels of government. More stringent avoidance and mitigation requirements will be placed on activities that could have negative impacts on sensitive aquatic species or their habitats.
- Activities that interrupt or curtail natural stream functions, such as lining streambanks with riprap, will be discouraged or denied permits. Activities that increase the amount of habitat or restore natural stream functions are more likely to be approved in a streamlined manner.
- Additional work to add instream features (such as large logs for steelhead refuge) will be necessary to restore and diversify aquatic habitat.
- Major restoration projects completed between 1992 and 1999 will require additional work to diversify plantings and to maintain irrigation systems during the establishment period (varies from 5 to 10 years depending on environmental conditions and the availability of staff resources). Streambank repair may be necessary after high flows as previously installed structural protection goes through an initial adjustment period.

A comprehensive long-term solution to river degradation requires a significant increase in dry season water flows in the lower river to pre-development levels, a reversal of the incision process, and reestablishment of a natural meander pattern. Of these, MPWMD has made progress with increasing summer low flows and in studying the effects of an increased sediment load to the river. Reversal, or at least halting of channel incision, which contributes to bank collapse, may be possible if the supply of sediment is brought into balance with the transport capacity of the river (the system is currently "sediment starved"). With San Clemente Reservoir over 90% filled with sediment, it is likely that the supply of sediment downstream of the San Clemente Dam will increase in the very near future.

Studies currently underway by DWR to remediate San Clemente Dam show that additional sediment from the basin between San Clemente Reservoir and Los Padres Dam could increase bed elevations a small amount. Over the long term, an increase in sediment supply could help reduce streambank instability. Reestablishing a natural meander pattern presents significant political, environmental, and fiscal challenges, and is not currently being considered as part of the Mitigation Program.

Vegetation Restoration and Irrigation

Since 1998, a fundamental shift has taken place in streambank restoration design, which incorporates a functional floodplain that would be inundated in relatively frequent storm events (those expected every 1-2 years). For example, low benches at the Red Rock and All Saints Projects have served as natural recruitment areas and are currently being colonized by black cottonwoods, sycamores and willows. In addition, willow and cottonwood pole plantings in these areas were installed with a backhoe, which allows them to tap into the water table. These techniques have been successful and have reduced the need for supplemental irrigation. However, as pumping has increased in the lower Carmel Valley (pursuant to direction by the SWRCB and a Conservation Agreement between Cal-Am and NMFS) supplemental irrigation was installed on the engineered floodplain opposite the All Saints School. Summer pumping at Cal-Am's Schulte Well impacted the District's deep pole plantings, causing premature leaf drop. Riparian moisture stress was mitigated, by installing a drip irrigation system. It is anticipated in wet years this system will not have to be operated, but in average to below average years this system will have to be utilized. The Conservation Agreement between Cal-Am and NMFS will change the lower Carmel Valley pumping regime. The increased pumping at the Cañada Well may cause significant stress to the riparian corridor and create the need for supplemental irrigation. The severity of these impacts will be monitored through the Conservation Agreement Monitoring Plan.

Channel Vegetation Management

Another notable trend relating to the District's channel clearing program was the widening of the channel after the floods in 1995 and 1998. With relatively normal years following these floods the channel has narrowed as vegetation recruits on the streambanks and gravel bars. Current Federal regulations such as the "4 (d)" rules promulgated by NMFS to protect steelhead significantly restrict vegetation management activities. Currently, there are limited physical channel restrictions and erosion hazards in the lower 15 miles of the river. However, if normal to low flows continue in the next several years, expanding vegetation may significantly restrict the channel. As vegetation in the river channel recovers from the high flows of 1995 and 1998 and matures in the channel bottom, more conflicts are likely to arise between preserving habitat and reducing the potential for property damage during high flows. MPWMD will continue to balance the need to treat erosion hazards in the river yet maintain features that contribute to aquatic habitat quality.

Permits for Channel Restoration and Vegetation Management

Obtaining individual permits for conducting activities in the channel of the Carmel River has become increasingly complex since 1995 with the listing of steelhead and California red-legged frogs as Threatened species under the protection of the Federal Endangered Species Act. Staff

time for obtaining authorizations from CDFG and the Corps has risen dramatically; the lead-time for obtaining these authorizations can stretch to years for a complex project. Much more emphasis is also being placed on incorporating habitat enhancements for steelhead and California red-legged frogs into projects. This has increased project development time and costs.

To cope with the rising level of environmental analysis and documentation necessary to obtain permits, MPWMD is actively seeking a long term permit from the Corps and is negotiating a renewal of a long term Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Fish and Game to conduct regular maintenance and restoration activities. The District will also seek long-term permits or agreements with other regulatory agencies including the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Monterey County Planning and Building Inspection Department, and the Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

Monitoring Program

Vegetative moisture stress on a whole fluctuates depending on the rainfall, proximate stream flow, and average daily temperatures, and tends to be much lower in above-normal rainfall years. Typical trends for a single season start with little to no vegetative moisture stress in the spring when soil is moist and the river is flowing. As the river begins to dry up in the lower Carmel Valley (around June) and temperatures begin to increase, an overall increase in vegetative moisture stress occurs. For much of the riparian corridor this stress has been mitigated by supplemental irrigation and prevented the die off of large areas of riparian habitat. However, many recruiting trees experience high levels of stress or mortality in areas difficult to irrigate. Riparian vegetation exposed to rapid or substantial lowering of groundwater levels (i.e., below the root zones of the plants) will continue to require monitoring and irrigation during the dry season.

With respect to riparian songbird diversity, populations dropped after major floods in 1995 and 1998 because of the loss of streamside habitat. However, they have rebounded in the last few years and have shown some of the highest diversity since monitoring began in 1992, indicating that the District mitigation program is preserving and improving riparian habitat.

Carmel River Lagoon

The District continues to support and encourage the ongoing habitat restoration efforts in the wetlands and riparian areas surrounding the Carmel River Lagoon. These efforts are consistent with goals that were identified in the Carmel River Lagoon Enhancement Plan, which was partially funded by the District. Currently, District staff is participating in multi-agency and landowner discussions to implement restoration of approximately 100 acres on the Odello West property, including expansion of the south arm of the lagoon and re-establishment of riparian and wetland habitat. Because of the restoration activities on the south side of the lagoon, the District has concentrated its monitoring efforts on the relatively undisturbed north side. Staff have also attended meetings and had discussions with other agencies regarding a proposal to use treated water from the Carmel Area Wastewater District to augment the lagoon during periods of low water.

The District expanded its long-term monitoring around the lagoon in 1995, in an attempt to determine if the reduction in freshwater flows due to ground water pumping upstream might be changing the size or ecological character of the wetlands. Demonstrable changes have not been identified. Because of the complexity of the estuarine system, a variety of parameters are monitored, including vegetative cover in transects and quadrats, soil and water conductivity, and hydrology. It is notable that due to the number of factors affecting this system, it would be premature to attribute any observed changes solely to ground water pumping. During this period, for example, there have been two extremely wet years (1995 and 1998), and two above normal years (1996 and 1997), in terms of annual runoff.

Other natural factors that affect the wetlands include introduction of salt water into the system as waves overtop the sandbar in autumn and winter, tidal fluctuations, and long-term global climatic change. In the winter of 2001-2002, for example, the lagoon was filled by waves overtopping the sandbar before any fresh water from the river had reached the lagoon. When the District initiated the long-term lagoon monitoring component of the Mitigation Program, it was with the understanding that it would be necessary to gather data for an extended period in order to draw conclusions about well draw-down effects on wetland dynamics. It is recommended that the annual vegetation, soil conductivity, topographical and wildlife monitoring be continued in order to provide a robust data set for continued analysis of potential changes around the lagoon.

Program Costs

The annual cost of mitigation efforts varies because several mitigation measures are weather dependent. However, the overall costs have remained fairly constant (about \$1.3-\$1.6 million) over the past few years. The one exception was FY 2000 (July 1999-June 2000) when an additional \$981,786 was added to the capital expense program to fund one half of the acquisition cost of the District's new office building, bringing the expenditure total to over \$2.6 million that year. This cost is being reimbursed over a period of 15 years.

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Authors: Thomas Christensen, Dave Dettman, Larry Hampson,
Greg James, Tom Lindberg, Joe Oliver, Henrietta Stem

Table I-1

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS ON MPWMD MITIGATION PROGRAM ¹
 JULY 1, 1997 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2002
 Prepared January 2003

| MITIGATION MEASURES | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 |
|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| WATER MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| Monitor Water Resources | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Manage Water Production | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Manage Water Demand | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Monitor Water Usage | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Augment Water Supply | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Allocation of New Supply | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Determine Drought Reserve | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| STEELHEAD FISHERY | | | | | |
| Capture/Transport Emigrating Smolts in Spring | | | | | |
| Smolt rescues | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Build acclimation facility/tagging study | permit denied | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Prevent Stranding of Fall/Winter Juvenile Migrants | | | | | |
| Juvenile rescues | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Build mid-Valley holding facility | deferred | deferred | deferred | deferred | deferred |
| Rescue Juveniles Downstream of Robles del Rio in Summer | | | | | |
| Juvenile rescues | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |

| MITIGATION MEASURES | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Build Sleepy Hollow holding/rearing facility | Completed in 1996-97; in operation | In operation, design cooling tower | In operation, begin cooling tower construction | In operation, complete cooling tower, safety platform, bird nets | Limited operation; installed alarm system and chillers; assessed pump failure |
| Modify Spillway/Transport Smolts Around Los Padres Dam | mortality study report completed | n/a | conduct experiments | analyze data | analyze data |
| Monitoring Activities for Mitigation Plan | | | | | |
| Adult counts at San Clemente Dam | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Juvenile population surveys | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Other Activities Not Required by Mitigation Plan | | | | | |
| Spawning habitat restoration | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain |
| Fish planting (steelhead broodstock program) Coastal Salmon Recovery Program grant in mid 2001 | none | none | none | awarded grants; obtaining permits | Conducted environmental review |
| Modify critical riffles | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain | monitor and maintain |
| <i>RIPARIAN VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE</i> | | | | | |
| Conservation and Water Distribution Management | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Prepare/Oversee Riparian Corridor Management Plan | Implement Plan | Implement Plan | Implement Plan | Implement Plan | Implement Plan |
| Implement Riparian Corridor Management Program | | | | | |
| Cal-Am well irrigation (4 wells) | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Channel clearing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Vegetation monitoring | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |

| MITIGATION MEASURES | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Track and pursue violations | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| River Care Guide booklet | completed | available | available | revised booklet | available |
| CRMP Erosion Protection Program | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| LAGOON VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE | | | | | |
| Assist with Lagoon Enhancement Plan Investigations | Continue to assist Caltrans ² | continue assistance | continue assistance | continue assistance | continue assistance |
| Expand Long-Term Lagoon Monitoring Program | | | | | |
| Water quality/quantity | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |
| Vegetation/soils | repeated HRG methods ³ plus wildlife, soils, hydrology and topographic monitoring | repeated HRG methods plus wildlife, soils, hydrology and topographic monitoring | repeated HRG methods plus wildlife, soils, hydrology and topographic monitoring | repeated HRG methods plus wildlife, soils, hydrology and topographic monitoring | repeated HRG methods plus wildlife, soils, hydrology and topographic monitoring |
| Identify Alternatives to Maintain Lagoon Volume | mapping study completed; annual survey of 4 transects based on GMA study ⁴ | annual survey of 4 transects | annual survey of 4 transects | annual survey of 4 transects | annual survey of 4 transects |
| AESTHETICS | | | | | |
| Restore Riparian Vegetation (see above) | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing | ongoing |

Note 1: See previous annual reports or the October 1996 Evaluation Report for a summary of action previous to year 1997-1998

Note 2: Mitigation measures are dependent on implementation of the Lagoon Enhancement Plan by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, the land owner and CEQA lead agency. Portions of the Enhancement Plan are being implemented by Caltrans as part of a "mitigation banking" project.

Note 3: Baseline study, "Biologic Assessment of Carmel River Lagoon Wetlands," completed by Habitat Restoration Group (HRG) in November 1995.

Note 4: GMA refers to Graham Matthews & Associates, a consultant retained in mid-1997 to map the lagoon and develop stage-volume and stage-area relationships.

**Table I-2
SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2002**

| MITIGATION ACTION | ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2002 |
|-------------------------|---|
| Monitor Water Resources | Regularly tracked precipitation, streamflow, surface and ground water levels and quality, and lagoon characteristics between Los Padres Dam and the Carmel River Lagoon, using real-time and computer monitoring methods. Maintained extensive monitoring network, continuous streamflow recorder at San Clemente Dam, and four gages at various sites; installed five new gaging stations. |
| Manage Water Production | Developed and implemented multi-agency Memorandum of Agreement and quarterly water supply strategies; worked cooperatively with resource agencies implementing the federal Endangered Species Act. Implemented Ordinance No. 96 regulating water distribution systems, including approval of three applications; changed well reporting period from fiscal year to water year. |
| Manage Water Demand | Inspected about 1,360 properties for permit compliance, which saved an estimated 44 acre-feet through required retrofits; provided retrofit refunds for 277 toilets, saving an estimated 6.4 acre-feet per year; conducted public outreach for conservation program; explored funding options to expand Pebble Beach reclamation program. Processed 984 permits of various types under allocation program; passed Ordinance No. 102 to end water credit transfer program; coordinated with jurisdictions to help streamline permit process. |
| Monitor Water Usage | Complied with SWRCB Order 95-10 for water year 2001. |
| Augment Water Supply | Adopted and began implementing strategic planning initiatives for long-term water supply and management of the Seaside Basin. Injected 310 acre-feet into Seaside Basin as part of testing of aquifer storage and recovery project (ASR). Retained consultant and conducted Phase 1 engineering and environmental studies for revised EIR on long-term water supply alternatives, including assessment of draft "Plan B" project identified by California Public Utilities Commission; completed Interim Draft Biological Assessment of California red-legged frog on the Carmel River; completed Interim Draft Historic Properties Management Plan for cultural resources near proposed Carmel River Dam site; updated CVSIM |

| MITIGATION ACTION | ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2002 |
|--|--|
| | computer model and worked closely with National Marine Fisheries Service on revised instream flow recommendation for the Carmel River; participated on technical committee evaluating options for seismic safety and sediment management at San Clemente Dam. |
| Allocate New Supply | Remained within overall limits set by Water Allocation Program. |
| Determine Drought Reserve | Rationing was not required due to adequate storage reserve. |
| Steelhead Fishery Program | Counted 642 adult fish passing San Clemente Dam; rescued 43,750 young steelhead from drying reaches of the Carmel River in July 2001-June 2002 period; installed alarm system to alert staff of power or other failures at Sleepy Hollow steelhead rearing facility; completed safety quarantine platform and installed chillers around tanks; evaluated options to correct pump failure caused by excess sediment in river in Spring 2002; conducted annual juvenile population survey; coordinated with Cal-Am regarding operations to maximize fish habitat; conducted benthic invertebrate sampling at four stations for bioassessment of Carmel River. |
| Riparian Habitat Program Riparian Habitat (continued) | Continued revegetation at three restoration sites in the area between Via Mallorca and Scarlett Roads; continued planning and engineering for removing car bodies and restoring a streambank at Valley Hills Restoration Project; developed preliminary plans for stream bank restoration near Hacienda Carmel; concluded an agreement with California Department of Fish & Game for installing instream habitat structures for steelhead; continued working with federal agencies toward Regional General Permit for MPWMD river activities; inspected private projects for compliance with permit conditions; experimented with planting techniques to allow trees to mature more quickly with less irrigation; continued long-term monitoring of physical and biological processes. |
| Lagoon Habitat Program | Provided technical expertise to multi-agency sponsors of lagoon restoration program; continued vegetation habitat monitoring at eight transect locations; monitored four bathymetric transects; participated in interagency meetings regarding management of lagoon in winter storm events. |
| Aesthetic Measures | See Riparian Habitat Program measures. |

**MISSION STATEMENT
OF THE
CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**SET BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
FEBRUARY 23, 1995**

1. Review the portion of the Five-Year Mitigation Program plans, activities, and budgets related to erosion protection, channel restoration, and protection and enhancement of the riparian corridor along the Carmel River. Make recommendations regarding priorities, suitability, and scheduling of these activities.
2. Review the effectiveness of the District's streambank restoration program, and make recommendations.
3. Examine the practical difficulties of implementing erosion protection and riparian corridor restoration projects, and make recommendations to streamline the project development process and to encourage property owners to participate in streambank restoration.
4. Assist staff in gaining the cooperation of riverfront property owners for carrying out District erosion protection and riparian corridor restoration projects.
5. Assist staff in public education related to matters for which the Committee has advisory oversight.

11-11-54

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 11-11-54

TO: THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE: [Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

Final
MINUTES
MONTEREY PENINSULA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING OF THE
CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE
April 4, 2002, 10:00 A.M.
Mid-Carmel Valley Fire Station

I. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

MEMBERS PRESENT: Tom House, Chuck McKay, Rod Mills, Susan Rogers, Craig Vetter, Michael Waxer
MEMBERS ABSENT: None
STAFF PRESENT: Andy Bell, Thomas Christensen, Larry Hampson
PUBLIC PRESENT: No members of the public were present.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT— Mills reported that, based on information from Bob Zampatti (President, Carmel River Steelhead Association), a canyon adjacent to Long Ridge may be available for disposal of sediment dredged from the San Clemente Reservoir. [Long Ridge lies immediately west of San Clemente Dam.]

Hampson replied that previous geotechnical investigations of the San Clemente Reservoir area showed significant slide activity and that the Long Ridge site would need more investigation to determine its suitability for sediment disposal.

Vetter questioned the science used to designate the Carmel River as endangered. [In 1999, American Rivers, a national non-profit conservation organization, listed the Carmel River as the eighth most endangered river in the United States. No regulatory agency has issued any formal designation to this effect.]

III. CONSENT CALENDAR - Mills made a motion, seconded by Rogers, to approve the minutes of the November 15, 2001 meeting with the following change to Item III "Consent Calendar":

"Thomas House moved to approve the minutes..."

Approval was unanimous.

IV. REPORT FROM THE CARMEL RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL

Jonathan Berkey, Watershed Coordinator for the Carmel River Watershed Council (CRWC), was unable to attend the meeting. Hampson passed out copies of the 2001 CRWC vision statement.

Waxer reported that the CRWC is looking for small projects to assist landowners.

V. REVIEW THE MISSION STATEMENT OF THE CARMEL RIVER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Vetter stated that the Committee should be comprised of landowners along the river and that the District's rules for representation by riverfront property owners should be strengthened. Vetter suggested that residency within the watershed should be required.

Rogers stated that MPWMD makes rules that affect riverfront property owners.

Waxer referred to the MPWMD 2000 Annual Report and stated that 50% of MPWMD expenditures were for the Mitigation Program. Waxer stated that improvement of the Carmel River under this program is one of the few visible accomplishments by MPWMD. He said that the Mitigation Program was not broken, needed no fixing, and that the existence of the Committee process seems to be working ~~need not be questioned~~.

(Additions to the Draft minutes adopted under Item III at the June 6, 2002 regular committee meeting are shown in underline and deletions in ~~strikeout~~.)

McKay stated that he saw little difference between what the Carmel River Watershed Council does and MPWMD's Mitigation Program and that there is a duplication of effort.

Waxer summed up the discussion with the following points:

1. CRAC should increase its involvement in identifying problem areas along the river.
2. CRAC should continue its coordination with the CRWC and minimize overlap or duplication of effort.
3. CRAC should work with MPWMD staff to facilitate projects, resolve conflicts and educate riverfront property owners.
4. The amount of MPWMD staff resources used to support CRAC appear to be minimal.

Vetter added that the requirement for membership in the Committee should be changed to property owners or residents living within the Carmel River watershed.

Mills suggested that an *ad hoc* committee be formed to develop a recommendation on the issue of the CRAC's composition, to be presented to the MPWMD Board of Directors for review. House, Vetter, and Waxer volunteered to participate on the *ad hoc* committee. Mills made a motion to form the *ad hoc* committee, and McKay seconded. Approval was unanimous.

VI. STAFF REPORTS -

A. Hampson reported that MPWMD is working with the National Marine Fisheries Service on terms of a Biological Opinion concerning potential impacts to steelhead from proposed river maintenance and restoration activities. A Biological Opinion is required in order for the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers to issue a permit to MPWMD.

B. Hampson reported that the progress on the San Clemente Dam Seismic Retrofit Project has suffered due to a high turnover rate of Cal-Am project managers.

C. Christensen announced that an updated version of the MPWMD brochure concerning the Carmel River was available. Copies of the brochure were provided to Committee members. Waxer asked that all residents along the river be sent a copy, specifically including renters, if possible.

(Additions to the Draft minutes adopted under Item III at the June 6, 2002 regular committee meeting are shown in underline.)

D. Christensen reported that 319 plants had been installed at various projects along the river and that MPWMD had met with residents of the Quail Eight condominium association to discuss revegetation of their riverbank.

E. Christensen described potential changes to MPWMD rules and regulations regarding water distribution system permits that would create exemptions for certain irrigation systems benefitting riparian vegetation.

F. Bell reported that the Board of Directors has not discussed the future of the Committee.

VII. ITEMS TO BE PLACED ON FUTURE AGENDAS

The following items were suggested for a future meeting

1. Report from the *ad hoc* committee on CRAC representation
2. Report from the CRWC
3. ESA updates
4. Review the Mission Statement of the CRAC

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MINUTES
Regular Meeting
Board of Directors
Monterey Peninsula Water Management District
July 15, 2002

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM in the Seaside City Council Chambers.

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Directors present:

Kris Lindstrom, Chair – Division 4
Alexander “Zan” Henson, Vice Chair – Division 5
Alvin Edwards – Division 1
Judi Lehman – Division 2
Molly Erickson – Division 3
David Pendergrass – Mayoral Representative

Directors absent: David Potter – Monterey County Board of Supervisors

District staff present:

Ernesto A. Avila – General Manager
Rick Dickhaut – Chief Financial Officer
Stephanie Pintar – Water Demand Manager
Joseph Oliver – Water Resources Manager
Andy Bell – Planning and Engineering Manager
Henrietta Stern – Project Manager
Larry Hampson – District Engineer
Cynthia Schmidlin – Human Resources Specialist
Mark Bekker – River Maintenance Specialist
Thomas Christensen – Riparian Projects Coordinator
Jessica Wheeler – Field Biology Assistant
Arlene Tavani – Executive Assistant

District Counsel present: David C. Laredo

The assembly recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The following comments were directed to the Board during the Oral Communications period. (1) Edwin Lee, representing Water for Us, urged the Board to include a full project-level study of the dam proposal in the Water Supply Project EIR so that an “apples to apples” comparison is available for public review. (2) David Dilworth, representing Helping Our Peninsula’s Environment (HOPE), requested that the District: (A) revisit the Water Allocation Plan; (B) develop and provide to the public a list of the 100 or 200 water users in the District that have the highest recorded water consumption; and (C) make Board packet staff notes available on the District’s web site as HTML files. (3) John Fischer, resident of Pacific Grove, asked if the Water Supply Project EIR will include an analysis of the Plan B recommended project, or will another EIR need to be prepared for that project. (4) Fran Farina requested that

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

Rule 70, line 4 stating that the General Manager has discretion to determine whether or not the fee should be waived based on the criteria established in the original motion. In addition, Section 7.B shall state, "This ordinance shall not have a sunset date but shall be brought back to the Board of Directors for review in February 2003 and August 2003." The motion was approved on a vote of 4 – 2. Directors Erickson, Henson, Lehman and Lindstrom voted in favor of the motion. Directors Pendergrass and Edwards voted against the motion. Director Potter was absent.

The Board discussed how to define "public interest." There was general consensus that an applicant with no financial interest in the appeal could be considered as representing the public interest.

During the public hearing on this item David Dilworth, representing HOPE, addressed the Board. He submitted a letter dated May 20, 2002 regarding the issue that is on file at the District office. He disagreed with the proposal that would grant a waiver of appeal fees only after the appeal was heard, if there is a significant benefit and only if the appeal were granted. He expressed concern that Directors would be pressured by potential applicants to bring forth appeals on their behalf. Mr. Dilworth proposed that for a test period of six months, an appeal fee waiver be established for groups that represent the public interest. He proposed specific language, "Appeal fees should be waived when the appeal raises a public interest or an environmental issue."

Director Erickson offered a motion that was seconded by Director Edwards to continue the Carmel River Advisory Committee, and that the committee would meet as needed only by: (1) direct referral of the Board or Administrative Committee; or (2) to address important issues identified by staff. Direct dialogue between Carmel River Advisory Committee representatives and the Board or relevant Board Committees will be encouraged. When the Carmel River Advisory Committee meets, District staff will provide updates on Carmel River issues. The motion was unanimously approved on a vote of 6 – 0. Director Potter was absent.

On a motion by Director Henson and second by Director Erickson, the Board approved appointments to the Carmel River Advisory Committee listed here: Director Pendergrass – Thomas House; Director Erickson – Richard Rosenthal; Director Henson – Rod Mills; Director Lehman – John Delassio; Kris Lindstrom – David Dilworth. The motion was approved on a vote of 6 – 0. Director Potter was absent.

During the public hearing on this item the following comments were directed to the Board. (1) John Fischer, resident of Pacific Grove, asked if the District's interest in protecting riparian habitat included a concern for water

PUBLIC HEARINGS

20. Consider Second Reading and Adoption of Ordinance No. 104 – An Ordinance of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Modifying Administrative Appeal Processes

ACTION ITEMS

21. Consider Current and Future Role of the Carmel River Advisory Committee

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quality when it reached the Monterey Bay Sanctuary. (2) **Robert Greenwood**, representing the Carmel Valley Association, read a letter dated July 15, 2002 that is on file at the District office. He expressed support for continuance of the Carmel River Advisory Committee and implementation of the Committee's recommendation shown on page 114 of the Board packet. (3) **Fran Farina** proposed that the Carmel River Advisory Committee continue to function in its present form and that it be utilized more effectively by the Board of Directors. She stated that membership on the committee should be open to anyone in the District with an interest in the Carmel River. (4) **Michael Waxer**, resident of Carmel Valley and Chair of the Carmel River Advisory Committee, explained that one of the main functions of the committee is community education and outreach. Committee members describe the District's functions and riverbank enhancement projects to their neighbors. The committee has sponsored public forums on the Endangered Species Act and other topics. In addition, the committee has worked with riverfront property owners to resolve violations of riverbank protection regulations. (5) **David Dilworth** spoke in support of the Carmel River Advisory Committee. He agreed with a suggestion by Director Erickson that the Committee's activities be limited to the review of items brought to it by the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board. (6) **Roy Thomas**, representing the CRSA, and a former member of the Carmel River Advisory Committee stated that the Committee could be eliminated. According to Mr. Thomas, the Carmel River Watershed Council might be able to provide valuable input to the Board of Directors once it becomes a fully functioning entity.

On a motion by Director Edwards and second by Director Erickson, the Board authorized District staff to contract with the Watershed Institute of California State University at Monterey Bay to study large wood in the main stem of the Carmel River for a cost not-to-exceed \$10,000. The motion was approved on a vote of 6 – 0. Director Potter was absent.

During the public comment period on this item, the following comments were directed to the Board. (1) **David Dilworth** expressed appreciation for the presentation made by District staff on the issue. He proposed that District staff make a presentation at each Board meeting on a different facet of the Carmel River watershed. (2) **Roy Thomas**, representing the CRSA, urged the Board to proceed carefully with this project. He expressed concern that the intent of the study could be to inventory debris for eventual removal from the river. He cautioned that the District's function is to preserve the environment, not to stabilize the riverbank.

ACTION ITEMS

21. **Consider Current and Future Role of the Carmel River Advisory Committee**

22. **Consider Authorization of Contract with California State University Monterey Bay for Carmel River Large Woody Debris Assessment**

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MPWMD

November 3, 2003

Ms. Susan Rogers, Chair
Carmel River Advisory Committee
6310 Brookdale Drive
Carmel, CA 93923

Dear Ms. Rogers:

As a representative of Rancho Cañada Golf Club, I have been attending Carmel River Advisory Committee meetings on and off for the past eight years. While my participation has been mostly that of an observer, I have learned a great deal from MPWMD staff and those who have served as past and current committee members.

Following the various issues involving the Carmel River has been an interest of mine because of the relationship Rancho Cañada shares with both the river and the associated riparian corridor (approximately one mile of river bisects our two golf courses). As a steward of the river and the plant and animal communities, which it supports, I have developed a great interest in the policies that affect both its health and our ability to provide an enjoyable golfing experience for our customers.

At the most recent CRAC meeting on October 30, 2003, a few of the agenda items, as well as several, which were placed on the proposed agenda for the next committee meeting, I felt were outside the scope of the committee's responsibility. It is my understanding that the role of the committee is to serve in an advisory capacity to the MPWMD Board of Directors on issues related specifically to the Carmel River. It appears that some members have lost sight of the committee's mission and are using the agenda to explore, on a much broader scale, water issues of the MPWMD and the Monterey Peninsula.

I would urge you as the Chair, to re-direct the committee's focus back to those issues that directly affect the health and future management practices of the Carmel River. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss with you, more specifically, my concerns. Please feel free to reach me at your convenience @ 831-373-3701.

Sincerely,



Bob Costa,
Director of Golf Course Management

cc: Fran Farina, General Manager MPWMD





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