Section G: Projects

The Project List included in this Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan represents the implementing element of the Plan. The projects are intended to carry out the goals and objectives of the Plan, and reflect the collaborative spirit of the IRWM planning effort.

Note that the process for soliciting projects from stakeholders and for ranking the projects is described in the previous section (Section F, Project Review Process). The process for tracking the implementation of projects, along with associated monitoring data, is described in Section K, Data Management. The process for evaluating progress made toward achieving Plan objectives, via project implementation, is described in Section J, Plan Performance and Monitoring.

This section lists the projects included in the IRWM Plan through 2012. Three separate lists of projects are shown in Tables G-1, G-2, and G-3 on the following pages:

- *Proposed Implementation Projects*: Projects proposed by stakeholders in the region for grant funding. This is what we typically refer to as the "Project List" for the IRWM Plan. The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) will choose from this list when applying for IRWM grant funds and other grant funds. This list is shown as Table G-1 below.
- *Funded IRWM Plan Projects:* Implementation projects that were previously included on the IRWM Plan Project List but have been funded either through the IRWM Grant Program or other source of funds (i.e., projects from previous IRWM Plan Project Lists that have "graduated" and are now implementing the Plan). This list is shown as Table G-2 below.
- *Concept Proposals:* Concept proposals are ideas submitted by stakeholders for projects that are not quite far enough along in their development to be submitted for grant funding. It is the intention that concept proposals will eventually grow into "full-fledged" implementation projects. This list is shown as Table G-3 below.

The projects listed in the tables below consist of three "cohorts" of projects: projects submitted in 2010 (i.e., the first project solicitation for the Greater Monterey County IRWM Plan), plus additional projects submitted in 2011 and 2012 (the second and third project solicitations). These project lists—including proposed implementation projects, funded implementation projects, and concept proposals—will change over time as projects get implemented and new projects are submitted for inclusion in the IRWM Plan. Hence, the projects shown in Tables G-1, G-2, and G-3 should be considered more of an example of water resource management projects in the Greater Monterey County IRWM region rather than a fixed list of IRWM Plan projects.

Note that the RWMG has found that some potential conflicts, in terms of project goals and objectives, do appear to exist between certain projects included in the IRWM Plan (including both the implementation projects and concept proposals). A process for resolving potential conflicts—as well as for identifying new opportunities for project integration—has been initiated with funding support from a Round 1 IRWM Planning Grant as a pilot project in one sub-watershed region of the Greater Monterey County IRWM region. This process, called the Water Resource Project Coordination (WRPC) process, is intended not only to remove potential barriers to Plan implementation that may be caused by internal conflicts, but equally important, to encourage project integration, collaboration, and partnerships within the region. For a detailed description of the WRPC process, please see Section I, Integration.

G.1 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS ("THE PROJECT LIST")

Table G-1 below constitutes the official ranked "Project List" for the IRWM Plan—the list from which the RWMG will choose when applying for IRWM grant funds. The Project List consists of 31 implementation projects from the combined 2010, 2011, and 2012 project solicitations for the IRWM Plan. These projects have undergone a full project review and have been prioritized according to an approved project ranking process. The projects are ranked according to how well they address both the IRWM Plan objectives and the priorities of the State IRWM Grant Program (according to "Project Ranking #2" as described in Section F, Project Review Process). Table G-1 includes a brief summary of each project, the water resource area(s) that the project addresses, and project costs (requested amounts).

It is important to note that the Project List is a continually evolving element of the IRWM Plan. Projects will be removed from the list as they get implemented, and new projects will be added to the list with every new IRWM Plan project solicitation (which is expected to occur approximately every two years or with each new IRWM grant solicitation). Thus, as noted earlier, the Project List printed in this section should be considered more of a "sample" Project List rather than a fixed list for the IRWM Plan. The RWMG will post the most current Project List on the Greater Monterey County IRWM Region website, at http://www.greatermontereyirwmp.org/documents/.

Table G-1: Proposed Implementation Projects: Ranked Project List for 2012 IRWM Plan Implementation Projects

Ranking	Project Proponent & Project Title	Score (out of 100)	Project Summary	Requested Amount	Primary Resource Area(s)
1	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Northern Gabilan Mountain Watershed Management Project	74	The project consists of three phases to restore a sub-watershed within the upper Gabilan watershed, and serve as a model for restoration of watersheds within the central coast. Phase I provides the foundational watershed characterization and process analysis necessary to develop meaningful and effective watershed management. It includes a review of previous relevant studies and preparation of original analysis along with a compilation of spatial data and key watershed processes. Analysis will be integrated with research and planning projects done by others. The synthesis of this information will be used to target planning and restoration for one sub-watershed. This will be accomplished by addressing the changes in the watershed functions and processes (physical, chemical and biological) that are caused by agriculture and urban activity that affect watershed health. Additionally, we will conduct a community-based engagement process to review Phase I information and watershed management options. Phase I will result in a management methodology and a master restoration plan for one of three sub-watersheds. Phase II will develop site design for prioritized restoration locations within the chosen sub-watershed and Phase III will implement those designs.	$841,961	natural resource enhancement + water quality
1	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Water Quality Enhancement of the Tembladero Slough Phase II	74	This project is Phase II of Water quality enhancement of the Tembladero Slough and Coastal Access for the Community of Castroville, Phase I of which has been funded by the IRWMP Round 1. During Phase I, CCWG will work with County agencies, agricultural land owners and the community of Castroville for design and permitting of a select set of Water Quality/wetland management structures. These projects will utilize a variety of water quality management innovations including the treatment train approach (i.e. detention/sedimentation features, pollutant filtration/ biological degredation of pollutants and water polishing areas). During Phase II of this project, twenty acres in total (approximately six projects) will be constructed based on the plans from Phase I that support and integrate the multiple objectives of the GMCIRWMP, emphasizing urban and agricultural water quality enhancement, flood management, habitat restoration and support of various watershed planning and permit processes. Features are selected based on available space, hydrologic requirements, and adjacent land owner concerns, but preferentially support projects that enhance habitat and open space features as well as improving water quality.	$609,525	water quality + natural resource enhancement
2	Elkhorn Slough Foundation: Ridgeline to Tideline: Water Resource Conservation in	69	Ridgeline to Tideline is a comprehensive approach to addressing water resource issues in an estuarine watershed. The project area encompasses 427 acres of Elkhorn Slough and uplands set in a 4,000-acre block of protected lands. The three phases of this work include: 1) increasing tidal range and circulation in part of the Slough with consistently poor water quality and greatly reduced estuarine function, coupled with restoration of an adjacent upland buffer, 2) acquiring two adjacent farmland properties that are chronic sources of Slough degradation, and 3) re-	$6,178,438	natural resource enhancement + water quality

	Elkhorn Slough		contouring and stabilizing their steep eroding slopes and restoring native vegetation. Reduced groundwater extraction on these lands will improve water balance in the basin, resist sea water intrusion, prevent nitrate pollution and promote freshwater spring re emergence. Over the past three decades we have demonstrated these integrated actions can measurably improve ecological function, tidal, freshwater and groundwater quantity and quality, and provide habitat for a diverse array of plants and animals. We have demonstrated a statistically significant drop in nitrate in receiving waters subsequent to restoration of similar lands, which techniques we will apply to this work. That this work can accomplish these goals is of utmost importance to the local community, including Las Lomas.		
3	Nacimiento Regional Water Management Advisory Committee: Interlake Tunnel between Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio	66	The project is to build an interlake tunnel between Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio. The project would explore various options for size, type, input and exit structures of the tunnel. Additionally numerous technologies for alternative energy generation will be evaluated, specifically in-line hydro-electric power generation and solar power for pumping and other systems. With the recent changes in allowed water storage derived from the modification of the Lake Nacimiento dam spillway due to the completion of the Salinas Valley Water Project there has been a renewed interest in capturing all of the rain water run-off. This past year, despite the increased storage capacity of Lake Nacimiento, tens of thousands of acre feet of water were released this past year for flood control, ultimately flowing to the ocean as wasted water. Over the same period Lake San Antonio had a minimum of 20% of its storage capacity available - twice what which was needed to store the extra runoff from Lake Nacimiento. During the winter season, this tunnel would transfer extra rainwater that would be released which travels the Salinas River and ends up wasted in the Pacific Ocean. The water from these two lakes would then be used downstream for groundwater recharge, abatement of salt water intrusion, and the promotion of fish habitats. Increasing the total available supply of water will benefit all of these uses, industries and communities.	$8,600,000	water supply
3	RCD of Monterey County: Monterey County Farm Water Quality Assistance Program	66	The RCD of Monterey County, in close partnership with University of California Cooperative Extension Crop Advisors and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, will provide a bilingual on-farm erosion, irrigation, and nutrient management evaluation program for Monterey County farmers. The service will 1) evaluate erosion potential, irrigation system and application efficiency, and nutrient budgeting; 2) develop recommendations as needed for field configuration, soil stabilization, and refined water and nutrient applications; and 3) assist growers' voluntary implementation of those recommendations to help reduce excess soil, water and nutrient movement off area farms while optimizing farm productivity. This work is already underway on a smaller scale, and incorporation into the GMCIRWMP and the requested funding would support development of a full program for the next three years.	$583,000	water quality
4	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Implementation of the Moro	63	This project will continue to address the goals of the Moro Cojo Slough Management and Enhancement Plan, the Northern Salinas Valley Watershed Restoration Plan, and the Central Coast Regional Toxic Hot Spot Cleanup Plan for Moss Landing Harbor. This project will involve the restoration of 120-acres of the Moro Cojo Slough containing tidal and brackish water marsh (a state marine reserve) that receive fresh water inputs from agricultural lands	$1,450,636	natural resource enhancement + water quality

	Cojo Slough Management and Enhancement Plan: Restoration of the Upper Slough		above. This project will restore the hydrologic connectivity of the upper, middle, and lower reaches of the Moro Cojo Slough by linking multiple marsh areas with new lands previously lost to agriculture. The project will reestablish an interconnected brackish water wetland ecosystem. This effort addresses a critical action defined within the Moro Cojo Management Plan that until now has been left incomplete. Because of new interest by farmers to provide access to restorable marsh lands we are able to move forward to implement this key action outlined in the Management Plan. The result of this project will be to reestablish hydrologic connectivity and ecosystem function, enhance wildlife habitat, reestablish wetland habitat that supports endangered species (brackish water snail and tidewater goby), and improve water quality flowing out of the watershed into several State marine reserves and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. This will be a four year project with three major outcomes: 1) protection of wetland marsh and adjacent upland habitats through easement or acquisition, 2) filtration of agricultural runoff with sediment basins and treatment wetlands prior to water entering the main slough 3) restoration of the main slough to increase open water habitat and overall system complexity, and 4) regain wetland habitat continuity between the three main sections of the Moro Cojo Slough.		
5	Marina Coast Water District: Recycled Water Element of the Regional Urban Water Augmentation Project (RUWAP)	59	RUWAP is the urban water augmentation project developed by MCWD in cooperation with Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA). The Recycled Water element of RUWAP consists of the back-bone facilities needed for a recycled water distribution system that will provide up to 3,000 AFY of recycled water to urban users in the MCWD service areas, specifically including the former Fort Ord, and potentially the Monterey Peninsula. The Recycled Water element of RUWAP includes the following specific features: 1) A connection to the SVRP that includes a pump station referred to as the Water Augmentation Pumping Plant (WAPP). 2) A new distribution pipeline system consisting of approximately 40,000-LF of ductile iron and plastic pipe installed within existing roadway right-of-ways and easements. The pipeline will vary in diameter from 20-inches to 16-inches. Thousands of linear feet of Recycled Water conveyance pipelines have already been installed throughout the community, in particular a small section of back-bone facility within CSUMB and an approximately 3-mile extension of the back-bone facility southerly down General Jim Moore Boulevard. 3) One intermediate pump station referred to as the Fifth Avenue Pump Station (FAPS) located in the City of Marina near CSUMB. 4) One storage tank referred to as the Blackhorse Reservoir will provide more than 1.5-million-gallons of operational storage. The Blackhorse Reservoir will be located at an existing MCWD storage tank site just east of General Jim Moore Boulevard. 5)The installation of a variety of appurtenant features.	TBD	water supply
5	RCD of Monterey County: Livestock and Land: Rangeland and	59	The purpose of this program is to achieve immediate and lasting reductions in nutrient, sediment and pathogen pollution to surface and ground waters and enhance wildlife habitat through implementation of BMPs on livestock facilities and rangelands in the Greater Monterey County IRWM region. The proposed program utilizes an incentives-based approach to achieve the cultural change needed for livestock facilities to voluntarily adopt management measures that improve the healthy functioning of watersheds. Projects are implemented in high priority areas	$899,852	water quality

	Livestock Facility Water Quality, Vegetation Management and Wildlife Enhancement Program		identified by the TMDLs and other regional and local plans. Water quality and wildlife goals will be achieved through implementation projects, project design, technical assistance, recruitment and training. We will employ a systematic evaluation process to measure program effectiveness through participant surveys, before and after site load reduction modeling and site-specific erosion and runoff assessments.		
6	Monterey County Redevelopment & Housing Office: Well Replacement and Pipeline - San Lucas Water District	57	The community of San Lucas is an impoverished, predominately Hispanic, farmworker village. The San Lucas Water District operates the community's drinking water and wastewater systems, and has approximately 90 service connections. The District's water supply is derived from a single groundwater well located in the center of an agricultural field about one mile south of the community. The District has very limited financial capacity and operational capacity. The County of Monterey Redevelopment and Housing Office has been providing on-going assistance with the goal of supporting the existing community. Since March 2011 all customers of the Water District have been on an indefinite "Do Not Drink" order from the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health due to excessive levels of nitrates in water being pumped from the District's single well. The Monterey County Division of Environmental Health has directed the Water District to implement a new source of water that meets all public water quality requirements as soon as possible. In addition, the RWQCB has been unable to certify approval of the District's recently upgraded wastewater treatment and disposal system due to high TDS in the treated effluent, which is a direct result of high TDS in the community's water source. As a result, the District cannot approve any new service connections to the sewer system until this issue is resolved. A "Hydrogeologic Characterization and Test Well Feasibility Analysis" was prepared in Sept 2010 regarding the Total Dissolved Solids issue. A supplemental Technical Memorandum regarding the Nitrate contamination issue was prepared in June 2011. Both reports recommend relocation of the well to a location about 1,800 feet west of the existing well, closer to the Salinas River. The first phase of implementation will be to acquire a temporary construction easement and drill a test well at the indicated location. A comprehensive sampling and testing regime must then be undertaken. If the testing program indicates the selected location is appropriate for a long-term reliable public water source, the next steps will be to prepare a Project Description, conduct CEQA environmental review, acquire permanent easements for the production well and pipeline, prepare final engineering plans and specifications, advertise for bids, and construct the improvements.	$543,149	water supply
7	RCD of Monterey County: Salinas River Watershed Invasive Non-	56	Wildlife habitat, flood control and water availability on the Salinas River and its tributaries are compromised and threatened by invasive nonnative plants, including the second-largest invasion in California of the noxious weed, Arundo donax. Arundo is a nonnative aggressive perennial grass that has overtaken approximately 2,500 acres of the Salinas River, forming enormous monocultures with virtually no food or habitat value for native wildlife. Aerial GPS-linked photo reconnaissance of the Salinas River and several tributaries by the RCDMC in May 2011	$1,215,500	natural resource enhancement + flood control + water quality

	native Plant Control and Restoration Program		identified Tamarisk (Tamarix ramosissima) as another major invasive plant that is displacing native vegetation and actively migrating into the Salinas River from several tributaries. The project proposal is for the first 3-year stage of treatment (of a 10+ year program) and will target Arundo and tamarisk and other invasive weeds in the channel, floodplain and terraces of the Salinas River between King City and Soledad. All non-native invasive weeds present in these areas will be treated using a combination of physical, chemical and biological techniques, and selected sites will be revegetated with native plants as appropriate to the site (considering flood risk, natural recruitment potential, and landowner interest). The methods and approach of this program are based on successful riparian noxious weed eradication efforts conducted throughout California, as well as at the headwaters of the Salinas River in northern San Luis Obispo County and at Camp Roberts in southern Monterey County.		
8	Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Salinas River Flood Risk Reduction Project	52	The project will fund the preparation of a combined National Environmental Policy Act/California Environmental Quality Act (NEPA/CEQA) document for the Salinas River Flood Risk Reduction Project, which allows channel maintenance activities on the mainstem of the Salinas River. MCWRA has partially funded this effort but additional funding is requested to complete the work, allowing the Salinas River Flood Risk Reduction Project to be implemented. Flooding of agricultural lands within the Salinas Valley, adjacent to the river, has occurred during conditions when in-channel sandbars and riparian vegetation including invasive plants impede high flows. Additionally, limited flood flow capacity in high rainfall years has caused damage or destruction to public infrastructure and private property. As such, MCWRA developed and administers the Salinas River Flood Risk Reduction Project to enhance flood protection, improve riparian habitat and reduce flood damage.	$420,000	flood control
8	Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District: Springfield Water Project [DAC project]	52	Funds are requested for construction of a new well, storage tank, and associated distribution system in order to comply with the Nitrate Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) and saltwater intrusion regulations for the Springfield water system. The Springfield water system is made up of 35 connections supplying water to about 165 low-income farmworkers. The system has exceeded the nitrate MCL since at least 1986. The District took over the Springfield water system in 2004. Water containing nitrates in excess of 45 ppm present a risk to the health of humans when continually used for drinking or culinary purposes; the current level of nitrates is 293 ppm into Springfield. The project proposes that a new well be drilled on a site next to the Moss Landing Middle School on Springfield Road. The District obtained title to the site in 2006 and drilled a test well. The test well meets regulatory standards and can provide sufficient water for the Springfield water system and the Moss Landing Mobile Manor located within a mile of the water system. The Springfield water system could consolidate the Moss Landing Mobile Manor water system with this project. The project also consists of constructing a 210,000-gallon storage tank on the same site. The system is currently on a demand basis without water storage. The tank constructed at this site would be at a higher elevation than the distribution system, allowing the system to be gravity fed.	$3,000,000	water supply + water quality

9	Ecology Action: Monterey Bay Green Gardener Training & Certification Program	49	The Monterey Bay Green Gardener Certification Program provides bilingual, hands-on training in ecological landscaping methods for landscaping industry professionals, public agency landscape maintenance staff, and home gardeners. Green Gardener graduates are trained to be watershed stewards who are actively reducing landscape water demand and preventing urban non-point source pollution in the watersheds of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Individual graduates with business and/or contractors licenses are promoted to the community on www.green-gardener.org. To date, the Monterey Bay Green Gardener Program has matriculated 422 graduates, 225 of whom graduated from certification-level courses held at the Salinas Adult Education Center. In partnership with California Water Service Company, the Mission Trails Regional Occupation Program (ROP), and Hartnell College Center for Sustainable Construction, the project would: 1) Expand Green Gardener training beyond the Gabilan watershed and City of Salinas to the communities of Gonzales, Soledad, and King City. 2) Incorporate hands-on training experiences at water-wise demonstration sites on both public and private properties. Ecological landscape practices reinforced at demonstration sites include strategies for turf replacement with low-water use plants, irrigation system efficiency retrofits, graywater irrigation design, installation and maintenance, rainwater harvesting systems, and stormwater management with low-impact design methods.	$38,975	natural resource enhancement + water quality
10	City of Salinas and Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency: Dry Weather Runoff Diversion Program	48	In Phase 1 the City would divert dry weather urban surface water discharge from south Salinas into the City's Blanco Detention Basin. Water from the Detention Basin would then be sent to the MRWPCA regional wastewater treatment plant, or to another location. The City would install a shunt at the City's former wastewater treatment plant site to connect the two existing systems. Water in the basin will settle and filter through the soil as a pretreatment, then flow into a junction point for transfer to the MRWPCA-operated conveyance system. Shoulder-season wet weather events could be similarly diverted, provided flows do not exceed MRWPCA capacity benchmarks. All diversions would reduce the amount of pollutants entering the Salinas River. Once reclaimed, diverted water could be used for dry-season water supply (e.g., as agricultural irrigation water). In Phase 2, dry-weather surface water runoff from the City's northern neighborhoods would be similarly diverted for reuse. Surface water runoff that currently flows into the Rec Ditch would be diverted and reclaimed. This phase includes using existing water quality data for the City's stormwater outfalls and determining flow volumes from the largest sub-watershed within the City--the Rec Ditch. The City would develop site planning, design, and construction of Rec Ditch diversion facilities later as resources permit. This project also would reduce pollution to downstream receiving waters, and potentially add to recycled water supplies.	$408,000	water supply + water quality
10	Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Aquatic Invasive	48	Monterey County Water Resources and/or its partners will monitor incoming vessels at the entry gates and the public launch ramps at Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio. All vessels will be screened and/or inspected prior to launch to determine if the vessel, trailer, etc. poses high risk of carrying aquatic invasive species (AIS). Upon completing the screening or inspection process, it will be determined if the vessel is clean, drained and dry and therefore eligible to launch. The purpose of this project is to provide an inspection process at the Agency	$471,000	natural resource enhancement + water supply

	Species Inspection Project		owned lakes that assesses and manages the risks of aquatic invasive species (AIS) without shutting the waters to all recreational boating. The transport of AIS vectors by trailered, recreational boaters is not the only way such vectors may enter a watershed, but as a controllable point of entry, vehicle inspection programs have proven useful in reducing the spread of AIS in other regions of the country.		
11	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Coastal Wetland Erosion Control and Dune Restoration	44	Our proposed project will enhance and restore wetland and sand dune ecosystems in central Monterey Bay, and control erosion in salt marshes directly behind the dunes around Moss Landing. These marshes are critical buffers to prevent salt water from entering surrounding farmland, especially the Salinas Valley, yet they are eroding away at accelerating rates. Sand dunes help retain fresh water at the coast, recharge groundwater, retard saltwater intrusion, and minimize storm damage from the sea. Currently much of the physical dune structure around Monterey Bay is fairly intact, but is also highly degraded with invasive non-native plants, which continue to spread. Monterey Bay is the largest indentation widely open to the sea on the Pacific Coast of the US, with correspondingly large and ecologically important dune systems, and is the core area of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The target area for this project, the central Monterey Bay, has the lowest and most degraded sand dunes in the region. They will be the first to fail as sea level rises from storms, El Nino cycles, and climate change. Should they fail, salt water will overflow into the Salinas Valley, compromising one of the nation's most productive agricultural centers.	$1,070,164	natural resource enhancement + flood control
11	Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Granite Ridge Regional Water Supply Project	44	MCWRA is proposing to implement the Granite Ridge Regional Water Supply Project (Water Supply Project) to alleviate existing water supply and water quality deficiencies in the Granite Ridge area of northern Monterey County. Groundwater is the single source of water supply for the Granite Ridge area and is highly limited due to an underlying granitic formation. As a result, Monterey County and the MCWRA are proposing the Project to serve existing lots of record experiencing water supply problems in the Granite Ridge area. The Water Supply Project will enable MCWRA to provide potable water service in a way that complies with United States EPA and California Department of Public Health drinking water standards. The Water Supply Project will enable MCWRA to improve the reliability of water supply by interconnecting existing smaller systems into a consolidated water supply system with a new groundwater well to improve supply reliability.	$6,625,000	water supply
12	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Study of Environmental Services from Nutrient Reducing BMPs	43	The SWRCB, CCC, and other State agencies have identified management measures (MMs) to address agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution that affect State waters. The agricultural MMs include practices and plans installed under various programs in California, called Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs range in action from on-farm nutrient management to cover crops to constructed treatment wetlands. To be effective, BMPs should be targeted by location and type; however, we currently lack the information necessary for precise targeting. This project is intended to fill existing economic and ecological gaps in knowledge about select nutrient load reducing BMPs, supporting current conservation programs, and to explore innovative Payment for Environmental Services (PES) potential. Tasks include an ecosystem service assessment to identify the location and size of existing nutrient reducing	$372,000	water quality

			BMPs; nutrient reduction research to address gaps in the understanding of the effectiveness of selected BMPs at load reduction; ecosystem service valuation to economically assess the multiple benefits of BMPs; and an ecosystem services analysis to determine if PES is feasible. The results of the project will be beneficial to many different users. In particular, the ecosystem service valuation will have widespread utility in cost benefit assessments of environmental projects, and the load reduction study will help farmers, conservation groups and regulators.		
13	Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Coastal Dedicated Monitoring Well Drilling	41	The twelve dedicated monitoring wells will be drilled under the oversight of a Professional Geologist (PG). The four inch diameter wells will be drilled using Sonic drilling method that allows discrete evaluation of geology to determine where well perforations will be placed. The wells will be strategically placed in Monterey County Right-of-Way locations with the goal to fill water quality and water level data gaps in front of and behind the 2009 500 mg/L chloride seawater intrusion fronts for the Pressure 180-Ft. and Pressure 400-Ft. aquifers.	$691,200	water supply
14	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Development and Evaluation of Climate Change Response Strategies in the Elkhorn Slough, Gabilan and Salinas River Watersheds	40	This project implements key steps in climate change planning outlined by the DWR 2011 Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning. This project will further and more accurately investigate regional climate change impacts and seeks to recommend adaptation response strategies (a priority action defined within the TAC driven climate adaptation chapter of the GMCIRWMP) to address the impacts of sea level rise, storm surge, coastal inundation and coastal erosion for the Elkhorn Slough, Gabilan, and Salinas River Watersheds. The first phase of the project focuses on collecting and compiling data to further evaluate coastal inundation threats and responses in these watersheds. This data includes an inventory of water control structures that manage current flood control conveyance and topographic data using Light Detection and Ranging technology (LiDAR). The second phase of this project focuses on creating a climate change adaptation and response strategy plan followed by an economic evaluation of these different strategies. The outcome of this project will be a comprehensive report recommending feasible and long-term adaptation and response strategies to climate change impacts, necessary to prepare for future threats rather than respond to emergencies. This project will help support the climate change planning efforts of multiple stakeholders in the GMC IRWMP region. We intend to seek separate grant funds suggested by DWR available for climate planning.	$392,300	flood control + natural resource enhancement + water quality + water supply
14	Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Test Well for Regional Desalination Project – Slant Well	40	The Monterey area has had long-standing difficulties with its water supply. The area has no imported water sources and local supplies have sometimes been insufficient to provide the expected amount of water. Over the past several decades, local sources have been further constrained due to legal decisions and several proposed projects meant to increase the region's water supply have been rejected by local voters. In response to the Seaside Basin overdraft and to address the 2006 State Board's Division of Water Rights Cease-and Desist Order to Cal-Am to reduce its Carmel River well water withdrawls, an alternative "Regional Water Project, Phase I" was proposed. This alternative proposed using vertical and slant wells to produce and treat brine water by reverse osmosis, (RO), and then deliver the potable water for use on the	$3,000,000	water supply

			Monterey Peninsula to remove the State Board Cease and Desist Order. This proposal would fund the slant test well drilling component of the abovementioned project to determine project feasibility. The proposed project includes four sets of monitoring wells to be located at the project site within about 200 feet of the surface of the slant well. The proposed wells would be constructed and tested over a period of about one year.		
15	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Ecosystem Condition Profile for the Lower Salinas River Watershed using the Level 1-2-3 Framework	36	The goal of this project is to provide cost-effective, scientifically-based, and integrated information on stream ecosystem condition in the Salinas watershed to inform management decisions and optimize ecological monitoring activities. To address this goal, the Environmental Protection Agency's 1-2-3 Framework will be selected and tailored to the region's interests. The 1-2-3 part of the Framework relates to three different levels of data collection that address different types of resource management questions. Landscape Assessments (Level 1) are inventories of streams in a watershed. They generate a base map of the extent and distribution of stream ecosystems in each watershed and help determine what role the organizations can take to maintain or improve stream conditions. Rapid Assessments (Level 2) evaluate the overall, or ambient, condition of riverine wetlands inexpensively and in a comparatively short time frame. Intensive Assessments (Level 3) provide finer resolution field data to evaluate the performance of mitigation sites, establish baseline conditions, and help to understand the cause of declines in habitat conditions. The information at the three levels will be synthesized into an integrated report of stream condition, referred to as Stream Ecosystem Condition Profile, within the main stem of the Salinas River and in two smaller sub-watersheds watershed. Profiles also identify the stressors affecting condition, risks and consequences of unmitigated stressors, and recommended actions to maintain or improve condition. Because the a majority of the land ownership or control over streams relative to the vast drainage network in each watershed is in private hands, the assessments help to clarify what role public agencies and regional organizations can take to protect stream condition and how to engage others through partnership or advocacy to help implement solutions.	$517,875	natural resource enhancement
16	California State Parks: Big Sur River Steelhead Enhancement Project	35	The Big Sur River provides spawning and rearing habitat for the federally threatened South-Central California Steelhead (Onchorhynchus mykiss). Six and a half of the 8 ½ miles (75 %) of the river that are passable to steelhead are within Andrew Molera State Park (AMSP) and Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park (PBSSP). For this reason, California State Parks authorized development of the Big Sur River Steelhead Enhancement Plan (BSRSEP), which was completed in 2003. The project is made up of the following components: A) Constructing a clear-span bridge to replace an existing double squashed culvert crossing at Post Creek in PBSSP campground. Permitting and design has already been funded. B) Conducting riparian re-vegetation, exclusionary fencing and bank stabilization in degraded riverside campsites and the day use picnic area within PBSSP. C) Relocation of a portion of the Beach Trail in AMSP away from the river. D) Installation of steelhead lifecycle and regulation interpretive displays. E) Removal of invasive, non-native plant species and re-vegetation with natives along the riparian corridor in AMSP.	$400,738	natural resource enhancement

16	Monterey Bay Sanctuary Foundation: Making Monitoring Count	35	This project is necessary to document the IRWMP efforts and their effectiveness throughout the Greater Monterey County region. This project will implement the tracking system developed to inventory projects designed to address the goals of improved water quality, water supply, flood control and environmental protection outlined in the IRWMP. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary's Synthesis, Analysis and Management (SAM) program initiated this effort in 2006 by conducting an initial compilation and assessment of water quality data collected on the Central Coast. This effort led to the development of the Strategic Plan for Central Coast Water Quality Monitoring Coordination and Data Synthesis. This project will further the tasks described in that plan by developing a framework for improving regional capacity to coordinate monitoring, synthesize information, communicate more effectively between key groups, understand environmental changes, and respond to changes and new knowledge with adaptive management. Water quality data have historically been stored in disparate formats at diffuse locations throughout the region, making them difficult to use collectively. Combining this with tools developed in the Tahoe Basin to measure effectiveness of practices and load reductions will be extremely valuable to the IRWM process	$324,000	water quality
16	Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Salinas River Fisheries Enhancement Project	35	The SRFEP is a culmination of the fisheries-related work that is necessary for the implementation of the Salinas Valley Water Project (SVWP). There are three main purposes for the SRFEP: (1) population monitoring to quantify the presence of the Endangered Species Act listed Oncorhynchus mykiss (steelhead trout) in the lower Salinas River system (2) monitor river flows to ensure adequate water for fish passage (migration monitoring) (3) monitor water quality to determine habitat suitability. Tasks that identify the presence and/or enhance the population of O. mykiss will be performed within the Salinas River Watershed in the Salinas River, the Salinas River Lagoon, the Nacimiento River and the Arroyo Seco River.	$867,000	natural resource enhancement + water supply
17	City of Salinas: Integrated Industrial Wastewater Conveyance and Treatment Facility Improvements	31	This project will include new gravity sewers with capacity to collect more of the City's industrial wastewater and convey it to the IWTF, upgrades to the IWTF to treat increased industrial flows (expanded electrical system and aeration treatment and related upgrades), and a system to filter the IWTF effluent through soil at the IWTF. After extraction the water would be available for reuse. New monitoring points around the soil bed filtration system will monitor system efficiency and assess its performance and success, such as producing high quality water with low suspended solids. The City has identified multiple potential beneficial uses for treated water including the following: 1) Encourages ground water re-charge. 2) Combats saltwater intrusion. 3) Transfer to the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency for high quality diluent in its groundwater recharge project. 4) Use as low-salt feed water for potential upgrade to potable water for the City of Salinas. 5) Use after some desalting for agricultural irrigation or without desalting for non-agricultural irrigation water (golf course, playing fields, etc.). 6) Discharge to the Salinas River for reuse by others when withdrawn at the inflatable dam. The potential quantity of water now exceeds about 2,500 acre feet annually and could increase to several times that amount as the IWS grows. The water quality would be substantially improved since the effluent had filtered through the soil column, removing algae and other suspended solids and some trace constituents. For the IWS, such withdrawal would	$10,720,000	water supply

			enhance both disposal pond and the percolation bed percolation rate, effectively increase effluent disposal capacity, and hence, treatment capacity.		
18	Central Coast Wetlands Group: Expansion of a Coastal Confluence Water Monitoring System to support the Greater Monterey IRWMP	30	We anticipate that the cumulative results of regional water quality enhancement efforts will lead to improvements in water quality of receiving waters. We currently do not have the robust monitoring systems in place to successfully document these improvements. This project aims to expand the coverage of the continuous monitoring LOBO (Land/Ocean Biogeochemical Observatory) buoy monitoring array from the current location at the end of the Gabilan/Old Salinas River Channel (and several within the Elkhorn receiving waters) to the two additional priority coastal confluence locations that drain significant portions of the Salinas Valley (the Moro Cojo Slough and Salinas River mouth). Additional less costly nutrient monitoring equipment will be installed at the confluence of multiple sub-drainages in order to further document the cumulative effects of nutrient management strategies within the sub-drainages of each watershed. Funds will support the construction of a new LOBO bouy for the Salinas River and the refurbishment of a buoy currently being used within the Elkhorn Slough which will be redeployed within the Moro Cojo Slough. Funds will also support three years of half time staff and student support for the LOBO system including one station currently deployed within the Elkhorn Slough. This will document the enhancement of water quality within receiving waters due to watershed management practices.	$600,557	water quality
19	Delicato Vineyards: San Bernabe Lining Project	27	The project is a continuation of initial linings which first occurred in 1998 in co-operation with PG&E and will continue, subject to available funds into the future until all water containment; both canals and reservoirs are lined. Currently we have 6 reservoirs lined along with approximately 6 miles of canals. The remaining canals and reservoirs are detailed on attached sheet. San Bernabe historically has done all the preliminary dirt work and has used outside contractors such as Sierra Geotechnical and D and S Construction for the actual install of the membrane. The lining or membrane is composed of extruded polypropylene in a 7-layer composite structure which is waterproof and impact proof. We have seen a 99% reduction in water loss due to the install which relates to reduced energy, both electrical and diesel, due to reduced pumping both at the wells and lift stations. The only containment/conveyance structures which will not be lined will be 2 reservoirs which fill naturally from springs and are left as natural habitat for mammals and waterfowl. Lining the structures not only prevents percolation and required pumping, but can provide habitat for waterfowl 365 days per year. All the structures are fenced to prevent accidental entry by hoofed animals such as deer and wild pigs, but permit the entry of waterfowl and small species. Lining reduces the use of aquacades due to no soil contact with water and yearly fuel use to clean and reshape the canals and reservoirs. Several of the structures border neighbors and will prevent the possible breakage and flood especially onto fields with leafy greens. Linings allow the pumping of water during non-peak hours reducing power demands to the grid and in most cases the water is gravity flowed into the system with no power demand. Lining will allow pumping only to water demand and not percolation.	$1,710,750	water supply

20	Save Our Shores: Watershed Protection Program - Annual Coastal Cleanup Day in Monterey County	23	Save Our Shores (SOS) has been coordinating Annual Coastal Cleanup Day (ACC) in Santa Cruz since 2007 and has grown the event from 1,929 volunteers and 42 beach sites to 3,800 volunteers and 52 beach and river sites, in just two years. While SOS has been running ACC in Santa Cruz, California State Parks had been running ACC in Monterey since 2001 and no longer had the staff or resources to continue running this event after 2009. Because of the success that SOS has had in expanding the event in Santa Cruz, State Parks and the Coastal Commission asked SOS to take over this responsibility in Monterey in 2010. SOS ran the program in Monterey based on best practices from Santa Cruz and increased the number of volunteers from the previous 1,400 average to over 2,000 the first year and increased the number of sites by including river cleanups through our partnership with Return of the Natives, and involving businesses through sponsorship and employee participation. In the coming years, volunteers will continue to gain a valuable experience in understanding the problem of marine debris and learning ways that they can help solve the problem, and the thousands of visitors that Monterey beaches attract will benefit by experiencing cleaner beaches.	$12,000	water quality
21	Rural Community Assistance Corporation: Greater Monterey Bay Disadvantaged Community Wastewater Management Pilot Program [DAC project]	22	Too often we read about septic effluent influencing our agricultural lands and creating public health and other environmental hazards. If these disadvantaged communities had the opportunity to create an Inspection and Monitoring Program for their community onsite wastewater systems, they would be successful in limiting public health hazards and environmental pollution. The Greater Monterey Bay Disadvantaged Community Wastewater Management Pilot Program will form a collaboration of experts, students, community leaders and local government to implement an Inspection and Monitoring program of community onsite wastewater systems. This program will include creating a local entity to manage multiple systems to ensure the systems are operating properly. The program will create an on-going operation and maintenance program, including ground water monitoring, for selected disadvantaged communities that are served by individual septics that may not afford traditional sewer systems.	$677,000	water quality
22	Monterey County Public Works: Las Lomas Drive Storm Drain Improvements Project	19	Las Lomas Drive is a rural two-lane road with unimproved shoulders, no curbs, gutters and sidewalks, sub standard drainage ditches and culverts. Due to the substandard drainage ditches and culverts Las Lomas Drive is prone to flooding during the peak of the rainy season. The project proposes to improve 0.25 miles of Las Lomas Drive from Sill Road to Thomas Road. The project involves constructing new curb, gutter and sidewalks, Class II bicycle lanes, storm drains, a water treatment system, and rehabilitating the existing roadway. Las Lomas is a small low-income community located in the northern part of the Greater Monterey County IRWM region with a population of 2,677 as of 2009 with an 89% of Hispanic/Latino population, according to the 2010 U.S. Census, who are predominately low-income and Spanish speaking.	$787,500	flood control

G.2 FUNDED IRWM PLAN PROJECTS

Seven of the "2010 cohort" implementation projects that had been included in the Greater Monterey County IRWM Plan were awarded grant funds from Round 1 of IRWM Implementation Grants (in 2011). Table G-2 below provides a brief summary of these seven projects, along with the award amounts and each project's primary resource areas. The Greater Monterey County IRWM region received a total of $4,139,009 in Implementation Grant funds from Round 1. The seven projects that received support from this round are currently being implemented.

Table G-2: Funded Implementation Projects: IRWM Plan Projects funded through Round 1 IRWM Implementation Grant Program, 2011

Project Proponent & Project Title	Project Summary	Awarded Amount	Primary Resource Area(s)
City of Soledad: Soledad Water Recycling/ Reclamation Project	The City of Soledad is designing and constructing, in fundable phases, the balance of the Soledad Water Reclamation Project. The 5.5 million-gallon/day (MGD) Water Reclamation Facility was substantially complete on February 24, 2010. This project includes completion of design of a recycle water delivery system to both agricultural and recreation areas in and near the City of Soledad. The project also includes research on the use of recycled water for agricultural uses. The entire project costs an estimated $45M. The first phase, which is being implemented through this grant, is to construct the recycled water pump station and to design and construct the transmission mains needed to connect the recycled water transmission mains already constructed to the pump station. Completion of this phase will enable delivery of recycled water to multiple landscaped areas currently being irrigated with potable water. This first phase will also include a feasibility study and preliminary conceptual design for the neighboring communities of Gonzales and Greenfield for delivery of their cities' wastewater to the Soledad Water Reclamation Facility for processing.	$904,480	water supply
Castroville Community Services District: Castroville CSD Well 2B Treatment Project [DAC project]	The project consists of construction of a well pump and arsenic removal treatment system for an existing well in Castroville, CA. This is a water supply enhancement project. Castroville's wells are in the 180/400-Foot Aquifer of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, and were experiencing increased salinity due to seawater intrusion. The overall project is to construct a new well in the deeper 900-Foot Aquifer and reduce pumping from the shallower aquifers. In 2007, Castroville Water District (now the Castroville Community Services District) drilled a new well, No. 2B, into the 900-Foot Aquifer. Water quality testing indicated that arsenic levels in the new well (17 parts per billion [ppb]) exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water (10 ppb). The District has designed the well pump and treatment system for the new well, but has not initiated construction.	$581,000	water supply + water quality
San Jerardo Cooperative, Inc.: San Jerardo Wastewater Project [DAC project]	This project consists of construction to upgrade the wastewater facility at San Jerardo Cooperative, a farm-worker housing collective. San Jerardo is a DAC that is confronted with serious drinking water, wastewater, and human health concerns. The community runs its own wastewater system in the form of four ponds, leach fields, and a machine room. The area's groundwater, and hence the community's drinking water, is threatened by nitrate contamination and other issues. The community urgently needs to upgrade the wastewater system to prevent further water quality deterioration. In addition, the current system is at capacity, and the proposed repairs and upgrade are necessary to ensure compliance with the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB)Waste Discharge Requirement Order No. R3-2003-0054 and to prevent further groundwater contamination in the Salinas Valley - East Side aquifer. The project is in close collaboration with a number of entities, including: Monterey County; the Central Coast RWQCB; Rural Community Assistance Corporation; Engineers Without Borders; and the Environmental Justice Coalition for Water.	$924,455	water quality

Elkhorn Slough Foundation: Integrated Ecosystem Restoration in Elkhorn Slough	In this project, the Elkhorn Slough Foundation, in partnership with the Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, the Moss Landing Harbor District, the Monterey County Water Resources Agency and the County of Santa Cruz, will restore up to 90 acres of tidal salt marsh and a 30-acre native grassland buffer to provide habitat and reduce non-point source pollution in Elkhorn Slough. The marsh will be restored through the placement of sediment to be removed from Moss Landing Harbor and benches along the Pajaro River, making harbor maintenance and flood protection projects more effective and with fewer impacts on the environment. The project will address these specific problems through a collaborative approach and using a phased implementation approach. Prior phases included property acquisition and establishment of a buffer between farmland and the estuary. The next phase, the focus of this grant, includes: planning to finalize the project description and conduct California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, engineering to a 30% design, establishment of native grassland in portions of the vegetated buffer, and site preparation for receiving sediment.	$822,242	natural resource enhancement + flood management + water quality
Central Coast Wetlands Group at Moss Landing Marine Labs through San Jose State Research Foundation: Water Quality Enhancement of the Tembladero Slough and Coastal Access for the Community of Castroville	This project aims to enhance the thoroughly degraded Tembladero Slough, a water body that currently has 14 303(d) listed pollutants, which flows untreated into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS). Enhancement will be achieved through a collaborative effort between County planners, farmers, scientific researchers, and the community. In this first phase of the project, the Coordination Team will redesign the form and function of the lower drainage to include wetland enhancement projects, water quality treatment areas, and public access, while addressing agriculture discharge permits, the Castroville Redevelopment Plan, and the County Flood Control Program. In the second phase, the Coordination Team will improve water quality through the purchase of easements and creation of treatment wetlands in strategic locations along the slough, improve flood plain open space areas, create enhanced habitat, and construct public access trails where possible.	$341,698	flood/watershed management + natural resource enhancement + water quality
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Central Coast Wetlands Group, and the Resource Conservation District (RCD) of Monterey County: Watershed Approach to Water Quality Solutions	This project will take a watershed approach to improve water quality in Santa Rita Creek, an impaired water body located within the Lower Salinas River Watershed. This approach will address impacts from agriculture and urban areas and will incorporate creek restoration while engaging the community. Santa Rita Creek flows into the Salinas Reclamation Ditch, Tembladero Slough and ultimately to the MBNMS. These water bodies are considered the most polluted water bodies on the Central Coast with 37 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) listings, 7 of them on Santa Rita Creek. Agricultural efforts will focus outreach and referrals to leverage existing programs and funding for implementation of irrigation and nutrient management practices and the Livestock and Lands program. In addition, management measures will control erosion from strawberry crops. Two restoration projects along Santa Rita Creek will promote environmental stewardship, reduce illegal dumping, stabilize banks and increase biofiltration of pollutants through revegetation of native plants. This holistic approach will inform resource managers on the geographic scale at which we can see improvements to water quality and habitat.	$372,413	water quality + flood/watershed management
University of California, Davis (Granite Canyon Marine Pollution Studies	In order to protect the beneficial uses of aquatic habitats, many cities are now mandating LID treatment systems such as bioswales. Information on the ability of urban bioswales to reduce toxicity is an important component for evaluating impacts of regional urban stormwater runoff.	$192,721	water quality

Laboratory): Evaluation of Potential for Stormwater Toxicity Reduction by Low Impact Development (LID) Treatment Systems	This project will evaluate the efficacy of bioswales in reducing the concentrations of contaminants that contribute to stormwater toxicity in the City of Salinas. Looking at four sites in the City of Salinas, the project will: 1) assess toxic effects of stormwater runoff to aquatic organisms prior to treatment by bioswales; 2) evaluate efficacy of bioswales to reduce toxicity to aquatic organisms; 3) determine stormwater and pollutant load reduction through bioswales; and 4) provide data to stormwater agencies, water quality managers, LID engineers, and others to be incorporated into future land-use planning and management decisions.		
TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT		**$4,139,009**	

G.3 CONCEPT PROPOSALS

Table G-3 below presents the list of the proposed concept proposals currently included in the Greater Monterey County IRWM Plan. As noted previously, the concept proposals are not ranked, but have been reviewed and vetted for inclusion in the Plan. The Project Review Committee reviewed concept proposals according to the following criteria:

- Does the project meet the minimum IRWM Plan standards (as described in Section F.2.1, Project Review Process)?
- Are there potential environmental justice impacts or impacts to disadvantaged communities (DACs)?
- Do there appear to be potential problems or conflicts either with IRWM Plan objectives or with other projects?
- Are there possibilities for integration with other projects?

All of the concept proposals included in this IRWM Plan meet the minimum IRWM Plan standards. None of the projects appear to present potential environmental justice impacts or impacts to DACs (as of the writing of this Plan); and several of the projects show potential opportunity for integration with other IRWM Plan projects. The RWMG will encourage those project proponents to consider combining projects or project elements with other IRWM Plan projects, as appropriate. The RWMG will also consider opportunities to develop regional programs that would efficiently combine individual projects.

Table G-3: Concept Proposals

Project Proponent & Project Title	Project Summary	Primary Resource Area(s)
Big Sur Land Trust, City of Salinas, CSUMB Watershed Institute and Return of the Natives: Carr Lake Property Acquisition	The goal of this project is the acquisition of the 450-acre Carr Lake basin, and its conversion into parkland for the multiple uses of recreation, restored wetlands and riparian wildlife habitat, stormwater detention, open space, and water quality enhancement for downstream areas including the Reclamation Ditch and the MBNMS. The restored Carr Lake Regional Park will connect via trails to Natividad Creek Park, which lies immediately upstream. Re-creation of wetlands and floodwater detention areas will provide reduction of flood impacts to the City of Salinas and to downstream agricultural and community lands. Water quality will also improve due to restored wetlands and natural vegetation, via sediment capture and the biological treatment of constituent chemicals.	natural resource enhancement + flood control + water quality
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board: Healthy Functioning Watersheds: Green Infrastructure and the Preservation and Protection of Hydrologic Processes	The RWQCB's Vision of Healthy Watersheds calls for watershed protection in part through the use of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure is the set of practices that mimic natural processes to retain and use stormwater. Through infiltration, evapotranspiration, and harvesting stormwater throughout the landscape, green infrastructure preserves and restores the natural water balance of a watershed. Environmental benefits include reducing flooding, improving water quality, providing habitat, reducing the urban heat island effect, mitigating global warming and increasing groundwater recharge. Healthy sustainable watersheds supported by green infrastructure use less energy for imported water, have fewer greenhouse gas emissions, and a lesser carbon footprint than unhealthy watersheds. With this concept proposal the RWQCB is encouraging organizations to implement green infrastructure projects.	flood control + water quality + natural resource enhancement + water supply
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board: Healthy Functioning Watersheds: Irrigation Efficiency and Nutrient Management on Agricultural Lands	With this concept proposal the RWQCB is encouraging organizations to work with farmers to implement irrigation and nutrient management projects. The RWQCB's Vision of Healthy Watersheds calls for watershed protection through the implementation of irrigation efficiency, and nutrient as well as pesticide and sediment management on agricultural lands. This includes conducting irrigation evaluations and corresponding actions designed to address pollutant loading from tailwater, creating un-farmed buffers that improve water quality (e.g., filter and infiltrate runoff), and protecting or improving habitat (e.g., stabilize streambanks and shade streams) between intensive agriculture and wetland/riparian areas. The Central Coast Water Board has prioritized implementation in the Salinas watershed and other impaired waterbodies included in the Greater Monterey County region. Irrigation and Nutrient Management, especially related to protection of shallow domestic drinking water wells, continues to be one of the RWQCB's highest priorities. Implementation would be carried out via various partnering organizations in collaboration with growers.	water quality
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water for Disadvantaged Communities	This concept proposal is focused on prioritizing projects that address the immediate drinking water needs of disadvantaged communities (DACs) and is in alignment with the RWQCB's highest priority of preventing and correcting threats to human health. Nitrate pollution of groundwater is one of the most significant threats to human health in our region. Domestic wells and small water system wells within or adjacent to intensive agricultural areas are the most at-risk of nitrate pollution in the Salinas Valley, and DACs generally shoulder a disproportionately higher share of the health and economic-related cost associated with nitrate pollution. In many cases DACs can't afford to address drinking water pollution, don't qualify for available funding, and have	water quality + water supply

	difficulty navigating the myriad of drinking water related funding and regulatory programs. This concept proposal is focused on a three-pronged strategy to address the immediate needs of DACs who currently do not have a safe and affordable drinking water supply. The three-pronged strategy includes: 1) comprehensively and uniformly identify the drinking water problems and associated needs of DACs with the Greater Monterey County IRWM funding area; 2) the provision of interim safe water supplies (e.g. bottled water, etc.) to residents until more permanent solutions are implemented; 3) the evaluation and implementation of long-term safe and affordable drinking solutions (e.g. treatment, new water supply, consolidation, etc.). This concept proposal is focused on prioritizing projects that resolve drinking water contamination problems with an emphasis on, but not limited to, nitrate pollution and DACs.	
Central Coast Wetlands Group: Historic and Existing Drainage Network Mapping Project: Phase 1	This project proposes to utilize available public domain digital elevation models and orthophotography as a base for a GIS based mapping of drainage networks in the Salinas River, Elkhorn Slough, and Moro Cojo watersheds with two primary goals. The first, to recreate the pre-development drainage network of the subject area watersheds based on existing topography, historical records and field verification to determine historical surface drainage conditions. Secondly, to map the existing drainage network of the subject watersheds based on existing topography and drainage infrastructure.	flood control + natural resource enhancement + water quality
Central Coast Wetlands Group: Sustainable Agriculture and Sustainable Development - Field Station and Demonstration Area	This project proposes to establish a large acreage (100-640 acres) sustainable agriculture and sustainable development field research station to develop innovative sustainable land use practices for agriculture, residential, and commercial development on a landscape scale. The site will provide continuous monitoring of practices to ensure that the desired outcomes are achieved, establish long-term data sets and allow for new innovations and practices to be developed. The field station will also provide a demonstration area that can be reviewed and studied by other landowners and land managers to determine applicability to their individual projects or farms. The primary goal of this project is to improve water resources on and offsite in the context of modern land use.	water quality
City of Salinas: Replacement Raw Sewage Pipeline to Monterey Regional WWTP and City of Salinas Industrial Wastewater Treatment System Expansion	The City has identified two potential projects at a conceptual development level—expanding the City's capacity to treat and reuse industrial wastewater and increasing conveyance capacity for transferring raw sewage from the City to the MRWPCA wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), for treatment, followed by reuse or disposal.	water quality + water supply
Coastal Watershed Council: Community-Based Water Research and Education	This project involves Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) with a goal of engaging diverse individuals and groups in future discussions of water supply, water quality, and other environmental issues. This approach lends greater legitimacy to future plans and actions by ensuring community involvement. Outcomes from this research will help elected officials and water agency boards to best serve their constituents and establish connections that will benefit all future planning and implementation efforts. This process further benefits the entire region, as it empowers and engages the public in crucial water issues where they might not otherwise be informed or active. The Coastal Watershed Council will lead the efforts to administer the CBPR on a specific watershed-by-watershed basis. Ultimately, this approach could foster the creation of specific watershed	flood control + water quality + natural resource enhancement + water supply

	management and/or restoration plans, filling a noticeable void within the region. The holistic approach of this CBPR project would also address numerous objectives in all seven goals outlined in the region's IRWM Plan.	
Coastlands Mutual Water Company & Big Sur Land Trust: Post Creek Water Supply and Watershed Restoration Project	The Post Creek Water Supply and Watershed Restoration Project includes two objectives: (1) securing a water supply system and (2) restoring watershed function to a degraded coastal stream and its receiving watershed. The water supply system portion of the project will include the rehabilitation of the Coastlands Mutual Water Supply Company spring box intake and 3000 feet of the company's water supply distribution line servicing 60 customers in Big Sur. The water supply system is the only supply for the 60 water customers and was destroyed in the Basin Complex Fire of 2008. The project's other objective is to work to restore geomorphic function back to the Post Creek drainage and to rehabilitate the watershed from the effects of the Basin Complex Fire. Currently the Post Creek watershed is drained through a 24-inch culvert located within the creek bed at Coast Ridge Road. Due to the presence of debris from the Basin Complex Fire and the continual source of sediment and materials coming from the burned watershed, the undersized culvert fills with sediment and debris and results in road failure and sediment deposition in Post Creek and ultimately to the Big Sur River. The project proposes the placement of a box culvert at the location of the existing culvert to provide proper drainage and for a more natural sediment flow through the drainage without road failures and debris flows as in the current conditions.	water supply + natural resource enhancement + water quality
CSUMB Return of the Natives: Return of the Natives Restoration Education Project—An IRWMP partner	The Return of the Natives Restoration Education Project (RON) is the education and outreach branch of Watershed Institute of the California State University Monterey Bay. For this concept proposal, RON would like to present their organization as a partner to other IRWM Plan projects. They offer to bring the marriage of native plant restoration and community engagement, which has become known as "community based habitat restoration" to IRWM Plan projects. RON's social goal is to bring people and nature together on restoration and garden projects in the watersheds of the Monterey Bay. RON's partnership has the capacity to bring tens of thousands of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees to restoration projects. The plants grown by volunteers and RON staff and CSUMB students are eventually planted by these same volunteers on restoration sites. RON has the capacity to grow and out-plant from 25,000 to 50,000 native plants annually.	natural resource enhancement
CSUMB Watershed Institute: Monitoring Water Quality Improvements with BMPs	The Watershed Institute is offering to conduct monitoring for IRWM Plan projects, as requested and as needed, to test water quality as a result of urban, suburban, rural, and agricultural management practices.	water quality
Marina Coast Water District: Monterey Bay Regional Desalination Project	The Regional Desalination Project will provide approximately 10,500 AFY of potable water on an average annual basis to both the California American Water Company (CalAm) and MCWD service areas. The Regional Desalination Project generally consists of a reverse osmosis desalination plant to treat a mix of seawater and brackish groundwater water extracted from the seawater-intruded 180-Foot Aquifer of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin to produce 10 million gallons per day of product water. Intake facilities include intake wells and an intake pipeline that will convey the extracted water to the desalination plant for treatment. The desalination facilities will include a pretreatment system, the RO system, a post-treatment system, clearwell tanks, and brine disposal. The brine from the desalination plant will be blended with treated effluent from the MRWPCA's Regional Treatment Plant and disposed of via MRWPCA's existing ocean outfall. Distribution	water supply

	pumping and a transmission pipeline will convey the desalinated (product) water to MCWD's and CalAm's service area for potable use. The existing Aquifer Storage and Recovery system operated by Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) will be expanded as part of the project to provide additional storage capacity for the desalinated water produced by the Regional Desalination Project. A portion of the facilities will be powered by Monterey Regional Waste Management District's cogeneration facility, reducing the carbon footprint of the Regional Desalination Project and GHG emissions.	
Monterey Coastkeeper/ The Otter Project: Maintenance and Flood Control Planning for the Old Salinas River Channel and Reclamation Ditch	A facilitated stakeholder process is proposed to bring people together to find common ground in regard to maintenance and flood control planning for the Old Salinas River Channel and Reclamation Ditch. Various visions for these highly modified waterways may require iterative review by consultants knowledgeable about the area and skilled in hydrology and geomorphology. Agencies such as the US EPA, RWQCB, MCWRA, NMFS, and California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) should be involved. Growers and landowners should be involved. And stakeholders such as Sierra Club, Surfrider Foundation, CA Native Plant Society, Audubon, and Monterey Coastkeeper should be involved. Such a process is the only way to bring people together, find common ground, maintain the waterways, and provide flood control. Deliverables from the process will be a 401 permit application and a Channel Maintenance Technical Memorandum.	flood control
Monterey Coastkeeper/ The Otter Project: Finding a Common Ground Approach to Salinas River Flood Management	A number of groups and agencies resisted grower and Monterey County Water Resource Agency plans to undertake bulldozing projects in the Salinas River channel without an environmental impact study. The US EPA designated the Salinas River an Aquatic Resource of National Importance (ARNI) essentially stopping the Army Corps of Engineers 401 permit process. The MCWRA has now funded environmental review. While the review may satisfy CEQA requirements, the study may do little to balance the value conflicts of growers, fish, water quality, and other users. Environmental review will certainly not address the ARNI designation. A facilitated stakeholder process is proposed to bring people together to find a common ground approach to flood management in the Salinas River.	flood control
Monterey County Public Works: Boronda County Sanitation District Guide Rail Upgrade Project	The goal of the Boronda County Sanitation District Guide Rail Upgrade Project is to replace the T-rail system and replace it with dual tube guide rail system. This project is through the beginning stage. Planning is underway between the Wastewater Collection crew and the Bridge crew to complete the project in a timely manner. This guide rail project will significantly improve performance. It is an effective way to ensure that the pump has a good seal and the flow is diverted with out seepage. Estimated project completion is within 90 days with proper funding. This project will minimize the pump seepage and reduce the amount of Sewer System Overflow occurrences.	water quality
Monterey County Public Works: Chualar Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Upgrade Project	Chualar Ponds operate as a percolation system which requires dredging, disking the ponds on an annual basis. This project requires the following repairs and items to be implemented: 1) Valve replacement: Each pond has a valve to allow ponds to divert flow from one pond to another. Without the pond rotation we cannot operate the ponds successfully. The Department of Public Works will also develop a way to tie in to a water supply in the area to obtain potable water. 2) Monitoring: Monitoring constituents in the ponds will require meters, including a dissolved oxygen meter and a pH meter. 3) Back-up generators: Back-up generators will be rented or purchased to ensure that the public is protected from Sanitary Sewer Overflows. 4) Guide rail project for CSA-75: The 30-year-old infrastructure which has the old T-rail system will be replaced. This includes replacing the base in some	water quality

	of the lift stations and replacing the T-rail system with the guide rails. 5) Plan of Action: This includes the process of communicating with other districts and agencies to form a one-time fee for confined space training for additional County employees. 6) CSA-75 SSMH: The Public Works Department will elevate three manholes to reduce the amount of water intrusion in the Sanitary Sewer System.	
Monterey County Public Works: County Service Area 72 - Las Palmas Monitoring Wells	In order to operate the wastewater facilities and to discharge recycled water via irrigation systems, a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) is required. The RWQCB issued a WDR Order to meet this requirement for the Las Palmas Ranch Residential Development. On December 1, 2006, the RWQCB issued Master Reclamation Requirements (MRR) that required a Groundwater Monitoring Well Work Plan. That Monitoring Plan was prepared by Schaaf & Wheeler and submitted to the RWQCB on May 31, 2007. That plan called for the installation of additional monitoring wells at an estimated cost (in 2007 dollars) of $130,000. There are insufficient funds within the CSA 72 accounts to pay for the full costs of the plan. Grant funding consideration is requested for the installation of groundwater monitoring wells to implement the submitted Work Plan.	water quality + water supply
Monterey County Public Works: Moss Landing County Sanitation District Wastewater System Upgrade Project	The goal of the Moss Landing County Sanitation District Guide Rail Upgrade project is to improve the T-rail system and replace it with the guide rail system. This project is already in process however it is at the beginning stage. Planning is underway between the Wastewater Collection crew and the Bridge crew to complete the project in a timely manner. This guide rail system will last as long as the T-rail system is properly maintained. This project will minimize the pump seepage and reduce the amount of Sewer System Overflow occurrences.	water quality
Monterey County Public Works: SCADA Project	This concept proposal is to implement a Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) program for all County Sanitation Systems, which will ensure accurate monitoring for the Sanitary Sewer System. Implementing this project will be an effective way to reduce the amount of man hours as well as to efficiently monitor system performance and avoid emergency events.	water quality
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Granite Ridge Expansion Project (tentative name)	The project described in this concept proposal represents a sustainable solution to water supply in the Highlands South/Granite Ridge subareas of the northern portion of Monterey County. The project consists of a conveyance pipeline that starts near Castroville and runs along Castroville Boulevard and ties in to the Granite Ridge Distribution System (which for the purposes of this project is assumed to be built). Along the conveyance pipeline alignment, there are laterals/spurs that would provide water to smaller areas along the pipeline route. This project would build upon the success of the Granite Ridge Distribution Project (GRDP), which provides water to an area of Monterey County that is in great need of a sustainable water supply solution. The GRDP is listed as another project in this IRWM Plan. The GRDP utilizes water from two wells and distributes the water via pumps, storage tanks, and pipelines. Conversely, the GREP utilizes the existing infrastructure from the GRDP and augments the water supply of surrounding areas, with a different source of water.	water supply
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Implement Reclamation Ditch Improvement Plan Advisory Committee	The Reclamation Ditch Improvement Plan was developed by the Reclamation Ditch Improvement Plan Advisory Committee (RDIPAC) to address the flooding, erosion, and sediment issues impacting the Reclamation Ditch system, a 157 square mile watershed. The desired project types submitted here will implement recommendations by the RDIPAC. Some of the recommendations include the following: replace Potrero Tide Gates, increase channel capacity and embankment stabilization (various locations), conduct bridge replacements (12), modify Main Street box culvert, increase pumping capacity at pump stations (2), conduct a comprehensive watershed	flood control + water quality

Recommendations	assessment and management plan, and conduct survey of existing right-of-ways.	
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: MCWRA Reservoir Roads Assessment and Upgrade Project	This project will assess the water quality impacts of approximately 40 miles of unpaved roads that are located on land owned by the MCWRA and will create a plan to address these impacts. These roads drain directly or indirectly into either the San Antonio Reservoir in Monterey County or the Nacimiento Reservoir located in San Luis Obispo County. The majority of the land owned by the MCWRA around the reservoirs has historically been used for cattle grazing leases; many of these roads have delivered a significant amount of sediment into the reservoirs. The excess sediment impairs water quality and may be a means of carrying other pollutants such as Mercury into these water bodies. The need for this project was first documented in the San Antonio and Nacimiento River Watershed Management Plan (known as the Nacitone Plan); it was listed as a high priority project.	water quality + water supply
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Nacimiento Dam Hydroelectric Plant Upgrade	This proposal entails the upgrading of hydroelectric power generator unit No.2 at the Nacimiento Dam Hydroelectric Plant. The MCWRA recently completed the construction of the Salinas Valley Water Project (SVWP). This project has changed the way MCWRA schedules releases from Nacimiento Dam due to conditions dictated by state and federal regulatory agencies. In the past MCWRA typically released 25 cfs for conservation releases and/or fish passage flows. Unit No.2 was originally designed to generate power at this low-flow conservation release condition. As a result of the implementation of the SVWP, this low-flow conditional parameter has been increased from 25 to 60 cfs. Upgrading Unit No.2 to operate in and round this new conditional flow parameter shall allow for an increase in hydro-power generation efficiency.	water supply
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Nacimiento Dam Low Level Outlet Works Rehabilitation	This proposal entails the rehabilitation of the downstream control system on the Low Level Outlet Works at Nacimiento Dam. The rehabilitation will include the following. Replacement of all six, 24" valves; five of which would be replaced with plug type valves and one would be upgraded to a new gate type valve. Replacing/upgrading existing valves will increase operational flexibility in that regulation of discharge flows could occur in five of the six valves (one valve will have to remain a gate type valve due to local space limitations). All new valves shall be electronically and/or hydraulically actuated to increase efficiency in implementing reservoir release changes. The concrete stilling basin shall be structurally reinforced to prevent further erosion. Protective steel covers/grating above the stilling basin have deteriorated and need be replaced along with security fencing around the perimeter of the downstream control structure.	water supply
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Potrero Road Tide Gates Construction Project	The Reclamation Ditch Improvement Plan by the RDIPAC addresses the flooding, erosion, and sediment issues impacting the Reclamation Ditch system. The Potrero Road Tide Gates Project submitted here will implement recommendations by the RDIPAC. The Potrero Road Tide Gates Project will reduce the risk of flooding in the City of Salinas and surrounding areas from current and future flow rates in the system, minimizing crop damage and reducing erosion and sedimentation from widened channel sections in the Reclamation Ditch watershed.	flood control
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Salinas River Diversion Facility Expansion	The project described in this concept proposal asks the question, "Can the Salinas River Diversion Facility's functionality be expanded?" The need comes from the desire to utilize the water in Monterey County with increasing effectiveness. Monterey County receives no water from sources outside of itself, therefore needs to be both effective and efficient with the resources it does have. The MCWRA proposes to develop this concept as a feasibility analysis that would evaluate possible alternatives that could increase Salinas River Diversion Facility functionality. Increased functionality could potentially be found with: 1) develop an urban water supply	water supply

	component, 2) expand the availability of water for agricultural use, and 3) other alternatives that may come from an alternatives identification analysis.	
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Salinas River Diversion Facility Solar Energy Enhancement Project	The Salinas River Diversion Facility Solar Enhancement Project will consist of a solar energy field located on property owned by the MCWRA around Lake Nacimiento in relatively near proximity to the substation that currently serves the hydroelectric project. The Salinas River Diversion Facility consists of four 300 horsepower pumps that will extract water from the Salinas River that will, after treatment, be added into the recycled water storage pond for delivery to the 12,000 acres of agricultural fields in the project. Providing solar power into the grid to offset the power requirements of these large pumps will add to the combined benefits of all of these projects.	water supply
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Salinas River Lagoon Fisheries Enhancement Project	During minimum flows in the Salinas River, the Old Salinas River Channel (OSRC) outlets through a slide gate into the Pacific Ocean, in Monterey Bay. This outlet is seasonally disconnected from the Pacific Ocean by a naturally forming sandbar at the mouth of the river forming the Salinas River Lagoon. The OSRC was constructed to provide flood protection for adjoining farmland and controlling water surface elevations in the lagoon when flows to the ocean are not possible. South-central California coast steelhead, a federally threatened species, uses the lower Salinas River as a migration corridor between the ocean and their upstream spawning grounds. When seasonally closed to the ocean, the Lagoon may serve as rearing habitat for juvenile steelhead. An existing slide gate is opened to allow Lagoon discharges to the OSRC. Steelhead may be entrained into the OSRC (drawn into the water diversion by hydraulic forces). To protect steelhead and other fish entrainment into the OSRC, MCWRA proposes to install fish screens at the slide gate. The proposed fish screen facility is also designed to prevent back flow from the OSRC to the Lagoon, which would eliminate influxes of agricultural runoff that currently contributes to the degradation of water quality in the Lagoon. The proposed project would enhance the Salinas River Lagoon as steelhead migration and rearing habitat, limit the ability of fish to leave the closed Salinas River Lagoon while allowing an outlet for flood management, and decrease debris loading in the channel approach.	natural resource enhancement + water quality
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: San Antonio Dam Butterfly Valve Operator System Rehabilitation	The associated butterfly valve is operated/exercised via its original hydraulic operator system. However, the butterfly valve's operator appears to be experiencing difficulty in effecting complete valve closure in a desired time period. From prior studies it has been determined that with some rehabilitation to the valve's operator system a complete valve closure can be obtained in a more effective and efficient manor. Rehabilitation to the existing butterfly valve system would include installation of a new hydraulic operator system, including hydraulic control panel, ram, latching system, and associated mechanical appurtenances. Current operation of the existing butterfly valve is conducted within the valve chamber. The new hydraulic operator system will have the capability to operate/exercise the butterfly valve locally (in the valve chamber) as well as remotely (in the control house). Video surveillance cameras will be installed to visually verify remote operations.	water supply
Monterey County Water Resources Agency: San Antonio Dam Hydro Electric Power Plant	In the last 20 years the concept of constructing a hydroelectric power plant at San Antonio Dam had been considered as a green source of electrical power to sell to PG&E at a premium kW/hr rate. The concept of a San Antonio Dam hydroelectric power plant would be structurally similar to that which exists at Nacimiento Dam. The power plant structure would be an all-weather type facility and would house turbines, generators, controls and electrical equipment. The San Antonio power plant would also work in concert with the controlled releases	water supply

	for groundwater recharge to the lower Salinas River Valley. It is anticipated that the controlled releases from San Antonio Dam will continue to be less than that of Nacimiento Dam and therefore the San Antonio power plant would potentially have a lower production rate of electricity than the Nacimiento power plant. Even though the San Antonio power plant may have less production capacity of electricity than the Nacimiento power plant, there would be an added source for green electrical energy.	
Monterey Regional Waste Management District: Monterey Regional Waste Management District Renewable Energy Facility	The Monterey Regional Waste Management District (MRWMD) is evaluating plans to construct an additional 6,000 kW cogeneration plant on the southern side of its landfill site, immediately adjacent to the proposed Regional Desalination Project facilities. The combined power from both the existing and new MRWMD cogeneration facilities would be sufficient to provide all of the power needed for operation of the Regional Desalination Project facilities, specifically the desalination water treatment plant and distribution pumping. The power would be delivered to the Regional Desalination Project through a new power transmission line running directly from the MRWMD cogeneration facilities to a substation at the desalination plant. Powering the Regional Desalination Project from the MRWMD Cogeneration Facility provides the following benefits: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint for the Regional Desalination Project; power potentially provided at a cost lower than buying from PG&E; and power would not be required from PG&E on a regular basis.	water supply
Nacimiento Regional Water Management Advisory Committee: Interlake Tunnel between Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio	The purpose of the project is to plan, engineer, permit, construct and operate of an interlake tunnel between Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio. Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio are manmade reservoirs within the Salinas River Basin that provide a number of vital functions to the area. These functions consist of flood control, water supply and recreation. Rainwater and runoff from the surrounding watershed is typically stored during winter months and then released in a controlled fashion during the dry summer months. The water supply is used for groundwater recharge in the Salinas Valley via releases from both lakes which combine in the upper Salinas River. Flood control is achieved by retaining water and limiting flow in the Nacimiento and San Antonio rivers during winter storm events. This captured water stored in the two lakes would be used later in the dryer seasons as release water which would flow downstream for groundwater recharge, abatement of salt water intrusion, and the promotion of fish habitats. Increasing the total available supply of water will benefit all of these uses, industries, and communities.	water supply
Resource Conservation District of Monterey County: Monterey County Integrated Watershed Restoration Program	The Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) for Monterey County is modeled after the IWRP pioneered in Santa Cruz County. The flagship component of IWRP is the creation of an interagency process to identify, design, and permit high priority water quality, fish passage, and wetland restoration projects. The Santa Cruz County IWRP partner organizations and agencies recognized that implementing the recommendations of multiple assessments and plans is best accomplished by bringing together federal, state, and local resource and permitting agencies to identify the highest priority projects and assisting with locating funding sources, providing technical assistance, and facilitating permitting. While in many ways this sounds potentially redundant with the mission of the Greater Monterey County (GMC) IRWM Plan, the key distinctions with IWRP are: 1) the focus on restoration projects, 2) the closely involved role of regional Coastal Conservancy staff in supporting the IWRP process and projects, and 3) the participation of state and federal (along with local) agency representatives in the IWRP Technical Advisory Committee for a more vertically-integrated approach to facilitating, directing and	natural resource enhancement + water quality

	supporting selected projects. As such, IWRP can be a critical asset for supporting GMC IRWM Plan restoration-focused projects, and it could facilitate coordination between neighboring IRWM regions. Typical IWRP restoration projects can include rural road erosion reduction, fish passage improvement, and wetland and lagoon restoration. The individual watershed projects will be identified by the IWRP Technical Advisory Committee based on recommendations in local watershed plans, including the Coho and steelhead recovery plans developed by DFG and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), or otherwise supported by state or federal resource agencies or local watershed groups. The IWRP will also support a number of potential projects recommended in other Monterey County IRWM Plans for the Pajaro River and the Carmel Valley and Monterey Peninsula.	
Resource Conservation District of Monterey County: Rural Roads Erosion Assistance Program for Monterey County	RCD of Monterey County will serve as the program lead with regular guidance from a Rural Roads Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), in providing education and training on rural roads drainage techniques, on-site technical assistance, and funding for road erosion assessments, project design and permitting, and road drainage project implementation. The outreach aspects of the program will include demonstration workshops and trainings, outreach material development and public communications. The TAC will help to develop and review criteria to select road association projects that will receive funding as well as assess program success. Road association projects that are selected will require 50% of the project costs to be contributed by the road association. This match share will be from in-kind services and/or cash contributions. In addition to the match share, a long-term maintenance agreement will be required as part of the project. Success will be measured by the amount of reduction in sedimentation coming from rural unsurfaced roads and from surfaced roads that are not maintained.	water quality
Ventana Wilderness Alliance: Arroyo Seco Wild and Scenic River Recreational and Habitat Enhancement	The Arroyo Seco River is the only major tributary of the Salinas River that remains undammed. The purpose of this concept proposal is to demonstrate the willingness of the nonprofit Ventana Wilderness Alliance (VWA) to collaborate with the US Forest Service and other agencies to enhance the outstanding recreational and habitat values of the Arroyo Seco River. With proper funding, VWA is prepared to initiate projects on the designated Wild and Scenic sections of the Arroyo Seco River either before or after H.R. 4040 is passed. Potential projects to be initiated in conjunction with the Forest Service include: Implementation Monitoring: Ensure visitor information/education material is available; provide Wilderness Ranger personnel to assist in public education and help maintain the outstanding values of the river). Effectiveness Monitoring: Annual review of patrol logbooks for overall river corridor condition, including but not limited to amount of trash, development of fire rings, cutting of live vegetation, invasive weeds, overcrowding of campgrounds, number of dogs off-leash. Adaptive Management: If annual review of monitoring indicates repetitive documentation of excessive trash, development of fire rings, cutting of live vegetation, spread of invasive weeds, overcrowding of campgrounds, and dogs off-leash, then site specific environmental analysis will be conducted as appropriate and an approved process will be used to determine the appropriate corrective action.	natural resource enhancement + water quality
Ventana Wilderness Alliance: Big Sur Wild and Scenic River Monitoring and Adaptive Management	The purpose of this concept proposal is to secure funding for a collaborative approach to Monitoring and Adaptive Management along the Wild and Scenic Big Sur River. The VWA is prepared to work with the US Forest Service to conduct implementation monitoring and effectiveness monitoring as outlined in the Comprehensive River Management Plan (CRMP). Due to budget constraints, little if any of these activities have taken place since the adoption of the CRMP in 2003. The project includes Implementation Monitoring, Effectiveness Monitoring, and Adaptive Management as described above.	natural resource enhancement + water quality

Ventana Wilderness Alliance: Los Burros Abandoned Mine Survey and Remediation	Literally hundreds of abandoned gold mines and at least one mercury mine litter the southern Big Sur coast. These relics of the former Los Burros Mining District discharge liquid runoff into watersheds known to harbor spawning populations of Federally Endangered southern steelhead. Further downstream, this effluent enters the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Prior to the VWA's Los Burros Abandoned Mine Survey project, the chemical composition of such runoff was completely unknown. Initial testing at one of the sites revealed effluent with highly elevated levels of mercury, flowing out of an abandoned adit (i.e., horizontal mine shaft) and directly into a tributary of San Carpoforo Creek. Agency officials at Los Padres National Forest have been aware of this situation for decades, but have yet to allocate funding for testing or remediation. The VWA's solution has been to address these conditions so that remediation efforts can be undertaken. Phase I of the Silver Peak/Los Burros Abandoned Mine Project has begun with testing of the most suspect sites for the presence of heavy metals, and the scheduling of biological surveys for sensitive species habitat. Future phases will pursue remediation of any toxics found and the installation of bat gates at mine openings as needed to protect sensitive species and forest users, and to deter vandalism.	natural resource enhancement + water quality
Ventana Wilderness Alliance: Milpitas Special Interest Area and San Antonio River - Grazing Allotment Monitoring	The Milpitas Special Interest Area (SIA) contains approximately 9500 acres, located in the upper watershed of the San Antonio River, much of which is within the Ventana Wilderness. Within the Milpitas SIA is the Milpitas Grazing Allotment. Together these two entities cover virtually the entire headwaters region of the San Antonio River watershed, which is the major contributor to San Antonio Reservoir. In the Los Padres National Forest Management Plan of 2005, the US Forest Service recognized the unique aspects of the area and designated the Milpitas SIA. Due to decreases in funding and personnel, the Forest Service has been unable to develop a management plan for the SIA to achieve the desired condition. The VWA has facilitated and funded an agreement between Los Padres National Forest and Mountain Heritage Associates to create a comprehensive management plan for the area with input from the Salinan tribes, recreational users, and the local community. A key Management Objective of the management plan is to "provide forage for cattle in a way that complements ethnobotanical management objectives." One objective is the development of a "new allotment management plan with grazing prescriptions that complement ethnobotanical resources, maintains functional riparian areas, and uses infrastructure as needed to reduce cattle grazing impacts on heritage sites." To achieve this objective, funding is necessary to monitor grazing, study its impacts and test and assess the water quality of the San Antonio River and its tributaries. It is the VWA's hope that this concept proposal will lead to a cooperative and collaborative Implementation Project to develop a new grazing allotment management plan on the Milpitas Special Interest Area.	water quality