Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Program
Regional Water Management Group Meeting

March 20, 2019
Location: Moss Landing Marine Labs, Moss Landing, CA

RWMG Entity Attendees:
Ross Clark – Central Coast Wetlands Group
Monique Fountain – Elkhorn Slough Foundation
Brian Frus – City of Salinas
Brenda Granillo – California Water Service
Bridget Hoover – Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Elizabeth Krafft – Monterey County Water Resources Agency
Mike McCullough – Monterey One Water
May Nguyen – Environmental Justice Coalition for Water (EJCW)
Kevin O'Connor – Central Coast Wetlands Group
Paul Robins – Resource Conservation District of Monterey County
Eric Tynan – Castroville Community Services District
Emily Zefferman – Resource Conservation District of Monterey County

Non-RWMG Attendees:
Paul Greenway – G7ei Inc.
Lidia Gutierrez – Gutierrez Consultants, Inc.
John Hunt – UC Davis
Donna Meyers – Salinas River Management Unit Association
Susan Robinson – Greater Monterey County IRWM Program Director

Meeting Minutes

1. Brief Introductions.

2. Round 1 Project Proponents Presentations: The purpose of this meeting was to enable project proponents with projects on the table for Round 1 an opportunity to present their projects and answer questions from the Regional Water Management Group. Following are brief highlights of the presentations. For more information, see the presentation slides attached, or view the full project application forms on the website: http://www.greatermontereyirwmp.org/projects/proposed/).

Castroville Community Services District: "Well No. 6 - Emergency Deep Aquifer Supply and Tank Project." Presented by Eric Tynan, Lidia Gutierrez, and Paul Greenway.

- Wells #2, 3, and 4 draw from the 400' Aquifer. Well #3 went salty, representing 28% of well production. The other two wells are threatened by seawater intrusion. Total demand currently = 800 AFY; new well would produce 300 AFY. Demand on the 400' Aquifer would be reduced to 100 AFY.
- Castroville has a population of about 10,000. All urban demand, not ag.
- Project consists of construction of deep well (probably 1400'), arsenic treatment, plus additional storage tank.
- The proposed project for IRWM funds consists only of the tasks necessary to complete a State Revolving Fund (SRF) grant application; will fund up to 30% design and environmental documentation. The proposed project will be matched with SRF construction grant, which will bring it through to construction.

- Ross asked if there were opportunities for aquifer recharge, etc. and wondered about how Castroville can help reduce the larger threat of seawater intrusion. Eric responded that Castroville is already implementing strong water conservation measures (free inspections, toilet rebates, etc), and that reducing pumping in the 400' Aquifer (pumping from Deep Aquifer instead) will help reduce pressure on 400' Aquifer in terms of seawater intrusion.
- This project is considered *emergency well replacement*. A long-term sustainable water supply is still needed.

Environmental Justice Coalition for Water: "Small Disadvantaged Community Water and Wastewater Improvement Project." Presented by May Nguyen.

- Project focuses on small water systems with 2 – 14 connections (and less than 25 regularly served residents) in the Greater Monterey County IRWM region that have exceedences of nitrate, arsenic, and/or potentially hexavalent chromium, and that serve disadvantaged communities.
- Project focuses on water supply reliability and water quality, and includes repairs/upgrades of water and wastewater equipment and water treatment systems, potentially consultation and development of water treatment, and monitoring.
- Also potentially includes coordination with Ecology Action on water conservation education.
- There are at least 249 small water systems that are out of compliance for nitrate and arsenic in Monterey County, 52 of which are located within disadvantaged community areas.
- Why IRWM grant funds? There is no conceivable consolidation option for many of these systems, very isolated; and small water systems (less than 15 connections) are not eligible for Prop 1 TA or SRF grant funds, tend to fall through the cracks.

Monterey County Water Resources Agency: "Integration and Reoperation of Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs to increase water supply reliability and protect and restore ecosystems and wildlife habitat." Presented by Elizabeth Krafft.

- MCWRA needs to assess how they operate reservoirs, and how they can re-operate reservoirs in light of climate change. This is a modeling project, will help agency understand how climate change could potentially affect surface water and groundwater and how to base decision-making accordingly. There hasn't been a "normal water year" since 2010 – need to re-evaluate!
- Model would analyze, for example, water needs for steelhead – to help re-evaluate current flow prescription.
- Why IRWM grant funds? There aren't many funding sources for this type of project (modeling). Also, IRWM allows match back to 2014, which is a big deal (other grants don't).
- The end-goal of this project will be implementation – re-operation of the reservoirs.

Monterey One Water/Central Coast Wetlands Group/City of Salinas: "Salinas Water Quality and Agricultural Reuse Efficiency Project." Presented by Mike McCullough and Ross Clark.

- Background: Pure Water Monterey initiated in 2016, providing option for supplementing Monterey Peninsula's water supply; however, source of water is confined. Flows were reduced due to conservation (drought), which meant less wastewater could be recycled, less water for groundwater recharge. The proposed project will allow M1W to capture more water for recycling, to feed into the Pure Water Monterey aquifer recharge project.
- The project will: 1) improve infrastructure at Pond 1 of the City's Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility (need to elevate electrical cabinet out of the flood zone); 2) re-purpose 33" pipe from pump station to the pond facility – re-purpose to pump storm water, enabling water to bypass aeration, resulting in energy savings; 3) construction of wetlands to pre-treat industrial wastewater prior to conveyance to M1W's Regional Treatment Plant, reducing nitrate and phosphorus that would contribute to constituent loads to the Salinas River (will also help remove BOD, sediment, chlorine).
- Project benefits not only M1W but ag – making more water available for reuse by agriculture.

- No anticipated CEQA issues; using existing facilities.
- Amount of water that can be treated by wetlands: it's scalable. 66,000 gal/day (if 3% of total flow) to 200,000 gal/day (if 10% of total flow). This is a pilot project.

Resource Conservation District of Monterey County: "Monterey County Farm Nutrient Management and Water Quality Assistance Program." Presented by Paul Robins and Emily Zefferman.

- The project provides in-field assistance to help improve agricultural water management and nutrient management. Focuses on pollutant source reduction: benefitting on a diffuse scale what's percolating into the groundwater supply and what's flowing to surface waters.
- Project is intended not for people who are out of compliance but for those voluntarily complying. RCD will work with Farm Bureau, Ag Commissioner, growers.
- RCD has existing contacts and modes of outreach. Have half of the required funds in hand from USDA; this request would cover the other half.
- Benefits will depend on the amount of acres enrolled.
- Why IRWM grant funds? State grant funds for water quality and enhancement projects are limited to those that come from a regulator; a lot of growers are skittish about accepting money from regulators…

Salinas River Management Unit Association: "Salinas River Multi-Benefit Stream Maintenance and Habitat Stewardship Program." Presented by Donna Meyers.

- This is a multi-benefit flood risk reduction project in partnership with RCD's arundo and tamarisk removal program. This program has been in place since 2012. Flood risk reduction, protection of steelhead habitat, invasive species removal.
- RCD part of project: RCD is working with landowners for eradication over the next 10 years; has addressed 1/3 of the watershed thus far (completed 500 of 1400 acres thus far). This project will focus on an area where arundo/tamarisk have already been removed – need to re-treat over several years for it to be successful.
- Why IRWM grant funds? For RCD portion of project, it's very hard to find grant funds that will fund re-treatment!
- Target flows for flood risk reduction are 2-5 year flows.
- Match consists of actual dollars spent by growers and grants to RCD (60% match).
- The project will add 10 additional flood maintenance channels.
- Permits and CEQA are all completed.
- Tasks include: eligibility analysis (habitat assessment, etc.) and actual implementation.

Next steps: The group determined that a fair way to move forward would be for the non-Round 1 project proponent members of the RWMG to form a subcommittee, and make a recommendation for which projects to put forward. They asked that some sort of objective scoring rubric be used. Susan Robinson agreed to convene the subcommittee and develop some sort of scoring rubric.

The April RWMG meeting has been canceled. The next RWMG meeting will be held on May 15, 2019, 1:30PM – 4:30PM, location TBD.

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Castroville Well No. 6

Emergency Deep Aquifer Supply and Tank Project

Greater Monterey IRWM Project Presentation

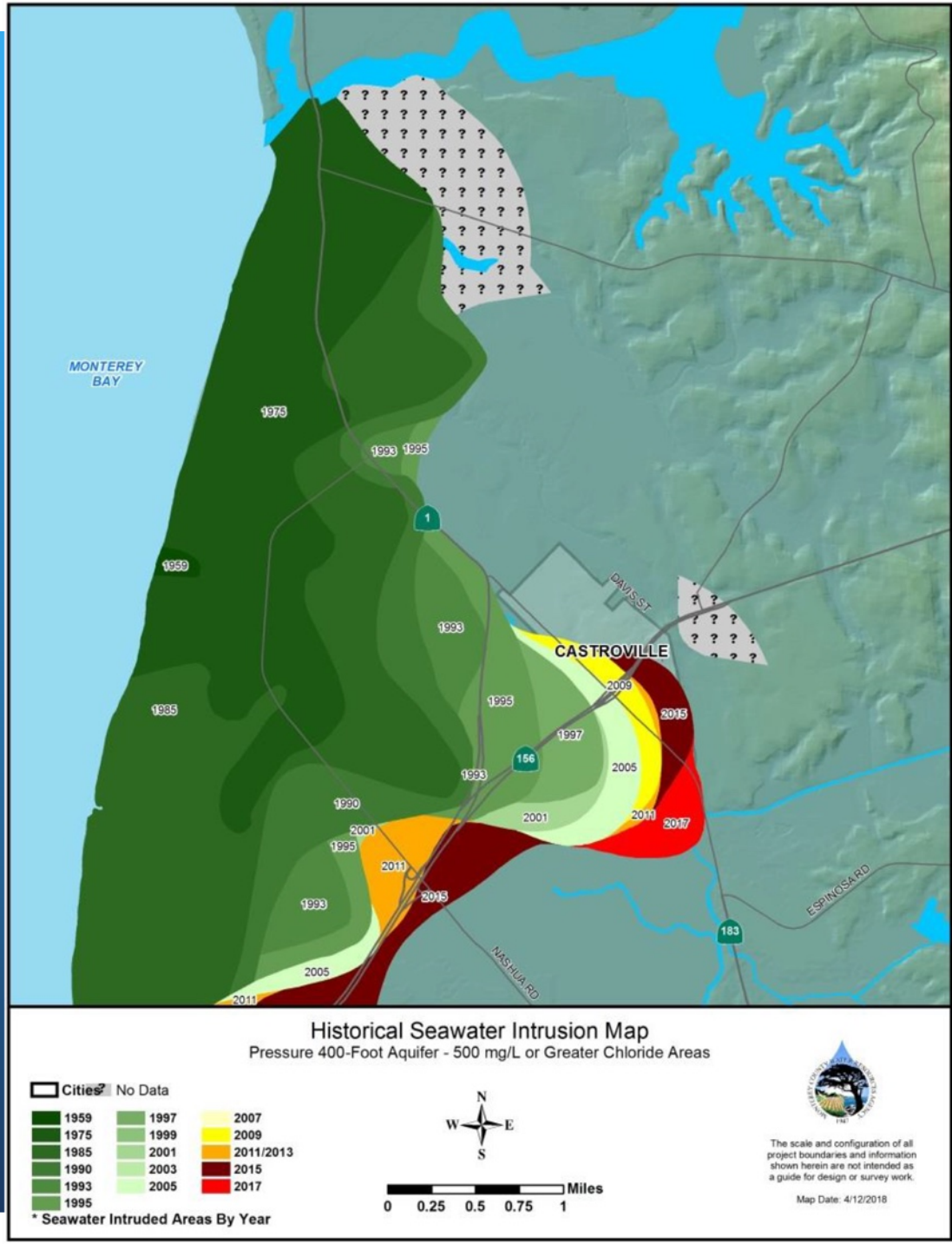
1. CCSD Background
2. Problem Description
3. Project Need
4. Proposed Project
5. Project Costs and Funding
6. Questions?

CCSD Background

- Severely Disadvantaged Community of at least 7,500…likely a larger undocumented population
- Current water demand is approximately 800 AFY
- 100% of supply from the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin
- Four production wells: Well Nos. 2, 3, and 4 pump from the 400’ Aquifer and Well No. 5 from the Deep Aquifer

Problem Description

- MCWRA documents plume of seawater intrusion is moving closer to Castroville Well System
- April 2018 chloride levels in Well No. 3 above drinking water standards, can no longer be used
- Loss represents 28% of District's well production
- Well Nos. 2 and 4 imminent threat of seawater contamination



Project Need

- Immediately replace supply lost by Well No. 3 to ensure clean, safe potable water for community and adequate supply for fire protection
- Reduce demand on 400’ Aquifer and minimize threat of continued seawater contamination
- Deliver drinking water that meets or exceeds drinking water standards

Proposed Project: Well No. 6 Emergency Deep Aquifer Supply and Tank Project

1. Deep Well
2. Arsenic Treatment
3. Storage Tank

Proposed Project: Well No. 6 Emergency Deep Aquifer Supply and Tank Project

- New Well
  - Replace lost well supply;
  - Pump from Deep Aquifer in lieu of the 400' Aquifer;
  - Well No. 6 will deliver approximately 300 AFY, reducing the District's pumping from the 400' Aquifer to 100 AFY.
- Arsenic Treatment
  - Treat the Deep Aquifer groundwater to meet drinking water MCL of less than 10 ppb;
  - Treatment system will likely consist of skid-mounted adsorption vessels and ancillary equipment that produces a fully functioning water treatment system; and
- Storage Tank
  - 640,000 gallon tank;
  - Store treated water and regulate the temperature; and
  - Increase water available for fire protection.

Project Costs

Category	Grant	Cost Share/Other	Total
Project Admin	$25,000	$0	$25,000
Land Purchase/Easement	$0	$170,000	$170,000
Planning/Enviro/Design	$395,000	$0	$395,000
Construction/Implement.	$0	$5,950,000	$5,950,000
TOTAL	**$420,000**	**$6,120,000**	**$6,540,000**

Financing Strategy

- Minimize funding request from Greater Monterey IRWM and maximize funding request for SWRCB Drinking Water SRF Construction Program
- Shift costs from Planning/Design to Construction
  - Utilize Design-Build construction delivery method to shift design costs to design-build contract
  - Complete only the tasks necessary to complete SRF construction application
    - Facility Plan
    - CEQA
    - Permits
- Immediately proceed with SRF Application to minimize gap in funding for financing
  - District reserves can bridge gap if needed

Project Funding

- $420,000 IRWM grant would fund preliminary design and environmental documentation
- District has existing reserves of $3,839,365 for water system emergencies
- District applying to SWRCB Drinking Water SRF Construction Program for either grant/low interest loan
- As SDAC, District will be eligible for immediate placement on the fundable list after completion of the application

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TOTAL	**$6,540,000**

Small Disadvantaged Community Water and Wastewater Project

May Nguyen, JD

Central Coast Program Director

Environmental Justice Coalition for Water

Proposal for the Human Right to Water

- Accessible, Safe, Affordable drinking water
- AB 1249 contaminants: arsenic and nitrate (some areas are 6 times the state MCL)

Project Description

- water and wastewater systems
- Small – 2-14 connections
- 100% DAC
- Development, repairs, monitoring, and long term management
- Technical support
- Water conservation kit

Benefits

- 100% Disadvantaged Communities
- Cost comparisons to evaluate effectiveness in selecting participants (especially vis-à-vis consolidation)
- Water conservation through education
- Water reliability and water quality

Feasibility

- Match funding not required (although EJCW has applied for USDA funding to support technical assistance)
- Scalable
- At least 249 water systems may qualify and can be verified within 6 months of IRWM contract
- At least 52 of those waters systems that are out of compliance are already confirmed to be a Disadvantaged Community and we could start immediately

Why IRWM funding? Unmet Need

- Public health issue – 6x the MCL for nitrate
- There are 249 potentially eligible out of compliance systems
- 52 water systems are in DAC block group
- No conceivable consolidation option
  - Avg cost of pipelines
  - Small systems not eligible for regionalization funding
- This is the only money for the these very small systems

Thank You

May Nguyen, JD

Central Coast Program Director

Environmental Justice Coalition for Water

Integration and reoperation of Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs to increase water supply reliability and protect and restore ecosystems and wildlife habitat.

- Need to assess how climate change could affect surface water and groundwater use and identify flows necessary for:
  - Steelhead migration
  - Habitat maintenance in San Antonio and Nacimiento
  - Critical riffle passage
    - Adult upstream
    - Smolt downstream
- Current flow prescription developed in early 2000's
  - Provides a framework for releases from San Antonio and Nacimiento reservoirs to meet demands – including fish passage needs

Integration and reoperation of Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs to increase water supply reliability and protect and restore ecosystems and wildlife habitat.

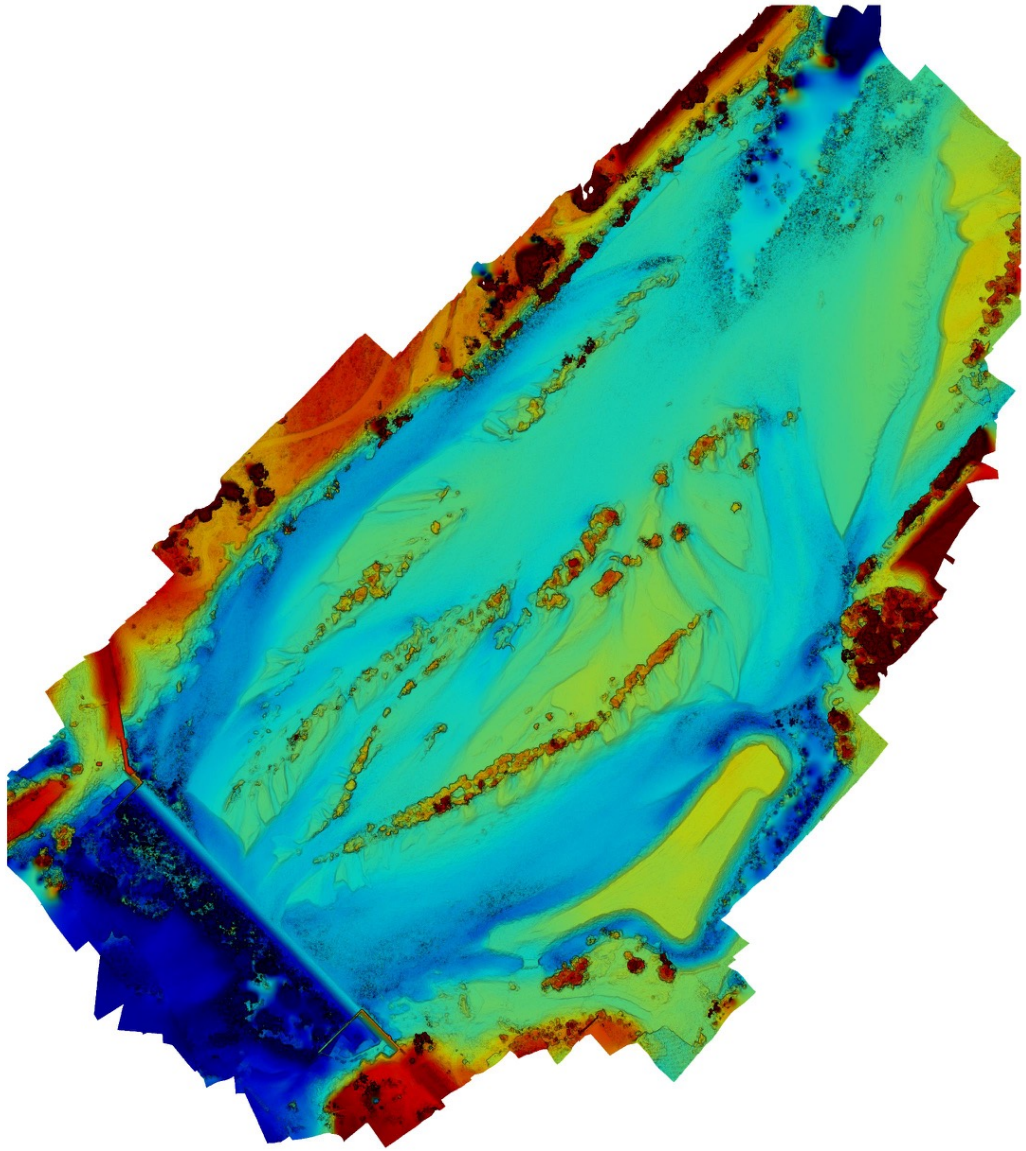
- Use recently developed integrated hydrogeologic model (Salinas Valley Integrated Hydrologic Model, USGS 2018)
- Reach-by reach water budgets of surface water flow regimes
- Steelhead passage
- Identification of historical and existing groundwater extractions, along with impacts to instream flows
- Evaluation of the benefits (impacts) of proposed and potential water supply projects on instream flows.
- Develop and implement reoperation protocols

Operational Year	Year Type Calculated from Approved USGS Streamflow	Number of Passage Days Required on a 10-year Average (Normal Year Types)	Number of Passage Days Achieved	Reservoir Releases Required to Augment Natural Flows
2010	Wet	N/A	70	No
2011	Wet	N/A	69	No
2012	Dry	N/A	0	No
2013	Dry-Normal	16	0	No
2014	Dry	N/A	0	No
2015	Dry	N/A	0	No
2016	Dry-Normal	16	0	No
2017	Wet	N/A	72	Yes

Table 3. Adult Steelhead Upstream Passage Days by Year Type

Year Type	Number of Years per Category	Number of Passage Days Required on a 10-year Average	Average Number of Passage Days Achieved (2010-2017)
Wet	3	N/A	70
Wet-Normal	0	73	N/A
Normal	0	47	N/A
Dry-Normal	2	16	0
Dry	3	N/A	0
All Year Types	8	27	26

BLOCK-FLOW RELEASE



CRITICAL NEED

- Current flow prescription need to be re-evaluated
  - Hasn't been "normal" year type in past 8 years
  - How can operations be modified to meet all needs under changing climate scenarios?
  - What are those needs?
  - Project leverages $ spent in developing SVIHM
  - This grant allows match since 2014
    - Funding sources for this type of project very limited
    - Match allowance

Monterey County Farm Nutrient Management and Water Quality Assistance Program

Approach

Outreach

- Existing Relationships
- Individual contact
- Local meetings/workshops
- Presentations
- Trainings
- Educational Materials
- Newsletters
- Postings

Communication

- Extend opportunity for direct support
- Solicit participation
- Identify barriers to implementation

Site Visit and Assessment

- Soil erosion
- Irrigation management
- Nutrient management
- System Audit
- Site description

Recommendations

- Based on:
  - Site assessment
  - Grower priorities

Project Implementation and Assistance

Follow-up and Effectiveness Assessment

Deliverables

90 individual on-farm consultations, *leading to*

30 detailed irrigation and nutrient management assessments with recommendations, *leading to*

15 sites with implementation assistance and effectiveness tracking, *that will include*

All 15 implementing irrigation and nutrient management changes

10 implemented conservation practices. *Based on current demand, most likely:*

4 water and sediment basins

6 underground outlets

Benefits

- Anticipated 30-40% reduction in fertilizer material costs/acre
- 10% reduction in water pumping or delivery costs

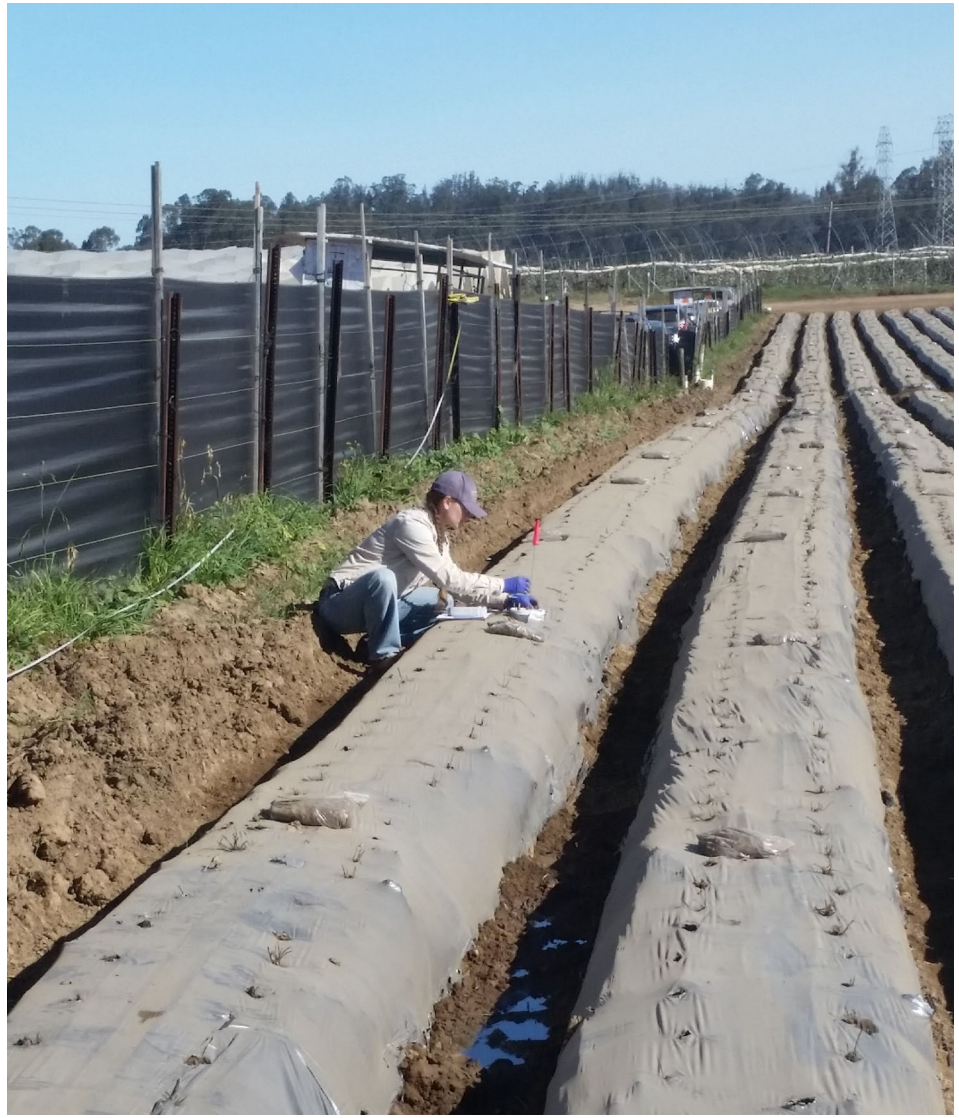
Estimates based on comparison of UCCE recommendations to current usage rates

Budget

RCDMC--3 years (2020-2023)			
Budget Categories	units/hours	rate	GRANT FUNDS REQUESTED
Personnel			$ 296,287.50
Ag Water Management Spec, Soil Scientist, Civil Engineer, Exec Dir	split with USDA		
Travel			$ 2,000.00
Supplies (tech, evaluation field supplies, printing and outreach)			$ 17,000.00
Contractual (document translation for outreach materials)			$ 10,000.00
Other Costs			$ -
grower implementation assistance (700/site)	30		$ 21,000.00
sample analysis--lab costs			$ 5,000.00
Total Direct Costs			**$ 351,287.50**

Irrigation Management

Nutrient Management



Row alignment

Cover Crop and Road Seeding

Sediment Basins

Underground Outlets

Salinas River Multi-Benefit Stream Maintenance and Habitat Stewardship Program

- Partnership since 2012 with MCWRA, RCD, GSA and RMU Association
- Key project components
- Project design & activities
- Impacts & compensatory mitigation
- Benefits of the Project

Program Specifics

- Operates throughout the Salinas River system in Monterey County (94 miles, 3 tributaries)
  - Focus is flood risk reduction and multi-benefit approach especially for habitat and non-native species removal
  - Program has been implemented since 2012 on the ground
  - Our grant request is $526,525 with 60% match - farmers and landowners, RCD grants

Budget

	Non-State Cost Share	Requested Grant Amount	Other State Cost Share	Total Cost
Task 1: Channel maintenance and arundo/tamarisk work area eligibility	$10,000	$300,000	WCB and Monterey County Agriculture Commissioner	$310,000
Task 2: Preparation of Annual Work Plan for channel maintenance and habitat stewardship activities	$30,000	$22,000		$52,000
Task 3: Conduct channel maintenance and habitat stewardship activities	$477,525	$152,525		$630,050
Task 4: Annual reporting and monitoring	$10,000	$52,000		$62,000
(e) Total	$527,525	$526,525		$1,054,050

Salinas River in Monterey County

Stream Maintenance Program

- Science-based design
- Maintenance of “secondary channels”
  - Main channel
  - Low-flow channel
  - Secondary channel
- Vegetation & sediment management
- Mitigation for unavoidable impacts
- Project management
- 10-year permit term w/ reassessment after 5 years

Invasive Non-native Plant Control and Habitat Stewardship Program

The Situation

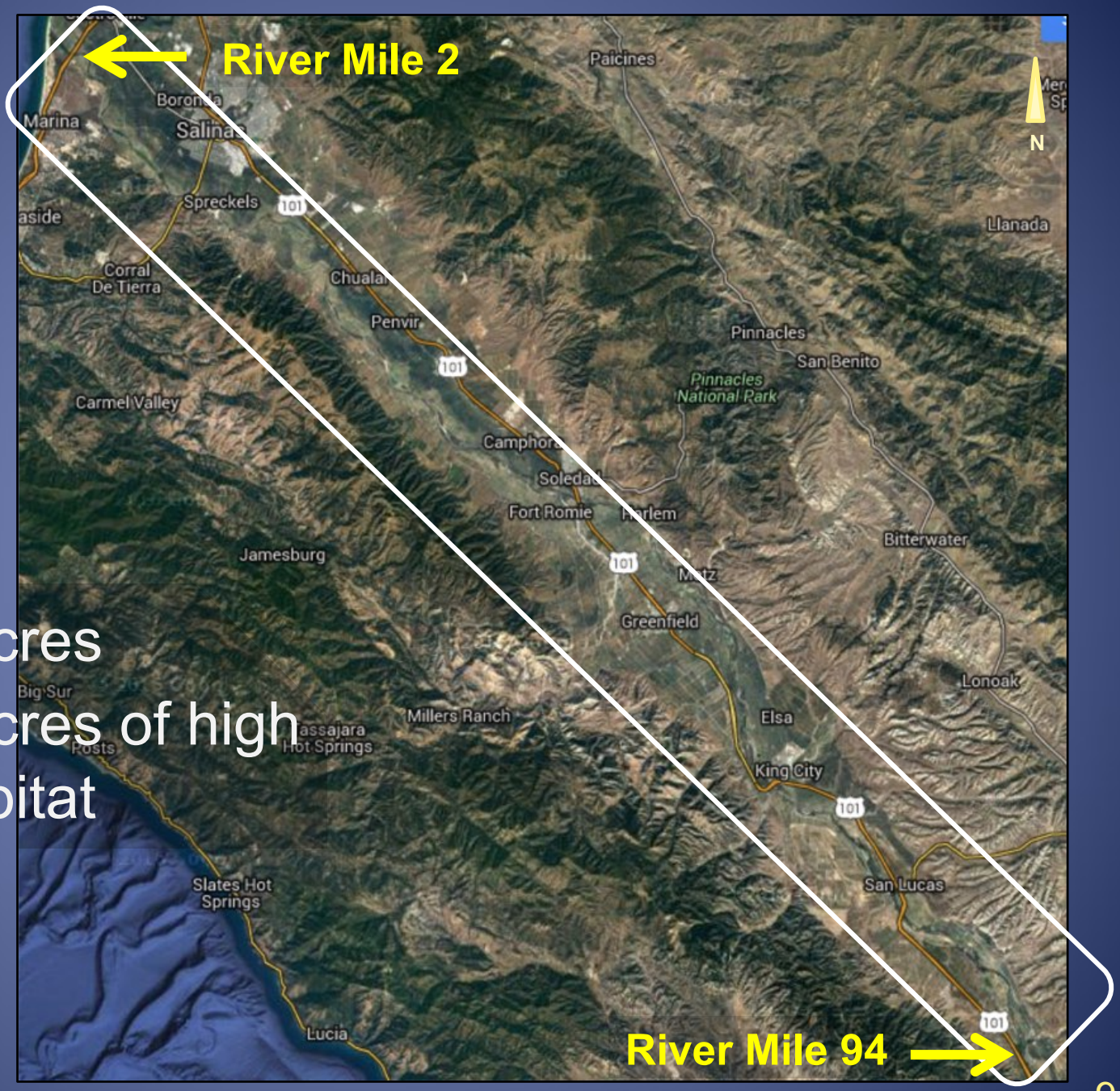
- Estimated 1400 gross acres infested along the river
- Extent and density of infestation likely to increase with year-round water
- Poor quality habitat, worsens erosion and flood risk
- Resource agencies' goals align with landowners' for control & reduction
- Highly effective programs modeled in California

Project Design
Multi-Benefit Stream Maintenance

- Mimics braided channel form – channel forming flows
- Identifies secondary channels
  - Avoids high-value habitat
- Focuses maintenance activities
  - Preserves most of the habitat
  - Annual treatment for channels

Design
(cont.)

- 92 miles
- 23,000 acres
- 12,000 acres of high value habitat



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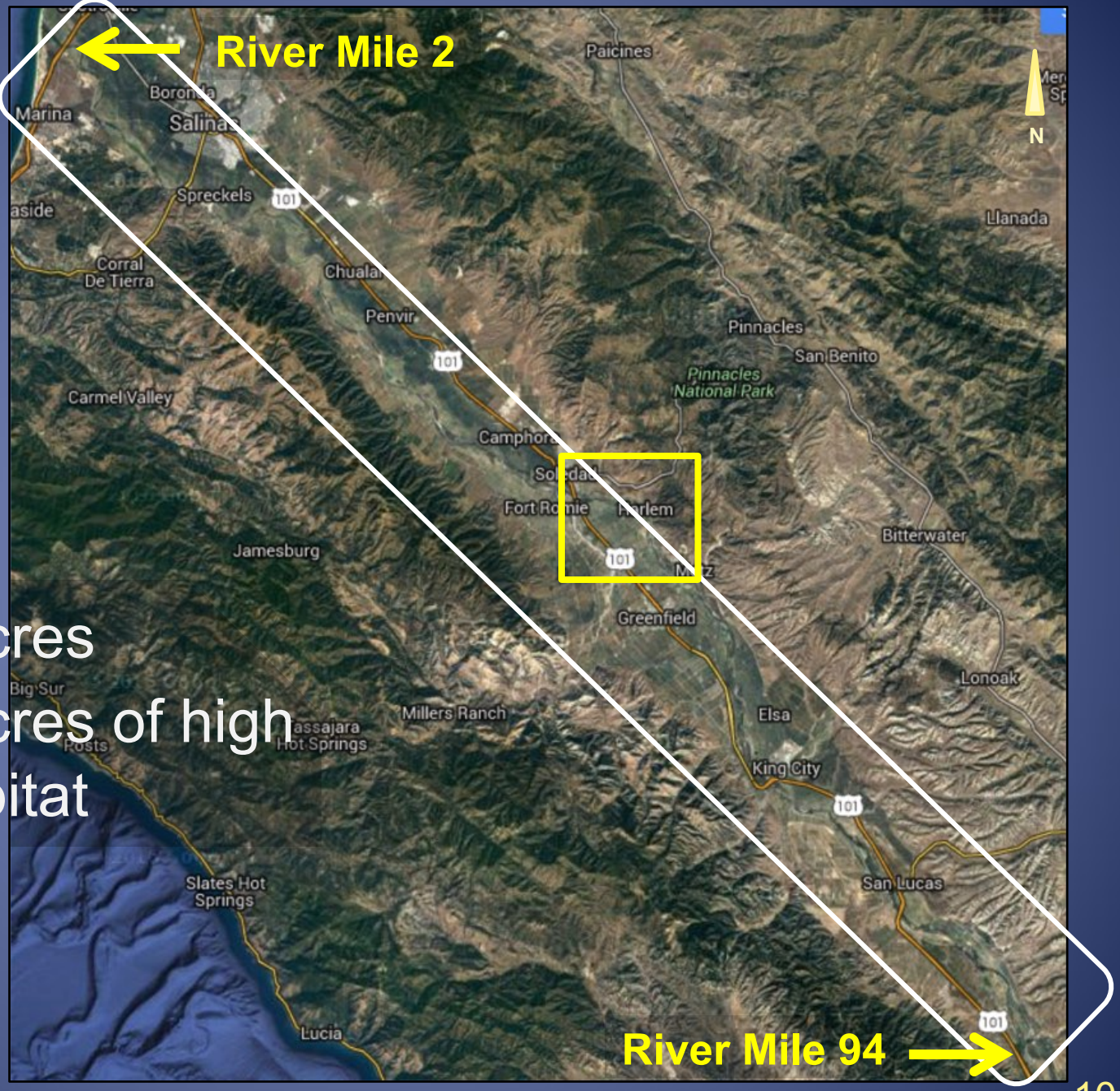
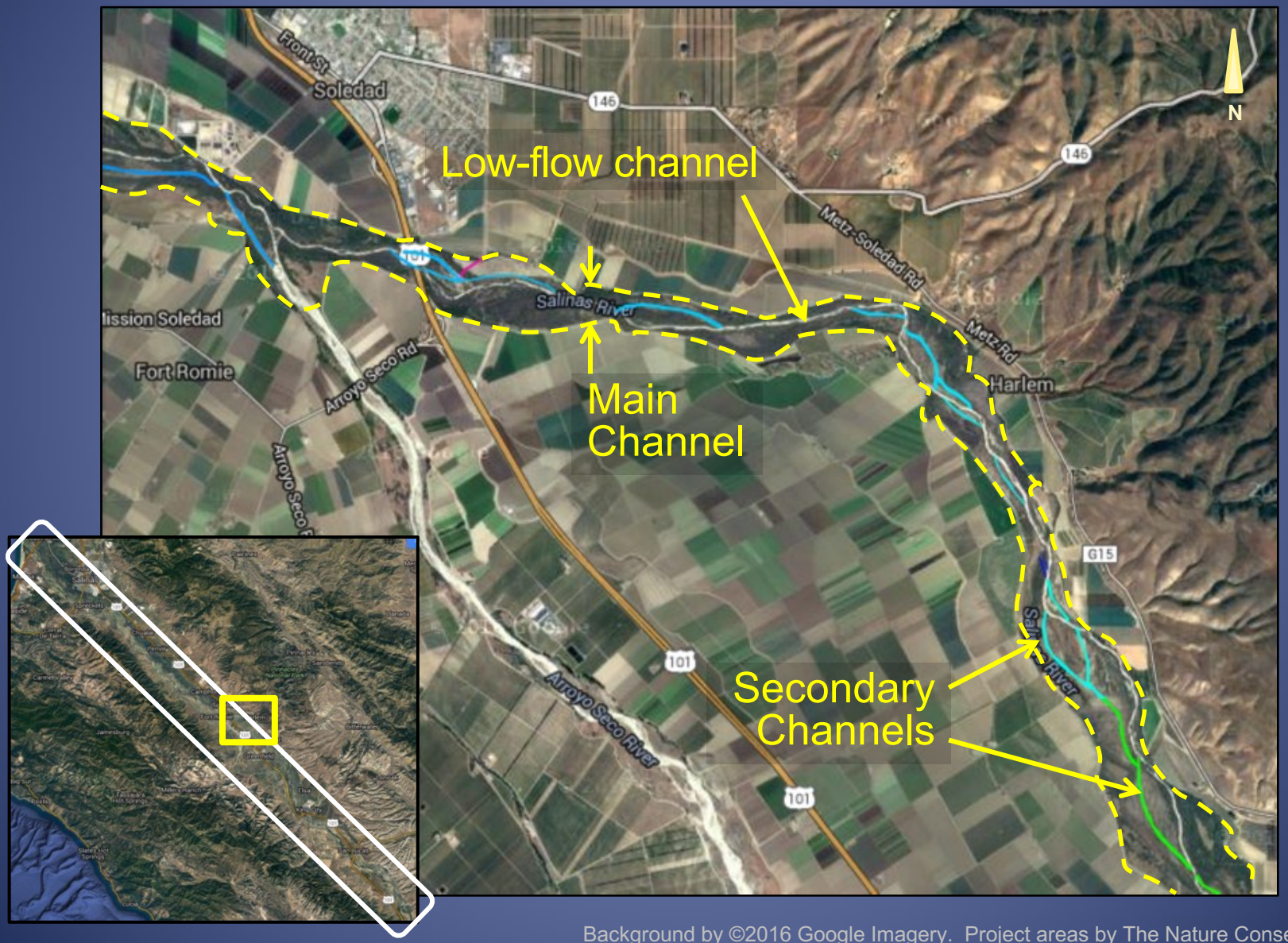


Project Design (cont.)



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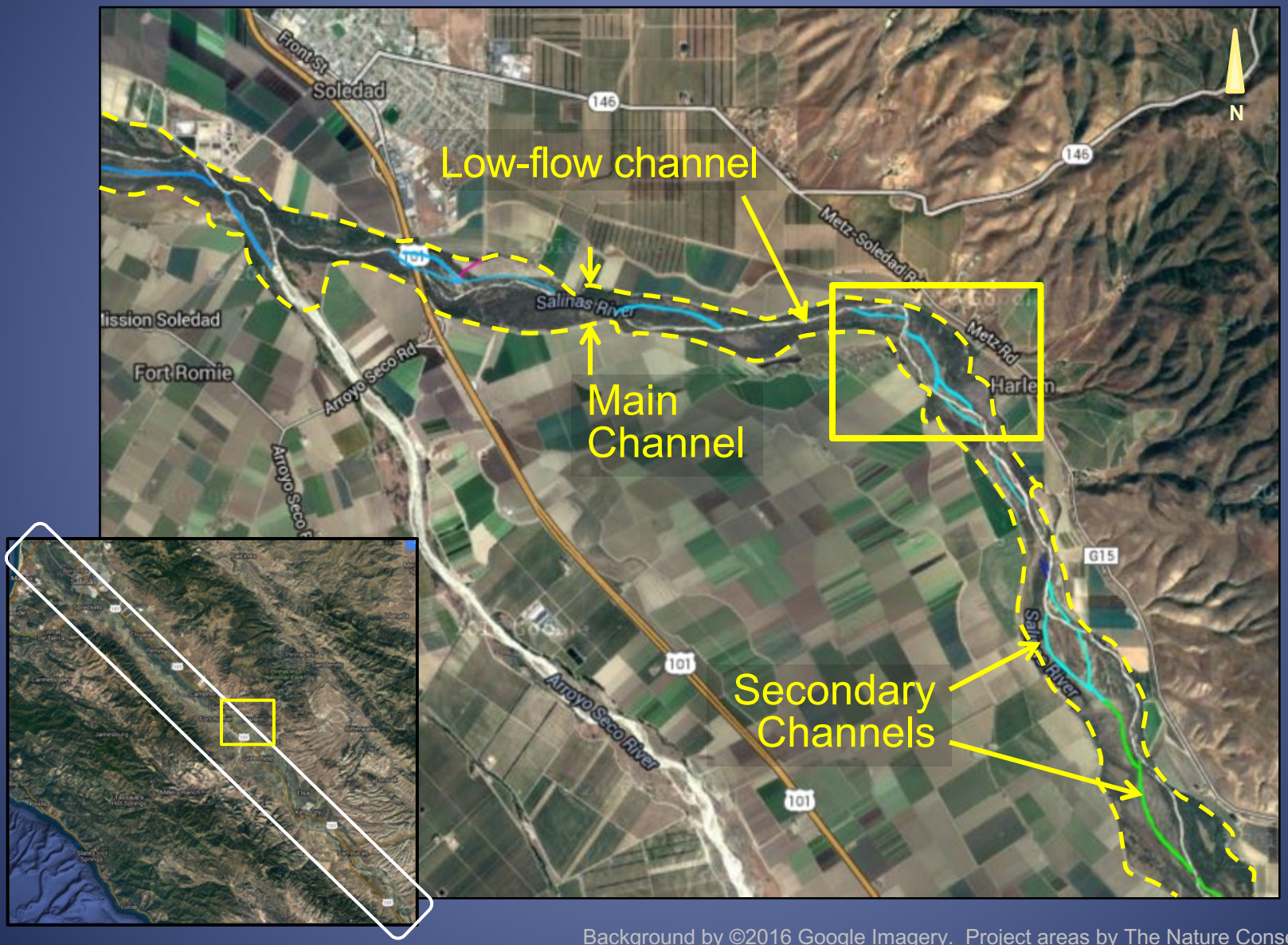

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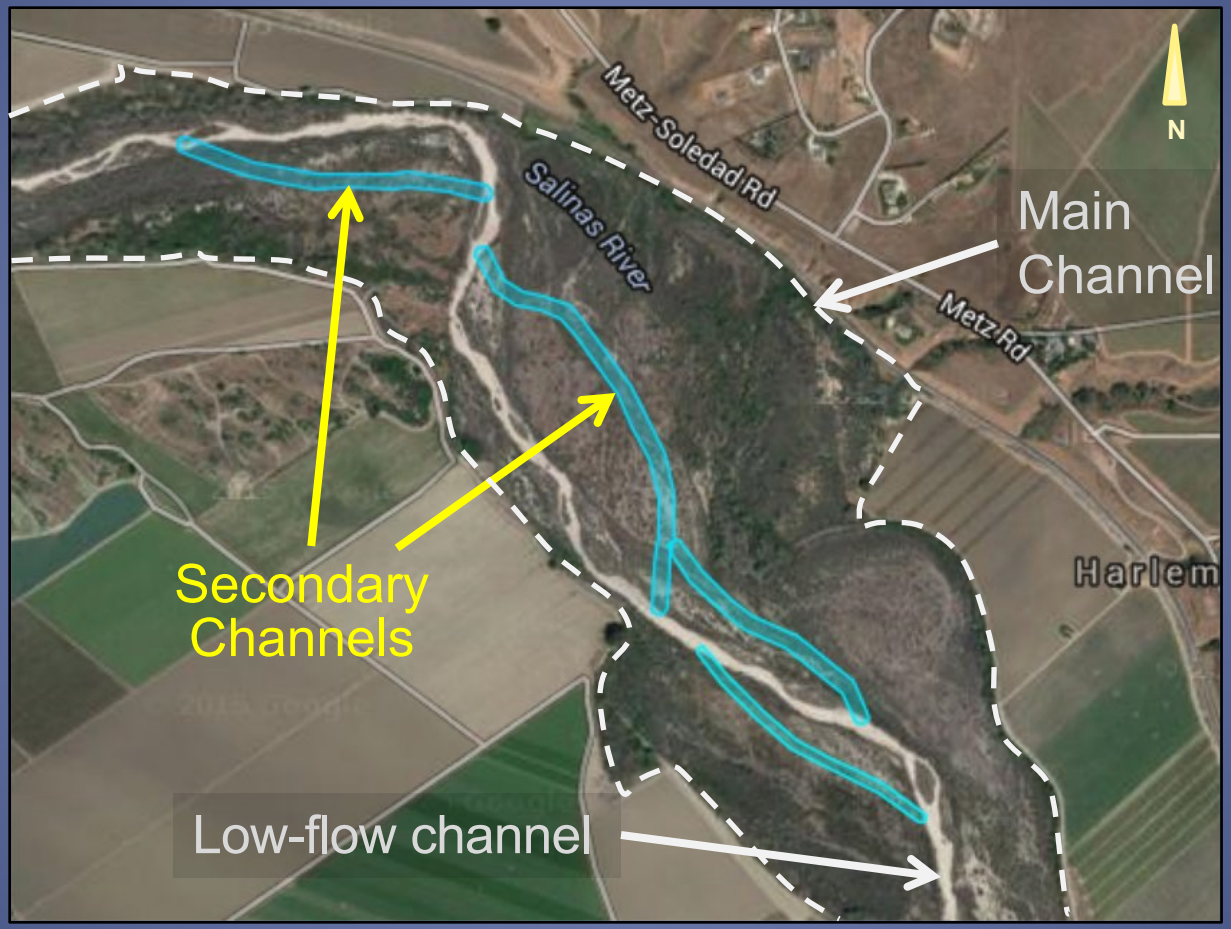

Project Design (cont.)

Background imagery by ©2016 Google Imagery. Maintenance areas by The Nature Conservancy. Inset photograph by Steve Shimek (Jan 14 2009).

Project Activities:
Vegetation Management

- Secondary Channels
  - Avoid high-value habitat
  - Preserved mature trees
  - All vegetation removed

Project Activities:
Vegetation Management (cont.)

- 2 Selective Treatment Areas
  - "Patchwork" approach

Imagery and selective treatment area conceptual mapping provided by Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

Project Activities:
Sediment Management

- Sediment could be removed from any maintenance area
  - Limited to 2-foot depth in any location

Approach

- Top-to-bottom of watershed treatment
  - SLO County infestations under management
  - Upstream of King City treated once
- Minimize environmental impacts and focus on positive benefits of control
- Environmental permitting 2011-2014
- Pursuing funding to augment landowner efforts.
  - CA Wildlife Conservation Board $1.1 M Aug 2014

Impacts:

- Seasonal impact to maintenance areas and Arundo removal areas
- Arundo removal and channel maintenance work together for flood benefits
- Limited herbicide treatment period and within permit conditions

Steelhead

- Project Protects Steelhead habitat
  - Staff discussions with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
  - Staff will continue discussions with NMFS
  - Staff will modify Certification as needed

Image from Biodiversity of the Central Coast.

Compensatory Mitigation

- Replace Trees
  - Ratios up to 3:1
- Remove Arundo
  - More than 350 acres
- Restore Temporary Impacts

Project Benefits

- Flood Reduction
  - Reduces flood depth
  - Reduces velocity on levees
  - Reduces number of acres flooded

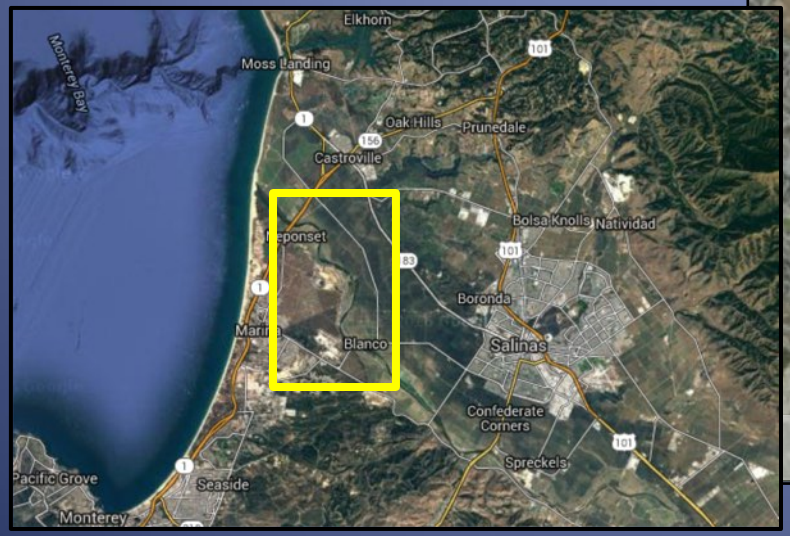

Image provided by Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

Project Benefits (cont.)

- Habitat Benefits
  - More than 350 acres of arundo removed
- Water Savings
  - More than 7,000 acre-feet per year

Project Management

- Annual work plan
  - Staff review and approval required
- Adaptive management
  - Secondary channel locations may shift
  - Subject to Staff review and approval
- Pre-maintenance surveys
  - Adjust locations to protect high-value habitat
  - Identify maintenance boundaries

Project Management (cont.)

- Training
- Monitoring and reporting
- Annual Reports
- Long-term effectiveness assessment
- Project re-assessment
  - After 5 years of implementation
  - Staff will amend Certification if needed

Ideal Treatment Process

Treat

Reduce

Re-vegetate (when appropriate)

Public & Certification Development Process (cont.)

- Water Quality Buffers
  - Secondary channels are in main channel
  - Secondary channels avoid the banks
  - The Certification requires 30-foot buffers

Benefits

- Flood Reduction Benefits

RMU	River Miles	**Flood Stage Reduction** (10-year event)		**Reduction of Acres Flooded** (10-year event)	
		Avg. (ft.)	Max. (ft.)	Pre-Project	Post-Project
1	61.0-94.0	0.1	1.3	7,150	115
2	53.0-61.0	0.3	1.4	2,950	300
3	37.7-53.0	0.4	1.8	6,200	420
4	29.2-37.7	0.3	1.3	6,200	20
5	22.7-29.2	0.1	0.4	4,000	10
6	7.5-22.7	0.1	1.6	6,600	100
7	2.0-7.5	0.1	1.7	7,400	120
Total	**92.0**	**--**	**--**	**40,500**	**1,085**