AGENDA
CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Motto: "Opportunity Through Diversity; Unity Through Cooperation."

Mission Statement: "The City of Watsonville is dedicated to improving the economic vitality, safety & living environment for the culturally rich Watsonville community, by providing leadership for the achievement of community goals & high quality, responsive public services."

Mayor Karina Cervantez, District 2
Mayor Pro Tempore Felipe Hernandez, District 1

Lowell Hurst, Council Member, District 3
Eduardo Montesino, Council Member, District 4
Daniel Dodge, Council Member, District 5
Trina Coffman-Gomez, Council Member, District 6
Dr. Nancy A. Bilicich, Council Member, District 7

Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager
Alan J. Smith, City Attorney
Beatriz Vázquez Flores, City Clerk

CIVIC PLAZA COUNCIL CHAMBERS
275 MAIN STREET, 4th FLOOR, 6TH LEVEL PARKING
WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

INTERPRETATION SERVICES
Spanish language interpretation is available

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Council Chambers is an accessible facility. If you wish to attend a meeting and you will require assistance in order to attend and/or participate, please call the City Clerk's Office at least five (5) days in advance of the meeting to make arrangements. The City of Watsonville TDD number is (831) 763-4075.

Meetings are televised live on Charter Cable Communications Channel 70 and AT&T Channel 99.

For information regarding this agenda or interpretation services, please call the City Clerk's Office at (831) 768-3040.

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL

August 26, 2014

City Council Chambers
275 Main Street, 4th Floor

4:30 P.M.

1.0 ROLL CALL

8.0 NEW BUSINESS

8.1 PROJECT TO DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT A COMMUNICATIONS (BRANDING & MARKETING) STRATEGY AT THE LOCAL, STATE, & NATIONAL MEDIA LEVEL TO IMPROVE WATSONVILLE'S IMAGE (Recommended by Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano)

(a) Staff Report
(b) City Council Questions
(c) Public Input
(d) City Council Discussion
(e) Resolution Approving Agreement with Ford & Bonilla, LLC., to Develop Unified City Messages & Implement a Communications (Branding & Marketing) Strategy that will use Local, State, & National Media to Improve Watsonville's Image, in an Amount not to Exceed $12,000, and Authorizing and Directing the City Manager to Execute Same

REGULAR JOINT CITY COUNCIL/SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY MEETING

8.2 FOURTH LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY (Recommended by Administrative Services Director Vega)

(a) Staff Report
(b) City Council Questions
(c) Public Input
(d) City Council Discussion
(e) Joint Resolution Approving Fourth Loan Agreement with Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville under Health & Safety Code Section 34173(h)

5:30 P.M.

10.0 CLOSED SESSION
(City Council Conference Room, 275 Main Street, 4th Floor)

(a) Public Comments regarding the Closed Session agenda will only be accepted by the City Council at this time.
(b) Closed Session Announcement
The City Council will now recess to discuss those items listed on the Closed Session Statement attached to the Agenda.

6:30 P.M.

1.0 ROLL CALL

2.0 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3.0 PRESENTATIONS & ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

3.1 ORAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC & CITY COUNCIL

(This time is set aside for members of the general public to address the Council on any item not on the Council Agenda, which is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the City Council. No action or discussion shall be taken on any item presented except that any Council Member may respond to statements made or questions asked, or may ask questions for clarification. All matters of an administrative nature will be referred to staff. All matters relating to Council will be noted in the minutes and may be scheduled for discussion at a future meeting or referred to staff for clarification and report. Any Council Member may place matters brought up under Oral Communications on a future agenda. ALL SPEAKERS ARE ASKED TO FILL OUT A BLUE CARD & LEAVE IT AT THE TABLE DESIGNATED NEAR THE PODIUM, GO TO THE PODIUM AND ANNOUNCE THEIR NAME AND ADDRESS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN AN ACCURATE RECORD FOR THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING.)

3.2 REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

3.3 PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES BY MAYOR CERVANTEZ TO THE 2014 SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS: Elijah Anderson, Andrea Castillo, Christian Fernandez, Atalo Paniagua, Xavier Reyes, Celeste Sandoval, Stephanie Solorzano, & Claudia Villalta-Mejia

4.0 CONSENT AGENDA

All items appearing on the Consent Agenda are recommended actions which are considered to be routine and will be acted upon as one consensus motion. Any items removed will be considered immediately after the consensus motion. The Mayor will allow public input prior to the approval of the Consent Agenda.

Public Input on any Consent Agenda Item

4.1 MOTION APPROVING MINUTES OF JUNE 24 & JULY 1, 2014

4.2 RESOLUTION REJECTING CLAIM FOR DAMAGES OF GABRIEL GONZALEZ (Date of Occurrence: 5/23/14)

4.3 REVISED JOB CLASSIFICATIONS & JOB DESCRIPTIONS WITHIN THE WATSONVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT (Recommended by Personnel Commission)

(a) RESOLUTION REVISING CRIME ANALYST JOB DESCRIPTION & REAFFIRMING ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 22-26

(b) RESOLUTION REVISING POLICE SERVICE SPECIALIST JOB DESCRIPTION & REAFFIRMING ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 18-05

(c) RESOLUTION APPROVING & AUTHORIZING NEW JOB DESCRIPTION & JOB CLASSIFICATION FOR PROPERTY & EVIDENCE SUPERVISOR AT SALARY RANGE 19-00

(d) RESOLUTION APPROVING & AUTHORIZING NEW JOB DESCRIPTION & JOB CLASSIFICATION FOR PROPERTY & EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN I/II AT THE ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 16-54 & 17-73, RESPECTIVELY

(e) RESOLUTION APPROVING & AUTHORIZING NEW JOB DESCRIPTION & JOB CLASSIFICATION FOR RECORDS SUPERVISOR AT ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 19-50 & REPEALING JOB CLASSIFICATION & DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS & PROPERTY SUPERVISOR

4.4 RESOLUTION APPROVING REVISED JOB DESCRIPTION FOR DEPUTY CITY CLERK & REALLOCATION OF SALARY RANGE FROM 18-15 TO 18-98 (Recommended by Personnel Commission)
--Staff Report
--Resolution

4.5 RESOLUTION ADOPTING SANTA CRUZ INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014 (Recommended by Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano)
--Staff Report
--Resolution

4.6 RESOLUTION ADOPTING PÁJARO RIVER WATERSHED INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN, JULY 2014 (Recommended by Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano)
--Staff Report
--Resolution

4.7 FINAL ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE ADDING ARTICLE 12 (ADMINISTRATIVE CITATIONS) OF CHAPTER 1 (ANIMALS) OF TITLE 6 (SANITATION & HEALTH) OF WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL CONTROL REGULATIONS

5.0 ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

6.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS, ORDINANCES, & APPEALS

6.1 APPEAL OF PLANNING COMMISSION'S DECISION TO REVOKE SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION (PP2013-223) FOR THE SALE OF BEER & WINE IN CONJUNCTION WITH A RESTAURANT, BAR, & BILLIARD HALL FOR EL MIRAMAR LOCATED AT 522 MAIN STREET (APN: 018-241-36) (Recommended by Community Development Director Tavantzis)
(a) Staff Report
(b) Appellant Presentation
(c) Public Comments
(d) Council Questions

(e) Appellant Rebuttal
(f) City Council Deliberation
(g) Resolution Denying Appeal Filed by Juan Yépez García & Upholding Revocation of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) Prohibiting Sale of Beer & Wine in Conjunction with the Restaurant, Bar, & Billiard Hall for El Miramar Sports Bar Located at 522 Main Street (APN: 018-241-36)

6.2 STATE-MANDATED EMERGENCY LANDSCAPE WATERING RESTRICTIONS & PILOT TURF REPLACEMENT REBATE PROGRAM (Recommended by Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano)
(a) Staff Report
(b) City Council Questions
(c) Public Hearing
(d) City Council Discussion
(e) Resolution Adopting State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2014-0038 Limiting Overhead Watering to Two Days per Week & Setting Schedule of Fines Consistent with State Order
(f) Resolution Establishing a Pilot Turf Replacement Rebate Program to Encourage the Replacement of High Water Use Lawn Areas

7.0 UNFINISHED BUSINESS

7.1 APPROVAL OF MASTER PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT IN CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS & MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (Recommended by Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano)
(a) Staff Report
(b) City Council Questions
(c) Public Input
(d) City Council Discussion
(e) Resolution Approving Master Project Labor Agreement for City of Watsonville for City Construction Projects Exceeding $600,000 & Involving three or More Trades
(f) Resolution Approving Memorandum of Understanding with Monterey/Santa Cruz Counties Building & Construction Trades Council

10.1 EMERGENCY ITEMS ADDED TO AGENDA

10.2 INFORMATION ITEMS—Written Report(s) Only
(a) Report of Disbursements
(b) Miscellaneous Documents

11.0 ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to Section 54954.2(a)(1) of the Government Code of the State of California, this agenda was posted at least 72 hours in advance of the scheduled meeting at a public place freely accessible to the public 24 hours a day and on the City of Watsonville website at www.cityofwatsonville.org.

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Council after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the City Clerk's Office (275 Main Street, 4th Floor) during normal business hours. Such documents are also available on the City of Watsonville website at www.cityofwatsonville.org subject to staff's ability to post the document before the meeting.

CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CLOSED SESSION AGENDA
AND STATEMENT FOR MAYOR PRIOR TO CLOSED SESSION
(Government Code §§ 54954.2 and 54957.7)

5:30 P.M.

City Council Chambers
275 Main Street, 4th Floor

__X__Regular ____ Adjourned ___Special Meeting of ___August 26, 2014___
[Date]

The City Council of the City of Watsonville will recess to Closed Session to discuss the matters that follow:

A. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR
(Government Code § 54956.8)

1. Properties: 278, 280, 282 Main Street (APN: 017-018-16)
   Negotiating parties: Carlos Palacios (City)
   Under Negotiation: Price and terms of payment

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL—ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
(Government Code Section 54956.9)

1. Anticipated litigation pursuant to subdivision (e)(3):

   a) Claimant: Esteban Serna

      Agency claimed against: City of Watsonville

   b) Claimant: Olallieberry Farms, Inc., dba Navarro Farms

      Agency claimed against: City of Watsonville

Dated: Wednesday, August 20, 2014

Prepared by:_____
Alan J. Smith, City Attorney

City of Watsonville
Public Works and Utilities

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 18, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

APPROVED
By Steve Palmisano at 3:34 pm, Aug 18, 2014

FROM: **Steve Palmisano, Public Works and Utilities Director**
Michelle Templeton, Environmental Projects Manager

SUBJECT: **Project to develop and implement a communications strategy for Watsonville that will reach out to local, state and national media.**

AGENDA ITEM: August 26, 2014 **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION:
It is recommended that the City Council approve a contract with Ford & Bonilla, LLC to develop unified City messages and implement a communications (branding and marketing) strategy that will use local, state and national media to improve Watsonville's image.

DISCUSSION:
Watsonville boasts a beautiful climate, charming atmosphere, a welcoming community, incredible natural beauty and diverse ecotourism and recreational opportunities. However, locally and regionally the City has not been recognized for all that it has to offer, resulting in fewer economic opportunities for our community. With the right communication strategy that shares our strengths, Watsonville could become a unique destination known as a treasure to tourists and an opportunity for businesses.

Ford & Bonilla, LLC is a consulting firm that specializes in public communications for the purposes of enhancing economic development. Their extensive experience in this specialized field could help the City move towards gaining name recognition and the associated tourist and business development benefits associated with a good marketing strategy.

Scope of Work

Ford & Bonilla, LLC will:

- Meet with stakeholders to develop a master narrative for Watsonville, based on our City goals and messages as defined in our Strategic Plan. This narrative would define how the City will be seen and would permeate though our communication avenues.
- Establish an inventory of current communication tools and provide new recommended strategies at the local, regional and national level.

- Craft messages that are aligned with the master narrative developed for our City.
- Develop and deliver messages to local and regional media, while also being delivered through the traditional venues the City uses.

STRATEGIC PLAN:
This project is in response to the City's Strategic plan priorities on improving Watsonville's image. Communicating messages locally and regionally is a key factor to long-term success of our Strategic Plan. This project will provide the tools, messages and strategy to share Watsonville's story in a way that promotes economic development, attracting new businesses and employers. Additionally, it will create an image that draws visitors to the unique attributes that make Watsonville special.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
The total cost of the contract is $12,000 over a 6 month period with the General Fund, Water Fund, Waste Water Fund and Solid Waste funds each contributing $3,000.

ALTERNATIVES:
The council may chose not to work with Ford & Bonilla, LLC. However, without a communication strategy to reflect our City's attributes, existing City communication efforts with the public and media will not reach their full potential for impact as compared to a larger, strategic effort.

ATTACHMENTS:
None

cc: City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTANT SERVICES BETWEEN THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE AND FORD AND BONILLA LLC., A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, TO DEVELOP UNIFIED CITY MESSAGES AND IMPLEMENT A COMMUNICATIONS (BRANDING AND MARKETING) STRATEGY THAT WILL USE LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL MEDIA TO IMPROVE WATSONVILLE'S IMAGE, IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $12,000, AND AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE SAME

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Agreement for Consultant Services between the City of Watsonville and Ford and Bonilla LLC., a limited liability company, to develop unified City messages and implement a communications (branding and marketing) strategy that will use local, state and national media to improve Watsonville's image, in an amount not to exceed $12,000, a copy of which Agreement is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, is fair and equitable and is hereby ratified and approved.

2. That the City Manager be and is hereby authorized and directed to execute said Agreement for and on behalf of the City of Watsonville.

****

CONTRACT FOR CONSULTANT SERVICES BETWEEN

THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE AND Ford and Bonilla, LLC.

THIS CONTRACT, is made and entered into this August 26, 2014, by and between the **City of Watsonville,** a municipal corporation, hereinafter called "City," and **Ford and Bonilla, LLC ,** hereinafter called "Consultant."

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the City needs to obtain certain professional, technical and/or specialized services of an independent contractor to assist the City in the most economical manner; and

WHEREAS, Consultant has the requisite skill, training, qualifications, and experience to render such services called for under this Contract to City.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

o-0-o

THE PARTIES HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. SCOPE OF SERVICES.

Consultant shall perform those services as specified in detail in Exhibit "A," entitled "SCOPE OF SERVICES" which is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. TERM OF CONTRACT.

The term of this Contract shall be from September 1, 2014 to February 28, 2015, inclusive.

SECTION 3. SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE.

The services of Consultant are to be completed according to the schedule set out in Exhibit "B," entitled "SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE," which is attached hereto and incorporated herein. Consultant will diligently proceed with the agreed Scope of Services and will provide such services in a timely manner in accordance with the "SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE."

SECTION 4. COMPENSATION.

The compensation to be paid to Consultant including both payment for professional services and reimbursable expenses as well as the rate and schedule of payment are set out in Exhibit "C" entitled "COMPENSATION," which is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

SECTION 5. METHOD OF PAYMENT.

Except as otherwise provided in Exhibit "C," each month, Consultant shall furnish to the City a statement of the work performed for compensation during the preceding month. Such statement shall also include a detailed record of the month's actual reimbursable expenditures.

SECTION 6. INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT.

It is understood and agreed that Consultant, in the performance of the work and services agreed to be performed by Consultant, shall act as and be an independent Consultant and not an agent or employee of City, and as an independent Consultant, shall obtain no rights to retirement benefits or other benefits which accrue to City's employees, and Consultant hereby expressly waives any claim it may have to any such rights.

SECTION 7. ASSIGNABILITY.

Consultant shall not assign or transfer any interest in this Contract nor the performance of any of Consultant's obligations hereunder, without the prior written consent of City, and any attempt by Consultant to so assign this Contract or any rights, duties or obligations arising hereunder shall be void and of no effect.

SECTION 8. INDEMNIFICATION.

Consultant has the expertise and experience necessary to perform the services and duties agreed to be performed by Consultant under this Contract, and City is relying upon the skill and knowledge of Consultant to perform said services and duties. Consultant shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless City, its officers and employees, against any loss or liability arising out of or resulting in any way from work performed under this Contract due to the willful or negligent acts (active or passive) or errors or omissions by Consultant or Consultant's officers, employees or agents.

SECTION 9. INSURANCE.

A. Errors and Omissions Insurance. Consultant shall obtain and maintain in full force throughout the term of this Contract a professional liability insurance policy (Errors and Omissions), in a company authorized to issue such insurance in the State of California, with limits of liability of not less than One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.00) to cover all professional services rendered pursuant to this Contract.

B. Auto and Commercial General Liability Insurance. Consultant shall also maintain in full force and effect for the term of this Contract, automobile insurance and commercial general liability insurance with an insurance carrier satisfactory to City, which insurance shall include protection against claims arising from bodily and personal injury, including death resulting therefrom, and damage to property resulting from any actual occurrence arising out of the performance of this Contract. The amounts of insurance shall not be less than the following:

(1) Commercial general liability insurance, or equivalent form, with a combined single limit of not less than $1,000,000.00 per occurrence. If such insurance contains a general aggregate limit, such limit shall apply separately to each project Consultant performs for City. Such insurance shall (a) name City, its appointed and elected officials, and its employees as insureds; and (b) be primary with respect to insurance or self-insurance programs maintained by City and (c) contain standard separation of insured's provisions.

(2) Business automobile liability insurance, or equivalent form, with a combined single limit of not less than $1,000,000.00 per occurrence. Such insurance shall include coverage for owned, hired and non-owned automobiles.

C. Workers' Compensation Insurance. In accordance with the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, Consultant shall be insured against liability for Workers' Compensation or undertake self-insurance. Consultant agrees to comply with such provisions before commencing performance of any work under this Contract.

D. Proof of Insurance to City before Notice to Proceed to Work. Consultant shall satisfactorily provide certificates of insurance to the City Clerk before Notice to Proceed to Work of this Contract will be issued. Certificates and policies shall state that the policy shall not be canceled or reduced in coverage without thirty (30) days written notice to City. Approval of insurance by City shall not relieve or decrease the extent to which Consultant may be held responsible for payment of damages resulting from services or operations performed pursuant to this Contract. Consultant shall not perform any work under this Contract until Consultant has obtained the required insurance and until the required certificates have been submitted to the City and approved by the City Attorney. If Consultant fails or refuses to produce or maintain the insurance required by these provisions, or fails or refuses to furnish City required proof that insurance has been procured and is in force and paid for, City shall have the right at City's election to forthwith terminate this Contract immediately without any financial or contractual obligation to the City. As a result of such termination, the City reserves the right to employ another consultant to complete the project.

E. Written notice. Contractor shall provide immediate written notice if (1) any insurance policy required by this Contract is terminated; (2) any policy limit is reduced; (3) or any deductible or self insured retention is increased.

SECTION 10. NON-DISCRIMINATION.

Consultant shall not discriminate, in any way, against any person on the basis of age, sex, race, color, creed, national origin, or disability in connection with or related to the performance of this Contract.

SECTION 11. TERMINATION.

A. City and Consultant shall have the right to terminate this Contract, without cause, by giving not less than ten (10) days written notice of termination.

B. If Consultant fails to perform any of its material obligations under this Contract, in addition to all other remedies provided by law, City may terminate this Contract immediately upon written notice.

C. The City Manager is empowered to terminate this Contract on behalf of City.

D. In the event of termination, Consultant shall deliver to City copies of all work papers, schedules, reports and other work performed by Consultant and upon receipt thereof, Consultant shall be paid in full for services performed and reimbursable expenses incurred to the date of termination.

SECTION 12. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.

Consultant shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, codes and regulations of the federal, state and local governments. Consultant shall obtain and maintain a City of Watsonville business license during the term of this Contract.

SECTION 13. GOVERNING LAW.

City and Consultant agree that the law governing this Contract shall be that of the State of California. Any suit brought by either party against the other arising out of the performance of this Contract shall be filed and maintained in the Municipal or Superior Court of the County of Santa Cruz.

SECTION 14. PRIOR CONTRACTS AND AMENDMENTS.

This Contract represents the entire understanding of the parties as to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered hereunder. This Contract may only be modified by a written amendment.

SECTION 15. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

All data, documents, discussions, or other information developed or received by or for Consultant in performance of this Contract are confidential and not to be disclosed to any person except as authorized by the City Manager or his designee, or as required by law.

SECTION 16. OWNERSHIP OF MATERIALS.

All reports, documents or other materials developed or received by Consultant or any other person engaged directly by Consultant to perform the services required hereunder shall be and remain the property of City without restriction or limitation upon their use.

SECTION 17. COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES.

The Consultant covenants that Consultant has not employed or retained any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for Consultant, to solicit or secure the Contract, and that Consultant has not paid or agreed to pay any company or person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for Consultant, any fees, commissions, percentage, brokerage fee, gift, or any other consideration contingent on or resulting from the award or making of this Contract, for breach or violation of this covenant, the City shall have the right to annul this Contract without liability, or in its discretion, to deduct from the contract price or consideration or otherwise recover, the full amount of such fee, commission, percentage fee, gift, or contingency.

SECTION 18. WAIVER.

Consultant agrees that waiver by City or any one or more of the conditions of performance under this Contract shall not be construed as waiver of any other condition of performance under this Contract.

SECTION 19. CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

A. A Consultant shall avoid all conflict of interest or appearance of conflict of interest in performance of this Contract. Consultant shall file a disclosure statement, if required by City Council Resolution, which shall be filed within thirty (30) days from the effective date of this Contract or such Resolution, as applicable.

B. No member, officer, or employee of the City, during their tenure, or for one (1) year thereafter, shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in this Contract or the proceeds thereof and Consultant agrees not to allow, permit, grant, transfer, or otherwise do anything which will result in such member, officer, or employee of the City from having such interest.

SECTION 20. AUDIT BOOKS AND RECORDS.

Consultant shall make available to City, its authorized agents, officers and employees, for examination any and all ledgers and books of account, invoices, vouchers, canceled checks and other records or documents evidencing or related to the expenditures and disbursements charged to the City, and shall furnish to City, its authorized agents and employees, such other evidence or information as City may require with respect to any such expense or disbursement charged by Consultant.

SECTION 21. NOTICES.

All notices shall be personally served or mailed, postage prepaid, to the following addresses, or to such other address as may be designated by written notice by the parties:

CITY

City Clerk

275 Main Street, Suite 400

Watsonville, CA 95076

(831) 768-3040

CONSULTANT

Ford and Bonilla, LLC

111 N. Market Street, Suite 300

San Jose, CA 95113

(408) 418-4648

SECTION 22. EXHIBITS:

Exhibit A: Scope of Services

Exhibit B: Schedule of Performance

Exhibit C: Compensation

WITNESS THE EXECUTION HEREOF, on the day and year first hereinabove written.

CITY

CITY OF WATSONVILLE

BY _____

Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager

ATTEST:

BY _____

Beatriz Vázquez Flores, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

BY _____

Alan J. Smith, City Attorney

CONSULTANT

BY_____

Rolando Bonilla, Principal

Ford & Bonilla, LLC

BY_____

Ryan Ford, Principal

Ford & Bonilla, LLC

EXHIBIT "A"

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Narrative

Critical to any communication efforts is the development of a master narrative to guide the organization's communications messaging. If used consistently and effectively to build momentum for a sustained communications campaign, the narrative will come to define how the City of Watsonville will be seen and written about by local and statewide media.

Once established, the master narrative's key messages should permeate through every communication made by the City of Watsonville, as well as how the City is referenced by third parties and media outlets.

In order to develop the master narrative, Ford & Bonilla, LLC will undertake a series of meetings with key stakeholders within the City of Watsonville to develop and craft a narrative that is consistent with City leadership's vision and will help to build momentum towards the City's broad community and economic development goals.

Communications Assessment

Ford & Bonilla, LLC will assess all of the City of Watsonville's communications tools, currently being utilized in order to take inventory and, more importantly, develop a strategy as to how best enhance the use of these tolls to support the implementation of the City's new narrative.

At the end of the assessment, Ford & Bonilla, LLC will provide the City with a written report that will include recommendations on how best to engage the City's constituency and craft messages inline with the master narrative that we will develop.

Storytelling

Upon completion of the narrative, and in alignment with the communications assessment, Ford & Bonilla, LLC will begin the process of developing and distributing news stories to local and regional media, namely TV, radio, and newspaper publications in Santa Cruz and Monterey County.

Furthermore, these stories and any media coverage we successfully generate should also be distributed using the communications tools that the City currently uses to inform and engage its constituents in order to further amplify the earned media coverage and enhance the momentum of the City's new narrative.

EXHIBIT "B"

SCHEDULE OF PERFORMANCE

Services shall commence immediately upon execution of this Contract. All services performed under the provisions of this Contract shall be completed in accordance with the following schedule:

Consultant shall perform those services as specified in detail in Exhibit "A," entitled "SCOPE OF SERVICES" which is attached hereto and incorporated herein from September 1, 2014 to February 28, 2015, inclusive.

EXHIBIT "C"

COMPENSATION

a. Total Compensation. The total obligation of City under this Contract shall not exceed $12,000.

b. Basis for Payment. Payment(s) to Consultant for services performed under this contract shall be made as follows and shall [not] include payment for reimbursable expenses:

c. Payment Request. Consultant shall submit a request for payment for services on a monthly basis by letter to Director, or said Director's designated representative. Such request for payment shall cover the preceding monthly period during the term hereof, shall note the City's purchase order number for this contract, shall contain a detailed listing of the total number of items or tasks or hours for which payment is requested, the individual dates on which such services were rendered, and invoices for reimbursable expenses, if any. Upon receipt in the Office of Director of said payment request, Director shall cause payment to be initiated to Consultant for appropriate compensation.

City of Watsonville
Community Development Department

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **July 28, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

FROM: **Ezequiel Vega, Administrative Services Director**

SUBJECT: **Joint Resolution Authorizing a City/Successor Agency Fourth Loan Agreement in an amount not to Exceed $95,000 for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Expenses and Project Related Expenses**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council/Successor Agency**

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council and the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville adopt the attached resolution authorizing the City Manager, on the behalf of both the City of Watsonville and the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville, to Execute a Fourth Loan Agreement for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Costs and Project Related Expenses in an amount not to exceed $95,000 to become effective only upon approval by the Oversight Board and the California Department of Finance.

DISCUSSION: ABX1-26, which was enacted by the State legislature on June 27, 2011 and the subsequent decision rendered by the California Supreme Court in the Matosantos case, called for the dissolution of all redevelopment agencies in California as of February 1, 2012. As a result, the Watsonville Redevelopment Agency ceased to exist and the City elected to serve as the Successor Agency to its dissolved redevelopment agency ("Successor Agency"). The dissolution legislation established new county-wide funds called Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Funds (RPTTF) wherein what was formally called tax increment is deposited by the County. County Auditor-Controllers then distribute to Successor Agencies only that amount needed to meet Successor Agency California Department of Finance (DOF) and Oversight Board approved enforceable obligations and administrative expenses with any balance remaining being distributed to the affected taxing entities.

AB 1484, adopted in June 2012 as clean-up legislation to ABX1-26, allowed cities to loan funds to their successor agencies for enforceable obligations, administrative costs and project related expenses. Collectively, this legislation specified that litigation expenses are not administrative expenses and, as such, are thereby considered project related expenses.

The City and the Successor Agency have previously entered into three loan agreements wherein the City has advanced funds to the Successor Agency and these prior loans have been fully repaid. The first of these loans provided an advance of funds necessary in order to meet

enforceable obligations due during the second ROPS cycle. The second loan was required in order to fund costs associated with the preparation of a legislatively mandated due diligence review that was required to be prepared by independent outside auditors and the third loan was required to fund litigation expenses. The first and second loans have now been fully repaid and full repayment of the third loan is anticipated shortly. The Successor Agency has now initiated another lawsuit against DOF (*City of Watsonville, et al. v. California Department of Finance, et al.*, Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2014-80001910) relative to differing interpretations of what constitutes a loan pursuant to redevelopment dissolution law. In order to seek reimbursement for associated litigation expenses, it is necessary for the City to enter into a Fourth Loan Agreement with the Successor Agency in order to advance funds to the Successor Agency for these litigation related expenses. After Oversight Board approval, these expenses can then be included on Successor Agency's ROPS which are then forwarded to DOF for consideration. Assuming DOF approval, the City can then receive reimbursement for litigation expenses from future RPTTF distributions to the Successor Agency from the Auditor-Controller.

FINANCIAL IMPACT: Approving the City/Successor Agency Fourth Loan Agreement in an amount not to exceed $95,000 provides the City the ability to get reimbursed for actual litigation costs currently funded through the City's risk management fund from future allocations of RPTTF received by the Successor Agency together with interest of up to $1,000 to be earned at the Local Agency Investment Fund ("LAIF") rate, contingent upon approval of the Oversight Board and the California Department of Finance.

ALTERNATIVES: The City Council and the Successor Agency could elect not to approve the loan, but doing so would make it impossible for the City to be reimbursed for these redevelopment dissolution litigation expenses.

ATTACHMENTS: None

cc: City Attorney/Successor Agency Counsel

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)
RESOLUTION NO._____ (SA)

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE AND OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING A FOURTH LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY UNDER HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 34173(h)

WHEREAS, in accord with the provisions of the California Community Redevelopment Law (Health and Safety Code Section 33000, et seq. ("**CRL**"), the City Council of the City of Watsonville ("**City**") previously established the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville, a public body, corporate and politic ("**Agency**") to carry out the purposes of and exercise the powers granted to community redevelopment agencies under the CRL; and

WHEREAS, on February 1, 2012, the Agency was dissolved pursuant to Assembly Bill 1X26 (Stats. 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5) ("**AB 26**"), and its rights, powers, duties and obligations were transferred to a "successor agency" (as defined by CRL Section 34171(j) and Section 34173); and

WHEREAS, the City Council determined that the City would become the Agency's successor agency ("**Successor Agency**") under CRL Section 34173; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to CRL Section 34179, an oversight board ("**Oversight Board**") was established for the Successor Agency; and

WHEREAS, CRL Section 34177.3 authorizes the Successor Agency to make enforceable obligations related to the winding up of the Agency's affairs, including for the acquisition of legal services; and

WHEREAS, with the Oversight Board's approval, CRL section 34173(h) permits the City to loan the Successor Agency funds to pay the Successor Agency's administrative costs, enforceable obligations, and project-related expenses; and

WHEREAS, in accord with CRL Section 34177.3, the Successor Agency created various enforceable obligations to conduct the work of winding down the Agency's affairs, including enforceable obligations related to the services of legal counsel needed in connection with various litigation matters in which the Successor Agency is involved; and

WHEREAS, the City and the Successor Agency have prepared an agreement entitled "**Fourth Loan Agreement for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Costs and Project-Related Expenses**" ("**Fourth Loan Agreement")** (a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "A") providing for a loan ("**Fourth Loan**") from the City to the Successor Agency in an amount not to exceed Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars ($95,000); and

WHEREAS, the Fourth Loan Agreement is entered into for the purpose of providing a source of funds to fund the Successor Agency's legal expenses and costs related to the matter entitled *City of Watsonville, et al. v. California Department of Finance, et al.*, Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2014-80001910 ("**Action**"), including costs and expenses related to any appeals taken in connection with the Action; and

WHEREAS, the Successor Agency's maximum repayment obligation under the Fourth Loan Agreement, inclusive of principal and interest, is limited to Ninety-Six Thousand Dollars ($96,000); and

WHEREAS, prior to becoming effective, the Fourth Loan Agreement must be approved by the Oversight Board and submitted to the State Department of Finance ("**DOF**") for review in accord with CRL Section 34179(h); and

WHEREAS, the City and the Successor Agency desire to approve the Fourth Loan Agreement and to make the Fourth Loan from the funding source described in Section 3, below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, AND THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Under the authority of CRL Sections 34173(h) and 34180(h), the City and the Successor Agency jointly approve the Fourth Loan Agreement, in the form attached as Exhibit "A."

Section 2. The City Council and the governing board for the Successor Agency direct the City Manager to execute the Fourth Loan Agreement on behalf of the City and on behalf of the Successor Agency. The City Manager is further authorized, with the concurrence of the City Attorney and Successor Agency legal counsel, to approve technical, non-substantive amendments to the Fourth Loan Agreement on the City's and the Successor Agency's behalf and to otherwise carry out the actions authorized by this Resolution.

Section 3. The City Council directs that the Fourth Loan be funded from the City's Risk Management Fund. The Fourth Loan is to be repaid to the Risk Management

Fund upon the same terms as the Fourth Loan is repaid to the City by the Successor Agency, including interest.

Section 4. The Successor Agency is directed to submit this Resolution and the Fourth Loan Agreement to the Oversight Board for approval in accord with CRL Sections 34173(h) and 34180(h). The approvals and other actions authorized by this Resolution will become effective as provided by CRL Section 34179(h).

****

FOURTH LOAN AGREEMENT FOR ENFORCEABLE OBLIGATIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND PROJECT-RELATED EXPENSES

ARTICLE I.

PARTIES AND EFFECTIVE DATE

1.1 Parties. This "Fourth Loan Agreement for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Costs and Project-Related Expenses" ("**Fourth Loan Agreement**") is reference dated as of August 26, 2014. This Fourth Loan Agreement is entered into between (1) the City of Watsonville, a California charter law city and municipal corporation ("**City**") and (2) The Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville, formed and existing in accord with Section 34173 of the California Community Redevelopment Law ("**CRL**") (Health & Safety Code Section 33000, et seq.) ("**Successor Agency**").

1.2 Effective Date. This Fourth Loan Agreement will not become effective until the date ("**Effective Date**") all of the following have occurred:

A. This Fourth Loan Agreement has been approved by the City Council as the City's governing body and by the City Council as the Successor Agency's governing board and has been executed by the City's and the Successor Agency's authorized officials.

B. This Fourth Loan Agreement has been approved by the Successor Agency's oversight board ("**Oversight Board**") formed in accord with CRL Section 34179.

C. As provided in CRL Section 34179(h), five (5) business days have elapsed since notice of the Oversight Board's action approving this Fourth Loan Agreement was provided to the State Department of Finance ("**DOF**"), unless the DOF requests to review the Oversight Board's action, in which case this paragraph C will be deemed satisfied upon the DOF's approval of the Oversight Board's action.

ARTICLE II.

RECITALS

2.1 Under the provisions of the CRL, the City Council of the City of Watsonville previously established the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville, a public body, corporate and politic ("**Agency**"), to carry out the purposes of and exercise the powers granted to community redevelopment agencies under the CRL.

2.2 On February 1, 2012, the Agency was dissolved by operation of Assembly Bill 1X26 (Stats. 2011, 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 5) ("**AB 26**"), and its rights, powers, duties and obligations were transferred to a "successor agency" (as defined in CRL Section 34171(j) and Section 34173).

2.3 As provided by AB 26, the City Council took official action electing to become the Agency's successor agency ("**Successor Agency**") under CRL Section 34173.

2.4 On or about June 27, 2012, the provisions of Assembly Bill 1484 ("**AB 1484**") became law. AB 1484 modified the CRL and AB 26 in various ways. As used herein, the term "**CRL**" means Health & Safety Code Section 33000, et seq., as modified by AB 26 and AB 1484. Specific terms used and not otherwise defined in this Third Loan Agreement will have the meanings given to those terms in the CRL.

2.5 In accord with CRL Section 34177.3, the Successor Agency created various enforceable obligations to conduct the work of winding down the Agency's affairs, including enforceable obligations related to the services of legal counsel needed in connection with various litigation matters in which the Successor Agency is involved. This Fourth Loan Agreement is entered into for the purpose of providing a source of funds to fund the Successor Agency's legal expenses and costs related to the matter entitled *City of Watsonville, et al. v. California Department of Finance, et al.*, Sacramento County Superior Court Case No. 34-2014-80001910 ("**Action**"), including costs and expenses related to any appeals taken in connection with the Action (all such costs and expenses, "**Litigation Expenses**").

2.6 CRL Section 34173(h) permits the City, as the former Agency's creating authority, to loan or grant funds to the Successor Agency to pay for enforceable obligations, administrative costs, and project-related expenses.

2.7 The Successor Agency has requested that the City loan it the principal sum of not to exceed Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars ($95,000) ("**Fourth Loan**") so that the Successor Agency may pay its Litigation Expenses. The City is willing to make the Fourth Loan under the authority of CRL Section 34173(h) on the terms set forth in this Fourth Loan Agreement.

On or about August 28, 2012, the City and the Successor Agency entered into that certain "Loan Agreement for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Costs and Project-Related Expenses (for the Period July 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012)" ("**First Loan Agreement**"). On or about August28, 2012, the City and the Successor Agency entered into that certain "Loan Agreement for Due Diligence Review Costs (for the Period July 1, 2012 – December 31, 2012)" ("**Second Loan Agreement**"). On or about September 10, 2013, the City and the Successor Agency entered into that certain "Third Loan Agreement for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Costs and Project Related Expenses ("**Third Loan Agreement**")

2.8 This Fourth Loan Agreement does not modify the First Loan Agreement, the Second Loan Agreement or the Third Loan Agreement in any respect. The First Loan Agreement, the Second Loan Agreement and the Third Loan Agreement shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms.

ARTICLE III.

TERMS

3.1 Fourth Loan Agreement. The City agrees to disburse the Fourth Loan to the Successor Agency in periodic installments (each, an "**Installment**" and, collectively, "**Installments**") of any amount upon the Successor Agency's request, so long as the total of all Installments does not exceed Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars ($95,000), exclusive of accrued interest. Each disbursement request must be accompanied by documentation which reasonably

evidences the amount of Litigation Expenses incurred by the Successor Agency. The Fourth Loan will be disbursed to the Successor Agency to be held in its accounts and will be used to pay the Successor Agency's Litigation Expenses. The Fourth Loan is not a revolving line of credit and no further Installments will be disbursed once the total of all disbursements equals Ninety-Five Thousand Dollars ($95,000).

3.2 Interest and Repayment Terms. Each Installment will become due and payable in full on the March 1 or October 1 (whichever occurs first) following the date of disbursement. Each disbursed and outstanding Installment will accrue interest at the rate earned by funds deposited by the City into the Local Agency Investment Fund, as it may be adjusted from time-to-time ("**LAIF Rate**"), from the date of its disbursement until fully repaid.

3.3 Limitation on Total Amount Repayable Under This Fourth Loan Agreement. Anything to the contrary in this Agreement notwithstanding, the maximum aggregate amount, inclusive of principal and interest, that may become payable under this Fourth Loan Agreement is Ninety-Six Thousand Dollars ($96,000). The amount of interest accrued and payable under Section 3.2 will be reduced or forgiven as needed so that the Successor Agency's total obligation under this Fourth Loan Agreement does not exceed Ninety-Six Thousand Dollars ($96,000).

3.4 Inclusion on Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule.

A. The Successor Agency will identify this Fourth Loan Agreement as an enforceable obligation under CRL 34173(h) on each Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule ("**ROPS**") to be submitted by the Successor Agency to the Department of Finance for all fiscal periods commencing after disbursement of the first Installment until the Fourth Loan has been fully repaid, including interest. The Successor Agency will request an allocation of property taxes from the "Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund" (established pursuant to CRL Section 34170.5 and administered by the County Auditor-Controller in accord with CRL Sections 34182 and 34183) ("**RPTTF**") on each ROPS covering any fiscal period in which the Successor Agency has a repayment obligation under this Fourth Loan Agreement. The Successor Agency will continue to make allocation requests on all subsequent ROPS until the Fourth Loan and all accrued interest has been fully repaid, subject, however, to the limitation described in Section 3.3. The amount of each allocation request will be equal to the sum of the Successor Agency's repayment obligation arising during the period covered by the ROPS plus the remaining balance (if any) of any repayment due during a prior ROPS period which was not fully paid.

B. The Successor Agency will prepare each ROPS as required by the CRL and submit it to the Oversight Board and such other governmental agencies as the CRL may require from time-to-time. The Successor Agency will take all other actions as required by the CRL or other applicable authority to ensure that the Successor Agency receives an allocation of taxes from RPTTF in the amounts necessary to satisfy the Successor Agency's payment obligations under this Fourth Loan Agreement.

3.5 Amendment or Modification. This Fourth Loan Agreement and the Successor Agency's obligations under it may be amended or modified only in the following ways:

A. By the mutual written agreement of the City and the Successor Agency, following all notices, hearings and approvals required by then-applicable provisions of the CRL and other legal authority.

B. As required to conform to future changes in the CRL, other applicable legal authority, or pursuant to an order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

3.6 No Other Successor Agency Income or Assets Subject to Repayment Obligation. No funds or other assets of the Successor Agency other than property tax allocations from the RPTTF may be used for the repayment of the Successor Agency's obligations under this Fourth Loan Agreement.

3.7 Remedies for Breach. If the Successor Agency fails for any reason whatsoever to fulfill its obligations under this Fourth Loan Agreement, the City may, without notice or demand, accelerate all payments to become due under this Fourth Loan Agreement and declare the entirety of the unpaid Fourth Loan principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable.

[Signatures on following page]

[Signatures to Fourth Loan Agreement for Enforceable Obligations, Administrative Costs and Project-Related Expenses]

CITY

City of Watsonville, a California charter law city and municipal corporation

ATTEST:

By: _____
Name: Carlos Palacios, City Manager

_____
Beatriz Vázquez Flores, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Alan J. Smith, City Attorney

SUCCESSOR AGENCY

The Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Watsonville, a public entity created and existing under the authority of CRL Section 34173

ATTEST:

By: _____
Name: Carlos Palacios, City Manager

_____
Beatriz Vázquez Flores, City Clerk as Secretary to the Successor Agency

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Gresham Savage Nolan & Tilden, PC

By: _____
Kevin K. Randolph
Special Counsel

MINUTES
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING

June 24, 2014

City of Watsonville
Council Chambers
275 Main Street, 4th Floor

CONTENTS

4:30 P.M.

1.0 ROLL CALL

Mayor Cervantez, Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez (arrived 4:38 pm), and Council Members Bilicich, Coffman-Gomez, Hurst, and Montesino were present. Member Dodge was absent.

3.0 PRESENTATIONS & ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

3.1 PRESENTATION OF UPDATE ON FREEDOM BLVD WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT

4.0 CONSENT AGENDA

Public Input on any Consent Agenda Item (None)

Assistant Public Works & Utilities Director Rodriguez answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding the Signal Upgrades and Pedestrian Improvements Project.

Assistant Public Works & Utilities Director Rodriguez explained for Member Bilicich the improvements that would be done during the Signal Upgrades and Pedestrian Improvements Project.

Administrative Services Director Vega, in answering Member Coffman-Gomez, explained the reasons the costs exceeded the initial estimates made by staff for the purchase and implementation of the Electronic Resource Planning System (ERP).

In answering Member Bilicich, Administrative Services Director Vega explained the reasons staff was recommending a more expensive financial system. He answered questions regarding the implementation process and functionality of the proposed system.

Administrative Services Director Vega answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding funding for the ERP and use of one-time Grizzly Flat revenue to pay for a portion of the cost.

Public Works and Utilities Director Palmisano explained for Member Bilicich what the Zone 7, Flood Control and Water Conservation District budget was used for.

MOTION: It was moved by Member Montesino, seconded by Member Hurst, and carried by the following vote that Consent Agenda be approved:

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich, Coffman-Gomez, Dodge, Hernandez, Hurst, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	Dodge

4.1 MOTION APPROVING MINUTES OF MAY 27, 2014

4.2 RESOLUTION NO. 80-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION REJECTING CLAIM OF MARIA M. RAMIREZ FOR DAMAGES (Date of Occurrence 5/8/14)

4.3 RESOLUTION NO. 81-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS & CALLING FOR BIDS FOR SIGNAL UPGRADES & PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS, PROJECT NO. ST-13-02 (ESTIMATED COST OF $510,000: $305,400 WILL INITIALLY BE FUNDED FROM STATE GAS TAX FUND & WILL BE REIMBURSED FROM FEDERAL HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (HSIP)

4.4 RESOLUTION NO. 82-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING SUBMITTAL OF GRANT APPLICATION(S) TO CALRECYCLE (FORMERLY CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD) FOR ALL CALRECYCLE GRANT PROGRAMS (USED OIL PAYMENT GRANT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT WASTE TIRE AMNESTY GRANT, CITY/COUNTY PAYMENT PROGRAM-CRV-BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING PROGRAM, & RUBERRIZED ASPHALT CONCRETE CHIP SEAL PROGRAM)

4.5 RESOLUTION NO. 83-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION AWARDING CONTRACT TO TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, A DELAWARE CORPORATION, FOR THE PURCHASE & IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ELECTRONIC RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEM (ERP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIRMENTS OF THE CITY'S REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS 2014-001 (RFP) IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $665,984 & AUTHORIZING A $602,061 BUDGET APPROPRIATION FOR FY 2014-2015 ($289,416 FROM THE GENERAL FUND, $39,457 FROM THE LIBRARY FUND, $88,716 FROM THE WASTEWATER FUND, $101,684 FROM THE WATER ENTERPRISE FUND, & $82,787 FROM THE SOLID WASTE ENTERPRISE FUND)

4.6 RESOLUTION NO. 84-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING AGREEMENT WITH BIG CREEK LUMBER COMPANY, A CORPORATION, FOR THE SELECTIVE HARVEST & MILLING OF TIMBER ON THE GRIZZLY FLATS PROPERTY

4.7 RESOLUTION NO. 85-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING PROPOSED FY 2014-2015 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ZONE 7 BUDGET AS APPROVED BY THE ZONE 7 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

4.8 MOTION DESIGNATING VOTING DELEGATES & ALTERNATES FOR LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES ANNUAL CONFERENCE—SEPTEMBER 3-5, 2014, LOS ANGELES

5.0 ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA -- None

8.0 NEW BUSINESS

8.1 CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE SALE OF BUENA VISTA FUTURE PARK SITE LOCATED AT 617 BUENA VISTA DRIVE WITH PROCEEDS TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE PARKS IMPACT FEE FUND FOR FUTURE RAMSAY PARK SOCCER FIELD IMPROVEMENTS

(a) Staff Report
The report was given by Parks & Community Services Director Blachly.

(b) City Council Questions
In answering Member Montesino, Assistant Parks & Community Services Director Blachly stated that the property being considered for sale was worth between $700,000 and $800,000.

In answering Member Bilicich, City Manager Palacios stated he did not anticipate a need for a park in the Buena Vista area for at least a decade. He added that the property was outside of City limits and was subject to many County zoning restrictions that made it difficult to develop.

Assistant Parks & Community Services Director Blachly answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding the estimate received for the value of the parcel and zoning restrictions.

In answering Member Bilicich, City Manager Palacios stated that the Ramsay Park Skate Park relocation project had sufficient funding, but there was very little funding for the Ramsay Park Soccer Field improvements. He added that the City did not have much land it could sell.

(c) Public Input (None)

(d) City Council Discussion

Member Bilicich spoke in support of improving the Ramsay Park Soccer Field and stated she would like the City to explore adding a fire station on the east side of Watsonville.

In answering Member Coffman-Gomez, City Manager Palacios stated the funds collected from the proposed sale could only be used for parks projects because Parks Impact Fee Funds were used to purchase the land.

(e) **MOTION:** It was moved by Member Montesino, seconded by Member Hurst, and carried by the following vote to direct staff to explore the sale of the Buena Vista Future Park site located at 617 Buena Vista Drive with the proceeds to be deposited in the Parks Impact Fee Fund for future improvements to the Ramsay Park Soccer Field:

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich, Coffman-Gomez, Hernandez, Hurst, Montesino, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	Dodge

Mayor Cervantez recessed the Council Meeting to Closed Session at 5:34 p.m.

5:34 P.M.

10.0 CLOSED SESSION

(City Council Conference Room, 275 Main Street, 4th Floor)

(a) Public Comments regarding the Closed Session agenda were only accepted by the City Council at that time.

(b) Closed Session Announcement

The City Council recessed the regular Council Meeting to discuss those items listed on the Closed Session Statement attached to the Agenda.

A. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR

(Government Code Section 54957.6)

1.	Agency negotiator:	Nathalie Manning and Allyson Hauck
	Employee organizations:	Police Officers Association Public Safety Mid-Management Unit

JOINT CITY COUNCIL/SUCCESSOR AGENCY FOR FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL—ANTICIPATED LITIGATION
(Government Code Section 54956.9)

1. Initiation of litigation pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 54956.9:

(City of Watsonville v California Department of Finance and Michael Cohen in his official capacity as the Director of the Department of Finance)

6:33 P.M.

1.0 ROLL CALL

Mayor Cervantez, Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez, and Council Members Bilicich, Coffman-Gomez, Dodge, Hurst, and Montesino were present.

Staff members present were City Manager Palacios, City Attorney Smith, City Clerk Vázquez Flores, Assistant City Manager Tavantzis, Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano, Administrative Services Director Vega, Fire Chief Bisbee, Library Director Heitzig, Assistant Public Works & Utilities Director Rodriguez, Human Resources Manager Manning, Assistant Parks & Community Services Director Blachly, Building Official Hicks, Principal Planner Boyle, Senior Planner Merriam, Water Operations Supervisor Hernandez, Deputy City Clerk Ortiz, and Interpreter Vázquez-Quintero.

2.0 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3.0 PRESENTATIONS & ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

3.2 ORAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC & CITY COUNCIL

Member Hurst invited the public to attend the Watsonville Airport Open House event on June 28, 2014.

Member Dodge announced that Measure G had received enough votes to pass and congratulated its supporters. He stated many residents of District 5 were concerned with safety in the trails near Montebello Drive and Clifford Avenue and advised them to address those concerns with the Public Works Department.

Member Montesino congratulated the supporters of Measure G and explained how the measure would help with public safety. He spoke about homelessness and litter issues at the Watsonville trails and encouraged residents to help keep Watsonville clean.

Member Coffman-Gomez invited the public to the Farm Bureau Dinner on June 26, 2014, the Jacob's Heart's Car Show on July 19, 2014, and the Watsonville Wetlands Watch meeting on June 28, 2014. She spoke about the opposition of Community Choice Aggregation Committee of an assembly bill and her efforts to counter it.

Member Bilicich invited the public to the annual 4th of July Historical Association Barbecue. She stated residents with illegal fireworks would be fined.

Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez congratulated the supporters of Measure G and spoke about the Measure's success. He invited the public to the Downtown Revitalization Workshop on July 9, 2014. He encouraged the public to participate in the Pet Portraits Contest at the Watsonville Public Library. He thanked the organizers and participants of the Go Skateboarding Day and invited the public to the July 17, 2014, skate park design meeting at Ramsay Park Family Center.

Mayor Cervantez invited the public to attend the Salud Para La Gente expansion meeting on July 17, 2014, and to the Smart Solutions to homelessness community meeting July 10, 2014.

3.3 REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney Smith reported that Council received a report on Item A1 on the Closed Session Agenda and gave direction, but took no final action. He stated that Council decided to file lawsuit against the California Department of Finance to seek reimbursement regarding Item B1.

6.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS, ORDINANCES, & APPEALS

6.1 CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATION (PP2013-243) FOR A PLANNED DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL USE PERMIT WITH DESIGN REVIEW & ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, TO CONSTRUCT 20 AFFORDABLE APARTMENT UNITS, AT 56 ATKINSON LANE (APN: 019-226-42), FILED BY MIDPENINSULA THE FARM, INC., APPLICANT/PROPERTY OWNER & FUNDING COMMITMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF $1 MILLION TO MIDPENINSULA THE FARM, INC. TO ASSIST IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT

(a) Staff Reports

The report was given by Community Development Director Tavantzis and Senior Planner Merriam.

A second report was given by Betsy Wilson with MidPen Housing Corporation.

(b) City Council Questions & Discussion

In answering Member Montesino, Senior Planner Merriam stated if Council chose to not approve project, the County could still move forward with their portion of the project and renegotiate with the City for City services.

Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Hurst regarding property lines at the proposed property, LAFCO's requirements for MidPen Housing, and annexation of the property to the City after the project was completed.

Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Bilicich regarding the affordable housing requirement in the City, lack of parking garages in the proposed project, municipal fees for the project, school district impact fees, City services offered at the proposed area, market rate projects in development, and traffic issues in the Atkinson area.

Member Coffman-Gomez expressed her concerns regarding traffic in the Atkinson area. Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding traffic impact fees, distribution of affordable housing units Countywide, and funding for the project.

Member Dodge stated his concerns regarding the number of high density developments in south Santa Cruz County. Senior Planner Merriam and Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Dodge regarding the Planned Development Units (PUD) for Atkinson Lane, affordable units versus workforce housing, and Measure U.

Senior Planner Merriam listed the different sizes of units available at the proposed project for Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez. She answered questions regarding parking requirements for the units.

In answering Member Montesino, Community Development Director Tavantzis stated that the City could commit to funding the project as there were funds for affordable housing projects.

Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Bilicich regarding the next phase for the project, corridors and recreation areas, traffic problems, maintenance to streets, and provision of City services.

In answering Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez, Community Development Director Tavantzis stated that the City would offer services to the proposed area in exchange for a municipal fee unrelated to the loan. She stated the City had no jurisdiction on County property and they could move forward with their portion of the project.

Member Dodge spoke about the importance of workforce housing and Measure U. Mrs. Wilson answered questions from Member Dodge regarding income restrictions for the units in the proposed project. She stated the restrictions served a large portion of working families.

Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding the municipal fee to be imposed on the property and lien holders. City Manager Palacios stated the City would be budgeting the money received from the municipal fee for City services over a long period.

(c) Public Hearing

Mayor Cervantez opened the Public Hearing.

Brianna Del Franco stated her concerns regarding cost of rent since farmworker incomes were very low.

Tom Burns, Consultant for MidPen Housing, spoke about the planning process for the Atkinson project, affordable housing requirements, development challenges, municipal fees, and affordable housing requirements.

After seeing no one approach the podium, Mayor Cervantez closed the Public Hearing.

(c) City Council Questions & Discussion (Continued)
Member Montesino encouraged the Farm Bureau to provide funding for future projects in order to help with farm worker housing development.

In answering Member Bilicich, Community Development Director Tavantzis explained that there were limits for amounts of people per room. She also explained why building the project as a whole would be cheaper than building in portions.

Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez stated his concerns regarding annexation and the possibility of a phase 2 for the project.

(d) RESOLUTION NO. 86-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING NOTICE OF DETERMINATION INDICATING THAT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT ADDENDUM COMPLIES WITH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TWENTY AFFORDABLE APARTMENT UNITS LOCATED AT 56 ATKINSON LANE, WATSONVILLE (APN: 019-226-42)

(e) RESOLUTION NO. 87-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING APPLICATION NO. PP2013-243 FOR SPECIAL USE PERMIT WITH DESIGN REVIEW APPLICATION FILED BY MID-PENINSULA THE FARM, INC., TO CONSTRUCT TWENTY AFFORDABLE APARTMENT UNITS, LOCATED AT 56 ATKINSON LANE (APN: 019-226-42)

(f) RESOLUTION NO. 88-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ & MID-PENINSULA THE FARM, INC., TO ADDRESS SERVICES & FINANCING FOR ENTIRE 46-UNIT MID-PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, LOCATED AT 56 ATKINSON LANE

(g) UNCODIFIED ORDINANCE APPROVING REZONING TO ESTABLISH PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT ON ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 019-226-42 NOW CLASSIFIED R-1 (SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT) WITH GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION OF R-HD (SPECIFIC PLAN) TO R-1/PD FOR APPLICATION NO. PP2013-243 FILED BY MID-PENINSULA THE FARM, INC., TO CONSTRUCT 20 AFFORDABLE APARTMENT UNITS ON A 1.3-ACRE VACANT PARCEL LOCATED AT 56 ATKINSON LANE, WATSONVILLE, & DIRECTING CHANGES BE MADE ON ZONING MAP OF CITY OF WATSONVILLE

(h) RESOLUTION NO. 89-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION (1) APPROVING FUNDING COMMITMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF $1,000,000 TO MID-PENINSULA THE FARM, INC. (MID-PEN) FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 46 UNITS OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING, LOCATED AT 56 ATKINSON LANE (APNS: 019-226-42 & 048-211-25), CONTINGENT UPON APPROVAL OF THEIR LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDITS ("LIHTC") APPLICATION & COMPLIANCE WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS FROM THE CITY'S COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT; (2) AUTHORIZING &

DIRECTING CITY MANAGER TO NEGOTIATE & EXECUTE A LOAN AGREEMENT WHICH WILL CONTAIN TERMS OF USE OF LOAN FOR PROJECT, IN FORM DEVELOPED & APPROVED BY CITY ATTORNEY; & (3) AUTHORIZING BUDGET APPROPRIATION OF $1,000,000 FROM THE CITY'S INCLUSIONARY HOUSING FUND

MOTION: It was moved by Member Montesino, seconded by Member Hurst, and carried by the following vote to approve the above resolutions and ordinance introduction (d through h):

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich, Coffman-Gomez, Dodge Hernandez, Hurst, Montesino, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	None

6.2 DETERMINATION OF APPEAL OF PLANNING COMMISSION'S DECISION TO APPROVE SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION (PP2014-5) FOR THE CONVERSION OF AN EXISTING RETAIL COMMERCIAL SPACE TO A 94 BED WOMEN & CHILDREN'S SHELTER & REHABILITATION FACILITY WITH RETAIL SPACE AT 55 BRENNAN STREET (APN: 018-151-20), FILED BY APPELLANT TIMOTHY WALSH

(a) Staff Report
The report was given by Principal Planner Boyle and Community Development Director Tavantzis.

(b) Appellant Presentation
The presentation was given by Timothy Walsh.

(c) Applicant Presentation
The presentation was given by Mike Borden, Executive Director of the Shelters and Teen Challenge Monterey Bay.

(d) Appellant Reply
Mr. Walsh replied to Mr. Borden's presentation.

(e) Applicant Reply
Mr. Borden responded to Mr. Walsh's reply.

(f) Public Hearing
Mayor Cervantez opened the Public Hearing.

Chuck Allen, owner of Brennan Square and Teen Challenge Board Member, spoke in support of granting the applicant the special use permit. He spoke about improvements that would be made to the building.

Margaret Krisdich gave a brief history on the building. She spoke about her involvement in public service and commended Teen Challenge for their work. She spoke about the parking issues in the neighborhood and stated Teen Challenge would impact it further.

Patricia Smith spoke about the parking issues on Brennan Street. She asked Council to support Mr. Walsh's appeal because she was concerned that approving the permit would increase parking issues in the area.

Manuel Rodriguez expressed his concerns with parking in the area. He stated the proposed facility would affect the neighborhood with overcrowding.

Clark Codiga stated his support for the Teen Challenge program; however, he expressed his concerns with increased traffic and possible loitering and smoking near the facility. He stated the building needed to be modified to meet the needs of the area and said businesses did not receive notices and were not in agreement with the proposed rehabilitation facility.

After seeing no one approach the podium, Mayor Cervantez closed the Public Hearing.

(g) City Council Questions & Deliberation

Member Dodge clarified that Council needed to make the decision on whether the Planning Commission made an error when approving Teen Challenge's application. Principal Planner Boyle answered questions from Member Dodge regarding parking issues and the zoning of the building.

Mr. Borden answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding parking at other Teen Challenge locations. Principal Planner Boyle, in answering Member Coffman-Gomez stated the special use permit could be reviewed by the Planning Commission at any time. Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions regarding parking and possibility of other businesses taking over the building instead.

Member Bilicich recommended that Council postpone any decision until solutions to the concerns of the residents were addressed. Community Development Director Tavantzis stated that the special use permit could be reviewed at any time that Planning Commission or Council required it. She added that the nearby residents were notified of the public meetings.

Mayor Cervantez stated the concerns raised by the speakers should be addressed immediately. She recommended having a neighborhood meeting to address parking issues in the area.

Community Development Director Tavantzis and City Manager Palacios answered questions from Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez regarding designation of parking spots for Teen Challenge at a private parking lot.

Mr. Borden answered questions from Mayor Cervantez regarding hours people could stay at the site, smoking policies, and delivery methods.

Member Montesino stated that there were parking problems citywide because of the high density in Watsonville.

Member Bilicich stated she would like to schedule a time for Council to discuss parking issues in the City.

Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez encouraged residents to document any issues they have with the new Teen Challenge site and present them before the Planning Commission when they review the special use permit.

(h) RESOLUTION NO. 90-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION DENYING AN APPEAL FILED BY TIMOTHY J. WALSH & UPHOLDING THE PLANNING COMMISSION'S DECISION TO APPROVE SPECIAL USE PERMIT (PP2014-5) FOR THE CONVERSION OF AN EXISTING RETAIL COMMERCIAL SPACE TO A 94 BED WOMEN & CHILDREN'S SHELTER & REHABILITATION FACILITY WITH RETAIL SPACE LOCATED AT 55 BRENNAN STREET (APN: 018-151-20)

MOTION: It was moved by Member Montesino, seconded by Mayor Cervantez, and carried by the following vote to approve the above resolution (h):

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Coffman-Gomez, Dodge, Hernandez, Hurst, Montesino, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	None

6.3 CONSIDERATION OF (1) RESOLUTION APPROVING AMENDMENT TO FEES, RATES, & CHARGES FOR CITY SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (2) ORDINANCE INTRODUCTION AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 986-95 TO DELETE SECTION 11 REGARDING EXEMPTION OF INDUSTRIAL USES FROM CITYWIDE TRAFFIC IMPACT FEES; (3) ORDINANCE INTRODUCTION ESTABLISHING A DENSITY BONUS FEE IN THE AMOUNT OF $14,500 AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 14-47.140 OF WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE

(a) Staff Report
The report was given by Principal Planner Boyle, Building Official Hicks, and Assistant Public Works & Utilities Director Rodriguez

(b) City Council Questions
In answering Member Hurst, Building Official Hicks explained that there were permit fees for replacing certain windows and specified which types were subject to the fees.

Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Coffman-Gomez regarding costs for permit fees and subsidies for those fees.

Community Development Director Tavantzis answered questions from Member Hurst regarding reasons for removing exemptions for industrial entities.

(c) Public Hearing (None)
Mayor Cervantez opened and closed the Public Hearing after seeing no one approach the podium.

(d) City Council Discussion
Member Hurst suggested staff look into modernizing fees and reviewing if there were needs for subsidizing certain fees.

(e) RESOLUTION NO. 91-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING & SETTING FEES, RATES, & CHARGES FOR CITY SERVICES FOR BUILDING & SAFETY

(f) RESOLUTION NO. 92-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING & SETTING A DENSITY BONUS FEE IN THE AMOUNT OF $14,500 PURSUANT TO WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 14-47.100(E)

(g) INTRODUCTION OF UNCODIFIED ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 986-95 (CM) REPEALING SECTION 11 WHICH CURRENTLY EXEMPTS COLLECTION OF CITYWIDE TRAFFIC IMPACT FEES FROM ALL DEVELOPMENT, RECONSTRUCTION & REMODELING PROJECTS DESIGNATED INDUSTRIAL OR MARKETING WITHIN THE ENTIRE CITY FOR USE OF MITIGATING TRAFFIC IMPACTIONS

MOTION: It was moved by Member Montesino, seconded by Member Coffman-Gomez, and carried by the following vote to approve the above resolutions and ordinance (e through g):

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Coffman-Gomez, Dodge, Hernandez, Hurst, Montesino, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	None

10.1 EMERGENCY ITEMS ADDED TO AGENDA (None)

10.2 INFORMATION ITEMS—Written Report(s) Only
(a) Report of Disbursements
(b) Miscellaneous Documents

11.0 ADJOURNMENT
The meeting adjourned at 9:56 P.M.

_____
Karina Cervantez, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Beatriz Vázquez Flores, City Clerk

MINUTES
REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING

July 1, 2014

City of Watsonville
Council Chambers
275 Main Street, 4th Floor

CONTENTS

5:39 P.M.

10.0 CLOSED SESSION

(City Council Conference Room, 275 Main Street, 4th Floor)

(a) Public Comments regarding the Closed Session agenda were only accepted by the City Council at that time.

(b) Closed Session Announcement
The City Council recessed the regular Council Meeting to discuss those items listed on the Closed Session Statement attached to the Agenda.

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL—EXISTING LITIGATION

(Government Code Section 54956.9)

1. Pending litigation pursuant to subdivision (d)(1):
   a) Name of case: Emilio Martinez, Kathleen Morgan-Martinez and Kenneth Adelman v. City of Watsonville, City Council of the City of Watsonville — Santa Cruz County Superior Court (Case No. CV169473) [6th Dist. Court of Appeal Case No. H038230]

   b) Name of case: Watsonville Pilots Association, Friends of Buena Vista v. City of Watsonville et al — Santa Cruz County Superior Court (Case No. CV176416)

c) Name of case: Watsonville Pilots Association, Friends of Buena Vista v. City of Watsonville — Santa Cruz County Superior Court (Case Nos. CV154571 & CV154572)—6th District Court of Appeal (Case Nos. HO33097, HO34164)

6:30 P.M.

1.0 ROLL CALL

Mayor Cervantez, Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez, and Council Members Bilicich, Dodge, and Hurst were present. Members Coffman-Gomez and Montesino were absent.

Staff members present were City Manager Palacios, City Attorney Smith, City Clerk Vázquez Flores, Public Works & Utilities Director Palmisano, Administrative Services Director Vega, Fire Chief Bisbee, Parks & Community Services Director Espinoza, Library Director Heitzig, Assistant Public Works & Utilities Director Rodriguez, Human Resources Manager Manning, Assistant Parks & Community Services Director Blachly, Building Official Hicks, Principal Planner Boyle, Recreation Supervisor Roman, Recreation Supervisor Tirado, Deputy City Clerk Ortiz, and Interpreter Vázquez-Quintero.

2.0 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3.0 PRESENTATIONS & ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

3.1 ORAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC & CITY COUNCIL

Member Dodge announced he was seeking re-election in the November Election. He invited the public to his campaign kickoff on July 10, 2014, at Jalisco's Restaurant.

Member Hurst invited the public to the Fourth of July Parade and encouraged the public to stay safe when using fireworks.

Member Bilicich stated her concerns regarding use of fireworks during the Fourth of July celebrations. She announced she would be running for re-election in November.

Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez invited the public to the Fourth of July Parade.

Mayor Cervantez announced that the City would not be holding any Council meetings until late August. She invited the public to attend the Fourth of July Parade and the Strawberry Festival.

Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez invited the public to the downtown Watsonville Task Force Community Meeting on July 9, 2014.

3.2 REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney Smith reported that Council received reports on all items on the closed session agenda, but took no action.

3.3 PRESENTATION OF BEAUTIFICATION AWARDS (Mayor Cervantez):

HOUSE & GARDEN AWARDS

--Debbie & Nichole Hurley 633 Palm Avenue	March 2014	District 2 Mayor Cervantez

--Joe & Joyce Mendoza 107 Elm Street	April 2014	District 2 Mayor Cervantez
--Javier & Maria Alvarez 748 Tuttle Avenue	June 2014	District 7 Member Bilicich

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS AWARDS

--Central Coast Windows Ed George & Joe Apolinario 200 Union Street	April 2014	District 2 Mayor Cervantez

4.0 CONSENT AGENDA

Administrative Services Director Vega explained for Member Bilicich why the City needed to execute agreements with the State Board of Equalization for implementation of local transactions and use tax. He also explained the costs the City would incur to implement Measure G.

Public Input on any Consent Agenda Item (None)

MOTION: It was moved by Member Hurst, seconded by Member Dodge, and carried by the following vote that Consent Agenda be approved:

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich, Dodge, Hernandez, Hurst, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	Coffman-Gomez, Montesino

4.1 MOTION APPROVING MINUTES OF JUNE 10, 2014

4.2 MOTION ACCEPTING INVESTMENT REPORT FOR JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 2014

4.3 RESOLUTION NO. 93-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION CONFIRMING & APPROVING CANVASS OF RETURNS & RESULT OF SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 3, 2014, TO IMPOSE A ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT (0.50%) TRANSACTIONS & USE TAX FOR PUBLIC SAFETY (MEASURE G)

4.4 RESOLUTION NO. 94-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION CONFIRMING & APPROVING CANVASS OF RETURNS & RESULT OF SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 3, 2014, TO AMEND SECTION 406 OF ARTICLE IV OF THE CHARTER OF CITY OF WATSONVILLE REQUIRING THE CITY TO CALL AN ELECTION WHENEVER A VACANCY OCCURS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL (MEASURE H) (PETITION INITIATIVE)

4.5 RESOLUTION NO. 95-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION CONFIRMING & APPROVING CANVASS OF RETURNS & RESULT OF SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 3, 2014, TO AMEND SECTIONS 500 AND 504 OF ARTICLE V OF THE CHARTER OF CITY OF WATSONVILLE CHANGING METHOD OF HOW THE MAYOR & MAYOR PRO TEMPORE ARE APPOINTED (MEASURE I) (PETITION INITIATIVE)

4.6 RESOLUTION NO. 96-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION CONFIRMING & APPROVING CANVASS OF RETURNS & RESULT OF SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 3, 2014, AMENDING TITLE 1 ENTITLED "GENERAL PROVISIONS" OF THE WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADDING A NEW CHAPTER 7 ENTITLED "NAMING OF PUBLIC PLACES" (MEASURE J) (PETITION INITIATIVE)

JUNE 3, 2014
Statewide Primary Election

Prepared by:
Gail L. Pellerin
Santa Cruz County Clerk
701 Ocean St., Room 210
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
831-454-2060 / 1-866-282-5900
831-454-2445 (FAX)
www.votescount.com
info@votescount.com

Exhibit "A"

Certification of the Votes Cast

State of California
County of Santa Cruz } ***ss.***

I, Gail L. Pellerin, County Clerk of the County of Santa Cruz, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true and correct statement of the results of the official canvass of the returns of the June 3, 2014 Statewide Primary Election held in the County of Santa Cruz.

I hereby set my hand and official seal this 23rd day of June, 2014.

Gail L Pellerin

Gail L. Pellerin
Santa Cruz County Clerk

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Statement of Vote
STATEWIDE PRIMARY ELECTION

140029	CITY OF WATSONVILLE MEASURES G, H, I AND J																
	Registration	Ballots Cast	Turnout (%)		G WATSONVILLE SALES 2/3 TO PASS YES	NO		H FILLING VACANCIES BY ELECTION MAJ TO PASS YES	NO		I SELECTION OF MAYOR MAJ TO PASS YES	NO		J VOTE REQ FOR NAMING PUBLIC PLACES - MAJ TO PASS YES	NO	
23190 0087	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
23190 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
23311 0088	1492	105	7.04		70	35		68	35		62	40		62	40	
23311 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	1492	309	20.71		224	77		179	117		165	129		182	117	
23312 0089	973	65	6.68		43	18		35	26		33	27		33	28	
23312 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	973	176	18.09		130	43		100	70		81	88		85	84	
23492 0090	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
23492 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
23660 0091	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
23660 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
43100 0137	712	38	5.34		23	11		21	13		20	14		22	12	
43100 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	712	115	16.15		87	24		56	51		56	53		58	50	
43190 0138	890	75	8.43		58	14		51	23		47	27		47	27	
43190 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	890	157	17.64		122	30		78	75		72	79		83	71	
43200 0139	1312	74	5.64		48	22		37	33		36	34		39	32	
43200 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	1312	281	21.42		183	89		159	105		147	118		157	108	
43410 0140	1254	119	9.49		71	45		56	57		57	55		55	58	
43410 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	1254	231	18.42		154	74		133	79		115	101		120	99	
43441 0141	806	88	10.92		59	29		38	49		35	50		34	53	
43441 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	806	167	20.72		106	58		101	63		90	71		96	64	
43501 0142	935	64	6.84		40	22		45	17		37	25		37	26	
43501 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	935	204	21.82		141	56		116	80		119	77		116	78	
43540 0143	940	107	11.38		59	47		63	38		60	42		59	42	
43540 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	940	163	17.34		108	53		94	65		95	65		94	63	
43610 0144	1391	132	9.49		77	53		76	50		74	52		67	59	
43610 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	1391	275	19.77		170	99		181	88		169	98		172	96	
43621 0145	897	126	14.05		72	50		85	36		87	35		86	37	
43621 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	897	238	26.53		141	92		157	74		164	66		153	77	
43710 0146	1195	127	10.63		73	49		79	40		75	45		80	41	
43710 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	1195	292	24.44		186	101		194	89		186	96		191	92	
43731 0147	937	127	13.55		78	44		89	32		89	31		87	34	
43731 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	937	274	29.24		167	100		194	71		189	74		199	65	
43741 0148	789	148	18.76		96	48		100	39		103	37		102	39	
43741 - Vote By Mail / Absentee R	789	333	42.21		239	92		228	95		218	105		224	101	
Precinct Totals	14523	1395	9.61		867	487		843	488		815	514		810	528	
Vote By Mail / Absentee Reporting	14523	3215	22.14		2158	988		1970	1122		1866	1220		1930	1165	
Grand Totals	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
CALIFORNIA	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
20th Congressional Dist	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
17th Senatorial District	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
29th Assembly District	0	0	0.00		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
30th Assembly District	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
State Board of Equal. District 1	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
State Board of Equal District 2	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
Supervisor District 2	2465	655	26.57		467	173		382	248		341	284		362	269	
Supervisor District 4	12058	3955	32.80		2558	1302		2431	1362		2340	1450		2378	1424	
Santa Cruz	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	
City of Watsonville	14523	4610	31.74		3025	1475		2813	1610		2681	1734		2740	1693	

Exhibit "A"

4.7 RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE AUTHORIZING CERTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION:

RESOLUTION NO. 97-14 (CM):
AUTHORIZING CERTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION OF CHARTER BALLOT MEASURES H (PETITION INITIATIVE) SUBMITTED & APPROVED BY A MAJORITY VOTE BY THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

RESOLUTION NO. 98-14 (CM):
AUTHORIZING CERTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION OF CHARTER BALLOT MEASURE I (PETITION INITIATIVE) SUBMITTED & APPROVED BY A MAJORITY VOTE BY THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

4.8 RESOLUTION NO. 99-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE AGREEMENTS WITH THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A LOCAL TRANSACTIONS AND USE TAX [Measure G (2014)]

4.9 RESOLUTION NO. 100-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION CALLING GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CITY OF WATSONVILLE FOR DISTRICT NUMBERS 3, 4, 5, & 7 DIRECTING PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN THE CITY ON NOVEMBER 4, 2014

4.10 RESOLUTION NO. 101-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION ADOPTING POLICIES IN REGARD TO CANDIDATE'S STATEMENTS FOR GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 4, 2014

4.11 RESOLUTION NO. 102-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION ORDERING ELECTION; REQUESTING COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ TO CONDUCT ELECTION & REQUESTING CONSOLIDATION OF GENERAL STATEWIDE & MUNICIPAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON NOVEMBER 4, 2014

4.12 RESOLUTION NO. 103-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION APPROVING AGREEMENT WITH PAJARO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR SCHOOL COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICER SERVICES AT PAJARO VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL & WATSONVILLE HIGH SCHOOL FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2014-2015 & REIMBURSE CITY OF WATSONVILLE $205,456

4.13 RESOLUTION NO. 104-14 (CM):
RESOLUTION DIRECTING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR TO IMPOSE A SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AGAINST PROPERTIES THAT HAVE OUTSTANDING BALANCES AS A RESULT OF CODE ENFORCEMENT ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 1-2.114 OF THE WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE

4.14 ORDINANCE NO. 1306-14 (CM):
ORDINANCE APPROVING REZONING TO ESTABLISH PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT ON ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 019-226-42 NOW CLASSIFIED R-1 (SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT) WITH GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION OF R-HD (SPECIFIC PLAN) TO R-1/PD FOR APPLICATION NO. PP2013-243 FILED BY MID-PENINSULA THE FARM, INC., TO CONSTRUCT 20 AFFORDABLE APARTMENT UNITS ON A 1.3-ACRE VACANT PARCEL LOCATED

AT 56 ATKINSON LANE, WATSONVILLE, & DIRECTING CHANGES BE MADE ON ZONING MAP OF CITY OF WATSONVILLE

4.15 ORDINANCE NO. 1307-14 (CM):
ORDINANCE AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 986-95 (CM) REPEALING SECTION 11 WHICH CURRENTLY EXEMPTS COLLECTION OF CITYWIDE TRAFFIC IMPACT FEES FROM ALL DEVELOPMENT, RECONSTRUCTION, & REMODELING PROJECTS DESIGNATED INDUSTRIAL OR MARKETING WITHIN THE ENTIRE CITY FOR USE OF MITIGATING TRAFFIC IMPACTIONS

5.0 ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

6.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS, ORDINANCES, & APPEALS

6.1 CONSIDERATION OF ORDINANCE ADDING ARTICLE 12 (ADMINISTRATIVE CITATIONS) OF CHAPTER 1 (ANIMALS) OF TITLE 6 (SANITATION & HEALTH) OF WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL CONTROL REGULATIONS

(a) Staff Report
The report was given by Acting Deputy Police Chief McCartney.

(b) City Council Questions
Acting Deputy Chief McCartney answered questions from Member Hurst regarding revenue generated from fines. Santa Cruz Animal Shelter General Manager Sobel answered questions regarding type of fines that were in existence, process for removing fines, percentage of licensed animals, outreach to educate the public, and the City's compliance with state law.

General Manager Sobel answered questions from Member Bilicich regarding free services offered to Santa Cruz County residents.

General Manager Sobel answered questions from Mayor Pro Tempore Hernandez regarding the Animal Shelter's goals for compliance with the law. Acting Deputy Police Chief McCartney stated that fined residents would be able to contest the ticket directly with the Animal Shelter instead of the court if the proposed ordinance was adopted.

Acting Police Deputy Chief McCartney answered questions from Member Hurst regarding consistency of fines countywide. In answering Member Hurst, General Manager Sobel stated that neutering/spaying pets helped with pet aggression as well as overpopulation. Acting Deputy Police Chief McCartney added that only minor fines and occurrences would be addressed by Animal Shelter and more serious matters would go to the Court.

(c) Public Hearing (none)
Mayor Cervantez opened and closed the Public Hearing after seeing no one approach the podium.

(d) City Council Discussion
Member Hurst spoke about the importance of educating pet owners.

General Manager Sobel, in answering Member Bilicich, stated fees would be standardized countywide.

(e) ORDINANCE INTRODUCTION ADDING ARTICLE 12 (ADMINISTRATIVE CITATIONS) OF CHAPTER 1 (ANIMALS) OF TITLE 6 (SANITATION & HEALTH) OF WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL CONTROL REGULATIONS

MOTION: The above ordinance (e) was introduced by Member Dodge, seconded by Member Hurst, and carried by the following vote

AYES:	MEMBERS:	Bilicich, Dodge Hernandez, Hurst, Cervantez
NOES:	MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	MEMBERS:	Coffman-Gomez, Montesino

10.1 EMERGENCY ITEMS ADDED TO AGENDA (None)

11.0 ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:04 P.M.

_____
Karina Cervantez, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Beatriz Vázquez Flores, City Clerk

This page was left blank intentionally.

RESOLUTION NO. _____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE REJECTING CLAIM OF GABRIEL GONZALEZ FOR DAMAGES

(Date of Occurrence: May 23, 2014)

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the claim of Gabriel Gonzalez for damages, which was filed with the City Clerk on August 18, 2014, be and the same is hereby rejected.

****

The foregoing resolution was introduced at a regular meeting of the Council of the City of Watsonville, held on the _____ day of _____, 2014, by Council Member _____, who moved its adoption, which motion being duly seconded by Council Member _____, was upon roll call carried and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS:

_____
Karina Cervantez, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City Attorney

CITY OF WATSONVILLE

CITY CLERKS DATE STAMP:

LIABILITY
CLAIM FOR DAMAGES
TO PERSON OR PROPERTY

CLAIM NO. 14-22

RETURN TO:

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
275 MAIN ST., SUITE 400 (4th Floor)
WATSONVILLE CA 95076
Fax: 831-761-0736

DISTRIBUTION:
- ☐ CITY MANAGER
- ☐ CITY ATTORNEY
- ☐ FINANCE DEPARTMENT (2)
- ☐ POLICE DEPARTMENT
- ☐ PUBLIC WORKS
- ☐ SAFETY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER
- ☐ DEPARTMENT: _____
- ☐ PARSAC

Received
Watsonville
City Clerk

AUG 18 '14 AM 8:56

1. Claims for death, injury to person, or to personal property must be filed not later than six (6) months after the occurrence (Gov. Code Sec. 911.2).
2. Claims for damages to real property must be filed not later than one (1) year after the occurrence (Gov. Code Sec. 911.2).
3. READ ENTIRE CLAIM FORM BEFORE FILING.
4. ATTACH SEPARATE SHEETS, IF NECESSARY, TO GIVE FULL DETAILS.

Gabriel Gonzalez
NAME OF CLAIMANT

DATE OF BIRTH OF CLAIMANT

Watsonv. CA 95076
HOME ADDRESS OF CLAIMANT CITY/STATE/ZIP

( ) N/A
HOME TELEPHONE NO.

BUSINESS ADD OF CLAIMANT CITY/STATE/ZIP

( ) N/A
BUSINESS TEL.

ADDRESS TO WHICH CLAIMANT DESIRES NOTICES OR COMMUNICATIONS SENT REGARDING THIS CLAIM (If different from home address):

Watsonville, CA 95076

WHEN DID DAMAGE OR INJURY OCCUR?
DATE: May 23, 2014 TIME: Ask Will ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

PLACE OF ACCIDENT (OCCURRENCE) – **BE SPECIFIC** – Describe fully. Where appropriate, give street names and addresses for landmarks.
Misconduct of Parking Enforcement (Pete Batin)

HOW DID DAMAGE OR INJURY OCCUR?

WERE POLICE AT SCENE? ☐ YES ☐NO WERE PARAMEDICS AT SCENE? ☐ YES ☐NO

WHAT PARTICULAR **ACT** OR **OMISSION** DO YOU CLAIM CAUSED THE INJURY OR DAMAGES? (Give name of City employee causing the injury or damage, if known.)
Stress, Pain & Suffering

GIVE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM: (Include estimate of amount of any prospective injury or damage?$ 50,000

HOW WAS THE AMOUNT OF CLAIM COMPUTED? (Be specific, provide copies of doctor bills, repair estimates, etc.)
PLEASE ATTACH TWO (2) ESTIMATES.

DAMAGES INCURRED TO DATE:

ITEM/DATE May 23rd AMOUNT: $_____
ITEM/DATE _____ AMOUNT: $_____
TOTAL AMOUNT CLAIMED AS OF PRESENTATION OF THIS CLAIM: $_____

ESTIMATED PROSPECTIVE DAMAGES AS FAR AS KNOWN:

ITEM/DATE _____ AMOUNT: $_____
ITEM/DATE _____ AMOUNT: $_____
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROSPECTIVE DAMAGES: $_____

WITNESSES TO DAMAGE OR INJURY: (List all persons known to have information. (Use attachment if necessary.)

NAME: _____ NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____ ADDRESS: _____
TELEPHONE: (____) _____ TELEPHONE: (____) _____

IF INJURY, GIVE NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE, DATE & TIME OF DOCTOR(S) OR HOSPITAL(S) VISITED:

DOCTOR: _____ TELEPHONE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ DATE/TIME: _____
HOSPITAL: _____ TELEPHONE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ DATE/TIME: _____

Other Information: Allegations, Misconduct
F-350

[signature] Gabriel Gonzalez 8-18-14
SIGNATURE OF CLAIMANT OR AGENT TYPE OR PRINT NAME DATE

ACTING ON BEHALF OF CLAIMANT

RELATIONSHIP TO CLAIMANT

NOTE: PRESENTATION OF A FALSE CLAIM IS A FELONY (CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE 72)

City of Watsonville
Human Resources Department

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 14, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

FROM: **Personnel Commission**

SUBJECT: **Approval of updated Police Service Specialist and Crime Analyst job descriptions with no salary change and creation of new job classifications and job descriptions for Records Supervisor at salary range 19-50, Property and Evidence Supervisor at salary range 19-00 and Property and Evidence Technician I/II at salary ranges 16-54 and 17-73 and repeal of Records and Property Supervisor job classification.**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council approve new and revised job descriptions to support the re-organization of the Records and Property and Evidence divisions in the Police Department. The following are proposed:

- Update the Police Service Specialist job description with no change to the salary range
- Update the Crime Analyst job description with no change to the salary range.
- Approve a new Records Supervisor job description and job classification at salary range 19-50 ($4,236.79 - $5,677.69)
- Approve a new Property and Evidence Supervisor job description and job classification at salary range 19-00 ($4,030.26-$5,400.95)
- Approve a new Property and Evidence Technician I/II job description and job classification at salary ranges 16-54 ($3,151.75 - $4,223.65) and 17-73 ($3,549.81 - $4,757.10)
- Repeal the current Records and Property Supervisor job classification

Impacted bargaining groups and employees had the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed changes and these actions were approved by the Personnel Commission on Thursday, August 14, 2014.

DISCUSSION:

The Police Department has analyzed the Records and Property and Evidence divisions within the department and proposes to re-organize these divisions to more closely meet the needs of the department. Currently, there is a Records and Property Supervisor who oversees the Records division but does not have the technical experience to also oversee the Property division. It is therefore recommended that the current job classification be eliminated and be replaced with a supervisor position dedicated to the Records division and create a supervisor position dedicated to the Property and Evidence division. This will establish a narrower span of control and enhance supervision over two very technical components of the Police Department. Both bureaus consistently face changes in procedures and processes that involve a high degree of employee oversight. Prior to the 2012 organizational structure, Records and Property and Evidence were independent bureaus managed by the Administrative Services Manager, who had direct oversight over the Records Bureau Supervisor as well as Property and Evidence.

The Records Supervisor will be placed at a lower pay scale to reflect the reduced scope of responsibility. This salary adjustment will make the Records Supervisor position more comparable to similar supervisorial positions within the City. Both supervisor positions will be represented by the Mid-Management bargaining group.

The creation of a new Property and Evidence Supervisor will assume the responsibilities that were technically previously included in the Records and Property Supervisor job classification but were actually performed by a sworn mid-manager. The creation of this position will ensure that there is adequate oversight over this complex field with continually changing procedures. This will also alleviate the burden currently placed on sworn staff members. Furthermore, due to the increasing needs in this division, the department also proposes to add a new position dedicated to property and evidence titled Evidence and Property Technician I/II. This new position will be supervised by the newly created supervisor position and represented by the Operating Engineers No. 3 bargaining group as are the Police Service Specialists.

Currently, the proposed duties of the Evidence and Property Technician I/II are performed by a Police Service Specialist assigned to this division. However, the Police Service Specialist position is one that is designed to rotate to different assignments. Due to the complexity and specialized nature of the Property and Evidence duties, the department feels that this position will be more effective with dedicated personnel rather than being subject to rotation. Therefore, the new Evidence and Property Technicians will assume these responsibilities. The Police Service Specialist position may continue to provide support to this division depending on the needs of the department, but it will likely not be an ongoing assignment as it has been in the past.

The Police Service Specialist job description is also being proposed for revision primarily to reflect the current duties of this position as they have evolved over the years due to changing technologies and processes. There is no proposed change in salary to this position.
The Crime Analyst job description is being proposed for a slight modification in the educational requirements. In order to maintain flexibility when hiring, the department is proposing a slight revision to the educational requirements to read that a bachelor's degree is required, but

obtaining one in specific fields in highly desired rather than required. There is no proposed change in salary to this position.

STRATEGIC PLAN:
This reorganization supports the City Council's goal of protecting public safety.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
Using the City-approved methodology for establishing salary ranges, the City surveyed similar jurisdictions and performed internal salary reviews of comparable level positions. Based on this analysis, the proposed salary ranges for the Records Supervisor, Property and Evidence Supervisor, and Evidence Technician I/II are compatible with similar jurisdictions and with positions within the City requiring similar skills, duties, and qualifications.

If all new job classifications are approved, there will not be a financial impact and the Police Department will have monthly salary savings. This is due to the reduction in salary of the Records and Property Supervisor position and other elements of the reorganization.

ALTERNATIVES:
The City Council could elect not to approve the proposed revised and new job classifications and job descriptions.

ATTACHMENTS:
None.

cc: City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING THE REVISED JOB DESCRIPTION OF POLICE SERVICE SPECIALIST AND REAFFIRMING THE ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 18-05

Rescinds Resolution No.'s 371-96 (CM) and 22-01 (CM)

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2014, the Personnel Commission of the City of Watsonville reviewed and recommended to the City Council the revised job description of Police Service Specialist; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has submitted his report and recommendation to the City Council to approve the revised job description of Police Service Specialist, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the revised job description of Police Service Specialist is hereby approved at the established Salary Range of 18-05.

****

City of Watsonville
Job Description

JOB TITLE:	Police Service Specialist	**DATE APPROVED:** January 2001
DEPARTMENT:	Police Department	**DATE MODIFIED:** August 2014
REPORTS TO:	Assigned Supervisor or Manager	
SUPERVISION:	None	
EMPLOYEE UNIT:	OE3 Miscellaneous	
FLSA:	Non-exempt	

JOB SUMMARY: The Police Service Specialist is either assigned to field duties, vehicle abatement or the support services division and may receive cross training in all fields. Depending on area of assignment, the Police Service Specialist assists law enforcement officers in responsible public contact work; conducts traffic control; performs crime scene investigative duties; takes non-emergency reports; issues citations; handles hazardous substances; registers crime offenders who are required to register per their offenses and, maintains accurate records and logs related to assigned duties.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES: Duties may include, but are not limited to, any combination of the following:

- Performs responsible, technical, police services assistance duties in assigned area(s)
- Reviews and responds to various citizen inquiries and requests; provides general assistance, direction, or referral as appropriate
- Takes and completes required Police reports in non-emergency incidents where Police Department action is requested
- Conducts traffic control in a variety of situations; natural disasters, accidents, fires, funerals, etc.
- Testifies in court as necessary
- Performs crime scene investigative duties
- Conducts vehicle abatement duties
- Tows vehicles and fills required CHP forms
- Registers and maintains files of sex offenders, drug offenders, and/or arson offenders with registration requirements
- Follow-up on missing person cases via telephone or with assistance from sworn staff if in person
- Searches for, identifies, collects, preserves and processes evidence ranging from microscopic to large, heavy items
- Performs searches and/or pat-downs on suspected persons
- Collects urine samples from suspected persons when requested
- Be available for 24-hour on call status when requested

- Photographs and sketches crime scenes
- Assists the Investigation Bureau in crime analysis and other duties as assigned
- Works in the Support Services division with the Investigation Bureau
- Works in the Property and Evidence division and performs the basic functions of a property and evidence technician occasionally or as needed for cross-training or to fill in a temporary void in the division
- Issues citations for Municipal and vehicle code violations
- Handles hazardous substances including but not limited to, contaminated blood, urine, and semen
- Performs related duties similar to the above in scope and function as required

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

Knowledge of:

- functions, procedures and policies of a municipal police department
- basic knowledge of laws of arrest, search, and seizure
- police radio procedures
- computers and various software
- proper English usage, spelling, grammar, vocabulary, and punctuation

Ability to:

- learn, appropriately apply, and clearly explain regulations, codes, and ordinances
- properly operate mobile and hand-held police radio
- understand and follow oral and written instructions in an independent manner
- effectively and tactfully communicate in both oral and written forms
- deal courteously and effectively with members of the general public
- compile, complete, and maintain accurate records
- establish and maintain effective work relationships with those contacted in the performance of required duties
- speak English/Spanish highly desirable

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: Physical requirements described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job.

- drive a vehicle
- distinguish colors
- intermittently bend and twist to reach equipment surrounding desk
- crouch, kneel, stoop, squat; push/pull file drawers and supplies, reach in all directions
- bend and lift up to 50 lbs.
- work with hazardous substances such as contaminated blood, urine, and semen
- see adequately to read text, correspondence, forms with fine print with or without correction

- hear adequately to converse on a telephone and in person with or without correction
- use a copy machine, calculator, telephone, and write or use a keyboard
- grasp files, documents, and equipment with right and left hands
- climb stairs
- climb up to and into a Police van
- work indoors using near vision for prolonged periods
- work indoors in an office environment subject to heat/cold and fragrances
- work outdoors for prolonged periods of time
- walk on uneven surfaces

SPECIAL REQUIREMENT: successful completion of a background investigation which may include a polygraph , credit history, driving record, criminal activity, military and employment records, and character references.

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

Any combination of training and experience which provides the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain the knowledge and abilities is:

High school graduation or GED and two years of experience as a Police Officer, Municipal Court Clerk, Police Records Clerk, or in a related job.

Licenses/Certificates:

- Possession at the time of hire and continued maintenance of a valid California Driver's license and safe driving record.

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING THE REVISED JOB DESCRIPTION OF CRIME ANALYST AND REAFFIRMING THE ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 22-29

Rescinds Resolution No. 212-04 (CM)

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2014, the Personnel Commission of the City of Watsonville reviewed and recommended to the City Council the revised job description of Crime Analyst; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has submitted his report and recommendation to the City Council to approve the revised job description of Crime Analyst, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the revised job description of Crime Analyst is hereby approved at the established Salary Range of 22-29.

****

City of Watsonville
Job Description

JOB TITLE:	Crime Analyst	**DATE APPROVED:**	January 2001
DEPARTMENT:	Police Department	**DATE MODIFIED:**	August 2014
REPORTS TO:	Support Services Manager		
SUPERVISION:	Lead within a work unit including assigning and monitoring work of assigned staff		
EMPLOYEE UNIT:	Management		
FLSA:	Exempt		

JOB SUMMARY: Under minimal supervision, to perform analysis on the underlying reasons and causes of crime; answer questions; examine perpetrators of criminal activities and crimes to identify crime series, crime patterns and trends; identify investigative leads by determining related cases, potential suspects and forecasting occurrences of crime; focus on people, organizations, and their interrelationships in order to anticipate and prevent future events of gang-related crime, organized criminal enterprises, and terrorist activity; disseminate analytical findings to departmental personnel and others; and to perform related work as required.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES: Duties may include, but are not limited to, any combination of the following:

- Studies crime patterns and trends, how these trends affect the jurisdiction, and how law enforcement responds to them
- Collects, analyzes, correlates and evaluates data from crime, intelligence and arrest reports, other documents, and law enforcement databases looking for crime patterns or trends
- Studies offender and victim characteristics and their method of operation
- Analyzes dates, times, geography, and environment of crimes
- Forecasts the date, time, and location of the next crime in a series
- Summarizes and analyzes qualitative and quantitative data using calculations such as frequencies, percent change, cross-tabulations, measures of central tendency (e.g., mean, median, mode) measures of variation (e.g., standard deviation, variance) and correlations
- Produces complex reports and bulletins for police department to help it develop strategies and tactics that increase the effectiveness of crime prevention and control, officer presence (deployment and scheduling), and suspect arrests
- Establishes criminal profiles that include prior crimes and criminal relationships to aid in making connections between members and criminal organizations
- Evaluates telephone calls to plot activity and determine the size and location of criminal groups and members
- Does critical and comprehensive written and oral reports based on research, collection, and analysis of classified and unclassified information
- Works closely with investigators and prosecutors to communicate crime patterns and trends

- Develops crime-mapping analysis of geographic data from police reports, service calls, and other documents
- Creates and maintains informational databases
- Uses complex databases, and software applications such as geographic information systems (GIS) mapping tools, and artificial intelligence networks
- May train agency staff in the use of crime analysis and data maps
- May give speeches on crime prevention and analysis to organizations such as Neighborhood Watch Programs, schools, government and civic organizations
- May testify in court
- Other related duties as assigned

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

Knowledge of:

- methods of identifying essential information
- data processing programs to produce bulletins and reports including graphics such as charts, maps, pictures, and diagrams
- electronic matrix and/or spreadsheets
- methodologies and principles related to data collection, correlation, analysis, and reporting to determine validity, reliability, and credibility of verbal, written, numeric and graphic information
- the use of statistical formulas including frequency, percent, percent change, sum, average, standard deviation, regression analysis, forecasting, and correlations
- socio-economic, cultural, psychological, biological, environmental and historical theories/influences on criminal behavior and victimology
- relevant equipment, policies, procedures, and strategies to promote effective local, state, or national security operations for protection of people, data, property, and institutions
- relationship among law enforcement, courts and corrections at the local, state and federal level

Ability to:

- identify complex problems and review related information to develop and evaluate options and implement solutions
- perform cross tabulations, create charts and graphs, and to export the objects to other applications
- work with restricted law enforcement documents and highly confidential information
- use logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems
- combine separate pieces of information, or specific answers to problems, to form general rules or conclusions
- establish and maintain effective work relationships with those contacted in the performance of required duties
- work safely and abide by established safety rules and regulations
- effectively convey information to others in presentation form and handle audience participation, answering questions concisely and accurately

- identify or detect known patterns (a figure, object, word, or sound) that is hidden in other distracting material
- listen and understand information and ideas presented through spoken words and sentences
- communicate information and ideas in writing explaining information, drawing conclusions and/or making recommendations in a narrative format that is objective, succinct, pertinent, articulate and relevant
- be self-motivated, see when information is needed by the department and to perform the analysis on own initiative
- sit at a desk and work with a computer using near vision in a general office environment subject to interruptions, noise, heat/cold and fragrances such as perfumes
- hear adequately to converse on the telephone and in person
- intermittently twist to reach equipment surrounding desk, and perform simple grasping and fine manipulation
- drive an automobile

SPECIAL REQUIREMENT: successful completion of a background investigation which may include a polygraph, credit history, driving record, criminal activity, military and employment records, and character references

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

Any combination of training and experience that would provide the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain this knowledge and ability is:

- **Education:** A bachelor's degree is required. Completion of degree or coursework in Administration of Justice, Criminal Justice, Criminology, Statistical Analysis, Psychology, or Sociology is highly desirable. Knowledge of law enforcement, the criminal justice system, and research and statistical methods is desired. Completion of an approved crime analyst certification program by the Department of Justice is highly desirable.

- **Experience:** Two years of increasingly responsible analytical experience within a criminal justice agency, or experience in dealing with data collection, performing statistical research and analysis, presenting and disseminating data and statistics, and working with automated systems in data collection, collation, and analysis.

Licenses/Certificates:

- Possession at the time of hire and continued maintenance of a valid California Driver's license and safe driving record.

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW JOB CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION FOR RECORDS SUPERVISOR AT THE ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 19-50 AND REPEALING THE JOB CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY SUPERVISOR

Rescinds Resolution No. 292-00 (CM)

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2014, the Personnel Commission of the City of Watsonville reviewed and recommended to the City Council the new job classification and job description of Records Supervisor; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has submitted his report and recommendation to the City Council to approve and authorize the establishment of new job classification and job description of Records Supervisor, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the establishment of new job classification and description of Records Supervisor is hereby approved and authorized at the established Salary Range of 19-50.

2. That the job classification and description of Records and Property Supervisor is hereby revoked effective immediately.

****

City of Watsonville
Job Description

JOB TITLE: Records Supervisor **DATE APPROVED:**

DEPARTMENT: Police Department **SUPERSEDES:** Records and Property Supervisor 2000

REPORTS TO: Administrative Services Deputy Chief

SUPERVISION: Police Clerk I and II, Live Scan Technician

EMPLOYEE UNIT: Mid-Management

FLSA: Exempt

JOB SUMMARY: Under general direction, the Records Supervisor is responsible for managing all traditional law enforcement records processes, parking citation systems and acts as liaison for the Department's computer systems with vendors and other criminal justice agencies. The Records Supervisor independently identifies problems and issues in each major responsibility, recommends and executes solutions; and, possesses outstanding communication and conflict resolution skills in dealing with hostile, emotional and angry people.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
This is a non-peace officer class with responsibility for the Records Bureau. The Records Supervisor handles a broad range of confidential and sensitive records, maintains the integrity and security of civil and criminal records. The Records Supervisor is distinguished from the Police Clerk I and II class by having the responsibility of directing the work of others, training staff and performing more complex and difficult assignments.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXCERCISED:

- Receives supervision from the Administrative Services Deputy Chief
- Supervises Police Clerks I and II
- Supervises Live Scan Technician\Office Assistant

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES – Duties may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Independently interprets complex government codes, laws, and regulations relative to the maintenance, release and destruction of police records and citations, and procedures for vehicle impounds
- Consults with the City Attorney, the District Attorney and Public Records Administrators as necessary
- Creates department procedures and trains staff to ensure compliance with legal and ethical obligations
- Manages the Department receipt and response to motions for pretrial discovery in both criminal and civil motions; directs response to requests for release of records from victims, suspects, attorneys, and the public; represents the Department in court regarding such motions

- Creates processes to generate statistical reports regarding police activity, crimes and incidents, and citations; analyzes complex statistical information and prepares statistical and narrative reports for the Police Chief, the City Council, City Manager, and Department of Justice annual reports
- Monitors federal legislation regarding records issues, and ensures Police Department compliance with such legislation
- Manages the preparation of daily police logs for public and media access. Prepares statistical reports regarding records information
- Works with Department personnel, City and SCMRS computer network system administrator and outside vendors to ensure that law enforcement systems and parking citations are maintained properly, and that security is maintained; stays current on changing technology relative to records management
- Ensures timely and accurate processing of missing persons entries into the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) as required by the Department of Justice. Conducts audits of records systems, including criminal histories, registered sex, arson, and drug offenders and general police records, to ensure that proper procedures are being followed by department personnel and to ensure compliance with Department of Justice regulations
- Works with Police Administrative Services Deputy Chief and Finance Personnel to ensure compliance with City regulations, sound cash handling and records accounting procedures, and to resolve discrepancies
- Represents the Police Department in meetings with Tri-County Law Enforcement Records Supervisors, Santa Cruz Sheriff's Centralized Automated Network (SCAN), and other local law enforcement agencies and management teams to represent the Police Department's interests, to ensure uniformity and consistency with respect to police records, and to maintain current knowledge of applicable laws, technology and systems
- Works with local Police Records Managers to ensure consistency in reporting statistics and information in the State-wide Police Reports and to offer expertise in improving the system
- Works with the parking citations processing vendor, Department of Motor Vehicles, Parking Enforcement personnel, Hearing Examiner, and courts to resolve issues
- Assists the Chief of Police and Administrative Services Deputy Chief with budget preparation and projections
- Manages personnel issues including: training, evaluating, commending, and disciplining and employees who are responsible for police office reception, release of police records, and providing general information assistance to victims, witnesses, and suspects in criminal investigations
- Ensures that proper procedures are adhered to regarding collections of parking fines, payment for police reports, and release of records; develops new systems as necessary to improve processes and to stay in compliance with legal requirement
- Oversees and monitors reconciliation of cash payment records and auditing procedures
- Investigates, documents and resolves complaints about subordinates
- Sets high expectations and provides leadership for staff in conflict resolution internally, and in dealing with members of the public; demonstrates effective communication in diffusing hostile situations and resolving complaints; models listening skills and positive public relations to create solutions to problems for which there are no easy answers

- Ensures prompt, professional, courteous, consistent, service is provided at the front counter
- Develops internal procedures for processing police reports, parking citations, moving citations, cash handling, and other areas of responsibility as necessary to improve effectiveness or delivery of service, and in response to changing laws
- Intervenes and resolves issues which are too complex or volatile to be resolved by subordinates
- Performs related duties similar to the above in scope and function as required

EMPLOYEE STANDARDS:

Knowledge of:

- government codes, laws, and regulations relative to the maintenance, release and destruction of police records
- statistical concepts and methods
- principles and practices of training, supervision and discipline
- dealing with hostile, emotional, and angry people
- word processing and spreadsheets
- safe work practices

Ability to:

- establish and maintain cooperative working relationships with all persons at all levels in the Department and in the community, and to respond flexibly and positively in difficult circumstances
- write accurate, detailed, concise reports, memos, and letters using proper grammar, punctuation, and spelling
- maintain confidentiality, and exercise good judgment and discretion with all information acquired during the scope of employment
- exchange ideas, information and opinions with others to formulate/analyze programs and develop innovative solutions to problems
- speak on a one-to-one basis and to groups to persuade others to accept a specific opinion or action, to provide information or explain procedures and policies, and to communicate complex ideas and thoughts clearly so that others understand
- set a positive example through work habits, work product and behavior
- manage effectively under stressful situations, prioritize, and act decisively
- innovatively and logically think and problem solve
- make complex decisions, often in situations without precedent
- effectively delegate and require accountability, organize information and people to optimize efficiency and minimize duplication of effort
- set priorities which accurately reflect the relative importance of job responsibilities in a timely manner when there are pressures of deadlines or competing requirements
- project and predict the needs of the unit, develop procedures to allocate resources appropriately, and implement ideas to improve the effectiveness of the organization in accomplishing its mission
- manage projects that vary in complexity from a one day completion date to those that

are complex, expansive and require long term implementation
- to research legal, policy and procedural issues, interpret complex regulations, and establish procedures and systems which take into account both the spirit and the letter of the law
- keep work area neat and clean, and maintain department issued equipment properly
speak English/Spanish highly desirable

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: Physical requirements described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job.

- Hear adequately to converse on the telephone and in person with or without correction
- Use a computer keyboard
- Intermittently bend and twist to reach equipment on surrounding desk
- Intermittently reach above and below shoulder level to reach books, files and reports on shelves and in filing cabinets
- Grasp files, documents and equipment with right and left hands
- Climb stairs
- Bend, crouch, kneel, stoop, or squat, push & pull file drawers and supplies, reach in all directions
- Sits at a desk using near vision for long periods of time
- Work indoors in an office environment subject to heat/cold and fragrances such as perfumes
- Walk on uneven surfaces

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE:

Any combination of training and experience which provides the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain this knowledge and ability is:

- High school graduation or GED and six years of increasing responsibility as a records technician or related position in a municipal police records section/division, with prior supervisory or lead experience preferred and demonstrated effective conflict resolution, communication, and interpersonal skills

LICENSE

- Possession at the time of hire and continued maintenance of a valid California Class C driver's license.

DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS:

- The ability to speak Spanish

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Employee will be a staff member of the Watsonville Police Department and therefore

must pass a thorough background investigation of personal and work history, including a fingerprint check of criminal history and a credit check.

- Employee must successfully complete a one week POST certified Basic Records course, a one week Records Supervisor course, Records Act course, and California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) training within one year of employment. After two years of employment, must have the ability to obtain a Records Supervisor's Certificate per PAM procedure F-6

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE NEW JOB CLASSIFICATION AND JOB DESCRIPTION FOR PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE SUPERVISOR AT THE ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 19-00

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2014, the Personnel Commission of the City of Watsonville reviewed and recommended to the City Council the new job classification and job description of Property and Evidence Supervisor; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has submitted his report and recommendation to the City Council to approve and authorize the new job classification and job description of Property and Evidence Supervisor, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the job classification and description of Property and Evidence Supervisor is hereby approved and authorized at the established Salary Range of 19-00.

****

City of Watsonville
Job Description

JOB TITLE: Property and Evidence Supervisor **DATE APPROVED:**

DEPARTMENT: Police Department **SUPERSEDES:** None

REPORTS TO: Administrative Services Deputy Chief

SUPERVISION: Property and Evidence Technician I and II

EMPLOYEE UNIT: Mid-Management

FLSA: Exempt

JOB SUMMARY: Under general direction, operates the Police Department's property and evidence bureau. The Property and Evidence Supervisor is responsible for managing all traditional law enforcement property procedures and processes. Independently identifies problems and issues in each major responsibility, recommends and executes solutions, and possesses outstanding communication and conflict resolution skills.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
This is a non-peace officer class with responsibility for property and evidence stored in the Police Department as well as in off-site locations. The Property and Evidence Supervisor handles a broad range of confidential and sensitive records, maintains the integrity and security of criminal evidence, including the handling of hazardous and bio-hazardous substances in a variety of containers and packaging, including but not limited to, contaminated blood, urine, saliva, and semen, as well as a broad range of narcotics, firearms, and other weapons.

The Property and Records Supervisor is distinguished from the Property and Evidence Technicians I and II by the responsibility of directing the work of others, regularly training staff, preparing performance evaluations, and the performance of more complex and difficult assignments.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXCERCISED:

- Receives supervision from the Administrative Services Deputy Chief
- Property and Evidence Supervisor will provide supervision, direction, and training to staff and/or volunteers assigned to work in the property and evidence room.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES – Duties may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Set high expectations and provide leadership for staff in conflict resolution internally
- Model listening skills and positive public relations to create solutions to problems for which there are no easy answers
- Learn to apply applicable law, rules, regulations and provide information to the public and staff accordingly
- Read, interpret and understand standard legal documents

- Read, understand, and follow office policies, rules, instructions, laws, and ordinances and general literature pertaining to law enforcement activities and property matters
- Maintain a clean and orderly storage facility
- Train staff and/or volunteers, and other Department staff on property and evidence related matters
- Coordinate, direct, and monitor the work of staff and/or volunteers and other assigned staff
- Ensure the secure and organized storage, release, transfer, and disposal of property in accordance with law and policy
- Coordinate an audit of the property room every two years
- Prepare yearly evaluation of staff
- Receive, load, transport, verify, code, store, and safeguard various items of evidence and property
- Keep accurate records of stored property and evidence to assure security and retrieval capability for court and audit purposes
- Maintain confidential files and records regarding property in custody and its disposition
- Release property to be used as evidence in court or returned to owners
- Forward and hand deliver evidence to various laboratories or experts for appropriate analysis
- Maintain chain of custody records and testify in court if necessary
- Coordinate and prepare usable unclaimed property and evidence for auction as pursuant to State Penal Code provisions
- Purge property pursuant to prescribed methods on a regular basis
- Keep records current on the location and movement of property within the department, in court, or to other locations as necessary
- Confer with sworn personnel, City Attorney's office, investigators, District Attorney's office, court and other law enforcement agencies on matters concerning property
- Store, package, catalog, and destroy narcotics pursuant to prescribed methods
- Destroy illegal and nuisance weapons
- Transport evidence for disposal or destruction
- Work at a computer for extended periods of time to input and access data
- Operate standard office equipment
- Establish and maintain a cooperative working relationship with fellow employees, sworn personnel, representatives from other Law Enforcement Agencies, and the general public.
- Other related duties as assigned

EMPLOYEE STANDARDS:

Knowledge of:

- Federal and State laws and court decisions pertaining to the recovery of property and evidence and preservation of the evidence chain
- Rules and regulations related to proper release of information from law enforcement agencies

- techniques, practices and procedures of receiving, inventorying, safeguarding, storing, and handling of property
- principles and practices of basic record keeping and filing systems
- vast knowledge of the rules of evidence and laws pertaining to the maintenance, release and destruction of evidence
- local government operations and procedure related to law enforcement
- legal terminology and legal process
- rules of evidence and basic criminal law
- process and procedures for requesting court orders
- practice and procedures for the handling and disposing of hazardous materials and fire arms

Ability to:

- work under general supervision and make independent decisions
- work quickly and accurately on multiple tasks
- communicate clearly and concisely, orally and in writing
- understand and carry out oral and written directions
- maintain confidentiality about information accessed in work activities
- maintain accurate records and files
- properly handle large sums of money, hazardous materials, firearms, biohazards and unusual items
- use common office software and applicable specialized law enforcement software
- maintain a current knowledge of evidence and property storage and release procedures
- establish and maintain effective work relationships with those contacted in the performance of the required duties
- learn and follow all City and departmental rules and regulations
- work on call shifts as required during emergencies

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: Physical requirements described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job.

- drive a vehicle
- distinguish colors
- intermittently bend and twist to reach equipment surrounding desk
- move sufficiently to lift boxes, climb ladders and stairs to retrieve various types of evidence, lift up to 50 lbs.
- bend, crouch, kneel, squat, or stoop, push/pull file drawers and supplies, reach in all directions
- walk on uneven surfaces
- work with and handle hazardous substances such as contaminated blood, urine and semen
- reach above and at shoulder height
- sit at a desk using near vision for long periods of time
- work indoors in an office environment subject to heat/cold and fragrances

- use a computer keyboard
- grasp files, documents, evidence, and equipment with right and left hands
- see and hear in the normal visual and audio ranges with or without correction

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE:

Any combination of training and experience which provides the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain this knowledge and ability is:

- 5 years of experience working as a Property and Evidence Technician or related position in a municipal police property and evidence bureau

LICENSE

- Possession at the time of hire and continued maintenance of a valid California Class C driver's license.

Desirable Qualifications:

- The ability to speak English and Spanish
- Prior supervisory or lead experience
- Demonstrated effective conflict resolution, communication, and interpersonal skills

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE NEW JOB CLASSIFICATION AND JOB DESCRIPTION FOR PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN I/II, AT THE ESTABLISHED SALARY RANGE OF 16-54 AND 17-73, RESPECTIVELY

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2014, the Personnel Commission of the City of Watsonville reviewed and recommended to the City Council the new job classification and job description of Property and Evidence Technician I/II; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has submitted his report and recommendation to the City Council to approve and authorize the new job classification and job description of Property and Evidence Technician I/II, copies of which are attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the job classification and description of Property and Evidence Technician I is hereby approved and authorized at the established Salary Range of 16-54.

2. That the job classification and description of Property and Evidence Technician II is hereby approved and authorized at the established Salary Range of 17-73.

****

City of Watsonville
Job Description

JOB TITLE: Property and Evidence Technician I and II **DATE APPROVED:**

DEPARTMENT: Police Department **SUPERSEDES:** None

REPORTS TO: Property and Evidence Supervisor

SUPERVISION: None

EMPLOYEE UNIT: Operating Engineers No. 3

FLSA: Non-exempt

JOB SUMMARY: Under general supervision, operates in the Police Department's property and evidence bureau to receive, record, store, safeguard, load, transport, verify, release and disburse evidence and found or abandoned property; maintain separate property areas; and perform work as required.

PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN I:
Employees in this classification receive close supervision within a framework of well-defined policies and procedures. This job class performs the more routine tasks and duties while learning the more complex functions. This job class requires accuracy and attention to detail and functions at an entry level of classification.

PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN II:
Employees in this classification receive general supervision within a framework of well-defined policies and procedures. This job class performs the full range of the classification's tasks and duties and requires knowledge of the rules and regulations related to the proper release of information from law enforcement agencies.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
This is a non-peace officer class with responsibility for evidence and property stored in the Police Department as well as in off-site locations. Property and Evidence Technician I and II handles a broad range of confidential and sensitive records, maintains the integrity and security of criminal evidence, including the handling of hazardous and bio-hazardous substances in a variety of containers and packaging, including but not limited to, contaminated blood, urine, saliva, and semen, as well as a broad range of narcotics, firearms, and other weapons.

The Property and Evidence Technician II is distinguished from the Property and Evidence Technician I class by the responsibility and performance of more complex and difficult assignments.

SUPERVISION RECEIVED AND EXCERCISED:

- Receives supervision from the Property and Evidence Supervisor. The Property and Evidence Technician II may provide training to staff assigned to work in the property and evidence room.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES – Duties may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Receive, load, transport, verify, code, store, and safeguard various items of evidence and property
- Keep accurate records of stored property and evidence to assure security and retrieval capability for court and audit purposes
- Maintain confidential files and records regarding property in custody and its disposition
- Release property to be used as evidence in court or returned to owners
- Forward and hand deliver evidence to various laboratories or experts for appropriate analysis
- Maintain chain of custody records and testify in court if necessary
- Coordinate and prepare usable unclaimed property for auction as pursuant to State Penal Code provisions
- Purge property pursuant to prescribed methods on a regular basis
- Keep records current on the location and movement of property within the department, in court, or to other locations as necessary
- Confer with sworn personnel, City Attorney's office, investigators, District Attorney's office, court and other law enforcement agencies on matters concerning property
- Store, package, catalog, and destroy narcotics pursuant to prescribed methods
- Destroy illegal and nuisance weapons
- Transport evidence for disposal or destruction
- Work at a computer for extended periods of time to input and access data
- Operate standard office equipment
- Establish and maintain a cooperative working relationship with fellow employees, sworn personnel, representatives from other Law Enforcement Agencies, and the general public
- Other related duties as assigned

EMPLOYEE STANDARDS:

Knowledge of:

- Federal and State laws and court decisions pertaining to the recovery of property and evidence and preservation of the evidence chain
- techniques, practices and procedures of receiving, inventorying, safeguarding, storing, and handling of property
- principles and practices of basic record keeping and filing systems

- basic knowledge of the rules of evidence and laws pertaining to the maintenance, release and destruction of evidence
- local government operations and procedure related to law enforcement
- legal terminology and legal process
- rules of evidence and basic criminal law
- process and procedures for requesting court orders
- practice and procedures for the handling and disposing of hazardous materials and fire arms

Ability to:

- work quickly and accurately on multiple tasks
- communicate clearly and concisely, orally and in writing
- understand and carry out oral and written directions
- maintain confidentiality about information accessed in work activities
- maintain accurate records and files
- properly handle large sums of money, hazardous materials, firearms, biohazards and unusual items
- use common office software and applicable specialized law enforcement software
- maintain a current knowledge of evidence and property storage and release procedures
- establish and maintain effective work relationships with those contacted in the performance of the required duties
- learn and follow all City and departmental rules and regulations

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: Physical requirements described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job.

- drive a vehicle
- distinguish colors
- intermittently twist to reach equipment surrounding desk
- move sufficiently to lift boxes, climb ladders and stairs to retrieve various types of evidence, lift up to 50 lbs.
- bend, crouch, kneel, squat or stoop, push/pull file drawers and supplies, reach in all directions
- walk on uneven surfaces
- work with and handle hazardous substances such as contaminated blood, urine and semen
- reach above and at shoulder height
- grasp file, documents, evidence, and equipment with right and left hands
- use a computer keyboard
- work indoors in an office environment subject to heat/cold and fragrances
- see and hear in the normal visual and audio ranges with or without correction
- work on call shifts as required during emergencies

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE:

Any combination of training and experience which provides the required knowledge and abilities is qualifying. A typical way to obtain this knowledge and ability is:

High school graduation or tested equivalent and one-year of experience as a Police Officer, Municipal Court Clerk, Police Records Clerk, and related property/evidence room experience.

LICENSE

- Possession at the time of hire and continued maintenance of a valid California Class C driver's license.

Desirable Qualifications:

- The ability to speak English and Spanish

Property and Evidence II: *(In addition to the above standards and experience)*

- Read, understand, and follow office policies, rules, instructions, laws, and ordinances and general literature pertaining to law enforcement activities and property matters
- Two years of experience as a Property and Evidence Technician I or equivalent
- May monitor and direct the work of Property and Evidence Technician I and other assigned staff in a lead capacity and perform other lead functions at the direction or in the absence of the Property and Evidence Supervisor

City of Watsonville
Human Resources

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 14, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

FROM: **Personnel Commission**

SUBJECT: **Approval of Revised Job Description for Deputy City Clerk at Salary Range 18-98**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that the City Council approve the updated job description for Deputy City Clerk and establish the salary range at 18-98 ($4,022 - $5,390/month).

DISCUSSION:
The Deputy City Clerk job description has not been updated since 1989. With the increase of new technology, the functions of the Deputy City Clerk job classification have changed dramatically. The Deputy City Clerk needs to have ample knowledge of computer programs, website design, and records data management systems. The Brown Act now requires that if a city has a website the agendas be posted electronically in compliance with the 72-hour requirement. Therefore, the Deputy City Clerk classification has become a very specialized and technical position. The job description also needs to be updated to conform with the American Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

It is recommended that the salary level be increased by 8.5% to reflect the additional technical duties this position must perform.

The impacted bargaining group was given the opportunity to review the proposal and the Personnel Commission approved this action on Thursday, August 14, 2014.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
Using the City-approved methodology for establishing salary ranges, the City surveyed similar jurisdictions and performed an internal salary review of comparable positions. Based on this analysis, the proposed salary range of 18-98 ($4,022 - $5,390/ month) is proposed. This is an

approximate increase of 8.5% impacting the salary of one employee; however, this increase can be absorbed in the current budget and no additional budget appropriation is required.

ALTERNATIVES:
The City Council may elect not to approve the updated Deputy City Clerk job description and recommended salary change.

ATTACHMENTS:
None.

cc: City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING THE REVISED JOB DESCRIPTION OF DEPUTY CITY CLERK AND THE REALLOCATION OF THE SALARY RANGE FROM 18-15 TO 18-98

WHEREAS, on August 14, 2014, the Personnel Commission of the City of Watsonville reviewed and recommended to the City Council the revised job description of Deputy City Clerk; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager has submitted his report and recommendation to the City Council to approve the revised job description of Deputy City Clerk, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the revised job description of Deputy City Clerk is hereby approved.

2. That the reallocation of the job description of Deputy City Clerk Salary Range from 18-15 to 18-98 is hereby approved.

****

City of Watsonville
Job Description

JOB TITLE: Deputy City Clerk

DATE APPROVED:

DEPARTMENT: City Clerk's Office

SUPERSEDES: Deputy City Clerk 1989

REPORTS TO: City Clerk

SUPERVISION: Temporary Office Staff/Interns

EMPLOYEE UNIT: Confidential

FLSA: Non-exempt

JOB SUMMARY:

Under general direction, operate in the City Clerk's Office and provide varied and responsible advanced office and technical support. Assist the City Clerk by providing and coordinating clerical, technical, and administrative support services essential to the overall function of the City Council/Boards. Develop agendas and prepare public notices, research and compile pertinent data, transcribe minutes, scan and index files and contracts, and file all official documents as prescribed by law. Assist in conducting municipal elections; and perform related work as required.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

This classification provides advanced administrative assistance to the City Clerk in planning and organizing of administrative and operational services for the City Clerk's Office. Other responsibilities include attendance at City Council and Board meetings, preparation of City Council/Board minutes, and assisting in the conduct of elections.

EXAMPLES OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES:

Duties may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Attends Council/Board meetings, takes and records minutes of proceedings; prepares drafts minutes
- Processes agenda reports and documents for Council/Board meetings; posts and distributes agenda and other official documents
- Prepares electronic agenda packet: links and bookmarks documents for uploading to website and Council/Board electronic devices
- Maintains the Municipal Code, ensuring that ordinances are codified and indexed properly according to legal requirements
- Maintains City Clerk's webpage
- Independently responds to letters and general correspondence of a routine nature
- Opens, routes and distributes mail
- Performs special projects or research assignments at the request of public and staff (Public Records Act Requests)
- Prepares public notices for required publications and mailings
- Tracks and monitors files and databases related to assigned function area
- Enters and retrieves data using a computer-based records system
- Handles inquiries ranging from procedural questions to substantive matters pertaining to

Board/Council/Committee discussions, actions, concerns, and requests
- Completes Council/Board follow up actions including preparing, tracking and maintaining resolutions and ordinances
- Accepts legal documents on behalf of the City
- Manages Audio/Visual System in the City Council Chambers
- Organizes and Administers Statement of Economic Interest and Campaign Statements for elected and appointed City officials and employees
- Submits required reports of Public Works projects to Department of Industrial Relations
- Maintains City phone lists (boards, commissions and staff)
- Records documents with County Recorder
- Coordinates Technicians in Council Chambers and interpreters for Council/Board/Commission meetings
- Processes invoices for payments
- Orients new employees in the administrative offices regarding office protocol, machines, software, and staff introduction; trains new staff on policies and procedures, use of equipment and variety of software
- Maintains and monitors agreements, insurance certificates and deeds
- Promotes safety in the workplace
- Operates standard office equipment; depending upon assigned functional area
- Acts as Department Computer Contact
- Serves as an assistant to the Public Information Officer
- Acts on behalf of the City Clerk and manages the operation of the City Clerk's Office in his/her absence

Knowledge of:

- municipal organization and relationships within the municipal government
- basic research and survey techniques
- basic methods for gathering, compiling, analyzing and presenting information
- modern office equipment, practices and software, such as Microsoft Office, Excel, Outlook and Adobe Acrobat
- legal requirements, procedures, and policies of the office of the City Clerk
- legal documents and contracts
- modern principles and practices of office management, recordkeeping, and central filing systems
- election codes and administration, including conflict of interest requirements
- laws and procedures affecting public access to information
- website management and maintenance

Ability to:

- work under general supervision and make independent decisions
- work quickly and accurately on multiple tasks
- communicate clearly and concisely, orally and in writing
- understand and carry out oral and written directions
- maintain confidentiality
- establish and maintain efficient recordkeeping/filing systems
- plan, organize, coordinate, and prioritize assigned tasks to meet established timelines
- analyze documents, data, and situations and take appropriate action without immediate supervision

- operate a variety of standard office machines and equipment
- effectively and tactfully communicate in both oral and written forms
- establish and maintain effective work relationships with those contacted in the performance of required duties
- attend and accurately record the minutes of City Council/Board meetings
- ensure the proper notification and public dissemination of information concerning official City actions
- supervise, train, and evaluate the work of assigned staff
- attend night meetings and work extended hours as required

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Physical requirements described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job.

- drive a vehicle
- distinguish colors
- intermittently bend and twist to reach equipment surrounding desk
- move sufficiently to lift boxes, climb ladders and stairs bend, crouch, kneel, squat, or stoop, push/pull file drawers and supplies, reach in all directions
- walk on uneven surfaces
- reach above and at shoulder height
- sit at a desk using near vision for long periods of time
- work indoors in an office environment subject to heat/cold and fragrances
- use a computer keyboard
- grasp files, documents and equipment with right and left hands
- see and hear in the normal visual and audio ranges with or without correction

TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE:

- Graduation from high school or equivalent
- Four (4) years of office administrative experience, preferably of which two (2) years involved taking and transcribing minutes and following through on actions of Council/Board meetings and hearings within a City or County clerk's office

Desirable Qualifications:

- The ability to speak English and Spanish

LICENSE & CERTIFICATION:

- Possession at the time of hire and continued maintenance of a valid California Class C driver's license.
- Notary Public License or ability to obtain one within six months of hire

City of Watsonville
Public Works & Utilities

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 4, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

APPROVED
By Steve Palmisano at 12:05 pm, Aug 18, 2014

FROM: **Steve Palmisano, Director of Public Works and Utilities**
Jackie McCloud, Environmental Projects Analyst

SUBJECT: **Adoption of the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Watershed Management Plan**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION:
It is recommended that City Council adopt a resolution adopting the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan 2014 (IRWMP), to qualify for future grant funding opportunities.

DISCUSSION:
Completion and adoption of the updated plan was originally scheduled for fall of 2014. However, the State has expedited the schedule for plan completion in order to be eligible to apply for funds for drought relief projects. As required by the Proposition 84 IRWM expedited drought funding guidelines, on behalf of the Santa Cruz region, the Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF) submitted the draft plan to the state on July 21, 2014. This plan is being considered by adoption by the nine member agencies which are: Central Water District, City of Santa Cruz, City of Watsonville, County of Santa Cruz, County Sanitation District, Davenport County Sanitation District, Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County, Scotts Valley Water District, and Soquel Creek Water District.

Overview
The 2014 IRWM Plan update was prepared by Santa Cruz County Environmental Health staff, in association with the RWMF staff, and with review and assistance by other partner agency staff. Much of the content of the plan is specified in state guidelines and is designed to inform state reviewers how the region is addressing water resources management. The full plan can be viewed at: http://www.santacruzirwmp.org/plan-update-2014.

The plan seeks to summarize and coordinate ongoing regional efforts for improved water resource management. The objectives of the Santa Cruz plan are to:

- Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative/supplemental sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, protect against seawater intrusion, and maximize efficient delivery and use.
- Reduce water demand as technically and economically feasible, particularly in relation to the cost of additional sources.

- Reduce the sources of harmful pollutants (e.g., sediment, bacteria, nitrate, persistent organics and other toxic constituents) and their impacts on aquatic resources.
- Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e., streams, tidal wetlands, and freshwater wetlands).
- Implement integrated flood management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multi-benefits (e.g., improve stormwater quality, ecosystem benefits, Low Impact Development (LID) / redevelopment and groundwater recharge).

Participation in the Regional Water Management Plan is Necessary to Qualify for Grant Funding. Nearly all State grant programs now require that the project applicant is part of an Integrated Water Management Plan in order to qualify for grant funding. Participation in the Santa Cruz IRWM positions the City for many important grant funding opportunities that could fund water supply and water quality improvement projects. For example, in 2008 the region received a $12.5 million Proposition 50 grant, of which $690,000 went to wetlands restoration projects within the City of Watsonville.

Future Water Planning Efforts: The effort to improve integration of water management includes outreach to current and new partners, stakeholders, and members of the public; solicitation for additional projects; evaluation of potential for water exchange and expanded conjunctive use among agencies; evaluation of the potential impacts of climate change on county water resources; addressing state-wide resource management strategies from the State Water Plan; and, updating future project priorities. This information will assist in the update and expansion of the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

STRATEGIC PLAN:
The Strategic Plan specifically lists wetland restoration, stormwater management, and water supply projects as priority projects. Adopting the 2014 IRWM Plan positions the City for funding opportunities for these projects.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
There is no financial impact associated with adopting the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. However, adoption is required to qualify for a number of state grant programs that could bring significant project funding to the City.

ALTERNATIVES:
Alternatives include not adopting the Santa Cruz IRWMP.

ATTACHMENTS:
None.

cc: City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. ____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE ADOPTING THE SANTA CRUZ INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014

WHEREAS, California's electorate approved Proposition 84 on November 7, 2006, which contains a total of $5.39 billion for water and natural resource projects and programs, including $1 billion for the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program, with $52 million of that amount allocated to the Central Coast Funding Area; and

WHEREAS, the benefits of integrated regional planning for water resource management activities are intended to include multiple benefits, increased efficiency and effectiveness, enhanced collaboration across agencies and stakeholders, and improved responsiveness to regional needs and priorities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Watsonville is a Partner Agency in the Santa Cruz IRWM Regional Water Management Group and signatory to the 2010 Santa Cruz IRWM Memorandum of Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz Region is an approved region as determined by California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2009 under DWR's Region Acceptance Process; and

WHEREAS, the original Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, developed and adopted under then-existing rules and guidelines, must be updated to comply with new rules and guidelines established by DWR in 2012 and to be eligible for future grant funding; and

WHEREAS, the updated IRWM Plan, developed under the direction of the Steering Committee and vetted through public workshops and meetings, is herewith presented for adoption by the City of Watsonville City Council; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the updated Santa Cruz IRWM Plan does not entail a direct commitment of resources, and implementation of each project listed in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan will be the responsibility of individual project proponents; and

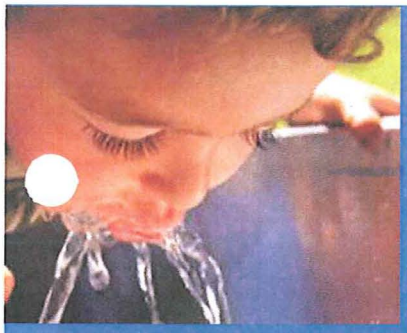
WHEREAS, the adoption of the updated Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15262 and §15306;and

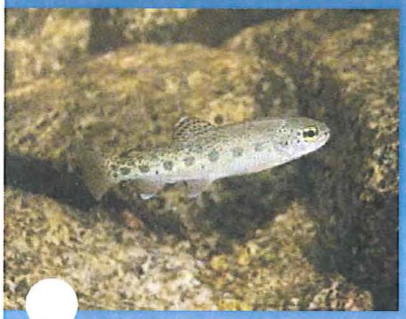
WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is meant to be complimentary to participating agencies' individual plans and programs and does not supersede such plans and programs, and adoption of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan does not prohibit nor affect in any way the participating agencies' planning efforts separate from the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the City Council of the City of Watsonville hereby adopts the Santa Cruz Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

****

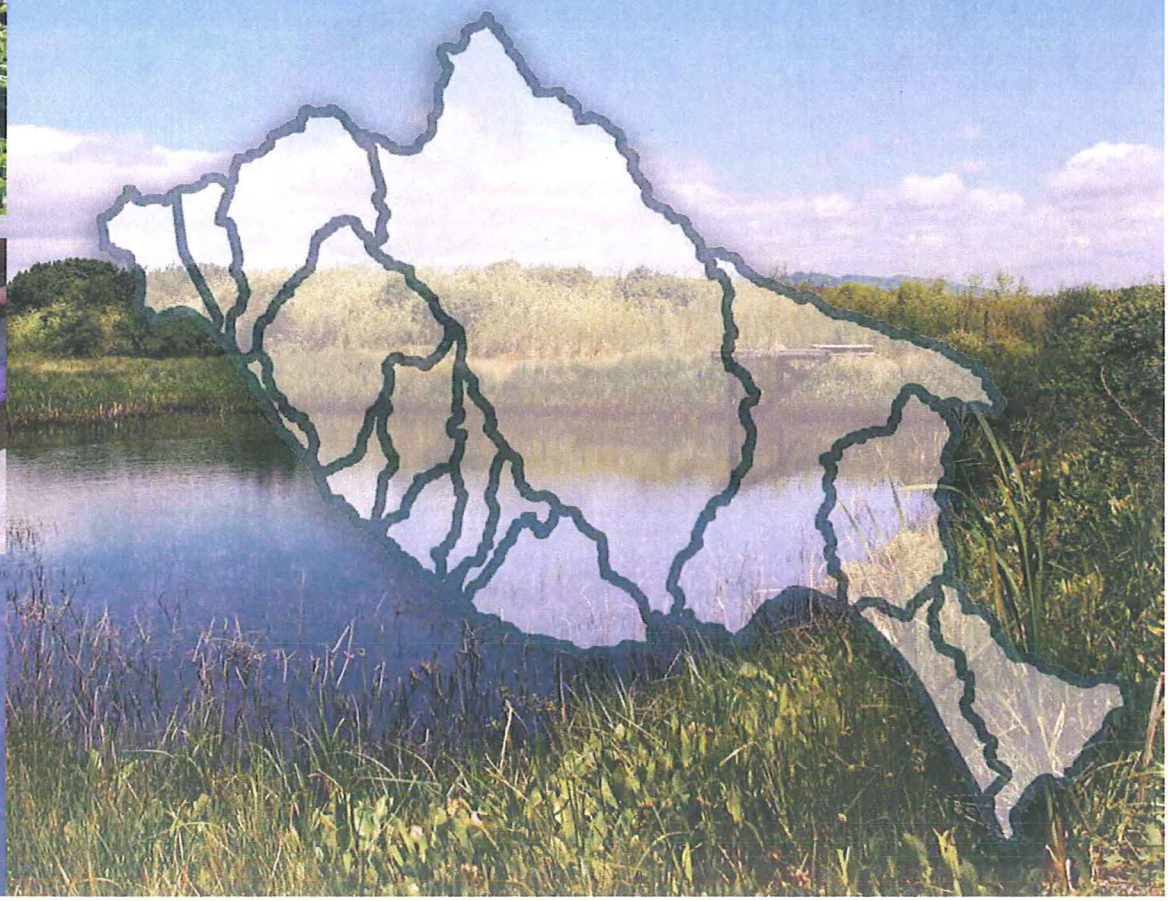




SANTA • CRUZ

INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2014



SANTA CRUZ
INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

JULY 2014

PREPARED BY:

COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY,
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION, WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOUNDATION, A SUBSIDIDARY OF
COMMUNITY FOUNDATION SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Participating Agencies:

Central Water District
City of Santa Cruz
City of Watsonville
County of Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District
Davenport County Sanitation District
Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
Scotts Valley Water District
Soquel Creek Water District

IRWM Steering Committee Members:

Current

Chris Coburn, Executive Director, Resource Conservation District Santa Cruz County
Piret Harmon, General Manager, Scotts Valley Water District
John Ricker, Water Resources Division Director, County of Santa Cruz

Prior

Bill Kocher, Director (*retired*), City of Santa Cruz, Water Department
Karen Christensen, Executive Director (*prior*), Resource Conservation District Santa Cruz County
Laura Brown, General Manager (retired), Soquel Creek Water District

IRWM Conceptual Framework Working Group:

Nicole Beck, Chris Coburn, Gary Conley, John Ricker, Jeremy Sokulsky, Tim Carson, Chris Berry, Mike Cloud, Taj Dufour, Ron Duncan, Mike Ferry, Bridget Hoover, Robert Ketley, Kristen Kittleson, Charles McNiesh, Siobhan O'Neil, Armand Ruby, Mike Sapanour, Nik Strong-Cvetich

REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOUNDATION:

Tim Carson, Jacqueline Strong

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICIES

Appendix A: Memorandum of Agreement

Appendix B: Adoption Resolution

Appendix C: Project Template

ACRONYMS

AB – Assembly Bill
ACS – US Census American Community Survey
AF – Acre Feet
AFY – Acre Feet Year
AMBAG – Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
ASBS – Area of Special Biological Significance

BLM – U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BMP – Best Management Practice

CCAMP – Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program
CCC – California Coastal Commission
CDFG – California Department of Fish and Game
CDP – Census Designated Place
CDPH – California Department of Public Health
CEDEN – California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CISC – City of Santa Cruz
CiW – City of Watsonville
COS – Center for Ocean Solutions
CoSC – County of Santa Cruz
CPUC – California Public Utilities Commission
CRAM – California Rapid Assessment Methods
CWC – California Water Code
CWD – Central Water District

DAC – Disadvantaged Community
DAU – Data Analysis Unit
DCSD – Davenport Sanitation District
DMS – Data Management System
DWR – California Department of Water Resources
DWS – Drinking Water Standard

EIR – Environmental Impact Report
EJCW – Environmental Justice Coalition for Water

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

GAMA – Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment
GIS – Geographic Information System
GPM – Gallons per Minute

IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRWM – Integrated Regional Water Management
IWRP – Integrated Watershed Restoration Program

LAFCO – Local Agency Formation Commission
LCP – Local Coastal Program or Local Coastal Plan
LID – Low Impact Development

MBNMS – Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level
MGD – Million Gallons per Day
MHI – Median Household Income
MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
MPA – Marine Protected Area
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NFWF – National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS – Nonpoint Source
NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service

O&M – Operations and Maintenance
OPR – Governor's Office of Planning and Research

PRC – California Public Resources Code

RCAC – Rural Community Assistance Corporation
RCD – Resource Conservation District
RCDSCC – Resource Conservation District Santa Cruz County
RCM – Regional Climate Model
RWMF – Regional Water Management Foundation
RWMG – Regional Water Management Group
RWMG – Regional Water Management Group
RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Board

SB – Senate Bill
SCCSD – Santa Cruz County Sanitation District
SLR – Sea Level Rise
SqCWD – Soquel Creek Water District
SVWD – Scotts Valley Water District
SWAMP – California Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWMP – Stormwater Management Plan
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

TAC – Technical Advisory Committee
TDS – Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

US EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS – United States Geological Survey
UWMP – Urban Water Management Plan

WDR – Waste Discharge Requirement
WQPP – Water Quality Protection Program
WWW – Watsonville Wetlands Watch

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) is an initiative by California's resource management agencies and local agencies that promotes an informed, collaborative, locally-driven approach to water resource management. At the core of the IRWM program is an IRWM Plan (IRWMP or Plan) developed by self-forming Regional Water Management Groups (RWMGs). The state IRWM program under the direction of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) provides standards that guide Plan development but the region-specific goals, priorities, strategies are for the RWMG and stakeholders to establish through a comprehensive, consensus-based, planning process.

The first IRWM Plan for the Santa Cruz Region was adopted in 2005 by six partner agencies. That Plan integrated various existing studies and programs to provide a framework for managing this region's water and water-related resources. The Plan characterized the region's conditions, issues, and needs and identified resource management strategies and projects to incrementally address these issues. In 2006, the Region successfully applied for a $12.5 million IRWM Implementation Grant from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). This award, paired with $17 million in local funding, enabled the completion of high priority projects identified in the initial IRWM Plan. From 2008 – 2013, 65 projects were completed at more than 80 sites throughout the County.

Santa Cruz IRWM:

- Promotes regional collaboration in managing water resources across jurisdictional and political boundaries
- Provides a cooperative framework for integrated planning in the region
- Identifies strategies, programs, and projects to address the region's needs
- Opens the door to state and federal funding opportunities

In 2012, the Santa Cruz RWMG initiated an update to the 2005 IRWM Plan to ensure that it remains current in addressing the region's water resources challenges and that it complies with the standards contained in the state's 2012 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines. The update expands upon the 2005 IRWM Plan, responds to the guidelines, and identifies ongoing regional water resources-related challenges and opportunities. Financial assistance from a DWR IRWM Planning Grant and contributions from the participating Santa Cruz agencies funded the development of this Plan and key technical studies.

The purpose of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is to develop a cooperative regional framework for water resources management that supports the identification and implementation of high priority projects and programs to address the challenges facing the region. This IRWM Plan is not intended to supersede local planning efforts; rather the intent of the IRWM Plan is to reflect those efforts, provide a regional context, and to support stakeholders in the IRWM process. As regional goals, objectives, and priorities evolve over time, the IRWM Plan will be adapted and updated to meet the changing needs of the region.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background on the IRWM program, the 2002 state legislation that established the IRWM program, the formation of the Santa Cruz region, and a summary of the Region's IRWM planning and implementation efforts.

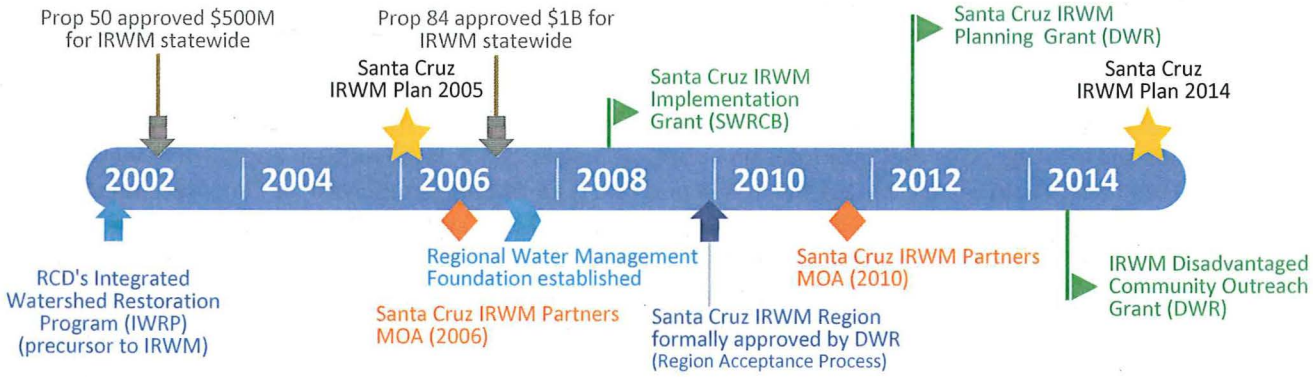


Figure ES-1. Timeline of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program and Related Efforts

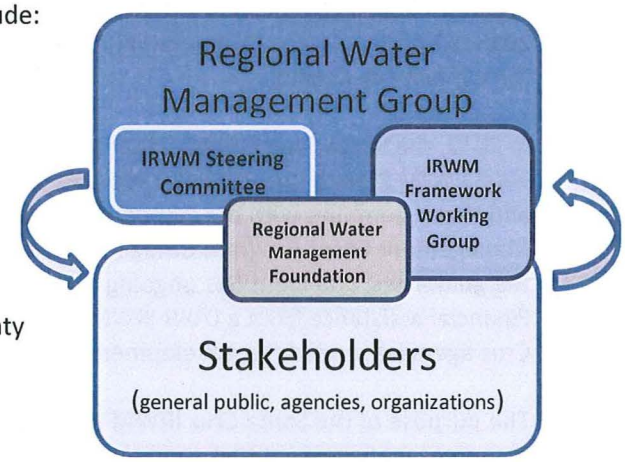
CHAPTER 2: GOVERNANCE

Chapter 2 describes the IRWM governance structure, the participating agencies and their management responsibilities, stakeholders, decision making, communications, opportunities for participation, and the process for future interim and formal Plan updates.

REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP

For the Santa Cruz IRWM program, the RWMG consists of nine local agencies with statutory authority over water management and related resources. They include:

- Central Water District
- City of Santa Cruz
- City of Watsonville
- County of Santa Cruz
- County Sanitation District
- Davenport County Sanitation District
- Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
- Scotts Valley Water District
- Soquel Creek Water District



STEERING COMMITTEE

The IRWM Steering Committee is an active, decision-making sub-group of the RWMG that is designed to be broadly representative of the RWMG yet small enough to effectively make decisions in a timely manner. The Steering Committee is composed of three members selected from the RWMG, and appointed to ensure representation for each of the four functional planning areas – water supply, water quality, watershed resources, and flood and stormwater management. The Steering Committee currently consists of the County Water Resources division director, the executive director of the Resource Conservation District, and a water supply agency director/district general manager. The Steering Committee provides information and consults with the RWMG, and performs the following functions on behalf of the RWMG:

- guides IRWM Plan implementation;
- acts as a liaison to the Regional Water Management Foundation (see below) and all stakeholders, including state agencies, elected officials, and the public;
- coordinates funding proposals;
- promotes project integration of multi-benefit projects;
- ensures stakeholder participation; and,
- tends to administrative matters concerning IRWM efforts.

Regional Water Management Foundation

The Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF) was created in 2007 to serve an administrative role for the first IRWM Implementation grant awarded to the region and has subsequently provided a similar role on IRWM Planning grants. The RWMF is a separate 501(c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit organization established as a subsidiary of the Community Foundation Santa Cruz County. In addition to serving as the fiscal agent, the RWMF also provides ongoing management and administration for the IRWM grants awarded to the region. The RWMF is guided by a seven-member Board of Directors consisting of four members appointed by the Community Foundation and the three members of the IRWM Steering Committee.

Stakeholders

The intent of IRWM stakeholder engagement is to engage, inform and provide opportunities for the region's diverse range of resource agencies, municipalities, local districts, interest groups, and residents to actively participate in IRWM efforts by providing opportunities to participate on an ongoing basis. The stakeholder engagement sought to ensure the diverse interests and perspectives were considered in establishing the region's water management goals, objectives, strategies and priorities. Local agencies, organizations, and stakeholders had opportunities for input on Plan development and specific projects through meetings and workshops and the broader community informed through boards, advisory groups, meetings and events.

Memorandum of Agreement

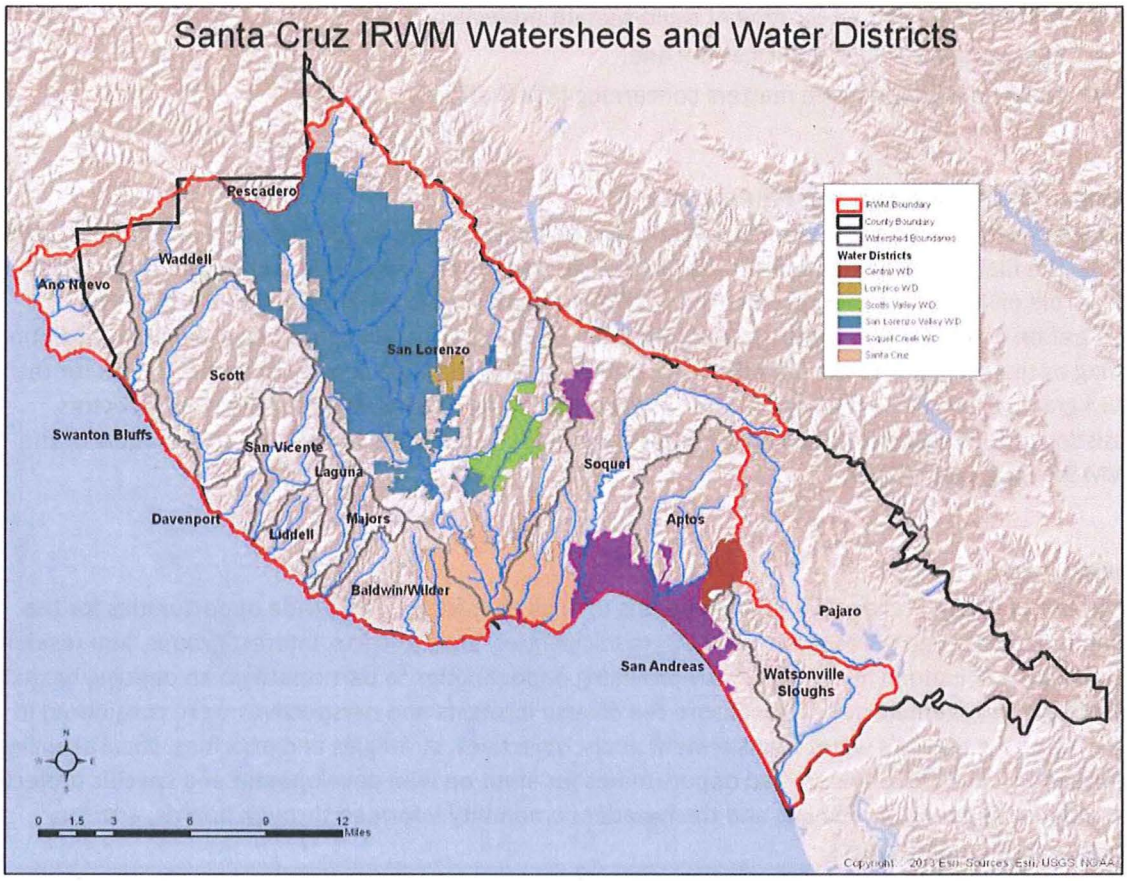
Each of the nine RWMG members is signatory to the 2010 Memorandum of Agreement for the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (MOA). The MOA establishes the institutional framework for the joint efforts of the participating agencies in developing, implementing, and updating the IRWM Plan.

Future Plan Updates

This IRWM Plan is intended to be a living document to be updated as conditions change, new issues arise, or as new projects need to be added. Minor changes to the Plan will be addressed by the Steering Committee through informal, interim amendments. Formal updates will occur for significant changes to the Plan, such as organizational structure and governance, water management conditions, or goals and objectives, and will require approval of the RWMG. An IRWM Plan update is a time and resource intensive undertaking. State guidelines encourage IRWM regions to formally review, revise, and adopt the IRWM Plan no less frequently than every five years. The RWMG will strive to adhere to this recommendation.

CHAPTER 3: REGION DESCRIPTION

Chapter 3 describes the physical, environmental, social, and demographic characteristics of the Region, provides an overview of its water systems, and identifies key issues and challenges facing the Region.



Although relatively small geographically, the Santa Cruz IRWM region features a complex mix of entities involved with water resources management who face a number of water supply, environmental, and social issues. The Region generally mirrors Santa Cruz County, and includes approximately 95% of the population and 85% of the geographic extent of County. The eastern and western boundaries are defined by the ridgeline of the Santa Cruz Mountains and the coastline of the Pacific Ocean, respectively. The northern boundary is roughly based on the County's boundary and the boundary between the Whitehouse Creek and Gazos Creek watersheds, which straddle the County line. The southern boundary is an overlapping border with the Pajaro River IRWM Region. Most of the Santa Cruz County portion of the Pajaro River watershed is addressed by the adjacent Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region with the exception of the Watsonville Sloughs, for which both regions share management responsibilities. Specifically, the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is responsible for water quality and watershed resource management in the shared area whereas the Pajaro IRWM Plan is responsible for water supply and flood management.

The following sections describe general and specific water resource issues and challenges in the Santa Cruz Region.

Water Supply

The Region relies entirely on rainfall, surface water, and groundwater within watersheds located in the County; no water is imported from outside the region. Water supply is not sustainable within the Region in years with normal precipitation, a situation that is exacerbated when below average water years occur. On average, the City of Santa Cruz obtains 79% of its supply from the San Lorenzo River and North Coast streams and 17% from Loch Lomond Reservoir on Newell Creek. The reliance upon surface water makes this supply vulnerable during dry years when there is inadequate supply to meet demands and aquatic habitat needs. Groundwater is the primary source of supply for agencies and residents in the mid and southern portion of the county. Groundwater basins are in a state of overdraft from long-term extraction rates exceeding the natural rate of recharge and replenishment. Streams and groundwater basins are both subject to extraction by private pumpers and agricultural users.

Surface Water Quality

Water quality impairments caused by elevated bacteria and sediment levels are among the most pressing water quality concerns in the region. Elevated bacteria levels in surface waters can limit recreational activities and create human health threats. The supply of sand-sized sediment to streams significantly degrades the aquatic habitat quality, resulting in a myriad of negative ecosystem impacts that particularly affect the spawning and rearing habitat of sensitive salmonid species.

Groundwater Quality

Seawater intrusion is occurring in the mid-County and Watsonville Sloughs watersheds, jeopardizing that source of supply. Much of the Region's groundwater has naturally high concentrations of arsenic and chromium VI, and newly proposed regulations by the State of California may require significant investments in treatment infrastructure to meet the new standard.

Watershed Resources

Riparian encroachment and hydrologic modifications of wetlands, streams, estuaries, and lagoons impact the preservation and quality of habitat by affecting circulation (water quality), habitat structure (geomorphology), and the exchange of energy and nutrients.

Flood and Stormwater Management

Several areas of the Region have experienced flooding resulting in loss of life and significant economic impacts. Stormwater nuisance flooding is an ongoing concern in several low-lying areas, and stormwater regulations present a significant, unfunded mandate.

Climate Change

Findings from a 2012 U.S. Geologic Survey[1] study showed strong evidence for temperature increases in the future for the Santa Cruz Region along with altered patterns of rainfall and runoff and reduced recharge. Projected sea level rise will also challenge portions of water-related infrastructure and increase potential for flooding of coastal areas and channels.

[1] Flint, L.E., and Flint, A.L., 2012, Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132, 55 p.

CHAPTER 4: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Chapter 4 presents the goals and objectives for the Plan, and describes how they were developed. In 2012, as part of the Plan Update, the vision, goals, and objectives were revised through a year-long planning process to ensure objective-based decision making and strategy prioritization for the IRWM Plan. This collaborative process was led by a working group of representatives from the RWMG and stakeholders. The draft objectives were presented to the RWMG in 2012 as well as to stakeholders at a public workshop on August 16, 2012, which provided an opportunity for oral and written comments. The draft goals and objectives were posted to the Santa Cruz IRWM website and brought to the RWMG for review and comment prior to their finalization.

The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan goals are intended to be a general summary of the desired state that regional strategies are collectively working to achieve. The following are the goals for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan:

- Provide a safe, reliable, and affordable water supply to meet current and expected regional demand without causing undesirable environmental impacts.
- Maintain and improve regional surface and groundwater quality to protect beneficial uses.
- Improve the condition of riparian and aquatic ecosystems to support the native species, watershed functions, and regional water needs.
- Reduce flood hazards and manage stormwater runoff through economical policies and projects that enhance natural hydrologic function and protect communities.

Objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region are listed below, according to the four functional areas. Each objective is measurable by means of "objective indicators," which are specific, quantifiable, time-limited statements that enable performance of the IRWM Plan to be measured over time. The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan objectives consist of the following:

Water Supply

- Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative/supplemental sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, protect against seawater intrusion, and maximize efficient delivery and use.
- Reduce water demand as technically and economically feasible, particularly in relation to the cost of additional sources.

Water Quality

- Reduce the sources of harmful pollutants (e.g., sediment, bacteria, nitrate, persistent organics and other toxic constituents) and their impacts on aquatic resources.

Watershed Resources

- Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e., streams, tidal wetlands, and freshwater wetlands).

Flood/Stormwater Management

- Implement integrated flood management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multi-benefits (e.g., improve stormwater quality, ecosystem benefits, Low Impact Development (LID) / redevelopment and groundwater recharge).

CHAPTER 5: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Within the context of IRWM planning, a resource management strategy is a project, program, or policy that helps local agencies manage their water and related resources. The IRWM Program Guidelines require the RWMG to evaluate the resource management strategies identified in the California Water Plan Update 2009 when considering which resource management strategies to include in the Region's portfolio. The intent is to promote a diversification of water management approaches in the region.

Santa Cruz IRWM Plan resource management strategies were developed specifically to address the region's objectives and include the following:

Objective	**Strategy (*high priority*;** moderate priority)
Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative/supplemental sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, protect against seawater intrusion, and maximize efficient delivery and use.	***Develop production from alternative/supplemental sources***
	Increase production from existing resources
	Implement system interties
	Construct and maintain groundwater recharge facilities
	Shift groundwater pumping from coastal zone
	Update/replace aging infrastructure
	Remove impervious coverage in recharge zones
	Support low impact development (LID)/redevelopment
Reduce water demand as technically and economically feasible, particularly in relation to the cost of additional sources.	***Utilize tiered rates /conservation pricing***
	Conduct education/outreach on conservation strategies
	Implement policies to minimize additional demand from new growth
	Implement groundwater management that includes non-municipal pumpers, to promote sustainable groundwater use.
	Utilize rebate/retrofit programs
	Utilize temporary use restrictions as needed during critical supply shortages.
	Conduct irrigation management and water conservation
Reduce the sources of harmful pollutants (i.e. sediment, bacteria, nitrate, persistent organics and other toxic constituents) and their impacts on aquatic resources.	***Perform rural road improvements and maintenance***
	Implement BMPs related to timber harvest activities
	Implement erosion control / sediment capture BMPs for row crops / vineyard / orchards
	Implement fertilizer and irrigation management measures
	Implement septic system upgrades, provide incentives for upgrades and/or maintenance
	Perform sewer system upgrades and maintenance
	Promote/implement private property sewer lateral upgrades and maintenance

Objective	Strategy (*high priority*; moderate priority)
	Restore riparian zones
	Remove homeless encampments from riparian zones
	Conduct street sweeping
	Conduct regular infrastructure cleaning and maintenance
	Implement exclusion of (livestock from riparian zones.
	Implement livestock waste management BMPs
Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e. streams, tidal wetlands and fresh water wetlands).	***Reduce stream withdrawals and increase base flow at critical times to achieve streamflow targets***
	Identify and eliminate illegal diversions
	Restore natural stream form & function
	Restore riparian zone through acquisition/easements
	Reduce riparian encroachment
	Reduce erosion and sedimentation from public and private roads, unpermitted grading, and other sources.
	Restore lagoon /wetland structure and biotic habitat complexity
	Increase/enhance wetland edge habitat
	Conduct riparian revegetation
	Remove or retrofit fish passage barriers
	Preserve or enhance large woody material in streams and riparian zone
	Remove non-native species
	Promote natural sand bar function
	Improve wetland hydrology
	Support education/outreach/technical training programs
	Support volunteer stewardship programs
	Support environmental education programs for schoolchildren
	Reduce illegal dumping
Implement integrated flood management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multi-benefits (e.g., improve stormwater quality, ecosystem benefits, Low Impact Development (LID) / redevelopment and groundwater recharge).	***Utilize riparian zones for flood management through acquisition or easement***
	Maintain and improve levee conditions for flood management and environmental quality
	Increase channel width and floodplain function
	Remove channel constrictions
	Maintain storm drain conveyance efficiency
	Improve stormwater infrastructure & conduct maintenance

Objective	Strategy (*high priority*; moderate priority)
	Reduce directly connected impervious area
	Implement low impact development/redevelopment
	Conduct education and outreach on flood and stormwater issues
	Increase riparian setbacks
	Conduct vegetation management

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATION AND PROJECT REVIEW PROCESS

This chapter describes the process in place to coordinate and integrate separate efforts to promote a more unified regional planning approach and promote greater institutional, stakeholder, resource and project integration. An example of integration of effort is the involvement of multiple public agencies, organizations, and private property owners in the development and promotion of stormwater infiltration practices that provide increased groundwater recharge, reduced runoff, and improved water quality.

This chapter also describes the methodology for evaluating projects that serves as a tool to help project proponents, stakeholders, and the State to categorize, describe, and assess the status, benefits, feasibility, and costs of the numerous projects in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. The RWMG has developed a suite of potential projects to address the objectives and strategies of the IRWM Plan.

76 projects were submitted in response to the call for projects for the 2014 Plan Update. These projects were evaluated using a methodology developed by the Steering Committee, which sought to characterize the extent to which projects:

- Address multiple high and/or moderate priority Santa Cruz IRWM Plan strategies
- Demonstrate partnership, geographic, and resource management integration
- Will be ready to proceed within a reasonable timeframe
- Demonstrate technical feasibility
- Will be able to demonstrate an effective cost/benefit ratio
- Will be able to demonstrate project effectiveness
- Assist the region in adapting to effects of climate change or in mitigating effects
- Directly address a critical water supply or water quality need of a DAC or Tribal interest, and/or address an environmental justice issue

In the event of future solicitations for IRWM funding applications, the Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee will work with the RWMG to develop an application derived from the 2014 list of projects. The Steering Committee will consider strategic aspects of plan implementation in determining which projects to include in an application, including selecting the projects that implement high and moderate level strategies in order to best enable the Region to achieve its objectives. Projects may also be submitted for other grant applications, depending on the specific criteria of those solicitations and the priority needs of the RWMG and its partner agencies at that time.

The current progress and trajectory of project implementation is described in the last section.

CHAPTER 7: BENEFITS AND IMPACTS

This chapter presents a summary of the anticipated benefits and impacts that will result from implementing in the IRWM Plan. There are numerous potential benefits from the strategies and projects in the Plan as they are implemented to achieve the stated goals and objectives. A summary of benefits by area is presented below.

Water Supply

- A more reliable water supply. If alternative water supplies are developed, (e.g., recycled water, increased use of winter streamflow, desalination) then water supply reliability would be enhanced and impacts on streamflows and groundwater would be reduced.
- Water system infrastructure improvements (repairs or upgrades to conveyance, storage, treatment, or distribution) would yield benefits to water supply, supply reliability, water use efficiency, and energy efficiency.
- Infrastructure improvements would provide greater operational flexibility and conveyance capacity and could improve delivery flexibility and redundancy.
- Upgraded and/or new treatment and storage facilities could improve drinking water quality (e.g., Chromium 6 wellhead treatment; water storage tank aerators)
- Diversification of the water supply portfolio and/or system interties could benefit water supply reliability under normal and emergency conditions.
- Groundwater recharge and conjunctive use would benefit groundwater aquifers and yield benefits for stormwater runoff management.
- Increased use of recycled water would benefit the reliability of regional water supplies and provide a comparatively more drought resistant source of water than surface water supply.

Water Conservation and Demand Management

- Continuation and/or expansion of water conservation strategies (retrofits; rebates; education/outreach; tiered rates; greywater use; rain capture) reduces overall water demand, and benefits water supply sources in the region with reduced impacts on summer stream flows, less groundwater extraction and improved drought preparedness.
- Water conservation and reduced consumption provides benefits from reducing water-related energy use (less water treatment and transport) and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

Water Quality

- Programs and projects to protect and improve surface water and groundwater quality benefits human health, aquatic species, ecosystem health, recreational opportunities, and the economy.
- Projects to maintain/improve septic systems, sewer systems, sewer laterals, and storm drain infrastructure would yield benefits by reducing potential sources of bacteria, pathogens, and nutrients.

Watershed Stewardship and Aquatic Ecosystems

- Programs and projects include measures to protect existing high quality habitat and restore and enhance impaired habitat with benefits to watershed conditions in critical aquatic ecosystems and native species.

- Projects to protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems and restore natural stream form and function promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species, notably keystone salmonid species.
- Programs to restore riparian zones through acquisitions/easements and reduce riparian encroachment provide benefits to aquatic habitat and species.
- If alternative water sources are developed (e.g., recycled water, increased use of winter streamflow, desalination) then impacts on streamflows and groundwater could be reduced. In addition to reduced diversions, reducing withdrawals could increase stream base (summertime) flow and benefit aquatic habitat and species.
- Efforts to identify and eliminate illegal stream diversions could increase streamflow and provide benefits to habitat and aquatic species.
- Projects to reduce erosion and control sediment will provide both habitat and water quality benefits.
- Riparian and wetland habitats provide benefits to water quality. These habitats also can delay and reduce peak flood flows, reducing localized flooding, with benefits to stormwater management as well as public health and safety.

Flood and Stormwater Management

- The benefits of implementing integrated flood management strategies include reducing the hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multiple benefits (e.g., maintaining and improving levee conditions for flood management and environmental quality; stormwater capture and recharge).
- Infrastructure improvements which reduce impervious area directly connected to storm sewers with low-impact development measures can benefit stormwater management by reducing runoff volumes and peak flood events with the benefit of reducing flooding and improving public safety.

Enhanced Collaboration

- A benefit of IRWM that is less tangible but of significant value is fostering positive collaboration and strengthening partnerships amongst agencies, organizations, and stakeholders.
- The planning process encourages new partnerships and provides opportunities to identify multi-benefit projects that may achieve a multitude of goals and objectives for different entities.
- Integrated planning and collaboration can achieve cost savings through project cost-sharing, resource sharing, economies of scale, and the avoidance of duplication of efforts.

Some adverse environmental impacts may occur from implementation of the IRWM Plan. Adverse impacts would be purposefully minimized during the project planning and permitting process. Construction-related impacts may include temporary and localized disturbances to air and water quality, habitat, noise, and other environmental factors. Economic impacts may include increased costs associated with water infrastructure financing.

Project specific impacts and benefits will be analyzed in more detail prior to implementation of specific projects. For projects to be implemented, environmental review will be conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, if applicable, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

CHAPTER 8: PLAN PERFORMANCE AND MONITORING

This chapter documents the metrics by which IRWM Plan effectiveness will be evaluated and the institutional structure through which these evaluations will be carried out. This IRWM Plan is a dynamic document and its success is related to how well its goals and objectives are accomplished, at both the project and plan levels.

Plan performance will generally be evaluated through two mechanisms. First, project-specific monitoring will be done to demonstrate that projects were implemented as designed and functioning as intended. Second, broad, interdisciplinary environmental trends analysis for key parameters will evaluate the integrated effort as a whole. As resources allow, ideally at least once every three years, the RWMF will conduct an assessment of overall IRWM Plan performance using the indicators described in this chapter. The RWMG will use an adaptive management approach to incorporate lessons learned from project-specific monitoring into the IRWM Plan in terms of objectives, resource management strategies, or other aspects of the Plan or planning process.

CHAPTER 9: DATA MANAGEMENT

Chapter 9 discusses data management needs associated with the IRWM Plan. This section provides an overview of data needs in the Region, discusses data collection techniques, and the approach to data management and dissemination. Existing data collection and monitoring efforts are described, and data gaps with potential new data collection programs are identified. This section also discusses supporting statewide data needs via the abundance of information collected by the RWMG.

As part of IRWM Plan implementation, information and data will be collected and compiled at several levels, including: the IRWM programmatic information (e.g., meeting agendas, workshop notices, website); the project information (e.g., who, where, what, how much); and ambient environmental data (e.g., water quality, streamflow). At each of these levels, the RWMG considers effective data management and dissemination critical to successful implementation of the IRWM Plan.

CHAPTER 10: FINANCING

Chapter 10 identifies various funding sources, including their associated requirements and guidelines, which may be available to assist with implementation of Plan projects. The chapter also provides a summary of funding opportunities from local, state, and federal sources. The challenge of project funding is not unique to Santa Cruz, and is a major obstacle for the implementation of projects. Demands on limited local funds continue to increase, construction costs continue to rise, and existing infrastructure continues to require upgrades to meet growing demands. In this economic climate, agencies are challenged to balance costs associated with ensuring the highest standards of water quality and supply reliability for existing customers while protecting and enhancing the sensitive ecosystems within the region.

Historically, financial support for IRWM Plan development has come from the participating agencies. The original, 2005 Northern Santa Cruz IRWM Plan was funded by contributions from each agency. State grants through voter-approved bonds have funded a number of IRWM projects. With regard to projects and programs which form the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, the estimated costs of projects range from several tens of thousands of dollars to multi-million dollars. Many of the project proponents have not yet

identified local funding sources to support implementation, as well as ongoing operations and maintenance, of their proposed projects.

CHAPTER 11: TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

This chapter documents that the IRWM Plan is based on sound technical information and analyses. It provides a description of the plans, studies, and methodologies used to shape the RWMG and Steering Committee's understanding of water management in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan was developed through collaborative discussions regarding regional water issues and proposed projects to address them. The basis for many of these discussions were the numerous studies, assessments, and planning documents prepared for the various stakeholders in the Region, which in turn included public review and comment. As the various regional stakeholders shared their needs and objectives, similarities and opportunities for collaboration were identified. During Plan preparation and development, particularly through the development of the Plan's conceptual framework, data and water management strategies were collected from a number of existing local and/or sub-regional planning documents, and were integrated into the regional strategies presented in this document. Examples of local planning documents reviewed during the IRWM Plan development and update include urban water management plans, water supply master plans, capital improvement plans, recycled water master plans, project environmental impact reports/environmental impact statements, and grant applications for other state and federal programs.

CHAPTER 12: RELATION TO LOCAL WATER AND LAND USE PLANNING

The 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines require that the IRWM Plan describe the current relationship between land use and water resource managers (e.g., how water management input is considered in land use decisions and vice versa), identify current constraints to collaboration, and explore opportunities to facilitate improved collaboration between land use planners and water managers in the future. Local jurisdictions in the Santa Cruz Region have long sought to protect the environment, and specifically water resources, through ordinances and strong general plan policies. Water managers have relied upon the development and growth projections of local and regional land use agencies in projecting future water demands.

CHAPTER 13: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Ongoing public outreach to local agencies, organizations, and the general public about IRWM efforts has occurred since the development of the 2005 Plan and more actively following the 2008 IRWM Implementation grant award to the Region. A collaborative approach to regional water planning is not new to the Santa Cruz region, as local water districts, cities and the County share a history of working together that pre-dates the IRWM program by many years. However, the recent IRWM effort has provided a very effective vehicle to invigorate and create new relationships between agencies and stakeholders in the region and has provided a critical source of funding for planning and the implementation of more than 70 projects since 2008.

The intent of the stakeholder involvement process is to ensure that the wide range of interest groups and citizens are afforded the opportunity to participate in the IRWM Plan development and its implementation. Collectively, the identified stakeholders include a broad representation of water supply, water quality, wastewater, stormwater, flood control, watershed, municipal, environmental,

agricultural, regulatory, and community interests in the IRWM planning region, including non-governmental organizations, disadvantaged community representatives, Native American tribal contacts, and interested residents.

The list of stakeholders that have been notified of IRWM activities includes all of the major water resource management authorities in the region, as well as representatives from the neighboring Bay Area and Pajaro IRWM regions. The RWMG communicates through a website, meetings, workshops, email, and written correspondence and announcements. The participating agencies regularly conduct outreach with their own boards, councils, commissions, and constituents. Local agencies, organizations, and stakeholders are engaged through meetings, workshops and the broader community informed through boards, advisory groups, meetings and events.

CHAPTER 14: COORDINATION

This chapter presents an overview of the process to coordinate water management projects and activities with local, regional and state agencies, diverse stakeholders and neighboring IRWM regions. The intent of these efforts is to ensure an appropriate level of coordination is occurring within the region to avoid conflict and duplication of efforts, as well as to integrate planning efforts across agencies and jurisdictions to take advantage of efficiencies and optimize use of the region's water resources.

Within the region, IRWM-related planning and implementation activities are coordinated by the RWMG and include agencies with statutory authority over water management and related resources. The Santa Cruz IRWM region is bordered by the San Francisco Bay Area IRWM Region and the Pajaro IRWM Region. There is an open dialogue with these neighboring regions to coordinate on any projects that overlap regional boundaries, issues of mutual concern, and opportunities for collaboration. Coordination with numerous state and federal regulatory and resource agencies occurs in IRWM planning and implementation to ensure appropriate consideration of resource management, resource enhancement, and regulatory compliance. These agencies often play a critical role in the review and approval of IRWM projects in prior to implementation.

CHAPTER 15: CLIMATE CHANGE

Water managers in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region recognize the potential impact that climate change could have on local water resources resulting from increasing temperatures and changing patterns of precipitation. The potential impacts of these future climatic and hydrologic changes were evaluated in the context of each of the IRWM functional areas to identify opportunities for adaptation to reduce the vulnerability of water supply, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and flood hazards in the region. In some instances projected changes may dramatically exacerbate the severity of local water issues, thus providing additional justification for the implementation of effective strategies now.

A 2012 U.S. Geological Survey study[2] of the Santa Cruz region indicated strong evidence for temperature changes in the future, but disagreement between simulation models for future precipitation patterns. Temperature projections show an increase of 3-4° C for average monthly maximums and an increase in

[2] Flint, L.E., and Flint, A.L., 2012, Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132.

the variability (20-30% larger standard deviation) above the historic reference period (1971-2000), with spring and fall months experiencing warmer temperatures. While there is disagreement amongst climate model projections as to the timing of precipitation patterns, there is agreement that the future will be generally drier, resulting in a higher frequency of droughts and increased water demand for irrigation. Overall groundwater recharge in the Santa Cruz Region is projected to decline by 30% by 2100, which will reduce groundwater supplies and stream baseflow needed for water supply and aquatic habitat.

A 2009 report from the California Climate Change Center prepared by the Pacific Institute[3] stated that rising sea levels will be among the most significant impacts of climate change to California, with climate model scenarios suggesting a very substantial increase in sea level over the coming century. Climate models indicate that sea level could rise by 3 feet by the year 2100, and will result in increased frequency of flooding, gradual inundation, increased rates of erosion, and exacerbated effects of storm surge, larger waves, and high tides.

[3] California Climate Change Center, 2009, CEC-500-2009-024-F, Impacts of Sea-Level Rise on the California Coast.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Many of the sections of the Plan provide the information on the development of the Plan, according to a format specified by the State IRWM guidelines. This section on project Implementation describes how project implementation in the Santa Cruz region is anticipated to proceed, based on the IRWM Plan and current RWMG and stakeholder efforts. The timing and pace of project implementation is a function of the goals, objectives, priority strategies, and funding sources. It is also influenced by the activities of the individual agencies, and may shift depending on timing, outcome of ongoing evaluations, and availability of funding.

Following is the current trajectory of project implementation for the major projects in the four functional areas.

Water Supply

- Soquel Creek Water District has declared a groundwater emergency and is implementing significant mandatory demand reduction and demand-neutral development while the District completes evaluation of the feasibility of various supplemental supplies, including desalination, wastewater recycling, water exchange, recharge enhancement.
- The Soquel Creek Water District and Central Water District are seeking to expand groundwater management programs to include the County, the City of Santa Cruz, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency and private pumpers.
- Soquel Creek Water District, Central Water District and the City of Watsonville are evaluating methods to address naturally occurring chromium 6 in their current water sources that is in excess of the new drinking water standard by wellhead treatment or shifting pumping to other aquifers.
- Santa Cruz City Water Department is currently working with a Water Supply Advisory Committee to reevaluate the current supply and demand projections, consider the implications on water supply reliability of potential long term flow release commitments to restore fish habitat, and consider potential supplemental supply options to improve water supply reliability.
- Scotts Valley Water District is pursuing options to address overdraft of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin by optimizing use of its available recycled water supply, increasing groundwater recharge through stormwater retention and managed recharge projects, utilizing surface water through conjunctive use and water exchange.

Water Quality

- The County continues to implement wastewater management programs in the San Lorenzo Watershed and other parts of the county to identify and upgrade problematic onsite sewage disposal systems and promote improved function.
- The City of Santa Cruz is supporting management of watershed lands to protect and improve water quality for water supply and habitat.
- The County Sanitation District and the City of Santa Cruz have secured funding assistance to upgrade aging sewer infrastructure that has contributed leaks and spills of sewage into coastal waterways and beaches. More effort to improve private sewer laterals is anticipated.
- The County Public Works Department and Resource Conservation District are implementing a number of projects to improve drainage and reduce discharge of sediment from rural roads.

- The County Planning Department and other regulatory agencies are increasing efforts to prevent and correct illegal grading and land clearing.
- Various stormwater programs implemented by the Cities and County as described below will also result in water quality improvements.

Watershed Resources

- The Resource Conservation District continues to work with partner agencies to identify and implement priority projects through the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program. These projects include modification of fish passage barriers, restoration of streambank habitat, wetland restoration, and promotion of restoration projects on private land through permit coordination.
- The Watershed Resources Workgroup of the City of Santa Cruz Water Department implements the Watershed Resources Management Plan, which includes activities such as removing homeless encampments, educating school groups, maintaining the forestlands, patrolling City's watershed lands, and complying with environmental regulations.
- The County, City of Santa Cruz, and Resource Conservation District are working with the San Lorenzo River Alliance and other partners to assess riparian conditions and to develop priority implementation measures for the Coho and Steelhead Recovery Plans.

Flood and Stormwater Management

- The County, City of Santa Cruz, and City of Watsonville are enhancing monitoring and management programs to reduce stormwater runoff and pollutant loading and meet the new requirements of state stormwater regulations.
- The County, City of Santa Cruz, and City of Watsonville are implementing projects to infiltrate stormwater, reduce polluted runoff, improve groundwater recharge, reduce erosion and restore streambanks. For example, projects in the City of Santa Cruz are being designed to reduce polluted runoff and infiltrate storm water using Low Impact Development (LID) measures, such as vegetative drainage features and buffers. These measures reduce erosion and sedimentation which improves water quality, enhancing habitat for fish, aquatic, and riparian species. The City has increased its efforts to ensure that Low Impact Development (LID) design measures and both LID and Construction Best Management Practices are implemented during all phases of a construction project including: design, construction, and post-development long-term maintenance.
- The City of Santa Cruz is pursuing a project to repair and upgrade the Branciforte Creek flood control channel to improve fish passage and maintain flood protection.

CONCLUSION

The initial 2005 Santa Cruz IRWM Plan presented information and identified multi-benefit opportunities for addressing regional water resources issues in a collaborative manner. Much has been accomplished since that Plan was adopted, including the implementation of more than 70 projects, completion of key technical studies to inform resources management, and development of a framework to support effective IRWM implementation. The IRWM Plan 2014 incorporates the efforts to date, provides updated information and approaches to ensure it remains current in addressing the Region's challenges, and is compliant with the state's 2012 IRWM Plan Guidelines. The impacts of climate change on the Santa Cruz Region were evaluated through a U.S. Geologic Survey examining impacts upon rainfall, runoff and recharge. Efforts to engage stakeholders included the development of a new website

(www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org) and several community meetings and workshops where the public were encouraged to participate, review and comment on IRWM efforts. In 2014, ongoing resource management technical studies as well as outreach to assess water needs of local disadvantaged communities will continue to add breadth to the Plan. This IRWM Plan provides a framework for continued collaboration by describing the Region's most critical water resources challenges and identifying opportunities for regional collaboration. The implementation of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan can better equip agencies to overcome future challenges by coordinating resources and more effectively meeting the needs of the region as a whole.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

CONTENTS

FIGURES

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning is a statewide initiative by California's resource management agencies to promote collaborative, local solutions to water management challenges. IRWM enables regions to identify, integrate and implement water management measures appropriate for their needs. The fundamental principle of IRWM is that regional water managers are best suited and best positioned to manage water resources. While large, inter-regional water management systems, such as the state Water Project, Central Valley Project, and large flood management systems are essential for California, the majority of the state's water resource management investments are made at the local and regional level. This is particularly evident in Santa Cruz, a region that does not rely on any imported water.

The IRWM program provides a set of broad, planning guidelines that guide IRWM plan development, but the specific details of the plan are left to local jurisdictions to develop. In contrast to traditional top-down planning, this approach enables regions determine their own objectives and supports implementation of a broad portfolio of resource management strategies that facilitate the implementation of projects with multiple benefits specific to local needs. IRWM promotes policies and practices to ensure sustainable water use, reliable water supply, better water quality, environmental stewardship, efficient urban development, protection of agriculture, and a strong economy. The California Water Plan (2009) is the state's blueprint for managing water resources, and it identifies the promotion and expansion of IRWM as a primary statewide objective with the goals of "providing long-term, reliable water supplies for all users at the lowest reasonable cost and with highest possible benefits for economic development, environmental quality, and other societal objectives." To make this objective a reality, significant voter-approved bond funding has been made available through the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Water Resources to support IRWM planning and project implementation.

Collaborative, regional water planning is not a new concept in Santa Cruz County, where local water districts, cities and the County have been implementing such solutions to challenging resource problems for decades. Santa Cruz County is in a unique position to demonstrate the benefits of collaboration in restoring watersheds. It is a small county with relatively small watersheds, most of which are contained entirely within the county boundaries. The forerunner to IRWM was a planning study completed in 1985 for the Water Policy and Planning Task Force, the land use and water agencies in the county, which sought to plan for current and future water demands in a manner that ensured environmental protection. This report quantified various water supply and demand projections and delineated several recommended regional water supply system alternatives.

This spirit of collaboration more recently was displayed through the development of the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP), a program with a similar acronym to IRWM and a similar intent to foster a collaborative, regional approach to watershed restoration. Beginning in the late 1990s, eight watershed restoration plans and a number of other related assessments were developed for seven watersheds in Santa Cruz County. Anticipating the completion of the plans, the focus turned to ways to effectively implement the recommended projects and programs, given the numerous stumbling blocks that typically hamper watershed restoration efforts. Wanting to alleviate some of these stumbling blocks, staff from the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County (RCD), Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, Coastal Watershed Council, and the City and County of Santa

Cruz began brainstorming possible solutions. They recognized that watershed restoration would be more effective as a coordinated county-wide effort and in May 2002 they developed the concept for IWRP. The goal of IWRP is to support local watershed partners in developing projects and to coordinate agencies that provide technical assistance, permits, and funds. Such coordination will reduce the staff time required while helping to ensure that critical projects are identified, funded, and permitted. Over 43 projects have been implemented to date through the IWRP program.

Collaboration continued in Santa Cruz in response to Chapter 8 of the voter-approved Proposition 50, which called for the development of so-called integrated regional water management (IRWM) plans. An IRWM Plan for the Santa Cruz Region was adopted in 2005 by eight partner agencies1. A new updated IRWM Plan has now been prepared. The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan integrates various studies and programs to provide a framework for managing this region's water and water-related resources. The Plan includes strategies for developing and implementing policies and projects to ensure sustainable water use, reliable water supply, better water quality, improved flood protection and stormwater management, and environmental stewardship. The Santa Cruz IRWMP provides a collaborative planning process to foster communication, strengthen partnerships, support long-term planning, and provide a process to solicit, evaluate, and implement studies and projects that yield multiple benefits for water supply, water quality, and natural resources.

Due to Santa Cruz's history of collaborative resource planning, IRWM planning is seen less as an impetus for collaboration, and more as a vehicle for defining our region's priorities outside of a regulatory context. Also, practically, IRWM is a mechanism for potentially accessing grant funding. In order to accomplish the latter, the updated Plan must address a variety of standards identified in the 2012 IRWM Guidelines.

1.2 WHAT IS AN IRWM PLAN?

An IRWM Plan is a locally-derived, comprehensive, non-regulatory water resources planning document that crosses jurisdictional, watershed, and political boundaries; involves multiple agencies, stakeholders, individuals, and groups; and attempts to address the issues and differing perspectives of all the entities involved through mutually beneficial solutions. IRWM Plans identify integrated projects that achieve multiple benefits and address regional objectives set forth within the IRWM Plan.

The traditional approach to water resource management has typically involved separate entities individually managing different aspects of the hydrologic cycle, i.e., water supply, water quality, flood management, and natural resources management. In contrast, the main objective of IRWM planning is to consider the hydrologic system as a whole and to identify and implement projects with multiple benefits across that system. The IRWM planning process brings together water supply and natural resource managers, stormwater engineers, and water quality specialists along with other community stakeholders. The multiple perspectives that each group provides allows for collaborative planning where ideally benefits from collaborative projects are greater than what would have been realized if implemented individually.

[1] 2005 Plan Partner Agencies Include: Soquel Creek Water District; Scotts Valley Water District; Davenport Sanitation District; City of Santa Cruz; City of Watsonville; Santa Cruz Sanitation District; Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County; and, County of Santa Cruz – Environmental Health Services and Department of Public Works.

1.3 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Over the past decade California voters have approved several statewide bond measures providing billions of dollars to support local and regional water management activities. In November of 2002, California voters passed Proposition 50 (the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act), which established the IRWM Program. In November 2006, California voters passed Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Act of 2006 which provides $5.388 billion to support various water resource needs in the State. This includes $1 billion in funding for the IRWM Grant Program statewide; $52 million is allocated for the Central Coast Funding Area which extends from Santa Barbara to Santa Cruz counties.
Proposition 1E, the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006, also passed in 2006, authorized $4.09 billion in bonds to rebuild and repair vulnerable flood control structures to protect homes and prevent loss of life from flood-related disasters; and to protect California's drinking water supply system by rebuilding delta levees that are vulnerable to earthquakes and storms.
To be eligible for IRWM grant funds through Proposition 84 or Proposition 1E, a project must be contained within an adopted IRWM Plan. According to the California Water Code §10540(c), an IRWM Plan must address at a minimum all of the following:

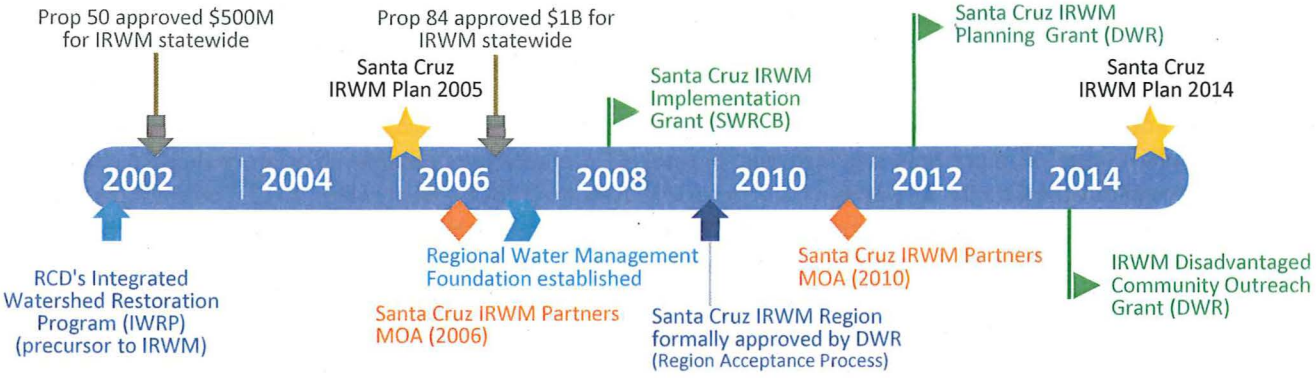
- Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies.
- Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the plan.
- Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the plan, consistent with the relevant basin plan.
- Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdraft.
- Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region.
- Protection of groundwater resources from contamination.
- Identification and consideration of the water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the area within the boundaries of the plan.

1.4 IRWM EFFORTS IN THE SANTA CRUZ REGION 2005 - 2014

In 2005, eight partner agencies (now referred to as the Regional Water Management Group) financed, developed and adopted the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWM Plan) for Northern Santa Cruz County. The main impetus for this Plan was a funding opportunity through Proposition 50, although it was the realization of over a decade of coordinated water resources planning in Santa Cruz County. Now simply called the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, the Plan follows the state's vision of IRWM as a collaborative planning initiative to promote an informed, locally-driven, and consensus-based approach to regional water resources management.

In October 2005, the region completed its initial Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. The IRWM Plan identifies the region's conditions, issues, needs, goals and objectives, resource management strategies and priorities, and projects (e.g., construction, technical studies, research, pilot projects).

Figure 1 - 1 Timeline of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program and Related Efforts



1.4.1 IRWM IMPLEMENTATION GRANT

In 2006, the Santa Cruz IRWM region successfully applied for a $12.5 million Proposition 50 Round 1, Step 2 Implementation Grant from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). The IRWM grant funds 16 components which includes administration and coordination (Component 1) and projects that were designated as "high priority" and selected through a regional public process from 55 projects identified in the region's initial IRWM Plan (grant Components 2 – 16). The grant was awarded in 2007 and was executed and initiated in April 2008 (Grant Agreement No. 07-507-550-0).

In 2007, the Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF) was established to provide an organizational structure to support the implementation of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. The RWMF is a subsidiary of the Community Foundation Santa Cruz County. The RWMF served as the grantee and provided the grant administration and coordination; eight local agency partners (sub-grantees) provided the lead role in the implementation, oversight and management of their respective components (projects).

The funded projects serve to protect communities from drought, protect and improve water quality, and improve local water security. The funded components and lead agencies include:

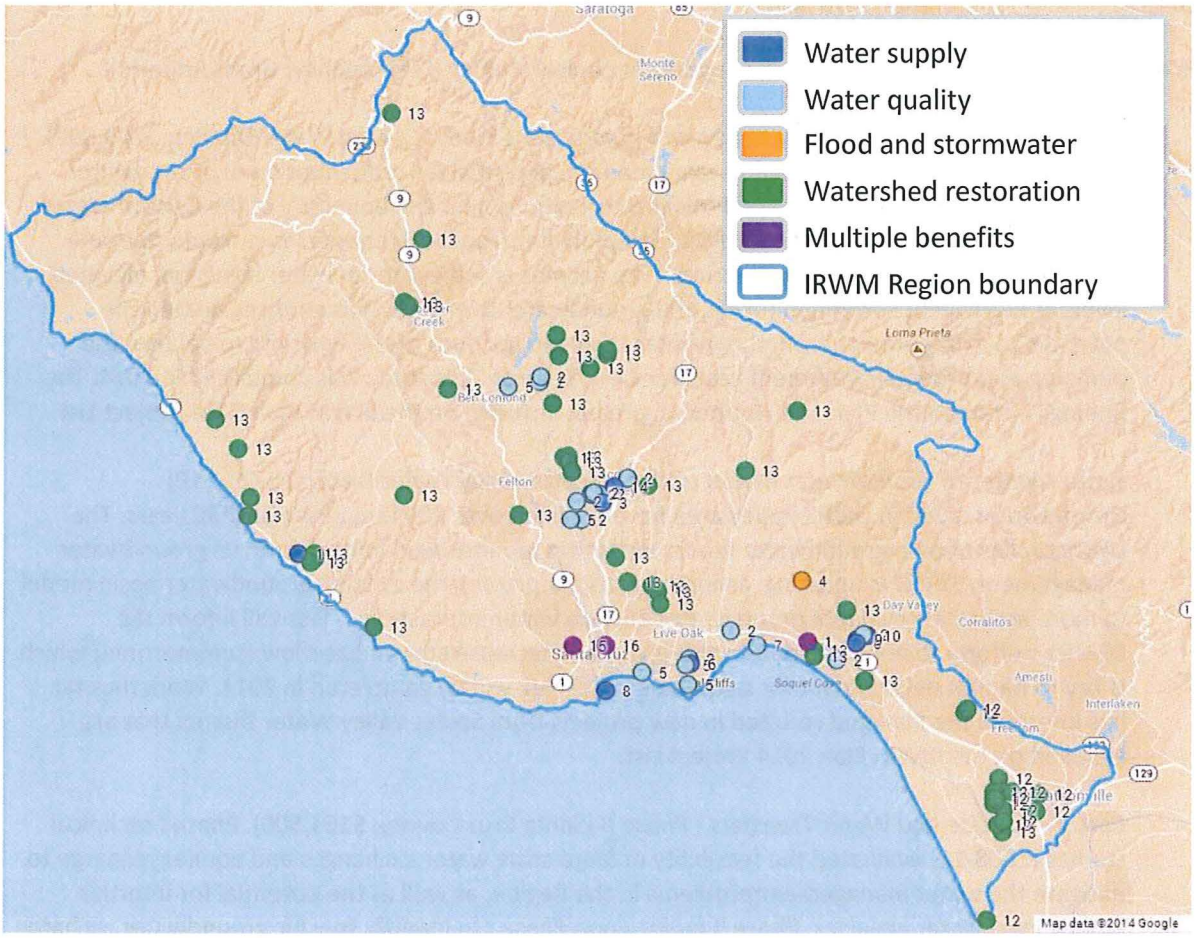
1. Manage Implementation and Administration of the Grant (Regional Water Management Foundation)
2. Abandoned Well Destruction Program (County of Santa Cruz, Environmental Health Services)
3. Conjunctive Use and Enhanced Aquifer Recharge (County of Santa Cruz, Environmental Health Services)
4. Aptos Watershed Drainage Master Plan (County of Santa Cruz, Public Works)
5. Santa Cruz County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (County of Santa Cruz, Public Works)
6. Groundwater Recharge and Policies (County of Santa Cruz, Environmental Health Services)
7. Sewer Main Relocation New Brighton/Seacliff State Beaches (County of Santa Cruz, Sanitation District)
8. Intake study for Desalination Facility (City of Santa Cruz Water Dept., Soquel Creek Water District)
9. Polo Grounds Well, Treatment Plant, Pipelines, and Water Conservation (Soquel Creek Water District)
10. Groundwater Monitoring Wells in the Aromas and Purisima Formations (Soquel Creek Water District)
11. Davenport Drinking Water Improvement (County of Santa Cruz, Davenport County Sanitation District)

12. Watsonville Sloughs Integrated Watershed Restoration (Resource Conservation District Santa Cruz Co.)
13. Integrated Watershed Restoration Program, Phase 2 (Resource Conservation District Santa Cruz County)
14. Scotts Valley Recycled Water Distribution System (Scotts Valley Water District)
15. Coordinated Monitoring Program (County of Santa Cruz, Environmental Health Services)
16. Improve Integration of Regional Water Management (Co. of Santa Cruz, Environmental Health Services

Several of components, particularly 12 and 13, feature multi-benefit projects with on-the ground improvements in more than one location. In total, 65 projects were completed at more than 80 sites throughout the County. Implementation occurred from April 2008 – September 2013. The total cost of the implementation of the 16 components was over $30 million; the State Water Board IRWM grant contribution totaled $12.5 million and the matching funds totaled $17.8 million. The IRWM grant funding was effectively leveraged as the contributed local match funds accounted for approximately 60 percent of the total project costs. Figure 1-1 provides map of completed projects. Insert. A summary of the 16 projects is available at www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org.

This grant was instrumental in fostering the efforts of the Santa Cruz IRWM region by putting the Plan into action with the implementation of high priority projects throughout the region. Its successful implementation served to strengthen existing partnership and create new partnerships amongst local agencies and stakeholders. Through the successful implementation of IRWM projects the region is incrementally addressing the key water supply, water quality, and environmental challenges facing the region.

Figure 1 - 2 Santa Cruz IRWM Completed Projects 2008 - 2013



1.4.2 IRWM PLANNING GRANT

In 2011, the California Department of Water Resources awarded $999,750 to the Regional Water Management Foundation on behalf of the Santa Cruz Region to update the 2005 IRWM Plan and complete key technical studies to guide water resources management. This grant supports work to improve and expand the Plan to meet local needs and the state's IRWM Plan Standards. The proposed technical studies provide critical information to evaluate resource management strategies to address the water resource challenges facing the Region. Local partners on this grant include Santa Cruz County, Scotts Valley Water District, Central Water District, and the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County.

The Santa Cruz IRWM partners share the responsibility and challenge of identifying solutions to sustainably manage local water resources. The Plan presents strategies for developing and implementing policies and projects to ensure sustainable water use, reliable water supply, better water quality, improved flood protection and stormwater management, and environmental stewardship. Santa Cruz County Water Resources Division led the effort to update the Plan, including the development of the IRWM Conceptual Framework. The County also led the work to identify and

incorporate climate change response strategies. $165,500 in grant funds supported the development of the Plan and climate change strategies.

In addition, the grant supports the following four technical studies (Lead Agency; Grant Amount):

Aromas and Purisima Groundwater Basin Management Study (Central Water District; $200,000). This planning and feasibility analysis examined the potential for redistribution of groundwater pumping between the Aromas and Purisima Formations near the boundary of the Central Water District and Soquel Creek Water District. Groundwater from both aquifers is currently the sole source of water supply for both Districts. The Aromas is subject to seawater intrusion, elevated levels of hexavalent chromium (Cr-6), and groundwater overdraft. This study evaluated the potential to shift pumping from the Aromas to inland portions of the Purisima to balance the pumping and potential treatment costs for Cr-6 removal. This study was completed in 2014. The findings informed the Plan and resulted in project included on the IRWM Plan 2014 Project List.

Santa Margarita Groundwater Model Update (Scotts Valley Water District; $221,519). Groundwater levels in Scotts Valley area have declined over 200 feet in the past 30 years. The District relies upon a groundwater model and other monitoring data to inform its groundwater management. SVWD is updating, calibrating, and improving the existing groundwater basin model to more accurately evaluate groundwater-surface water interactions. This will inform the District's efforts to restore groundwater levels and increase stream baseflow (summertime) which is key to habitat determinant for salmonids. This work will be completed in 2014. Work thus far has informed the Plan and resulted in new projects from Scotts Valley Water District that are included on the IRWM Plan 2014 Project List.

Conjunctive Use and Water Transfers - Phase II (Santa Cruz County; $164,500). Phase I technical studies (2008-11) evaluated the feasibility of large-scale water exchanges and aquifer recharge to mitigate the water management problems in the Region, as well as the potential for interties among local water agencies. Phase II builds upon Phase I to identify specific groundwater recharge strategies/projects, develop preliminary designs, and address legal and regulatory constraints. Work thus far has informed the Plan a regional interties project that is on the IRWM Plan 2014 Project List.

Watsonville Sloughs Hydrologic Study (Resource Conservation District; $199,056). This study provided essential information to develop and implement strategies to improve this wetland ecosystem. Proposed projects have been repeatedly delayed due to the lack of critical information on the hydrologic functioning of this complex system. A hydrologic assessment of surface and shallow groundwater flows in the sloughs was completed and is supporting the development of resource management strategies to enhance water supply, flood management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, and recreational opportunities. This is an interregional study that also has benefits the neighboring Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region. This study was completed in 2014. It is informing several proposed projects in the Watsonville Sloughs that were added to the IRWM Plan 2014 Project List.

Funding from this grant was important to supporting the ongoing planning efforts of the Santa Cruz IRWM region.

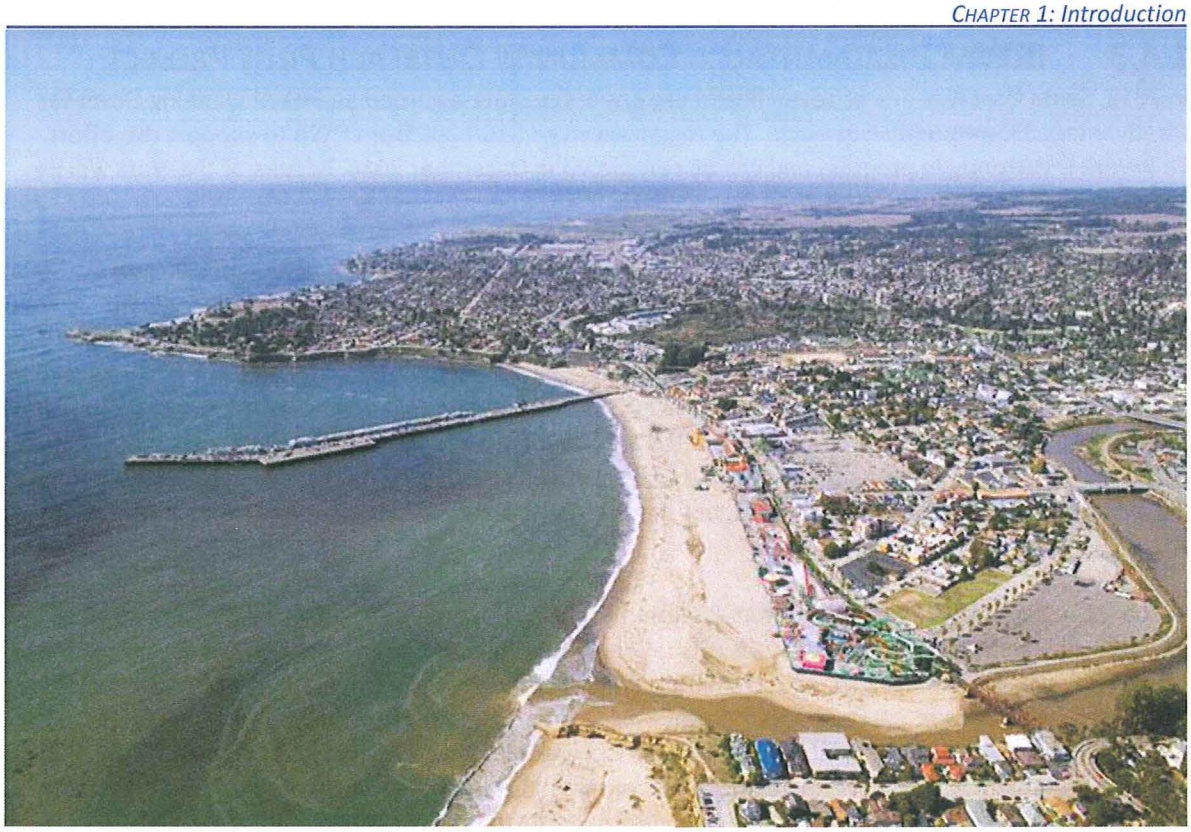
1.4.3 IRWM DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY OUTREACH PILOT PROJECT

In 2013, Santa Cruz was one of seven IRWM regions in the state awarded an IRWM Planning Grant for Disadvantaged Community Outreach. The region received $100,000 from DWR to support this effort. This work is currently in progress and will be completed in December 2014. Results of the work will be included as an addendum to the 2014 Plan in 2015.

This effort is intended to identify and advance projects to meet water needs in Watsonville and Davenport. Work currently underway includes DAC identification and assessment. An important element of this work includes the identification and assessment of other impoverished or socially vulnerable communities beyond Watsonville and Davenport. Through this task DACs in the IRWM region not previously identified nor engaged in IRWM efforts will be identified and assessed. Census data, mapping tools, and local community knowledge are being employed to identify and assess DACs. This task may result in identifying other economically disadvantaged pockets in the region that may not meet the DAC criteria based upon census data, but may warrant further assessment and outreach for engagement in IRWM planning efforts.

In 2014, the RWMG with assistance from Environmental Justice Coalition for Water (EJCW) and support from the University of California at Davis (UCD) Center for Regional Change (CRC) began mapping socially vulnerable communities. CRC is utilizing the Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool CalEnviroScreen Version 2.0 to identify communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. CRC is also using its Regional Opportunity Index (ROI) to identify people and places with the greatest need. This will inform targeted outreach to engage these communities in the IRWM planning process and, as resources allow, technical support to enable project readiness.

The Region is currently conducting outreach to engage key DAC community contacts to empower and engage DACs in the IRWM planning process. This includes conducting community outreach by convening working groups of interested community members to participate in meetings, and interviews or discussions to identify and evaluate water resource needs and priorities. As the needs and priorities of DACs are identified, work will continue to provide the critical support necessary to enable project readiness in IRWM planning and implementation. This includes the review and prioritization of projects and needs; an assessment of planning, feasibility and pre-design activities to enable project readiness; meetings to identify and gather project data and to investigate partnerships with conservation organizations and local governments; and exploring project integration of multi-benefit projects. This work to date has already informed the 2014 Plan. Davenport and Watsonville have multiple projects on the 2014 IRWM Plan list of projects.



Aerial view of the Santa Cruz region *(photo: Robert Campbell)*

1.5 IRWM PLAN 2014 PURPOSE AND FORMAT

In 2012, the California Department of Water Resources has established a set of guidelines that establish the general purpose, procedure and criteria that DWR will use to implement the IRWM grant program. Key components of the guidelines are the sixteen IRWM Plan Standards, which describe what must be included in an IRWM Plan. Generally, those standards require that an IRWM Plan:

- Clearly describe water resources related goals,
- Establish water resources management objectives and measurable targets,
- Provide geographic, political and jurisdictional context,
- Identify and evaluate appropriate water resources management strategies,
- Identify opportunities for integrating proposed water supply, water quality, aquatic ecosystem and flood management strategies,
- Identify priority strategies and methods by which success will be measured,
- Describe relationships between the IRWM and local land use and water supply planning,
- Assess the region's vulnerability to impacts from climate change, and identify high-priority adaptation strategies, and,
- Provide a mechanism for comprehensive stakeholder input to water resources planning.

To facilitate plan review, this IRWM Plan is organized in accordance with IRWM Plan Standards established within Appendix A of the July 2012 versions of the DWR Planning Guidelines. Although regional actions often provide the best avenue to implementing water related efforts, other actions are

still best implemented by individual jurisdictions and/or sub-regional associations or partnerships. This Plan focuses on identifying the efforts, goals and objectives of stakeholders overall while not attempting to dictate the specific method of implementation for the various activities that are ongoing within the region. Key to this Plan is an IRWM conceptual framework that informed the development of Goal and Objectives (Chapter 4) and priority Resource Management Strategies (Chapter 5). It also informed the identification of performance metrics and measurements to gauge effectiveness and system responses that informed Plan Performance and Monitoring (Chapter 8), and updating and modifying IRWM approaches to adapt to change.

CHAPTER 2: GOVERNANCE

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

2.1 SANTA CRUZ IRWM GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) includes the agencies responsible for development and implementation of the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The RWMG is organized according to the California Water Code, but has its origins in the region's long history of collaborative watershed planning efforts.

For the Santa Cruz IRWM program, the RWMG consists of nine local agencies with statutory authority over water management and related resources. In addition, the IRWM program provides opportunity and encourages the participation and engagement of interested stakeholders throughout the Santa Cruz IRWM Region (and beyond). Stakeholders include regulatory and resource agencies, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, business and community groups, and citizens who may otherwise have an interest in IRWM planning and project implementation. The RWMG and Stakeholders are broadly defined as follows:

REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP (RWMG)	Includes public agencies with elected or appointed governing boards that receive taxpayer support through taxes, user charges, or fees; and have the authority, obligation, and responsibility to carry out water resources management on a long-term the basis.
STAKEHOLDERS	Includes entities with an interest or active role in IRWM planning or project implementation, including regulatory and resource agencies, municipalities, and non-governmental organizations. Includes residents and general public with an interest or active role in IRWM.

The following sections describe these various levels of participation within the Santa Cruz IRWM planning process - the RWMG, Steering Committee, Regional Water Management Foundation, and Stakeholders - and the ways in which the Santa Cruz IRWM governance operates to ensure effective implementation of the ongoing IRWM program.

2.1.1 SANTA CRUZ REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP

The makeup of the Santa Cruz RWMG is defined by §10539 of the California Water Code:

> **"RWMG means a group in which three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of a plan that meets the [IRWM] requirements ... participate by means of a joint powers agreement, Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local agencies." (CWC §10539)**

RWMG eligibility is defined through a set of criteria that includes:

1. Authority, obligation, and responsibility to carry out water resources management within the Region's IRWM boundary; and
2. Public agencies with elected or appointed Boards; and
3. Receive support from public funds; and
4. Signatory to the IRWM Memorandum of Agreement.

The purpose of these criteria is to ensure that the RWMG consists of public agencies with a civic responsibility for long-term resources management and public accountability. As the IRWM Plan is expanded, additional agencies that meet these criteria may join this partnership. RWMG members are committed to:

- Establishing and fostering relationships with regional, state, and local governments, individuals, and other interested organizations to develop and implement management practices to preserve and protect Santa Cruz County water resources.
- Undertaking cooperative research and resource management initiatives that are regional in scope and disseminate information resulting from these activities.
- Producing and sharing relevant informational materials among the RWMG; particularly monitoring data information useful in assessing plan effectiveness.
- Recommending to the respective governing boards actions necessary to successfully develop and implement the IRWM Plan.
- Sponsoring appropriate stakeholder projects, and acting as an administrative and fiscal agent for those projects in the event they receive IRWM funding.
- Establishing goals and objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM.
- Contributing the personnel and financial resources necessary to develop and implement the IRWM Plan proportional to their potential benefit.

Nine agencies have signed a Memorandum of Agreement to participate in the RWMG. They include:

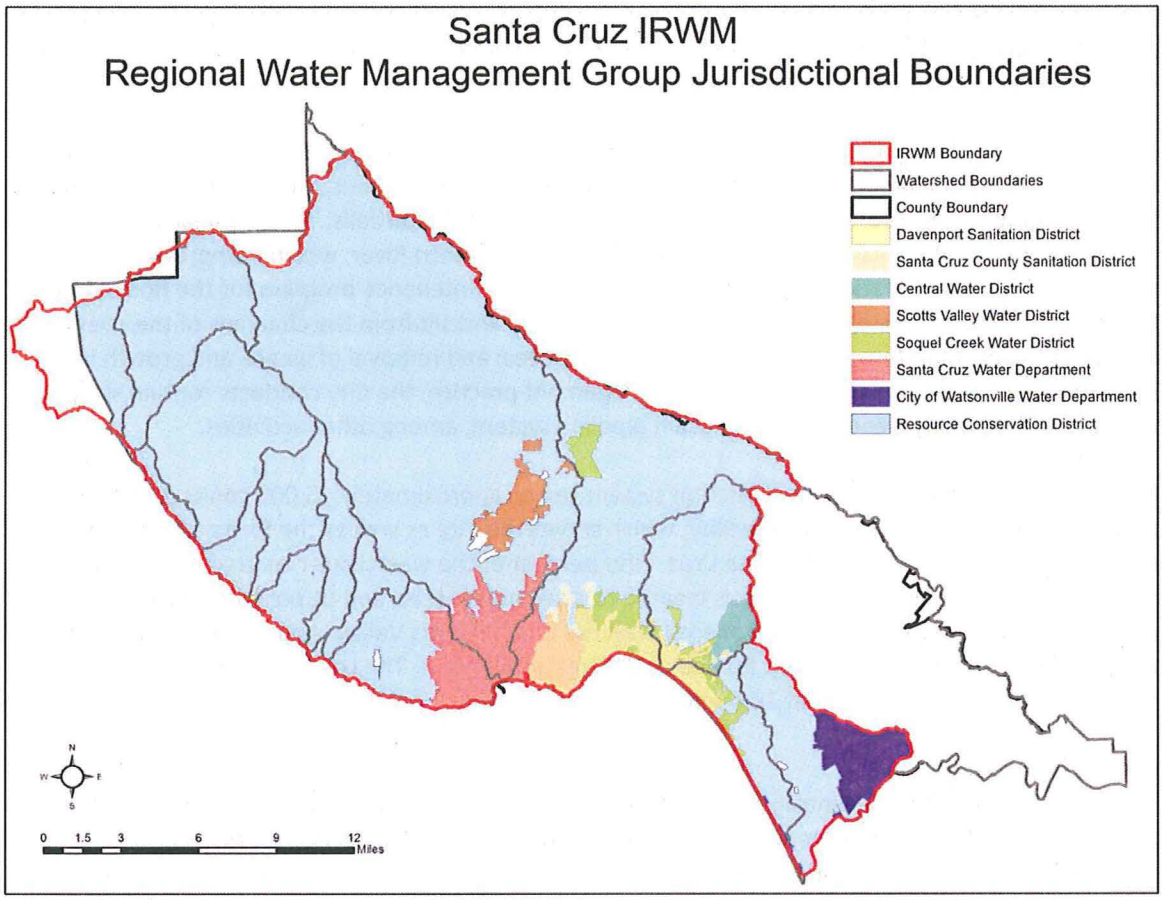
- Central Water District
- City of Santa Cruz
- City of Watsonville
- County of Santa Cruz
- Santa Cruz County Sanitation District
- Davenport County Sanitation District
- Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
- Scotts Valley Water District
- Soquel Creek Water District

The functional responsibilities of each RWMG member are outlined in the table below, and briefly described.

Table 2 - 1 RWMG Members and Areas of Functional Responsibility

	Primary Functional Area Responsibilities			
Regional Water Management Group	Water Supply	Water Quality	Watershed Resources	Flood / Stormwater Management
Central Water District	✓			
City of Santa Cruz	✓	✓	✓	✓
City of Watsonville	✓	✓	✓	✓
County of Santa Cruz	✓	✓	✓	✓
County Sanitation District		✓		
Davenport County Sanitation District	✓	✓		
Resource Conservation District		✓	✓	
Scotts Valley Water District	✓			
Soquel Creek Water District	✓			

Figure 2-1 Jurisdictional Boundaries



Central Water District

The Central Water District has a five square mile service area in the rural area of Aptos. The District serves a population of approximately 2,700 people through about 840 connections, all of which are residential with the exception of seven commercial and 16 irrigation and public facilities. The District has two intertie connections with the Soquel Creek Water District for line flushing and limited assistance during emergencies. The District relies on groundwater from the Aromas Red Sands and Purisima aquifers for supply.

City of Santa Cruz

The City of Santa Cruz Water Department (SCWD) serves a 20 square mile area that extends from the agricultural lands west of the City to 41st Avenue in the City of Capitola. The service area includes the developed portion of UC Santa Cruz campus, Live Oak, Pasatiempo, and some other unincorporated areas surrounding the City. The City serves water to approximately 91,000 customers through over 24,000 connections, of which 88 percent are residential.

The City's Water Resources Management Section is responsible for the drinking water source protection, environmental regulatory compliance, and general natural resource management work that is an important part of the delivery of clean drinking water to City customers. Along with other

responsibilities, Resource Management staff provide environmental review and compliance support for the Department; conduct biological and hydrologic surveys, including drinking water source stream gaging and anadromous fishery habitat typing and population assessments; work on the Department's Habitat Conservation Plan; manage watershed lands; develop drinking water source assessments; and perform outreach and education with drinking water source watershed stakeholders.

In addition to acting as a water supply agency, the City performs several other water resources-related functions. The City maintains 7 miles of underground stormwater pipelines, 8 miles of surface storm ditches, 1 pump station, approximately 1,500 catch basins and 125 outfalls. The City also maintains the US Army Corps of Engineers levee system on the lower San Lorenzo River, which is approximately 3 miles long with 5 pump stations. The City's operations and maintenance program for the flood control facilities on the San Lorenzo River includes removal of sand and silt from the channels of the river and Branciforte Creek; maintenance of pumps, gates and levees; and removal of weeds and growth in drainage ditches and catch basins. As a best management practice, the City conducts routine street sweeping and regularly cleans the storm drain pipeline system, among other activities.

The City of Santa Cruz wastewater collection system serves approximately 15,000 connections and operates the wastewater treatment facility, which serves the City as well as the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District, CSA 10 and UC Santa Cruz. Fifty percent of the wastewater treated at the plant is generated within the City. The effluent is treated to a secondary level and disposed of through a deep ocean outfall constructed in 1980 and shared with the City of Scotts Valley. Approximately 150 acre-feet per year of treated water is retained for use at the treatment plant. The collection system includes 23 lift stations with a total capacity of 10.6 million gallons per day.

County of Santa Cruz

Although it does not have a centralized water supply agency, the County of Santa Cruz has historically coordinated countywide water management efforts through long-range water supply planning, watershed management programs, and development and implementation of general plan policies and programs for water resource protection and management. Current efforts focus on monitoring, investigation, planning, policy development, and management activities in the areas of water quality protection, erosion control, habitat restoration, stormwater management, and flood management. Efforts are being made to expand programs in the areas of water supply planning and comprehensive management. County water resource management programs are presently carried out in three departments: Planning, Public Works, and the Environmental Health Services Division of the Health Services Agency, with overall coordination by Environmental Health. Areas of responsibility with regard to water resources are described below.

Environmental Health Services (EHS), a division of the Health Services Agency, is responsible for coordinating the County's water resource management efforts. EHS acts as the administrative lead for the IRWM program efforts. EHS staff monitors bacteria, nitrate, and runoff at ocean beaches, coastal lagoons, streams, and storm drains. Staff maintain a database on streamflow and water quality, oversee hazardous materials facilities operations and cleanups, oversee 130 small water systems, regulate installation of new wells, ensure adequate water supply for new development using individual water systems, and oversee onsite wastewater treatment systems. EHS has oversight of water conservation, groundwater supply, and groundwater recharge programs and provides staff support to the County Water Advisory Commission and the County Fish and Game Advisory Commission. Additionally, EHS participates in regional monitoring efforts conducted by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary,

the Regional Water Quality Control Board and others. EHS reviews water rights applications and promotes stream habitat improvement projects. EHS also conducts a large woody material management program, and provides oversight and management of a countywide fish monitoring program.
The Planning Department provides environmental review of all projects, and oversight of development activities such as grading, clearing, building, quarries, erosion control, and riparian corridor disturbance. The department develops and implements general plan policies and programs, and provides code compliance review and correction of erosion problems, riparian corridor impacts, and other illegal damage to environmental resources.

Public Works is responsible for the following areas of water resource management: compliance monitoring for sewage discharge requirements and industrial waste dischargers; maintenance and upgrade of sewage collection systems and small plants; operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Program; maintenance, improvement, and operation of drainage facilities, including silt and grease traps, flood control channels, and sloughs; maintenance and improvement of roads, including drainage and erosion control features; assessment and repair of road-related sediment sources and conditions for fish passage; operation of ALERT Flood Warning system for key watersheds; coordination and implementation of the stormwater management program; and groundwater monitoring around County landfills.

Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

The Santa Cruz County Sanitation District provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for the City of Capitola and the unincorporated communities of Aptos, Soquel, and Live Oak. The District also serves Harbor High School, a satellite medical center, and the Port District that are within the City of Santa Cruz and outside the District's boundary. The District has treatment capacity rights of 8 million gallons per day at the City of Santa Cruz Wastewater Treatment Plant. The District currently maintains over 31,000 connections. Sewage is transported from the Lode Street facility near Capitola to the wastewater treatment plant at Neary Lagoon, which is owned and operated by the City of Santa Cruz. The District administers, maintains, and improves sanitary sewer facilities. Staffing is provided by the Santa Cruz County Public Works Department. Sanitation personnel in Public Works also provide service to Davenport, Freedom, Place de Mer, Sand Dollar Beach, Boulder Creek Country Club, Rolling Woods, and Trestle Beach.

Davenport County Sanitation District

The Davenport Sanitation District is a public agency providing clean drinking water and sewage collection, treatment, and disposal services to the economically disadvantaged community (DAC) of Davenport, located in northern Santa Cruz County. There are currently 89 sanitary sewer connections and 108 water service connections, serving a population of approximately 500. The district operates and maintains 3 miles of gravity lines, 1.3 miles of force main, and 3 pump stations. The District provides collection and treatment services as well as recycled water. Recently, the District received state grants to update drinking water distribution lines and construct a new drinking water treatment plant and storage facilities. The District is managed by the County Department of Public Works.

Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County

The mission of the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County (RCD) is to help people protect, conserve, and restore natural resources through information, education, and technical assistance programs. The RCD provides a broad range of services related to soil and water conservation throughout Santa Cruz County. The RCD operates pursuant to the Resource Conservation District Act; it is a public

resource agency but does not have any regulatory or enforcement authority. The RCD leverages available technical, financial, and educational resources to meet the needs of local land users within three primary areas of service[1]:

Agricultural Community: The RCD continues to serve the agricultural community as it has since the District's formation. Through a cooperative agreement with the US Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the RCD offers the services of NRCS Conservationists to assist agricultural landowners with land management issues, including irrigation, fertilizer management, soil development, erosion control, crop cover, etc. The RCD places a high priority on issues and work related to the protection of prime and important farmland within Santa Cruz County.
Erosion Control and Sedimentation: The RCD prioritizes controlling accelerated erosion and sedimentation from human activities, including the following: rural roads, inadequate drainage, major land use changes, and erosion and reactivation of chronic landslide masses from landslides induced by human activities as well as natural events. To address these issues the RCD offers conservation assistance to road associations, timberland owners, livestock owners, environmental organizations, government resource agencies, and the general public through conferences, workshops, and demonstrations.

Watershed Management: Soil and water conservation is an important element of watershed planning and management. Through the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) the RCD is directly involved in a number of watershed management initiatives. The RCD assists watershed groups and landowners with dissemination of conservation information and implementation of on-the-ground resource enhancement projects, including managing grant programs. In conjunction with the NRCS, the RCD offers permit coordination services through the Santa Cruz Countywide Permit Coordination Program.

Scotts Valley Water District
The Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD) service area encompasses six square miles, including most of the City of Scotts Valley and unincorporated areas to the north. The District currently serves approximately 10,000 customers through nearly 4,000 connections, of which 93 percent are residential. The District is dependent on groundwater. Water supply is obtained from three water-bearing formations within the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin: the Santa Margarita Sandstone, and the Lompico and Butano formations. The District has an emergency intertie with the San Lorenzo Valley Water District and plans to increase the size of the connection to enhance mutual aid opportunities in the future. In 2011, the District delivered approximately 200 acre-feet of recycled water from the City of Scotts Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Soquel Creek Water District
The Soquel Creek Water District (SqCWD) serves an area of 14 square miles that includes portions of the City of Capitola as well as the unincorporated areas of Soquel, Aptos, Seacliff, Rio Del Mar, Seascape, La Selva Beach, and Canon del Sol. The District serves over 37,000 customers through approximately 15,000 connections with 94 percent of those being residential. The District is entirely dependent on groundwater from two aquifers – the Purisima Formation (62 percent of its supply) and the Aromas Red Sands aquifer (38 percent of supply).

[1]Santa Cruz County Local Agency Formation Commission. 2005. Countywide Service Review

City of Watsonville

The City of Watsonville is within an area of overlap for the Santa Cruz IRWM and Pajaro IRWM planning regions. As a water supply agency, the City has approximately 14,000 service connections, of which 85 percent are residential. The City of Watsonville provides domestic water services in much of the Pajaro Valley that lies within Santa Cruz County, from Pajaro Dunes to Corralitos. Some new developments that lie outside the city limits also will be served if they meet the City's minimum density requirements and include affordable housing. The majority of the City's water supply is obtained from the Aromas Red Sands aquifer with the balance coming from surface water. The City's potable water distribution system is comprised of 152 miles of pipeline, eight reservoirs or water storage facilities, and 10 pumping stations.

The City of Watsonville implements a water conservation program, and has developed a recycled wastewater project in conjunction with the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency to serve agricultural users to reduce groundwater pumping in the coastal area. The City also operates a wastewater treatment plant that treats approximately 7 million gallons of wastewater per day to secondary standards and discharges to the ocean. The City has implemented a Storm Water Management Program since 2003, and enforces a series of best management practices and associated measurable goals to meet the six minimum control measures identified in the Phase II NPDES Program. A Trails Master Plan has recently been developed that proposes a system of footpaths, bicycle paths, point access for disabled users, and tie-ins to commercial development.

Watsonville also provides wastewater collection services within the City's boundaries. The City's treatment facility located on Panabaker Lane treats wastewater from the City as well as from the Salsipuedes Sanitary District, the Freedom County Sanitation District, and the Pajaro County Sanitary District located in northern Monterey County. Wastewater is treated to the tertiary level. Treated effluent is discharged through an ocean outfall over a mile offshore. The City's wastewater system has 12 lift stations with a combined capacity of 2.4 million gallons per day.

2.1.2 IRWM STEERING COMMITTEE

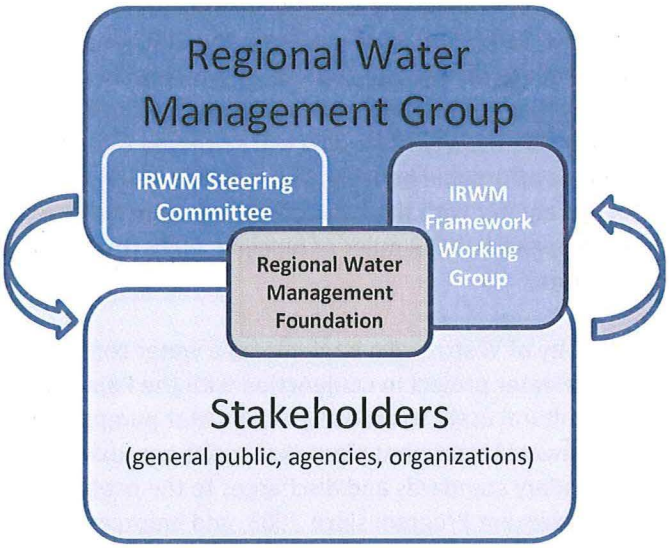
The IRWM Steering Committee is an active, decision-making sub-group of the RWMG that is designed to be broadly representative of the RWMG yet small enough to effectively make decisions in a timely manner. The Steering Committee is composed of three members selected from the RWMG, and appointed to ensure representation for each of the four functional areas – water supply, water quality, watershed resources, and flood and stormwater management. The Steering Committee currently consists of the County Water Resources division director, the executive director of the Resource Conservation District, and the manager of one of the water supply agencies.

The Steering Committee meets on a regular basis (currently monthly) to discuss IRWM administration and to coordinate efforts as needed. The RWMG representatives on the Steering Committee are appointed by majority vote of the RWMG (based on one vote per agency). Steering Committee members serve on the Committee for as long as they choose, unless they are voted out by the RWMG (by majority vote).

The Steering Committee provides information and consults with the RWMG, and performs the following functions on behalf of the RWMG:

- guides IRWM Plan implementation;
- acts as a liaison to the RWMF and all stakeholders, including state agencies, elected officials, and the public;
- coordinates funding proposals;
- promotes project integration of multi-benefit projects;
- ensures stakeholder participation; and,
- tends to administrative matters concerning IRWM efforts.

Figure 2- 2 Santa Cruz IRWM Participatory Diagram



2.1.3 REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT FOUNDATION

The Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF) was created in 2007 to serve an administrative role for the first IRWM Implementation grant awarded to the region. The RWMF is a separate 501(c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit organization established as a subsidiary of the Community Foundation Santa Cruz County. In addition to serving as the fiscal agent, the RWMF also provides ongoing management and administration for the IRWM grants awarded to the region. The RWMF acts as a central hub and provides technical expertise for consolidation of items for review, reporting, invoicing, and inter-agency coordination, as well as an interface between the RWMG and the funding state agency.
The RWMF is guided by a seven-member Board of Directors consisting of four members appointed by the Community Foundation and the three members of the IRWM Steering Committee. The RWMF actions are guided by a set of bylaws adopted in 2007, which establish a process for meetings, decision making, and membership, among other information. The Board typically meets on a quarterly basis, more frequently as needed.

The RWMF has served as grantee for the three IRWM grant awarded to the region. As grantee, the RWMF has provided the grant administration and coordinated the reporting, invoicing, and inter-agency coordination. The RWMF has played this role on all of the IRWM grants awarded to the region, which includes:

- Proposition 50 IRWM Implementation Grant $12.5m from the State Water Board (2008 - 2013)
- Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant $999,750 from DWR (2011 - 2014)
- Proposition 84 IRWM DAC Outreach Pilot Project Grant $100,000 from DWR (2011 - 2014)
- The RWMF also provides similar services to some of the RWMG agencies on efforts outside the IRWM program, such as the State Water Board's Stormwater Grant Program.

2.1.4 STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders participate in and contribute to IRWM planning and implementation activities, but do not have the voting rights of RWMG members. Stakeholders include regulatory and resource government agencies, municipalities, local districts, nonprofit environmental organizations, community organizations, environmental and social justice organizations, academic institutions, agricultural representatives, Native American tribes, neighboring IRWM regions, and private citizens, among others. Stakeholders' roles vary from issuing permits for IRWM projects, to acting as sub-grantees to RWMG members for the implementation of IRWM projects, to providing direct input into IRWM Plan milestones, such as goals and objectives, to simply having a general interest in IRWM planning activities. Stakeholders have the opportunity for participation or input in Plan development and specific projects through public meetings, stakeholder workshops, and project solicitations. They may also become involved at the project implementation stage as technical advisors or in the project permitting process.

Stakeholders in the Santa Cruz IRWM planning process include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Action Pajaro Valley
- Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Ohlone/ Costanoan Indians
- Arana Gulch Watershed Alliance
- Bay Area IRWM Region
- Bureau of Land Management
- CA Department of Fish and Wildlife
- CA Department of Parks and Recreation
- CA Department of Water Resources
- CAL FIRE
- Cal Poly Swanton Ranch
- California Coastal Commission
- California Coastal Conservancy
- Center for Integrated Water Research
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- City of Capitola
- City of Scotts Valley
- Coastal Watershed Council
- Ecology Action
- Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
- Friends of Pajaro Dunes
- Land Trust of Santa Cruz County
- Monterey Bay Channel Keeper
- Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service
- O'Neill Sea Odyssey
- Pajaro Valley IRWM Group
- Regional Water Management Foundation
- San Lorenzo Valley Water District
- San Lorenzo Valley Women's Club
- Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau
- Santa Cruz Port District
- Save Our Shores
- Scotts Creek Watershed Council
- Sierra Club
- State Water Resources Control Board
- Surfrider Foundation
- The Otter Project
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- UC Santa Cruz
- Watsonville Wetlands Watch

2.1.5 FUTURE IRWM COLLABORATION AND NEW PARTNERSHIPS

The Steering Committee serves a lead role in identifying and cultivating new partnerships, working towards project integration, and encouraging participation in the IRWM process. The Steering Committee's outreach activities are detailed in Chapter 14, Stakeholder Involvement. Additional

agencies and organizations are anticipated to become involved as the Santa Cruz IRWM efforts expand and new collaborations develop.

2.2 GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

2.2.1 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Each of the RWMG members is signatory to the *Memorandum of Agreement for the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan* (MOA) (Appendix A). The MOA establishes the institutional framework for the joint efforts of the participating agencies in developing, implementing, and updating the IRWM Plan. The initial Santa Cruz IRWM MOA was developed and signed in 2006 by six participating agencies and entities, the term of which carried through until 2010. In 2011, the MOA was updated and renewed, and signed by nine partner agencies. The MOA establishes the mutual understandings of the signatories and defines procedures and roles in regard to the following:

- Purpose
- Scope of the IRWM Plan
- Decision-making process
- Commitment of personnel and financial resources
- Reports and communications
- Role of the Steering Committee
- Levels of engagement (RWMG members and Stakeholders)
- Eligible project types
- Process for collaboration and new partnerships
- Interim and formal Plan amendments
- Project list updates

2.2.2 EFFECTIVE DECISION MAKING

The Steering Committee is tasked with principal duty of guiding IRWM activities in the Region, including decision making regarding coordination, planning, and implementation. Decisions are by consensus through an interactive process that seeks the consent of all participants. The process has proven effective for the RWMG in the successful application and completion of IRWM Implementation and Planning grants, regional technical planning studies, and collaboration on related resources stewardship issues. On matters of significance to the larger RWMG (e.g., deciding to apply for funding opportunities), the Steering Committee consults with the full RWMG. All Steering Committee decisions with material financial implications are ratified by a majority vote of the full RWMG. The Steering Committee also guides the formation of committees or working groups composed of representatives from the RWMG.

2.2.3 EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

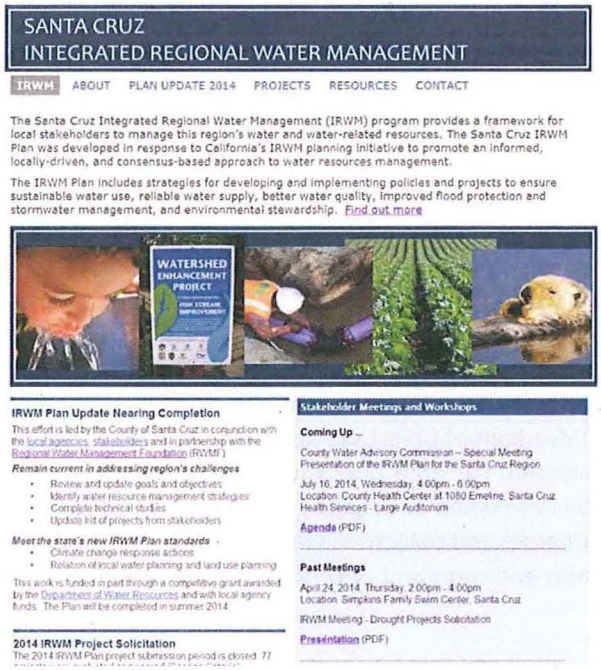
Internal Communications

Communication within the RWMG is conducted through a variety of avenues including meetings, email, website, presentations, and workshops. The Steering Committee meets on an approximately monthly

basis. The Steering Committee and staff schedule meetings with the full RWMG on an as-needed basis, typically multiple times each year. Typically, these meetings occur in response to issues with particular effect upon the RWMG. In general, meetings will be scheduled to address such concerns as:

- Updates to the MOA
- Revised or updated IRWM guidelines
- Funding solicitations
- Change in Steering Committee membership
- IRWM project solicitation
- Updates to the IRWM Plan

Website updates, listserv, and informal emails and phone calls may also be used to coordinate among RWMG members, depending on the nature of the subject matter.



External Communications

The Santa Cruz IRWM website is updated on a frequent basis and serves to inform the general public about IRWM efforts, including: information on IRWM projects and planning documents; opportunities for public engagement through meetings and workshops; information on funding opportunities; a document library; information and materials from upcoming and recent meetings; a sign-up for email updates; contact information on the IRWM program staff; and news and information on how to submit a project to be considered for inclusion in the IRWM Plan. The email distribution listserv is also used to inform stakeholders of important announcements, such as planning or implementation milestones, news and events, meetings and workshops, funding opportunities, and project solicitations. See below for a more detailed description of the Region's public outreach and involvement process.

The Santa Cruz IRWM Region participates in the statewide Roundtable of Regions, a consortium of IRWM regions that shares IRWM-related information amongst the participating regions as well as routinely communicates with the Department of Water Resources staff to exchange information and perspectives on IRWM program and matters broadly pertaining to IRWM functionality and funding. The Santa Cruz Region also coordinates with the five other IRWM regions in the Central Coast funding area, with regional representatives participating in meetings and conference calls to exchange information on topics such as the status of planning and implementation activities, emerging issues, opportunities for interregional collaboration, and funding.

2.3 HOW THE GOVERNANCE ENSURES AN OPEN, BALANCED, AND COLLABORATIVE PROCESS

The following sections describe how the Santa Cruz governance structure functions to ensure an effective, open, balanced, and inclusive process that achieves the goals and objectives described in this Plan.

2.3.1 COLLABORATIVE PROCESS USED TO ESTABLISH PLAN OBJECTIVES

IRWM Plan objectives were initially developed for the 2005 Northern Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, derived from numerous water resource and watershed planning documents. Subsequently, the RWMG, led by the Steering Committee, developed an overarching vision for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan and refined the goals and objectives as part of the 2009 Regional Acceptance Process.

In 2012, as part of the Plan Update, the vision, goals, and objectives were revised through a year-long planning process to ensure objective-based decision making and strategy prioritization for the IRWM Plan. This collaborative process was led by a working group of representatives from the RWMG and participating Stakeholders. This working group oversaw the development of objectives over approximately 12 months as part of a comprehensive effort to develop a conceptual framework for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan (See Chapter 4 Goals and Objectives). The purpose of that effort was to build off of prior work on the goals and objectives in a way that directly linked strategy implementation with achievement of objectives and the indicators by which progress towards achievement could be measured. The draft objectives were presented to the RWMG in 2012 as well as to stakeholders at a public workshop on August 16, 2012, which provided an opportunity for oral and written comments. The draft goals and objectives were posted to the Santa Cruz IRWM website and brought to the RWMG for review and comment prior to their finalization.

2.3.2 BALANCED ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTICIPATION

Most of the agencies and stakeholders in the region that have the responsibility for water management issues are members of the RWMG and these stakeholders have representation in the decision-making structure. The RWMG appoints three members of the RWMG to serve on the Steering Committee, ensuring balanced representation of the four functional areas (water supply, water quality, flood protection/stormwater management, and watershed and resource stewardship) in the RWMG's decision making. The governance structure supports additional participation in the IRWM planning process through working groups, stakeholder informational meetings and workshops, targeted outreach to DACs, and public outreach programs. Stakeholders are encouraged to participate in the IRWM planning process with no requirement or expectation to contribute financially to the IRWM Plan.

2.3.3 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND INVOLVEMENT PROCESSES

The RWMG engaged and will continue to engage interested stakeholders and provide opportunities for the general public to become informed and involved, and to provide feedback on IRWM efforts and Plan updates. Any interested stakeholder may participate in the Santa Cruz IRWM planning process by attending workshops, responding to calls for projects, commenting on the draft IRWM Plan, or simply by contacting the Steering Committee or staff. The Santa Cruz IRWM website is the primary mechanism for distributing information to the general public and posting upcoming events, planning efforts, implementation projects, and documents. The website includes a sign-up for email registration to receive emails on IRWM news and events. This email list-serve is one of the primary mechanisms for distributing information to stakeholders and RWMG members. Chapter 14 provides a more comprehensive description of Stakeholder Outreach and Involvement.

During the IRWM Plan update process, the RWMG encouraged participation from other water, agricultural, watershed, wetland, and environmental non-governmental and community-based

organizations, agencies, and special districts. In 2013-2014, the RWMG targeted involvement of DACs through DWR's DAC Outreach Pilot Project. The RWMG communicates through a website, meetings, workshops, email, local media, written correspondence and public announcements. The RWMG members regularly conduct outreach with their own boards, councils, commissions, constituents, and members through emails, newsletters, websites, and public meetings. The RWMG will continue to engage the community through established boards, advisory groups, meetings, and events, including:

- Elected and appointed agency boards and councils
- Santa Cruz County Water Advisory Commission
- City of Santa Cruz Water Commission
- Integrated Watershed Restoration Program Outreach
- Blue Circle Meetings
- SCWD2 Task Force – Outreach Program
- Santa Cruz Watershed Action Group (SWAG)
- Santa Margarita Basin Advisory Committee
- Municipal Stormwater Permit Outreach Program
- Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Management Alliance

As with the 2005 IRWM Plan, the 2014 IRWM Plan will be formally adopted by the RWMG through a public process that allows for comment on the Plan. A public workshop will be held, followed by adoption by each of the governing boards and then by the RWMG meeting as a whole. A template of he Resolution for Adoption is provided in Appendix B.

Figure 2 - 3 IRWM Plan 2014 Adoption Dates of RWMG

RWMG Entity	Anticipated Date of Adoption
City of Santa Cruz	7/22/2014
Soquel Creek Water District	8/12/2014
Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	8/13/2014
Scotts Valley Water District	8/14/2014
Central Water District	8/19/2014
County of Santa Cruz	8/19/2014
Davenport Sanitation District	8/19/2014
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	8/21/2014
City of Watsonville	8/26/2014
Regional Water Management Group	8/27/2014

2.4 COORDINATION WITH NEIGHBORING REGIONS

Representatives of the Santa Cruz RWMG participate in the Central Coast Funding Area workgroup conference calls and meetings, and keep an open dialogue between neighboring IRWM regions. The RWMG participates in neighboring IRWM Plans (particularly Pajaro), and coordinates on any projects

that overlap regional boundaries. The Santa Cruz Region is abutted on the south and east by the Pajaro Region including one area of overlap (Watsonville Sloughs); and to the north and east by the Bay Area IRWM Region.

2.4.1 COORDINATION WITH PAJARO REGION

The Pajaro IRWM effort, which covers all of the Pajaro River Watershed, including the portion within Santa Cruz County, is viewed as parallel and complementary. The Pajaro IRWM Plan primarily addresses issues of groundwater management, flooding, and water quality in the Watsonville Sloughs area, while the Santa Cruz County IRWM Plan addresses water quality protection and habitat restoration in the sloughs. Both Pajaro and Santa Cruz are within the Central Coast Hydrologic Region. Several Santa Cruz RWMG members also have projects in the Pajaro region, and the Santa Cruz RCD and County staff participate in the Stakeholder Advisory Committee of the Pajaro IRWM planning process. Coordination primarily occurs around overlapping projects and around projects in the Watsonville Sloughs. The two regions have many common stakeholders. Both regions participate in regular Central Coast IRWM coordination meetings and also in the Roundtable of Regions. The County Water Resources Division reviews and comments on both IRWM Plans. County and RCD staff as well as staff from the City of Watsonville attend both Regions' meetings. There is also some coordination and collaboration on grant funding outside of IRWM efforts.

2.4.2 COORDINATION WITH THE BAY AREA REGION

The Bay Area and Santa Cruz IRWM regions connect in rather remote geographic areas – in the upper Santa Cruz Mountains, and on the coast near Año Nuevo. The Bay Area IRWM Region is in RWQCB Region 2 (San Francisco Bay), and Santa Cruz is in Region 3 (Central Coast). The planning efforts are viewed as parallel and complementary, although there is limited interaction between water managers in these regions as the water resources are almost completely separate. Both regions participate in the Roundtable of Regions, and information is also shared through informal networks. There is also close coordination and collaboration between the RCD of Santa Cruz County and San Mateo County RCD.

2.5 COORDINATION WITH STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

Several different state and federal agencies are directly involved in the IRWM planning process. These agencies generally serve in an advisory role for the RWMG, and may participate or provide input in Plan development and project development through public meetings, stakeholder workshops, and project solicitations. They may also become involved at the project implementation stage as technical advisors or in the project permitting process. The following federal and state agencies currently participate in the Santa Cruz IRWM process:

- California Coastal Commission
- California Coastal Conservancy
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- California Department of Water Resources
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- NOAA Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

- State Water Resources Control Board
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

2.6 PROCESS FOR PLAN UPDATE AND AMENDMENT

This IRWM Plan is intended to be a living document to be updated as conditions change, new issues arise, new information becomes available, or as new projects need to be added. The process by which the update occurs depends on the nature of what is being updated, as described below. The intent of the various levels is to allow a streamlined process while ensuring adequate Plan oversight within the RWMG.

2.6.1 PROJECT LIST UPDATES

This Plan includes a list of projects submitted by the RWMG that were evaluated and included based upon each project's anticipated contribution towards meeting the goals and objectives of the IRWM Plan. To ensure the IRWM Plan is not a static document, but rather continues to be useful and to reflect current priorities, the list of projects will be periodically updated as projects are completed and as new priorities arise. Project list updates are also anticipated in advance of future state IRWM Program funding solicitations. The Steering Committee is tasked with coordinating updates, and will conduct a review of the Project List no less frequently than every five years, and as needed, initiate and coordinate a publicly announced solicitation for projects. Incorporation of new projects will not require the re-adoption of the Plan by the RWMG.

2.6.2 INFORMAL PLAN CHANGES

Minor changes to the Plan will be addressed through informal, interim amendments. The Steering Committee will have discretion to determine what constitutes a minor change, but such changes generally include organizational changes (e.g., adding RWMG members) or other administrative matters that do not necessitate a decision by the governing bodies of the RWMG. The IRWM Steering Committee will provide guidance and coordination of amendments. Staff will generally identify and complete minor IRWM Plan changes; however RWMG members may also present an amendment for consideration to the Steering Committee. In either case, the full RWMG will be informed of and provided an opportunity for input on proposed interim amendments, which will be posted on the website (SantaCruzIRWMP.org). The Steering Committee will ratify amendments by consensus; approved amendments will be posted on the website. Interim amendments will be incorporated into the IRWM Plan during the next formal Plan update.

2.6.3 FORMAL PLAN UPDATES

Formal updates reflect any significant changes to IRWM Plan including processes, organizational structure and governance, water management conditions, or goals and objectives. An IRWM Plan update is a time and resource intensive undertaking. DWR encourages IRWM regions to formally review, revise, and adopt the IRWM Plan no less frequently than every five years. The Santa Cruz IRWM region will strive to adhere to this recommended update frequency. The IRWM Steering Committee will

provide a leadership role in guiding and coordinating the formal IRWM Plan updates to ensure an inclusive and transparent decision-making process. Formal updates will include outreach efforts to RWMG partners and Stakeholders, including DACs, to ensure that interested entities have the opportunity to comment and participate in Plan development and implementation. Following completion of the IRWM Plan update, it is expected that it will be approved and adopted by all participating RWMG members, and formally adopted by all project proponents named in an IRWM grant application.

2.6.4 PUBLIC NOTICE OF PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND ADOPTION

A notice of intention to prepare the Plan, and then a notice of intention to adopt the Plan, was published in the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* newspaper in accordance with §6066 of the Government Code. In 2014, each of the RWMG members have or will accept, approve, or adopt the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan through resolution by their governing boards or similar process according to their organizational protocol. Each project proponent named in an IRWM grant application will also be required to adopt the IRWM Plan in conjunction with the submittal of the application. On <<August 27, 2014>>, the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan was formally adopted by the RWMG in a public meeting of the RWMG governing board.

2.7 LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IRWM PLAN

The IRWM Plan is intended to be a living document that will be assessed and periodically updated to ensure it remains up to date as conditions change, projects are completed, and new projects and priorities arise. Following the adoption of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan in 2014, implementation of the Plan will occur through the completion of the planning, technical studies, and implementation projects in the Plan by the project proponents. The goals, objectives, and strategies developed through development of the IRWM Plan and 2012 conceptual framework[2] established a process and metrics for evaluating progress toward attaining the regional goals and objectives over time. To ensure the ongoing effectiveness of the IRWM Plan, the RWMG will monitor and periodically assess Plan implementation (see Chapter 9, Plan Performance and Monitoring).

The Santa Cruz IRWM program is anticipated to be a dynamic program that will continue to develop and evolve over time with assessments and future work conducted through an adaptive management approach. The current governance structure provides an effective and adaptive framework that will support IRWM Plan implementation into the future. The Steering Committee will continue to guide IRWM planning and implementation efforts, and will continue to meet on a regular, as-needed basis to:

- guide IRWM Plan implementation
- act as a liaison to the RWMG, DWR, RWMF, Stakeholders, other IRWM Regions
- identify funding opportunities and coordinate funding proposals
- promote project integration of multi-benefit projects
- ensure stakeholder participation
- tend to administrative matters concerning IRWM efforts

[2] 2ND NATURE, LLC., 2013, Santa Cruz IRWM Conceptual Framework

IRWM Plan activities and projects may be implemented with the benefit of funding through the IRWM program, but are equally likely to be implemented through alternative grant sources from the state or federal government, through private grant sources, or through funding from the agencies themselves. In the case of IRWM funding, the RWMF will serve as the fiscal sponsor and will be responsible for administering the grant to ensure that all contract terms are met. At the request of any RWMG member and approval of the Board, the RWMF may administer grants or other funding mechanisms outside of the IRWM program. Individual agencies or groups of agencies or will be responsible for actual implementation of the projects.

Since 2005, the RWMG members have consistently shared costs for IRWM grant applications and related IRWM activities. Beginning in 2013, the RWMG made annual contributions to the RWMF for IRWM support and coordination services. The RWMF is anticipated to continue to serve as the fiscal sponsor and provide grant administration and coordination services on IRWM grants.
As the Santa Cruz IRWM planning process continues into the future, the Steering Committee will periodically solicit projects from the RWMG and Stakeholders to include in the IRWM Plan. The RWMG will continue to utilize a public website (SantaCruzIRWMP.org) to disseminate news and information about IRWM efforts including meeting and workshop announcements, project descriptions and information, maps, project final reports, technical studies, grant related reporting, and other tools to share information and promote collaboration.

CHAPTER 3: REGION DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Although relatively small geographically, the Santa Cruz IRWM Region features a complex mix of entities involved with water resources management who face a number of water supply, environmental, and social issues. Blessed with a beautiful and diverse landscape, the Region's natural resources support agriculture and tourism, the two main industries that drive the local economy. The region is dominated by residential land use, including rural and mountain residential; timber harvesting; and a mix of commercial and special districts.

The Region faces significant water resource challenges including impaired water quality, overdrafted groundwater basins, depleted streams, and locally degraded riparian habitat. Historic salmon and steelhead populations have been greatly diminished by reductions in streamflow, increased erosion and sedimentation, barriers to migration, and removal of large woody material from streams. Coastal water quality has been degraded by urban runoff and leaky sewer systems. The natural benefits of wetlands, floodplains, riparian corridors, and groundwater recharge areas have been significantly diminished by development and agricultural use.

Domestic supply within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is provided by eight public agencies, small public water systems, and individual and shared wells and springs. Groundwater provides 55-60% of public water agency supply in the Santa Cruz Region, with the remainder coming from local surface water sources. The Region has a long history of collaborative watershed planning, and agencies and organizations are actively implementing recommendations from watershed plans and studies conducted over the years. Sanitation and flood management services are provided by a mix of city and county departments and special districts.

3.2 PHYSICAL SETTING

The physical environment of the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is one of the most beautiful and diverse in California. The topography of the Region is varied, containing the rugged, geologically active and forested Santa Cruz Mountains in the north and east, the mid-county coastal terraces where a large portion of the population is located, and the alluvial south that is predominantly in agricultural use. The central California coast location and the Region's topographic features contribute to the mild Mediterranean climate featuring warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters.

The Region is situated on the northern end of Monterey Bay, 65 miles south of San Francisco, 35 miles north of Monterey, and 35 miles southwest of the Silicon Valley. The mountainous topography encompasses 15 principal watersheds, which can be grouped and generally characterized as: North Coast streams that drain the western slope of Ben Lomond Mountain; the San Lorenzo River and its tributaries; Soquel and Aptos Creeks; and the Watsonville Sloughs, which discharge to the Pajaro River mouth. These watersheds are comprised of 58 smaller drainage basins or subwatersheds, each having unique characteristics based on variations in size, aspect, elevational gradient, precipitation, geology, and soils. With the exception of the Pajaro River, which originates in San Benito County, the Region's streams originate within the Region and they all drain to Monterey Bay south of Año Nuevo. Together, the two rivers and numerous streams that traverse the Region total over 850 miles in length.[1]

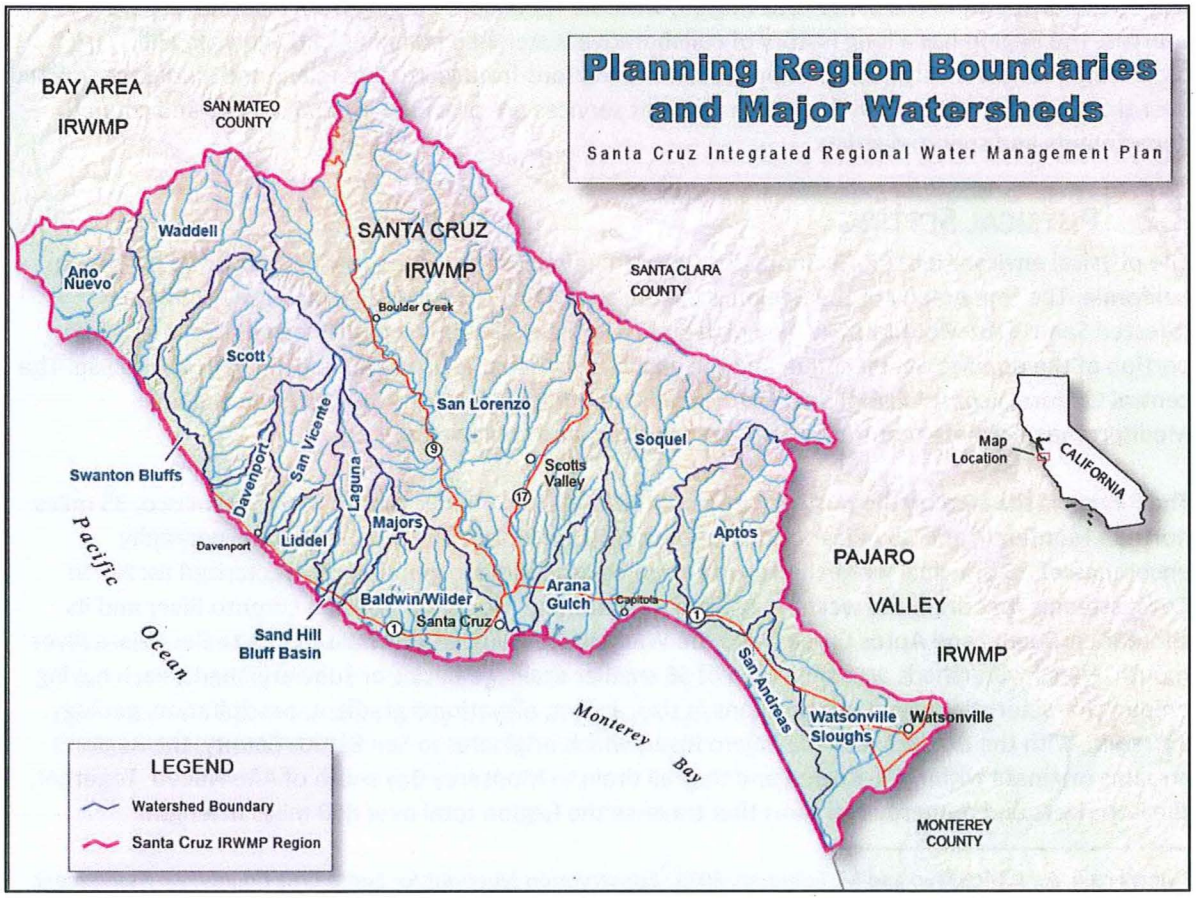
[1]Mackenzie, A., J. McGraw, and M. Freeman. 2011. *Conservation blueprint for Santa Cruz County: An Assessment and Recommendations from the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County.* Land Trust of Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz, CA. May 2011. 180 pages. Available at: http://www.landtrustsantacruz.org/blueprint

3.3 REGION BOUNDARIES

The Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) boundaries were selected primarily on the basis of common water management issues, regulatory, and jurisdictional boundaries. The Region generally mirrors Santa Cruz County, and includes approximately 95% of the population and 85% of the geographic extent of the county. The eastern and western boundaries are defined by the ridgeline of the Santa Cruz Mountains and the coastline of the Pacific Ocean, respectively. The northern boundary is roughly based on the county's boundary and follows the ridge between Whitehouse and Gazos Creek watersheds, which straddle the county line near Point Año Nuevo. The southern boundary is an overlapping border with the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region. Most of the Pajaro River Watershed is within the adjacent Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region with the exception of the Watsonville Sloughs, for which both Regions share management responsibilities. Specifically, the Santa Cruz IRWM is responsible for water quality and watershed resource management in the shared area while the Pajaro IRWM is responsible for water supply and flood management.

The Region is appropriate for IRWM planning because it is consistent with past and ongoing water resources management efforts and partnerships; is based upon shared issues and concerns; and provides for the necessary jurisdictional and statutory authorities for project implementation.

Figure 3- 1 Santa Cruz IRWM Region



3.3.1 OVERLAP WITH PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED REGION

As noted above, the Pajaro and Santa Cruz IRWM Regions overlap in the Watsonville Sloughs watershed. The Watsonville Sloughs system drains a 12,500-acre watershed from the coastal plain and foothills of southern Santa Cruz County into Monterey Bay. The Watsonville Sloughs watershed includes six individual sloughs: Watsonville, Harkins, Struve, West Branch, Gallighan, and Hanson. These are located around the mouth of the Pajaro River. These sloughs sustain large wetland marsh and riparian habitats, economically important agricultural lands, and the City of Watsonville, the fastest-growing area in Santa Cruz County in terms of development. Because of the extensive wetland habitats and unique pressures in the Watsonville Sloughs Watershed, considerable effort has been placed on implementing watershed conservation and restoration plans. These efforts have been coordinated in large part by the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County (RCD) through its Integrated Watershed Restoration Program.

Water supply reliability for both agriculture and municipal uses is also a significant concern in the Watsonville Sloughs watershed. Underlying groundwater is part of the larger Pajaro Basin, which is in a state of overdraft caused by a combination of overuse and reduced recharge. Wells as far inland as Harkins Slough have become too brackish for domestic or agricultural use due to seawater intrusion. Similarly, flooding has been an ongoing concern in the Region, which has experienced repeated floods in 1955, 1982-1986, and 1995. Considering these existing management responsibilities, the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is responsible for water quality and watershed management efforts in the Watsonville Sloughs while the Pajaro Region coordinates flood control and water supply concerns. Both the Santa Cruz and Pajaro Regions acknowledge the overlap and are in agreement on the shared responsibilities.

3.3.2 SHARED BORDER WITH BAY AREA IRWM REGION

The Bay Area and Santa Cruz IRWM Regions connect in rather remote areas – in the upper Santa Cruz Mountains and on the coast near Año Nuevo. Whitehouse, Año Nuevo, and Waddell Creek watersheds straddle the San Mateo/Santa Cruz county line, but because these watersheds are primarily within the Santa Cruz County boundary as well as the jurisdiction of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, they are included as part of the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. Gazos Creek is adjacent to Whitehouse and Waddell Creek watersheds, but is not under the jurisdiction of any Santa Cruz IRWM partners and is not included in the Santa Cruz Region or the Bay Area Region. The portion of the Pescadero Creek watershed that extends into Santa Cruz County is included in the Bay Area IRWM Region. San Mateo County agencies are more active and have jurisdictional authority and management opportunities in these areas. Both Regions have agreed upon these assignments.

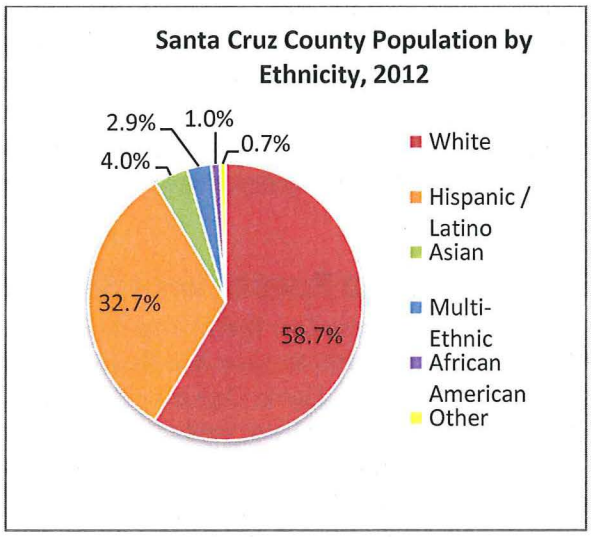
3.4 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The Santa Cruz IRWM Region encompasses approximately 250,000 people, which is approximately 95% of Santa Cruz County's total population (262,340).[2] The County includes the four incorporated cities of Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Scotts Valley and Capitola. Approximately half of the population lives in unincorporated portions of Santa Cruz County. The Region features national and ethnic communities from Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands (Figure 2), with Hispanics representing the fastest growing segment of the population. The Region includes a portion of the territory of the Amah Mutsun tribal band of Ohlone/Costanoan Native Americans.

Table 3-1 Population of Cities and Communities in the Region [3]

Geography	Population
Santa Cruz County	*262,340*
Aptos CDP	6,317
Aptos Hills-Larkin Valley CDP	1,636
Ben Lomond CDP	6,317
Bonny Doon CDP	2,743
Boulder Creek CDP	5,188
Brookdale CDP	1,887
Capitola city	9,914
Davenport CDP	235
Day Valley CDP	3,416
Felton CDP	4,043
Freedom CDP	3,368
La Selva Beach CDP	2,537
Live Oak CDP	16,747
Lompico CDP	1,029
Mount Hermon CDP	1,115
Pajaro Dunes CDP	265
Paradise Park CDP	513
Pasatiempo CDP	1,183
Pleasure Point CDP	5,254
Rio del Mar CDP	8,993
Santa Cruz city	60,319
Scotts Valley city	11,532
Seacliff CDP	3,133
Soquel CDP	9,919
Twin Lakes CDP	5,147
Watsonville city	50,945
Zayante CDP	790
CDP is Census Designated Place	

Figure 3-2 Santa Cruz County Population by Ethnicity, 2012 [4]



[2] U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates / California Department of Finance.
[3] U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates / California Department of Finance.
[4] US Census Bureau 2010.

English is the only language spoken in the majority of homes in the County; however, there is an increasing trend in the number of homes where English is not the primary language.

Table 3- 2 Languages Spoken in Santa Cruz County [5]

Language	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	'06 – '12 percentage point change
English Only	**72.0%**	**71.4%**	**70.6%**	**72.5%**	**69.1%**	**67.8%**	**68.1%**	**-3.9%**
Language other than English	**28.0%**	**28.6%**	**29.4%**	**27.5%**	**30.9%**	**32.2%**	**31.9%**	**3.9%**
Spanish	22.9%	23.8%	23.5%	22.7%	25.6%	26.5%	25.5%	2.6%
Other Indo-European Languages	3.2%	2.5%	3.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	-0.3%
Asian, Pacific Islander Languages	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	1.1%
Other Languages	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Total Population (Ages 5+)	**233,221**	**235,598**	**236,235**	**239,206**	**248,383**	**249,132**	**251,704**	

3.5 HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATION

Over the past decade, Santa Cruz County's population increased by 6,700 (0.27%), a growth rate that is less than half that of the State of California as a whole (Table 3-3). This rate is in stark contrast to the rapid rates of growth experienced in the county between 1970 and 1980, when annual rates of growth exceeded 5%. Approximately 85% of development during the 1970s was single-family residences, which exerted many pressures on the county's natural resources and open space. In response, in 1978 the voters of Santa Cruz County passed Measure J, a ballot referendum that instituted a comprehensive growth management system in the county that included population growth limits, limitations on issuance of building permits, limits on growth outside urban areas, provision of affordable housing, and preservation of agricultural lands and natural resources.

Table 3- 3 Historical Population Growth, 1970 – 2010 [6]

Year	County		State of California	
	Population	Annual Growth Rate	Population	Annual Growth Rate
1970	123,790	-	19,957,304	-
1980	188,141	5.2	23,668,145	1.86
1990	229,734	2.21	29,758,213	2.57
2000	255,602	1.13	33,873,086	1.38
2010	262,382	0.27	37,253,956	1

[5] United Way of Santa Cruz County. "Community Assessment Project, 2013." Applied Survey Research, 2013. Pg. 22.

[6] California Department of Finance, 2013, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 3- 4 Population Growth Projections, 2010 – 2035 [7]

	2010	2020	2025	2030	2035	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Change Over Forecast Period
Santa Cruz County	262,382	279,381	287,512	298,095	308,582	0.65%	17.61%
Capitola	9,918	9,119	9,427	9,758	10,088	0.07%	1.71%
Santa Cruz	59,946	66,860	70,058	73,375	76,692	0.99%	27.94%
Scotts Valley	11,580	11,638	11,696	11,754	11,813	0.08%	2.01%
Watsonville	51,199	59,446	61,452	63,607	65,762	1.01%	28.44%
Balance Of County	129,739	132,318	134,879	139,601	144,227	0.42%	11.17%

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) projects that between 2010 and 2035, Santa Cruz County's compound annual growth rate is less than 1% resulting in an additional 46,242 residents in the county. Proportionally speaking, that would result in approximately 44,000 residents in the IRWM Region. The County's housing element portion of the General Plan estimates that 17,000 units could be added in the county by 2035. Despite increasing population, water use in the county has been declining for a number of years. This is due to the successful implementation of local conservation programs by municipalities and water districts. However, this trend will be difficult to sustain. As additional growth occurs and opportunities for additional water use efficiency diminish, there will be a tendency for increased water demand.

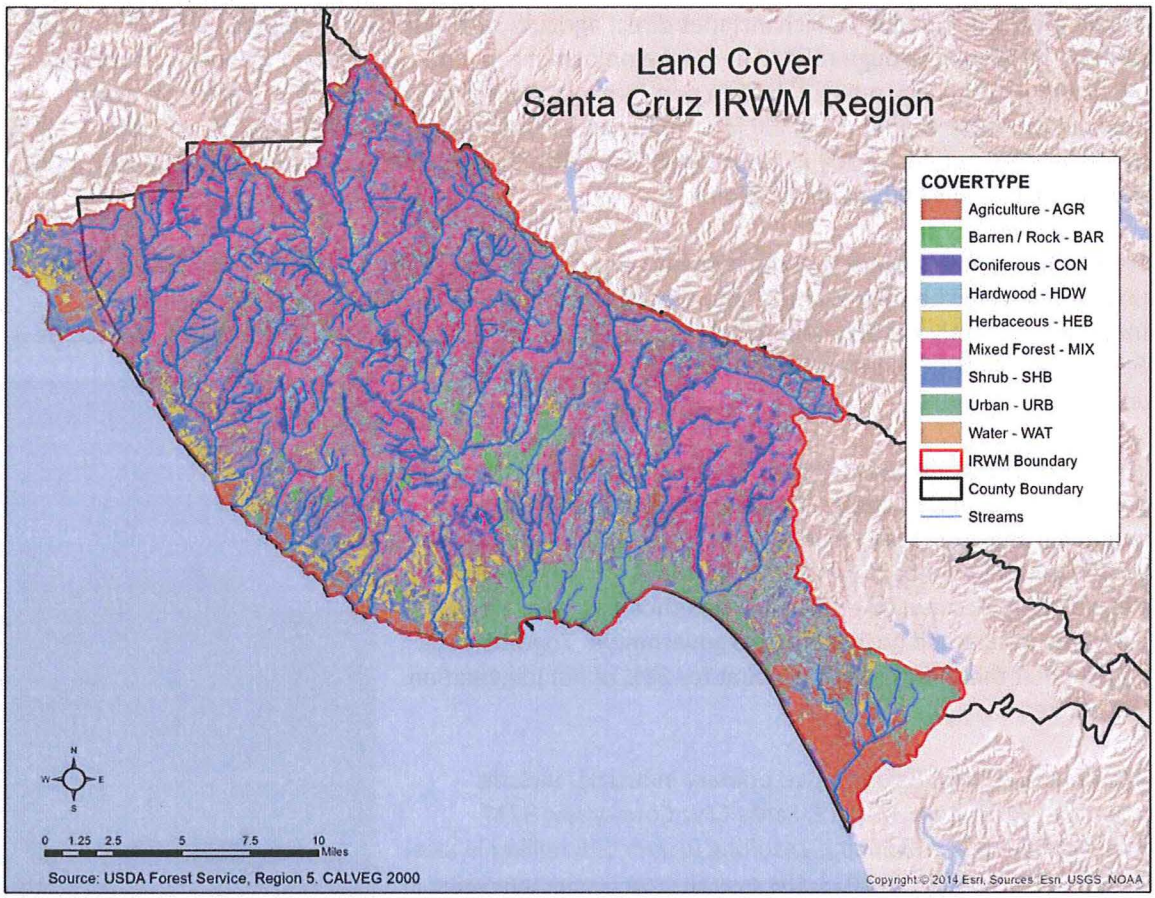
3.6 LAND USE

Land use in the region is dominated by residential use (including rural and mountain residential) timber preserve, agriculture, and a mix of commercial and special districts. The lower portions of the watersheds, close to Monterey Bay, are more urbanized with residential, commercial, light industrial, and special district land uses. Upper watershed land use consists predominantly of rural residential, timberland and/or open space, some mining, and limited agriculture. On the north coast, the coastal terraces are utilized for agriculture and grazing. Figure 3-3 illustrates land cover in the region.

Agriculture represents approximately 14% (40,000 acres) of the total land area. Residential land is approximately 4% (11,428 acres) of the land area; developed non-residential uses comprise approximately 1.5% (4,285 acres). Parks, recreation and open space comprise 1.4% (4,000 acres); and miscellaneous uses comprise 3.6% (10,286 acres) of the land area. The remaining acreage is undeveloped.[8] In 2010, the California Department of Conservation identified 21,828 acres as Important Farmland and 17,952 acres as grazing land.[9] In 2013, 19,227 acres were designated as protected under Williamson Act contracts.[10]

[7] Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), 2014, 2014 Regional Growth Forecast.
[8] Santa Cruz County, 2013.
[9] Department of Conservation, 2010.
[10] AMBAG. 2035 MTP/SCS and RTPs for Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz EIR. Draft February 2014.

Figure 3- 3 Santa Cruz IRWM Region Land Cover [11]



3.7 ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Early industries of the Santa Cruz IRWM Region drew heavily on the region's seemingly unlimited natural resources. Lumber camps were established in the redwood forests of the Santa Cruz Mountains, concentrating in the San Lorenzo Valley and Aptos areas. Besides lumber, fine grade limestone was seen as a critical source for building materials. The largest limestone industry was operated by Henry Cowell on what is now the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) campus. Its earliest quarry dates from the 1850s.

Today, mild weather, natural beauty, a major university, and proximity to the Silicon Valley are elements that contribute to the economic activity and quality of life in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. With its spectacular coastline and accessible beaches and mountains, the Region is a popular vacation and recreation area.

[11] County of Santa Cruz, Water Resources Division. 2014.

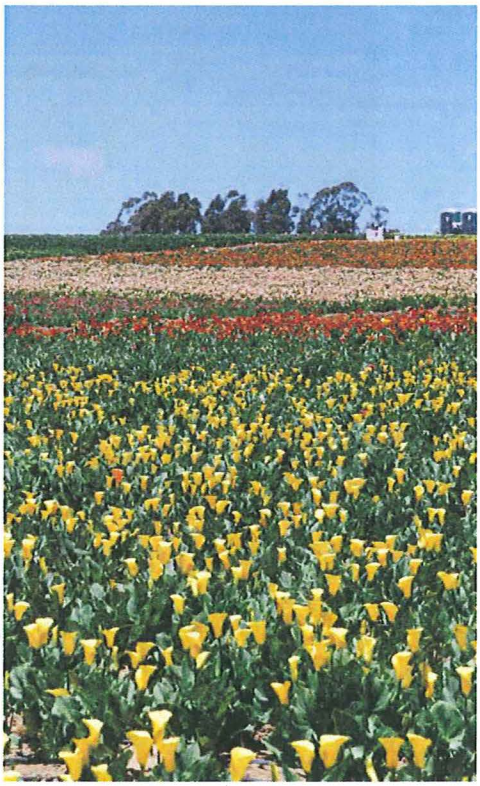
3.7.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Santa Cruz County's labor force includes 153,291 workers.[12] The agriculture-related production employs approximately 9,078 people, which includes direct agricultural production employment (5,378) and an additional 3,700 jobs through related indirect employment (purchases of farm equipment, fertilizer, seed, insurance, banking, other).[13] Within non-farm employment, government remains the largest source of jobs in the county at 20,500 jobs, followed by wholesale/retail trade with 15,000 jobs, 13,900 in health and education, 11,600 in leisure and hospitality, 9,700 in professional services, 5,600 jobs in manufacturing, and 3,000 in construction.

Currently, the county's overall unemployment rate is 7.1% (May 2014), however certain areas of the county are much higher. For example, the City of Watsonville (characterized as a disadvantaged community) currently has an unemployment rate of 15.5%.[14] The county's median household income is $66,571, and 14.4% of county residents live below the poverty level.[15]

Like much of California, Santa Cruz County suffered during the economic recession that began in 2008 but appears to be rebounding, albeit modestly. Between 2013 and 2018, employment growth is projected to be broad-based. However, the largest gains are expected to occur in education and healthcare, wholesale and retail trade, leisure and hospitality, and government. Together, it is projected that these sectors will account for 61% of net job creation in the county.[16]

The Santa Cruz IRWM Region's two primary industries include tourism and agriculture. In 2012, Santa Cruz County saw $717 million in direct travel spending, resulting in over $45 million in local and state tax receipts.[17] In 2013, the overall crop production value in the county was $599 million. Over the ten-year period from 2003 to 2013, overall crop production value in the county increased by 61% (from $371 million to $599 million). Strawberries continue to be the highest grossing crop produced in the county, valued at $202 million in 2013. Raspberries are the second highest valued crop, valued at $152 million.[18]



Growing flowers in Larkin Valley

[12] Santa Cruz County Chamber of Commerce, 2014.
[13] Agricultural Impact Associates LLC, 2013. Economic Contributions of Santa Cruz County Agriculture.
[14] State of California Employment Development Department, 2014. Santa Cruz County June 20, 2014 Report. Available at: http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov
[15] ACS 2012 Five-year estimate.
[16] California Department of Transportation, 2013. Santa Cruz County Employment Forecast (2006-2012 History, 2013-2040 Forecast).
[17] Dean Runyan Associates, 2014. California Travel Impacts by County, 1992-2012. 2012 Preliminary State & Regional Estimates. Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the California Travel & Tourism Commission, May 2014.
[18] Santa Cruz County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, 2013. Santa Cruz County 2013 Crop Report.

Table 3- 5 Annual Crop Production (in Millions of Dollars) – Santa Cruz County [19]

Crop	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5-year % Change
Berries	$306.2	$324.6	$363.2	$367.9	$390.1	27.4%
Nursery / Ornamental Crops	$118.5	$118.8	$122.6	$113.5	$107.9	-8.9%
Vegetables	$47.0	$61.8	$55.8	$57.8	$74.2	57.9%
Tree and Vine Products	$10.7	$16.7	$14.7	$18.1	$16.8	57.0%
Livestock and Animal Products	$5.6	$5.8	$6.6	$6.5	$6.9	23.2%
Field Crops	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	-100.0%
Total Crops Value	$488.1	$527.8	$562.9	$563.9	$595.9	22.1%
Timber Farming	$3.5	$4.8	$2.8	$2.3	$3.4	-2.9%
Total Production Value	$491.6	$532.5	$565.7	$566.2	$599.3	21.9%

Table 3- 6 Tourism Revenue (in Millions of Dollars) – Santa Cruz County [20]

Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	5-year % Change
Direct Travel Spending	$649.6	$609.8	$651.9	$699.9	$717.0	10.4%
Industry Earnings	$197.4	$194.6	$195.1	$193.8	$206.0	4.4%
Local Tax Receipts	$14.2	$12.8	$14.0	$15.5	$16.3	14.8%
State Tax Receipts	$25.7	$26.8	$29.0	$29.9	$29.0	12.8%
Total	$886.9	$844.0	$890.0	$939.1	$968.3	9.2%
# of Jobs Generated By Tourism	8,030	8,040	7,920	7,910	8,210	2.2%

3.7.2 DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES IN THE PLANNING REGION

A disadvantaged community is defined as a community that has an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80% of the statewide MHI, or less than $49,120.[21] According to American Community Survey 2012 5-year survey data conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, the Santa Cruz IRWM Region contains one city plus several census tracts that qualify as "disadvantaged communities." The City of Watsonville (population 51,586), which is largely contained within the planning region, had a MHI of $46,603 in 2012. Watsonville comprises almost 19% of the total population of the county (266,766). Two census tracts within the City of Watsonville qualified as "severely disadvantaged," with a MHI less than 60% of the statewide MHI. In addition, two census tracts within the City of Santa Cruz qualified as

[19] Santa Cruz County Agricultural Commissioner Crop Reports, 2009 - 2013.
[20] Dean Runyan Associates, Inc. May 2014. California Travel Impacts by County, 1992-2012, 2013 Preliminary State & Regional Estimates. Prepared for the California Travel & Tourism Commission.
[21] Department of Water Resources. U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2008-2012.

"disadvantaged," with one of them qualifying as "severely disadvantaged." The table below shows the disadvantaged communities in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region along with population and MHI.

Table 3- 7 Economically Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) within the IRWM Region [22]

Census Designated Place (CDP)	Population	Median Household Income
City of Watsonville	50,945	$46,603
Census Tract 1007 (Santa Cruz)	1,710	$40,813
Census Tract 1010 (Santa Cruz)	7,943	$32,804
Census Tract 1101 (Watsonville)	7,410	$42,201
Census Tract 1103 (Watsonville)	7,182	$32,664
Census Tract 1105.01 (Watsonville)	6,652	$36,711
Census Tract 1105.02 (Watsonville)	6,817	$48,561

Note that census methodology may not capture all pockets of lower income residents within the Region, such as the town of Davenport, where an independent 2008 income survey was completed that showed the town met the criteria of a disadvantaged community.

In addition to the designated disadvantaged communities, several communities have a high percentage of residents' household earning "low," "very low," or "extremely low" incomes. Table 6 below shows the income distribution categories in the county, expressed as a percentage of the county median household income ($62,100) as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, and the corresponding income ranges for a three-person household. For example, households earning at "extremely low" levels make less than $15,525, while households earning at "very low" levels earn between $15,525 and $35,397.

Table 3- 8 Income Distribution Categories and Corresponding Income Ranges in Santa Cruz County Based on 2010 Median Household Income of Three-Person Households

Category	2010 Income Range
Extremely Low Income (0%-24% Median)	$0-$15,525
Very Low Income (25%-56% Median)	$15,525-$35,397
Low Income (57%-80% Median)	$35,397-$50,301
Moderate Income (81%-120% Median)	$50,301-$75,141
Above Moderate Income (121%+ Median)	$75,141+

Table 3-9 illustrates the large income disparities in the county. Despite a fairly high countywide median income, the table shows large percentages of households in each community within the Region that earn "extremely low" or "very low" incomes.

Four communities, including the City of Watsonville, have 15% or more of three-person families with "extremely low" incomes, while 10 of the 15 "low income" communities have more than 10% of their households in this category. Seven communities have at least one-third of three-person households in

[22] U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 2008-2012.

either the "extremely low" or "very low" income categories, earning less than $35,397, with the City of Watsonville showing nearly half of its families earning below this level. The large numbers of families with such low earnings are due in part to a large agricultural sector with many migrant workers whose earnings are exceptionally low. Finally, six communities have more than half of their three-person households earning a "low" income ($50,301) or less. Given the extremely high cost of housing described below, the difficulties of these households are exacerbated.

Table 3- 9 Low Income Three-Person Households in Communities within the Santa Cruz Region [23]

Community	Percentage of 'Extremely Low' Income Households *Income below $15,625*	Percentage of 'Extremely Low' or 'Very Low' Income Households *Income below $35,397*	Percentage of 'Extremely Low', 'Very Low', or 'Low' Income Households *Income below $50,301*
Watsonville	15.9%	46.0%	62.8%
Twin Lakes	16.6%	44.8%	59.0%
Opal Cliffs	16.4%	39.3%	57.3%
Felton	15.0%	33.3%	55.2%
City of Capitola	13.7%	36.6%	54.6%
Live Oak	10.5%	34.8%	52.4%
City of Santa Cruz	14.5%	35.1%	49.4%
Soquel	12.1%	26.7%	45.8%
Ben Lomond	10.2%	27.7%	43.4%
Boulder Creek	11.3%	31.6%	42.1%
Aptos	8.4%	25.5%	39.2%
Day Valley	7.4%	21.2%	36.8%
Aptos Hills- Larkin Valley	8.2%	22.3%	34.8%
City of Scotts Valley	5.8%	22.8%	34.7%
Rio Del Mar	8.0%	19.3%	32.0%

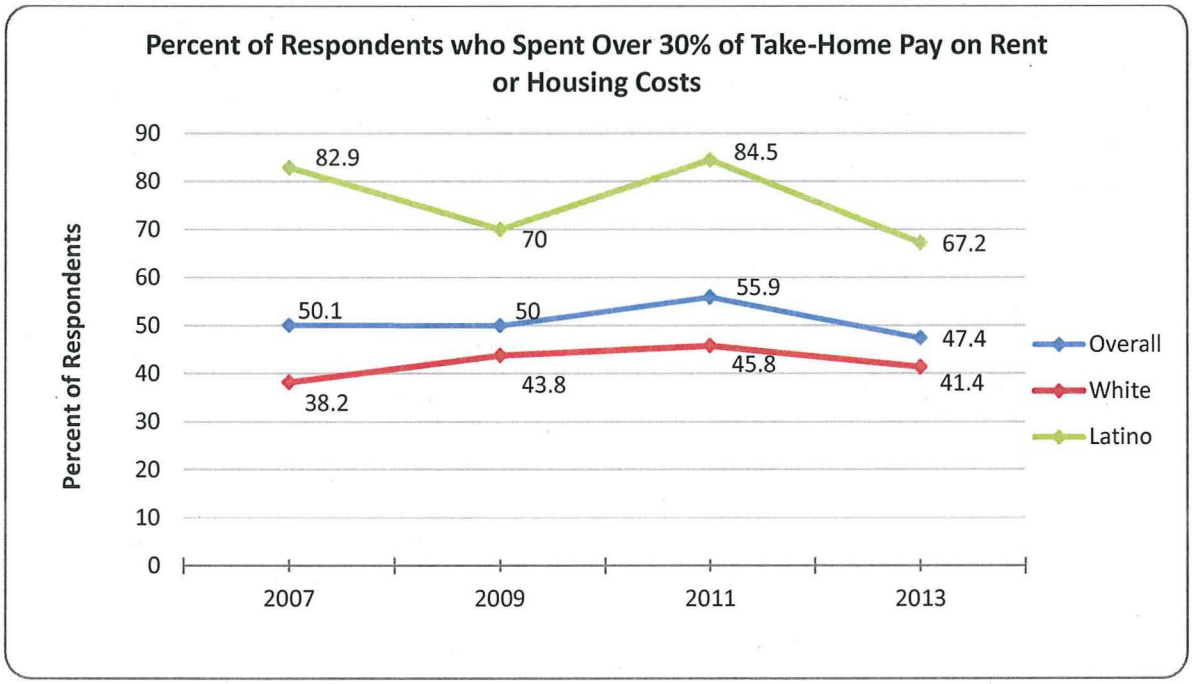
From fall 2013 to fall 2014, with financial support from a DWR IRWM Grant for disadvantaged community outreach, the Santa Cruz Region is working to identify, assess, and engage DACs in the IRWM planning process. Additional information on this specific effort is provided in Chapter 13 Stakeholder Involvement. This effort will identify and advance projects to meet water resource needs in Watsonville and Davenport. In addition, work includes the potential identification of other low income communities in the Region not previously identified nor engaged in IRWM. Census data, mapping tools, and local community knowledge are being used to identify these areas. This task is intended to aid in identifying other economically disadvantaged pockets in the region that may not meet the DAC criteria based upon census data, but may warrant further assessment and outreach for engagement in IRWM planning efforts.

[23] Ibid.

3.7.3 COST OF LIVING

The Santa Cruz IRWM Region is known for its high cost of living. Nearly 14% of county households live at or below the federal poverty line, yet the county consistently has been near the top for the country's least most affordable areas. The median house value, while decreasing significantly during the recession, is still over $600,000, and only 54% of homes in the county are affordable for median income families. Rents are similarly high, and while median sale price decreased during the recession, rents rose during the same time period. Nearly 56% of residents spend more than 30% of take-home pay on housing costs.

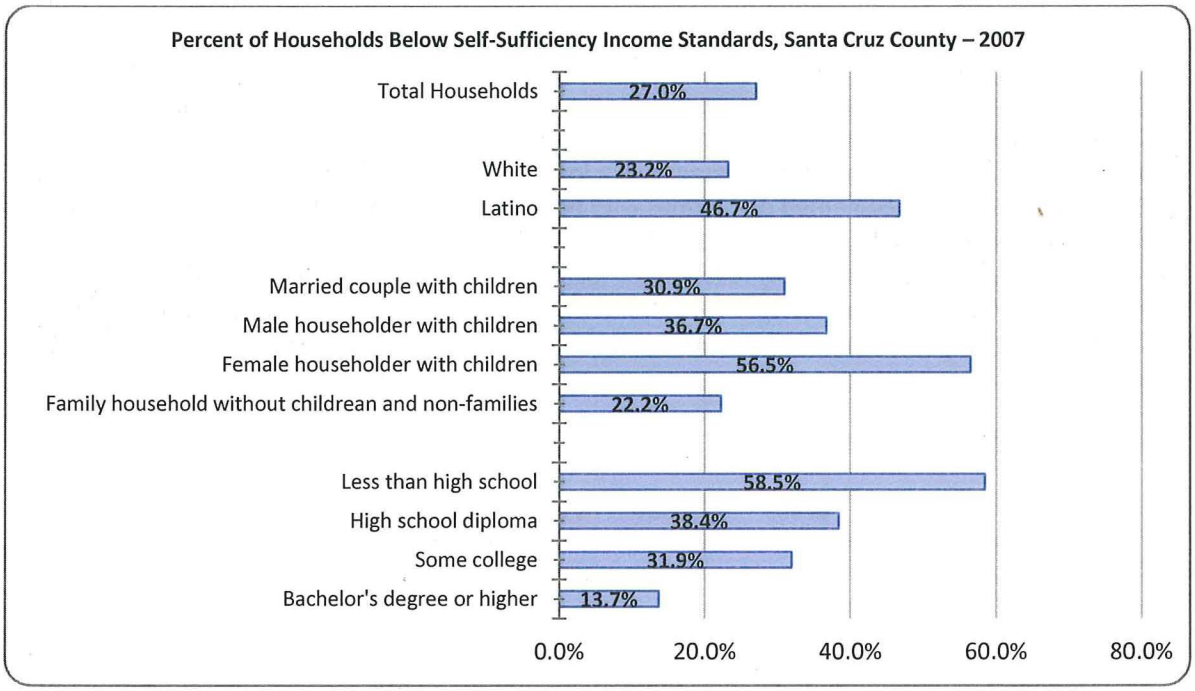
Figure 3- 4 Percent of Households Overpaying on Housing Costs [24]



The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California provides information on how much income is needed in different counties in order for families of different sizes to meet their basic needs without public or private assistance. This standard provides a much more comprehensive measure of income adequacy than Federal Poverty Thresholds by taking into account housing, child care, health care, transportation, food, taxes, and miscellaneous costs, as well as economic differences between counties. It also accounts for changing costs over time, and at various rates. A single adult in Santa Cruz County would need to earn $15.28 per hour in 2011 in order to be self-sufficient; rising to $25.17 for a single adult with a teenage and a school age child.

[24] United Way of Santa Cruz County. "Community Assessment Project, 2012." Applied Survey Research. 2012.

Figure 3- 5 Percent of Households Below Self-Sufficiency Income Standards, Santa Cruz County, 2007 [25]



3.8 CLIMATE AND PRECIPITATION

The Region has a temperate coastal climate with warm, dry summers and mild wet winters. The average maximum temperature varies between approximately 60 degrees Fahrenheit in December and January, to approximately 75 degrees Fahrenheit in August and September. Mountains in the county rise dramatically from the coast, reaching more than 3,000 feet in elevation in the span of just a few miles. High peaks and cooler winter temperatures, especially at higher elevations, combine to generate substantial rainfall. Average annual rainfall ranges from about 28 inches near Santa Cruz to more than 60 inches along the ridge of Ben Lomond Mountain.

Table 3- 10 Monthly Climatological Data [26]

	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Maximum Temperature (°F)	68.5	59.8	62.2	64.2	67.4	70.5	73.5	74.1	75	75.8	72.7	65.8	60.4
Average Precipitation (Inches - Santa Cruz)	30.66	6.56	5.49	4.34	2.14	0.66	0.2	0.08	0.09	0.34	1.27	3.86	5.63

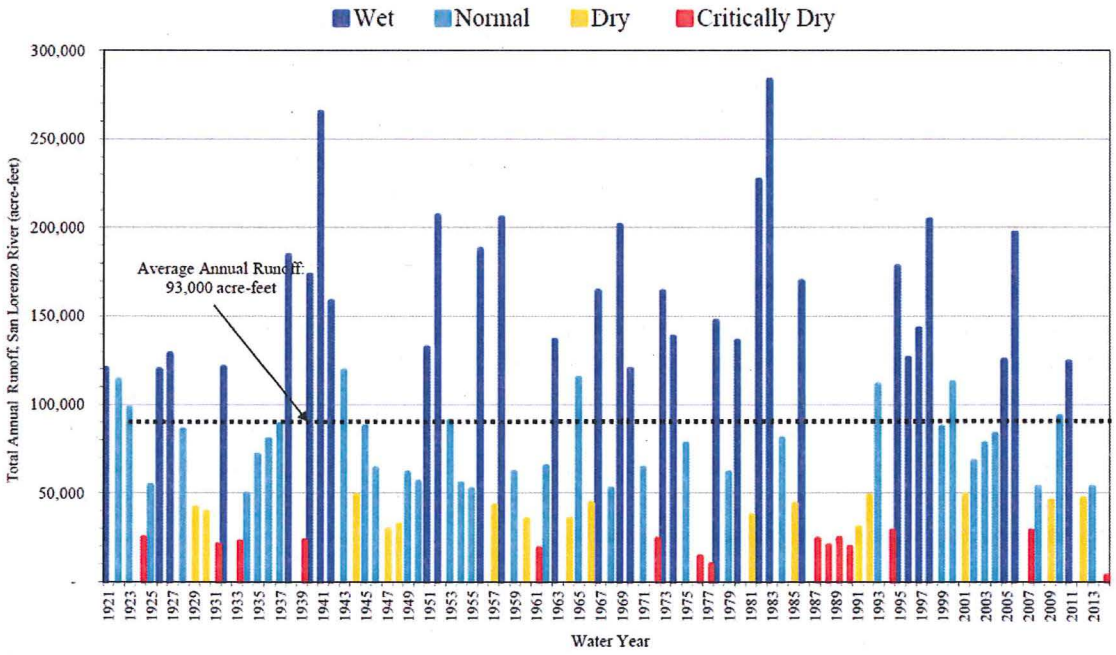
In this Mediterranean climate, 85% of the annual rainfall occurs between December and May. These rains drive stream flows in the Santa Cruz Mountains, with the highest flows typically occurring between

[25] United Way of Santa Cruz County. "Community Assessment Project, 2012." Applied Survey Research. 2012.
[26] Proposed scwd2 Regional Seawater Desalination Project Draft Environmental Impact Report SCH# 2010112038. Prepared for City of Santa Cruz and Soquel Creek Water District.

December and March when winter storms are at their peak and when soils are saturated. Peak flows drop off considerably after the winter rains cease, although many streams maintain smaller but steady flows in the dry months due to the slow release of stored subsurface water.

A driving factor in the area's water supply picture is the annual variability in rainfall amounts (Figure 3-6). Santa Cruz has a recorded rainfall history that goes back to 1868. Over this period, the average rainfall is 28.5 inches, but annual totals range from a low of 10.2 inches in 1924 to a high of 61.3 inches in 1941. There are well documented dry periods with below average rainfall that extended for three or more years in a row: 1868-71, 1896-99, 1917-20, 1928-34, 1953-55, 1959-63, 1975-77, and 1987-92.[27] The City of Santa Cruz is almost totally reliant upon local surface water for its supply, and the San Lorenzo Valley Water District relies upon local surface water for approximately 60% of its supply. With limited surface storage in the region, the annual rainfall variability can have significant impacts on water supply reliability.

Figure 3- 6 Water Year Types [28]



3.9 CLIMATE CHANGE

Projected climate changes are expected to have a number of negative impacts on watersheds and water resources in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. Findings from a study conducted by the USGS[29] showed

[27] Griggs. G., and Haddad, B. City of Santa Cruz City Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment. 2011. Pg. 36.
[28] URS, 2013. Proposed scwd2 Regional Seawater Desalination Project Draft Environmental Impact Report SCH# 2010112038. Prepared for City of Santa Cruz and Soquel Creek Water District.
[29] Flint, L.E., and Flint, A.L. 2012. Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132, 55 p.

strong evidence for temperature changes for the Santa Cruz Region due to global climate change, but disagreement between models for future precipitation patterns. Temperature projections showed an increase of 3-4 degrees Celsius for average monthly maximums and an increase in the variability (20-30% larger standard deviation) above the historic reference period (1971-2000), with spring and fall months experiencing warmer temperatures. Groundwater recharge is projected to diminish by 31% by 2100, which will impact both groundwater supply and stream baseflow. Sea level is projected to rise 1.0-1.4 cm above 2010 levels, expanding the coastal areas inundated during a 100-year flood event. While there is disagreement amongst climate model projections as to the timing of precipitation patterns, there is agreement that the future will be generally drier, resulting in a higher frequency of droughts and less groundwater recharge. Predicted impacts to the region include:

- Anticipated changes in rain patterns and intensity adding to the uncertainty of water supply and to creek instability
- Potential impacts from sea level rise and storm surges on coastal aquatic resources and water infrastructure
- Exacerbation in saltwater intrusion in groundwater basin from sea level rise
- Anticipated increase in number and severity of wildfire events, with subsequent erosion and water quality problems
- Potential increase in flooding due to climate change

Modeled climate projections and hydrologic responses in the Santa Cruz Region are described in more detail in the Climate Change chapter of this IRWM Plan (Chapter 16). In some instances projected changes may dramatically exacerbate the severity of local watershed and water resource issues. The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) recognizes that, in light of climate projections, historical records will only go so far in predicting future water resource conditions in the Region. While historical water records show the Region's water supplies to be constrained under existing conditions, water supplies will likely be considerably more constrained under future conditions of climate change. During this 2014 IRWM Plan update process, the RWMG has evaluated potential impacts of climate change to identify opportunities for adaptation to reduce the vulnerability of water supply, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and flood hazards in the Santa Cruz Region (see Chapter 16).

3.10 WATERSHEDS

The following sections provide an overview of the physical and biological elements of the Region's watersheds. As summarized in Table 3-12 below, the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is comprised of 15 major watersheds that are all tributary to coastal waters of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

Figure 3- 7 Watersheds and Groundwater Basins [30]

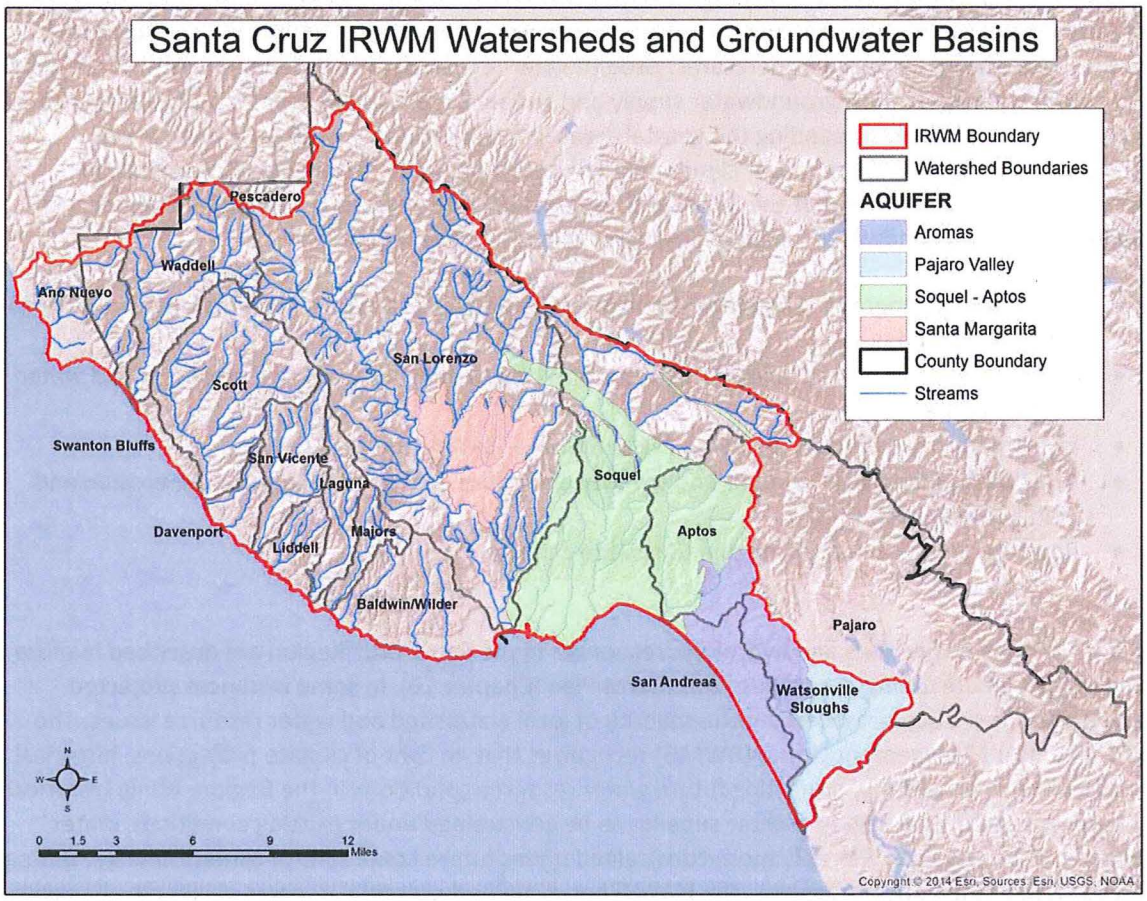


Table 3- 11 Santa Cruz IRWM Watersheds [31]

Watershed Name	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Main Tributaries	Water Supply Watershed	Impaired
San Lorenzo	138	Branciforte, Carbonera, Zayante, Bean, Fall, Newell, Bear, Boulder, Kings Creeks	San Lorenzo; Hare, Jamison, Corvin, Forest Springs; Bracken Brae Creek; Peavine, Silver, Foreman, Clear, Sweetwater Crreks; Fall, Bennet, Bull	San Lorenzo - Pesticides, Pathogens, Nutrients, Sediment; Zayante - Pesticides, Pathogens, Sediment; Bean - Sediment; Boulder - Sediment; Lockhart Gulch - Sediment, Micellaneous; Bear - Sediment; Branciforte - Sediment, Pathogens; Carbonera - Nutrients, Sediment, Pathogens; Fall - Sediment; Kings - Sediment;

[30] County of Santa Cruz
[31] County of Santa Cruz General Plan; updated to reflect current conditions.

Watershed Name	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Main Tributaries	Water Supply Watershed	Impaired
			Creeks; Lompico Creek; Tunnell Gulch	Lompico - Nutrients, Pathogens, Sediment; Love - Sediment; Mountain Charlie - Sediment; Newell - Miscellaneous, Sediment; Shingle Mill Creek - Nutrients, Sediment
Soquel	42	West, East Branch Soquel Creek; Noble, Porter, Tannery Gulches; Borregas Creek	Laurel Creek	Soquel Creek - Pathogens, Sediment; Nobel Gulch - Pathogens; Porter Gulch - Pathogens; Corcoran Lagoon - Pathogens, Miscellaneous
Scott	39	Big, Little, Queseria, Berry, Boyer, Dead Man's, Winter, Archibald Creeks	No	No
Waddell	27	Last Chance, East and West Branch Waddell Creeks	No	No
Aptos	25	Valencia Creek; Mangels, Trout Gulches	No	Aptos Creek - Pathogens, Sediment; Valencia Creek - Sediment, Pathogens
Baldwin / Wilder	20	Lombardi, Sandy Flat, Old Dairy Gulches, Wilder, Moore Creeks	No	No
San Andreas	15	Busch Gulch	No	No
San Vicente	14	Mill Creek	Mill, San Vicente Creeks	San Vicente - Sediment
Watsonville Sloughs	14	Harkins, Gallighan, Hanson, Main and West Branch Struve Soughs	No	Hanson Slough - Pathogens; Harkins Slough - Pathogens, Nutrients; Watsonville Slough - Pathogens, Nutrients, Sediment

Watershed Name	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Main Tributaries	Water Supply Watershed	Impaired
Año Nuevo	10	Whitehouse, Cascade, Elliot, Wilson, Green Oaks, Finnery Creeks, Willows Gulch	No	No
Davenport	8	Molino Creek	No	No
Laguna	8	Reggiardo Creek	Reggiardo, Laguna Creeks	No
Liddell	8	West Liddell, Yellow Bank Creeks	Liddell Creek	No
Majors	5	N / A	Yes	No
Swanton Bluffs	5	N / A	No	No
Arana Gulch-Rodeo	3.5	Arana Gulch, Leona Creek, Schwan Lake, Rodeo Creek Gulch	No	Arana: Chlorpyrifos, E. coli, fecal coliform

3.10.1 SAN LORENZO RIVER

The San Lorenzo River is a 138 square mile watershed located in northern Santa Cruz County. It is the largest watershed lying completely within Santa Cruz County. Originating in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the watershed consists of a 25-mile long main stem and 9 principal tributaries that include the following (with associated smaller waterways shown in parentheses: Branciforte (Glen Canyon Creek, Redwood Creek, Granite Creek, Crystal Creek, Tie Gulch, and Blackburn Gulch), Carbonera (Camp Evans Creek and several unnamed streams), Zayante (Lompico Creek, Mill Creek, and Mountain Charlie Gulch), Bean, Fall, Newell (Loch Lomond Reservoir), Bear (Hopkins Gulch, whalebone Gulch, Deer Creek, Connely Gulch, and Shear Creek), Boulder (Foreman Creek, Silver Creek, Pea Vine Creek, Bracken Brae Creek, Jamison Creek, and Hare Creek), and Kings Creeks (Logan's Creek). Smaller creeks and waterways include Powder Mill Creek, Eagle Creek, Gold Gulch, Shingle Mill Creek, Bull Creek, Bennett Creek (Fall Creek and South Fall Creek), Mason Creek, Love Creek (Smith Creek and Fritch Creek), Hubbard Gulch, Alba Creek, Clear Creek, Malosky Creek, Spring Creek Gulch, Two Bar Creek, Spring Creek, and numerous unnamed streams and creeks. The watershed includes the cities and communities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, Felton, Ben Lomond, and Boulder Creek. Much of the watershed is forested with the exception of these pockets of urban areas. The San Lorenzo River is listed on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments for sediment, pathogens, and nutrients. Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the San Lorenzo River (and associated tributaries Carbonera Creek, Lompico Creek, and Shingle Mill Creek) has been adopted by the Regional Board.

3.10.2 SOQUEL CREEK

Located between the cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville, the Soquel Creek watershed drains an area of 42 square miles. Major tributaries include the West Branch (Burns, Laurel, Hester Creek, Amaya Creek, Fern Gulch, Ashbury Gulch, Hinkley Creek, and numerous unnamed waterways) and the Main Branch (fed by Moore's Gulch, Grover Gulch, Love Creek and Bate's Creek). Smaller tributaries include Noble Gulch, Porter Gulch, Tannery Gulch and Borregas Creek. Principal land use in the watershed includes urban development, rural residential development, agriculture, parks and recreation, and mining and timber harvesting. The unincorporated town of Soquel and the City of Capitola are both located in the lower reaches of the watershed. Sedimentation and impairment of important fish habitat have been identified as principal resource concerns in this watershed. Soquel Lagoon is listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments for nutrients, pathogens, and sedimentation/siltation.

3.10.3 SCOTT CREEK

Scott Creek encompasses a 39 square mile watershed in northern Santa Cruz County. Big Creek and Little Creek are the major tributaries to Scott Creek. Smaller tributaries include Queseria Creek, Berry Creek, Boyer Creek, Deadman Gulch, Winter Creek, Mill Creek, Archibald Creek, and numerous unnamed streams and creeks. Principal land uses in the watershed include agriculture and timber, industrial use (particularly in the vicinity of lands held by Lockheed-Martin), residential use, and recreation. The stream provides salmonid habitat for both spawning and rearing anadromous salmonids. Coho salmon spawn naturally in Scott Creek, making it the only major stream south of San Francisco where this occurs. Serious aggradation has occurred in the lower reaches of Scott Creek resulting in accelerated sedimentation that threatens to impair critical spawning habitat of the coho and steelhead. Invasive and exotic plant species such as French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), Cape ivy (*Senecio mikanioides*), and other nonnative invasive species are also a problem and are present throughout the riparian corridors of the watershed.

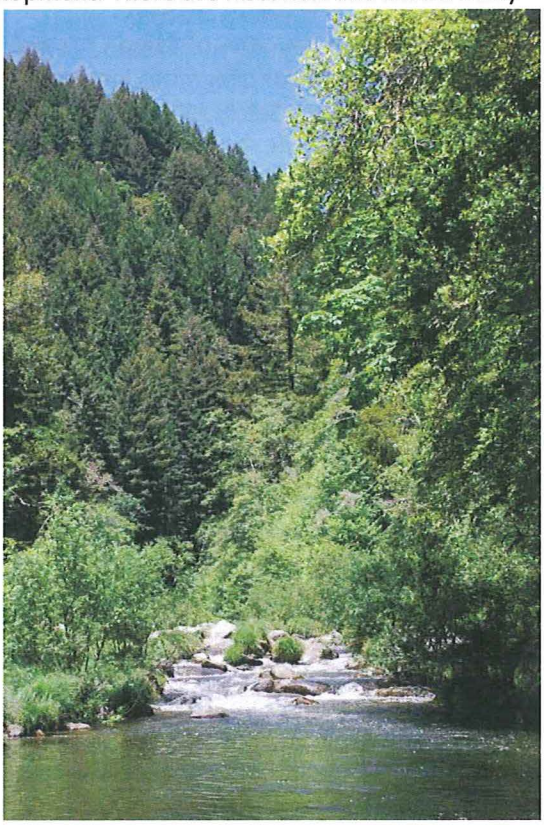
3.10.4 WADDELL CREEK

The Waddell Creek watershed drains an area of approximately 27 square miles and is comprised by Last Chance Creek, the two major tributaries of Waddell Creek, East Waddell and West Waddell, and numerous unnamed tributaries. East Waddell Creek is fed by Blooms Creek, Sempervirens Creek, Maddocks Creek, Rogers Creek, Opal Creek, and Union Creek. West Waddell is fed by Henry Creek and Berry Creek. Big Basin State Park constitutes the majority of land cover in the watershed with small pockets of rural residential and agricultural use near the coast.

3.10.5 APTOS CREEK

The Aptos Creek watershed drains an area of approximately 25 square miles in southern Santa Cruz County. Aptos Creek and Valencia Creek are the principal tributaries in the watershed. Aptos Creek converges with Valencia Creek approximately 1 mile inland of the Bay. Bridge Creek and Mangels Gulch empty into the Aptos Creek portion of the watershed and Trout Gulch empties into Valencia Creek. Land use in this watershed is comprised of forested lands, state parks and some rural residential areas. More than half of the Aptos Creek portion of the watershed is forested, with the majority of the creek running through the southern portion of the Nisene Marks State Park. Land use in the Valencia Creek portion of

the watershed is primarily rural residential and urban development. There are historical and modern day logging sites in both sub-watersheds. The Aptos Creek watershed provides important habitat to coho and steelhead. Excessive sedimentation, low stream flow resulting from overpumping of groundwater in the region, fish barriers, loss of channel complexity, and poor water quality in the coastal lagoon are some principal resource concerns associated with the Aptos Creek watershed.



San Lorenzo River

3.10.6 BALDWIN WILDER

The Baldwin Wilder watershed is located just south of and adjacent to Majors watershed and the San Lorenzo River watershed. It drains an area of approximately 20 square miles and is comprised of Baldwin Creek, Lombardi Gulch, Sandy Flat Gulch, Old Dairy Gulch, Wilder Creek (Peasley Gulch, Adams Creek, and Cave Gulch), and Moore Creek. The majority of the watershed is comprised of Wilder Ranch State Park with some agriculture along the coast and a quarry along Old Dairy Gulch.

3.10.7 SAN ANDREAS

The San Andreas watershed is bordered on the north and east by the Pajaro River watershed and to the west by the Aptos Creek watershed. San Andreas drains an area of approximately 15 square miles and is comprised of Bush Gulch and two unnamed streams. Land use is predominantly agriculture with some rural and urban residential areas.

3.10.8 SAN VICENTE CREEK

The San Vicente watershed drains an area of approximately 14 square miles and is comprised of San Vicente Creek fed by Mill Creek and several unnamed tributaries. Land use in the watershed is predominantly residential with 2 quarries located on Mill Creek and on one of the unnamed tributaries to San Vicente Creek. There is also a small pocket of agricultural land along the coast. Anadromous fish passage is thought to be limited to about 4 miles due to past quarry activities.

3.10.9 WATSONVILLE SLOUGH

Watsonville Slough drains 14 square miles from the hills of southern Santa Cruz County into the Pajaro River and Monterey Bay. The Watsonville Slough system is comprised of six individual sloughs including Watsonville Slough, Harkins Slough, Gallighan Slough, Hanson Slough, the main branch of the Struve Slough, and the western branch of Struve Slough. The Sloughs represent significant water supply resources, part of which is being used to offset salt-contaminated coastal wells in the region. Nutrient

loading, oftentimes exacerbated by the absence of marsh vegetation, coupled with poor water circulation has resulted in eutrophic conditions in many areas of the Sloughs. Watsonville Slough is listed on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments for pathogens, pesticides, and sedimentation/siltation (Swanson Hydrology and Geomorphology 2003).

3.10.10 AÑO NUEVO CREEK

The Año Nuevo watershed is located in the northwestern portion of the County along the border of San Mateo County. The watershed covers an area of approximately 10 square miles. The headwaters of this watershed begin in Santa Cruz County but empty into the Monterey Bay along the San Mateo coastline. The portion of this watershed in Santa Cruz County includes the headwaters of Whitehouse Creek, Cascade Creek, Elliot Creek, Wilson Creek, Green Oaks Creek, Año Nuevo Creek, Finney Creek, and Willows Gulch. Big Basin Redwood State Park is present in the eastern portion of the watershed. Other land uses in the watershed include residential and agricultural land use.

3.10.11 DAVENPORT

Davenport watershed is located between Scotts Creek and San Vicente and drains an area of approximately 8 square miles. Molino Creek and several unnamed creeks comprise this watershed. Major land uses in this area include agriculture and mountain residential commercial and residential uses in the town of Davenport.

3.10.12 LAGUNA CREEK

The Laguna Creek watershed drains an area of approximately 8 square miles and is comprised of Laguna Creek, Reggiardo Creek, and several unnamed streams. Approximately half of the land use in the watershed is agriculture with the remaining area comprised of residential and resource conservation uses.

3.10.13 LIDDELL CREEK

The Liddell Creek watershed drains and area of approximately 8 square miles and is comprised of Liddell Creek, West Liddell Creek, and Yellow Bank Creek. Land use in the watershed is predominantly agriculture (about 60%) with the remainder comprised of mountainous residential areas.

3.10.14 MAJORS

Majors watershed is located between the Laguna and Baldwin Wilder watersheds. It drains an area of approximately 5 square miles and is comprised of Majors Creek and three unnamed tributaries. Land use is predominantly parkland with the remainder comprised by rural residential and a small area of agricultural production.

3.10.15 SWANTON BLUFFS

Swanton Bluffs is a small watershed adjacent to the Scotts Creek and Waddell Creek watersheds. The watershed is approximately five square miles and is comprised of two unnamed streams. Land use is

predominantly agriculture with small strips of parkland along the coast as well as some residential areas.

3.10.16 ARANA GULCH-RODEO

The Arana Gulch-Rodeo watershed drains a 3.5 square-mile area at the outer (eastern) edges of the City of Santa Cruz. Major waterways and water bodies in this watershed include Arana Gulch, Leona Creek, Schwann Lake, Rodeo Creek Gulch, and several unnamed waterways. Principal land uses in the watershed are urban, primarily residential, commercial, and light industrial, plus institutional areas such as schools, hospitals, and cemeteries. Habitat types present in the watershed include wetlands and freshwater marsh, streambank vegetation, mixed evergreen/mixed broadleaf forest, and a few patchy areas of chaparral habitat. High sediment loads threaten the quality of habitat for the steelhead and other aquatic species in Arana Gulch. Reducing the delivery of sand and sediments to Arana Gulch, its tributaries, and the Santa Cruz Small Craft Harbor and providing passage for migrating adult steelhead to the eastern and central branches of Arana Gulch are identified as principal goals for the Arana Gulch watershed.

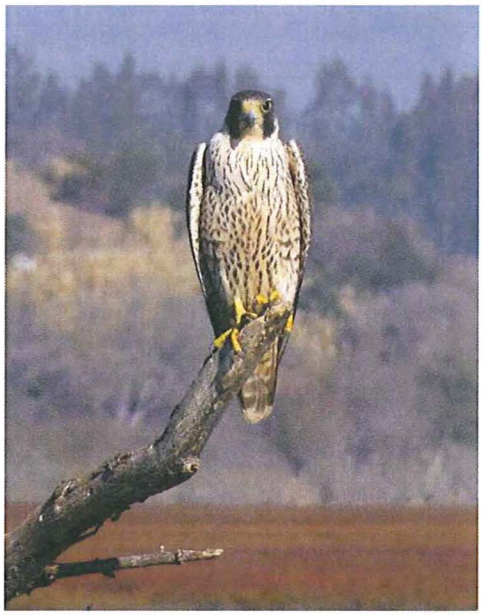
3.10.17 PAJARO RIVER

The Pajaro River Watershed drains an area of approximately 1,300 square miles of land in Central California in Santa Cruz, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Monterey Counties. Approximately fifteen percent, or 200 square miles, of the Pajaro River Basin lies within Santa Cruz County. Only the Watsonville Slough System is within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region; the entirety of the watershed is in the Pajaro Watershed IRWM. The Pajaro River watershed is comprised of the Watsonville Slough System (fed by Gallighan Slough, Harkins Slough, and Struve Slough), Corralitos Creek (fed by Rider Creek, Eureka Gulch, Diablo Gulch, Redwood Creek, Browns Creek, and Ramsey Creek), and Salsipuedes Creek (fed by College Creek, Green Valley Creek, Hughes Creek, Pinto Lake, Casserly Creek, and Gaffey Creek). Predominant land use practices in the Lower Pajaro and its tributaries include irrigated croplands, rangelands, timberlands, urbanization, and rural residential development. The watershed is home to several special status species including the tidewater goby, steelhead trout, Santa Cruz long-toed salamander, and the California red-legged frog. The Pajaro River and several tributary streams are considered to be water quality impaired due to sedimentation.

3.11 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In 2011, the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County worked with other partners and stakeholders to prepare the *Conservation Blueprint for Santa Cruz County*[32] that collected, synthesized, and analyzed relevant land use, conservation, and resource data for the County, resulting in a comprehensive biodiversity assessment for the region. The assessment noted Santa Cruz County to be a global hotspot of biodiversity that supports:

- More than 1,200 native vascular plant species
- Rich and abundant wildlife, including more than 350 birds and 18 endemic animals found nowhere else
- Mosaic of natural communities including the globally rare old-growth redwood forests, Santa Cruz sandhills, northern maritime chaparral, and coastal prairie
- Coastal streams totaling 850 miles that support steelhead and coho salmon
- More than 1,500 acres of wetlands including sloughs and sag ponds that support diverse wildlife assemblages



Peregrine Falcon *Photo courtesy: Gary Kittleson*

Despite ongoing conservation efforts, numerous challenges to biodiversity in the Region persist, including the loss of important habitat, which threatens the persistence of many of the Region's endemic species. Remaining habitat is fragmented by urban and intensive agricultural land use. Additionally, localized threats, such as pollution and non-native species (e.g., sticky eupatorium weed, Arundo donax., Cape ivy, zebra mussels), as well as climate change, are increasingly problematic.

The function and condition of aquatic systems is inextricably linked to the adjacent and upland land use in which they occur. The amount and quality of water in streams and wetlands depends upon the condition of the watershed, with intact vegetation promoting essential hydrologic functions including recharge and filtration. Upland habitats exchange materials and energy with the aquatic systems and are essential for species that require both environments to complete their lifecycle, including amphibians such as the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander and California red-legged frog. Most aquatic systems in the Region have been altered as a result of urbanization, cultivation, road building and other land uses that alter their hydrologic function. Streams have been channelized and natural hydrology altered; wetlands have been filled or drained; and riparian vegetation altered or removed altogether. Many aquatic systems have been significantly degraded by sediment, nutrients, and pathogens.

[32] Mackenzie, A., J. McGraw, and M. Freeman. 2011. *Conservation blueprint for Santa Cruz County: An Assessment and Recommendations from the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County.* Land Trust of Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz, CA. May 2011. 180 pages. Available at: http://www.landtrustsantacruz.org/blueprint

Table 3- 12 Highly Significant Terrestrial Biological Systems [33]

Name	Description	Biological Conservation Value	Occurrence and Conservation Status in Santa Cruz County
unique costal prairies and pocket meadows	small herb-dominated communities often on thin soils on coastal terraces or in forest openings within the mountains	high native plant richness including numerous locally unique species, endemic, and undescribed species	small pocket meadows dot the mountains; remnant patches of prairie occur on the coastal terraces and foothills.
coastal grasslands	herb-dominated communities on the coastal terraces and foothills	support populations of many rare or locally unique animal species; contain patches of native coastal prairie	historically widespread along the coast but now limited to the North Coast, Pajaro Hills, and isolated patches elsewhere
Swanton floristic area	plant species diversity hot spot within the Scott Creek and Swanton Bluffs watersheds	area of exceptionally high plant species richness that contains more than 600 plant species, including many rare, locally unique, and undescribed species	precise boundary has not been delimited
sandstone outcroppings	areas of exposed Butano, Lompico, Vaqueros, and Zayante sandstone	support rich and unique native plant assemblages; feature an abundance of native insects and unique bird assemblages	scattered locations throughout county

[33] Ibid.

Table 3- 13 Highly Significant Aquatic Biological Systems in Santa Cruz County [34]

Name	Description	Biological Conservation Value	Occurrence and Conservation Status in Santa Cruz County
high priority coastal watersheds	perennial streams that flow to the Pacific ocean, many of which feature lagoons and associated marshes	support rare salmonids: coho salmon and steelhead; feature other native animals including tidewater goby, Monterey roach, speckled dace, Pacific lamprey, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, western pond turtle and San Francisco garter snake	experts identified 29 watersheds totaling 174,000 acres that are critical to streams of important conservation value
Watsonville Sloughs	one of the largest remaining coastal wetlands in California	exceptionally important habitat for birds including migratory and wintering waterbirds, shorebirds, and riparian species; support aquatic species including California red-legged frog and western pond turtle	complex of several sloughs totaling approximately 800 acres with adjacent upland habitat is essential to slough habitat condition and many aquatic species' persistence
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander (SCLTS) ponds	ponds in the Larkin Valley and Rio Del Mar areas and adjacent chaparral and woodlands	ponds that support breeding Santa Cruz long-toed salamanders, and endangered species endemic to coastal southern Santa Cruz and northern Monterey counties; the ponds provide breeding habitat for California red-legged frog, western pond turtle, and other amphibians and reptiles, as well as birds; adjacent maritime chaparral and San Andreas oak woodland, which provide important upland habitat	17 known breeding ponds. Upland habitat and corridors between ponds are essential to the species' long-term persistence. Highway 1 bisects the range and is a barrier to SCLTS.

3.11.1 RARE AND ENDANGERED TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

As presented in the *Conservation Blueprint for Santa Cruz County*, the Region supports 73 known rare plant species, 16 of which are endemic to Santa Cruz County, and 13 of which have been listed as threatened or endangered. The region also supports 81 rare or locally unique animal species, 19 of which are endemic to Santa Cruz County, and 13 of which are threatened or endangered.

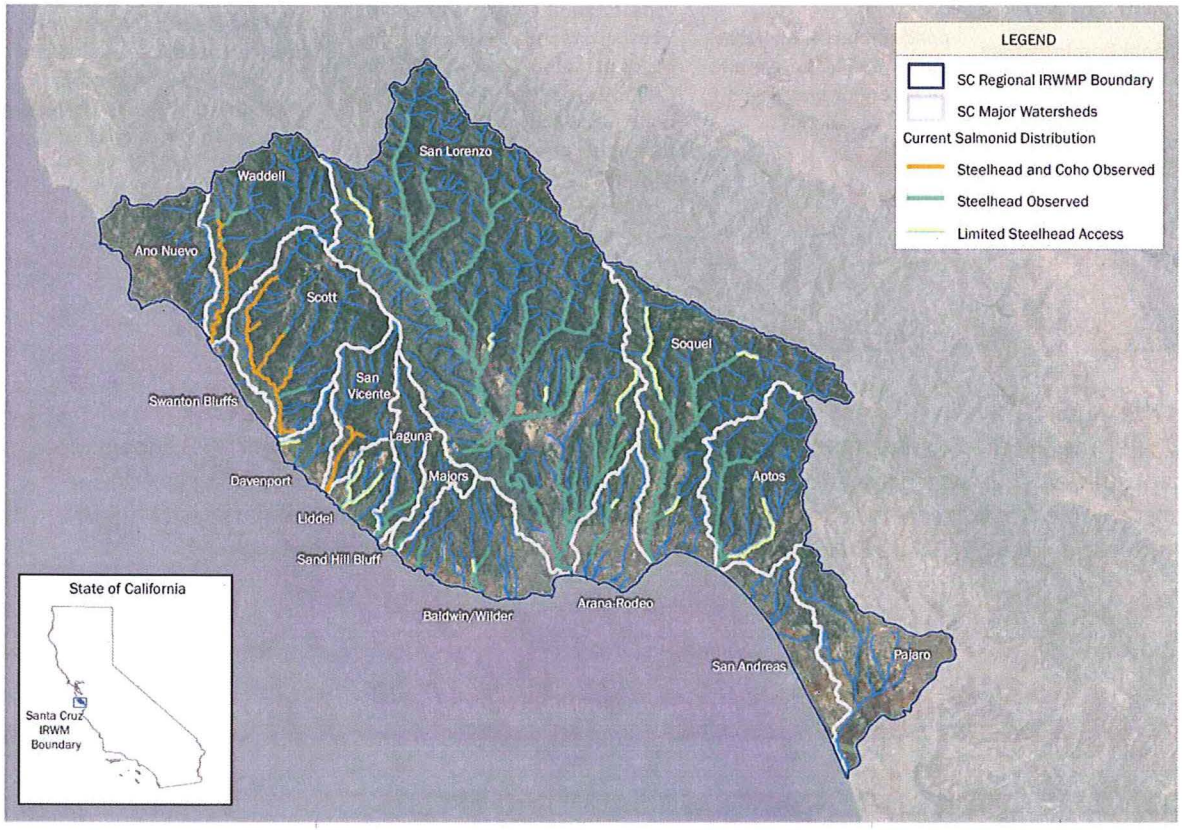
3.11.2 RARE AND ENDANGERED SALMONID SPECIES

[34] Ibid.

The Santa Cruz IRWM region supports populations of steelhead *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)* and coho salmon *(Oncorhynchus kisutch).* Water needs for the salmonids are discussed under the subsequent section on environmental water needs. Steelhead are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and belong to the Central California Coast Distinct Population Segment (DPS-a genetically similar population group). Steelhead have core populations in Scott, San Lorenzo, Soquel and Aptos creeks and also occur in most perennial streams throughout the region. While steelhead numbers are low compared to historical estimates, projects and activities that improve stream habitat will conserve and restore local steelhead populations.

Coho salmon are listed as endangered under both the Federal and State ESA and belong to the Central California Coast Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU - a genetically similar population group). This ESU includes Santa Cruz County's North Coast streams and the San Lorenzo River, Soquel Creek and Aptos Creek. Coho salmon are critically endangered in Santa Cruz County and no longer occur in most streams. A conservation hatchery supports a small population in Scott Creek and contributes to another small population in San Vicente Creek. The National Marine Fisheries Service has prepared a Coho Salmon Recovery Plan that includes actions to restore coho salmon to the San Lorenzo, Soquel and Aptos creeks, where coho are currently absent.

Figure 3- 8 Salmonid Supporting Streams in the Santa Cruz Region [35]



[35] 2NDNATURE, LLC. Santa Cruz IRWM Conceptual Framework. Final Draft March 2013.

3.12 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Various agencies have active roles in watershed management within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. A variety of projects and programs are implemented across the region including water quality projects focusing on nutrients and sediment, fish passage and stream restoration, and rural roads management.

3.12.1 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SECTION

The Water Resources Management Workgroup in the Watershed Section of the City of Santa Cruz Water Department is responsible for drinking water source protection, environmental regulatory compliance, and general natural resource management work that is an important part of the delivery of clean drinking water to city customers. Water Resources Management Workgroup staff have worked for over a decade on a habitat conservation plan for coho salmon and steelhead trout. Water Resources Management Workgroup staff develop drinking water source assessments; and perform outreach and education with drinking water source watershed stakeholders (i.e. agencies, schools, landowners, conservationists, and other City staff).

Along with other responsibilities, Water Resource Management staff participate in technical advisory committees (TAC) including the San Lorenzo River TAC, San Lorenzo River Alliance, San Lorenzo Urban River Task Force, San Lorenzo "Cost-Share for Roads" TAC, On-site Wastewater Disposal, (Septic) TAC, Manure Management TAC, City of Santa Cruz Watershed Resources Technical Advisory Task Force, Comparative Lagoon Ecological Assessment Plan (CLEAP) TAC, Climate Change TAC, Karst Protection Zone Planning TAC and others. Water Resources Management Workgroup staff provide environmental review and compliance support for the Water Department with respect to the Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code, California Water Code, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Water Act, California Environmental Quality Act, and the California Coastal Act.

The Water Resources Management Workgroup conducts biological and hydrologic surveys that include monitoring of 12 drinking water source stream gaging stations including the USGS gages on the San Lorenzo River, terrestrial monitoring and anadromous fishery habitat typing/population assessments. Other chemical/physical monitoring work is performed on the North Coast and San Lorenzo River systems to measure sediment, turbidity and temperature, and a variety of other analytes. Watershed Section staff also manage Loch Lomond Reservoir and monitor, restore, and protect habitat in the City's 3,880 acres of watershed lands. Restoration work Watershed staff are engaged in includes, but is not limited to, the following: Mountain Charlie Creek Passage, Apple Orchard Acacia removal and revegetation, numerous pipeline leak, slide, and access road related projects, San Vicente Creek Coho Rescues, E. Zayante Rd improvements, Trinkling Creek Rd. improvements, San Lorenzo and North Coast Juvenile Salmonid Monitoring, Felton Fish Trapping, Newell Creek Fuel Work, the Riparian Conservation Program.

3.12.2 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Santa Cruz County's Water Resources Program is organized within the Environmental Health Services Division of the Health Services Agency. The Water Resources Program is not a water supply agency, but rather works in collaboration with other county departments, agencies, special districts and non-governmental organizations to solve water resources and environmental issues through long-range water supply planning, water quality protection, and watershed management.

Environmental Health Services also has responsibility for Zone 4 of the Santa Cruz County Water Conservation and Flood Control District. Zone 4 is a countywide zone established to preserve and enhance the county's watershed resources, including water quality, groundwater, surface water, fish, and wildlife. Services include reviewing timber harvest plans and participating in pre-harvest inspections; protecting and enhancing groundwater recharge; monitoring fish populations and stream habitat quality; evaluating and funding necessary log jam removal by the Department of Public Works; funding environmental code compliance activities in the Planning Department; administering stream enhancement projects; promoting water conservation and water quality protection; participating in countywide stormwater management; conducting water supply planning; implementing groundwater recharge projects and well destructions; and supporting administration and development of IRWM in the Santa Cruz Region. Zone 4 is funded through an annual, countywide property tax assessment, grants and contributions from other agencies.

Other County departments are also involved in watershed management activities. Public Works has implemented programs to improve road maintenance activities, upgrade culverts and crossings, improve drainage and stormwater management, promote water infiltration, and improve flood protection while restoring riparian habitat. The Planning Department implements environmental code compliance and various aspects of development review and approval to require the protection of riparian corridors, groundwater recharge areas, floodplains, and biotic resources, and to limit land clearing grading and erosion.

3.12.3 RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The mission of the Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District (RCD) is to help people protect, conserve, and restore natural resources through information, education, and technical assistance programs. The RCD provides a broad range of services related to soil and water conservation throughout Santa Cruz County. The RCD operates pursuant to the Resource Conservation District Act; it is a public resource agency but does not have any regulatory or enforcement authority. The RCD leverages available technical, financial, and educational resources to meet the needs of the local land users within three primary areas of service:

Agricultural Community: Through a cooperative agreement with the US Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the RCD offers the services of NRCS Conservationists to assist agricultural landowners with land management issues, including irrigation, soil development, erosion control, crop cover, etc. The RCD places a high priority on issues and work related to the protection of prime and important farmland within Santa Cruz County.

Erosion Control and Sedimentation: The RCD prioritizes controlling accelerated runoff, erosion and sedimentation from human activities, including the following: rural roads, inadequate drainage, major land use changes, and erosion and reactivation of chronic landslide masses from landslides induced by human activities as well as natural events. To address these issues the RCD offers conservation assistance to road associations, timberland owners, environmental organizations, government resource agencies and the general public through conferences, workshops, demonstrations, and direct technical and financial assistance funded by grants.

Watershed Management: Soil and water conservation is an important element of watershed planning and management. Through the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) the RCD is directly involved in a number of watershed management initiatives. The RCD assists watershed groups and landowners with dissemination of conservation information and implementation of on-the-ground resource enhancement projects, including managing grant programs. In conjunction with the NRCS, the RCD offers permit coordination services through the Santa Cruz Countywide Permit Coordination Program.

3.13 WATER SUPPLY

3.13.1 STREAMFLOW

Streamflow is a major element of the water cycle, and refers to the flow of water in streams, rivers, and other channels. Ephemeral streams only flow during periods of stormwater runoff during the winter months, whereas perennial streams flow year-round, supplied by groundwater discharge groundwater. Streamflow is determined by topography, land use, and permeability, and the frequency, intensity, and timing of rainfall events.

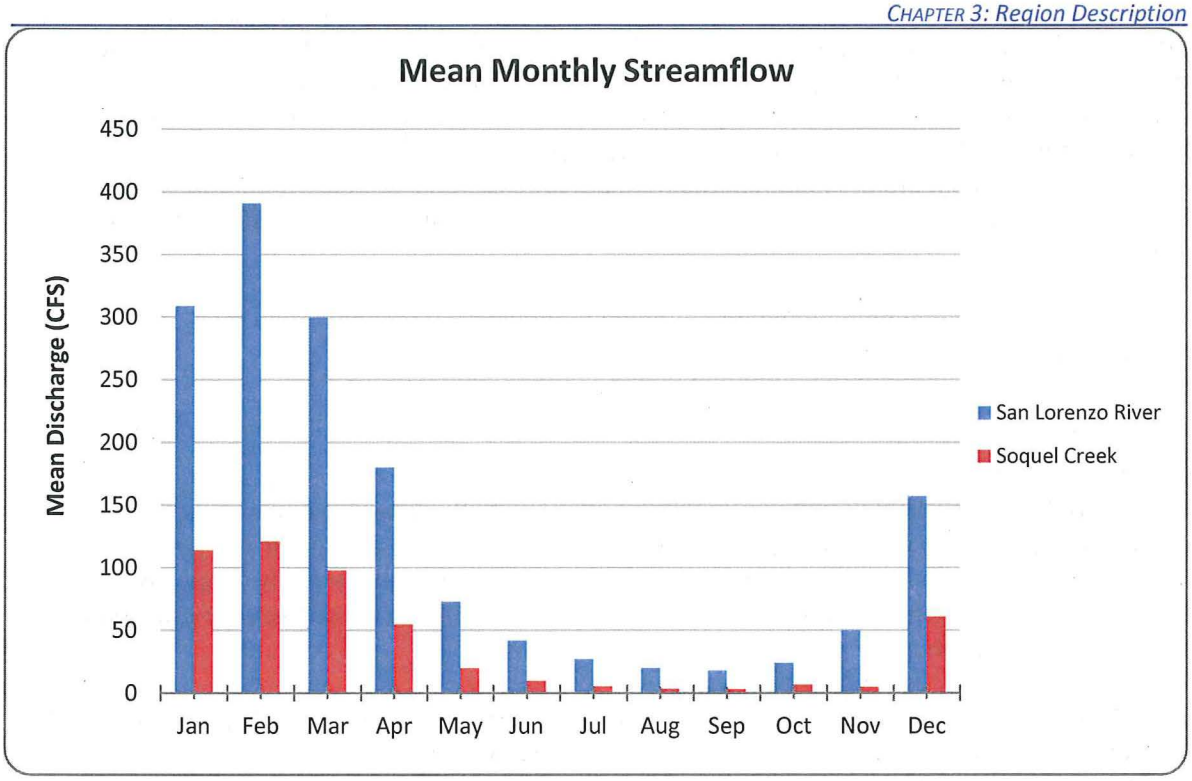
Streamflow has historically been measured in many county streams by the US Geological Survey (USGS), County, water agencies, and others. Currently operating USGS gages exist on only two streams in the Region – the San Lorenzo River and Soquel Creek. Table 3-11 shows the period of record associated with each of these gages, and Figure 3-7 illustrates the seasonal variability in streamflow for the Region. The vast majority of streamflow volume on an annual basis is derived from precipitation and direct runoff primarily during the five-month period between December and April.

Table 3- 14 U.S. Geological Survey Surface Flow Gages [36]

Watershed	Gages	Period of Record
San Lorenzo River	San Lorenzo River @ Santa Cruz	10/01/1952 - current
	San Lorenzo River @ Big Trees	10/01/1936 - current
Soquel Creek	Soquel Creek @ Soquel	5/01/1951 - current

Figure 3- 9 Mean Monthly Streamflow [37]

[36] U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System: http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/sw
[37] U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System: Web Interface http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/rt



3.13.2 WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS

The fact that the Region's water supply is locally derived provides special opportunities to adopt and enact land use policies that protect that supply. As indicated in Table 3-15, there are a number of watersheds with supply streams that are directly used for municipal or domestic water supply and are designated as water supply watersheds. Objective 5.5a of the County's General Plan is to manage the watersheds of existing and future surface water supplies to preserve the quality and quantity of water produced and stored in these areas to meet the needs of county residents, local industry, agriculture, and the natural environment. Several General Plan policies are in place to protect these watersheds through minimum parcel sizing for development and runoff retention (please refer to Chapter 13, Relationship to Local Water and Land Use Planning for additional information).

Table 3- 15 Water Supply Watersheds and Related Water Systems [38]

North Coast	
San Vicente Creek, Mill Creek	Davenport Water System
Liddell Spring, Laguna Creek, Majors Creek	City of Santa Cruz
Reggiardo Creek	City of Santa Cruz
Redwood Spring (Trib. to Majors Ck.)	Redwood Spring Mutual Water Company
Sempervirens Creek	Big Basin State Park
San Lorenzo	
San Lorenzo River	City of Santa Cruz
Hare Creek, Jamison Springs, Corvin Spring, Forest Spring	Big Basin Water Company

[38] County of Santa Cruz, Water Resources Division.

Forest Spring	Forest Spring Mutual Water Company / Big Basin Water Company
Bracken Brae Creek / Spring trib. to Bracken Brae	Bracken Brae County Club
Peavine, Silver, Foreman, Clear, Sweetwater Creeks	San Lorenzo Valley Water District
Newell Creek Reservoir (aka Loch Lomond)	City of Santa Cruz
Fall, Bennet, Bull Creeks	San Lorenzo Valley Water District
Lompico Creek	Lompico County Water District
Spring (Trib. To Zayante Creek)	Zayante Acres Mutual Water Company
Tunnell Gulch (Trib. to Gold Gulch)	River Grove Mutual Water Company
Soquel – Aptos	
Laurel Creek	Villa del Monte Mutual Water Company
Laurel Creek	Summit Mutual Water Company
Spring (Trib. to W.B. Soquel Ck.)	Redwood Lodge Mutual Water Company
Spring (Trib. to W.B. Soquel Ck.)	Cathedral Wood Mutual Water Company
Pajaro	
Corralitos, Browns Valley Creeks	City of Watsonville

3.14 GROUNDWATER

There are three major groundwater basins in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region – the Santa Margarita (Scotts Valley, north region), Mid-county (Soquel-Aptos, Purisima and Aromas, central region), and Pajaro Valley (south region).The Region's water purveyors generally utilize permeable bedrock aquifers due to both the limited extent of alluvial basins as well as the presence of the large, permeable geologic formations in the county. Alluvial groundwater basins coincide with surface watershed areas, but in contrast, bedrock basins can underlie and interact with multiple watersheds. For example the Purisima formation begins under the eastern portion of the San Lorenzo Watershed and extends under the Soquel, Aptos, and Pajaro watersheds. The Aromas formation overlies the Purisima and provides water supply beginning in the eastern portion of the mid-county area, but extends under the Pajaro watershed and serves as the primary water-bearing formation of the Pajaro groundwater basin.

3.14.1 SANTA MARGARITA GROUNDWATER BASIN

The Santa Margarita Basin, located in the San Lorenzo River watershed, is roughly triangular shaped and bounded on the west by the Ben Lomond Fault, on the north by the Zayante Fault, and on the east by a granitic bedrock high. The basin consists of a sequence of Tertiary-age sandstone, siltstone, and shale underlain by the granite. The sedimentary rocks are divided into several geologic formations that are defined on the basis of rock type and relative geologic age.

The majority of the water supply in the Scotts Valley area is derived from three main formations – the Santa Margarita, Lompico, and Butano, although limited amounts are drawn from sandy zones within the Monterey Formation and the Locatelli formation. In 2006, the consultant for Scotts Valley Water District completed a groundwater model of the Santa Margarita Basin. The model calculated sustainable yield for the Scotts Valley subarea was estimated to be 2,600 AFY. At that average groundwater withdrawal rate, the model results indicate that there should be no additional groundwater level declines or stream baseflow loss beyond the current conditions. Although current pumping rates are less than the modeled sustainable yield, groundwater pumping is concentrated in the Lompico because of

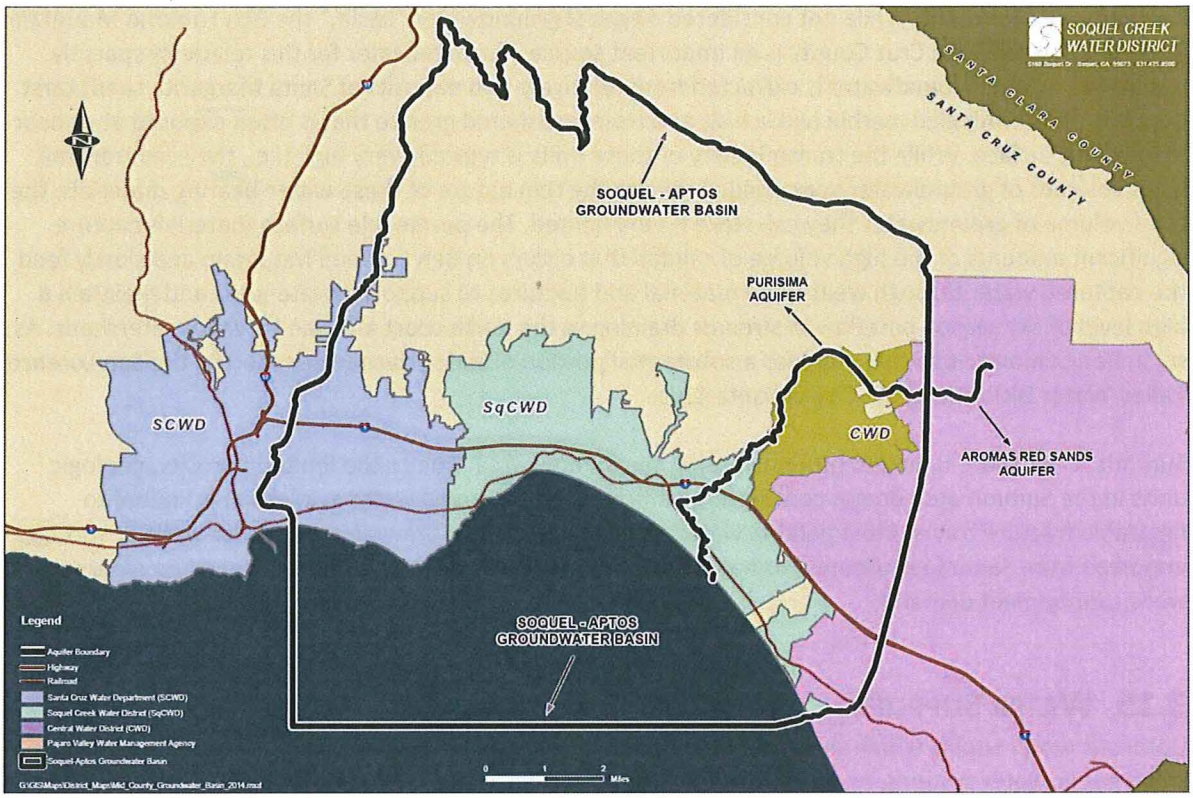
technical and logistical difficulties accessing the other aquifers. Because of this, groundwater levels in the Lompico are still declining in many parts of the Scotts Valley subarea; therefore, recharging the Lompico is a priority for the region.

3.14.2 SOQUEL-APTOS GROUNDWATER BASIN

The Soquel-Aptos (Mid-County) Groundwater Basin consists of the Purisima Formation, an older undifferentiated Tertiary sandstone that occurs at depth in the western portion of the mid-county area, and the Aromas formation that overlies the Purisima in the eastern portion of the basin. Both the Purisima Formation and the Aromas formation extend under the Pajaro Valley. The Soquel-Aptos basin is bounded on the north by the Zayante Fault, to the south by Monterey Bay, and to the west by a granitic high. The boundary to the east is less well defined by a slight hydrologic high before the formations and the groundwater gradient dip beneath the Pajaro Valley. Where uneroded, the Purisima is approximately 2,000 feet thick. The Purisima consists of several distinct water bearing units separated by aquicludes, and the Aromas directly overlays the permeable upper layers of the Purisima. In the western area, most of the younger Purisima has been removed by erosion. No detailed numeric groundwater model has been developed for the Soquel-Aptos groundwater basin, although models have been developed for the Pajaro Basin, and more recently for the Aromas area of the mid-county basin in the vicinity of Central Water District. An updated mass balance estimate by Hydrometrics WRI (2012) suggests that the sustainable yield of the Purisima area is less than 4,300-5,300 AFY, however there is some uncertainty of the sustainable yield as a peer review of this estimate discussed at a Soquel Creek Board meeting July 15, 2014 resulted in a higher estimate for sustainable yield[39]. Groundwater production over the past five years is estimated by the Santa Cruz County Water Resources staff to have averaged 5,250 AFY. In 2012 pumping from the Purisima is estimated to have been approximately 5,100 AFY. Because the Purisima and Aromas Formations extend offshore beneath Monterey Bay, the aquifer is in hydrologic connection with the Pacific Ocean. Consequently, overdraft of the basin has the potential to pull seawater into the aquifer beneath the inland areas. Seawater influence has already been detected in the western portion of the Purisima at Soquel Point and in the eastern part of the basin in the Aromas formation.

[39] Hydrometrics WRI, 2012, Revised Protective Groundwater Elevations and Outflows for Aromas Area and Updated Water Balance for Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Basin, letter to Laura Brown, Soquel Creek Water District, April 12, 2012.

Figure 3- 10 Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Basin [40]



3.14.3 PAJARO VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN

The Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin consists of younger and older alluvium overlying the Quaternary-Tertiary aged Aromas Formation. The Purisima Formation is encountered at depth, but groundwater production from the Purisima in Pajaro Valley usually only occurs along the margins of the basin. The basin extends into Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Clara, and San Benito counties. In Santa Cruz County the basin is bounded on the north by the San Andreas Fault, on the south by Monterey Bay, and on the west by the shallow hydrologic high at the eastern edge of the mid-county basin. The Aromas Formation has been generally divided into upper and lower units that are often separated by a low permeability clayey zone.

All the water bearing units of the Pajaro Basin extend offshore and are in hydrologic connection with Monterey Bay. Groundwater use in the basin is estimated at 55,000 to 60,000 AFY. Sustainable yield is estimated to be between 30,000 and 50,000 AFY. A key symptom of overdraft in coastal basins is seawater intrusion. Seawater intrusion has been an ongoing problem in the Pajaro Basin and was first documented in a 1953 Department of Water Resources report. Currently, constituents of seawater have been detected in wells in excess of two miles inland from the coast. In the Pajaro Valley, seawater intrusion has been expanding inland from the coast at an average rate of 100-250 feet per year. The Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency has detected seawater with chloride concentrations greater than 500 mg/L in wells one mile inland. Sixty percent of the basin now has groundwater levels below sea level.

[40] Soquel Creek Water District, 2014.

3.14.4 MISCELLANEOUS WATER BEARING UNITS

Ben Lomond Mountain: While not considered a typical groundwater "basin," the Ben Lomond Mountain area of northern Santa Cruz County is an important source of groundwater for this relatively sparsely populated region. Groundwater is extracted from relatively thin deposits of Santa Margarita sand, karst deposits of intermingled marble and schist, and from weathered granite that is often exposed at or near the ground surface. While the transmissivity of these units is typically very high (i.e., they can transmit large volumes of groundwater very rapidly), due to the thin nature of these water-bearing materials, the total volume of groundwater they can store is very limited. The permeable surface materials capture significant amounts of the high volume of rainfall that occurs on Ben Lomond Mountain and slowly feed the captured water through weathered material and fractures to support private wells and maintain a high level of dry season baseflow in streams draining to the north coast and San Lorenzo watersheds. As such, Ben Lomond mountain provides a substantial portion of the surface water used by the San Lorenzo Valley Water District and the City of Santa Cruz.

Summit Area: There is limited groundwater in the Summit area. Due to the limited porosity, geologic units in the Summit area do not contain large amounts of water and water availability is limited to favorable fracture zones. Most potable water along the Summit is drawn from bedrock wells or springs, imported from Santa Clara County, or hauled in by water trucks during the dry season when marginal wells cannot meet demand.

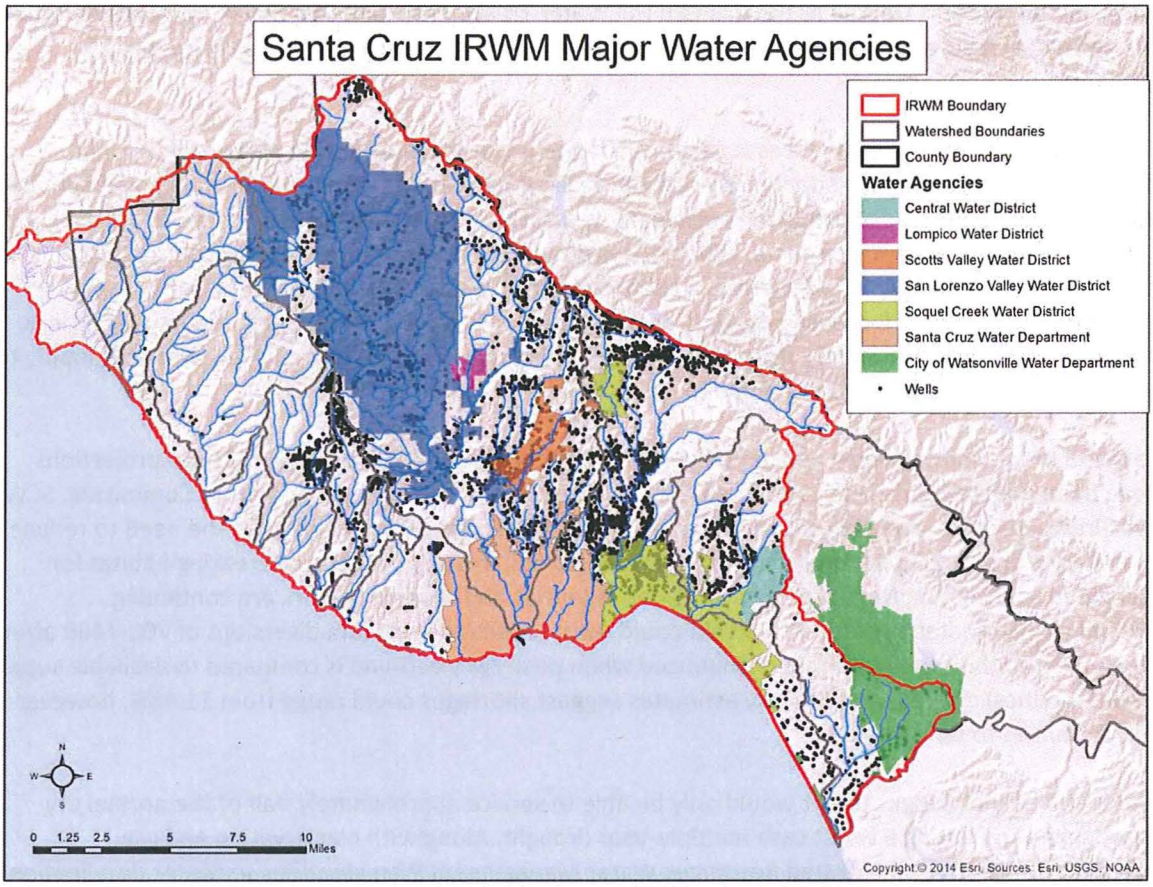
3.15 WATER SUPPLIERS

Domestic water supply within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is provided by seven public agencies, by small public water systems, and by individual and shared wells and springs (Figure 3-9). Groundwater provides 55-60% of public water agency supply in the Santa Cruz Region, with the remainder coming from local surface water sources. With the exception of a small volume obtained through surface diversions, the non-agency water users (agriculture and rural residences and businesses) rely entirely on groundwater. Except for 200-300 parcels in the Summit area that receive water through the Monte Vina pipeline from the San Jose Water Company, the Santa Cruz Region is supplied exclusively by local water sources. This situation is unusual in California; most communities rely to some extent on imported water to support their populations.

Although the water agencies are independent, they share the same water resources and are facing similar constraints and resource management issues, and have conducted collaborative planning and project implementation accordingly. The following sections describe the water suppliers in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

Compiling information on supply and demand for many of the water agencies has been very challenging as these figures have been frequently updated in recent years, particularly for Santa Cruz City and Soquel Creek Water District. There are also many unknowns, including the effect of recovery from the recession, climate change, the extent and effectiveness of future water conservation measures and the need to reduce extraction from existing sources to address aquatic habitat needs or reduce groundwater overdraft. All of the major water agencies completed urban water management plans in 2011, according to a prescribed methodology. These were used to provide a common basis for information and compilation. More recent information for some agencies is also provided as available.

Figure 3- 11 Santa Cruz IRWM Water Supply [41]



3.15.1 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ WATER DEPARTMENT

The City of Santa Cruz Water Department (SCWD or City) is a municipal utility that is owned and operated by the City. The SCWD serves a 20-square-mile area that extends from the agricultural lands west of the City to 41st Avenue in the City of Capitola. The service area includes the developed portion of UC Santa Cruz campus, Live Oak, Pasatiempo, and some other unincorporated areas surrounding the city. The SCWD serves ~24,351 connections of which 88% are residential, with a total population of approximately 94,000. Approximately 61,100 people, or about two-thirds of the total population, live inside the city limits.

SCWD is primarily a surface water user (~96% of total supply), all of which is derived from the northern county watersheds. The remaining ~4% percent of the SCWD water supply comes from groundwater, all of which is extracted from wells in the Purisima Formation in the mid-county area. In addition to surface diversions on four north coast streams (Reggiardo, East Branch Liddell, Majors, and Laguna creeks) and on the San Lorenzo River at Tait Street and Felton, SCWD utilizes Loch Lomond, an 8,600 acre-foot (2,817 million gallons) capacity reservoir on Newell Creek, a major tributary to the San Lorenzo River.

[41] County of Santa Cruz, Water Resources Division. 2014.

Approximately 500 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water is derived from groundwater via the Beltz wells, located in the Live Oak area of the unincorporated county. Except for the water produced by the Beltz wells, all raw water is treated at the Graham Hill Water Treatment Plant. The City currently has a total treated water storage capacity of 44.4 acre-feet (14.8 million gallons), or 1.3 times average daily demand.

One of the challenges the City faces is a lack of adequate water supply during periods of drought. Because the City is primarily supplied by surface water, it has surplus water in wet years and is seriously impacted during periods of drought. In single dry years, the system relies heavily on water stored in Loch Lomond reservoir to satisfy demand, which draws down the reservoir level lower than usual and depletes available supply in the event of a subsequent dry year. In multiple dry years, or drought conditions, very low surface water flows in the San Lorenzo River and North Coast creeks and springs, combined with depleted supply stored in Loch Lomond reservoir, reduces that City's available supply to a level that cannot support water demand.

Table 13 below shows supply and demand projections based on the 2010 UWMP. These projections have been updated since and continue to be evaluated by the Water Supply Advisory Committee. SCWD has already reduced available supply since the 2010 UWMP was completed due to the need to reduce their diversions and bypass more flow downstream to help restore passage and rearing habitat for steelhead and salmon. Negotiations with fishery agencies and modelling work are continuing. Preliminary estimates suggest that SCWD could see a reduction in stream diversions of 700-1400 af/yr. The impact of this becomes more pronounced when peak daily demand is compared to available supply during a critical dry year. Preliminary estimates suggest shortages could range from 21-48%, however this continues to be evaluated.[42]

The SCWD acknowledges that it would only be able to service approximately half of the normal dry season demand during a worst case multiple-year drought. Along with conservation and use curtailment, the City's Integrated Resources Water Management Plan identifies seawater desalination as the preferred alternative to provide backup supply. The City had been pursuing a joint desalination facility with Soquel Creek Water District, and a draft EIR was prepared for that project. However, in the face of community concerns about the project, the City decided to pause work on the project in order to facilitate a community discussion about water supply, demand, and alternatives. Meanwhile, conservation efforts have been successful; in 2011 Santa Cruz users averaged 106[43] gallons per capita per day (gpcd), which is well below the statewide average of 192 gpcd, the Central Coast Regional average of 154 gpcd, and the year 2020 Urban Water Use Target of 117 gpcd.[44] The City has implemented water rationing and is developing a water conservation master plan that is evaluating various water conservation actions. Water demand will vary depending on the level of conservation actions implemented and the success of those efforts. Recent information from the City has projected demand in the year 2030 to range from 12,409 AFY to 14,555 AFY[45].

[42] URS, 2013. Proposed **scwd²** Regional Seawater Desalination Project Draft Environmental Impact Report SCH# 2010112038. Prepared for City of Santa Cruz and Soquel Creek Water District.

[43] City of Santa Cruz Water Department. "Memorandum – Per Capita Water Use Calculations." May 2, 2011.

[44] Ibid.

[45] City of Santa Cruz Water Department (T. Goddard). "Memorandum to Water Commission" Meeting dated 01/29/14.

The number of water supply sources and their current volumes has provided flexibility to SCWD to select water of highest quality for treatment and distribution to its customers. As the requirements of the City's diversions become more complex and stringent, SCWD must treat water of reduced quality to meet customer demand. In the face of drought and long term uncertainty with regard to water supplies, the City is evaluating its treatment and operations to ensure its customers continue to receive high quality water.

Table 3- 16 City of Santa Cruz Supply and Demand Projections (water units are acre-feet per year unless otherwise specified)

City of Santa Cruz						
	Normal Year		**Single Dry Year**		**Multiple Dry Years**	
	2010	**2030**	**2010**	**2030**	**2010**	**2030**
Population	91,291	98,600	91,291	98,600	91,291	98,600
Supply	14,749	14,855	12,748	14,034	11,428	10,106
Demand	12,577	14,448	12,577	14,448	12,577	14,448
Difference	2,172	407	171	(414)	(1,149)	(4,342)
Per Capita Use (GPD)	123	131	123	131	123	131
References						
	Normal Year		Single Dry Year		Multiple Dry Years	
	2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
Population	*UWMP Table 2-3*					
Supply	*UWMP Table 5-6*		*UWMP Table 5-7*		*UWMP Table 5-8*	
Demand						
Difference	*Calculated*					
Per Capita Use (GPD)	*Calculated*					

3.15.2 SOQUEL CREEK WATER DISTRICT

The Soquel Creek Water District (SqCWD) serves a portion of the City of Capitola as well as the unincorporated areas of Soquel, Aptos, Seacliff, Rio Del Mar, Seascape, La Selva Beach, and Canon del Sol. The district's service area encompasses 14 square miles including seven miles of coastline. The district serves 13,570 connections with 94% residential and a total population of approximately 37,000. The district is entirely dependent on groundwater from two aquifers, drawing 62% of its water supply from the Purisima Formation and 38% from the Aromas Red Sands aquifer, with all water being treated at the wellheads. These aquifers are shared with adjoining water agencies and a multitude of private well users. The Aromas is already experiencing seawater intrusion along the coastline in the SqCWD service area. Depressed groundwater elevations in the Purisima indicate a strong potential for future seawater intrusion into the aquifer.

The District's consultant has concluded that the mid-county (Soquel-Aptos) groundwater management area is in overdraft based on low groundwater levels. that create the potential for seawater intrusion into the drinking water aquifers. Increasing salt concentrations have been detected in coastal monitoring wells for much of the Aromas and at limited locations in the Purisima Formation. The current

long term sustainable yield estimate for the basin is approximately 4,600-7,000 AFY, which is utilized by the district and other users. However, because the basin has experienced long term and overdraft and pumping needs to be reduced in order to recover the basin, the district has set a target pumping goal of 2,900 AFY for 20 years. SqCWD average per capita daily water usage (108 gpcd over past five years) is well below the state and central coast averages, but significant, additional conservation will be required to reach the new target, which is expected to also involve developing a supplemental supply. SqCWD had been evaluating the desalination plant with the SCWD as a supplemental water supply to help it reach that lower pumping threshold, but since that project was put on hold, the District has been revisiting other potential supply options including water transfers and recycled water.

Table 3- 17 Soquel Creek Water District Water Supply and Demand Projections

Soquel Creek Water District						
	Normal Year		Single Dry Year		Multiple Dry Years	
	2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
Population	37,720	39,550	37,720	39,550	37,720	39,550
Supply	4,610	2,900	4,610	2,900	4,610	2,900
Demand	4,615	4,116	4,615	4,116	4,615	4,116
Difference	(5)	(1,216)	(5)	(1,216)	(5)	(1,216)
Per Capita Use (GPD)	109	93	109	93	109	93
References						
Population	*UWMP Table 2-2*					
Supply	*UWMP Table 5-5*	*HydroMetrics WRI 4/3/12*	*UWMP Table 5-5*	*HydroMetrics WRI 4/3/12*	*UWMP Table 5-5*	*HydroMetrics WRI 4/3/12*
Demand	*UWMP Page 2-4*	*UWMP Table 5-11*	*UWMP Page 2-4*	*UWMP Table 5-12*	*UWMP Page 2-4*	*UWMP Table 5-13*
Difference	*calculated*					
Per Capita Use (GPD)	*calculated*					

3.15.3 SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The San Lorenzo Valley Water District serves a 58-square-mile area that covers most of the western portion of the San Lorenzo River Watershed and serves an average of 2,300 AFY to a population of approximately 22,000. The district provides water service to the communities of Boulder Creek, Brookdale, Ben Lomond, Zayante, Felton, and portions of the City of Scotts Valley. The district has three separate major service areas with independent systems and sources of supply. The northern area serves the unincorporated area of the San Lorenzo Valley north of Felton, including Zayante. Water supply in the northern San Lorenzo Valley area is obtained from the Santa Margarita groundwater basin as well as surface water from tributaries to the San Lorenzo River. The Felton subarea is supplied by springs and surface streams near Felton. Water supply in the southern area around Scotts Valley is obtained from the Santa Margarita basin. The district derives approximately 1,200 AFY of water from surface sources, and nearly 1,100 AFY from groundwater. Between 2000 and 2010, average per capita daily use ranged from approximately 85 to 109 gpcd.[46] Because the northern area is supplied both by surface and

[46] San Lorenzo Valley Water District. "Draft – SLVWD Urban Water Management Plan." 2012. Pg. 3-4.

groundwater, it has a more reliable water supply and has opportunities conjunctive use. However, during a multiple year drought there is not enough groundwater available to make up for the decline in surface sources and demand reduction is required. Current supply limitations are discussed by Johnson (2014). SLVWD is initiating the process to evaluate the effects of its diversions on fish habitat and may have to reduce its diversions in the future to adequately protect habitat. The supply and demand table below assumes that there will be a 10% loss of supply in the future. Efforts are currently underway to link all the areas with emergency interties, which have the potential to be used in future for conjunctive use once fishery and water rights issues are resolved.

Table 3- 18 San Lorenzo Valley Water District Water Supply and Demand Projections [47]

San Lorenzo Valley Water District						
	Normal Year		Single Dry Year		Multiple Dry Years	
	2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
Population	22,174	22,527	22,174	22,527	22,174	22,527
Supply	2,490	2,290	2,250	2,050	1,900	1,700
Demand	2,211	2,072	2,211	2,072	2,211	2,072
Difference	279	218	39	(22)	(311)	(372)
Per Capita Use (GPD)	89	82	89	82	89	82
References						
Population	*Table 2-9 Draft UWMP*					
Supply	*Johnson, 2014, Drought Plan Presentation, 2030 estimate based on 10% reduction for fish release*					
Demand	*Table 3-9, 3-14, Draft UWMP*					
Difference	*calculated*					
Per Capita Use (GPD)	*calculated*					

3.15.4 SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD) service area encompasses a six-square-mile area that includes the City of Scotts Valley and unincorporated areas to the north. The district currently serves 3,700 connections, of which 93% are residential, and includes a population of approximately 10,000. According to its 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, the district is projecting build-out in 2020. Water supply is obtained from three water-bearing formations within the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin: the Santa Margarita Sandstone, the Lompico, and the Butano. Storage capacity is equivalent to 2.25 times average day demand.

Groundwater production from the various formations is approximately 1,400 AFY. The SVWD also owns and operates a wastewater tertiary-level treatment plant that provides an average of 140 AFY of recycled water for irrigation. The part of the Santa Margarita groundwater basin from which SVWD extracts groundwater has experienced significant declines in groundwater levels since the mid-1980s. Groundwater levels in the vicinity of Scotts Valley have dropped between 100 and 200 feet since that time. Ten-year average per capita use for the district (1995-2004) is approximately 180 gpcd. The 2020

[47] Johnson, Nicholas M., 2014, Hydrologic Basis for SLVWD Drought Management Plan, presented to SLVWD Board of Directors, March 6, 2014.

target for the district is approximately 144 gpcd.[48]

Table 3- 19 Scotts Valley Water District Water Supply and Demand Projections

Scotts Valley Water District						
	Normal Year		Single Dry Year		Multiple Dry Years	
	2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
Population	10,309	11,076	10,309	11,076	10,309	11,076
Supply	1,507	1,766	1,507	1,501	1,507	1,412
Demand	1,507	1,766	1,507	1,501	1,507	1,412
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per Capita Use (GPD)	131	142	131	121	131	114
References						
Population	*UWMP Table 2-2*					
Supply	*Table 6-6 UWMP*		*Table 6-7 UWMP*		*Table 6-8 UWMP*	
Demand						
Difference	*calculated*					
Per Capita Use (GPD)	*calculated*					

3.15.5 CENTRAL WATER DISTRICT

The Central Water District (CWD) has a five-square-mile service area in the rural area of Aptos. CWD serves 2,700 customers through 842 connections, all of which are residential with the exception of seven commercial and 16 for irrigation and public facilities. Approximately 5% of the water demand is for agricultural use; the water supplied is all potable. The district relies on groundwater from the Aromas Red Sands and Purisima aquifers for supply. The district has five wells.

Although the CWD has wells in both the Purisima and Aromas formations, the Purisima wells, due to high levels of iron and manganese, are infrequently used. CWD is evaluating the construction of a treatment facility so that the Purisima wells can be used on a more regular basis. Because CWD is in what is believed to be a recharge area for the Aromas, and possibly Purisima formations, groundwater levels have been stable since records were first kept in the mid-1970s. Because CWD is smaller than the state threshold for UWMP reporting, no formal projections for future water use in the district have been made.

[48] Scotts Valley Water District, 2011. "2010 Urban Water Management Plan – Section 2 – Water Use." Pg. 2-10, 11.

Table 3- 20 Central Water District Water Supply and Demand Projections

Central Water District Water District						
	Normal Year		Single Dry Year		Multiple Dry Years	
	2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
Population	2,700	2,900	2,700	2,900	2,700	2,900
Supply	580	600	580	600	580	600
Demand	580	600	580	600	580	600
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per Capita Use (GPD)	192	185	192	185	192	185
References						
Population	*CWD Personal Communication with County Water Resources Staff*					
Supply						
Demand						
Difference						
Per Capita Use (GPD)	*calculated*					

3.15.6 DAVENPORT COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

The Davenport County Sanitation District serves 114 water connections in the Old Town, New Town, and San Vicente areas of Davenport. The district relies on surface water diverted from Mill Creek and San Vicente Creek for supply. The District is managed by the County Department of Public Works and infrastructure needs are funded by water and sewer rates and grants.

3.15.7 LOMPICO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

The Lompico County Water District serves the Lompico community near Felton. The District's service area encompasses two square miles and all 498 connections are for residential service. The community is considered built-out and is under a moratorium on any new water hook-ups. Water supply is obtained from the Santa Margarita and Monterey aquifers as well as Lompico Creek. In 2014, the Lompico and San Lorenzo Valley Water District have been working with the County and the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) to dissolve the Lompico District and merge with San Lorenzo. An emergency intertie was constructed between the two service areas in 2014.

3.15.8 SMALL DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS AND PRIVATE USERS

There are three other small water systems that are not public agencies: Big Basin Water Company (598 connections, 85% surface water); Mount Hermon Association (530 connections, groundwater) and Forest Lakes Mutual Water Company (330 connections, groundwater). There are an additional 130 small water systems serving 5 - 199 connections in the county serving roughly 2,500 households. The large majority of these use groundwater. Additionally, there are at least 8,000 private wells in the Santa Cruz Region that serve between 1 and 4 households.

Some landowners use small stream diversions for irrigation and occasional domestic use. There is not a complete inventory of these and most have not registered their use with the State Division of Water Rights. Extensive stream surveys of the San Lorenzo River and its major tributaries in the 1970s indicated a total of 100 private diversions. More recent surveys of individual reaches have shown about a 50-70% reduction in the number of diversions since the 1970s.

3.16 WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

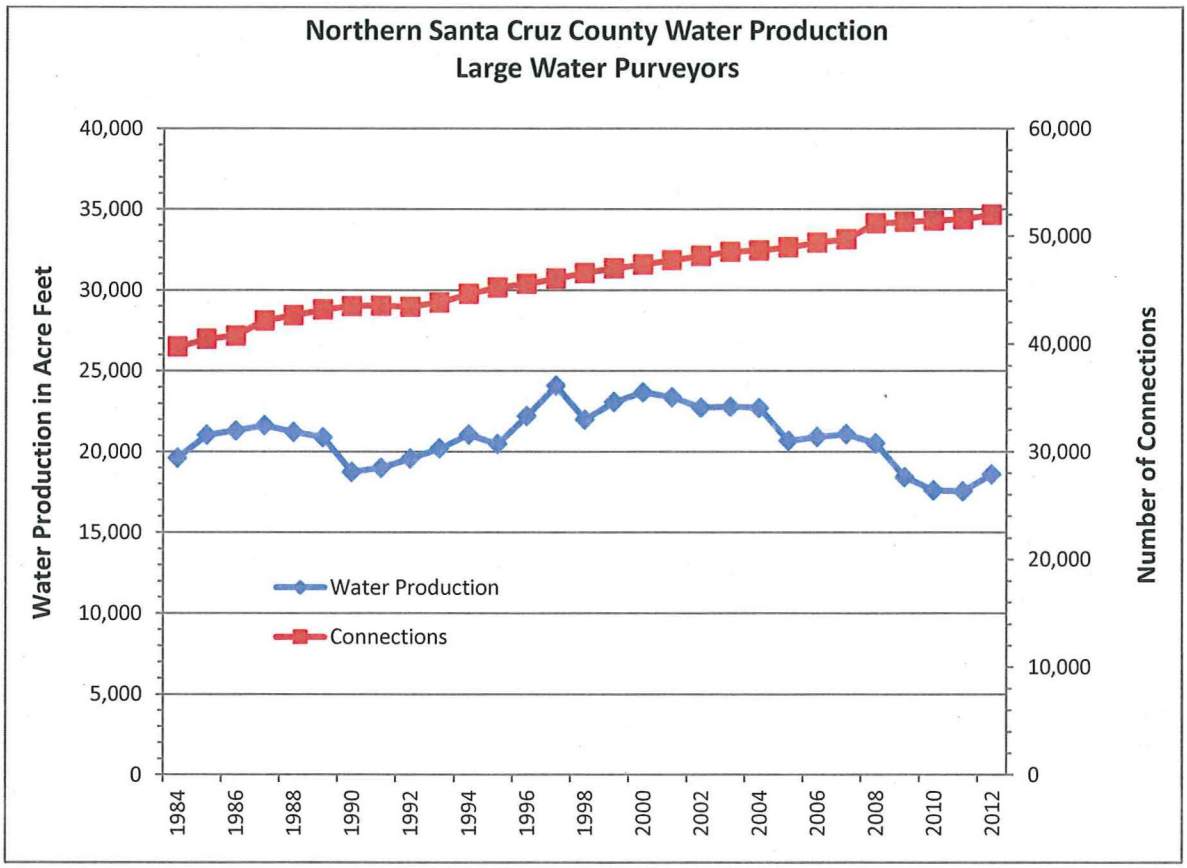
Although the water agencies in the Region all vary in size and source of supply, they all face challenges related to water supply reliability, including threats to baseline supplies, increasing demands, regulatory constraints, hydrologic variations, and infrastructure limitations. These challenges are described in more detail in Chapter 5, Resource Management Strategies. Generally, these challenges include:

- Seasonal demand versus seasonal supply: Like much of the rest of the state, water demand in the Santa Cruz Region is highest in the summertime when surface supply is at its lowest, and least in the winter when potential supplies are at their greatest. This juxtaposition presents both a challenge and an opportunity for water supply planning.
- Source of supply: Districts that rely upon surface water usually have more than sufficient supplies during winter months, but can face challenges in meeting summertime demand in dry and critically dry years. Groundwater agencies, for the most part, utilize overdrafted basins and are constantly challenged with balancing supply and demand.
- Conservation and changing economy: The Santa Cruz Region's water users have recently demonstrated a strong water conservation ethic demonstrated through low per-capita usage. Also, as several large industries have left the Region, total use has gone down.
- Climatic variability: As illustrated in Figure 5 (seasonal variability in streamflow), the annual precipitation varies greatly in the Santa Cruz Region. This fact along with limited storage capacity and the Region's complete dependence upon a local water supply greatly impact the Region's ability to meet demand – particularly for those agencies relying upon surface water for supply. Climate change is expected to exacerbate this situation by increasing the intensity of storms and shortening the traditional rainy season.
- Inter-district variability: Water supply and demand varies by the type of user within each district as well as the overall water supply outlook for that district.
- Environmental flow needs: Historical stream diversions and groundwater extractions have reduced streamflow available for fish habitat. Promoting recovery of threatened and endangered salmonid habitat will require reducing water extractions to restore streamflow needed for critical life stages.

3.16.1 HISTORICAL WATER USE

Detailed records of water used by the major purveyors have been compiled for approximately 30 years. Water use demonstrates variability from year to year (Figure 3-11) depending upon on the factors previously discussed. Between 1984 and 1997, there was a general upward trend in water use that primarily reflected a growing population. Since 1997, there has been a steady downward trend in per-capita water use as the local economy has changed and conservation programs have been implemented and have taken effect.

Figure 3- 12 Urban Water Production and Connections – Large Water Districts in Santa Cruz Region [49]



Note: Totals exclude small drinking water systems, individual users, and agriculture

3.16.2 CURRENT WATER USE

Recent water demand figures compiled (for the calendar year 2012) show that the Region as a whole used approximately 29,000 acre-feet of water. Additional water use in the Pajaro Groundwater Basin, which partly underlays the Santa Cruz region, accounted for an additional 33,000 acre-feet, primarily for agriculture and the City of Watsonville. Within the IRWM Region, in 2012, 57% of the water supply was from groundwater, 42% from surface water with an additional 1% coming from recycled water. Including the Pajaro Basin in these figures, the percentage swing to 79% groundwater, 20% surface water, and 2% recycled water (Table 3-21).

[49] County of Santa Cruz, Water Resources Division.

Table 3- 21 Water Supply and Demand, 2012 [50]

Water Supplier	Connects	Popul-ation Served	Total Dry Year Demand	Ground Water AF	Surface Water AF	Recycled Water AF	Ground water	Surface Water	Recycled Water	% Overall Use	Per Capita gpd
Santa Cruz City Water Dept.	24,425	93,339	10,134	523	9,611	0	5%	95%	0%	15.3%	97
Soquel Creek Water District	15,562	38,000	4,171	4,171	0	0	100%	0%	0%	6.3%	98
San Lorenzo Valley WD	7,278	22,200	2,238	1,030	1,208	0	46%	54%	0%	3.4%	90
Scotts Valley Water District	3,900	11,700	1,537	1,356	0	181	88%	0%	12%	2.3%	117
Central Water District	810	2,700	535	535	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0.8%	177
Lompico County Water District	495	1,287	93	72	21	0	77%	23%	0%	0.1%	65
Smaller Water Systems	3,600	10,800	2,410	2,120	290	0	88%	12%	0%	3.6%	199
Individual Users	8,000	20,000	5,000	4,750	250	0	95%	5%	0%	7.5%	223
Mid- & North-County Agriculture	-	-	2,400	1,800	600	0	75%	25%	0%	3.6%	
Subtotal Santa Cruz IRWM Region	*64,070*	*200,026*	*28,518*	*16,357*	*11,980*	*181*	*57%*	*42%*	*1%*		
Pajaro Agriculture (SC Co only)	-	-	25,254	25,254	0	900	100%	0%	4%	38.1%	
Watsonville City Water Dept.	14,843	65,000	7,760	7,127	633	0	92%	8%	0%	11.7%	107
Subtotal Pajaro Basin (SC County)	14,843	65,000	33,014	32,381	633	900	98%	2%	3%		
Total	**78,913**	**265,026**	**61,532**	**48,738**	**12,613**	**1,081**	**79%**	**20%**	**2%**		

3.16.3 PROJECTED WATER USE

Past projections of urban water demand tended to be high because they were typically based on usage trends prior to 2000, roughly the time when per capita usage started to decline. The first standardized projections of urban water use in California occurred in 2005 with the state mandated Urban Water Management Plan requirements of AB 610 and AB 221. The 2005 UWMPs by SCWD, SVWD, SqCWD, and the City of Watsonville indicated a combined growth in water demand of 14% from 2005 to 2030.
For the 2010 UWMPs, the same county water purveyors indicated a demand of 26,733 AFY growing to a projected demand of 29,197, depending upon the water year type, by the year 2030. This represents an increase in usage of 9% over the 20-year analysis period. These projections are currently being re-evaluated as a part of current water planning.

[50] County Water Resources Status Report, presented to Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors , January 28, 2014, Health Services Agency

Table 3- 22 Regional Water Demand Projections [51]

Regional Water Demand Projections						
	Normal Year		Single Dry Year		Multiple Dry Years	
	2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
Population	230,933	248,344	230,933	248,344	230,933	248,344
Supply	31,390	30,678	29,149	29,352	27,479	24,985
Demand	28,944	31,269	28,944	31,004	28,944	30,915
Difference	2,446	(591)	205	(1,652)	(1,465)	(5,930)
Per Capita Use (GPD)	112	111	112	111	112	111

Projections of future private and agricultural water use are more difficult. However, it is anticipated that private well water use will be stable as new growth rates in rural areas are low and households will tend to implement water conservation and replace less efficient water using appliances (e.g., dish and clothes washers). Additionally, the County has a water conservation ordinance that requires sellers of properties in the unincorporated areas to replace showerheads and toilets with high efficiency water fixtures. These replacements will contribute to less household water use. Future water use is also expected to decline as part of landscape conservation requirements that have been mandated by the state beginning in 2011. Agricultural use is expected to be relatively stable as there is little new agricultural land conversion, except for scattered small, vineyards, which generally have low water use. The effect of conversion of some crop types to higher water use is offset by increased irrigation efficiency and water conservation measures implemented by growers, as documented by water use trends in the Pajaro Valley where wells are metered.

3.16.4 ENVIRONMENTAL WATER

Adequate streamflow must be left in the streams to maintain aquatic habitat, riparian habitat and wetlands. In most of the Santa Cruz region, endangered coho salmon and threatened steelhead are the primary species of concern. If habitat conditions are maintained for them, other environmental values will be supported. Adequate flows must be maintained at different times of the year to support the various life cycle needs of the salmonids: adult migration in winter, spawning and incubation in winter and spring, juvenile down migration in spring and summer, rearing in summer and fall, and sufficient flow for maintenance of cool temperatures and suitable water quality. During dry periods (June – November) and droughts, natural flows are usually well below optimal flows needed for habitat and any reduction in flow will result in a direct loss of habitat and reduction of fish populations.

Water for the environment is specified in various water rights documents or more recently in studies developed to determine how much existing diversions need to be reduced to support recovery of coho salmon and steelhead trout. The level of specificity and degree of protection varies significantly. Minimum downstream bypass flows have been established for newer water rights on Fall Creek, Newell

[51] 2010 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP) City of Santa Cruz, Soquel Creek Water District, Scotts Valley Water District, City of Watsonville; Draft UWMP San Lorenzo Valley Water Dist.; Central Water District personnel communication

Creek and the Felton Diversion on the San Lorenzo River. Maximum diversion rates are specified for the City's Tait Street diversion on the San Lorenzo, but no minimum bypass flows are specified.

The City of Santa Cruz is currently negotiating with the fishery agencies regarding the amount of water that needs to be left in their water supply streams. Specific flow targets have been developed for different seasons and different classes of water year, but these numbers are still being finalized. The San Lorenzo Valley Water District is starting the process to evaluate the impact of their diversion and then to establish minimum bypass requirements.

Surface water rights for Soquel Creek were adjudicated in 1977. Although the adjudication itself does not specify environmental water, the appropriative permits that were issued in 1955 specify maintenance of 15 cfs or the natural flow from December 1 to June 1, and 4 cfs or the natural flow from June 1 to December 1 to maintain fish life. The mean discharge for Soquel in September is 3.1 cfs, but many years it is much lower. There are no records of any instream flow requirements for Aptos or Valencia Creeks. Soquel, Aptos and Valencia are not subject to municipal diversions, but flow is subject to depletion resulting from private diversions and depressed groundwater levels.

3.17 WASTEWATER

Wastewater services within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region are provided by three cities and 12 special districts as shown in Table 3-23. Facilities range from individual or small community septic systems to local wastewater collection systems and regional treatment plants.

Table 3- 23 Wastewater Management Roles [52]

Agency	Wastewater Collection	Wastewater Treatment	Recycled Water	Septic System Oversight
Cities				
Santa Cruz	✓	✓	✓	
Scotts Valley	✓	✓	✓	
City of Watsonville	✓	✓	✓	
Special Districts				
Davenport Sanitation District	✓	✓	✓	
Freedom Sanitation District	✓			
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	✓			
CSA 2 – Place de Mer	✓	✓		
CSA 5 – Sand Dollar Beach and Canon del Sol	✓	✓		
CSA 7 – Boulder Creek Country Club	✓	✓	✓	
CSA 10 – Rolling Woods/Pasatiempo	✓	✓		
CSA 12 – Wastewater Management				✓
CSA 20 – Trestle Beach	✓	✓		
San Lorenzo Valley Water District	✓	✓		
Private Systems				
Mount Hermon Association	✓	✓		
Big Basin Water Company	✓	✓		

[52] County of Santa Cruz, Water Resources Division.

Various camps, conference centers, small communities	✓	✓		

3.17.1 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

The City of Santa Cruz maintains a wastewater collection system that serves approximately 130,000 residents through 15,000 connections and operates the wastewater treatment facility, which serves the city as well as the Santa Cruz County Sanitation District, CSA 10, and UC Santa Cruz. Approximately 50% of the wastewater treated at the plant is generated within the city. On average 8 MGD of effluent is treated to a full secondary level with UV treatment and disposed of with effluent from the City of Scotts Valley through a deep ocean outfall constructed in 1985. . Approximately 150 acre-feet per year (135 gallons per day) of treated water is retained for use at the treatment plant. The City's Wastewater Treatment Facility was designed to treat 17 MGD in dry weather. The collection system includes 23 lift stations with a total capacity of 10.6 million gallons per day.

3.17.2 CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

The City of Scotts Valley provides wastewater services to 3,922 connections including 30 that are outside of the city's boundary. The city has eight lift stations, all with backup pumps and alarm systems that automatically notify personnel in case of a power outage or high-level conditions. The Scotts Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant has a permitted capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day and treats water to secondary and tertiary levels. Secondarily treated effluent that is not used for recycled water is transmitted via a main to Santa Cruz and discharged to the ocean through the outfall shared with the City of Santa Cruz. Recycled water was first produced in 2002 and used in the city's landscape medians. Initially, 250,000[53] gallons of recycled water was produced, which has been expanded to a current capacity of 150 AFY.[54] There is presently capacity to produce up to1 mgd of tertiary water, which is well in excess of current demand.

3.17.3 DAVENPORT COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

The Davenport County Sanitation District (DCSD) serves 89 connections in the Davenport community in northern Santa Cruz County. The District provides collection and treatment services as well as recycled water. The district is managed by the County Department of Public Works and governed by the County Board of Supervisors. The DCSD sanitary sewer system facilities include approximately three miles of gravity sewers, 1.3 miles of force main, and three pump stations.

3.17.4 FREEDOM COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

The Freedom County Sanitation District (FCSD) provides wastewater collection service for the Buena Vista/Calabasas area of Freedom and the Green Valley Road corridor outside the Watsonville city limits. The district also serves three connections outside its boundaries, including one duplex, one single family

[53] LAFCO. "Countywide Service Review – Wastewater Services." 2005. Pg. 3-18.

[54] Scotts Valley Water District. "Groundwater Management Program 2011 Annual Report." 2011. Pg. 9.

dwelling, and the Pinto Lake County park ranger's residence. Wastewater is treated at the Watsonville Wastewater Treatment Plant. The FCSD sanitary sewer system facilities include approximately 15.3 miles of gravity sewers, 1.2 miles of force main, and eight pump stations.

3.17.5 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT

The Santa Cruz County Sanitation District (SCCSD) provides wastewater collection service for the City of Capitola and the unincorporated communities of Aptos, Soquel, and Live Oak. The district also serves Harbor High School, a satellite medical center, and the Port District that are within the City of Santa Cruz and outside the district's boundary. SCCSD has treatment capacity rights of 8 million gallons per day at the City of Santa Cruz Wastewater Treatment Plant. The SCCSD sanitary sewer system facilities include approximately 188 miles of gravity sewers, 14 miles of force main, and 35 pump stations. The district is managed by the County Department of Public Works and governed by a three member board that consists of one Capitola City Council member and two members of the County Board of Supervisors.

The DCSD, FCSD and SCCSD proactively clean all gravity sewers that are 12 inches in diameter and smaller every three years, and preventively clean sewers with a history of problems every 1, 3, 6 or 12 months. SCCSD visually inspects the condition of its larger sewers every three years and cleans them as needed. The DCSD, FCSD and SCCSD all use close circuit television to determine the condition of the gravity sewers and to determine the primary cause of blockages and sanitary system overflows. Each district also uses chemical root control throughout their systems on an as-needed basis. Pump stations are inspected weekly, and emergency generators are exercised monthly.

3.17.6 SALSIPUEDES SANITARY DISTRICT

The Salsipuedes Sanitary District provides wastewater collection services for 507 connections within an unincorporated area northeast of Watsonville. Treatment is provided by the Watsonville Wastewater Treatment Plant. The district has two lift stations and seven miles of sewer pipeline. The Salsipuedes district is entirely outside of the Santa Cruz IRWM region.

3.17.7 COUNTY SERVICE AREAS – CSAs 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 20

There are six County Service Areas (CSAs) within the Santa Cruz Region that provide wastewater services. These districts are managed by the County Department of Public Works and governed by the County Board of Supervisors

CSA 2 serves the Place de Mer subdivision which encompasses 0.02 square miles. The wastewater system is a community septic system.

CSA 5 serves the Sand Dollar Beach and Canon Del Sol subdivisions with a total estimated population of 450. The wastewater system consists of two on-site interconnected package treatment plants that provide secondary treatment.

CSA 7 serves the Boulder Creek Country Club on Highway 236. The service area encompasses 0.3 square miles and has an estimated population of 640. The wastewater system is a full treatment plant offering secondary and tertiary treatment with primary disposal via a community leach field and some recycled water used seasonally on the golf course.

CSA 10 serves the Rolling Woods and Woods Cove subdivisions and the Graham Hill corridor and encompasses about 1 square mile with a population of 500.Wastewater generated in CSA 10 is treated at the City of Santa Cruz Wastewater Treatment Plant.

CSA 20 serves the Trestle Beach subdivision near La Selva Beach which encompasses 0.02 square miles and has a population of 50. The wastewater system provides on-site treatment to a secondary level.

CSA 12 provides funding for septic system management and oversight in the unincorporated areas of the county not served by sewer systems. The CSA funds capacity at the Watsonville and Santa Cruz Wastewater Treatment Plants for disposal of septic tank sludge, operation and maintenance of the Santa Cruz Septage Disposal Facility, annual inspections and monitoring of nonstandard systems, and computerized tracking of septic system performance. A separate zone, Zone A, was established to provide financing for the implementation of the San Lorenzo Wastewater Management Plan. Implementation is required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board as a condition for allowing the continued use of septic systems in the watershed. Enhanced services in Zone A include regular inspections of septic systems, promotion of septic system upgrades and maintenance, property owner education, water quality monitoring, and development of alternative wastewater disposal methods where conventional septic systems are not suitable.

3.17.8 SAN LORENZO VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The San Lorenzo Valley Water District provides wastewater collection and treatment services for 54 connections in portions of the Bear Creek Estates residential subdivision. The District's wastewater system has two lift stations and a treatment capacity of 16,500 gallons per day.

3.17.9 PRIVATE SEWER SYSTEMS

Big Basin Water Company provides sewer service to a small community of some 30 homes off of Highway 236. Mount Hermon Association provides sewer collection and treatment to its conference facilities as well as homes within the Mount Hermon community. A number of other private sewer collection, treatment, and onsite disposal systems are operated in the region by large camps or small communities.

3.18 FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE AGENCIES

Flood protection and stormwater drainage is provided by the county and four cities as well as two dependent special districts (see table below). The Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was formed by a special act of the State Legislature and is the designated flood protection agency for the county. Six zones of benefit have been established to provide additional funding for flood protection. In addition to these agencies, CSA 57 provides drainage services for the Woods Cove Subdivision on Graham Hill Road. The agencies providing flood protection and drainage services within Santa Cruz County are as follows:

Table 3- 24 Flood Control Agencies [55]

[55] County of Santa Cruz, Water Resources Division.

Jurisdiction	Flood Protection	Stormwater Collection
Cities		
City of Capitola		✓
City of Santa Cruz	✓	✓
City of Scotts Valley		✓
City of Watsonville	✓	✓
Special Districts		
Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (including Zones 7, 7A)	✓	✓
Pajaro Storm Drain Maintenance District	✓	✓
Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zones 5, 6, 8		✓
CSA 57 – Graham Hill Road/Woods Cove		✓

3.18.1 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, operated through the County Public Works Department, performs a broad range of services related to the monitoring of water conditions and control of surface waters. There are three distinct geographic zones within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region that deal with specific drainage and stormwater management. The County Board of Supervisors serves as the Board of Directors for the general Flood Control District. The Supervisors also serve on the boards of zone 5 and Zone 7, with addition of other local agency representatives for Zone 7 (Watsonville and Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency) and Zone 5 (City of Capitola and Soquel Creek Water District).

Table 3- 25 Zones of the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Zone	Area	Square Miles
5	Live Oak, Capitola and Soquel	8.75
6	Aptos	4.74
8	San Lorenzo Valley	76.44

3.18.2 ZONES 5, 6, AND 8

The facilities within Zones 5, 6, and 8 include underground storm drain systems and above ground ditches and watercourses. The Storm Water Management section of Public Works provides engineering services and coordination for the Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts Zones 5, 6, and 8. Funding comes from one-time development impact fees. Zone 5 also has some ongoing property tax increment. Services include:

- Development and building permit reviews for all developments within the unincorporated area of Santa Cruz County.
- Design of storm drain flood control projects within the flood control zones.
- Advising the public on drainage issues and resolving drainage complaints when possible.
- Coordination of the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II

3.18.3 ZONES 7 AND 7A, PAJARO STORM DRAIN MAINTENANCE DISTRICT

Zone 7 provides funding for the operations and maintenance of the federal flood control project on the Pajaro River and Salsipuedes Creek, as well as related long-term debt service. This reach of the Pajaro River experienced catastrophic flooding in 1995 and 1998. Flood issues on the Pajaro River are addressed through the Pajaro IRWM Region.

Zone 7A was established in December 2004 to augment existing funding for flood control improvements in the Pajaro River Watershed area in Santa Cruz County, excluding the City of Watsonville. The district provides administrative and engineering services for the replacement, upgrading, and maintenance of drainage and flood control facilities in the district. The boundary of Zone 7A is coterminous with the Pajaro Storm Drain Maintenance District., and includes the Watsonville Slough system. The district notes that one of the challenges it faces over the next few years is implementing the Phase II NPDES permit to protect water quality.

3.18.4 CSA 57 – GRAHAM HILL

CSA 57 – Graham Hill is a dependent special district formed to provide enhanced stormwater drainage services to the Woods Cove subdivision. The CSA encompasses approximately one-tenth of a square mile. The county maintains the CSA's underground storm drain systems and above ground drainage ditches and watercourses as well as the storm drain line between the subdivision and the San Lorenzo River where the outfall is located. The CSA was formed in 2001 and the infrastructure is new. There have been no reported flooding incidents and no infrastructure deficiencies noted.

3.18.5 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

The City of Santa Cruz maintains seven miles of underground stormwater pipelines, eight miles of surface storm ditches, one pump station, approximately 1,500 catch basins, and 125 outfalls. The city also maintains the US Army Corps of Engineers levee system on the San Lorenzo River, which is approximately three miles long with five pump stations. The city's operations and maintenance program for the flood control facilities on the San Lorenzo River includes removal of sand and silt from the channels of the river and Branciforte Creek; maintenance of pumps, gates and levees; and removal of weeds and growth in drainage ditches and catch basins. As a best management practice the city has routine street sweeping and regularly cleans the storm drain pipeline system, among other activities.

3.18.6 CITY OF CAPITOLA

The City of Capitola maintains its street drainage systems and relies on the county to provide major storm drain services through the Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 5. In the past, Capitola has experienced minor intersection flooding which was corrected through maintenance. The city constructed the Lawn Way pump station in the past few years to alleviate village flooding. Capitola has implemented several best management practices related to its drainage infrastructure, including outfall inspection and cleaning, annual storm drain cleaning in the fall, dry weather diversions from stormdrains to the sanitary sewer in the Esplanade area, and zero discharge

sidewalk cleaning.

3.18.7 CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

The City of Scotts Valley provides drainage and stormwater management within the city's boundary. Stormwater is discharged into Carbonera Creek, its two tributaries, and a tributary of Bean Creek.

3.19 WATER QUALITY

The Region's water quality is impacted by runoff from urban, rural, and agricultural areas. Known as nonpoint source pollution, runoff picks up pollutants from across the landscape and delivers them to creeks and streams and ultimately to the ocean. Primary pollutants of concern include sediment, nutrients, and pathogens. Herbicides, pesticides, and metals are also sometimes detected at low levels in streams draining developed watersheds and regular but scattered occurrences of pesticides have been found in south Region's streams and sloughs. These pollutants have a variety of impacts, including damaged riparian systems, toxicity to aquatic organisms, increased treatment costs for potable water supply, flooding, fisheries decline, and public health impacts from recreating in contaminated waters.

Pollutant sources are as varied as the different land uses occurring in the county. Sediment sources include road networks, land development, illegal grading, timber harvest activities, agriculture and landscapes scarred by wildfires. Bacteria and nitrate originate from septic and sewer systems, storm drains, homeless encampments, livestock, and agricultural operations. Hydromodification, or the alteration of natural runoff timing and volume, has occurred throughout much of the developed areas of the Region. The effects of hydromodification include increased runoff, erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant loads in receiving waters. Toxicity can be caused by a variety of contaminants including improperly disposed automotive fluids or other discarded materials that break down to toxic substances.

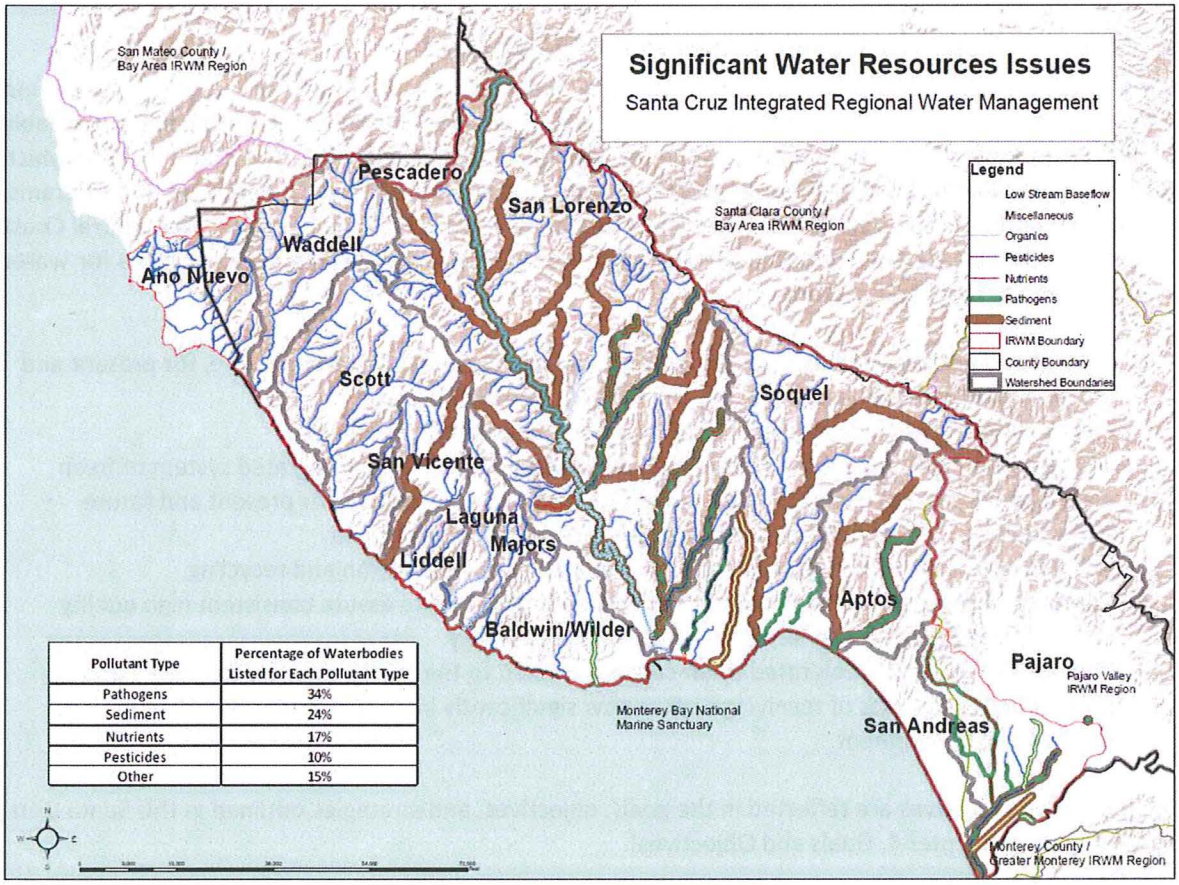
3.19.1 IMPAIRED WATERBODIES

Section 303(d) of the 1972 Federal Clean Water Act requires states to identify waterbodies that do not meet water quality objectives and are not supporting beneficial uses, such as swimming, aquatic habitat, or municipal water supply. Each state must submit an updated list, called the 303(d) list, to the U.S. EPA every two years. In addition to identifying the waterbodies that are not supporting beneficial uses, the list also identifies the pollutant or stressor causing impairment, and establishes a priority for developing a control plan (TMDL) to address the impairment. The list also identifies waterbodies where 1) a TMDL has been approved by U.S. EPA and implementation is available, but water quality standards are not yet met, and 2) waterbodies where the water quality problem is being addressed by an action other than a TMDL and water quality standards are not yet met. The most recent 303(d) list for the State of California was adopted by the U.S. EPA in late 2011. There are over 100 303(d) listings for waterbodies within the Santa Cruz IRWM boundary, as summarized below. Refer to Table 3-12 for the 303(d) listing containing waterbody, pollutant, and potential sources for waterbodies in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

Table 3- 26 Santa Cruz Region 303(d) Listings by Pollutant Category [56]

Pollutant Category	Count
Pathogens	36
Sediment	26
Nutrients	18
Pesticides	18
Other	16

Figure 3- 13 Significant Water Resources Issues [57]



The EPA identifies sources that contribute to each 303(d) listing, and for most of the listings there are multiple sources. The two sources contributing to the highest number of listings each are agriculture and urban runoff (Table 3-27).

Table 3- 27 Sources of Impairment of Waterbodies in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region[58]

[56] 2010 303(d) list dated revised 11/30/2011 provided by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.
[57] 2NDNATURE, LLC. Santa Cruz IRWM Conceptual Framework. Final Draft March 2013.

Source Category	# of Listings
Urban Runoff	39
Agriculture	71
Construction / Land Development	26
Habitat Modification	23
Source Unknown	35
Natural Sources	29
Waste Storage and Disposal (Septic Systems)	21
Miscellaneous (Homeless Camps)	11
Other	63
Total	**318**

3.19.2 CENTRAL COAST BASIN PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Central Coastal Basin Plan is to show how the quality of the surface and ground waters in the Central Coast Region should be managed to provide the highest water quality reasonably possible. The Basin Plan lists various water uses (Beneficial Uses), describes the water quality which must be maintained to allow those uses (Water Quality Objectives), and finally, describes the programs, projects, and other actions necessary to achieve the standards established in the plan. The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has established the following planning goals for water quality in the Central Coast Region:

1. Protect and enhance all basin waters, surface and underground, fresh and saline, for present and anticipated beneficial uses, including aquatic environmental values.
2. The quality of all surface waters shall allow unrestricted recreational use.
3. Manage municipal and industrial wastewater disposal as part of an integrated system of fresh water supplies to achieve maximum benefit of fresh water resources for present and future beneficial uses and to achieve harmony with the natural environment.
4. Achieve maximum effective use of fresh waters through reclamation and recycling.
5. Continually improve waste treatment systems and processes to assure consistent high quality effluent based on best economically achievable technology.
6. Reduce and prevent accelerated (man-caused) erosion to the level necessary to restore and protect beneficial uses of receiving waters now significantly impaired or threatened with impairment by sediment.

The Basin Plan objectives are reflected in the goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in this Santa Cruz IRWM Plan (see Chapter 4, Goals and Objectives).

3.19.3 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE GOALS

Each of the nine RWQCBs in the state is responsible for developing a Watershed Management Initiative (WMI) Chapter as part of the State's five-year Strategic Plan for water resource protection. Together the nine Chapters constitute the State's Watershed Management Initiative Integrated Plan. The aim of the WMI is to plan and prioritize activities within and amongst watersheds; integrate various surface and

[58] 2010 303(d) list dated revised 11/30/2011 provided by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

groundwater regulatory programs; promote local, collaborative efforts; and focus limited resources on priorities.

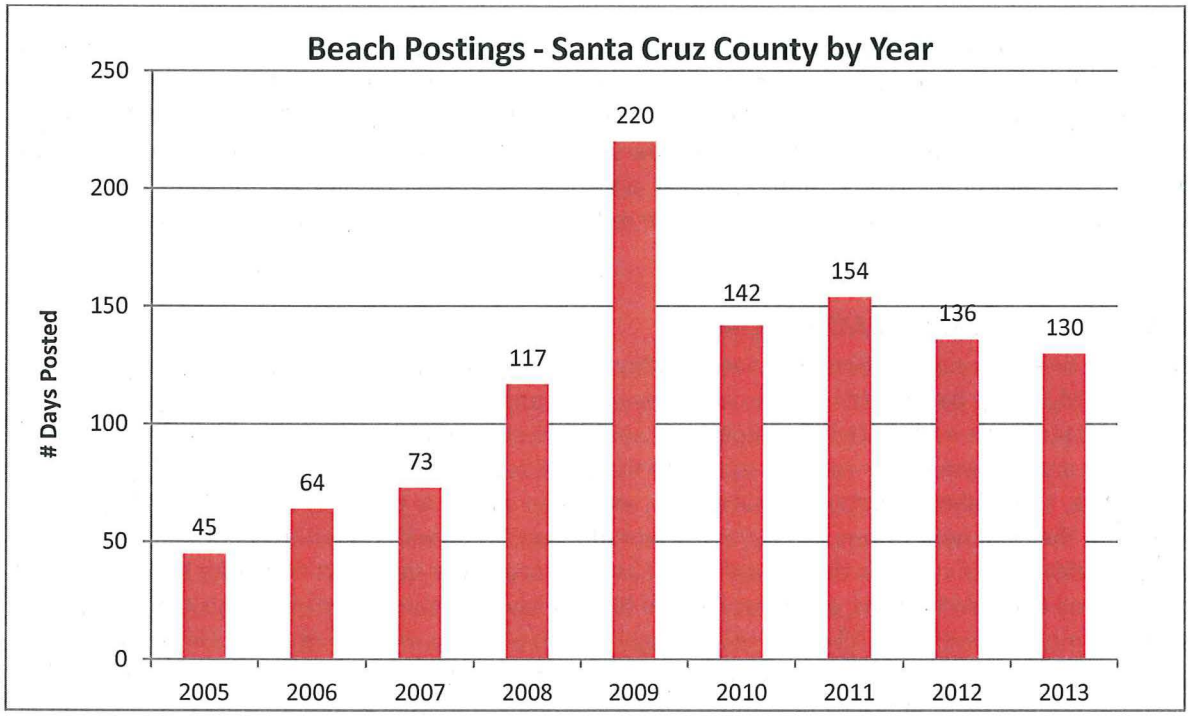
In the Central Coast WMI, the RWQCB outlines water quality priorities for the region, identifies priority watersheds and water quality issues, and describes watershed management strategies. The San Lorenzo Watershed is listed as one of the three highest priority targeted watersheds in the WMI. Targeted activities in the San Lorenzo Watershed include sediment TMDL implementation (sediment reduction from private and public roads, timber harvest activities, and urban runoff), and riparian and wetland protection and restoration. These WMI goals are reflected in the objectives of this IRWM Plan.

3.19.4 BEACH WATER QUALITY

There is a direct connection between water quality in the county's lakes, rivers, and streams and the health of Monterey Bay. Polluted urban and agricultural runoff degrades Monterey Bay water quality during winter storm events, and can impact the nearshore environment and marine habitats. Periodic upwelling and extensive year-round mixing with the open ocean result in well-buffered, highly productive, and well-oxygenated coastal waters, and water quality is generally considered to be good. However, the nearshore waters are more problematic, specifically with regard to beach and lagoon water quality. Urban runoff in developed areas has degraded water quality at moderate levels in coastal lagoons and at ocean beaches, and unusual algal blooms have recently occurred, particularly troublesome in inland lakes. All urban coastal lagoons in the Region are posted as unsafe for swimming year round due to high bacteria levels, and local beaches are periodically posted in response to elevated bacteria. The deaths of at least 21 southern sea otters were linked to microcystin, a toxin also known as blue-green algae, which thrives in warm, stagnant, nutrient-rich water. High concentrations of microcystin were found in the Salinas, Pajaro, and San Lorenzo rivers, Pinto Lake, and in ocean water at the Santa Cruz wharf.[59] Beach water quality samples continue to show elevated levels of indicator bacteria resulting in beach postings warning visitors of potentially harmful water quality.

[59] NOAA Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, 2010. Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Network 2010.

Figure 3- 14 Santa Cruz County Beach Postings, 2005 – 2013 [60]



3.20 WATER RELATED ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The goals and objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region were developed through a conceptual framework process that began with an evaluation and assessment of water resource issues and challenges in the Region (see Chapter 4, Goals and Objectives, and Chapter 5, Resource Management Strategies). The following summarizes some of the specific water resources issues and challenges in the Santa Cruz Region that have informed both the development of the Plan's objectives as well as aspects of the IRWM planning process more generally.

Water Supply

Water supply is not sustainable within the Santa Cruz IRWM region in normal years, a situation that is exacerbated when below average water years occur. Surface water supply is highly dependent upon local precipitation, timing, and available storage capacity. A greater volume of water is extracted annually from regional groundwater aquifers than is naturally recharged. Overdraft can cause many serious problems including seawater intrusion, ground subsidence, permanent loss of groundwater storage capacity, reduced stream flow, loss of riparian habitat, and other serious impairments. In Scotts Valley, which overlies the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin, extensive development over recharge areas has reduced groundwater recharge by as much as 50%. Water supply issues are expected to be greatly exacerbated by climate change impacts in the Region. The achievement of a reliable and sustainable local water supply requires both increased supply and reduced demand. Increased flexibility

[60] Beach Posting Data compiled by Water Resources Section, Environmental Health Services Division, Health Services Agency, County of Santa Cruz, 2014.

in regional water management, alternative/supplemental supply, and increased groundwater recharge are necessary to improve regional water supply reliability and improve resource conditions.

Water Quality

Water quality impairments caused by elevated bacteria and sediment levels are among the most pressing water quality concerns in the Santa Cruz Region. Elevated bacteria levels in surface waters can limit recreational activities and create human health threats. The supply of sand-sized sediment to streams significantly degrades the aquatic habitat quality, resulting in a myriad of negative ecosystem impacts that particularly affect the spawning and rearing habitat of sensitive salmonid species. There are over 100 waterbodies within the Santa Cruz IRWM boundary listed as impaired on the state's 303(d) list. Water quality impairments are primarily due to agricultural and urban runoff, and include: nitrates and other nutrients from agriculture, livestock management, septic system failures, and urban sources; sediment due to land use practices (e.g., construction, agricultural practices, and poorly constructed/maintained roads); pesticides; metals (e.g., mercury, arsenic, chromium, copper, zinc); bacteria; salts; trash; and unknown impairments in surface waters and the ocean from emerging pollutants (such as pharmaceuticals and personal hygiene products).

Seawater intrusion in local aquifers is occurring in the mid-county and Watsonville Sloughs Watersheds, jeopardizing that source of supply. Much of the Region's groundwater has naturally high concentrations of chromium VI, and newly proposed regulations by the State of California may require huge investments in treatment to meet the new standard. Septic systems, livestock, and agricultural operations in unincorporated areas of the Region have the potential to contribute nitrate to groundwater. Current impacts are generally low. Leakage and spills from gas stations, dry cleaners, and other hazardous materials sites have caused localized groundwater contamination and pose additional threats to water supplies. This is the greatest threat in the Scotts Valley area in the San Lorenzo Watershed.

Impairment to drinking water quality, particularly in small communities in North and South County (including both private and municipal wells) is of special concern. Many small water system managers face significant challenges in complying with water quality regulations. There is a recognized need for increased public education about water quality issues.

Watershed Resources

Riparian encroachment and hydrologic modifications of wetlands, streams, estuaries, and lagoons impact the preservation and quality of habitat by affecting circulation (water quality), habitat structure (geomorphology), and the exchange of energy and nutrients. There is a general need for increased watershed management and flood management in the Region, and a need to better educate rural landowners about land management/development practices that affect water resources. Watershed resource issues of particular concern include:

- Need to protect and restore functioning watersheds and upland riparian habitat
- Food safety issues impacting wildlife and habitat protection
- Habitat protection, including problems caused by erosion and invasive species
- Steelhead protection, specifically related to sustaining flows and fish passage
- Protection of other special status species

Climate Change

The effects of climate change are expected to have significant impacts on environmental and water resources in the Santa Cruz Region. Local watersheds and water systems will be increasingly vulnerable to the effects of drought, extreme temperatures, and rainfall pattern changes. The issues and challenges related to climate change impacts are described in detail in Chapter 16, Climate Change.

Regulatory and Intergovernmental Issues

State or federal regulatory agencies may work at cross-purposes related to local water supply planning efforts. Regulatory and permitting agency decisions are on project-by-project basis not on a more watershed basis. There may be conflicting agency priorities between permitting or implementation of new cutting-edge technology, and inconsistent or conflicting mandates and regulations. Current regulations may be infeasible to implement from a cost and technology perspective, and implementation requirements may not yield desired benefits. Issues that arise may present difficulties associated with project approvals that are necessary for the Region's water managers to move forward with water management efforts.

Inter-agency Coordination

There are numerous entities involved in water management, including federal, state, and local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders in the community. Also, a significant number of individual well owners and small drinking water systems have an impact on the overall water supply picture for the Region. While Santa Cruz has a long history of collaboration, conflicts between jurisdictional and interested parties as well as beneficial uses are unavoidable, and demonstrate a need for integrated planning. There is also an ongoing need for water suppliers and land use jurisdictions to coordinate to ensure protection of water quality, water supplies, and other water-related issues.

Funding

Given the limited amount of funding available through DWR's IRWM Program and ongoing funding limitations for public water management agencies, there is a need to prioritize water management needs and find affordable solutions to address water-related issues.

The issues and challenges described above were considered by the IRWM Steering Committee and stakeholder working group in developing the goals and objectives for the IRWM Plan during the 2014 Plan update process. These issues and challenges are also what continue to drive the IRWM planning process. The Santa Cruz IRWM planning effort is designed to help water resource managers address the Region's water issues in a comprehensive and holistic way. By bringing together all of the Region's water resource decision makers and stakeholders in a collaborative and organized decision making process, it is the intention that this IRWM Plan will result in greater integration of water management activities, and greater efficiency and coordination of agency and organizational efforts.

CHAPTER 4: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

CONTENTS

TABLES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies the goals and objectives for the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (Plan). The goals and objectives provide a basis for establishing priorities, identifying strategies, and informing decision making to guide IRWM efforts. The goals and objectives represent what is hoped to be accomplished through the Plan implementation and reflect what the RWMG and stakeholders perceive to be some of the Region's most significant water resources issues that have identifiable solutions. This chapter describes the goals and objectives for the 2014 Plan that were developed through an iterative and consensus-based process led by a working group that included RWMG representatives and stakeholders with the intent to develop a shared vision of regional goals and objectives. The process included review by the IRWM Steering Committee and RWMG members and provided opportunity for stakeholder involvement.

The RWMG built upon the initial 2005 IRWM Plan through a planning process that links high-priority strategy implementation to projects that could achieve practical attainment of objectives. In 2012, as part of the Plan Update, the vision, goals, and objectives were revised through a year-long planning process to ensure objective-based decision making and strategy prioritization for the IRWM Plan. This collaborative process was led by a working group of representatives from the RWMG and stakeholders. The draft objectives were presented to the RWMG in 2012 as well as to stakeholders at a public workshop on August 16, 2012, which provided an opportunity for input.

The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan goals are intended to be a general summary of the shared vision that regional strategies are collectively working to achieve. The objectives reflect regional priorities and support the selection of resource management strategies appropriate for use in the region, guide project development, and inform the assessment and evaluation of project benefits. The objectives are also used in the evaluation and scoring of projects in the IRWM Plan; projects that address a greater number of objectives may receive a higher total score. The RWMG recognized that not all of the Region's issues can be immediately addressed, but rather the intent was to focus on the most pressing concerns, improve the region as a whole, with effective solutions, in the most efficient manner, and with an evaluation process that will inform the extent to which objectives are being met.

The process through which the Santa Cruz IRWM objectives were developed is discussed in the following sections. That discussion is followed by the current Santa Cruz IRWM vision, goals, and objectives. Finally, the consistency of those objectives with state and federal planning efforts is discussed.

4.2 DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FOR THE SANTA CRUZ IRWM VISION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The vision, goals, and objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan form the foundation for the Plan's implementation. The goals and objectives were initially developed for the 2005 Northern Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, and were derived from numerous water resource and watershed planning documents. Since that time, the Steering Committee drafted an overarching vision for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan and refined the goals and objectives as part of the 2009 Regional Acceptance Process. More recently, the vision, goals, and objectives were revised through a process to ensure objective-based decision making and strategy prioritization for the IRWM Plan. The following sections describe the relationship between

the vision, goals, and objectives, the processes by which they were developed, and how they have been and will continue to be used to guide implementation.

The goals and objectives originally developed for the 2005 Northern Santa Cruz IRWM Plan were based on local water resource issues and opportunities and adhered to the following key attributes:

- Ability to discriminate among strategies: An objective must be able to discriminate among different strategies. If all strategies perform similarly against a particular objective, the objective is not well-defined. Planners should be able to determine, for each individual strategy, the extent to which implementation will achieve the desired objective.
- Understandable and meaningful to decision makers: The objectives must extract the information most important to decision makers and be expressed in ways that will be meaningful to them.
- Reasonable number: The number of objectives must be sufficient to cover the issues that are truly important, and no more than that. Overlap among the objectives (i.e., having two objectives that basically measure the same thing) must be avoided. While there is no right number of objectives, it is important to recognize that more objectives introduce more complexity into the analysis and decision making.
- Reflect community concerns: The objectives must attempt to accurately reflect the issues that are important to citizens and policymakers across all stakeholder groups. This will ensure that the plan recommendations will do a good job at supporting those concerns.
- Ends oriented: The objectives must refer to real-world ends, rather than means to achieving those ends. While there are undoubtedly grey areas, the distinction is nevertheless an important one.
- Precise language: The words used to describe each objective are important. Precision is important to avoid ambiguity and later misunderstandings.

4.2.1 2005 PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The RWMG began working on the first Santa Cruz IRWM Plan in 2003 in response to Proposition 50 and the establishment of the Integrated Regional Water Management planning program. The RWMG agreed early on that it was critical to carefully develop a set of goals and objectives that reflect regional priorities and that could be used to prioritize and assess the efficacy of potential projects. Accordingly, the group appointed a three-member Steering Committee that developed a set of objectives, which were then adopted by the larger RWMG. The objectives were used to classify potential projects as either high priority projects or potential future projects.

The precise wording of the objectives and implementation criteria were thoroughly discussed to ensure that each objective reflected regional priorities to the best of their ability. The main objectives were accompanied by a list of sub-objectives drawn from existing planning documents, which were intended to provide support for future expansion of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. The 2005 planning objectives were:

Water Supply Reliability - Minimize the impact of droughts, production facility failures, or groundwater overdrafts on regional water supplies. Reduce the likelihood of domestic water shortages and any future need to import water from outside the county.

Raw Water Quality - Maximize the quality of surface and groundwater in the county by addressing sources or conduits of contamination.

Delivered Water Quality - Maximize the quality of delivered drinking water as well as reclaimed water for irrigation.

Habitat Restoration and Maintenance - Aquatic: Restore and maintain habitats to support local aquatic species. Terrestrial: Restore and maintain habitats to support terrestrial species of local flora and fauna. Ocean: Restore and maintain habitats to support Monterey Bay marine life.

Recreation - Maximize the recreational value of county water resources.

Public Health - Minimize adverse water-related public health impacts in the county.

Flood Management - Minimize the adverse impacts of future flood events.

Regional Economy - Add maximum value to the regional economy.

Regional Collaboration - Continue and expand collaboration among public and private agencies to address county water-related challenges.

Readiness to Proceed - Be prepared to proceed with approved projects in a timely manner.

Availability of Funding - Ensure that sufficient local and regional funding is available to move forward with projects.

4.2.2 REGIONAL ACCEPTANCE PROCESS

The IRWM Plan's objectives and sub-objectives were revised as part of the 2009 Regional Acceptance Process and in response to the 2010 IRWM Program Guidelines. At that time, a vision statement was developed as a broad statement of the Plan's purpose and intent. The planning objectives were grouped into four functional areas - water supply, water quality, watershed and resource stewardship, and flood protection and stormwater management, with each having equal priority. Below are the 2009 Regional Vision, Regional Goals, and Objectives organized by management Functional Area (Functional Area).

Santa Cruz IRWM Plan 2009 Regional Vision - Promote comprehensive and integrated water resource use and management to support and enhance: public health and safety; ecosystem health; recreational opportunities; economic vitality; cultural heritage; and quality of life.

Santa Cruz IRWM Plan 2009 Regional Goals:

- Develop and maintain an adequate, reliable, secure, and sustainable water supply that provides regional water self-sufficiency and maintains ecosystem values.
- Protect and improve surface and groundwater quality.
- Practice resource stewardship to protect, enhance, and maintain watersheds, environmental resources, and biodiversity.

- Promote flood and stormwater management to protect public health and safety, property, water quality, and hydrologic function.
- Identify and implement integrated water management strategies adaptable to a changing climate. Promote water and water-related energy conservation and efficiency strategies.
- Promote coordinated and collaborative planning and management of water and water-related resources. Provide a framework for identifying and implementing equitable policies and projects to achieve the region's near-term priorities and long-term sustainability.

Santa Cruz IRWM Plan 2009 Objectives by Management Functional Area:

Water Supply

- Reduce per capita water demand and increase agricultural efficiency
- Provide reliable supply to meet current and expected demand after reasonable conservation and curtailment
- Increase operational flexibility and inter-district transfers and diversify water supply portfolios
- Increase groundwater recharge and protect groundwater recharge areas

Water Quality

- Reduce pollutant loads to surface waters, groundwater basins and the ocean
- Protect and maintain unimpaired and high quality waters
- Reduce the volume and increase the quality of urban and agricultural runoff
- Strengthen regional monitoring and analysis programs, and evaluate management effectiveness

Watershed and Resources Stewardship

- Implement projects that protect, enhance and/or restore ecological functions of rivers, wetlands, and coastal lagoons
- Protect and enhance habitats for sensitive species
- Minimize erosion and sedimentation
- Improve opportunities for open space, trails, and parks consistent with environmental protection, public use, and property rights

Flood and Stormwater Management

- Implement flood management efforts that balance protection from flood damage with protection of environmental values
- Implement land management strategies that reduce runoff volume or delay peak flows
- Minimize damage to infrastructure and property from flooding
- Protect, restore, and enhance hydrological function of wetlands, streams, and their floodplains

4.2.3 SANTA CRUZ IRWM CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Funds from an IRWM Planning Grant supported the development of a conceptual framework for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. The purpose of this planning effort was to build off of prior work on the goals and objectives in a way that directly linked strategy implementation with achievement of objectives and the indicators by which progress towards achievement could be measured. The final outcome of the conceptual framework process was a new set of goals and objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan

2014, developed and vetted by the RWMG through their participation and input in the process. That process, along with the final goals and objectives, is described below.

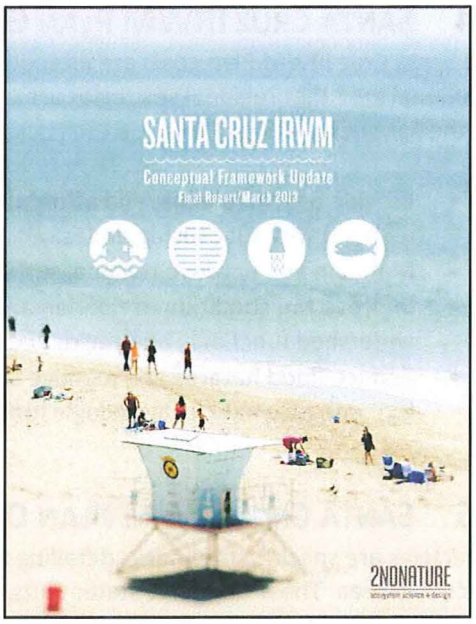
The conceptual framework consists of conceptual models that were developed for each of the four functional areas. The models were created in close collaboration with a diverse and representative group of regional stakeholders (Table 1). Most Working Group members served on at least one functional area team and reviewed and contributed to draft conceptual diagrams that included functional goal statements, diagrams, linkage tables, and draft objectives.

Table 4-1 IRWM Conceptual Framework Work Group

Working Group Member	Affiliation	Functional Area Team
Nicole Beck	2ND NATURE, LLC. (Consultant Lead)	All
Gary Conley	2ND NATURE, LLC.	All
Jeremy Sokulsky	Environmental Incentives (Consultant Lead)	All
Chris Coburn	County of Santa Cruz	All
John Ricker	County of Santa Cruz	All
Tim Carson	Regional Water Management Foundation	All
R. Duncan / T. Dufour	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Supply
Charles McNiesh	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply
Mike Ferry	City of Santa Cruz	Water Quality
Chris Berry	City of Santa Cruz	Water Quality
Kristen Kittleson	County of Santa Cruz	Aquatic Ecosystems
Nik Strong-Cvetich	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Aquatic Ecosystem
Mike Cloud	County of Santa Cruz	Flood/Stormwater Management
Robert Ketley	City of Watsonville	Flood/Stormwater Management
Mike Sapanour	County of Santa Cruz	Flood/Stormwater Management
Siobhan O'Neil	City of Santa Cruz	Flood/Stormwater Management
Armand Ruby	Coastal Watershed Council	Partial participation
Bridget Hoover	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Partial participation

The Working Group meetings included 1) a review of the 2005 and 2009 IRWM Plan and objectives to be updated, 2) an introduction to the format and development process used for the conceptual models, 3) a review and discussion of the draft conceptual models and objectives developed by each development team, and 4) a review and discussion of the draft final version of this document and selection of specific objectives that will be used to track IRWM progress in the short term. The final version of the conceptual framework includes incorporation of Working Group comments and suggestions. The quality of the content greatly benefited from the participation and commitment of the Working Group members.

The reason the RWMG chose to develop the conceptual models is because they were perceived to be effective at focusing management actions where they are most likely to have the greatest beneficial impacts on natural resources of concern. Each model contains a goal, which is supported by quantifiable objectives and condition targets that are used to track progress of the IRWM implementation. Each model represents a working hypothesis of cause and effect between the most important components of the system and management strategies. Included in these hypotheses is the concept that effective implementation of high priority strategies will result in an improvement of natural resource conditions that can be measured by changes in specific indicators over time.



4.2.4 CLIMATE CHANGE

Development of the conceptual models also considered the effects of climate change on the region, including the effects of sea level rise. Climate change model predictions specific to California and the Santa Cruz region have been reviewed and incorporated into the IRWM conceptual framework in a format that is intended to be accessible and useful for regional decision makers.

The strategies identified through the conceptual framework to achieve the goals and objectives of this IRWM Plan, described below, encourage and promote projects that implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including water use efficiency, energy efficiency, water recycling, and reuse of urban runoff. The project prioritization process gives preference to projects that can demonstrate climate change mitigation or adaptation measures, and/or reduced GHG emissions compared with project alternatives.

4.3 SANTA CRUZ IRWM PLAN VISION

The vision statement is intended to be a motivating and purpose-driven policy statement that guides the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. In contrast to objectives, the vision statement is not intended to be quantifiable, but rather a general statement about the purpose and intent of the IRWM Plan.

Santa Cruz IRWM Vision:
Promote comprehensive and integrated water resource use and management to support and enhance: public health and safety; ecosystem health; recreational opportunities; economic vitality; cultural heritage; and quality of life.

4.4 SANTA CRUZ IRWM PLAN GOALS

The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan goals are intended to be a general summary of the desired state of the functional area that regional strategies are collectively working to achieve. The following are the goals for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan:

- Provide a safe, reliable, and affordable water supply to meet current and expected regional demand without causing undesirable environmental impacts.
- Maintain and improve regional surface and groundwater quality to protect beneficial uses.
- Improve the condition of riparian and aquatic ecosystems to support the native species, watershed functions, and regional water needs.
- Reduce flood hazards and manage stormwater runoff through economical policies and projects that enhance natural hydrologic function and protect communities.

4.5 SANTA CRUZ IRWM PLAN OBJECTIVES

Objectives are specific statements detailing the desired outcomes of regional strategies for each functional area. These objective statements are supported by a set of strategy implementation objectives that are directly quantifiable by either a performance measure or indicator (described below). The draft goals and objectives were presented at a stakeholder workshop on August 16, 2012, which provided an opportunity for oral and written comments. The draft goals and objectives were posted to the Santa Cruz IRWM website and stakeholders were provided a 30-day window to review and comment upon the draft version prior to their finalization.
The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan objectives include:

Water Supply

- Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative/supplemental sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, protect against seawater intrusion, and maximize efficient delivery and use.
- Reduce water demand as technically and economically feasible, particularly in relation to the cost of additional sources.

Water Quality

- Reduce the sources of harmful pollutants (e.g., sediment, bacteria, nitrate, persistent organics and other toxic constituents) and their impacts on aquatic resources.

Watershed Resources

- Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e., streams, tidal wetlands and freshwater wetlands).

Flood/Stormwater Management

- Implement integrated flood and stormwater management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multiple benefits (e.g., improved stormwater quality, ecosystem benefits, low impact development/redevelopment, and groundwater recharge).

Note that the IRWM Plan objectives are not prioritized. The Steering Committee and RWMG decided that, rather than prioritizing objectives, it made more sense to prioritize the *strategies* that that would achieve the objectives identified in the IRWM planning for the Region. By prioritizing some objectives over others, the RWMG felt they would effectively be prioritizing the needs of certain stakeholders over others. In order to maintain inclusivity, and to avoid the possibility of alienating certain groups of stakeholders or discouraging their participation in the IRWM planning process, the RWMG has therefore decided not to prioritize objectives. Through the work on the conceptual framework, strategies were prioritized into categories of high, moderate, and low to help direct project implementation in carrying out the Plan's objectives, as described in Chapter 5, Resource Management Strategies. The prioritized strategies are intended to ensure that projects with the greatest benefit are targeted for implementation.

4.6 STRATEGY OVERVIEW

This section provides a brief overview of the strategies identified in the conceptual framework along with tables that display the relationships between each objective and the high and moderate priority level strategies. The strategies are described more fully in Chapter 5, Resource Management Strategies.

Increase water supply and reduce demand: Water supply is not sustainable within the Santa Cruz IRWM region in normal years, a situation that is exacerbated when below-average water years occur. Surface water supply is highly dependent upon local precipitation, timing and available storage capacity. A greater volume of water is extracted annually from regional groundwater aquifers than is naturally recharged. Increased flexibility in regional water management and increased groundwater recharge are necessary to improve regional water supply reliability and improve resource conditions. The achievement of a reliable and sustainable local water supply requires both increased supply and reduced demand. The regional water supply management strategies include:

- increasing conservation measures through measures such as rebates and conservation pricing, as well as policies to minimize additional demand from new growth,
- developing alternative/supplemental sources of water to meet supply needs including the infrastructure necessary to facilitate inter-district transfers, and
- increasing production from existing sources including increased ability to capture, store, and transfer greater winter storm volumes.

Annual tracking of aquifer water surface elevations and stream flow conditions relative to desired sustainable targets will serve as the measurable indicator of benefit from these strategies.

Bacteria and sediment source control: Water quality impairments caused by elevated bacteria and sediment levels are among the most pressing water quality concerns in the region. Elevated bacteria levels in surface waters can limit recreational activities, create human health threats, and adverse impacts to habitat and species. A significant and controllable regional source of bacteria and nitrate to streams and the near shore is the dense and aging septic system networks in rural areas. Upgrades and maintenance to rural residential septic systems, as well as urban sewer lines and laterals, to reduce leakage, spills, and failures are priority IRWM strategies. A reducing trend of dry season bacteria levels in regional surface water may demonstrate future progress in reducing bacteria sources.

The supply of sand-sized sediment to streams significantly degrades aquatic habitat quality, resulting in negative ecosystem impacts that particularly affect the spawning and rearing habitat of sensitive salmonid species. Implementation of effective erosion control actions to reduce sediment generated from rural road networks, timber harvest activities, and agricultural lands are priority IRWM strategies. Simple methods to measure the relative risk of rural road sediment generation are being developed and could be used to track effective IRWM-supported efforts, including improvements and maintenance, on public and private roads over time.

Riparian protection and enhancement: Strategies aimed to acquire, enhance, and protect the riparian zones throughout the region are expected to contribute to all of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan functional goals and reduce the region's vulnerability to climate change. Significant opportunities exist to widen riparian corridors; increase riparian vegetation distribution and complexity; restore morphologic function; and improve overall riparian condition in watersheds throughout the region. Effective riparian enhancement strategies will vary by stream type, location, and adjacent land uses. Riparian zone acquisitions and easements or cash compensation for parcels within the floodplain could allow future land use changes, potential improvements in flood conveyance, and an associated reduction of flood hazards. Many of the regional flood-prone urban areas are located near the coast, where effective riparian enhancement actions would increase the habitat quality and quantity of tidal wetlands, which are critical habitat for rearing salmonids. Functional riparian zones have access to their floodplains, a well-established vegetation canopy, an energy-balanced morphology, and a complex physical structure. All of these attributes support natural fluvial processes that improve water quality and remove pollutants through deposition, filtering, and sorting. A riparian zone in good condition can reduce and sort fine sediment in the channel bed, thereby improving salmonid spawning habitat quality as well as benthic invertebrate abundance and diversity. Given the dependence on local surface water for potable supply, improved riparian conditions will reduce water treatment requirements, increase local recharge and retention of water volumes on the landscape, and contribute to the goal of providing a sustainable water supply.

Laguna Creek Lagoon *(photo courtesy: SCWD)*

Increase infiltration and recharge: Strategies to reduce the impact of impervious surfaces on the hydrologic function of regional watersheds were identified in each of the four functional areas. Regional opportunities to increase the amount of rainfall that is infiltrated can be realized by disconnecting impervious surfaces; increasing localized parcel-based infiltration through LID on both private and public lands; constructing and maintaining recharge basins; and preventing and/or removing impervious surfaces in known recharge zones. In order to have a measurable impact on the amount of water lost as runoff in developed areas, these strategies would have to be implemented on a vast spatial scale throughout the impervious areas within the region. Effective implementation of these strategies is collectively intended to restore the natural storm hydrograph in local tributaries and increase groundwater recharge. Increasing infiltration opportunities will retain greater annual volumes on the landscape and mitigate several projected climate change impacts, including a longer, warmer dry season and increased drought frequency.

4.7 OBJECTIVE INDICATORS

Quantifiable measures were identified to gauge the extent to which the objectives are achieved. For the most part, these are specific, quantifiable and time-limited statements that interpret each objective that are directly measurable and through which IRWM progress will be measured. These indicators were identified through development of the conceptual framework, and provide for a meaningful and measurable set of criteria through which plan effectiveness can be gauged. Monitoring is discussed more fully in Chapter 8 of this Plan, but the objective indicators are listed below, according to objective.

Water Supply Objective Indicators:

- By 2030, meet or exceed target groundwater elevations or maintain increasing trends in groundwater elevations for wells that do not have targets. Indicator: Minimum groundwater elevations for selected monitoring wells by water district compared to elevation targets, and demonstrated net increasing trend in groundwater elevations. Comparisons of targets to actual groundwater elevations reported as +/- ft. Trend reported as +/- slope and statistical significance.
- Increase the annual production to meet alternative/supplemental water source supply targets established by participating water districts by 2030. Indicator: Annual alternative/supplemental source production compared to regional targets. Comparisons of targets to actual annual production reported as +/- afy and +/- % relative to regional targets.
- Reduce the number of days fish habitat flow targets are not achieved in the San Lorenzo River and North Coast streams. Indicator: Frequency that the actual mean daily streamflow is less than the flow target is to be developed in negotiations between the City of Santa Cruz and the fishery agencies. Objective can be tracked as the number of days per year where mean daily flow is less than its target and maximum % deviation of mean daily discharge (cfs) from the target as specified at each site.
- Reduce the number of days each year where streamflow in Soquel Creek is less than 4 cfs between June 1 and December 1. Indicator: Frequency that the actual mean daily streamflow is less than the 4 cfs reported as number of days per year when mean daily flow is less than target and maximum % deviation of mean daily discharge (cfs) from target by site.

- Decrease and maintain per capita consumption for commercial, residential, and agricultural customers to meet 2030 targets specified by each water district. Indicator: Regional per capita consumption (calculate per capita consumption by water district using average water production by district for previous five years divided by district average service population for same time period).

Water Quality Objective Indicators:

- Achieve statistically significant decreasing trends of fecal indicator bacteria and human specific fecal indicators at key locations of the San Lorenzo, Soquel, and Aptos watersheds by 2030. Indicator: Bacteria log mean trends (MPN/yr) at key locations on 3 to 5 year time steps.
- Reduce frequency of septic system overflows and failures by 30% by 2030. Performance measures: Frequency of septic system failures; number of parcels with septic systems that experience overflows and other issues annually.
- Improve the rural road condition in the San Lorenzo, Soquel, and Aptos watersheds by 40% as measured by increases in rural roads rapid assessment scores by 2030. Performance measure: Rural road condition tracking using Rural Road Rapid Assessment Method (RAM). Quantitative objective would be defined as 40% reduction in the miles of rural roads with RAM scores < 2.0 by 2030.
- Clean out 100% of urban roads and storm drain drop inlets to best achievable conditions by October 1 of each year. Performance measures: Stormwater BMP condition Oct 1; probabilistic sampling of 20-30% of urban roads and drop inlets throughout urban areas and frequency of samples with BMP RAM scores < 4. In order to achieve objective, 100% of samples must obtain BMP RAM scores > 4.

Watershed Resources Objective Indicators:

- Improve riparian zone condition by 40% as measured by increases in rapid riparian zone condition assessment scores by 2030. Performance measure: Riparian zone condition tracking. Quantified as miles of riparian zone at or above a desired threshold condition.
- Improve habitat conditions in streams that currently support salmonids for spawning, migration, and rearing by 40% as measured by increases in salmonid habitat condition tracking scores by 2030. Indicator: Salmonid habitat condition tracking. Quantified as miles of stream at or above a desired threshold condition.
- Increase the wetland habitat area by 30% by 2030 to support native plants and animals. Indicator: Sum of tidal and freshwater wetland habitat acreage. Hypotheses: Opportunities exist to increase the area of tidal and freshwater wetlands within the region through acquisition, protection, and restoration. Effective areal increases would include morphologic improvements that reduce the width to depth ratio of the wetted area and restoration of native vegetation.
- Reduce frequency of dissolved oxygen conditions < 3 mg/L in San Lorenzo and Aptos tidal wetlands by 30% by 2030. Indicator: Frequency of dissolved oxygen conditions < 3 mg/L.

Flood/Stormwater Management Objective Indicators:

- Reduce the estimated regional economic cost of a 100-year discharge event by 30% by 2030. Indicator: Regional economic cost of a 100-year storm event. Hypotheses: Economic loss in flood-prone areas can be significantly reduced by either greater flood protection (i.e., reduction of flood-prone area) or reducing the economic cost of flooding in high risk areas through land-

use modifications such as the creation of riparian easements, transformation to parks or parking lots, raised structures and basement parking, etc.

- Increase the number of private and public parcels that retain the 1-inch 20-year rainstorm on site using LID principles either by retrofit or new construction by 2030. Performance measure: Percent of public/private parcels with infiltration BMPs per regional LID principles.

4.8 CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA WATER CODE, STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCE PLANS

While the vision, goals, and objectives are specific to the Santa Cruz Region, they were developed with consideration of other resources and planning efforts in mind to ensure consistency, where applicable. Some of the key planning efforts reflected in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan objectives include:

Requirements of §10540(c): CWC §10540(c) states that, at a minimum, IRWM Plans shall address the following:

- Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies.
- Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the plan.
- Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the plan consistent with relevant basin plan.
- Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdraft.
- Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region.
- Protection of groundwater resources from contamination.
- Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the area within the boundaries of the plan.

The planning objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM region encompass all of the objectives outline above, and are therefore consistent with the requirements of CWC §10540(c), the minimum objectives that all IRWM Plan are required to address. Table 4-2 below illustrates how the Santa Cruz objectives and strategies address each of the CWC §10540(c) objectives - either directly (D) or indirectly (I).

Table 4-2 Santa Cruz IRWM Objectives and Strategies Consistency with State Planning Objectives (CWC §10540(c))

Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy	Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies	Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan	Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan	Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting	Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region	Protection of groundwater resources from contamination	Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities
	OBJECTIVE: Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative/supplemental sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, protect against seawater intrusion, and maximize efficient delivery and use.						
Develop production from alternative/supplemental sources	D			I	I	I	D
Increase production from existing resources	D			I	I	I	D
Implement system interties	D			I	I	I	D
Update/replace aging infrastructure	D	D		I		I	D
Construct and maintain groundwater recharge facilities	D			D	I	D	I
Prevent/remove impervious coverage in recharge zones; reduce directly connected impervious area (DCIA)	I		I	D	I	D	I
Shift groundwater pumping from coastal zone	D	D	D	D		D	
Support low impact development (LID)/redevelopment	I	I	I	D	I	D	I

Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy	Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies	Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan	Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan	Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting	Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region	Protection of groundwater resources from contamination	Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities
	OBJECTIVE: Reduce water demand as technically and economically feasible, particularly in relation to the cost of additional sources.						
Utilize tiered rates/conservation pricing	D			I	I		D
Conduct education/outreach on conservation	D			I	I		D
Implement policies to minimize additional demand from new growth	D			I	I		D
Implement groundwater mgmt. that includes non-municipal pumpers, to promote sustainable groundwater use	D		I	D		D	
Utilize temporary use restrictions as needed during critical supply shortages	D			I	I		I
Utilize rebate/retrofit programs	D			I	I		I
Conduct irrigation management and water conservation	D		D		I	I	

Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy	Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies	Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan	Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan	Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting	Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region	Protection of groundwater resources from contamination	Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities
	OBJECTIVE: Reduce the sources of harmful pollutants (i.e., sediment, bacteria, nitrate, persistent organics, toxic constituents) and impacts on aquatic resources.						
Perform rural road improvements and maintenance		I	D		D		
Implement BMPs related to timber harvest activities		I	D		D		
Implement erosion control measures		I	D		D		
Riparian acquisition or restoration		I	D		D		
Develop and implement Farm Plans that include effective nutrient, sediment and irrigation measures		I	D	D	D	D	I
Implement septic system upgrades, provide incentives and/or maintenance		I	D		D	D	I
Perform sewer system upgrades and maintenance		I	D		D	D	I
Promote/implement private property sewer lateral upgrades and maintenance		I	D		D	D	I
Removal of encampments from riparian zones		I	D		D		
Conduct street sweeping		I	D		I		
Conduct regular infrastructure cleaning and maintenance		I	D		I		
Implement riparian exclusions for livestock			D		D		
Implement livestock waste management BMPs			D	D	I		

Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy	Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies	Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan	Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan	Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting	Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region	Protection of groundwater resources from contamination	Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities
	OBJECTIVE: Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e., streams, tidal wetlands and fresh water wetlands).						
Reduce stream withdrawals and increase base flow at critical times to achieve streamflow targets				I	D	I	
Identify and eliminate illegal diversions				I	D	I	
Restore natural stream form and function					D		
Restore riparian zone through acquisition/easements					D		
Reduce riparian encroachment					D		
Reduce erosion and sedimentation from public and private roads, unpermitted grading, and other sources.					D		
Preserve and enhance large woody debris (LWD) in streams and riparian zone					D		
Remove non-native species					D		
Conduct riparian revegetation					D		
Reduce riparian encroachment					D		
Remove or retrofit fish passage barriers					D		
Restore lagoon / wetland structure and biotic habitat complexity					D		

Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy	Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies	Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan	Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan	Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting	Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region	Protection of groundwater resources from contamination	Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities
	continued ***Objective: Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e., streams, tidal wetlands and fresh water wetlands).***						
Promote natural sand bar function					D		
Increase/enhance wetland edge habitat					D		
Improve wetland hydrology					D		
Support education/outreach/technical training programs					I		
Support volunteer stewardship programs					I		
Support environmental education programs					I		
Reduce illegal dumping			I		D		

Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy	Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies	Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the Plan	Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the Plan consistent with relevant basin plan	Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting	Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region	Protection of groundwater resources from contamination	Identification and consideration of water-related needs of disadvantaged communities
	OBJECTIVE: Implement integrated flood management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multi-benefits (e.g., improve stormwater quality, ecosystem benefits, Low Impact Development (LID) / redevelopment and groundwater recharge).						
Utilize riparian zones for flood management through acquisition or easement			I		I		
Increase riparian setbacks					I		
Reduce riparian encroachment			I		I		
Maintain/improve levees for flood management and environmental quality					I		
Geomorphic modifications					I		
Increase channel width and floodplain function					I		
Remove channel constrictions					I		
Conduct vegetation management			I		I		
Maintain storm drain conveyance efficiency					I		
Implement infrastructure improvements and maintenance					I		
Reduce directly connected impervious areas				D	I		
Implement low impact development/redevelopment				D	I		
Conduct education and outreach on flood and stormwater issues				I	I		

1. ***High priority strategies in bold***; Moderate priority
2. D = directly addresses; I = Indirectly addresses

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan Objectives: The Central Coast Basin Plan is the water quality control plan formulated and adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for the Central Coast region. The objective of the Basin Plan is to show how the quality of the surface and ground waters in the Central Coast Region should be managed to provide the highest water quality reasonably possible. The Basin Plan lists various water uses (Beneficial Uses), describes the water quality that must be maintained to allow those uses (Water Quality Objectives), and outlines an implementation plan for achieving those standards, including through the development and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), among other regulatory programs. In addition, the Central Coast RWQCB has established the following planning goals for water quality in the Central Coast Region:[1]

- Protect and enhance all basin waters, surface and underground, fresh and saline, for present and anticipated beneficial uses, including aquatic environmental values.
- The quality of all surface waters shall allow unrestricted recreational use.
- Manage municipal and industrial wastewater disposal as part of an integrated system of fresh water supplies to achieve maximum benefit of fresh water resources for present and future beneficial uses and to achieve harmony with the natural environment.
- Achieve maximum effective use of fresh waters through reclamation and recycling.
- Continually improve waste treatment systems and processes to assure consistent high quality effluent based on best economically achievable technology.
- Reduce and prevent accelerated (man-caused) erosion to the level necessary to restore and protect beneficial uses of receiving waters now significantly impaired or threatened with impairment by sediment.

While the vision, goals, and objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan are locally derived and appropriate for the issues and concerns for the Region, they support and are complementary to the objectives described in the Basin Plan.

Coho and Steelhead Recovery Planning: In September 2012 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) released a Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Unit of the Central California Coast Coho Salmon.[2]

NMFS assessed instream and watershed conditions and threats using a method developed by The Nature Conservancy in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society and others, called Conservation Action Planning (CAP). The method is a "structured approach to assessing threats, sources of threats, and their relative importance to the species' status" and a method recommended in the Interim Guidance. The NMFS application of the CAP protocol included: 1) defining current conditions for habitat attributes across freshwater life stages believed essential for the long term survival of Central California Coast (CCC) coho salmon, and 2) identifying

[1] Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, State Water Resources Control Board, California Environmental Protection Agency. 2011. *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin.* Pg. IV-2.

[2] National Marine Fisheries Service. 2012. Final Recovery Plan for Central California Coast coho salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, Santa Rosa, California.

activities reasonably expected to continue, or occur, into the future that will have a direct, indirect, or negative effect on life stages, populations and the ESU (e.g., threats). Results from this assessment provided an indication of watershed health and likely threats to coho salmon survival and recovery. These results were the basis used to formulate recovery actions designed to improve current conditions (restoration strategies) and abate future threats (threats strategies).

The evaluation of current habitat conditions and ongoing and future threats led to the conclusion that summer and winter rearing survival were very low due to impaired instream habitats. These impairments were due to a lack of complexity formed by instream wood, high sediment loads, lack of refugia habitats during winter, low summer flows, and high instream temperatures. The major sources of these impairments are roads, water diversions, and impoundments, residential and commercial development, and severe weather patterns. The Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee conducted an analysis to determine areas of consistency and opportunities between these plans and the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. The results of that analysis were taken into consideration in formulating the Region's goals and objectives.

20x2020 Goals: In February 2008, the State of California established a 20 percent reduction in per capita urban water use by the year 2020 (20x2020). Actions toward the 20x2020 goal were furthered by the passage of SBx7-7, which added agricultural water use efficiency to the urban requirement. Even before 20x2020 the Santa Cruz Region has been successful in practicing water conservation, with some of the lowest per capita use in the state. The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan water supply objective to "maximize efficient delivery and use" along with the strategy to "increase water conservation measures" directly support the state's 20x2020 goals.

Local Plans: The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan grew from local resource and watershed planning efforts. While the IRWM Plan reflects broader regional goals and objectives, it naturally reflects, and is consistent with, the objectives of these local plans. Consistency between the IRWM Plan and local plans is discussed in more detail in Chapter 12, Relation to Local Water and Land Use Planning.

CHAPTER 5: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

CONTENTS

TABLES

The Proposition 84/1E Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program Guidelines require regional water management groups (RWMGs) to evaluate and include in IRWM Plans, as applicable, various resource management strategies, including those listed in the *California Water Plan Update 2009*. The intent of this standard is to encourage an integrated and diversified approach to resource management that is more resilient and mitigates for uncertain future circumstances, such as climate change. The following sections describe the process by which strategies were prioritized for the Santa Cruz IRWM region, how the California Water Plan resource management strategies were evaluated, and the degree to which they are being implemented within the Santa Cruz IRWM region.

5.1 SELECTION OF SANTA CRUZ REGION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The original IRWM Plan for the Santa Cruz Region was prepared in response to the Proposition 50, Chapter 8 IRWM Guidelines[1] and adopted by the Partner Agencies in 2005. As part of that Plan's development, the Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee identified and prioritized a list of 55 projects derived from numerous water and water resource related plans and studies conducted throughout the region. The projects were prioritized by evaluating each against a set of planning objectives created for the region. The plan also related those planning objectives to the original 20 water management strategies described in the IRWM Guidelines. A limitation of this planning effort was that the project prioritization was weighted towards the project's grant competitiveness, and did not necessarily evaluate the degree to which each project would help achieve plan objectives. This limitation was addressed by the Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee through the 2014 plan update process.

To identify strategies based on their ability to achieve objectives, the Steering Committee used funding from a Proposition 84 Planning Grant administered by the Department of Water Resources to develop a conceptual framework for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. Conceptual frameworks are planning constructs that have been employed in other regions of the state to assist resource managers in filtering strategies to those that will have the greatest ability to achieve objectives. To accomplish this, a work group consisting of representatives of the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) and stakeholders was formed in early 2012, and this group developed the framework over the course of a year and several meetings. The conceptual framework is comprised of models, developed by subcommittees of the work group, for each of the four functional areas of the IRWM plan - water supply, water quality, flood/stormwater management, and watershed resources. Each model is a hypothesis of the cause and effect between strategies and management objectives. Explicitly stated within each conceptual model is the hypothesis that effective implementation of particular strategies will ultimately result in achievement of IRWM objectives, as observed through monitoring of specific indicators. The strategies have been prioritized into "high," "moderate," and "low" according to their perceived ability to help achieve the IRWM Plan objectives. Each conceptual model includes goals, objectives, diagrams, and tables that guide effective strategy implementation. The following summarizes the priority strategies for the Santa Cruz IRWM region.

Water Supply: Water supply is not sustainable within the Santa Cruz IRWM region in normal years, a situation that is exacerbated when below average water years occur. Surface water supply is highly

[1] State Water Resources Control Board. November 2004. Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines.

dependent upon local precipitation, timing, and available storage capacity. A greater volume of water is extracted annually from regional groundwater aquifers than is naturally recharged. Increased flexibility in regional water management and increased groundwater recharge are necessary to improve regional water supply reliability and improve resource conditions. The achievement of a reliable and sustainable local water supply will require increased supply or reduced demand or a combination of both. The regional water supply management strategies include:

- increasing conservation measures through such measures as rebates, conservation pricing, and, implementing policies to minimize additional demand from new growth;
- investigating the feasibility of the development of alternative/supplemental sources of water to meet supply needs including the infrastructure necessary to facilitate inter-district transfers, conjunctive management, and increased treatment and conveyance of recycled water regionally;
- evaluating the costs and benefits, temporal and spatial limitations of varying quantities of supplemental sources of water in extensive public meetings to vet options for managing surface water and groundwater to meet water supply needs to 2030.
- increasing production from existing sources including increased ability to capture, store, and transfer greater winter storm volumes.

Annual tracking of aquifer water surface elevations and stream flow conditions relative to desired sustainable targets will serve as the measurable indicator of benefit from these strategies.

Water Quality: Water quality impairments caused by elevated bacteria and sediment levels are among the most pressing water quality concerns in the region. Elevated bacteria levels in surface waters can limit recreational activities and create human health threats. An important and controllable regional source of bacteria and nitrate to streams and the near shore is the dense and aging sewage system networks in urban and rural areas. Upgrades and maintenance to rural residential septic systems, as well as urban sewer lines and laterals, to reduce leakage, spills, and failures are priority IRWM strategies. A reducing trend of dry season bacteria levels in regional surface water may demonstrate future progress of reducing bacteria sources.

The supply of sand-sized sediment to streams significantly degrades aquatic habitat quality, resulting in negative ecosystem impacts that particularly affect the spawning and rearing habitat of sensitive salmonid species. Implementation of effective erosion control actions to reduce sediment generated from rural road networks, timber harvest activities, development activities, and agricultural lands are priority IRWM strategies. Simple methods to measure the relative risk of rural road sediment generation are being developed and could be used to track effective IRWM-supported efforts, including improvements and maintenance, on public and private roads over time.

Aquatic Ecosystems: Strategies aimed to acquire, enhance, and protect the riparian zones throughout the region are expected to contribute to all of the Santa Cruz IRWM functional goals and reduce the region's vulnerability to climate change impacts. Significant opportunities exist to widen riparian corridors; increase riparian vegetation distribution and complexity; restore morphologic function; and improve overall riparian condition in watersheds throughout the region. Effective riparian enhancement strategies will vary by stream type, location, and adjacent land uses. Riparian zone acquisitions and easements or compensation for parcels within the floodplain could allow future land use changes, potential improvements in flood conveyance and an associated reduction of flood hazards. Many of the regional flood-prone urban areas are located near the coast, where effective riparian enhancement

actions would increase the habitat quality and quantity of tidal wetlands, which are critical habitat for rearing salmonids. Functional riparian zones have access to their floodplains, a well-established vegetation canopy, an energy balanced morphology, and a complex physical structure. All of these attributes support natural fluvial processes that improve water quality and remove pollutants through deposition, filtering, and sorting. A riparian zone in good condition can flush fine sediment from the channel bed, thereby improving salmonid spawning habitat quality as well benthic invertebrate abundance and diversity. Given the dependence on local water for potable supply, improved riparian conditions can reduce water treatment requirements, increase local recharge and retention of water volumes on the landscape, and contribute to the goal of providing a sustainable water supply.

Flood & Stormwater Management: Strategies to reduce the impact of impervious surfaces on the hydrologic function of regional watersheds were identified in each of the four functional areas. Regional opportunities to increase the fraction of rainfall that is infiltrated can be realized by disconnecting impervious surfaces; increasing localized parcel-based infiltration through low impact development (LID) on both private and public lands; the construction and maintenance of recharge basins; and the prevention and/or removal of impervious surfaces in known recharge zones. In order to have a measurable impact on the amount of water lost as runoff in developed areas, these strategies would have to be implemented on a vast spatial scale throughout the impervious areas within the region. Effective implementation of these strategies is collectively intended to restore the natural storm hydrograph in local tributaries and increase groundwater recharge. Increasing infiltration opportunities will retain greater annual volumes on the landscape and mitigate several projected climate change impacts, including a longer, warmer dry season and increased drought frequency.
Note that development of the conceptual models took into consideration the effects of climate change on the region, including the effects of sea level rise and potential impacts on water supply. The strategies identified through the conceptual framework encourage and promote projects that implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including water use efficiency, energy efficiency, water recycling, and reuse of urban runoff.

Table 5-1 summarizes the objectives, drivers, and strategies identified through the conceptual framework planning process. Drivers are the natural or man-made influences on the objectives that define each objective. For example, the amount of potable water that can be produced (production capacity) is a key driver for ensuring a sustainable water supply. Inclusion of the drivers provides an example of the mechanisms through which the strategy can achieve the objective. It should be noted that some strategies are repeated in this table because they are associated with more than one driver and objective.

Table 5 - 1 Priority Strategies by Objective

Objective	Driver	Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy
Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative/supplemental sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, protect against seawater intrusion, and maximize efficient delivery and use.	Production capacity	***Develop production from alternative/supplemental sources***
		Increase production from existing resources
	Water supply reliability	***Implement system interties***
	Pipe and facility condition	Update/replace aging infrastructure
	Groundwater aquifer storage	***Construct and maintain groundwater recharge facilities***
		Prevent/remove impervious coverage in recharge zones; reduce directly connected impervious area (DCIA)
		Shift groundwater pumping from coastal zone
		Support low impact development (LID)/redevelopment

High priority strategies in bold; Moderate priority

Objective	Driver	Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy
Reduce water demand as technically and economically feasible, particularly in relation to the cost of additional sources.	Water price	***Utilize tiered rates/conservation pricing***
	Water demand; Usage efficiency	***Conduct education/outreach on conservation***
	Water demand; Usage efficiency	***Implement policies to minimize additional demand from new growth***
	Usage efficiency	Implement groundwater management that includes non-municipal pumpers, to promote sustainable groundwater use
	Usage efficiency	Utilize temporary use restrictions as needed during critical supply shortages
	Usage efficiency	Utilize rebate/retrofit programs
	Usage efficiency	***Conduct irrigation management and water conservation***

High priority strategies in bold; Moderate priority

Objective	Driver	Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy
Reduce the sources of harmful pollutants (i.e., sediment, bacteria, nitrate, persistent organics, toxic constituents) and impacts on aquatic resources.	Roads	***Perform rural road improvements and maintenance***
	Timberlands	***Implement BMPs related to timber harvest activities***
		Implement erosion control measures
	Riparian corridor health	Restore riparian zones through acquisition
	Row crops Vineyards/Orchards	***Develop and implement Farm Plans that include effective nutrient, sediment and irrigation measures***
	Septic systems	***Implement septic system upgrades, provide incentives and/or maintenance***
	Sewer systems	***Perform sewer system upgrades and maintenance***
		Promote/implement private property sewer lateral upgrades and maintenance
	Encampments	Remove unlawful encampments from riparian zones
	Urban non point sources	Conduct street sweeping
		Conduct regular infrastructure cleaning and maintenance
	Livestock	Implement exclusion of livestock from riparian zones
		Implement livestock waste management BMPs

High priority strategies in bold; Moderate priority

Objective	Driver	Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy
Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems (i.e. streams, tidal wetlands and fresh water wetlands).	Hydrologic barriers, Pool Depth and Channel Complexity	***Reduce stream withdrawals and increase base flow at critical times to achieve streamflow targets***
		Identify and eliminate illegal diversions
		Restore natural stream form and function
	Riparian corridor width Floodplain connectivity	***Restore riparian zones through acquisition/easements***
		Reduce riparian encroachment
	Substrate grain size	***Reduce erosion and sedimentation from public and private roads, unpermitted grading, and other sources.***
	Large woody debris (LWD)	Preserve and enhance large woody debris (LWD) in streams and riparian zone
	Riparian corridor canopy cover; Riparian vegetation composition	Remove non-native species
		Conduct riparian revegetation
		Reduce riparian encroachment
	Constructed fish passage barriers	Remove or retrofit fish passage barriers
	Habitat complexity Edge condition Width to depth ratio	***Increase/enhance wetland edge habitat*** ***Restore lagoon/wetland structure and biotic habitat complexity***
	Bar dynamics	Promote natural sand bar function
	Habitat complexity	Remove non-native species
	Hydrology	Improve wetland hydrology to support desired biota
	Community Stewardship	Support education/outreach/technical training programs
		Support volunteer stewardship programs
		Support environmental education programs for schoolchildren
		Reduce illegal dumping
		Reduce illegal diversions
	Water temperature	Restore riparian corridor through acquisition/protection
		Protect/enhance riparian vegetation
		Restore natural stream form and function

High priority strategies in bold; Moderate priority

Objective	Driver	Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy
Implement integrated flood management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multi-benefits (e.g., improve stormwater quality, ecosystem benefits, Low Impact Development (LID) / redevelopment and groundwater recharge).	Riparian land use	***Utilize riparian zones for flood management through acquisition or easement***
		Increase riparian setbacks
		Reduce riparian encroachment
	Stream conveyance	***Maintain/improve levees for flood management and environmental quality***
		Geomorphic modifications
		Increase channel width and floodplain function
		Remove channel constrictions
		Conduct vegetation management
	Stormwater infrastructure	***Maintain storm drain conveyance efficiency***
		Improve stormwater infrastructure and conduct maintenance
	Hydromodification	***Reduce directly connected impervious area***
		Implement low impact development/redevelopment
	Community Stewardship	Conduct education and outreach on flood and stormwater issues

High priority strategies in bold; Moderate priority

5.2 CALIFORNIA WATER PLAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The Proposition 84 Guidelines list 29 resource management strategies from the *California Water Plan Update 2009*. During the conceptual framework process (described above), the working group considered each of the *California Water Plan* resource management strategies for its potential to help achieve IRWM Plan objectives, with the intention of diversifying, to the maximum extent possible, the Region's portfolio of strategies. Many of these strategies are currently being implemented in the Santa Cruz IRWM region. The following briefly describes each resource management strategy and its level of implementation in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. Table 5-2 lists the selected resource management strategies for the Region.

Table 5-2 Selected Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategies

<u>Reduce Water Demand</u> · Agricultural Water Use Efficiency · Urban Water Use Efficiency <u>Operational Efficiency and Transfers</u> · Conveyance – Regional/Local · System Re-operation · Water Transfers <u>Increase Water Supply</u> · Conjunctive Mgmt. and Groundwater Storage · Desalination · Recycled Municipal Water · Surface Storage – Regional/Local <u>Improve Water Quality</u> · Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution · Groundwater Remediation/Aquifer Remediation · Matching Water Quality to Use · Pollution Prevention · Salt and Salinity Management · Urban Runoff Management	<u>Practice Resources Stewardship</u> · Agricultural Lands Stewardship · Economic Incentives · Ecosystem Restoration · Forest Management · Land Use Planning and Management · Recharge Area Protection · Water-Dependent Recreation · Watershed Management/Planning <u>Improve Flood Management</u> · Flood Risk Management *Not selected for the Region:* · Conveyance–Delta · Precipitation Enhancement · Surface Storage–CALFED · Crop Idling for Water Transfers · Dewvaporation/Atmospheric Pressure Desal. · Fog Collection · Irrigation Land Retirement · Rainfed Agriculture · Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology

The descriptions of the resource management strategies are paraphrased from the *California Water Plan Update, 2009, Volume 2*.

5.2.1 REDUCE WATER DEMAND

Agricultural Water Use Efficiency: Agricultural water use efficiency describes the use and application of a scientific process to control agricultural water delivery and achieve a beneficial outcome. Water use

efficiency and conservation measures serve to reduce water use, reduce energy consumption and therefore emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gasses, reduce wastewater and potentially polluted runoff, and reduce the economic and environmental costs associated with water use and water treatment. This strategy is reflected in several Santa Cruz IRWM strategies, including irrigation and nutrient management, reducing dependence on groundwater, and the development of farm plans, among others.

Urban Water Use Efficiency: Urban water use efficiency is considered an important strategy for the region. Residents in the Santa Cruz IRWM region have some of the lowest per-capita water use in California, if not the nation. Conservation is a key feature of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, and urban water use efficiency is reflected in several priority strategies, including for example replacing aging infrastructure, implementation of conservation pricing for water, and education, among others.

5.2.2 OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND TRANSFERS

Conveyance–Delta: The Santa Cruz IRWM Region does not rely upon imported water, and as such, this strategy is not applicable to the Region.

Conveyance – Regional/Local: Conveyance provides for the efficient and effective movement of water, and conveyance infrastructure includes natural water courses as well as constructed facilities like canals and pipelines. Although the Santa Cruz region does not import water from outside of the region, conveyance nevertheless is an important strategy reflected in the plan. The need to maintain and/or improve conveyance is reflected in strategies such as investigating the feasibility of development of water produced from alternative sources, which if pursued, would necessitate improved connections between different water districts.

System Re-operation: System re-operation entails changing existing operation and management procedures for reservoirs and conveyance facilities in order to increase benefits from these facilities. Priority strategies such as those associated with investigating the feasibility of development of water produced from alternative sources and maximizing production from existing sources are associated with this strategy. Such strategies may involve upgrading the ability to treat source water or otherwise manage the water delivery system to maximize benefits.

Water Transfers: A water transfer is a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. Water transfers typically occur in five ways (though not all of these are practiced in the Santa Cruz region): 1) transferring water from storage that would otherwise have been carried over to the following year; 2) pumping groundwater instead of using surface water delivery and transferring the surface water rights; 3) transferring previously banked groundwater either by directly pumping and transferring groundwater or by pumping groundwater for local use and transferring surface water rights; 4) making water available by reducing the existing consumptive use through crop idling or crop shifting or by implementing water use efficiency measures; or 5) making water available by reducing return flows or seepage from conveyance systems that would otherwise be irrecoverable.

Water transfer is reflected in strategies related to improving the water production in the Santa Cruz region in that the strategy might require changes to place of use.

5.2.3 INCREASE WATER SUPPLY

Conjunctive Management and Groundwater Storage: Conjunctive management is the coordinated use of surface water and groundwater to maximize water use in order to meet various management objectives. In the Santa Cruz IRWM region, conjunctive management is related to the water transfer strategy in that implementation would likely include exchange of groundwater for surface water use, which may require the temporary or long-term change to existing water rights.

Desalination: Desalination refers to any of several processes that remove some amount of salt and other minerals from saline water as a means of providing a supplemental water supply. Desalination is similar to conjunctive management in that it is one strategy of many that falls into the category of developing production from alternative sources. Desalination was identified as a potential supplemental supply to further evaluate. In 2007, the City of Santa Cruz and Soquel Creek Water District joined together to address their different needs and share the costs associated with evaluating seawater desalination. A regional seawater desalination project was in the environmental review process in 2013 when the Santa Cruz City Council decided to pursue a more thorough evaluation of water supply strategies through a formal public advisory committee process.

Precipitation Enhancement: Precipitation enhancement, commonly referred to as cloud seeding, utilizes various methods to derive more precipitation from storm events than would naturally occur without manipulation. Cloud seeding injects specific substances, typically silver iodide, into the clouds to enable raindrops to form more easily. Cloud seeding has been practiced for some time throughout California; however this strategy was not considered appropriate for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

Recycled Municipal Water: Recycled water is water derived from wastewater through an enhanced treatment process. Currently, recycled water cannot be used for potable use, but is commonly utilized for landscape or crop irrigation. Recycled water is already being utilized in the Santa Cruz region, and like conjunctive management, is a priority strategy for improving supply production. The City of Santa Cruz and the Soquel Creek Water District are proposing to conduct a feasibility study of recycled water.

Surface Storage–CALFED: The Santa Cruz IRWM region does not rely upon imported water, and as such, this strategy is not applicable to the region.

Surface Storage – Regional/Local: Surface storage is an existing, critical component of the Santa Cruz Water Department's system. However, considering that other methods of ensuring adequate supply may exist that do not have the level of impacts associated with on-stream surface storage, it is not identified as a priority strategy going forward for the region.

5.2.4 IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution: Providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water is the primary goal of public water systems in the region. Source water protection, sufficient treatment, and efficient delivery systems are all critical to achieving this goal. This strategy is a high priority, ongoing

element of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan reflected in several strategies outlined in the conceptual framework.

Groundwater Remediation/Aquifer Remediation: Groundwater remediation removes contaminants that affect beneficial uses of groundwater. Passive groundwater remediation allows contaminants to biologically or chemically degrade or disperse in situ over time, while active groundwater remediation involves either treating contaminated groundwater in situ or extracting contaminated groundwater from the aquifer and treating it. Fortunately for the Santa Cruz IRWM region, groundwater remediation is not a priority strategy because the region's aquifers are in generally good condition, although remediation of locally contaminated sites is ongoing.

Matching Water Quality to Use: An example of matching water quality to use is a water supplier choosing to use a deeper, cleaner aquifer for municipal water, which requires less treatment before delivery, over a more shallow, more contaminated aquifer or over a surface supply. Benefits would include a reduced need for treatment and potentially fewer disinfection byproducts for the water user. Recycled water can also be treated to a wide range of purities that can be matched to different uses. This strategy is currently being implemented in the Santa Cruz Region with use of recycled water for landscape irrigation, and is reflected in several proposed projects in the IRWM Plan.

Pollution Prevention: Pollution prevention protects water at its source and therefore reduces the need and cost for other water management and treatment options. An important pollution prevention strategy is implementation of proper land use management practices to prevent sediment and pollutants from entering the source water. Pollution prevention supports several Santa Cruz IRWM objectives and goals, including ensuring a safe and reliable water supply and supporting watershed function. Pollution prevention is reflected in numerous Santa Cruz IRWM strategies.

Salt and Salinity Management: Salts are materials that originate from dissolution or weathering of the rocks and soil, including dissolution of lime, gypsum and other slowly dissolved soil minerals. Salinity describes a condition where dissolved minerals of either natural or anthropogenic origin and carrying an electrical charge (ions) are present. Most salts provide some benefit to living organisms when present in low concentrations; however salinity very quickly becomes a problem when salts become concentrated. Salt management is a persistent concern in the Santa Cruz Region because much of our water supply is derived from groundwater aquifers adjacent to the ocean, and this concern is reflected in several priority strategies that either directly or indirectly address salt management. Inland basins in the region are not impacted by salts.

Urban Runoff Management: Urban development drastically alters natural hydrology and impacts water quality. Urban runoff management is a broad series of activities designed to preserve, mimic, or restore the natural hydrologic cycle that is altered by urbanization. The watershed approach consists of a series of best management practices (BMPs) designed to reduce the pollutant loading and reduce the volumes and velocities of urban runoff discharged to surface waters. These BMPs may include facilities to capture, treat, and recharge groundwater with urban runoff, conducting public education campaigns to inform the public about stormwater pollution and the proper use and disposal of household chemicals, and providing technical assistance and stormwater pollution prevention training. Urban runoff management is common practice in municipalities in the region, and is reflected in several priority strategies in this plan.

5.2.5 PRACTICE RESOURCES STEWARDSHIP

Agricultural Lands Stewardship: Agricultural lands stewardship means farm and ranch landowners – the stewards of the state's agricultural lands – producing public environmental benefits in conjunction with the food and fiber they have historically provided while keeping land in private ownership.[2] Agricultural lands stewardship also protects open space and the traditional characteristics of rural communities. Agricultural lands stewardship is reflected in several priority Santa Cruz IRWM strategies including irrigation and nutrient management, rural road maintenance, and others related to maintaining and improving water quality.

Economic Incentives: Economic incentives include financial assistance, water pricing, and water market policies intended to influence water management. Examples of economic incentives practiced in the Santa Cruz IRWM region include conservation pricing and tiered rates and rebates. Economic incentives, such as plumbing retrofits, turf rebates, washing machine rebates, and residential ultra low-flush toilet replacement programs, have been used and continue to be used at different times by water suppliers in the region. Economic incentives have long been implemented in the Santa Cruz region, and will continue to play an important role in reducing water demand, one of the Santa Cruz IRWM objectives.

Ecosystem Restoration: Ecosystem restoration improves the condition of our modified natural landscapes and biological communities to provide for their sustainability and for their use and enjoyment by current and future generations. This strategy focuses on restoration of aquatic, riparian, and floodplain ecosystems because they are the natural systems most directly affected by water and flood management actions, and are likely to be affected by climate change. Significant ecosystem restoration has been practiced in the Santa Cruz region, and many strategies in this IRWM Plan are directly related to this resource management strategy, and several others indirectly related, through such measures as increasing streamflow or improving groundwater recharge. See also the related watershed management strategy regarding the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) for the Santa Cruz Region, which played a key role in significant ecosystem restoration efforts.

Forest Management: Significant portions of the Santa Cruz IRWM region consist of forested land, which are used for sustainable production of resources such as water, timber, native vegetation, fish, wildlife and livestock, as well as source water protection, carbon sequestration, and recreation. Strategies include, among others, meadow restoration (for increased groundwater storage), riparian forest restoration, fuels/fire management, and road management. Climate change is expected to directly affect forests through increased drought stress, and a study conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) for the Santa Cruz IRWM region suggested that it may have a dramatic impact on the amount of suitable habitat for redwoods in the region.[3] Forest management is reflected in several priority strategies in this IRWM Plan.

---

[2] California Water Plan Update 2005, Agricultural Land RMS

[3] Flint, L.E., and Flint, A.L. 2012. Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132, 55 p.

[3] Ibid.

Land Use Planning and Management: Integrating land use and water management consists of planning for the housing and economic development needs of a growing population while providing for the efficient use of water, water quality, energy, and other resources. The way in which we use land - the pattern and type of land use and transportation and the level of intensity - has a direct relationship to water supply and quality, flood management, and other water issues. This strategy calls for more sustainable land use practices, including intelligent site design, source control, and land use decision making that aims to both reduce and mitigate flood loss and the potential impacts of climate change. Land use planning that considers impacts to natural resources and encourages conservation is a hallmark of the Santa Cruz region, and is reflected in several priority Santa Cruz IRWM strategies.

Recharge Area Protection: The goals of recharge area protection are to 1) ensure that areas suitable for recharge continue to be capable of adequate recharge rather than covered by urban infrastructure, such as buildings and roads; and 2) prevent pollutants from entering groundwater in order to avoid expensive treatment that may be needed prior to potable, agricultural, or industrial beneficial uses. Primary groundwater recharge zones have been protected since the 1970s in the Santa Cruz region. This has been done by limiting development in areas in the County outside of the urban services line where soil and geological conditions are appropriate and conducive to infiltration and percolation of rainfall and runoff into groundwater basins. In these areas, development is limited to one unit per 10 acres. Recharge protection is a cross-cutting strategy that supports several IRWM Plan objectives.

Water-Dependent Recreation: California offers a variety of water-dependent recreation opportunities, such as fishing and swimming. Other recreation activities that are not water-dependent but are enhanced by water include wildlife viewing, picnicking, camping, and hiking. Surfing and other ocean-related water-dependent activities are of principal importance to the Santa Cruz region. In addition, several of the region's surface water storage facilities allow varying levels of recreational opportunities. Providing for water-dependent recreation in water projects is part of California law and also part of the Public Trust Doctrine (California State Lands Commission), and is of primary importance to the region. In the Santa Cruz IRWM Region, providing for water-dependent recreation is less about incorporating the concept into water projects, but rather is reflected in the need to ensure that water quality supports recreational beneficial uses.

Watershed Management/Planning: Watershed management is the process of creating and implementing plans, programs, projects, and activities to restore, sustain, and enhance watershed functions. Beginning in the late 1970s, eight watershed restoration plans and a number of other related assessments were developed for seven watersheds in Santa Cruz County. Anticipating the completion of the plans, several RWMG members and other stakeholders turned their focus to ways to effectively implement the recommended projects and programs. Recognizing that watershed restoration would be more effective as a coordinated countywide effort, they developed a program called the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP). The goal of IWRP is to support local watershed partners in developing projects and to coordinate agencies that provide technical assistance, permits, and funds. Such coordination reduces the staff time required while helping to ensure that critical projects are identified, funded, and permitted. Over 43 projects have been implemented to date through the IWRP program, and it continues to be a primary focus for the Santa Cruz region supporting nearly all of the IRWM objectives.

5.2.6 IMPROVE FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Flood Risk Management: Flood risk management is a strategy specifically intended to enhance flood protection. It includes projects and programs that assist individuals and communities to manage flood flows and to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a flood. Within the Santa Cruz Region, priority strategies supporting flood risk management seek to maximize the benefits of floodplains, minimize or mitigate development in the floodplain, minimize the loss of life and damage to property from flooding, and recognize the benefits to ecosystems from periodic flood events.

5.2.7 OTHER

Crop Idling for Water Transfers: Crop idling refers to the removal of lands from irrigation with the aim of returning the lands to irrigation at a later time. Crop idling for water transfers is done to make water available for transfer, or in certain cases to solve drainage and drainage-related problems. Crop idling has not been specifically identified in the Santa Cruz IRWM region as a strategy for use – primarily because most of the agricultural operations rely upon groundwater for irrigation, so there is limited potential benefit and the strategy would also face practical issues such as limited infrastructure through which to transfer water. Some idling has occurred on the north coast area of the region, due present lack of legal water supplies, and there are some potential benefits of further crop idling either to reduce groundwater overdraft or to make available for municipal use water that is presently used by agriculture.

Dewvaporation or Atmospheric Pressure Desalination: Dewvaporation is a specific process of humidification-dehumidification desalination. Brackish water is evaporated by heated air, which deposits fresh water as dew on the opposite side of a heat transfer wall. The energy needed for evaporation is supplied by the energy released from dew formation. Heat sources can be combustible fuel, solar, or waste heat. The technology of dewvaporation is still being developed, and thus far the basic laboratory test unit is capable of producing up to 150 gallons per day. Despite this, it is not a viable strategy for the Santa Cruz Region at this time.

Fog Collection: There has been some interest in fog collection for domestic water supply in some of the dry areas of the world near the ocean where fog is frequent. Some experimental projects have been built in Chile, including the El Tofo project which yielded about 10,600 liters per day from about 3,500 square meters of collection net (i.e., about 3 liters per day per square meter of net). Because of its relatively small production, fog collection is limited to producing domestic water where little other viable water sources are available. The Santa Cruz Region's coastal location is ideally suited for fog collection; however, as long as other viable water sources exist, fog collection is not considered to be a practical option for the region.

Irrigation Land Retirement: Irrigated land retirement is the removal of farmland from irrigated agriculture. Permanent land retirement is perpetual cessation of irrigation of lands from agricultural production, which is done for water transfer for solving drainage-related problems. This strategy is not considered to be a priority as long as other viable water sources exist.

Rainfed Agriculture: Rainfed agriculture is when all crop consumptive water use is provided directly by rainfall on a real time basis. Rainfed agriculture has both water supply and water quality benefits. Due to unpredictability of rainfall frequency, duration, intensity, and amount, there is significant uncertainty

and risk in relying solely on rainfed agriculture. This is especially true in the Santa Cruz region, where high land values and production costs require sufficient returns in order for agricultural operations to be viable. As such, this is not a viable strategy for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology: The Steering Committee determined that this is neither a realistic nor a feasible option for the region.

North Coast stream *(photo courtesy: SCWD)*

Table 5-3 below shows the overlap between the California Water Plan Update 2009 resource management strategies listed above and the priority strategies identified through the conceptual framework process to implement IRWM Plan objectives, thereby illustrating which of the resource management strategies are either being implemented or evaluated for feasibility that, if implemented, may achieve IRWM Plan objectives.

Table 5-3 Relationship between SC IRWM Strategies and California Water Plan Resource Management Strategies

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Water Supply																											
Develop production from alternative/supplemental sources								X	X		X												X		X		
Increase production from existing resources						X	X	X																			
Implement system interties																					X						
Update/replace aging infrastructure																					X						
Construct and maintain groundwater recharge facilities								X			X							X									
Prevent/remove impervious coverage in recharge zones; reduce directly connected impervious area (DCIA)																		X									
Shift groundwater pumping from coastal zone																		X							X		
Support low impact development (LID)/redevelopment																		X									

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Water Demand																											
Utilize tiered rates/conservation pricing		X													X												
Conduct education/outreach on conservation		X																									
Implement policies to minimize additional demand from new growth		X																									
Implement groundwater mgmt. that includes non-municipal pumpers, to promote sustainable groundwater use	X	X																									
Utilize temporary use restrictions as needed during critical supply shortages		X																									
Utilize rebate/retrofit programs														X													
Conduct irrigation management and water conservation	X	X																									

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Water Quality																											
Perform rural road improvements and maintenance																X								X			
Implement BMPs related to timber harvest activities																X											
Implement erosion control measures													X														
Restore riparian zones through acquisition or restoration														X			X										
Develop and implement Farm Plans that include effective nutrient, sediment, and irrigation measures	X													X										X	X		
Implement septic system upgrades, provide incentives and/or maintenance																								X			
Perform sewer system upgrades and maintenance																								X		X	
Promote/implement private property sewer lateral upgrades and maintenance																								X		X	

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Water Quality, cont.																											
Remove illegal encampments from riparian zones																								X		X	
Conduct street sweeping																								X		X	
Conduct regular infrastructure cleaning and maintenance																								X		X	
Implement exclusion of livestock from riparian areas																							X				
Implement livestock waste management BMPs																								X			

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed Management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Watersheds/Aquatic Ecosystems																											
Reduce stream withdrawals and increase base flow at critical times to achieve streamflow targets		X						X	X		X				X												
Identify and eliminate illegal diversions																			X								
Restore natural stream form and function															X												
Restore riparian zone through acquisition/easements														X			X										
Reduce riparian encroachment to preserve width and floodplain connectivity														X			X										
Reduce erosion and sedimentation from public and private roads, unpermitted grading, and other sources.															X	X											
Preserve/enhance large woody debris (LWD) in streams and riparian zone															X	X											
Remove non-native species															X		X										
Conduct riparian revegetation															X												
Remove or retrofit fish passage barrier															X												

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed Management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Watersheds/Aquatic Ecosystems, cont.																											
Increase/enhance wetland edge habitat, restore lagoon/wetland structure and biotic habitat complexity															X												
Promote natural sand bar function															X												
Remove non-native species															X												
Improve wetland hydrology to support desired biota															X												
Support education/outreach/technical training programs																			X								
Support volunteer stewardship prog.																			X								
Support school programs																			X								
Reduce illegal dumping																								X			
Reduce illegal diversions																								X			
Riparian corridor acquisition/protection															X												
Riparian vegetation protection and enhancement															X												

Restore hydro-geomorphic function															X												

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed Management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Flood and Stormwater Management																											
Utilize riparian zones for flood management through acquisition or easement														X			X										X
Increase riparian setbacks																	X										
Reduce riparian encroachment																	X										
Maintain/improve levees for flood management and environmental quality															X												X
Geomorphic modifications															X												X
Increase channel width and floodplain function															X												X
Remove channel constrictions					X																						X
Conduct vegetation management																											X

State Water Plan 2009 Resource Management Strategy	Reduce Water Demand		Operational Efficiency and Transfers					Increase Water Supply					Practice Resources Stewardship								Improve Water Quality						Flood Mgmt
	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Urban Water Use Efficiency	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	Irrigated Land Retirement	Conveyance - Regional / Local	System Reoperation	Water Transfers	Conjunctive Mgmt. & Groundwater Storage	Desalination	Precipitation Enhancement	Recycled Municipal Water	Surface Storage - Region/ Local	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	Economic Incentives	Ecosystem Restoration	Forest Management	Land Use Planning and Mgmt.	Recharge Area Protection	Watershed Management	Water-Dependent Recreation	Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation	Matching Quality to Use	Pollution Prevention	Salt and Salinity Management	Urban Runoff Management	Flood Risk Management
Santa Cruz IRWM Strategy																											
Flood and Stormwater Management, cont.																											
Maintain storm drain conveyance efficiency																										X	X
Improve stormwater infrastructure and conduct maintenance																										X	X
Reduce directly connected impervious areas																										X	X
Implement low impact development/redevelopment																										X	X
Conduct education and outreach on flood and stormwater issues																			X							X	
Count:	3	7	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	0	3	0	1	6	18	4	7	4	5	0	2	0	2	11	3	10	10

High priority strategies in bold; Moderate priority

As part of the project review process each of the 76 projects in the 2014 IRWM Plan were reviewed to assess their use of Resource Management Strategies in the 2009 Plan. A summary is presented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 Number of Projects Addressing Each Resource Management Strategies

Resource Management Strategy (RMS)	Number of projects in 2014 IRWMP Plan employing RMS
Reduce Water Demand	
Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	10
Urban Water Use Efficiency	22
Operational Efficiency and Transfers	
Conveyance – Regional/Local	16
System Reoperation	3
Water Transfers	10
Increase Water Supply	
Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Banking	17
Desalination	0
Recycled Municipal Water	7
Surface Storage – Regional/Local	8
Improve Water Quality	
Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution	13
Groundwater Remediation/Aquifer Remediation	3
Matching Water Quality to Use	13
Pollution Prevention	36
Salt and Salinity Management	10
Urban Runoff Management	33
Practice Resources Stewardship	
Agricultural Lands Stewardship	9
Economic Incentives	14
Ecosystem Restoration	38
Forest Management	5
Improve Flood Management	0
Land Use Planning and Management	20
Recharge Area Protection	11
Water-Dependent Recreation	12
Watershed Management/Planning	38
Improve Flood Management	
Flood Risk Management	20

CHAPTER 6: PROJECT REVIEW PROCESS AND INTEGRATION

CONTENTS

TABLES

The Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) will be implemented through the specific actions, plans, projects and programs proposed by the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) and stakeholders. The Plan includes a wide range of project types including urban and agricultural water use efficiency, infrastructure, water supply, conjunctive use, aquifer recharge, drinking water treatment, wastewater treatment, recycled water, watershed and habitat restoration, flood and stormwater management, low impact development, groundwater quality, and education and outreach. This chapter describes the process that was used for submitting, reviewing and scoring projects and provides the final list of projects to address the objectives and strategies of the IRWM Plan. The methodology for evaluating projects serves as a tool to help project proponents, stakeholders, and the state to categorize, describe, and assess the status, benefits, feasibility, and costs of the projects in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. This chapter also describes the processes in place to coordinate and integrate separate efforts to promote a more unified regional planning approach and promote greater institutional, stakeholder, resource, and project integration.

6.1 BACKGROUND

The 2005 IRWM Plan was adopted with 55 projects that were proposed from stakeholders across the region, which were scored based on consistency based on a set of local and statewide planning objectives and criteria. Through the evaluation and prioritization process 17 high-priority projects were identified. 15 projects of those projects, as well as the grant administration, were included in a successful funding proposal to the State Water Resources Control Board, resulting in a $12.5 million IRWM Implementation grant award. These 15 high priority projects are more accurately referred to as components because several of the included multiple individual projects. This IWRM grant award, paired with in local funding, and enabled the completion of high priority projects from the initial IRWM Plan. From 2008 – 2013, implementation of the 15 high priority "components" resulted in the completion of 65 projects at more than 80 sites throughout the County.

In June 2010, at the recommendation of the IRWM Steering Committee, the RWMG had an open solicitation for projects to update the IRWM Plan project list. In addition, updated information was sought for the projects contained on the 2005 project list that were not implemented under the IRWM Implementation grant. A solicitation form was developed for this purpose with the intent of standardizing the information collected from each project proponent. The form also provided an opportunity for project proponents to self-score their projects against a suite of local and statewide planning objectives.

The process for developing the 2014 IRWM Plan Update project list and how these prior efforts were incorporated in described below.

6.2 GOALS OF THE 2014 PROJECT SOLICITATION AND REVIEW PROCESS

The goal of the project solicitation and project review process is to provide a transparent methodology that is objective and fair, and one that can be systematically applied to all projects with the end result being an impartial project comparison. The process serves as a tool to help project proponents, IRWM Plan stakeholders, and the state categorize, describe, and assess the status, benefits, feasibility, and costs of the numerous projects that ultimately make up the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan.

The Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee developed the following project selection and prioritization process for the 2014 Plan Update with three objectives in mind:

- Update previously submitted projects from the 2009 solicitation to address the 2012 Guidelines requirements. Incorporate the work that Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) entities have already done to prepare projects for the Plan.
- Implement a process that meets the requirements described in the 2012 Proposition 84 and 1E IRWM Guidelines (http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/guidelines.cfm).
- Gather the project specific information using a uniform format (template) to enable an evaluation of the project both for inclusion in the Plan and to support future funding applications.

Consistency with IRWM Plan Standards

The Santa Cruz IRWM Project Review Process was developed based upon the 2012 DWR IRWM Plan Standards, which require RWMGs to:

- Develop and implement a process by which projects are reviewed and prioritized for inclusion in the IRWM Plan
- Describe procedures for submitting a project, reviewing projects and communicating the list of selected projects to stakeholders
- Evaluate the extent to which a project might contribute to achieving local and statewide planning objectives, including IRWM plan objectives and the California Water Plan resource management strategies selected for use in the IRWM plan
- Evaluate the technical feasibility of the project
- Identify specific benefits to disadvantaged community water issues and environmental justice considerations
- Document project costs and financing, economic feasibility, project status, and strategic considerations for IRWM plan implementation
- Evaluate the project's role in adapting to the effects of climate change in the region and/or contribution of the project in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as compared to project alternatives
- Promote and prioritize projects in the selection process, while keeping in consideration the unique goals and objectives of the IRWM Region

This processes established by the Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee to address these requirements as part of the 2014 Santa Cruz IRWM Plan update are described below.

6.3 PROCEDURES FOR SUBMITTING A PROJECT

To facilitate the submittal of information in uniform format and to ensure adequate information was requested in order to conduct a comprehensive project review, the IRWM Steering Committee and staff developed the following process and materials.

6.3.1 PROJECT TEMPLATE

A project template was developed to include all the relevant project information (Appendix C). Project projects were encouraged to input project information directly into a web-based form that was linked the Region's website (www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org). Information was posted to website regarding the project submittal submit process. Contact information for IRWM program staff was provided on the website for any stakeholder that wished to submit a project but could not utilize the online form.

6.3.2 PROJECT SOLICITATION

The 2014 call for projects was initiated electronically by updating the website to include information about the solicitation. The entire Santa Cruz IRWM stakeholder listserv was notified by email on January 28, 2014. The email contained instructions and a link to an online project solicitation form. Any stakeholder could submit a project; however, project proponents were encouraged to coordinate with Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) entities on potential submissions to identify opportunities for coordination and avoid duplication of effort.

A workshop was conducted on February 4, 2014 to inform the RWMG and stakeholders of the solicitation process. This included a demonstration and instructions on the online project submittal form, as well as a presentation on the project information requested the submittal deadline and the review and notification process. The Steering Committee and staff were available to answer questions and guide stakeholders in developing projects for inclusion in the IRWM Plan. The initial project submittal deadline was March 14, 2014; this was extended to March 28 in response the 2014 IRWM Drought Funding opportunity to provide stakeholders time to submit additional projects.

6.4 PROJECT EVALUATION CRITERIA AND RANKING

The Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee and staff developed criteria to guide the evaluation of projects with a transparent methodology that is objective and fair, and can be systematically applied to all projects. Projects that were submitted through the 2014 solicitation were first evaluated to determine if they supported at least one Santa Cruz IRWM Plan objective and were an eligible project type.[1] Projects that failed to meet either of these criteria were excluded from the IRWM Plan. Projects that passed the initial screening were then prioritized using a scoring scheme developed by the Steering Committee and derived from the 2012 IRWM Program Guidelines and the most recent Proposal Solicitation Package (PSP) provided by the Department of Water Resources (Round 2, IRWM Implementation).

As with the 2010 solicitation, projects were compiled into a matrix that summarizes basic project information (including costs, status, and sponsor information) as well as how the projects contribute to the priority strategies identified in the conceptual framework. To remain in the Plan, projects submitted in 2010 were updated to include information required in the 2012 IRWM Plan Guidelines, such as economic and technical feasibility, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and benefits to disadvantaged communities.

[1] Public Resources Code §75026.(a).

For the 2014 IRWM Plan, the Steering Committee sought to update the existing project list using a similar process to the 2010 solicitation, while incorporating high and medium priority strategies identified through the development of a conceptual framework for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, which occurred during the 2014 planning process (see Chapter 4, Goals and Objectives, for a full description of the "conceptual model" process). This approach has allowed the Steering Committee to identify the most influential actions for achieving IRWM objectives and to select appropriate performance measures to characterize how actions incrementally contribute to achieving those objectives. Accordingly, the 2014 project solicitation form was modified to include these high and medium priority strategies. The priority strategies are intended to ensure that projects with the greatest benefit are targeted for implementation.

The prioritization process seeks to identify projects that:

- Address multiple high and/or medium priority Santa Cruz IRWM Plan strategies
- Demonstrate partnership, geographic, and resource management integration
- Effectively employ Resource Management Strategies
- Will be ready to proceed within a reasonable timeframe
- Demonstrate technical feasibility
- Will be able to demonstrate an effective cost/benefit ratio
- Will be able to demonstrate project effectiveness
- Assist the region in adapting to effects of climate change or in mitigating effects
- Directly address a critical water supply or water quality need of a DAC or Tribal interest, and or address an environmental justice issue
- Address strategic considerations for IRWM implementation

The scoring scheme for the project prioritization process is outlined in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6 - 1 Project Ranking Matrix

Category	Criterion	Methodology	Max Points	Weighting
Principles of IRWM Planning and Integration	Supports high and medium-level priority objectives identified in the SC IRWM Conceptual Framework	10 points per high-priority strategy; 5 points per medium level strategy per objective - Max 40 points per objective; scores for each objective will be added to achieve total criterion score	200	43%
	Supports regional partnerships	20 points for 2 or more partners, 30 points for 3, 40 for four; 5 bonus points if an NGO is involved	45	10%
	Strategic considerations for IRWM Plan Implementation	1 point per each IRWM resource management strategy implemented	30	6%
	Land Use	Max points for when project increases coordination between water resources agencies and land use planning agencies	10	2%
Project Status and Feasibility	Technical Feasibility	Max points for documenting technical feasibility based on similar, successful past projects, site conditions known; fewer points no existing or known technology, but proponent has adequately documented project and site conditions are known	60	13%
	Economic Feasibility	Max points for economic assessment that can document and monetize benefits, and demonstrate that benefits exceed costs, and is supported with documentation provided by project proponent	20	4%
	Project Cost	Max points for demonstrating planning level cost estimates complete and matching funds are secured and adequately described (i.e. source, type (in-kind, cash, eligible grant)	10	2%
	Monitoring	Max points for adequately describing a monitoring program that will be sufficient to document project effectiveness	10	2%
	Status	Max points for documenting that all necessary permits secured and CEQA complete	10	2%
Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Max points for demonstrating how the project contribute to regional adaptation to vulnerabilities identified in the IRWM or other state or local climate change planning documents	15	3%
	GHG Reduction	Max points for when, compared to alternatives or to existing, does the project reduce GHG emissions or improve energy efficiency	15	3%
Disadvantaged community, tribal, and environmental justice considerations	Benefits a disadvantaged community (DAC)	Max points for project that demonstrates benefits to a DAC identified by the State or through the 2014 Plan update process	20	4%
	Benefits to Native American Tribal Community Water Issues	Max points for demonstrating that a project benefits a critical Native American tribal community water issue	10	2%
	Environmental Justice	Max points for projects that demonstrate mitigation of inequitable distribution of environmental burdens	10	2%
		Max Total Points	**465**	**100%**

6.4.1 RESULTS

For the 2014 Plan, the Steering Committee and staff compiled and reviewed the information submitted by each project proponents and scored each project according to the Scoring Matrix. At total of 76 projects were submitted from 17 different entities. This included 18 planning projects and 58 implementation projects. The complete project list with scores is provided in Table 6-2 below. This project list and project summary information is also posted to the Santa Cruz IRWM website.

47 of the 76 projects (61%) addressed more than one functional area; 24 projects (32%) address more than 3 functional areas; 9 projects (12%) addressed all four functional areas. The total projects by principal functional area are:

- Water Supply – 30
- Water Quality – 21
- Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems - 17
- Flood and Stormwater Management – 8

Table 6 - 2 2014 IRWM Plan Project List

ID	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PROPONENT	CATEGORY	SCORE
59	Santa Cruz County Regional Recycled Water Feasibility Study	City of Santa Cruz	Water Supply	237
44	Water Wise Monterey Bay Friendly Ecological Landscaping Public Education and Incentives Program	Ecology Action	Water Supply	229
64	Residential and commercial water resources and environmental management program	Resource Conservation District	Water Supply	214
58	Scotts Valley Water District Water Use Efficiency (WUE)/Recharge Optimization Plan and Outdoor WUE/Recharge Implementation Pilot Project	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	212
30	Farm and rangeland soil management for water conservation in Santa Cruz County	Resource Conservation District	Water Supply	209
73	Conjunctive Use Water Exchange	County of Santa Cruz	Water Supply	208
49	Implementation of LID, IPM, and Water Conservation at Santa Cruz County School Sites	Ecology Action	Water Supply	207
52	Scotts Valley Water District Regional Groundwater Conjunctive Use Planning and Implementation Project	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	204
57	Scotts Valley Water District Low Impact Development Retrofits for Stormwater Treatment and Groundwater Recharge	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	200
54	Managed Aquifer Recharge Program in Santa Cruz, California	Resource Conservation District	Water Supply	199
75	North Coast Agriculture Water Supply Project	County of Santa Cruz	Water Supply	193
51	Soquel Aptos Groundwater Basin Stakeholder-driven Management Plan Development and Incentive Pilot	Ecology Action	Water Supply	190
66	Groundwater Protection: Achieving water demand reduction and LID BMP implementation through expanded incentive programs	Ecology Action	Water Supply	181

ID	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PROPONENT	CATEGORY	SCORE
42	Scotts Valley Water District Local and Regional Recycled Water Expansion Project	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	180
14	Cox Well / Water Treatment Plant to Treat for Iron and Manganese	Central Water District	Water Supply	171
19	Davenport Recycled Water Plant	Davenport County Sanitation District	Water Supply	171
41	Scotts Valley Water District Regional Automatic Meter Read Program	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	169
50	Soquel Aptos Groundwater Basin Computer Model	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Supply	163
45	Bonita Hexavalent Chromium Treatment Facility	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Supply	162
40	Scotts Valley Water District - Santa Cruz Water Department Regional Water Supply Intertie Project	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	159
46	Country Club Hexavalent Chromium Treatment Facility	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Supply	158
47	Altivo Hexavalent Chromium Treatment Facility	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Supply	158
69	Davenport New Town Toilets and Showerheads Retrofit	Davenport County Sanitation District	Water Supply	156
10	Boulder Creek Recycled Water Project	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Supply	144
34	Water intake and conveyance system improvements	Davenport County Sanitation District	Water Supply	141
13	Redwood Water Tank Replacement Project	Lompico County Water District	Water Supply	140
43	City of Santa Cruz: Tait Wells Replacement	City of Santa Cruz	Water Supply	122
71	Managed off-stream storage for riparian water rights holders	Resource Conservation District	Water Supply	120
55	City of Watsonville Nitrate Treatment Plant	City of Watsonville	Water Supply	92
56	Chromium 6 well head treatment	City of Watsonville	Water Supply	87
25	Performance-based Incentives for Conservation In Agriculture (PICA) - Watsonville Sloughs	Resource Conservation District	Water Quality	243
65	Reducing nutrient, sediment, & pathogen pollution to surface and ground waters through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) on livestock facilities	Resource Conservation District	Water Quality	237
48	LID Bioretention and Rainwater Catchment Projects Implementation following Prop 84 Planning	Ecology Action	Water Quality	230
3	Rural Roads Erosion Control Assistance Program (RRECAP) for Santa Cruz County	Resource Conservation District	Water Quality	227
9	Upper Rodeo Gulch Trunkline and Soquel Bridge Sewer Replacement	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	193
5	Arana Gulch Trunkline Replacement Project	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	184
8	Borregas Gulch Trunkline Replacement Project	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	183

ID	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PROPONENT	CATEGORY	SCORE
61	Arana Gulch Tidal Reach Enhancement Plan and Feasiblity Analysis	Resource Conservation District	Water Quality	174
1	Reducing NPS Pollution in County Road Maintenance Operations	County of Santa Cruz	Water Quality	166
20	Sewer lateral and water line connection replacements	Davenport County Sanitation District	Water Quality	161
76	Private Sewer System Assistance	County of Santa Cruz	Water Quality	159
62	Arana Gulch Sediment Reduction and Habitat Enhancement Program	Resource Conservation District	Water Quality	148
16	Chanticleer Park stormwater and drainage improvements	Santa Cruz County Parks	Water Quality	146
6	Valencia Creek Sewer Relocation	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	143
15	Street Sweeping and Routine Storm Drain Maintenance Water Quality Protection Project	Santa Cruz County Road Maintenance	Water Quality	143
72	Potable Water Quality and Water Supply Reliability to Address Drought Impacts	City of Santa Cruz	Water Quality	138
4	Lode Street Wet Weather Flow Management Facility	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	137
11	Upper Santa Cruz Harbor North of Brommer Street Sewer Replacement	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	121
67	Monterey Bay Seawater-Freshwater Interface Location Study	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Quality	120
7	Jewel Box & Venetian Sewer Replacement Project	Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	Water Quality	119
17	Low Impact Demonstration Project - 701 Ocean Street	Santa Cruz County Parks	Water Quality	90
23	Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP)	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	260
63	Watsonville Slough Restoration and Enhancement Project	Watsonville Wetlands Watch	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	258
68	San Lorenzo River Alliance	Coastal Watershed Council	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	238
32	West Branch Struve Slough Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Project	Watsonville Wetlands Watch	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	229
12	Santa Cruz Countywide Partners in Restoration Permit Coordination Program (PIR)	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	225
24	Salmonid Recovery in the San Vicente Creek Watershed	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	224
33	Ecosystem Condition Profile for the San Lorenzo River Watershed using the Level 1-2-3 Framework	Central Coast Wetlands Group at MLML	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	195

ID	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT PROPONENT	CATEGORY	SCORE
22	Recovery of the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander and California red-legged frog in the Larkin Valley	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	191
53	Zayante Area Outreach Program	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	190
26	Scott Creek Lagoon Restoration	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	179
74	Lower Soquel Baseflow Protection	County of Santa Cruz	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	168
27	Santa Cruz County Watershed Awareness and Stewardship Project: Phase II	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	167
18	Moran Lake Water Quality and Butterfly Habitat Restoration Project	Santa Cruz County Parks	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	160
60	Pajaro River Steelhead enhancement	City of Watsonville	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	160
31	Fire Prevention & Fuel Load Management Program	Resource Conservation District	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	154
37	Freedom Sanitation District Trunk Sewer Replacement Project	City of Watsonville	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	142
38	Mañana Lane Sanitary Sewer Replacement Project	City of Watsonville	Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems	122
70	Storm Water Allocation Program (SWAP) - Alternative Compliance Options for Stormwater Mitigation	Resource Conservation District	Flood and Stormwater Management	198
2	Repair Sidewalls, Invert, Outfalls and Fish Passage Channel in the Branciforte Creek Flood Control Channel	City of Santa Cruz	Flood and Stormwater Management	172
21	Farm Neighborhood Park and Community Center including storm water quality improvement measures	Santa Cruz County Parks	Flood and Stormwater Management	170
35	Lee Road Stormwater Control Measures Development	City of Watsonville	Flood and Stormwater Management	158
39	Rio Del Mar Flats Stormwater Drainage Project Along Soquel Creek	SC County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 6	Flood and Stormwater Management	112
36	Santa Cruz Stormwater Residuals Disposal Site	City of Watsonville	Flood and Stormwater Management	107
28	Implementation of portions of the Storm Drain Master Plan Recommendations, Santa Cruz County, California, Zones 5 & Zone 6	SC County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zones 5 and 6	Flood and Stormwater Management	97
29	38th Avenue Detention Basin Retrofit	SC County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zones 5	Flood and Stormwater Management	92

6.4.2 PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNICATING THE LIST OF SELECTED PROJECTS

The results of the project ranking were sent to each project proponent, an email notification was sent to the stakeholder distribution list informing that the project list was posted on the Santa Cruz IRWM website for stakeholder review and comment. The ranked Project List was approved by the RWMG as part of the final IRWM Plan adoption process. The final ranked Project List is posted on the Santa Cruz IRWM website at www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org.

6.4.3 UPDATING THE IRWM PROJECT LIST

The IRWM Plan is intended to be a living document based upon the recognition that regional priorities will change over time. In between formal updates to the Plan, the IRWM Steering Committee will periodically review and assess the list of projects in the Plan. Pending the need, and as finances allow, the Steering Committee may recommend a new solicitation for projects and otherwise make adjustments as necessary to be responsive to changes throughout the Region. Solicitations are anticipated to occur on a periodic basis, contingent on the state's IRWM Program grant solicitation schedule. The Plan project list will continue to evolve with each new project solicitation. Updating the IRWM project list will not entail formal re-adoption of the Plan, but just the approval of the RWMG through a simple majority vote. The project lists (and updates) will be announced to stakeholders via email and will also be available for download on the Santa Cruz IRWM website at www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org.

6.4.4 IDENTIFYING PROJECTS FOR FUTURE IRWM GRANT FUNDING REQUESTS

In the event of future solicitations for IRWM funding applications, the Santa Cruz IRWM Steering Committee will lead the effort to develop an application. The Steering Committee will consider strategic aspects of plan implementation in determining what projects to include in an application, including selecting the projects that implement high and medium level strategies in order to best enable the Region to achieve its objectives. The specific projects to be included in the application will be drawn from the project list. The Steering Committee will contact project sponsors to gauge interest in participating in a funding application. For those that are interested, the Steering Committee will develop a set of criteria based on the current Proposal Solicitation Package to further refine the project list. Once applied a final project list for the proposal will be circulated to all project sponsors for review and comment. The Steering Committee and project sponsors together will make the final decision on what projects to put forward in any grant round. An application cannot go forward without the final support of the full RWMG.

In order to be included in an application for IRWM grant funds, all project sponsors must formally adopt, or commit to formally adopting, the IRWM Plan prior to the application being submitted; and all project proponents must have formally adopted the IRWM Plan prior to the grant being executed. All project sponsors included in the funding application will share equitably in the costs and burdens of developing the funding application.

6.4.5 IRWM PROJECT INTEGRATION

The development of the 2005 Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, the subsequent successful implementation of high priority IRWM projects, and the completion of the IRWM Plan Update 2014 are indicators that the Region is forming, coordinating, and integrating separate efforts in support of a unified regional water management planning effort. Integration is occurring across different levels, through stakeholders, resources, and project development and implementation.

Stakeholder Integration

The governance structure for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region (RWMG + stakeholders) represents a balance and diversity of interests and includes nearly all of the water resource-related agencies responsible for water supply and water quality, flood protection and stormwater management, wastewater and recycled water, and watershed management in the region. The process fosters stakeholder and institutional integration by encouraging the region's diverse range of agencies, interest groups, and residents to actively participate in the IRWM planning process. The formation of the Regional Water Management Foundation to support Santa Cruz IRWM efforts is a unique example of institutional integration in between resource agencies and a community-based organization. Stakeholder outreach methods illustrate the intent to engage a broad, diverse group of participants. Anyone can participate and play a role in IRWM planning, and specifically in the IRWM Plan Update, either through occasional working groups or through public comment, regardless of their ability to pay.

Resource Integration

The Santa Cruz IRWM planning process promotes resource integration in several ways. The active participation of RWMG agencies and stakeholders brings together a wealth of knowledge, expertise, and technical capacity to the planning process. The IRWM Plan itself is based on existing data and information from local agencies, and represents the combined planning efforts of water, land use, and environmental resource agencies throughout the Region. Another way in which the IRWM planning process promotes integration is through the sharing of data (see Chapter 10, Data Management). Throughout the Santa Cruz IRWM Region, a great deal of valuable environmental and water resource data is being collected, but unfortunately, few of these efforts are coordinated and data is seldom shared. The IRWM planning process is helping to facilitate better information sharing and to identify data needs that will help the RWMG, agencies and organizations, project proponents, and stakeholders in the region better understand environmental conditions. Finally, resource integration is promoted through the implementation of a broad and diverse array of resource management strategies (see Chapter 5). Promoting an integrated and diversified approach to resource management through the IRWM Plan will enable the Region to become more resilient to, and mitigate for, uncertain future circumstances, such as climate change.

Project Integration

An example of project integration in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP). IWRP is an innovative, effective, coordinated program for local, state, and federal watershed restoration efforts, as described in more detail in Chapter 14 Coordination. The identification and integration of watershed restoration projects from agencies and stakeholders in the Region is a primary purpose of IWRP. Projects receive technical review by a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of natural resource managers, engineers, ecologists, and biologists representing local, state, and federal agencies; these include the County of Santa Cruz, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Regional Water Quality Control Board, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service, Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and Natural Resources Conservation Service. In addition, many of the watershed restoration projects are facilitated through the Partners in Restoration Permit Coordination Program (PIR). PIR promotes voluntary implementation of conservation projects to provide a wide range of resource benefits to water quality, habitat quality, and the conservation of agricultural resources. To date, the Santa Cruz IRWM program has funded the implementation of more than 40 watershed stewardship and water quality related projects that were developed through IWRP.

Another example of project integration in the Santa Cruz Region is the development and promotion of stormwater infiltration practices which provide increased groundwater recharge, reduced runoff, and improved water quality. These efforts involve multiple entities including the affected water supply agencies, public works agencies, Resource Conservation District, and property owners. These projects are being implemented at multiple locations in the county. The projects integrate the stormwater management efforts of the county and local municipalities and are informed by the efforts of the Monterey Bay Storm Water Action Group (SWAG). These collaborating partners, including RWMG agencies and stakeholders, identify regional activities and programs to address stormwater quality implementation needs. Multiple projects related to these efforts are included on the IRWM Plan 2014 project list. Previously funded IRWM efforts include elements of the stormwater pollution prevention program and groundwater recharge projects.

Aptos Sewer Transmission Main Relocation – Seacliff State Beach (2010)

CHAPTER 7: BENEFITS AND IMPACTS

CONTENTS

This chapter provides a brief discussion of the potential benefits and impacts of implementing the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan, including those affecting disadvantaged communities, environmental justice concerns, and Native American Tribal communities. Consistent with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements contained in the 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines, the discussion is not exhaustive but rather provides a screening level analysis to provide a sense of the benefits and impacts of implementing the IRWM Plan. This overview of benefits and impacts will serve as a benchmark to help the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) assess whether the anticipated benefits of the IRWM Plan have been realized and/or whether unanticipated impacts have occurred.

Impacts and benefits will be analyzed in more detail prior to the implementation of specific projects. A technical screening will be conducted initially for each project to evaluate whether the project is the most cost-effective option to achieve the desired objective. Additionally, environmental impact assessments will be conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and, if applicable, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Additional regulatory permissions required by the various resource agencies will further help to describe potential impacts and benefits of the various projects contained in this Plan.

Implementation of this IRWM Plan will potentially generate a range of benefits and impacts, at the project, regional, and potentially interregional scale. The impacts and benefits are assessed based on performance measures as described in Chapter 8, Plan Performance and Monitoring. The impacts and benefits of Plan implementation will be reviewed and updated during each Plan performance review, which will occur on a five year interval concurrent with the plan update, or as resources allow.

The following briefly summarizes some of the more significant benefits of Plan implementation:

- *A more resilient water supply:* Development of alternative/supplemental water supplies would lead to enhanced water supply reliability that would have a reduced impact on streamflow and groundwater.
- *Improved water quality:* Water quality projects targeting key pollutants of concern, particularly bacteria, sediment and nitrates, would address key water quality concerns in the Region. Reliable and high quality water is directly linked to economic and environmental health and well-being.
- *Cost-effective projects that realize multiple benefits:* Opportunities for multi-benefit projects, which can achieve a multitude of goals and objectives for several stakeholders rather than a single entity, provide increased value to stakeholders and the communities they serve. Integrated planning and collaboration can lead to projects that achieve cost savings through cost-sharing opportunities, economies of scale, resource sharing, and other mechanisms. Existing resources can be optimized, duplication of efforts avoided, and larger scale efforts developed to provide cost savings to all involved.
- *Reduced flooding and flood-related impacts:* Implementation of the IRWM Plan could lead to reduced levels of nuisance flooding and economic impacts from larger floods when they occur.
- *Increased coordination and efficiency:* Completion and implementation of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan equips agencies to overcome future challenges by coordinating resources and more effectively meeting the needs of the Region as a whole.

- *Reduced conflicts:* This IRWM Plan provides a guide for agencies and stakeholders to work together as a cohesive group to solve water resource problems in a holistic way and with a consensus-based approach. Ideally this will reduce interagency conflicts that may prevent projects from gaining the necessary support for successful implementation.
- *Improved local understanding of water resource issues:* Through consistent and coordinated public outreach and education programs, local understanding of regional water resource issues, conflicts, and solutions will improve. Maintaining a consistent message will improve public understanding of water resource management issues and encourage public support for funding much-needed water resource projects.

1.1 PROJECT-LEVEL BENEFITS

The projects included in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan are summarized by project type. For each project, potential benefits and impacts are assumed to be similar to those identified for the specific project type. The projects contained in this Plan are expected to achieve the following types of benefits.

1.1.1 INCREASED GROUNDWATER STORAGE/RECHARGE

Increased storage and recharge will benefit each of the Region's groundwater basins, which are all in a state of overdraft. Typical projects may include those that aim to achieve the following:

- Enhance conjunctive management and groundwater storage
- Stormwater capture and recharge
- Implementation of low-impact development and retrofit of existing impervious areas
- Aquifer storage and recovery
- Construction of new and/or rehabilitation of recharge basins
- Hydrogeologic investigations and groundwater modeling

1.1.2 IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY

Projects that diversify the Region's water supply portfolio, create new supplies, or improve efficiencies of existing supplies will improve the Santa Cruz Region's water supply reliability. Projects that would achieve this benefit include:

- Water use efficiency and water conservation projects
- New water supply pipelines and/or rehabilitation/repair projects
- Water system tie-ins, interconnections, and diversion structures
- Water transfer projects
- Groundwater extraction and/or treatment projects
- Water storage and treatment projects
- Upgrading wastewater treatment facilities to produce recycled water
- Water quality protection projects

1.1.3 IMPROVED WATER QUALITY

Water quality improvement projects will continue to be given strong emphasis within the Region, with a focus on non-point source pollution and the primary pollutants of concern. Projects that improve water quality include, but are not limited to:

- Stormwater projects (e.g., stormwater capture and recharge or stormwater management to reduce volume of urban runoff discharged to surface waters)
- Erosion and sediment control projects, principally from roads
- Continued inspection program for septic systems, requirements of upgrades where necessary
- Conjunctive management and groundwater storage
- Sewer collection improvements, particularly from private laterals
- Ecosystem restoration and revegetation projects
- Land conservation
- Nutrient and salinity management

1.1.4 FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Flooding is a concern for many areas within the Santa Cruz IRWM planning region. Many cities and communities are included in 100-year floodplains of the San Lorenzo and Pajaro Rivers and Soquel Creek. Flooding can occur from heavy rainfall, saturated soils, or a combination of these conditions. Also, increasing development leads to an increase in impervious surface areas and a decrease in natural vegetative cover, which reduces the detention and attenuation characteristics of the overland areas. To reduce potential property and structure damage and economic impacts, flood control enhancement may be provided by projects that:

- Capture and divert stormwater
- Improve levee systems (e.g., floodwalls or setback levees)
- Install pervious pavement
- Protect, restore, and manage floodplains
- Construct regional flood control infrastructure

1.1.5 INCREASED RECYCLED WATER

Increasing the amount of recycled water available for landscape, golf course, and school irrigation, industrial uses, and other uses, will lead to other benefits such as potable water offsets, reduced groundwater and stream extractions, and increased nutrient levels for landscape, and reduced wastewater discharges to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

1.1.6 HABITAT PROTECTION, RESTORATION, AND ENHANCEMENT

Projects that contribute to habitat protection and restoration have the ability to enhance the Santa Cruz Region's ecosystems and protect threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. The following types of projects would provide this benefit:

- Development of an alternative/supplemental water supply that would reduce dependence on existing sources and provide additional water for environmental uses
- Land conservation
- Species recovery
- Water quality protection projects that would result in surface water quality improvements
- Invasive species removal
- Restoration and enhancement of special aquatic features (e.g., wetlands, fish barrier removal)
- Stormwater management and pollution prevention
- Debris cleanup and habitat restoration
- Road management activities to reduce runoff and sediment discharge to streams

1.1.7 LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF WATER SUPPLIES

As discussed throughout this Plan, all of the Region's basins are in a state of overdraft. Conservation combined with development of alternative/supplemental water supplies are necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of local water supplies, particularly in areas subject to seawater intrusion.

1.1.8 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Many water conservation, water quality protection, and water supply projects include public education and environmental awareness components, creating multi-benefit projects or programs. Public outreach programs include, for example, those that help promote water conservation efforts, educate about forest stewardship which can improve water resources, discourage illegal dumping of trash and litter in watercourses, and encourage appropriate water management practices including appropriate collection and disposal of hazardous liquid wastes and pharmaceuticals.

1.1.9 REDUCED THREAT OF WILDFIRE

Wildfires threaten property, lives, and ecosystems, and can adversely impact flood management and erosion. There is already evidence that wildfires are becoming more frequent, longer, and more widespread, and are expected to increase in frequency and severity due to climate change. Ecosystem restoration and protection and fire preparedness (e.g., defensible space, chipping) activities help reduce the threat and impact of wildfire.

1.1.10 OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

Open space preservation is a benefit that can be achieved through implementation of land conservation projects. Preserving open space contributes to other benefits such as environmental and recreational benefits, as well as stormwater control, reduced runoff, and flood management benefits.

1.1.11 ENHANCED RECREATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS

Reservoirs, parks, and the wilderness within the Santa Cruz Region are used by outdoor recreation enthusiasts throughout the year. Enhancing recreation and public access in the region will be achieved by projects that:

- Conserve and preserve open space and access to public land
- Remove and control invasive species
- Improve water quality
- Provide appropriate sanitation facilities at recreation sites
- Road management activities to reduce runoff and sediment discharge to streams
- Improve opportunities for public outreach and environmental education

1.1.12 LOCAL PROSPERITY

Local prosperity can be achieved by:

- Ensuring an adequate water supply to support the region's economy
- Avoiding costs of water supply infrastructure with the implementation of water conservation and water use efficiency projects
- Avoiding flood damage costs
- Avoiding impacts to the economy (e.g., businesses and agriculture) associated with water supply interruption
- Increasing tourism and recreational opportunities through improved water quality
- Providing additional jobs and benefiting the regional economy through construction and maintenance of proposed IRWM projects

1.2 PROJECT-LEVEL IMPACTS

Implementation of the projects described in this Plan may also have quantitative and/or qualitative impacts if the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan and/or its component projects are not managed or implemented properly. These impacts may include increased project costs to agencies and ratepayers, delayed construction and/or operation of planned facilities leading to delayed water supply and other benefits, negative impacts to surface water and/or groundwater quality, and more limited operational flexibility, especially in times of drought, leading to increased water rationing and associated pressure on water users and the environment.

Project-specific environmental compliance processes will be completed by project proponents prior to project implementation. These processes will determine the significance of project-related impacts. Each project must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), if applicable, prior to and throughout implementation. Additional permitting requirements from resource agencies (e.g., California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Army Corps of Engineers) will provide information regarding potential impacts.

Negative impacts that could be associated with the implementation of projects and programs included in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan are similar to those of other water infrastructure projects. In general, temporary, site-specific impacts related to construction and potential long-term impacts associated with project operation are anticipated. Short-term, site-specific construction impacts from implementing physical project facilities may include increased traffic and/or congestion, noise, and impacts to public services, utilities, and aesthetics. Other potential, longer-term impacts are described in more detail below.

1.2.1 WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION

Groundwater-related projects, such as projects that increase groundwater pumping or implement conjunctive use, could degrade water quality if not operated appropriately for the groundwater basin and conditions. In addition, projects that involve the implementation of potentially contaminating activities in groundwater recharge areas could result in negative impacts to groundwater quality.

Surface water quality could similarly be impacted by projects that encourage recreation and/or intensive development. Such projects have the potential to increase loading of nutrients, bacteria, and other contaminants to adjacent surface water bodies, negatively impacting water quality for water supply and environmental needs. Recreation-related projects also have the potential to increase erosion and sedimentation. Increased motor vehicle traffic and foot traffic can increase erosion and sedimentation to adjacent water bodies, negatively affecting water quality for water supply and environment/habitat purposes. Water quality issues associated with increased erosion and sedimentation can be detrimental to aquatic communities. Additionally, storm drains and channel modifications that are implemented to manage flood flows can contribute to erosion and sedimentation.

1.2.2 REDUCED GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY AND RELIABILITY

Several areas of the Santa Margarita and Aromas groundwater basins have groundwater quality issues. Groundwater recharge projects could potentially mobilize existing contaminant plumes that could reduce overall groundwater availability and water supply reliability to users depending on the source. Increased groundwater pumping in the area would contribute to existing overdraft conditions, potentially degrading water quality and further decreasing overall reliability.

1.2.3 LAND USE COMPATIBILITY (RIGHTS-OF-WAY)

A potential impact of any project that includes construction of physical facilities is land use compatibility and potential concerns of nearby residents or businesses. The types of projects that could potentially have land use compatibility or rights-of-way issues include:

- Water conveyance facilities and pump stations
- Storage tanks or reservoirs
- Treatment plants
- Wastewater collection
- Recycled water distribution facilities

1.2.4 DISTURBANCE OF HABITAT AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Santa Cruz Region is a largely natural area with significant portions designated as rural or open space. The region provides habitat for numerous species, including special status species (i.e., endangered, threatened, sensitive, or candidate). Projects that involve facility construction have the ability to disturb surrounding habitat and endangered species, depending on the location, type of construction, and facilities. All projects implemented will comply with CEQA and NEPA, as applicable, and as part of that process will identify and implement mitigation measures for potential environmental impacts as necessary.

1.2.5 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The water sector plays a significant role in California's energy consumption. Implementing certain projects may increase energy use. Water and wastewater treatment projects that require significant amounts of power may result in increased energy consumption in the region. Increased energy consumption can increase greenhouse gas emissions, further exacerbating projected climate change impacts.

1.2.6 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Implementation of certain projects may have associated long-term economic impacts to agencies and ratepayers. Project financing has historically provided a challenge in the Santa Cruz Region. Even when grants and/or low-interest loans are available to subsidize project capital costs, agency rate revenues are sometimes insufficient to properly operate and maintain the project. Because funds available to implementing agencies are generally limited, it will be important to evaluate financing methods and avenues for potential projects prior to implementation in order to minimize potential economic impacts on ratepayers and agencies in the Region.

1.3 PLAN-LEVEL IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

A number of qualitative benefits could derive from IRWM Plan implementation, including a reduction of regional water related issues; increased information and data sharing; opportunities for collaboration on regional project development; identification of a more diverse and coordinated funding portfolio for project implementation; and programmatic-level economies of scale savings. Ongoing IRWM Plan implementation and updates could help to increase the public's understanding and acceptance of water issues and the strategies designed to address those issues. Finally, the IRWM planning effort could act as a venue for discussion and problem-solving of complex regulatory issues, particularly for water quality concerns.

Additionally, as previously stated, working on a regional basis aids in protecting the economy of the Santa Cruz Region and minimizing direct monetary impacts felt by disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the region through the stabilization of water and wastewater utility rates. IRWM planning and collaboration can lead to multi-benefit projects that achieve cost savings through cost-sharing opportunities, economies of scale, resource sharing, and other mechanisms. Existing resources can be optimized, duplication of efforts avoided, and larger scale efforts developed to provide cost savings to all involved.

At a planning level, impacts of the IRWM process are related to the increased responsibility for funding, administering, updating, and implementing the IRWM Plan. It has been the RWMG's experience that a significant amount of time and resources are needed to develop funding applications, administer grants, and manage and update the IRWM Plan. Much of the work to prepare this update was unfunded, requiring additional resources from the RWMG, particularly the County of Santa Cruz. Dedicated implementation will potentially entail: pursuit of grant and other funding sources; multiple forms of interpersonal contact involving stakeholder time commitments; project development, implementation, and monitoring; and plan performance monitoring and potential update.

1.3.1 INTERREGIONAL BENEFITS AND IMPACTS

Interregional projects such as the restoration and water quality projects in the Watsonville/Pajaro overlap area stand to provide benefits that extend beyond regional boundaries. The projects included in this Plan update benefit not only the local agencies and residents of the Santa Cruz Region, but multiple watersheds and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

- Reduced effluent discharges (and associated pollutant loadings) into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary due to increased recycled water use and water quality improvement projects
- Improved regional water supply and reliability for the Pajaro IRWM Region achieved through water conservation, recharge, and supplemental supply to the shared Aromas formation.

Project-dependent, construction-related impacts would most likely not impact other IRWM regions, as project and program facilities would be implemented within the Santa Cruz Region with temporary and local impacts, if any.

1.3.2 BENEFITS AND IMPACTS TO DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Protection of the people and economy of DACs and Native American tribal communities in the region, and addressing environmental justice concerns, are priorities for the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan. Environmental justice is addressed by ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the planning and decision-making process and that minority and/or low-income populations, such as DACs and Native American tribal communities, do not bear disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental impacts. Working on a regional basis aids in protecting the economy of the Santa Cruz Region and minimizing direct monetary impacts felt by DACs and Native American tribes in the region through the stabilization of water and wastewater utility rates. Implementation of the region's flood management and stormwater projects will disproportionately benefit DACs and low-income communities given the heightened risk these areas face. The Amah Mutsun tribal band and other tribal groups in the Santa Cruz Region are also encouraged to participate in the IRWM planning process. Although there are no federally or state-recognized tribes actively engaged in the IRWM planning process, through the project review process the Steering Committee has sought to keep tribal representatives informed and engaged where there are potential benefits. Impacts of IRWM project implementation to DACs and Native American tribes will be kept to a minimum, and ongoing coordination and public involvement will aid in preventing possible impacts.

Regional coordination has been and will continue to be achieved through the noticing of public meetings, which will be held as needed to address public and stakeholder concerns, including routine reviews to ensure that DACs are not being adversely affected by project and Plan implementation. The RWMG is currently devoting additional effort to identify DAC's and their water-related needs in the region with supplemental funding for DAC assistance from DWR.

CHAPTER 8: PLAN PERFORMANCE AND MONITORING

CONTENTS

The Plan Performance and Monitoring standard described in the 2012 Proposition 84/1E Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program Guidelines requires that IRWM Plans include a process through which it can be determined that:

- The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) is making progress towards meeting the objectives of the IRWM Plan;
- The RWMG is implementing projects listed in the IRWM Plan; and that
- Each project in the IRWM Plan is monitored to comply with all applicable rules, laws, and permit requirements.

The first two requirements listed above are addressed through this chapter, while the third is addressed as part of the project solicitation process described in Chapter 6, Project Review Process and Integration. The project solicitation conducted as part of the update for this Plan required that project applicants document the status of permits and status related to regulatory feasibility. Any project that is funded through the IRWM Program will be monitored to ensure compliance with all applicable rules, laws, and permit requirements along with any additional performance measures prescribed for the project.

As part of this Plan's update, the Steering Committee sought to implement a planning process that directly linked strategies with achievement of objectives. The planning process, described as the development of a conceptual framework, was intended to guide IRWM implementation so as to ensure that those projects with the greatest potential to achieve Plan objectives are identified and implemented. A set of monitoring objectives was identified for each functional area (i.e., water supply, water quality, watershed and resource stewardship, and flood protection/stormwater management), as resources allow these will be used to track and report Plan progress. The monitoring objectives were developed in such a way as to be able to simply, but effectively, communicate progress of IRWM implementation strategies over time.

8.1 PRIOR EFFORTS TO CHARACTERIZE IRWM PLAN PERFORMANCE

Local agencies and organizations developed the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan to address a range of water supply, water resources, and watershed management challenges. A Proposition 50 grant to the Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF) funded implementation of 15 high-priority water resource projects from 2008 - 2013. Under the initial, 2003 IRWM Program Guideline requirements for measuring plan effectiveness, a monitoring program was developed to account for IRWM effectiveness in two ways. First, project-specific monitoring was done to demonstrate that projects were implemented and achieved their goals as described in their Performance, Assessment, and Evaluation Plans (PAEPs). Second, broad interdisciplinary environmental trends analysis for key parameters evaluated the integrated effort as a whole and whether or not the collective projects had a discernible impact on natural systems. The lessons learned through this effort helped form the basis for measuring plan effectiveness going forward. In particular, the experience guided the need to identify and track meaningful indicators that reflect trends that can be tied to, and influenced by, management actions.

8.2 PROJECT TRACKING

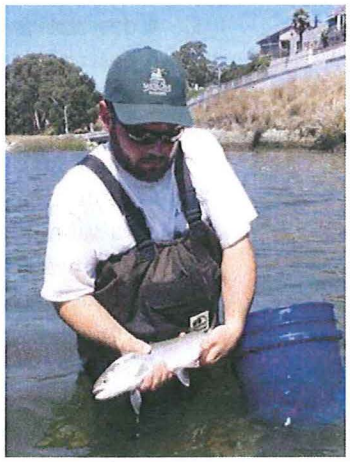
A table will be populated with each Plan Performance Review to track the RWMG's implementation of projects listed in the IRWM Plan. The first table will simply list all of the projects in the IRWM Plan, their implementation status, and funding source. Projects that have been fully implemented will be highlighted, a truncated example table follows:

Table 8 - 1 Project Tracking and Plan Performance Table

Project Proponent & Project Title	Funding Source		Date of Implementation/Status
	IRWM Amount $	Other funds $ (cite source)	
1. xxx	$500,000	$250,000 County Flood Zone 5	7/2014; In construction
2. xxx			Not yet implemented
3. xxx	$250,000	$180,000 CDFW Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP)	Completed. 5/2014
4. xxx			Not yet implemented
5. xxx			Not yet implemented

8.3 PROJECT-SPECIFIC MONITORING

As described below, project-specific tracking and monitoring will be conducted by the project sponsor and reported on an ongoing basis to ensure that projects are implemented as designed and functioning as intended. Results will be communicated to granting agencies, as appropriate, and to a wider stakeholder audience through workshops, posting to the IRWM website, or through other events. Monitoring results will be also be incorporated into one-page project fact sheets summarizing the project and describing project effectiveness, which will also be made available on the Santa Cruz IRWM website.



Fish Sampling San Lorenzo River
Photo courtesy: SCWD

The Steering Committee anticipates that project proponents funded through the IRWM program will be responsible for the following project-specific monitoring responsibilities.

1. Prepare project-specific monitoring and quality assurance project plans, as necessary, prior to the start of project construction or implementation.
2. Conduct pre, during, and post-project monitoring in accordance with the project-specific monitoring plan.
3. Ensure that data is recorded and managed according to all local and state requirements (i.e., California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN), California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM), etc).
4. Seek opportunities to integrate, where possible and practical, multi-benefit elements in order to better achieve regional goals.

5. Compile, organize, and provide updated project-specific monitoring information to the RWMG for posting on the website or including in fact sheets.
6. Identify a point person for contact regarding monitoring methods, results, and data.
7. Comply with grant requirements, including submitting project information to the Natural Resources Project Inventory (NRPI), as identified by the funding agency, RWMF, or other organizations.

As part of the IRWM Plan performance assessment, projects will be evaluated with respect to stated performance measures, usually described in a project's PAEP or similar document. The PAEP will guide monitoring activities that will characterize whether or not the project was implemented according to designs and whether or not it is functioning as intended.

Project-specific monitoring plans shall reflect the Department of Water Resources requirements identified in the 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines, which include the following:

1. A description of what is being monitored. Examples include:
    a. Water quality: Estimated pollutant load reductions
    b. Aquatic ecosystems: Miles of natural streams restored and/or rehabilitated
    c. Water supply: Increase in local water supplies
    d. Water supply: Amount of water conserved
    e. Aquatic ecosystems: Acres of invasive species removed
    f. Water supply: Acre-feet water storage and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources
    g. Climate change mitigation: Megawatt or kilowatt reduction in energy use
2. A description of measures to remedy problems encountered during monitoring.
3. A description of the location of monitoring and monitoring frequency.
4. A description of monitoring protocols and methodologies, and assignment of responsibility for monitoring.
5. A description of what data will be shared with IRWM Plan Stakeholders and with what frequency.
6. Identification of the state databases that information will be provided to, and requirements for data submittal.
7. Resources and procedures to ensure the monitoring schedule will be maintained (e.g., identify responsible parties and alternates, and funding for monitoring).

Ideally, as resources allow, monitoring will be conducted on an annual basis. Projects that are included in the IRWM Plan, but are not funded through the IRWM program, will also be encouraged to follow a similar monitoring and reporting plan. Project proponents will be asked to provide monitoring and reporting information on their projects to the RWMG.

8.4 OVERALL IRWM PLAN PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

As resources allow, ideally on at least a triennial basis, the RWMG will conduct an assessment of overall IRWM Plan performance using the methods described below. These methods were developed through the conceptual framework planning process, which identified a set of performance measures that would have the sensitivity to management actions and relationship to IRWM goals and objectives to gauge

effectiveness. Informing the selection of these performance measures was a baseline analysis of overall IRWM Plan effectiveness that was conducted under Component 15 of the Proposition 50 Implementation grant.

As part of the plan performance assessment, the RWMG will collect and manage data as described in Chapter 10, Data Management. The RWMG will use an adaptive management approach to incorporate "lessons learned" from project-specific monitoring into the IRWM Plan in terms of objectives, resource management strategies, or other aspects of the Plan or planning process. Additionally, as more effects of climate change manifest, new tools are developed, and new information becomes available, the RWMG may need to adjust the objectives and strategies of the IRWM Plan to better address these changes.

The following sections list the performance measures and generally describe how monitoring will be conducted.

WS1. By 2030, meet or exceed target groundwater elevations or maintain increasing trends in groundwater elevations for wells that do not have targets.

Indicator: Minimum groundwater elevations for selected monitoring wells measured by water district compared to elevation targets and demonstrated net increasing trend in groundwater elevations. Comparisons of targets to actual groundwater elevations reported as +/- ft. Trend reported as +/- slope and statistical significance.

Hypotheses: The coastal groundwater aquifers in the region are currently over drafted and the corresponding groundwater elevations have been decreasing over time, increasing the landward progression of saltwater intrusion. Groundwater elevation targets by 2030 are defined for a series of regional monitoring wells and demonstration of achievement and/or increasing water level trends will demonstrate protection of groundwater resources as a result of multiple effective strategies. Targets have not been established yet for the inland Santa Margarita Basin, but in the absence of targets and increasing trend in groundwater levels will be sought.

Data: Groundwater elevation targets defined by participating water districts for specific wells at critical locations to reduce and/or stop the landward progression of saltwater intrusion and minimize additional overdraft.

WS2. Increase the annual production to meet alternative water source supply targets established by participating water districts by 2030.

Indicator: Annual alternative source production compared to regional targets. Comparisons of targets to actual annual production reported as +/- afy and +/- percent relative to regional targets.

Hypotheses: Alternative sources include desalination, municipal recycling, and water transfers. Increasing the maximum potential production from alternative sources will improve flexibility to meet regional demand while also lessening pressure on local surface and groundwater resources. Dry years will be the most critical times for water use from alternative sources to protect the condition of streams, reservoirs, and aquifers.

Data: Alternative source production targets for participating water districts.

WS3. Reduce the number of days flow targets are not achieved in the San Lorenzo River, Soquel Creek, and North Coast streams.

Indicator: Frequency that the actual mean daily streamflow is less than the flow targets. Objective tracked as number of days per year where mean daily flow is less than target and maximum percent deviation of mean daily discharge (cfs) from target by site.

Hypotheses: Ability to achieve in-stream flow targets will indicate both flexibility in supply and improved aquatic habitat conditions.

Data: Identify indicator streams gage(s) and associated critical discharge (cfs) to serve as regional targets at which extractions will cease until levels recover. The determination of specific flow targets will be informed by rigorous surveys and evaluations at critical locations in the respective tributaries. These evaluations will link the hydro-geomorphic conditions with the desired habitat characteristics for salmonids and their supporting ecosystem, therefore providing high confidence that achievement of objective WQ3 corresponds to the desired distribution of suitable habitat.

Banana slug streamside
Photo courtesy: SCWD

This objective also supports Aquatic Ecosystem goals.

WS4. Decrease and maintain per capita consumption for commercial, residential, and agricultural customers to meet 2030 targets specified by each water district.

Indicator: Regional per capita consumption. Calculate per capita consumption by water district using average water production by district for previous five years divided by district average service population for same time period.

Hypotheses: Reducing customer water demand will directly reduce water supply needs. Increases in usage efficiency, conservation, and water recycling techniques will directly lessen pressure on the municipal water supply sources. District-specific per capita consumption targets will accommodate the difference in per capita consumption across districts that are due to localized climate and land use variations.

Data: Residential per capita consumption targets defined by water district.

Below are the specific Water Quality strategy implementation objective statements that include desired target conditions by 2030, the working hypotheses of how IRWM strategies will result in objective obtainment, and a summary of the data needed to report and track incremental progress.

WQ1. Achieve statistically significant decreasing trends of fecal indicator bacteria and human-specific fecal indicators at key locations of the San Lorenzo, Soquel, and Aptos watersheds by 2030.

Indicator: Bacteria log mean and human indicator trends (MPN/yr) at key locations on 3 - 5 year time steps.

Hypotheses: Cumulative source control actions within watersheds are expected to reduce monthly and annual bacteria concentrations and human-specific contributions within water bodies over the long term. Utilize existing and continued County bacteria sampling dataset to conduct annual trend analyses that account for seasonal climatic and flow variability.

Data: Standard approach for statistical analysis and reporting.

WQ2. Reduce frequency of septic system overflows and failures by 30% by 2030.

Indicator: Frequency of septic system failures; number of parcels with septic systems that experience overflows and other issues annually.

Hypotheses: Septic system failures are an important source of bacteria to surface water systems and may contribute to human health impacts in rural wells and coastal waters with high recreational use.

Data: Refine the procedures and information system to identify and document septic system problems and failure locations.

WQ3. Improve the rural road conditions in the San Lorenzo, Soquel, and Aptos watersheds by 40% as measured by increases in rural roads rapid assessment scores by 2030.

Indicator: Rural road condition tracking using Rural Road Rapid Assessment Method (RAM). Quantitative objective would be defined as 40% reduction in the miles of rural roads with RAM scores < 2.0 by 2030.

Hypotheses: Rural roads are significant sources of sediment to surface waters that can be mitigated with effective road improvements and continued maintenance. The development and application of Rural Road RAM will facilitate quantification of road condition distribution and tracking of improvements over time.

Data: Develop the Rural Road RAM in 2014 and obtain/map existing conditions of known and accessible road networks. Once existing conditions are mapped, miles of road within each RAM category < 2.0, 2-4 and > 4 can be quantified and the 40% reduction placeholder can be evaluated and revised if necessary.

This objective also supports Aquatic Ecosystem goals.

WQ4. Clean out 100% of urban roads and storm drain drop inlets to best achievable conditions by October 1 of each year.

Indicator: Stormwater BMP condition Oct 1; Probabilistic sampling of 20-30% of urban roads and drop inlets throughout urban areas and frequency of samples with BMP RAM scores < 4. In order to achieve objective, 100% of samples must obtain BMP RAM scores > 4.

Hypotheses: Pollutant delivery is particularly high during initial winter storms, and this "first flush" of pollutants is responsible for substantial delivery of bacteria, sediments, nutrients, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), etc. to rivers and nearshore ocean waters. Focused stormwater maintenance actions such as effective street sweeping and drop inlet cleanouts during the late summer and early fall can reduce the mobilization and transport of urban-derived pollutants to local surface waters.

Stormdrain
Photo courtesy: County of Santa Cruz

Data: Adoption of Best Management Practices Rapid Assessment Method or equivalent to inventory and track road and storm drain drop inlet conditions using simple and rapid visual methods to verify that street sweeping and drop inlet cleanouts were effective.

Below are the specific Aquatic Ecosystem strategy implementation objective statements that include desired target conditions by 2030, the working hypotheses of how IRWM strategies will result in objective obtainment, and a summary of the data needed to report and track incremental progress.

AE1. Improve riparian zone condition by 40% as measured by increases in rapid riparian zone condition assessment scores by 2030.

Indicator: Riparian zone condition tracking. Quantified as miles of riparian zone at or above a desired threshold condition.

Hypotheses: The amount and composition of vegetation cover, channel stability, channel floodplain relationship, degree of encroachment, etc., are critical components of stream aquatic habitat quality. Significant opportunities exist to improve the condition of riparian areas throughout the region.

Data: Identify assessment methods to document and quantify riparian condition. Opportunities exist to create simple techniques using aerial imagery, tributary characteristics, parcel datasets, and field verifications that can be feasibly implemented throughout the region. Alternative options include utilizing existing methods such as California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM; www.cramwetlands.org). There is a need to quantify existing riparian conditions and define achievable improvements in order to set a quantitative objective target.

This objective also supports Flood/Stormwater Management goals.

AE2. Improve habitat conditions in streams that currently support salmonids for spawning, migration and rearing by 40% as measured by increases in salmonid habitat condition tracking scores by 2030.

Indicator: Salmonid habitat condition tracking. Quantified as miles of stream at or above a desired threshold condition.

Hypotheses: The condition of regional streams can be greatly improved to support salmonid spawning, migration, and rearing life cycles. The critical components of the priority streams where improvements are necessary include:

- reductions in the amount and spatial extent of fine sediment (sand or finer) in the channel,
- increased amount and spatial distribution of large woody debris (LWD),
- increased riparian cover and condition,
- increased hydro-geomorphic function,
- reduced water depth limitations for salmonid migration and rearing during baseflow conditions, and
- removal of critical physical barriers that prevent fish passage.

Data: Identify assessment methods to document and quantify habitat conditions that integrate the critical stream components listed above and can be feasibly implemented throughout the region. Opportunities exist to adopt/adjust existing rapid assessment methods implemented by other monitoring programs. There is a need to quantify existing salmonid habitat conditions and define achievable improvements in order to set a quantitative objective target.

AE3. Increase the wetland habitat area by 30% by 2030 to support native plants and animals.

Indicator: Sum of tidal and freshwater wetland habitat acreage.

Hypotheses: Opportunities exist to increase the area of tidal and freshwater wetlands within the region through acquisition, protection and restoration. Effective areal increases would include morphologic improvements that reduce the width to depth ratio of the wetted area and restoration of native vegetation.

Data: Defined standardized approach and subsequent inventory of existing wetland area and future achievable target that may adjust the initial 30% increase target defined above.

AE4. Reduce frequency of dissolved oxygen conditions < 3 mg/L in San Lorenzo and Aptos tidal wetlands by 30% by 2030.

Indicator: Frequency of dissolved oxygen conditions < 3 mg/L.

Hypotheses: Measurable improvements in the dissolved oxygen conditions of tidal wetlands will contribute to the improved success of fish species of concern that depend on healthy tidal wetlands. Since tidewater goby spend their entire lives within local tidal wetlands, they are dependent on tidal wetland habitat quality during both summer and winter. Summer rearing of steelhead trout in local tidal wetlands is a critical component of supporting the watershed's adult population.

Data: Extensive and continued water quality monitoring has been completed in a number of local tidal wetlands to identify factors that contribute to healthy habitat conditions. A preliminary standardized data analysis approach has been developed using long-term dissolved oxygen data from San Lorenzo

and Laguna tidal wetlands, but continued and comparable water quality data collection would need to be expanded to Aptos and any other tidal wetlands of interest.

Below are the specific Flood Protection and Stormwater Management strategy implementation objective statements that include desired target conditions by 2030, the working hypotheses of how IRWM strategies will result in objective attainment, and a summary of the data needed to report and track incremental progress.

FSM1. Reduce the estimated regional economic cost of a 100-year discharge event by 30% by 2030.

Indicator: Regional economic cost of a 100-year storm event.

Hypotheses: Economic loss in flood-prone areas can be significantly reduced by either greater flood protection (i.e., reduction of flood-prone area) or reducing the economic cost of flooding in high risk areas through land use modifications such the creation of riparian easements, transformation to parks or parking lots, raised structures, and basement parking, etc.

Data: Identify and adopt a method to quantify the economic cost associated with a 100-year flood occurrence in the region and define approach to control for inflation or deflation of property value. Develop an existing FEMA HAZUS analysis and update every five years. Existing conditions need to be quantified to set/adjust appropriate target and then objective would be revised to include a target that quantifies desired flood risk cost savings.

FSM2. Increase the number of private and public parcels that retain the 1 inch 20 year rainstorm on site using LID principles either by retrofit or new construction by 2030.

Indicator: Percent of public/private parcels with infiltration BMPs per regional low impact development (LID) principles.

Hypotheses: A large spatial application of LID principles in the region will significantly reduce the directly connected impervious area (DCIA) in urban areas. Infiltration features on public and private parcels will reduce stormwater volumes by allowing rainfall to infiltrate and reduce the fraction of rainfall that is routed to the stormwater system and lost to the ocean. Infiltration to the soil will directly reduce the public infrastructure capacity needs, restore urban areas to a more natural hydrology, and reduce climate change vulnerability. In addition, soil water interactions filter pollutants and can improve regional groundwater and surface water quality.

Data: Expand and implement programs to assist, guide, educate and track the implementation of public and private parcel LID modification and infiltration BMP implementation. Track parcel certifications issued for proper installation and renew on a five-year inspection basis to demonstrate adequate maintenance and continued performance.

This objective also supports both Water Supply and Water Quality goals.

CHAPTER 9: DATA MANAGEMENT

CONTENTS

The intent of the Data Management standard in the Proposition 84/1E IRWM Program Guidelines is to ensure stakeholder access to data, effective use of that data, and to ensure that the data generated by Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan implementation activities can be integrated into existing state databases. Where feasible, the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) will utilize existing statewide protocols for the Region's data management needs in order to ensure long-term support and standardization, and to facilitate dissemination to stakeholders. This section describes how data from IRWM-funded projects as well as ambient data related to overall IRWM effectiveness will be collected, stored, validated, and shared.

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Local agencies and organizations developed the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan to address a range of water resource challenges. Documenting project implementation and evaluating the success in addressing these challenges will require an organized, collaborative approach to monitoring (see Chapter 9, Plan Performance and Monitoring) and sound data management.

Throughout the Santa Cruz IRWM Region, a great deal of valuable environmental data is being collected. Unfortunately, while there is a lot of monitoring occurring, few of these efforts are coordinated and data is seldom shared. This is due in large part to the fact that most data collected is program specific with outcomes intended for a particular question or purpose, hence the transferability is limited. The IRWM planning process can help to facilitate better information sharing and to identify data needs that will help the RWMG, agencies and organizations, project proponents, and stakeholders in the region better understand environmental conditions and the effects of management efforts.

The objective of adopting uniform data management principles for IRWM Plan projects is to create information that will be more accessible and useful for addressing regional questions about the health of resources and to facilitate data sharing in the region. Complete standardization of all data types throughout the region would require substantial resources from data generators and would also require the creation of an entity for centralized data management. Efforts to completely standardize data sets have been ongoing in the Monterey Bay area for a number of years with limited success. Challenges to complete standardization include differences in monitoring or implementing organizations' long-term data storage objectives, technical capacities, and reporting requirements.

A less costly alternative with a greater chance for success is the adoption of similar data management documentation practices for IRWM Plan projects (see Plan Performance and Monitoring, Chapter 8) along with the rigorous standardization of the most critical information across projects and data types. Given resources currently available, it is not possible to centralize the management of the diverse data types that may include physical implementation, monitoring, restoration, design, inspection, education, and outreach. Further, tasking a single entity with managing data they did not collect risks errors and problems with quality control and assurance, and would be difficult to finance and maintain on an ongoing basis. However, as resources allow, the Region should adopt and implement standardized data management protocols and establish procedures to make data more accessible.

In the meantime, adopting common data documentation standards and standardizing key metadata fields is a sensible and useful first step. The RWMG will facilitate data discovery and sharing, ensure

appropriate use of data, and facilitate addressing regional data needs. The RWMG will work to ensure that, to the extent feasible, the Region will utilize state database frameworks including, the California Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN), the California State Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program, and the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) database.

9.2 DATA NEEDS

9.2.1 IRWM PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Region's data management system should document the local IRWM planning process and all of its associated meetings and workshops. Meetings and workshops will be announced on the website along with posting of appropriate meeting materials (agendas, minutes, presentations, etc.). Stakeholders will be able to download these materials from the website or have links provided that will take them to the online resources discussed at the event. Meeting materials will be archived so that they can be organized and accessed as needed after the event. The RWMG will also compile and make available IRWM-related information, such as technical studies, research papers, and monitoring results, among other information, that stakeholders will be able to access. Apart from those containing sensitive information, publicly funded data and materials are made available to the public via the Santa Cruz IRWM website (www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org) in an easily accessible and searchable format.

9.2.2 PROJECT-SPECIFIC DATA

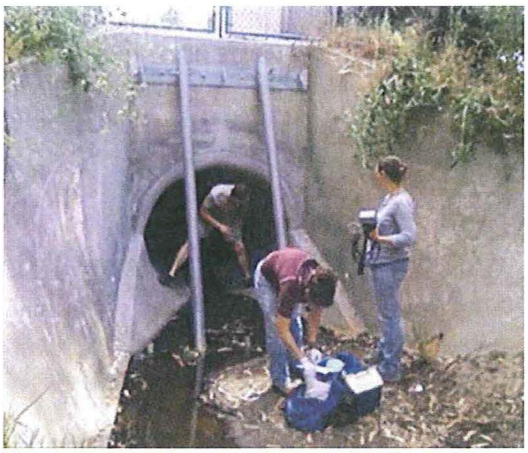
A primary data need within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is to collect and maintain accurate, reliable, and current data about the projects included in the IRWM Plan that have received IRWM grant funding. As described in Chapter 8, Plan Performance and Monitoring, data will be gathered at the project level to assess the performance of projects in meeting their objectives, and to gauge the Region's progress toward achieving its goals. One-page fact sheets for each project completed through the IRWM program will be developed by the project proponent and the RWMG and posted to the website. This will allow stakeholders to quickly familiarize themselves with each project and to understand the types of data collected. Fact sheets will include keywords, location data, monitoring metadata, participating organizations, budget, status, etc. The RWMG will serve as the hub for accessing the project-specific data generated from each IRWM-funded project.

9.2.3 AMBIENT DATA

Ultimately, IRWM project implementation is hoped to influence trends in ambient conditions towards desired conditions. A variety of ambient data may be used depending upon functional area (i.e., water supply, water quality, watershed resource, or flood/stormwater management), but may include (see Chapter 8):

- streamflow
- surface water extracted
- volumes of supplemental water

- groundwater elevations
- groundwater pumping
- precipitation
- water demand
- water quality data
- locations of sensitive habitats and species
- hydrogeologic and hydrologic data
- land use / flood risk information



Urban Watch Water Quality Monitoring Program
Photo courtesy Coastal Watershed Council

Working with the project sponsors, the RWMG will ensure that applicable statewide database structures and formats are utilized, including various statewide data management frameworks.

For surface water quality monitoring and biological monitoring, the RWMG has opted to use guidance developed by the State Water Resource Control Board's (SWRCB's) Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Groundwater monitoring will follow both the Groundwater Ambient Monitoring Assessment (GAMA) and California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Programs. Chemical measurements typically include sediments, nutrients, bacteria, pesticides and herbicides, persistent organic pollutants, and trace metals. Additionally, a number of programs collect measurements that reflect ecosystem level health including toxicity, periphyton assays, bioassessments, and rapid condition assessments. Through cooperative agreements with local agencies, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) maintains, collects, processes and publishes streamflow data at specific sites in the Santa Cruz Region and provides access to real-time or historical data sets via the web, accessible from USGS websites. Below are data collection techniques for the previously mentioned programs and methods.

SWAMP: Typical data collection techniques for surface waters include both field measurements and laboratory analysis. Field measurements are either collected using meters or field kits for a common list of constituents including but not limited to water temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity. Example field data sheets and a complete list of SWAMP required fields can be found at the SWAMP website.[1] There is a large list of possible analytes that are measured in surface waters that require laboratory analysis. Typical laboratory analysis includes fecal indicator bacteria, metals, nutrients, persistent organic pollutants, and turbidity. SWAMP provides guidance on methods and quality assurance, which can be found published online by the State Water Resources Control Board.[2]

Biological monitoring is helpful for determining the health of a system and whether it is able to sustain a diverse community of benthic macroinvertebrates. Standard operating procedures for determining a stream's physical/habitat condition and benthic invertebrate assemblages can be found on the SWAMP website. [3]

[1] http://swamp.mpsl.mlml.calstate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/swamp_sop_field_measures_water_sediment_collection_v1_0.pdf.
[2] http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/qapp/qaprp082209.pdf.
[3] http://swamp.mpsl.mlml.calstate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/swamp_sop_bioassessment_collection_020107.pdf.

GAMA: The GAMA Priority Basin Project is grouped into 35 groundwater basin groups called study units. Each study unit is sampled for common contaminants regulated by the California Drinking Water Program, and also for unregulated chemicals. Testing for these chemicals will help public and private groundwater users to manage this resource. Some of the chemical constituents that are sampled by the GAMA Priority Basin Project include:

- Low-level volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Low-level pesticides
- Stable isotopes of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon
- Emerging contaminants (pharmaceuticals, perchlorate, chromium VI, and other chemicals)
- Trace metals (arsenic, selenium, lead, and other metals)
- Radon, radium, and gross alpha/beta radioactivity
- General ions (calcium, magnesium, fluoride)
- Nutrients, including nitrate and phosphates
- Bacteria: total and fecal coliform bacteria

CASGEM: The goal of the CASGEM program is to regularly and systematically monitor groundwater elevations that demonstrate seasonal and long-term trends in California's groundwater basins and to make this information readily and widely available to the public. The CASGEM program relies upon the many established local long-term groundwater monitoring and management programs.

9.3 EXISTING AMBIENT MONITORING PROGRAMS IN THE SANTA CRUZ REGION

9.3.1 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is the primary source of supply for much of the Santa Cruz region and effective management is critical to long-term sustainability of this resource. Unfortunately, each basin within the region is in a state of overdraft as a result of demand and reduced recharge. The California Groundwater Management Planning Act (CWC Section 10750) declares that groundwater is a valuable natural resource in California that should be managed to ensure both quality and quantity. The Act requires certain districts (referred to as AB 3030 districts) to conduct regular monitoring and analysis of groundwater basins. In the Santa Cruz Region, these districts include the Scotts Valley, Soquel Creek, and Central Water Districts. The monitoring and analysis conducted under this requirement provides valuable information regarding the status and trends of the Region's primary groundwater basins. This data formed the basis for discussion in the analysis of groundwater status and trends in the Region Description chapter of this IRWM Plan. Data will continue to be managed by each of the responsible districts, and requested by the RWMG as part of each five year Plan review.

9.3.2 STREAMFLOW

Streamflow, principally summer baseflow, is an important consideration when evaluating the health of a watershed, and is arguably the most important factor regarding the fate of aquatic organisms in surface

water. Streams with adequate baseflow can sustain fish and the critical aquatic organisms during the prolonged summer and early fall dry periods. In the Santa Cruz Region, streamflow is affected by precipitation, diversions, and long-term conditions in groundwater aquifers. Three primary sources of streamflow data exist: the City of Santa Cruz gaging of the North Coast Streams (Liddell, Laguna and Majors Creeks), the USGS gages on the San Lorenzo River and Soquel Creek, and County flow measurements of ungaged streams on a quarterly or biannual basis. As resources allow, the RWMG will compile streamflow data from each data generator and will organize the data in the DMS so that it is accessible to stakeholders.

9.3.3 WATER QUALITY

Water quality in the Santa Cruz Region is impacted most by nonpoint source runoff from urban, rural, and agricultural areas. Primary pollutants of concern include sediment, nutrients and pathogens. These pollutants have a variety of impacts, including degraded aquatic habitat, toxicity to aquatic organisms, increased treatment costs for potable water supply, flooding, fisheries decline, and public health impacts from recreating in contaminated waters. Hydromodification, or the alteration of natural runoff timing and volume, has occurred throughout much of the developed areas of the county. The effects of hydromodification include increased runoff, erosion, sedimentation, and pollutant loads in receiving waters. There are several ongoing water quality monitoring programs in the region:

County Water Quality Monitoring Program

The County's Environmental Health Services (EHS) conducts a comprehensive water quality monitoring program that includes weekly sampling and analysis at approximately 14 beaches and six freshwater sites; monthly or bi-monthly at approximately eight beaches and 15 freshwater sites; and other monitoring in support of specific studies. This monitoring program has been generating data since 1976, although the amount of monitoring has fluctuated over time with varying levels of resources. Data generated through this monitoring effort will be maintained by the County of Santa Cruz and made available to stakeholders and the RWMG for periodic reviews.

CCAMP

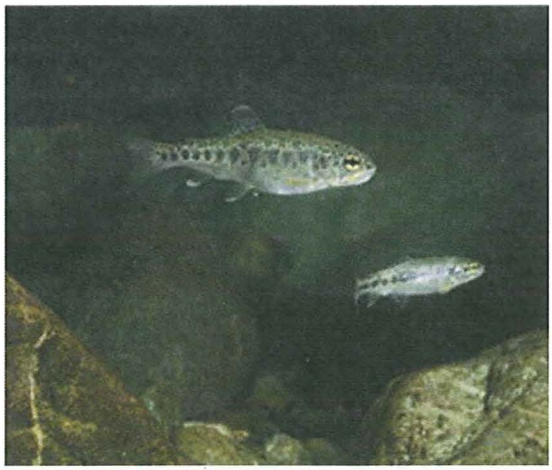
The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) is a monitoring program administered by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. The CCAMP monitoring strategy for watershed characterization calls for dividing the Region into five watershed rotation areas and conducting sampling each year in one of the areas. Sites are placed at the lower ends of tributaries and along the mainstem, with additional sites placed to characterize changes in land use, or to focus on waterbodies of special concern. The program's overall coverage is similar to the County's monitoring program; however the specific monitoring sites do not match the County's. Over a five-year period all of the Hydrologic Units in the Board's region are monitored and evaluated. In addition to the watershed characterization work, CCAMP conducts a coastal confluences monitoring program. The CCAMP monitoring strategy for coastal confluences includes ongoing sampling at 33 river and stream mouths, just above salt water influence. This program serves as a census of water quality conditions in all of the larger watersheds, and provides a basis for detecting long-term trends and assessing broad-scale performance of water quality management efforts. These monitoring locations are in closer proximity to the County's lagoon monitoring locations. Coastal confluence monitoring is conducted on an ongoing basis. CCAMP stores its own data and provides useful data summaries on the CCAMP website. These sources will be utilized during the triennial Plan review process.

Sediment Monitoring

Erosion and the resulting sedimentation is the primary cause of degraded aquatic habitat and impaired water quality in Santa Cruz County. Excess sediment smothers spawning beds and rearing areas for threatened steelhead and endangered coho salmon, compromises domestic water supply, transports persistent organic pollutants, and clogs drainage infrastructure. Despite the significant impact of sediment, resource limitations generally prohibit sediment monitoring from occurring in the Santa Cruz Region. Proposition 50 funds provided a unique opportunity to collect valuable sediment data, and it is hoped that sediment monitoring will continue on some interval into the future, as resources allow. The effort funded through Proposition 50 will serve as the baseline methodology for this monitoring, which included suspended-sediment monitoring at five sites, with continuous monitoring of turbidity using field-deployed optical backscatter type sensors. Two sites were current USGS gaging stations, located on the San Lorenzo River at Big Trees and Soquel Creek at Soquel. The other sites at Bean, Zayante, and Valencia creeks included the installation of stream gages, from which sediment-rating curves and sediment loads were computed.

9.3.4 FISHERIES

Seven local agencies collaborate to fund a juvenile salmonid and stream habitat monitoring program, which is administered by the County of Santa Cruz. The program provides valuable data on local steelhead and coho salmon juvenile densities and stream habitat conditions in three of the Region's watersheds including San Lorenzo, Soquel, Aptos, as well as the Corralitos Creek watershed, which is adjacent to the Region's boundary. Steelhead are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Coho salmon are listed as endangered under state and federal ESAs and are at high risk of extinction in Santa Cruz County. These data can be used to track steelhead and coho salmon spawning and rearing habitat conditions, prioritize restoration and conservation efforts, and inform land and water use decisions. This information can provide habitat and juvenile salmonid (steelhead and coho salmon) density information for permitting and monitoring restoration and public works projects. In addition, these data support an understanding of local population dynamics, which help focus and track conservation efforts. The monitoring program collects four categories of data: (1) habitat data within half-mile stream segments; (2) fish and habitat data at specific sampling sites within the half-mile stream segment; (3) quantity and type of large woody material within half-mile stream segments and (4) steelhead occurrence in lagoons. Data is housed and managed by the County.



Juvenile Steelhead *(photo: Morgan Bond, Ph.D.)*

9.4 DATA MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

Each organization or project proponent that collects data related to habitat condition, biological monitoring, or water quality will be responsible for maintaining their own data management system and quality control. Primary data management responsibilities for surface water quality data lies with the data collecting organization, with integration at the regional level by the Regional Data Center (Moss Landing Marine Labs) and at the state level by California Environmental Data Exchange Network. The same is true for data related to habitat conditions and groundwater. If this type of monitoring is required by funding source guidelines, the entity collecting the data will maintain their own data storage system for their organization in advance of uploading the data into the appropriate statewide databases.

9.4.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA) / QUALITY CONTROL (QC)

While data management practices need not be equivalent for all projects included in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, it is important that protocols and practices are documented in a methodical way such as a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), so that users of the data can assess its comparability with other data sources. IRWM Plan projects will be compatible with all applicable statewide quality assurance protocols, as previously discussed.

9.4.2 DATA TRANSFER AND SHARING

This section describes how data collected for IRWM Plan implementation will be transferred and/or shared between members of the RWMG and other interested parties throughout the region, including local, state, and federal agencies.

The intent and design of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan data management system focuses on a localized approach to data collection and management with the primary goal of uploading data of known quality into a statewide database with web tools for dissemination. It is not reasonable to expect every organization that has implementation projects to change the way they store and manage their data. In addition, the Santa Cruz RWMG does not have the resources to develop and fund a centralized data storage system. The most logical system is to fully leverage and support the efforts and resources the state has developed for data compilation and dissemination. These systems make data collection much more informative and valuable when it is easily accessible and available to the RWMG for resource management and decision making.

9.5 DATA GAPS AND POTENTIAL NEW MONITORING EFFORTS

While extensive water resources monitoring is ongoing in the region, additional opportunities exist for data gathering to fill gaps and expand knowledge about the region's remaining water resources. Some perceived gaps in monitoring include:

- Riparian assessment: A key performance measure related to the aquatic ecosystems functional area is the development of a rapid riparian assessment method.
- Groundwater quality: There is limited information regarding groundwater quality in some areas of the region, particularly as it relates to nutrient concentrations.

- Land use/impervious surfaces: No single layer exists that provides enough information to inform the extent of impervious surfaces within the Region. Compiling such information would support each of the functional areas.
- Emerging contaminants: Little is known about the extent and severity of pollutants categorized as emerging contaminants (e.g., personal care products, endocrine disrupting compounds, etc.).

The data management subcommittee will identify the most pressing gaps and will seek to develop approaches to funding that might support those activities.

CHAPTER 10: FINANCE

CONTENTS

TABLES

Funding is the primary obstacle in the Santa Cruz Region for implementing many of the projects and programs in Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The challenge of securing adequate funding for integrated planning and project implementation is not unique to Santa Cruz; it is a significant obstacle statewide and is one of the primary topics addressed in the California Water Plan Update 2013. It is evident that the need for funding substantially exceeds the grant funding available through state bond measures and the prospect of future bond funding remains uncertain. The Santa Cruz Region's success to date in securing local and state funding to support IRWM planning and implementation efforts supported the completion of numerous high priority projects that have incrementally advanced the Region's progress towards the goals of the IRWM Plan. However, to continue this progress, it will require significant investment in planning and capital costs from project construction as well as ongoing funding for operation and maintenance. While future state and federal funding are anticipated to continue to be a source of supplementary funds, the bulk of the cost of developing, maintaining, and implementing the IRWM Plan will be borne by local entities. The total cost of the projects in the 2014 Plan is more than $256,000,000, the individual project costs range from $75,000 to $90,000,000 with a median of $1,000,000.

As described in the following Chapter, the financing of the IRWM Plan has been considered at a programmatic level by the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) to evaluate various potential funding mechanisms and sources to developing, maintaining, and implementing an IRWM Plan. This Chapter provides a program-level description of the sources of funding that will be utilized for the development and ongoing funding of this IRWM Plan, and the potential funding sources for projects and programs that implement the IRWM Plan.

Table 10 - 1 IRWM Grants Awarded to the Santa Cruz IRWM Region

Grant Program	Grant Amount	Local Match
IRWM Implementation Grant (SWRCB, Prop 50)	$12,500,000	$13,818,205
Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant (DWR, Prop 84)	$999,750	$391,028
DAC Outreach Pilot Project Grant (DWR, Prop 84)	$100,000	$0

10.1 ONGOING SUPPORT FOR THE IRWM PLANNING AND EFFORTS

Historically, financial support for IRWM Plan development in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region has come from the participating agencies in the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG). The 2005 Northern Santa Cruz IRWM Plan was funded by contributions from the participating agencies. The 2014 Plan update was funded primarily through Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant funds with local assistance from the RWMG. Going forward, the RWMG recognizes that most of the cost to maintain IRWM efforts must come from its member agencies. A demonstration of a commitment to IRWM efforts is the financial contributions ranging from $5,000 - $10,000 from each of the RWMG agencies (excluding the Davenport County Sanitation District) to the Regional Water Management Foundation for a total combined annual contribution of $75,000 for fiscal year 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 to fund staff efforts for IRWM coordination. This enables RWMF staff to provide programmatic IRWM coordination, assistance to the IRWM Steering Committee, support with IRWM planning efforts, conduct outreach

locally as well as to state agencies, and support the region's preparation for future funding opportunities. Following the completion of the 2014 Plan Update, as both the local and state IRWM efforts continue to evolve, the Santa Cruz Region will continue to assess the most feasible and equitable methods to fund IRWM efforts through a variety of avenues as outlined below.

10.2 FUNDING SOURCES FOR PROJECTS/PROGRAMS THAT IMPLEMENT THE IRWM PLAN

State grants through voter-approved bonds have funded a number of IRWM projects. Table 10-1 shows prior IRWM grant awards to the Region. Other grant sources and funding mechanisms have been utilized to implement other projects contained in the IRWM Plan. In-kind services play a large role in project implementation, supporting the technical and administrative oversight required by the projects and the grants themselves.

The majority of the project proponents have not yet successfully identified local funding sources to support implementation of their proposed projects. The combined estimated costs of the projects within the plan is more than $256 million. Most of the projects included within the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan were submitted with the recognition that additional funding from sources such as those listed below will be required for implementation. It should also be recognized that statewide from 1995-2010, 84% of water project funding has come from local sources[1]

Each implementing organization has a unique set of revenue and financing methods and sources. This Plan does not provide an exhaustive list of funding sources available. Potential funding sources for implementing projects are listed in Table 10-2, and the funding mechanisms are further described below. Many of the local funding sources require some sort of approval by the ratepayers as specified in Proposition 218.

Table 10 - 2 Potential Sources of Funding

Funding Mechanisms	Project/ Program Implementation	Project O&M	Certainty & Longevity of Funding
User Rates/User Fees	X	X	Dependent upon rate structure adopted by project proponents
Capacity/Impact Fees	X	X	Dependent upon rate structure adopted by project proponents
Special Assessments	X	X	Dependent upon the ability to demonstrate direct and unique benefits to parcels. Once in place this represents high certainty of funding.
General or Capital Improvement Funds	X		Dependent upon budgets adopted by project proponents and participating agencies
Revenue Bonds	X		Dependent upon debt carried by project proponents, revenue stream, and bond market

[1] California Water Plan Update, 2013.

Funding Mechanisms	Project/ Program Implementation	Project O&M	Certainty & Longevity of Funding
Local, State, or Federal Grant Programs	X		Dependent upon future local, state, and federal budgets, and success in application process
Low-interest Loan Programs	X		Dependent upon future local, state, and federal budgets, and success in application process
Private Philanthropic Funding	X		Dependent on willingness of donors, and success of outreach

Raterpayer Fees and Users Fees

Ratepayer and user fees provide a source of revenue for a water agency or districts for the operation and maintenance of the water system infrastructure. The fee charged to users typically includes a fixed cost component for providing service that does not vary with depending upon the amount of supplied water and a variable cost component that is based upon on the amount of water supplied and includes the associated costs (e.g., pumping, electrical, treatment costs). Customers typically pay a monthly or bi-monthly fixed rate and a variable rate based on the metered usage.

Tiered water rates have a variable fee increases with water consumption. Rates may also vary in response emergency water shortages, such as droughts. For example, in response to the 2013 – 2014 drought, user rates at some agencies in the Region have increased in response to water cutbacks and the need to maintain operating revenue. As users conserve more water, the agency generates less revenue based upon decreased water supplied but the operational costs of maintaining the system do not decrease accordingly.

Regional stakeholders understand the need to fully vet projects before passing the costs of projects on to ratepayers in the form of increased water and wastewater rates. Additionally, regional stakeholders have expressed the need for projects designed to address existing water management needs to be economically sustainable given the population and ratepayer base. As such, the certainty of funding for projects which propose rate increases will be largely dependent on the support garnered for the project and ratepayers' understanding of the project need. Increases in user rates require approval by ratepayers through an opportunity to protest rate increases, as provided under Proposition 218.

Capacity/Impact Fees

Capacity fees are charged to users who create new or additional demand on water or wastewater systems. They are typically charged per connection. A water demand offset charge is another example of a water impact charge. Impact fees can also be charged to offset the costs and/or fund mitigation of other potential impacts such as parks, transportation, drainage, or ecosystem services.

California law requires that these charges comply with the Impact Fee Mitigation Act (AB1600, Government Code 66000 et seq.), which states that there needs to be nexus between the connection and costs, and that fees should be proportionate to the cost of providing service.

Special Assessments

When a government agency funds a public project that provides a direct and unique benefit to certain parcels, the agency can assess a charge against those parcels as compensation for the benefit. The

amount of the assessment is limited by the measurable benefit or increase in value provided to the parcel, and must be approved by a two-thirds majority of voters or a weighted majority of property owners, depending on the type of fee.

As the region works to address critical flood management needs, it may benefit from the formation of a Flood Control Zone or a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) comprised of agencies with authority over flood management. The Flood Control Zone or JPA could focus on the creation of drainage areas, flood control zones, and other special assessment areas to support design, construction, and maintenance of flood and stormwater management facilities that would reduce flood hazard for the parcels in that zone.

General or Capital Improvement Funds

General or capital improvement funds are monies that an agency sets aside to fund general operations and/or facility improvements, upgrades, and at times development. These funds are usually part of the overall revenue stream and may or may not be project specific.

Revenue Bonds

In cases in which large facilities are needed to support current services and future growth, revenue bonds may be issued to pay for new capital. In this way, large facilities can be paid for by bonded debt service at the time of construction with repayment of the debt service over a 20- to 30-year timeframe. This is a preferred approach to paying for high-cost facilities because it avoids the perceived over-collection of fees from past customers that go toward facilities that serve present and future customers. The drawback to bonded debt is that it cannot be accomplished with capacity fees alone due to the variability and uncertainty of new development over time. A user rate is needed as a bond covenant in the event that development fees are not adequate to make the required annual payment for the debt service.

Private Philanthropic Funding

Private funding has been used by non-governmental entities and small districts such as the Resource Conservation District to conduct studies and develop new efforts or fund ecosystem restoration projects. The amount of funding available is generally variable and dependent on numerous factors. Private funding was the primary funding source for the Ecosystem Services Valuation described below.

Payments for Ecosystem Services

Payments for ecosystem services (PES), also known as payments for environmental services (or benefits), are incentives paid in exchange for land management or other activities that provide some sort of ecological service. For example, payments could be made to protect forests that filter and clean source water instead of the more traditional approach of building treatment systems for polluted water. In short, payments for ecosystem services promote the conservation of natural resources using market forces.

Twenty-four specific ecosystem services were identified and assessed by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment,[2] a 2005 UN-sponsored report designed to assess the state of the world's ecosystems. The report defined the broad categories of ecosystem services as food production (in the form of crops, livestock, capture fisheries, aquaculture, and wild foods), fiber (in the form of timber, cotton, hemp, and

[2] "Living Beyond Our Means; Statement from the board of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment." 2012-07-09.

silk), genetic resources (biochemicals, natural medicines, and pharmaceuticals), fresh water, air quality regulation, climate regulation, water regulation, erosion regulation, water purification and waste treatment, disease regulation, pest regulation, pollination, natural hazard regulation, and cultural services (including spiritual, religious, and aesthetic values, recreation, and ecotourism). Notably, however, there is a "big three" among these 24 services which are currently receiving the most money and interest worldwide.[3] These are climate change mitigation, watershed services, and biodiversity conservation, and demand for these services in particular is predicted to continue to grow as time goes on.

The Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County is leading an ecosystem services valuation project entitled, Healthy Lands and Healthy Economies: Demonstrating the Economic Value of Natural Areas and Working Landscapes. This project used the latest advances in natural resource valuation methods and geographic information systems data, this study identified and assigned dollar values to bundles of ecosystem services by land cover type, and it estimated the total asset value of natural system within the County.

Local, State, and Federal Grant Programs

This section describes potential grant programs that may be used to fund, either partially or fully, the projects included in this IRWM Plan. Grant programs typically require local matching funds. The matching fund requirement demonstrates a local commitment to promoting and completing the study or project. Grant programs that have supported and may be assessed for future IRWM funding include the following:

Proposition 50

- California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Water Use Efficiency Grant Programs

Proposition 84

- Department of Water Resources – IRWM Grant Program
- Department of Water Resources – Local Groundwater Assistance Program
- State Water Resources Control Board - Storm Water Grant Program
- State Water Resources Control Board - Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program
- California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Emergency Grants
- Department of Water Resources – Flood Protection Corridor Program
- Department of Water Resources – Urban Streams Restoration Program

Proposition 1E

- DWR Stormwater Flood Management Grant Program
- California State Parks Office of Grants and Local Service Annual Grant Programs
- Habitat Conservation Fund
- Land and Water Conservation Fund

Other State and Federal

- State Water Resources Control Board - Water Recycling Facilities Planning Grant Program

[3] "Paying Farmers for Environmental Services. United Nations Food and Agriculture Office Report." 2012-07-09.

- State Water Resources Control Board - Clean Beaches Initiative Grant Program
- State Water Resources Control Board - Federal 319 Non-Point Source Grant Program
- Regional Water Quality Control Board - Supplemental Environmental Protection (SEP)
- California State Parks Recreational Trails Program
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Grants and Cooperative Agreements
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Grant Assistance
- U.S. Economic Development Administration Investment Programs
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program

Low-interest Loan Programs

Several funding agencies provide low-interest loans through a revolving fund program for public water system infrastructure needs specific to drinking water. Low interest loans can provide for significant long-term cost savings by reducing interest payments as compared to traditional bonds. Several funding agencies provide low-interest loans through a revolving fund program for public water system infrastructure needs specific to drinking water. Low interest loans can provide for significant long-term cost savings by reducing interest payments as compared to traditional bonds. Through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program the SWRCB offers low-interest loans for wastewater and recycled water projects. CDPH administers the Safe Drinking Water SRF loan program for drinking water-related projects. The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) administers the Infrastructure SRF loan program for financing implementation projects such as sewage collection and treatment, water treatment and distribution, and water supply projects.

The Clean Water SRF program generally has approximately $200 to $300 million available in loans each year to help cities, towns, districts, Native American tribal governments, and any designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act to construct publicly-owned facilities including wastewater treatment, local sewers, water reclamation facilities, nonpoint source projects, and development and implementation of estuary comprehensive conservation and management plans. The interest rate is half of the most recent General Obligation (GO) Bond Rate at the time of the funding commitment. In recent years, the Clean Water SRF loan interest rate has ranged from 1.8% to 3.0%. Amounts available through the CDPH Safe Drinking Water SRF loan program vary, but $100 to $200 million is typically available each year. Available loan funding is dependent upon federal appropriations to each program.

10.3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTED PROJECTS

Funding for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of projects included in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is expected to derive from many of the same sources that were identified to fund project implementation, with the notable exception of IRWM and other grant sources, and most other state financial assistance programs. Support and funding will likely come primarily from local sources, including in-kind support, user rates, user fees and special assessments. Since regional projects and programs often involve multiple partner agencies, the range of local sources available is broadened. The details of funding and financing larger, multi-partner projects are typically worked out on a project-by-project basis. Large multi-purpose projects typically adhere to standard cost accounting and cost of service principles which are generally described and codified in the agreements for ownership, and the operation and maintenance of facilities is typically developed as part of a project financing package.

O&M costs of proposed implementation projects must be evaluated as the overall viability of a particular project is determined. Prior to advancing a project forward to implementation, an analysis must be completed to establish the ability to operate and maintain the project and project benefits following completion. The annual fiscal impact on user rates, and the willingness of ratepayers to accept any increased cost of service as may be required for project implementation, must be included in this analysis.

To improve the region's ability to provide ongoing support to priority projects, agencies and stakeholders in the region should work together to minimize associated O&M costs and gain savings from economies of scale.

10.3.1 EXAMPLES OF PROJECT FINANCING

Table 10-2 below provides an example subset of the project financing information provided by the project proponents for each of the 76 projects in the 2014 IRWM Plan which summarizes the anticipated and potential sources of funding. Table 10-2 is a subset of the projects included in the IRWM Plan; a full listing of the 2014 IRWM projects, including costs and matching funds, is available at www.SantaCruzIRWMP.org.

Each time the IRWM Project List is updated the project financing information will be updated as well. Project cost and the amount and source of matching funds are known for a majority of the projects submitted to the Plan. It is worth noting the substantial levels of matching funds for each project, and the extent to which project proponents seek to develop a diversified funding approach to support each project. Local sources include in-kind services, direct landowner cost-share and user fees. The table shows the approximate total project cost, and when known, the amount and sources of match, and a narrative discussion of the certainty of match.

Table 10 - 3 Example Subset of Project Financing Information

PROJECT TITLE	Project Type	PROJECT PROPONENT	Functional Area	Estimated Project Cost	Estimated Match Contribution	Source(s) of Match	Certainty of Match
Rio Del Mar Flats Stormwater Drainage Project Along Soquel Creek	Implementation	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 6	Flood and Stormwater Management	$3,500,000	$1,264,000	Local; Federal; In-Kind	The County has committed to matching $316,000 as local match for a federal grant for implementation of portions of Phase 1 of the project. There is reasonable likelihood the County will receive the grant for federal funding of $948,000 for a total cost of $1,264,000 (for portions of Phase 1 implementation).
Implementation of portions of the Storm Drain Master Plan Recommendations, Santa Cruz Count, Zone 5 & Zone 6	Implementation	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zones 5 and 6	Flood and Stormwater Mgmt.	$16,250,000	$2,000,000	Local; In-Kind	Match funds will be appropriated once the flood control districts and the Department of Public Works obtain a grant for a portion or all of the projects identified by the Master Plan.
Rural Roads Erosion Control Assistance Program (RRECAP) for Santa Cruz County	Implementation	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Water Quality	$900,000	$315,000	Local; Federal; In-Kind	In-Kind: Anticipated. $265,000. Landowners contribute 50% of the construction cost of implemented projects. This an eligibility requirement for landowners receiving funds. The RRECAP Technical Advisory Committee's (local, state and federal resource professionals) time providing technical oversight. Additional in-kind match comes from donated goods and services such as facilities for hosting workshops, presenters, materials, etc. Federal: Anticipated. $40,000. This is in-kind match from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and potentially other EPA 319 (h) funds. Local: Anticipated. $10,000 County and City staff time for GIS services, permitting, etc. Anticipated. $265,000. Landowners contribute 50% of the construction cost of implemented projects. This an eligibility requirement for landowners receiving funds. Additional in-kind match comes from donated goods and services such as facilities for hosting workshops, presenters, materials, etc. Federal: Anticipated. $40,000. this is in-kind match from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and potentially other EPA 319 (h) funds. Local: Anticipated. $10,000 County and City staff time for GIS services, permitting, etc.

PROJECT TITLE	Project Type	PROJECT PROPONENT	Functional Area	Estimated Project Cost	Estimated Match Contribution	Source(s) of Match	Certainty of Match
Performance-based Incentives for Conservation In Agriculture (PICA) - Watsonville Sloughs	Implementation	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Water Quality	$550,000	$420,740	Federal; In-Kind; Other	Match has already been secured from the CA State Conservation Innovation Grant ($75,000 in 2011) and CDFA Specialty Crop Block Grant ($310,740 in 2013) to support the PICA pilot in the lower Pajaro River watershed, including Watsonville Slough watershed. This match has funded the development of the project to date. Participating growers will provide an estimated additional $35,000 worth of in-kind match (10 growers, 35 hours each at a rate of $100/hour) for their time participating in the project.
Country Club Hexavalent Chromium Treatment Facility	Implementation	Soquel Creek Water District	Water Quality	$4,000,000	$2,000,000	Local	The District has secured $17.7M in Certificate of Participation (COP) funding to implement capital improvement projects. The subject project can be funded through these COP's.
City of Santa Cruz Drought Mitigation to Improve Potable Water Quality, Implement Conservation Program for Agriculture, and Reduction of Ecosystem Conflicts with Habitat Conservation	Implementation	City of Santa Cruz Water Department	Water Quality	$696,264	$200,000	Local; In-Kind	Match funding of $200,000 is certain for this project. Project related expenditures since 2010 can be documented for staff labor, analytical lab testing, electrical costs of the aerator testing, and consultant fees that directly correspond with the readiness to proceed with project implementation in 2014. There are sufficient funds in the capital improvement budget to provide assurance that project related expenditures will be paid for by the City of Santa Cruz prior to receiving reimbursement from the State of California.
Farm and rangeland soil management for water conservation in Santa Cruz County	Implementation	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Water Supply	$550,000	$420,740	Federal; In-Kind; Other	Match has already been secured from the CA State Conservation Innovation Grant ($75,000 in 2011) and CDFA Specialty Crop Block Grant ($310,740 in 2013) to support the PICA pilot in the lower Pajaro River watershed, including Watsonville Slough watershed. This match has funded the development of the project to date. Participating growers will provide an estimated additional $35,000 worth of in-kind match (10 growers, 35 hours each at a rate of $100/hour) for their time participating in the project.

PROJECT TITLE	Project Type	PROJECT PROPONENT	Functional Area	Estimated Project Cost	Estimated Match Contribution	Source(s) of Match	Certainty of Match
Scotts Valley Water District Local and Regional Recycled Water Expansion Project	Implementation	Scotts Valley Water District	Water Supply	$27,100,000	$9,000,000	Local; In-Kind; Other	SVWD has secured capital funds dedicated to implement water quality and/or water supply projects. In addition, SVWD expects to provide in-kind match labor and/or partner contributions to meet the local match requirements for the project. In addition, the project elements have been structured so that they can be scaled up or down and can be implemented as funding becomes available.
Santa Cruz County Regional Recycled Water Feasibility Study	Planning	City of Santa Cruz	Water Supply	$300,000	$75,000	Local	Funding for the regional recycled water feasibility study will be requested from the City of Santa Cruz and SqCWD as match with $75,000 from each agency. No decision has been made yet to pursue the Study at this time by the governing bodies of the City and SqCWD, but match funding is anticipated. Because the SVWD would be supplying tertiary treated recycled water and secondary effluent and water would not be delivered into their service area with this feasibility study, no match funding from SVWD is expected at this time. Total project cost and scope of work could be adjusted depending on the availability of grant funding.
Recovery of the Santa Cruz long-toed salamander and California red-legged frog in the Larkin Valley area	Implementation	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Watershed Stewardship/ Aquatic Ecosystems	TBD	$300,000	Local; Federal; In-Kind; Other	CDFW provided $120,848 in planning funds for the development of the Larkin Valley Plan. In addition the RCD has received additional CDFW funds ($130K) for the implementation of a new pond as recommended by the plan. The RCD has pending private funds for salamander recovery in Larkin Valley ($50K)
Salmonid Recovery in the San Vicente Creek Watershed	Implementation	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Watershed Stewardship/ Aquatic Ecosystems	TBD	$360,000	Local; Federal; In-Kind; Other	Funding ($183,387) from California Dept of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) to complete the San Vicente Recovery Plan was received in June 2011. Funding ($25,000) was received from the Moore Family Foundation to improve riparian habitat. Funding from the State Water Resources Control Board ($50K) and CDFW's FRGP ($50K) to implement 8 LWD structures was received in 2008 and 2011, respectively. To remove invasive species, $60K has been requested from the Wildlife Conservation Board (likely to be received in June 2014).
West Branch Struve Slough Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Project	Implementation	Watsonville Wetlands Watch	Watershed Stewardship/ Aquatic Ecosystems	$780,000	$200,000	Local; In-Kind	$200,000 of secured from Watsonville Wetlands Watch, the Pajaro Valley Unified School District, and the City of Watsonville

City of Watsonville
Human Resources

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 19, 2014**

TO: **Daniel Kamalani, Integrated Waste Worker**

FROM: **Nathalie Manning, Human Resources Manager**

SUBJECT: **State Paid Family Leave Benefits**

We just received notice that you have filed a Paid Family Leave (PFL) Claim through the State Employment Development Department.

If you are found to qualify for benefits, it is critical that you please send backup indicating what benefits you receive *as soon as possible*. Please send it to the attention of Marisa Bermudez, Payroll Coordinator, at 250 Main Street, Watsonville CA 95076. Copies may also be faxed to Marisa's attention at 831.763.4066.

Timely receipt of these copies will ensure that Payroll can coordinate your PFL benefits with any accrued leave you may have with the City. For example, if payroll knows how much you received for PFL, it can be determined how much accrued leave you should be paid out for that pay period. The goal is to ensure that you get a full paycheck combining PFL benefits with accrued leave.

If the check copies are not received timely, it increases the chance that you will be "overpaid" if you are receiving PFL benefits and are getting a full paycheck from the City for accrued leave. If this happens, payroll will likely have to make deductions from future paychecks to correct the overpayment.

If you have any questions regarding this process, please contact me at 768-3021. Thank you.

Cc: Marisa Bermudez, Payroll Coordinator
Personnel File

CHAPTER 11: TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

CONTENTS

TABLES

The intent of this chapter is to document that the IRWM Plan is based on sound technical information and analyses. The following sections provide a description of the plans, studies, and methodologies used to shape the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) and Steering Committee's understanding of water management in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan was developed through collaborative discussions regarding regional needs, proposed projects, and teaming for regional effectiveness. The basis for many of these discussions were numerous studies, assessments, and planning documents prepared for the various stakeholders in the Region. As the stakeholders shared their needs and objectives, similarities and opportunities for collaboration were identified. During the IRWM Plan preparation and development, particularly through the development of the Plan's conceptual framework (see more below), data and water management strategies were collected from a number of existing local and/or sub-regional planning documents, and were integrated into the regional strategies presented in this document. Examples of local planning documents reviewed during the IRWM Plan development and update include urban water management plans, water supply master plans, capital improvement plans, recycled water master plans, project environmental impact reports/environmental impact statements, and grant applications for other state and federal programs. The specific plans, studies, and key reports used in the preparation of this IRWM Plan are listed at the end of this chapter.

The IRWM Plan is not intended to supersede local planning documents; rather the intent of the IRWM Plan is to provide a regional context from these studies and to support stakeholders in the IRWM process.

11.1 PROPOSITION 84 AND 50 IRWM GRANTS - TECHNICAL STUDIES

Several technical studies specifically carried out with IRWM funding were used in the development of this IRWM Plan. The California Department of Water Resources awarded $999,750 in Proposition 84 IRWM Grant funds to the Regional Water Management Foundation to support the Santa Cruz Region's work updating the IRWM Plan and to complete key technical studies to guide water resources management. These technical studies provided critical data to evaluate resource management strategies to address the water resource challenges facing the Region. The studies include:

11.1.1 AROMAS AND PURISIMA GROUNDWATER BASIN MANAGEMENT STUDY

This planning and feasibility analysis examined the potential for redistribution of groundwater pumping in mid-county between the Aromas and Purisima Formations near the boundary of the Central Water District and Soquel Creek Water District. Groundwater from both aquifers is currently the sole source of water supply for both Districts. The Aromas is subject to seawater intrusion, elevated levels of hexavalent chromium (Cr-6), and groundwater overdraft. Currently, CWD pumps approximately 96% of its water supply from the Aromas area and 4% from the Purisima area. This study evaluated the potential to shift pumping from the Aromas to inland portions of the Purisima to balance the pumping and potential treatment costs for Cr-6 removal.

As part of the study, CWD's existing wells in the Purisima area on Cox Road were evaluated for their ability to increase pumping. Tests evaluated well condition, well production performance, dry season

well capacity, aquifer response to pumping and properties, and vertical flow and water quality profiles. Based on the age of the wells and documented degradation of well performance, it is recommended that existing wells be taken out of production and replaced with a single modern-designed production well. A new well would likely have a discharge capacity of 300 to 400 gpm and it was estimated that dry season production of approximately 160 acre-feet can be sustained.

In order to evaluate the sustainable yield for redistributing pumping to the Purisima, CWD's groundwater model was updated. The model was originally developed as a steady state model for use in CWD's Drinking Water Source Assessments.[1] The model was updated to simulated transient conditions from 1984-2009 for calibration to available groundwater level data and simulation of long-term groundwater level changes due to shifting pumping. Model inputs including pumping for private wells and some small water systems and return flow recharge were based on a spatial analysis of water use. Rainfall recharge and flow from upgradient watersheds were based on results from a watershed model using the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System.[2] The western and eastern boundary conditions were based on groundwater level data from Soquel Creek Water District and Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency.

The updated groundwater model was calibrated to groundwater levels for 1984-2009 so that the model can be defensibly used to evaluate redistribution of pumping from the Aromas area to the Purisima area. Model calibration consisted of modifying the distribution and magnitude of horizontal hydraulic conductivity, vertical hydraulic conductivity, specific storage, and specific yield values. The updated groundwater model was used to simulate three groundwater management scenarios for comparison with a baseline simulation.

Simulation results showed that the strategy to redistribute pumping to a new Cox well is within the sustainable yield of the Purisima Formation that supplies the Cox well field. Shifting pumping from the Aromas area to the Purisima area will also reduce system Chromium VI concentrations while increasing CWD's reliability by diversifying its supply. Finally, CWD's increased inland pumping capacity potentially facilitates regional basin management if water in excess of CWD's demand can be used to help non-CWD pumpers reduce pumping closer to the coast to address seawater intrusion risk. The primary environmental effect of the strategy that may need further evaluation is the effect of predicted lower groundwater levels on the supply of private wells near the Cox well field. Cost estimates for constructing and developing the new well and destroying two of the existing wells were provided.

The study concluded that the strategy of shifting pumping from the Aromas area to Purisima area is beneficial for CWD and regional basin management. Replacing the aging wells at the Cox well field with a new well and treating the groundwater for iron and manganese will improve CWD's system reliability and water quality. Increasing inland pumping capacity has the potential to facilitate regional partnerships that help non-CWD pumpers reduce pumping near the coast to address seawater intrusion risk. The estimated capital cost of the well replacement and treatment system installation is $2.7 million.

This study was completed in March 2014; the final report is available at the Santa Cruz IRWM website.

---

[1] Johnson, Nicholas M. Drinking Water Source Assessments (DWSAPs). Prepared for Central Water District, Aptos, California. March 2009.

[2] HydroMetrics WRI, 2011

11.1.2 SANTA MARGARITA GROUNDWATER MODEL UPDATE

Groundwater levels in portions of the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin, which underlies the City of Scotts Valley, have declined over 200 feet in the past 30 years. The District relies upon a groundwater model and other monitoring data to inform its groundwater management. SVWD is still in the process of updating, calibrating, and improving the existing groundwater basin model to more accurately evaluate groundwater-surface water interactions. This will inform the District's efforts to restore groundwater levels and increase stream baseflow. This will also support other regional efforts and help to evaluate the expected effectiveness of conjunctive use projects for restoring groundwater levels and restoring stream baseflow. This study will be completed in fall 2014.

11.1.3 CONJUNCTIVE USE AND WATER TRANSFERS - PHASE II

Phase I technical studies (2008-11) evaluated the feasibility of water transfers and aquifer recharge to mitigate the water management problems in the Scotts Valley area. Phase II builds upon Phase I to estimate potential yields for various options of diverting San Lorenzo River winter flows, assess benefits of delivering water to reduce pumping from both overdrafted groundwater basins in Scotts Valley and Soquel, evaluate fish habitat needs to better characterize potential yields, identify infrastructure needs, preliminary designs and cost estimates; and, evaluate water rights options and other legal issues. Implementation of water transfers and exchanges has the potential to reduce groundwater pumping, recover groundwater levels and increase summer stream baseflow. It has the potential in the long term to provide for groundwater banking and some drought relief for the City of Santa Cruz. This study will be completed in fall 2014.

11.1.4 WATSONVILLE SLOUGHS HYDROLOGIC STUDY

The Watsonville Sloughs are a highly valued and unique freshwater wetland resource on the Central Coast. The Slough wetland complex has been modified significantly over the last 100 years, both in size and function. Agriculture and urban uses have encroached on wetland boundaries, portions of the system have been drained to allow farming, and urban development encircles the upper watersheds of three principal sloughs in the six-slough system. There are significant draws of deep groundwater to support these activities and there are subsurface drainage structures that discharge shallow groundwater back to the sloughs.

Many hydrologic control structures have been installed on surface waters throughout the watershed, including pumps, gates, culverts, bridges, and road crossings. Many of these structures modify the rate at which water flows through various portions of the system, dewatering habitat in some areas while contributing flooding in others. In addition to these control structures and extensive upstream/upland development, recent conversion of highly erodible rangelands to strawberry production has led to further modifications of the hydrologic system with elevated erosion rates resulting in deposition of fine sediments into the sloughs and drainage systems.

With these changes, and because of the system's hydrologic complexity, local planners, policymakers, and conservationists have been seeking a means to better understand the hydrologic function and the potential effects of possible future modifications in and around the sloughs. Funded by grants from the California Department of Water Resources and the State Coastal Conservancy, the RCD and its partners recently completed an extensive hydrologic study of the Sloughs, with technical and oversight support

from a steering team composed of local stakeholders and academics with a history of engagement in resource management and data collection in the Watsonville Sloughs watershed.

RCD consultant Balance Hydrologics used existing monitoring equipment and historic measurement records, and installed 11 new measurement gauges in the Sloughs and monitored how the Sloughs responded to rainfall and other movement of water over two water years (2011-2012 and 2012-2013) to develop extensive hydraulic and hydrologic models of the entire slough system. The models provide a means to better understand many questions, including:

- Understanding the overall function of the Sloughs;
- Providing data to support restoration and conservation planning and permitting of restoration projects;
- Understanding how the system might be better managed for water supply and recharge;
- Determining whether land is subsiding in sloughs and if so, by how much; and
- Understanding how water moving through the sloughs may provide opportunities to enhance habitat, water supply and quality, and flood management.

The complete final report was issued in February 2014 and includes the results and conclusions from the study, as well as recommendations for future work to refine the models and better understand the functioning of the Sloughs. The report can be found on the Santa Cruz IRWM and the RCD websites. Both the RCD and the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency will retain electronic copies of the models for future use by local agencies, partners, and planners for projects including enhancement of water supply, flood management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, and recreational opportunities. This was an interregional study that also benefits the neighboring Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region.

11.1.5 ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL STUDIES

Additionally, several technical studies were conducted with partial funding from the Region's 2008 Proposition 50 IRWM grant. These include:

Conjunctive Use Phase 1

The Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin is situated in the lower San Lorenzo River watershed. The increasing use of groundwater from the early 1980s though the early 2000s and the loss of infiltration and natural aquifer recharge caused by development resulted in precipitous decline in groundwater levels. Groundwater levels in some parts of the Scotts Valley area have declined as much as 200 feet over the past 25 years. The impacts from the aquifer overdraft include the drying up of wells in the region and a significant decline in groundwater quality. Local stream baseflow and water quality have been impacted by the groundwater decline. Eight technical studies were carried out that analyzed physical, environmental, and regulatory aspects of potential conjunctive use projects. Three preferred alternative project types were identified in the final report:

1. Enhanced stormwater recharge in the Scotts Valley area using low impact design (LID);
2. Inter-district exchange of water for in-lieu recharge of aquifers, and
3. Surface water diversion at Felton for groundwater recharge in the Hanson Quarry area.

Desalination Intake Study

A challenging aspect of the selection of an efficient and environmentally appropriate method to bring seawater into a small coastal desalination facility is gathering sufficient information and data to understand how each proposed intake concept would function at a specific site and at full capacity. The IRWM grant funded technical investigations that met the gaps in data that existed for furthering the conceptual designs of open-ocean and sub-seafloor intakes capable of providing 6.3 mgd of seawater to the proposed 2.5 mgd desalination facility.

Drainage Master Plan

The County prepared a drainage master plan for the Aptos Creek watershed and adjoining urban and coastal areas (Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zones 5 and 6). This includes the urban areas of Soquel Creek, Noble Gulch, Rodeo Gulch, and Arana Gulch. Work included field verification of drainage infrastructure and condition, evaluations of the drainage systems, and analysis of the watershed and the proposed improvements. The master plan assesses stormwater flows and facilitates development of policies and projects to manage flooding, reduce channel erosion, promote groundwater recharge, and improve stormwater quality.

Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources

The US Geological Survey (USGS) prepared an assessment of potential climate change impacts on water resources in the Santa Cruz region, including potential impacts on temperature, water demand, rainfall patterns, runoff and groundwater recharge. Global climate models were downscaled and use to run hydrologic models at the local watershed scale to assess impacts under different scenarios. This work, which is further described in Chapter 15, has greatly helped inform the development of the conceptual framework described below, as well as policies and projects for the region.

11.2 LOCAL PLANS, ASSESSMENTS, AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

This IRWM Plan was informed by a conceptual framework developed over a year-long planning process in close collaboration with a diverse and representative group of regional stakeholders. The framework is comprised of conceptual models for each of the four functional areas of the Plan - water supply, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and flood and stormwater management - and serves as a tool to prioritize regional management strategies for implementation. Each conceptual model represents a hypothesis of cause and effect between components of the system and management strategies. Within each model, a climate change vulnerability assessment was completed with best available projections of future climatic conditions and used to identify strategies with climate change adaptation benefits. The conceptual framework identifies quantifiable metrics and condition targets (Chapter 9, Plan Performance and Monitoring) to be used to track progress of IRWM Plan implementation and the Plan's progress towards achieving objectives.

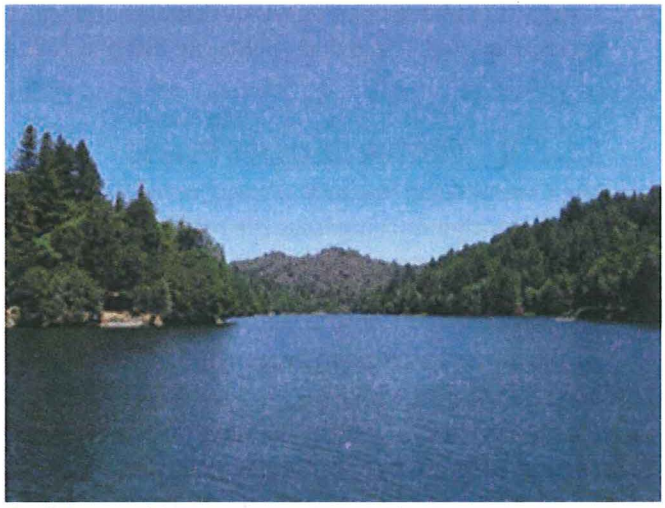
A wide variety of plans, assessments, and technical studies were used to support development of the conceptual models and therefore of this IRWM Plan. The IRWM Plan builds upon these existing efforts by integrating them into a water resources document with a regional focus. The manner in which the local plans inform this document is described in various chapters, including Chapter 4, Goals and Objectives, Chapter 13, Relation to Local Water and Land Use Planning, and Chapter 5, Resource Management Strategies. The following sections provide a general description of the types of documents used in the preparation of this IRWM Plan, and Tables 11-1 through 11-6 at the end of this chapter list the specific documents used, as well as the chapters of this IRWM Plan that they have informed.

11.2.1 LAND USE PLANS

Land use plans provide for the scientific, aesthetic, and orderly disposition of land, resources, facilities, and services for urban and rural communities. General plans are a compendium of city or county policies regarding long-term development in the form of maps and accompanying text. In California, general plans have seven mandatory elements and may include any number of optional elements, e.g., a water element. Most local general planning documents generally have identified water resource management strategies that integrate with land use planning efforts and oftentimes reference and tie to regulatory requirements, such as water quality requirements of relevant basin plans (see below).

11.2.2 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Various water resources reports document the reliability and availability of the Region's water supplies to meet current and projected demands, in addition to identifying infrastructure needs to provide effective water resource management. Plans such as groundwater management plans focus mainly on resource management, whereas urban water management plans and similar documents focus more on addressing water supply and demand and forecasting future needs.



Loch Lomond *(photo courtesy: SCWD)*

Various regulatory and statutory responsibilities require agencies to prepare and implement groundwater management plans. Throughout the state, some agencies are special act districts that have groundwater management authority. However local districts, including Scotts Valley, Soquel Creek, and Central Water Districts have adopted groundwater management plans following the AB 3030 procedure for development of a groundwater management plan. AB 3030, the Groundwater Management Act, authorized local agencies to prepare groundwater management plans for groundwater basins not subject to adjudication or other forms of regulation. AB 3030 lays out a procedure for development of a groundwater management plan. The act also specifies 12 technical components which can be included in a groundwater management plan, including replenishment strategy, mitigation of overdraft, mitigation of contaminated groundwater, and avoidance of saline intrusion. The groundwater management plans prepared by local districts informed various chapters of this IRWM Plan, including Chapter 3, Region Description, and Chapter 9, Plan Performance and Monitoring.

The California Urban Water Management Planning Act applies to public and private municipal water suppliers with more than 3,000 connections or supplying more than 3,000 AFY. The act requires suppliers to assess the reliability of their water sources over a 20-year planning horizon considering normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Suppliers must describe and evaluate sources of water supply, water demand, water quality, water conservation goals and activities, and other relevant information and programs. This information is used by the urban water supplier to develop an urban water

management plan (UWMP), which is submitted to DWR in years ending in five and zero (e.g., 2005, 2010, and 2015). All of the local water supply agencies, with the exception of Central Water District, are subject to the Urban Water Management Planning Act. Each, with the exception of the San Lorenzo Valley Water District, have prepared and submitted their 2010 UWMPs to DWR for approval.

At the local level, general plans (see Chapter 13, Relation to Local Water and Land Use Planning) and municipal services reviews (MSRs) conducted throughout the region present analysis of land use, development plans, and population trends. The information and analysis presented in general plans and MSRs is developed by water suppliers at the subregional level into UWMPs, water master plans, and integrated resources plans (IRPs), groundwater management plans, and stormwater management plans. Water master plans and IRPs present data and analyses including flow projections and facility requirements for wastewater treatment at the service area level. These plans build upon the information and analysis presented in UWMPs to identify issues, goals and objectives, as well as water supply and water quality needs, at the agency level. These plans also present potential strategies for achieving the goals and meeting the identified water supply and water quality needs of the region.

Finally, the information developed in the project-specific plans serve as the foundation for development of IRWM Plan projects and programs. Perhaps because the Region relies on a locally derived water supply, there have been numerous studies and plans developed over the last decade related to water supply planning; these documents are listed in Tables 11-1 through 11-6.

11.2.3 WATER QUALITY PLANS

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan is the overriding water quality document that encompasses the region. Each of the nine hydrologic units of the state have a basin plan that designates beneficial uses for surface and ground waters, sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state's anti-degradation policy, and describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the region. In addition, the basin plan incorporates (by reference) all applicable State Water Board and Regional Water Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. As conditions change, such as the identification of new TMDLs or water quality standards, the basin plan is amended. As the basis for water quality regulation, the Central Coast Basin Plan is the driver for many of the water quality strategies outlined in this IRWM Plan.

The Santa Cruz Region is relatively free from large point sources of water pollution. Instead, the main water quality impact comes from non-point source pollution in the form of urban, agricultural, and rural runoff. Various stormwater management plans and related water quality control plans formed the basis for the strategies in the water quality functional area. These plans are described in Tables 11-1 to 11-6 at the end of this chapter. Finally, drainage master plans identify infrastructure necessary for effective stormwater management and implementation of best management practices (BMP). The strategies presented in these documents, together, provided the basis for development of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan's water quality and stormwater management strategies.

11.2.4 RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP PLANS

Resource stewardship plans are those watershed, river, and conservation plans that analyze the natural, biological, recreational, and historical resources of a particular watershed, subregion, or the Santa Cruz Region as a whole. The Santa Cruz Region has a long history of developing watershed plans and assessments, many of which were initially developed in the 1990s to early 2000s and formed the basis for the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP).

Beginning in the late 1970s, eight watershed restoration plans and a number of other related assessments were undertaken for seven watersheds in Santa Cruz County. Over the next few years, the focus shifted to ways to effectively implement these plan recommendations. Unfortunately, there were various barriers to implementing the plans, including inefficient competition for limited funding and costly and time-consuming regulatory processes, among others.

Staff from the Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District (RCD), Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Coastal Watershed Council, and the City and County of Santa Cruz developed the concept for the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) for Santa Cruz County in 2002 to address these stumbling blocks. IWRP is a voluntary framework, put into place to coordinate resources, funding, and permitting agencies to reduce staff time and help ensure that critical projects are identified, funded, and permitted. IWRP also provides resources to local watershed partners for developing projects.

Laguna Creek Floodplain Restoration

IWRP has been heralded as a model for collaborative, integrated watershed stewardship by local partners, key funders, as well as state and federal partners. Due to the program's success in identifying, developing, and implementing high priority restoration projects, the staff and management at the National Marine Fisheries Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game requested that the State Coastal Conservancy expand IWRP and its associated funding to cover the neighboring counties of San Mateo and Monterey. Since IWRP's inception, the RCD and its partners have been able to design, permit, and construct over 80 water quality improvement and habitat restoration projects throughout the County. More than 40 of these projects were implemented with partial funding from the Region's 2008 IWRM Implementation Grant.

11.2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING

Projected climate changes are expected to have a number of negative impacts on the natural and socioeconomic systems throughout the world. Recently developed regional downscaling approaches have increased the usability of climate change projection information for regional decision makers. Climate change model predictions specific to California and the Santa Cruz region have been reviewed and incorporated into the IRWM conceptual framework in a format that is intended to be accessible and useful for regional decision makers. The potential impacts of these future climatic and hydrologic

changes have been evaluated in the context of each of the IRWM functional areas to identify opportunities for adaptation to reduce the vulnerability of water supply, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and flood hazards in the region.

The tables below present the technical sources and methodologies used in developing this IRWM Plan, along with a brief explanation of how the local plans were used in the IRWM Plan.

Table 11 - 1 Water Supply

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
City of Santa Cruz 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (December 2011)	City of Santa Cruz	Population based water demand projections based on historical use and recent trends and climate projections	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Used as basis for determining water supply and demand projections incorporated into Region Description
Water Supply Assessment General Plan 2030 (March 2011)	City of Santa Cruz	Population based water demand projections based on historical use and recent trends and climate projections	Projected water demands associated with General Plan projections, total water demand and supply for 20 year planning horizon	Water supply and demand projections, supplemental supply alternatives incorporated into Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Proposed scwd^2 Regional Seawater Desalination Project Draft EIR (May 2013)	City of Santa Cruz / Soquel Creek Water District	Analyses of impacts and benefits, alternatives, and technical feasibility. Region description, water supply and demand trends	Updated supply and demand projections, description of study area, description of water supply operations and constraints, description of impacts and mitigations	Water supply and demand, supplemental supply alternatives, agency/district descriptions incorporated into Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
City of Santa Cruz Habitat Conservation Plan: Conservation Strategy for Steelhead and Coho Salmon. Draft Report (August 2011)	City of Santa Cruz	Water system and stream habitat modeling, statistical analysis	Relationship between water diversions and streamflow, habitat assessments, streamflow targets	Draft stream flow requirements incorporated into Region Description and Monitoring chapters
City of Watsonville 2010 Urban Water Management Plan	City of Watsonville	Population based water demand projections based on historical use and recent trends and climate projections	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Water supply and demand forecasts incorporated into Region Description chapter
Revised 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (2011)	Scotts Valley Water District	Population based water demand projections based on historical use and recent trends and climate projections	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Water supply and demand projections incorporated into Region Description chapter

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Urban Water Management Plan 2010 (2011)	Soquel Creek Water District	Population based water demand projections based on historical use and recent trends and climate projections	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Water supply and demand projections incorporated into Region Description chapter
San Lorenzo Valley Water District Water Supply Master Plan (2009)	San Lorenzo Valley Water District	Population based water demand projections based on historical use and recent trends and climate projections	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Water supply and demand projections incorporated into Region Description chapter
Annual State of the Basin Report, Water Year 2011 (May 2012)	Soquel Creek Water District	Groundwater elevation monitoring, basin modeling	Status and trends of groundwater basin	Groundwater status and trends incorporated into Region Description and Monitoring chapters
2012 Integrated Resources Plan Update (September 2012)	Soquel Creek Water District	Assessment of basin conditions, demand projections based on use and projected population	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Updated water supply and demand projections, water supply alternatives and conservation incorporated into Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Annual Groundwater Report, 2011 Water Year (June 2012)	Scotts Valley Water District	Groundwater elevation monitoring, basin modeling	Status and trends of groundwater basin	Groundwater status and trends incorporated into Region Description and Monitoring chapters
Integrated Water Plan (June 2003)	City of Santa Cruz	Confluence® model, supply and demand projections	Water demand projections; water supply availability under future conditions	Identified potential resource management strategies and supported development of the Region Description chapter

Table 11 - 2 Land Use and Demographics

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Santa Cruz County General Plan and Local Coastal Program (December 1994)	County of Santa Cruz	Population projections	Population estimates; resource protection goals and objectives	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
City of Santa Cruz General Plan 2030 and Local Coastal Program (June 2012)	City of Santa Cruz	Population projections	Population estimates; resource protection goals and objectives	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
City of Capitola General Plan and Local Coastal Program (Public Draft Review December 2013)	City of Capitola	Population projections	Population estimates; resource protection goals and objectives	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
City of Scotts Valley General Plan and Local Coastal Program (1994)	City of Scotts Valley	Population projections	Population estimates; resource protection goals and objectives	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
Watsonville Vista 2030 General Plan (January 2013)	City of Watsonville	Population projections	Population estimates; resource protection goals and objectives	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
2035 Metropolitan Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (Draft, February 2014)	Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission	Transportation modeling; vehicle use summaries; land use descriptions	Land use information; planned infrastructure improvements	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
State of the Region (2012)	AMBAG	Population projections; summary of conditions	Population estimates, land use trends	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter
Community Assessment Project 2013 (2013)	United Way of Santa Cruz County	Statistical analysis, phone surveys	Assessment of social and economic conditions; summary of opinions regarding environment and other concerns	Supporting information for the Region Description chapter

Table 11 - 3 Climate Change

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Simulation of Climate Change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case Studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains (2012)	Lorraine E. Flint and Alan L. Flint - USGS	Downscaled climate change models; statistical analysis; runoff model	Assessment of future temperature, rainfall, runoff and recharge under climate change	Climate change impacts on rainfall, runoff, and recharge incorporated into Region Description and Climate Change chapters
City of Santa Cruz Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (2011)	Gary Griggs and Brent Haddad	Literature review; compilation of GHG and other data	Vulnerabilities and potential adaptation strategies for climate change response	Climate change vulnerability assessment incorporated into Region Description and Climate Change chapters
City of Santa Cruz Climate Action Plan (June 2012)	City of Santa Cruz	Literature review; compilation of GHG and other data	Vulnerabilities and potential adaptation strategies for climate change response	GHG emissions inventory incorporated into Climate Change and Resource Management Strategies chapters
City of Watsonville Climate Action Plan (2014)	City of Watsonville	Literature review; compilation of GHG and other data	Vulnerabilities and potential adaptation strategies for climate change response	GHG emissions inventory incorporated into Climate Change and Resource Management Strategies chapters
County of Santa Cruz Climate action Strategy (2013)	County of Santa Cruz	Literature review; compilation of GHG and other data	Vulnerabilities and potential mitigation and adaptation strategies for climate change response	GHG emissions inventory incorporated into Climate Change and Resource Management Strategies chapters

Table 11 - 4 Watershed and Natural Resources

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Watsonville Sloughs Watershed Resource Conservation & Enhancement Plan (January 2003)	County of Santa Cruz	Biological surveys, habitat assessments	Resource descriptions, potential management strategies	Watershed study with recommended restoration actions informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Watsonville Sloughs Hydrologic Study (February 2014)	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	HEC modeling; water surface elevation monitoring; flow monitoring	Updated condition assessment and hydrologic information	Base hydraulic and hydrologic data for potential restoration projects informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
San Lorenzo River Salmonid Enhancement Plan (March 2004)	Santa Cruz County	Biological surveys, habitat assessments	Resource descriptions, potential management strategies	Restoration projects for salmonid enhancement informing Resource Management Strategies chapters
A Conservation Blueprint (May 2011)	Land Trust of Santa Cruz County	GIS analysis; surveys; literature review	Resource descriptions; GIS layers; maps	Biotic and other supporting data and information for the Region Description chapter
Aptos Creek Watershed Enhancement Plan (April 2003)	Coastal Watershed Council	Biological surveys, habitat assessments	Resource descriptions, potential management strategies	Biotic and other supporting data and information for the Region Description chapter as well as Resource Management Strategies
Soquel Creek Watershed Assessment and Enhancement Project Plan (November 2003)	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Biological surveys, habitat assessments	Resource descriptions, potential management strategies	Biotic and other supporting data and information for the Region Description chapter as well as Resource Management Strategies
San Lorenzo River Watershed Management Plan (1979, updated 2001)	County of Santa Cruz	Biological surveys, habitat assessments, water quality and sediment source assessments	Resource descriptions, potential management strategies	Water quality , hydrologic data, and other supporting data for the Region Description chapter
San Vicente Creek - Plan for Salmonid Recovery (February 2014)	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	Biological surveys, habitat assessments	Resource descriptions, potential management strategies	Biotic and other supporting data and information for the Region Description chapter as well as Resource Management Strategies

Table 11 - 5 Stormwater and Flood Management Plans

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Storm Water Management Program (November 2010)	Santa Cruz County, City of Capitola	Water quality data analysis; literature review	Strategies to address water quality issues / concerns	Management actions to address stormwater pollution informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Storm Water Management Plan (Revised March 2010)	City of Santa Cruz	Water quality data analysis; literature review	Strategies to address water quality issues / concerns	Management actions to address stormwater pollution informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Storm Drain Master Plan Santa Cruz County, CA, Zones 5 and 6 (August 2013)	County of Santa Cruz	Hydraulic modeling	Condition assessment; strategy descriptions	Overview of flooding/drainage system and management options informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters

Table 11 - 6 Water Quality

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin (June 2011)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality targets	Water quality status and sources of pollution; management recommendations informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Assessment of Sources of Bacterial Contamination at Santa Cruz County Beaches, 2006 (March 2006)	County of Santa Cruz	Water quality sampling, bacterial ribotyping, statistical analysis, epidemiological studies	Water quality conditions, related human health impacts	Water quality status and sources of pollution; management recommendations informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
San Lorenzo River Watershed Management Plan Update (December 2001)	County of Santa Cruz	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Watershed conditions and project implementation status informing Region Description and Resource Management Strategies chapters
Wastewater Management Plan for the San Lorenzo River Watershed (1995)	County of Santa Cruz	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Watershed condition and management recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies, and Monitoring chapters
San Lorenzo River Total Maximum Daily Load for Sediment (September 20, 2002)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Load allocation, management actions and monitoring recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies, and Monitoring chapters
San Lorenzo River Watershed Nitrate Total Maximum Daily Load for Santa Cruz, CA (September 2000)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Load allocation, management actions and monitoring recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies, and Monitoring chapters
Total Maximum Daily Load for Pathogens in San Lorenzo River Watershed Waters (including tributaries) (May 8, 2009)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Load allocation, management actions, and monitoring recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies, and Monitoring chapters

Document Title or Description (Date)	Lead Agencies	Technical Analysis or Method Used	Results/ Derived Information	Use in IRWM Plan
Total Maximum Daily Load for Pathogens in Aptos Creek, Valencia Creek and Trout Gulch, Santa Cruz County, CA (May 8, 2009)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Load allocation, management actions, and monitoring recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies and Monitoring chapters
Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliform in Soquel Lagoon, Soquel Creek and Noble Gulch, Santa Cruz County, CA (May 8, 2009)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Load allocation, management actions, and monitoring recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies, and Monitoring chapters
Total Maximum Daily Load for Pathogens in Watsonville Slough, Santa Cruz County, CA (December 16, 2005)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	Summary of conditions; water quality analysis	Water quality status and trends, management recommendations	Load allocation, management actions, and monitoring recommendations informing Region Description, Resource Management Strategies, and Monitoring chapters

11.3 DATA GAPS

Each technical information source that has been used in the development of this IRWM Plan represents the latest or most currently available information available for that source. Each source is broadly considered to be a reliable and acceptable source of information by water resource managers and related professionals in the field. Thus, the information and data that have been used are considered to be representative and adequate for the development of this IRWM Plan. However, some of the data is being further developed and refined and some data gaps do exist:

- Regional climate, including projections of microclimatic change and fog
- Groundwater model for the Soquel-Aptos basin
- More precise data on sea level rise, and impact on coastal river and stream flooding
- Weather variability, and how will projected changes in climatic water deficit match reality
- Drought measurement of stream baseflow to determine which portions of the watershed are gaining or losing reaches
- Benefits of managed aquifer recharge projects in terms of water supply and basin recharge
- Effectiveness of demand offset programs in terms of providing real water savings
- Assessment of impacts on fish habitat and establishment of workable baseflow regimes for habitat protection and restoration

Note that all of the data and information contained in this IRWM Plan will be reviewed and updated approximately every five years, depending on available funds, as part of the formal IRWM Plan update. Some data will be reviewed on a more frequent basis; for example, MHI data will be reviewed prior to every Proposition 84 Implementation Grant solicitation, using the ACS five-year survey estimates, in order to determine the status of DACs in the region.

CHAPTER 12: RELATION TO LOCAL PLANNING

CONTENTS

One of the goals of the *California Water Plan* is to ensure that water managers and land use planners make informed, collaborative water management decisions to better ensure meeting California's water needs into the future while balancing environmental resources and anticipating climate change impacts. The 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines require that the IRWM Plan describe the current relationship between land use and water resource managers (e.g., how water management input is considered in land use decisions and vice versa), identify current constraints to collaboration, and explore opportunities to facilitate improved collaboration between land use planners and water managers in the future. Local jurisdictions in the Santa Cruz Region have long sought to protect the environment, and specifically water resources, through ordinances and strong general plan policies. The intent of this chapter is to highlight these efforts to meet the standard of the IRWM Grant Program Guidelines and the goals of the *California Water Plan Update 2009*. This chapter is also to document coordination between land use planners and water managers in the Santa Cruz IRWM region.

12.1 LAND USE, GROWTH, AND WATER RESOURCES PLANNING OVERVIEW

Despite its relatively small geographic extent, the Santa Cruz IRWM Region encompasses a number of agencies with water management responsibilities. Two of these water management agencies also have local land use jurisdiction, the Cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville. Typically, where water resource management and land use management occur in-house, coordination tends to occur naturally through ongoing interdepartmental communications. It should be noted that a large portion (35%) of the City of Santa Cruz Water Department customer base is located in community of Live Oak and other unincorporated areas, limiting the water-land use collaboration in those areas.

Water infrastructure within the remainder of the Santa Cruz IRWM Region is decentralized, and communities within those areas have their water and wastewater services performed by an outside agency or district. In these areas, coordination between water and land use planning can be more difficult where separation exists between a utility and a municipality. For the most part, the districts are independent entities created under California state law, each governed by separate elected boards and managed by individual staff. There is no single overarching authority with jurisdiction over the districts. Overall, linking water and land use planning can be challenging, but as described in the following sections, the Santa Cruz Region has taken a unique approach to planning that has, for decades, linked water resources and land use.

Swanton Road *(photo courtesy Gary Kittleson)*

It is important to note that water planning efforts throughout the region generally base their future demand projections on future population projections developed by the land use agencies and the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG). The water agencies may adjust overall projected water

demand based on projected changes in per capita water demand and water use efficiency, but they take the population projections as a given and plan to develop water supplies to accommodate those projections. Land use agencies in turn rely on water agency plans and projections to make the determination that there will be adequate water supply to serve future planned growth. The land use agencies have implemented numerous general plan policies and ordinances to ensure that measures to protect water resources and watershed resources are incorporated into new development. In response to Measure J, a 1978 ballot measure, the County also took steps to reduce growth rates and direct most future growth to urban areas and away from rural lands, watershed lands and groundwater recharge areas.

12.1.1 STATE LEGISLATION

In 2001, the California Legislature passed, and the governor signed into law, two bills linking land use decisions to available water supplies. The intent of these two bills, SB 610 and SB 221, was to strengthen the process by which local agencies determine whether the water supplies of a region are adequate to satisfy the demands of new, large-scale, development projects. The two bills integrate land use and water planning at different stages of project approval. SB 610 requires the preparation of a detailed water supply assessment by the responsible water agency early on when major projects that are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) undergo environmental review. SB 221 prohibits local land use agencies from later approving tentative maps or developer agreements for large subdivisions unless adequate, reliable water supply has been verified. Since new development in the Santa Cruz Region is generally much smaller than that which is covered by SB 610 or 221 (i.e., ~ 500 units), it is unlikely that these laws will change how decisions are made locally. Nevertheless, the policy considerations embodied in these bills are relevant to planning considerations in the Region. The City of Santa Cruz conducted a water supply assessment in conjunction with the 2013 adoption of their 2030 General Plan Update.

Senate Bill X7-7 creates a framework to reduce California's per capita water consumption 20 percent by 2020. The law establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine their urban water use target. Methods specified include: setting a water demand target of 80 percent of their daily per capita water baseline; utilizing performance standards for indoor, landscaping, industrial and institutional uses; meeting 95 percent of the per capita water goal for their specific hydrologic region as identified by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and other state agencies in the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan; or using an alternative method developed by DWR. The bill also requires urban water suppliers to set an interim urban water use target and meet that target by December 31, 2015. SB X7-7 also requires agricultural water suppliers to implement efficient water management practices and prepare, adopt, and periodically revise agricultural water management plans to document their water conservation efforts. DWR is required to work cooperatively with the California Urban Water Conservation Council in achieving the goals of SB X7-7. Implementation of SB X7-7 requirements is resulting in changes in local land use planning practices throughout the state to encourage and require reductions in per capita consumption. For example, some Bay Area municipalities are collaborating with local water districts to incorporate water efficiency requirements into the development approval process.

12.2 WATER PLANNING

The Santa Cruz IRWM Plan combines the relevant information contained in numerous water resources planning documents throughout the Region, as described below. The IRWM Plan does not take the place of local water planning, but rather uses these documents as a basis for developing a regional perspective for water resources issues and concerns. Many of these plans identify the specific projects and programs listed in this IRWM Plan. Local plans were particularly instrumental in preparing the following chapters of this IRWM Plan:

- Region Description: This chapter relied on current local and regional water resource plans to define regional water supply and demand, issues and conflicts, and major water-related infrastructure.
- Resources Management Strategies: This chapter used the water resources information described in the Region Description chapter to characterize strategies needed for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

This section provides an overview of the water resource plans in the Santa Cruz Region that were used as a basis for this IRWM Plan. Since the information used in this IRWM Plan was derived from these local planning documents, the IRWM Plan is entirely consistent with these plans. Most of these planning documents are updated on a regular basis. The IRWM Plan will be revised to reflect the most current information from each of these plans during every formal IRWM Plan update, which is anticipated to occur approximately every five years or as funding allows.

12.2.1 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Photo courtesy SVWD

Urban water management plans (UWMPs), prepared by water service providers with more than 3000 connections, are long-range planning documents for water supply, and serve as source documents for cities and counties as they prepare their general plans. State law requires that UWMPs be prepared and updated every five years. Water suppliers are required to estimate water supply needs for their service areas in normal, dry, and drought years over a 20-year planning horizon. Within these estimates, suppliers are required to ensure that the level of water service is sufficient to meet the needs of their various categories of customers. The four largest water agencies in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region - San Lorenzo Valley Water District (SLVWD), Scotts Valley Water District (SVWD), City of Santa Cruz Water District (SCWD) and the Soquel Creek Water District (SqCWD) - are subject to state requirements to develop UWMPs. All but the SLVWD have developed and adopted their 2010 UWMPs (SLVWD has a draft plan nearing completion).

The estimates provided in these UWMPs have formed the basis for the population, water supply, and water demand estimates used in this IRWM Plan as described in the Region Description chapter. Where more current or updated information was available, particularly for the SqCWD and the SCWD, that information supplemented the information provided in the UWMPs. In addition to the UWMPs, numerous other water resource plans and studies have informed the development of this IRWM Plan, as described below.

12.2.2 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ - INTEGRATED WATER PLAN

In 2003, the City of Santa Cruz adopted an integrated water plan (IWP). The IWP was developed to reduce the City's vulnerability to water shortages and to decrease the level of risk to the community from drought impacts. The IWP calls for increased water conservation, short term curtailment of 15%, and development of a supplemental water supply to avoid severe cutbacks as experienced in the 1976-77 drought, which would be harder to implement today given current lower per capita usage rates and new regulatory requirements to maintain instream flows. After members of the public expressed strong reservation about the recommended desalination project, the City has formed a Water Supply Advisory Committee to review and update projections of demand, supply shortfalls and reevaluate potential alternatives for supplemental or alternative supply.

12.2.3 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ - WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT GENERAL PLAN 2030

As described previously, Senate Bills 610 and 221 amended California law to improve the linkage between land use decisions made by cities and counties and water supply availability. Pursuant to SB 610, a water supply assessment (WSA) is required for projects that are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and that meet certain size thresholds. While not technically required, the City chose to prepare a WSA, building upon the Integrated Water Plan, to support the City's update of its general plan. As part of the WSA, the City evaluated whether water supplies are sufficient to meet the demand of the general plan update over the next 20 years. The WSA describes the City's historical water demand, projected water demand and water supply sources, and provides a comparison of the City's expected water supply and demand through the year 2030. As part of the WSA, the City developed two estimates of water demand that were compared to the various water supply estimates that considered the possibility of drought, regulatory restrictions, and other considerations. The assessment found that the City does not have sufficient water to meet current or future projected water demand during dry years, consistent with the most recent urban water management plan and the Integrated Water Plan. The City is pursuing various sources of supplemental supply to help alleviate this condition.

12.2.4 SOQUEL CREEK WATER DISTRICT INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLAN

In 2006, Soquel Creek Water District adopted an integrated resources plan that was based on extensive review and community participation to evaluate alternatives and establish preferred supply options for the district. That plan was updated in 2012 to reflect lowered estimates of groundwater yield and projected demand. That plan calls for development of a desalination project or other supplemental supply to allow reduced groundwater pumping. With the 2014 hold on the joint desalination project with the City of Santa Cruz, the District is now re-evaluating additional supplemental supply alternatives including increased demand reduction, recycled water, water exchange, or other desal projects.

12.2.5 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS AND BASIN REPORTING

Condition and trends for both the Santa Margarita and Soquel-Aptos groundwater basins are extensively monitored and reported, and these reports have informed various chapters of this IRWM Plan. Scotts Valley Water District adopted its groundwater management plan in 1994 and uses the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin Model (currently being updated) to assess the overall changes in groundwater

storage in the Scotts Valley Area. Annual reports describing the groundwater conditions within the management area are prepared annually. Similarly, the groundwater management plan for the Soquel-Aptos basin was approved by both the SqCWD and Central Water District in 2007. An Annual Review and Report summarizes groundwater conditions in the basin, documents the status of groundwater management activities, and recommends any amendments to the management plan.

12.2.6 FLOOD PROTECTION AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

Flood protection and stormwater drainage in the Region is provided by the County and the four cities as well as one dependent special district. The Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District was formed by a special act of the State Legislature and is the designated flood protection agency for the County. All of the local jurisdictions are subject to Phase II of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) permit for stormwater discharges administered by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. This permit is one of the main primary drivers for addressing water quality in stormwater, which is identified as the largest source of pollution in the region. Under this permit, local jurisdictions are required to implement various management, monitoring, and reporting requirements to support compliance with the NPDES General Permit. The stormwater management plans developed under this permit by the each of cities, the County, and UCSC have informed various sections of this IRWM Plan.

12.2.7 SEWER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLANS

In 2006, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted requirements for all public sanitary sewer collection system agencies prohibiting sewer overflows. Under these requirements, each sewer collection system agency is required to develop a plan to provide for the proper and efficient management, operation and maintenance of the collection system. Many of the resource strategies addressing water quality in this IRWM Plan are derived, in part, from these management plans.

12.2.8 WATERSHED AND HABITAT RESTORATION PLANS

Beginning in the late 1990s, eight watershed restoration plans and a number of other related assessments were undertaken for seven watersheds in Santa Cruz County. Staff from the Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District (RCD), Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Coastal Watershed Council, and the City and County of Santa Cruz developed the concept for the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) for Santa Cruz County in 2002 to address stumbling blocks that had historically prevented implementation of these plans. IWRP is a voluntary framework, put into place to coordinate resource, funding, and permitting agencies to reduce staff time and help ensure that critical projects are identified, funded, and permitted. IWRP also provides resources to local watershed partners for developing projects. IWRP has informed development of this IRWM Plan through the identification of projects and by defining environmental goals and objectives.

12.3 LAND USE PLANNING

There are many factors, both private and public, that affect the amount, location, type and density of development that is permitted and built within the Region. From the policy standpoint, local jurisdictions adopt general plans, local coastal programs, zoning regulations, and development

standards that serve to regulate and manage growth. These seek to protect existing neighborhoods and preserve environmental resources as a way to maintain the quality of life and the unique sense of place for those that live, work, and visit the area. As decisions about infrastructure (such as roads, water facilities, and sewer facilities) affect the amount of growth possible for an area, limiting such services can act as a constraint to development, an approach that has been utilized to varying degrees in the Santa Cruz Region. The following sections describe land use planning in the Santa Cruz Region, particularly as it relates to water resources planning and water management objectives in the region.

12.3.1 GENERAL PLANS

Each city and county in California is required to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of its jurisdiction. The general plan is a statement of development policies and is required to include elements (chapters) that address land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. The Land Use element designates the proposed general distribution, location, and extent of land uses and includes a statement of the standards of population density and building intensity recommended for lands covered by the plan.

With respect to planning development to accommodate housing growth, the State Planning and Zoning law prescribes that the Housing element of a general plan may not be constrained by the lack of all needed governmental services, including water service. Assignment of a region's "fair" share of the state's projected housing growth are first developed by the state and then allocated to subareas by the local regional government, in this case the Association of Monterey Bay Governments (AMBAG). To the extent that governmental services, like a public water supply, are not available to fully meet a city's or county's housing allocation, state law requires the city or county to remove the governmental constraints to the development of the housing described in the general plan. This requirement promotes the state general plan policy that the availability of housing is of vital statewide importance, and the early attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every California family is a priority of the highest order. However, state legislation (i.e., SB 610 and SB 221 discussed above) ensures that specific housing and other development projects are not approved and constructed without a demonstrated, adequate water supply.

Water resource topics are usually addressed in general plan conservation, public services and/or open space elements where policies are developed that connect the management of water resources and provision of water supply infrastructure with development patterns. In 2003, the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research published general plan guidelines that encouraged jurisdictions to include an optional Water element in their general plan to allow a more thorough consideration of water supply availability and subsequent development decisions. The water element of the general plan must be developed in coordination with any county-wide water agency and with all districts and city agencies. Such coordination must include the discussion and evaluation of water supply and demand information. While none of the local general plans in Santa Cruz County include the optional water elements, it could be argued that several contain functionally equivalent policies in the required elements.

Similarly, in 2007, legislation was passed to facilitate coordination between land use and flood risk management agencies by updating cities' and counties' responsibilities related to local land use planning requirements. Specifically, the legislation requires cities and counties to amend their general plan land

use, conservation, safety, and housing elements to consider and address flood risks. Revised water resources policies are required to be developed in coordination with applicable flood management, water conservation, and groundwater agencies.

The Cities of Santa Cruz, Capitola, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville as well as the County of Santa Cruz have all adopted general plans. Additionally, these jurisdictions have local coastal plans (Capitola, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, and the County of Santa Cruz), zoning, and other regulations that guide development, and in the case of the County, help to manage growth. Each of these jurisdictions has updated housing elements, each of which sets forth goals and objectives for housing production, rehabilitation, and conservation to address their required regional housing need allocation established by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG).[1]

This IRWM Plan recognizes and incorporates local water, watershed, and land use goals and objectives as described in various chapters of this plan. Many of these goals and objectives are reflected in the goals and objectives of this IRWM Plan. The IRWM Plan integrates with local general plans in two primary ways:

1. Through communication with local land use planners in the development, implementation, and future updates to the IRWM Plan;
2. Through the participation of local planners in project development, review, and implementation.

The following sections briefly summarize the status of each jurisdiction's general plan.

12.3.2 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ

The City of Santa Cruz's 2005 General Plan was recently updated and the General Plan 2030 was adopted by the City Council in June 2012. The general plan describes goals, policies, and actions to address each of the required elements. The Plan includes a land use map that identifies land use designations throughout the City, with accompanying residential densities and non-residential land use intensity, which remain largely unchanged from the 1990-2005 General Plan and Local Coastal Program. Importantly, the City designates the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) campus and off-campus lands as "UCSC Development," which is guided by the University's Long Range Development Plan (LRDP). Further description of the UCSC LRDP and future development is provided below.

12.3.3 CITY OF CAPITOLA

The City of Capitola's recent General Plan Update was adopted in June 26, 2014. There are no permit restrictions on development or growth limitation policies for Capitola; however, growth is limited by the lack of developable land. As with the City of Santa Cruz and the County, Capitola's housing element was adopted and certified by the state in 2010, and covers the years 2007 - 2014.

[1] The foregoing discussion has been paraphrased from: URS Corporation. 2013. *SCWD² Regional Seawater Desalination Project Draft Environmental Impact Report.* City of Santa Cruz and Soquel Creek Water District. Pg. 3-13 - 3-17.

12.3.4 CITY OF SCOTTS VALLEY

The City of Scotts Valley's General Plan was adopted in 1994. Scotts Valley has initiated the process of updating its General Plan. Between 1970 and 2000, Scotts Valley has grown from a small town of 3,621 persons to a community of 11,385 persons, in large part in response to regional employment opportunities. The City's housing element was adopted and certified by the state in 2010, and covers the years 2009 - 2014.

12.3.5 CITY OF WATSONVILLE

The City of Watsonville's 2005 General Plan was adopted in 2005 and the Watsonville Vista 2030 General Plan Update was adopted in 2013. Conservation and preservation of the agricultural base, as well as natural resources management - including surface and groundwater protection - are key themes in the plan.

12.3.6 COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

Land use in the unincorporated portions of the County, which make up the majority of land area in the Region, is regulated and guided by the policies and programs contained in the 1994 Santa Cruz County General Plan and Local Coastal Program. The general plan establishes 15 planning areas for the unincorporated County, and each has a land use map that locates a range of land uses within the planning area. Five of these planning areas are largely within urban areas served by water agencies: Carbonera and Live Oak - City of Santa Cruz; Soquel and Aptos - Soquel Creek Water District; Pajaro - City of Watsonville. In addition to the general plan and local coastal program, the County's current housing element was adopted and certified by the state in 2010.

The County's general plan does not contain the optional water element; however, strong, comprehensive policies related to the sustainable management of land and water resources are contained throughout the plan's required elements. These policies generally reflect the need to protect and sustain the County's water resources, and to ensure compatibility between development and land use.

12.4 OTHER LOCAL LAND USE ORDINANCES, PLANS, AND POLICIES

City and county planning agencies also use specific plans, zoning ordinances, and other development regulations (e.g., urban limit lines), and conditional use permits to implement the general plan policies and regulate development as well as the protection of water and environmental resources within their jurisdictions. Specific plans can be used to implement policies of a general plan. Conditional use permits (CUPs) are planning tools to impose specific requirements on a given proposed land use. In the context of water resources management, CUPs can provide opportunities to impose requirements that advance numerous policies, including low impact development (LID) features to manage stormwater runoff and reduce impervious surfaces and flooding potential.

12.4.1 MEASURE J

Various ordinances contained in the County Code also dictate how growth and development should occur. Of particular note is Measure J, which was passed by County voters in 1973 as a means of managing growth, which resulted in the development of Title 17 of the County Code, entitled Community Development. This established the County's Growth Management Ordinance that sets policies that govern future growth and development in the County, and specifically regulates the character, location, amount, and timing of future development. The ordinance includes:

1. the establishment of urban and rural boundaries
2. the program for developing the annual population growth goal
3. affordable housing requirements and incentives

The establishment of the Rural Services Line and an Urban Services Line in the county has defined areas that are or have the potential to be urban, and areas that are and should remain rural. These designations serve to encourage new development to locate in urban areas, served by utilities, and to protect agricultural land and natural resources. The population growth goal is intended to limit population growth during a given year to an amount determined to represent the County's fair share of statewide population growth. Each year's population growth goal is to include plans to assist and encourage the production of a number of housing units equal to, on average, not less than 15 percent of the newly constructed units during any three consecutive years for purchase or rent by persons with average or below average incomes.

12.4.2 UCSC LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Universities within the University of California system are required to prepare long-range development plans (LRDP) that guide physical development and land use to meet the academic and institutional objectives for their campus. The Regents of the University of California adopted an LRDP for the University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) in 1988 that guided development through 2005-06. Projected increases in enrollment spurred UCSC to prepared a new LRDP for growth through 2020. UCSC is the City's largest single water customer using about 6 percent of the total city area water demand, and given the relationship between the City of Santa Cruz and UCSC, the LRDP could have a significant impact on water resources.

When UCSC was first established, the City agreed to provide sufficient water to meet University growth, and a 1965 agreement between the City and University states that the City will supply up to 2 million gallons per day to the Campus. Current average daily use is currently well below that level at approximately 565,000 gallons per day. The LRDP calls for increasing enrollment up to 19,500 students by 2020, an approximately 40% increase over current enrollment of 14,000. Potentially more critical to water resources given the seasonal nature of the City's water supply and demand, the LRDP is also proposing expanded summer programs that could increase summer enrollment levels from a current level of about 1,600 students to 8,100 students. With implementation of the LRDP, total UCSC population including students, faculty, and staff would grow from a total of 18,130 to an estimated 27,600. Eighty-five percent of current students and staff reside on campus or elsewhere within Santa Cruz County.

The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the LRDP states that the City estimates that there is approximately 300 mg/year of excess capacity within the City's system. The EIR states that the City can meet 100 percent of demand in 7 of 10 years, and approximately 90 percent in 9 of 10 years. At full development under the LRDP, in 2020 the main campus was projected to have an average daily water demand of just over 1 million gallons per day, nearly double the current demand on campus. Increased summer demand would increase total demand during that 10-week period up to approximately 11 million gallons. This increase in summertime demand would account for only approximately 1% of the City average daily summertime demand. The EIR for the LRDP determined that this impact on water resources would be significant and unavoidable and proposed a number of mitigation measures to partially offset this impact. Measures include ongoing implementation of conservation programs, installation of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures, and water efficient landscaping. If campus demand reaches 250 million gallons per year, the campus will be required to initiate a program to retrofit existing facilities with efficient campus standards. Additional measures will be required if demand exceeds 300 million gallons per year, or if the City implements drought emergency management measures. As a result of a lawsuit over the LRDP, UCSC, the City and the County entered into a comprehensive settlement agreement that committed the University to many of the water efficiency mitigation measures contained in the EIR.

12.4.3 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ECONOMIC VITALITY STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABLE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLAN

The Santa Cruz County Economic Vitality Strategy represents the results of an initiative led by the County of Santa Cruz to identify strategies that could work together to strengthen the local economy. The perspective of the Strategy is to recognize countywide assets, opportunities and partnerships, and to highlight goals, strategies and actions that the County government could pursue to complement and strengthen private-sector economic development efforts. The Strategy recognizes core community values that exist in Santa Cruz County, including an emphasis on environmental conservation and restoration, and a mindfulness of the importance of equity for all County residents. The County is also completing a Sustainable Santa Cruz County Plan which proposes targeted infill development along established transportation corridors to support housing and employment needs in the county. This plan identifies water supply constraints and other natural resource issues.

12.4.4 HEALTHY ECONOMIES INITIATIVE

Healthy Lands and Healthy Economies: Demonstrating the Economic Value of Natural Areas and Working Landscapes is a regional collaboration intended to estimate and articulate the economic value of local ecosystem services and the direct role they play in maintaining sustainable local economies and communities in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Sonoma Counties. This effort in the Santa Cruz region is being led by the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County and is supported by a private funding grant.

Santa Cruz County's economy is housed within a landscape of natural capital, which provides valuable benefits to people, called Ecosystem Services, such as water supply, clean air, food, fiber, soil fertility, flood protection, recreation opportunities, and more. A few examples of economic goods and services provided by Santa Cruz County's natural capital include:

- Climate Regulation. Oak woodlands, grasslands, and evergreen forests native to California contribute to climate regulation by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere. Species like the Blue Oak, Coast Oak, and Black Oak can be found along the eastern foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountain range and play an important role along with other ecosystems in mitigating climate change.
- Pollination. Many of Santa Cruz County's most important crops, such as fruit and nursery crops, rely on pollination for production. Species like the wild Digger Bee thrive in grassland, shrub and forest habitats adjacent to agricultural lands and contribute to their yield. In Santa Cruz, apple production for 2012 was valued at $12.5 million, revealing the economic importance of natural pollination services. A 2011 study by the University of California Berkeley found that wild pollinators contribute to roughly 40% of crop production for the State of California. Diversified farmland, open grassland, and riparian zones are crucial for maintaining the presence of wild pollinators. Wild pollinators in California also help to reduce pest incidences, and the need for pesticide use by farmers.
- Recreation and health. Visitors to Santa Cruz County spent almost $700 million in 2011, supporting roughly 8,000 jobs. This spending also generates $15.5 million in local taxes, $29.9 million in state taxes, and $45.4 million in federal taxes. The natural beauty of Santa Cruz County's forests and coast undoubtedly attracts many of these visitors. In addition, green space within and surrounding towns and cities provides lasting physical and mental health benefits to residents and visitors alike. Researchers have found that when compared to walks in urban areas, leisurely forest walks lead to a 12.4% decrease in the stress hormone cortisol.

Using the latest advances in natural resource valuation methods and geographic information systems data, this study identified and assigned dollar values to bundles of ecosystem services by land cover type, and it estimated the total asset value of natural systems within the County.

12.4.5 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PRIMARY GROUNDWATER RECHARGE ZONES

The County of Santa Cruz designates the areas where an aquifer is exposed at the ground surface and allows water to move downward into the aquifer as primary groundwater recharge (PGR) zones. PGR designation provides for special consideration and protection from development, the intent of which is to allow aquifers to maintain an adequate quantity and quality of groundwater recharge. Parcels outside the urban services line and within mapped PGR can not be subdivided smaller than 10-acres. The rationale for this is to minimize the blockage of the aquifer recharge areas inherent to development and to reduce the amount of impacts to the recharge water quality from septic systems and other site activities. An indirect benefit of the lower development density is that it reduces the amount of potential groundwater extraction from those areas.

12.4.6 SAN LORENZO WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Santa Cruz County has over 23,000 septic systems, 13,500 of which are in the San Lorenzo River watershed. The San Lorenzo Watershed has the highest density of septic systems of any comparable area in the state. The majority of the septic systems in the watershed are over 25 years old and are located on parcels that could not fully meet today's standards for installation of a new septic system due to small lot size, close proximity to a stream, high groundwater, steep slope, or clay soil. Many of these systems have already been repaired or replaced at least once. However, many of the repairs were done

prior to 1980 when there were little or no standards for septic system repairs. There were no minimum size requirements and systems were allowed to go in very deep, with little regard to soil conditions or winter groundwater levels. Poor septic system conditions in the San Lorenzo Valley during the 1970s and early 1980s led to frequent failures, high bacteria levels in the river and elevated nitrate levels which threatened the City of Santa Cruz water supply. In 1986, County Environmental Health proposed a solution whereby septic systems could be allowed to continue to be used, provided that they were upgraded over time to meet a minimum set of standards necessary to improve the water quality in the river. In May, 1995, the State Water Board lifted the septic system prohibitions and adopted the San Lorenzo Wastewater Management Plan, including the repair standards as they substantially are today. Since the County began the program in 1986, septic system failure rates have dropped from 15% to 2%. Some 3,000 systems have been repaired and 85% of these have been able to fully meet the repair standards for standard systems. Where standards for conventional disposal cannot be met, alternative technology is being used. The region now has over 600 alternative technology onsite sewage disposal systems.

12.4.7 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

In 2013, the County Board of Supervisors adopted a Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO) to promote efficient water use and to comply with state law that requires every city and county to adopt efficiency standards for landscaping. The goal of the WELO is to lower the demand for water, particularly during the months of April through October. The WELO, with certain exceptions, requires that all landscapes installed with new buildings must comply with landscape water efficiency standards. A checklist guides property owners subject to the WELO that includes standards for overall landscape design, turf limits, invasive plant control, and irrigation design, among other requirements. WELOs are required throughout the state, and in some cases are implemented directly by the water supply agency. in the Santa Cruz region, the water efficient landscape requirements are also implemented by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department and the Soquel Creek Water District.

12.4.8 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY RUNOFF AND POLLUTION CONTROL ORDINANCE

On March 6, 2012 the County Board of Supervisors adopted a Runoff and Pollution Control Ordinance. The County developed a stormwater management plan (SWMP) as required under the County's MS4 NPDES permit. Under the SWMP, the County was required to develop an ordinance that prohibits non-stormwater discharges into the storm drain system along with appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. The ordinance also addresses construction erosion and sediment control, post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects, and implementation of design standards for specific development projects. The ordinance also requires ongoing maintenance of private stormwater management facilities, and mitigations for impacts on runoff quality and quantity, as well as potential for percolation of pollutants to groundwater.

12.4.9 CLIMATE ACTION PLANS

Providing water to residents and businesses requires a significant amount of energy. The State of California estimates that 20% of state electricity use is for the treatment and distribution of potable water.[2] Several municipalities within the Santa Cruz Region have developed climate action plans that partially address this issue, including the Cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz. These plans outline the actions the cities and their partners may take to meet state land use requirements pertaining to climate change, achieve the policies identified in the General Plan 2030, and accomplish the greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals.[3] The GHG emission goal statements in each city plan indicate that nearly 50% of GHGs emitted from municipal sources come from water treatment and delivery and wastewater treatment. Because these municipalities rely on locally obtained surface water and have invested in energy efficient equipment to treat and distribute water, the energy content of each acre-foot of water supply is below most California districts, many of which rely upon imported water.

Solar panels on Graham Hill Water Treatment Facility
Photo courtesy SCWD

The climate action plans identify several actions to significantly reduce municipal energy use, including integrating new energy efficient equipment and reduction measures into the efficiency conservation strategy for the Water Department to reduce energy use 10% below 2005 values; and integrating new energy efficient equipment and reduction measures into the efficiency conservation strategy for the wastewater treatment and collection system to reduce energy use 10% below 2005 values. Specific actions include:

- Public awareness and education: promote awareness about the water system and conservation
- Water demand monitoring: evaluate water supply and demand and determine need for increased demand reduction efforts
- Long-term water conservation programs: develop and implement various conservation programs that result in sustained demand reductions
- Planning and emergency management: plan for future demand, coordinate conservation activities, and analyze impacts of water shortages and demand hardening.

The County's Climate Action Strategy also addresses various measures to adapt to the projected effects of climate change and explicitly supports IRWM as a venue to help mitigate and adapt to climate change.

[2] Wolff, G., Cohen, R., Nelson, B. Energy Down the Drain. Natural Resources Defense Council. August, 2004.
[3] City of Santa Cruz. Climate Action Plan. June, 2012.

12.5 REGIONAL PLANNING

12.5.1 SANTA CRUZ LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION

To provide for better coordination of local land use planning, the California Legislature created Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs) within each county to discourage urban sprawl and to reserve open space and agricultural lands while meeting regional housing needs and planning for the efficient provision of public services and utilities, including water and wastewater service. LAFCOs have approval authority (with some limits) over the establishment and expansion of municipal and service district boundaries, including expansion related to a city proposing to expand its sphere of influence. LAFCOs also have responsibility to conduct Municipal Service Reviews that evaluate the provision of municipal services within each county. Municipal Service Reviews are required to include determinations regarding (among other things) infrastructure needs or deficiencies, growth and population projections for the affected area, and government structure options (including service providers).

In 2010, Santa Cruz LAFCO amended its policies and guidelines to specifically address water issues.[4] The additional policies related to water are as follows:

> "LAFCO recognizes that the water resources of Santa Cruz County are limited, and the Commission's objective is to ensure that its decisions relating to water do not lead to adverse impacts on the natural resources of Santa Cruz County. In reviewing sphere of influence adoptions and amendments, LAFCO shall be guided by the potential impacts of the proposal on water resources and will consider the efforts of the water agencies and land use agencies to maintain stream and river flows, promote high water quality of surface waters and groundwater, and reduce groundwater overdraft.
>
> 1. To assist in the review of Spheres of Influence and other LAFCO reports, the Local Agency Formation Commission will utilize the following data sources to maintain an ongoing database of the supply, demand, and related water data of the local water agencies subject to LAFCO's boundary regulation:
>
>   a. The Public Water System Annual Reports filed by each public water agency with the California Department of Public Health
>   b. The Urban Water Management Plans prepared by water suppliers with 3,000 or more customers as required by the California Water Code Sections 10610 et. seq.
>   c. The annual Water Resources[Status] Report prepared for consideration for the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors.
>
> 2. Water resources and supplies are critical issues for many sphere of influence and application decisions made by the Local Agency Formation Commission. Public information and participation is an important component in the decisions of the Commission, the land use agencies, and the water agencies. To promote public

[4] Santa Cruz Local Agency Formation Commission Spheres of Influence Policies and Guidelines. Amended by Resolution 2011--1, February 2, 2011.

education, at least every two years, the Local Agency Formation Commission will sponsor, or co-sponsor with the Regional Water Management Foundation, the County of Santa Cruz, and local water agencies, a public forum that provides the public with an overview of the state of the water supplies in Santa Cruz County."

12.5.2 ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) was organized in 1968 for the purpose of regional collaboration and problem solving. AMBAG was formed by a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) governed by a 24-member Board of Directors comprised of elected officials from each city and county within the AMBAG region, which includes Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties. AMBAG coordinates planning activities within the region and carries out selected state and federal statutory duties, including setting state-mandated fair-share regional housing allocations for Monterey Bay Area cities and counties. AMBAG's member jurisdictions include the three Monterey Bay Area counties and the 18 cities and towns in the region.

Notable for the purposes of IRWM planning, approximately every five years, AMBAG produces a regional forecast of population, housing, and employment. Each forecast is produced with the best available data and is extensively reviewed by AMBAG's member agencies. Once completed, the forecast is used to provide data support to long-term regional planning documents and special districts' master plans, as well as to support city and county long-range planning.

In additional to the regional forecasts, an AMBAG effort related to water resources is the 2035 Metropolitan Transit Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). This is a long-range planning document required by both state and federal law that contains a compilation of regional transportation plans (RTPs) for Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties and is used to achieve a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Transportation system improvement projects identified in the 2035 MTP/SCS include: highway/roadway projects; bus rapid transit and rail projects; active transportation (bicycle and pedestrian projects); transportation demand management, transportation system management and intelligent transportation system (ITS) projects; and aviation projects. For the first time, AMBAG now also has the responsibility to prepare a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) as part of the MTP, pursuant to the requirements of California Senate Bill 375 as adopted in 2008. The SCS sets forth a forecasted development pattern for the region, which, when integrated with the transportation network and other transportation measures and policies, is intended to reduce GHG emissions from passenger vehicles and light duty trucks to achieve the regional GHG reduction targets set by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

Specific to area water demand and environmental protection, the land use scenario envisioned by the 2035 MTP/SCS would encourage infill, mixed use, and transit oriented development (TOD) within existing urbanized areas. Similar to the effects of Measure J, promoting development of existing vacant or underutilized properties would reduce the impacts on water resources and water quality. However, some improvements in the 2035 MTP/SCS are located within rural areas, and these proposed improvements can be perceived as removing an obstacle to growth by either creating additional traffic capacity (in the case of widening) or improving access to undeveloped areas (in the case of road extensions). However, transportation improvement projects are already anticipated within applicable

general plans and proposed improvements have been coordinated with Santa Cruz County and are consistent with the general plan and Measure J.

12.5.3 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

The Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) is the regional transportation planning agency for Santa Cruz County. Created by the State of California in 1972 to carry out transportation responsibilities that cross city-county boundaries in Santa Cruz County, the RTC:

- Sets priorities for major improvements to the transportation infrastructure and network of services, including highways, major roads, bus transit, paratransit, rail, and alternative transportation facilities;
- Pursues and allocates funding for all elements of the transportation system;
- Adopts policies to improve mobility, access and air quality;
- Plans for future projects and programs to improve the regional transportation system while improving the region's quality of life;
- Informs businesses and the public about the need to better manage the existing transportation system; and
- Conducts programs to encourage the use of alternative transportation modes.

The Commission consists of all five members of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, one member of the Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Capitola City Councils and three members appointed by the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. The Caltrans District 5 Director serves as an ex-officio member of the Commission. The Commission employs a professional planning and administrative staff.

According to the RTC's website, transportation projects must consider the natural and built environment in which they are located. Similarly, the built environment must consider its impacts on the transportation network. The RTC employs several means of promoting compatibility between the natural and built environments and the transportation system, including the following:

- Reviews and comments on transportation aspects of planning and environmental documents prepared by other agencies to ensure consistency with the Regional Transportation Plan Goals and Policies, and forwards applicable plans to the appropriate RTC Committees for consideration.
- Completes environmental reviews for transportation projects and solicits input from the public, transportation agencies, resources agencies, and other partner agencies as required by CEQA and NEPA.
- Implementation of habitat restoration and other projects to mitigate the effects of transportation projects.

One of the RTC's goals is to ensure that the transportation system complements and enhances the natural environment of the Monterey Bay region, and reduces GHG emissions. Policies related to that goal include:

- emphasizing sustainable transportation modes consistent with regional environmental policies; and
- ensuring that transportation projects contribute to the protection of biological and scenic resources, open space, and agricultural land.

12.5.4 COHO AND STEELHEAD RECOVERY PLANNING

In September 2012 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) released a Recovery Plan for the Evolutionarily Significant Unit of the Central California Coast Coho Salmon.[5] A comparison has been performed between the Recovery Plan and the IRWM Plan for Northern Santa Cruz County in order to determine opportunities for collaboration, and to potentially attract needed restoration funds for projects that will have both water resources and fishery benefits. The Steelhead Recovery Plan is in progress and will also have significant bearing on IRWM efforts. It is expected to be released in 2015.

12.6 LAND USE AND WATER RESOURCES COLLABORATION

A primary aim of IRWM planning is to solve regional water management issues through diversified water management portfolios and early water management input into, and coordination with, those responsible for making land use decisions. Improving collaboration between land use planners and water resource managers will support the accomplishment of IRWM Plan objectives. As noted in the foregoing sections, collaboration between land use planners and water resource managers occurs in the Santa Cruz Region on multiple levels - from project-specific planning to long-term general land use planning. There are numerous triggers for collaboration at the project level, often initiated by the filing of a Notice of Preparation under CEQA. Another route for collaboration is consultation during the development of a Water Supply Assessment, or through specific project review triggered by various development applications. A significant opportunity for long-term planning occurs during the update of general plans and urban water management plans. These documents require an assessment of the reliability of the supplier's water sources over a 20-year planning horizon, and require coordination with appropriate agencies including land use and planning agencies.

12.7 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR ONGOING COLLABORATION

Numerous local stakeholders, including water resource managers and land use planners, were involved in the development of this IRWM Plan through the Conceptual Framework, project solicitation, and the IRWM Plan review processes. Involvement continues through ongoing Steering Committee and Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) meetings, as well as workshops and other events related to the IRWM Plan.

In part, the governance structure of the IRWM Region was developed in a manner to facilitate participation through the RWMG Steering Committee. The Steering Committee's makeup was chosen to represent the various interests of the region, including:

[5] National Marine Fisheries Service. 2012. Final Recovery Plan for Central California Coast Coho Salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, Santa Rosa, California.

- Water resources: One seat on the Steering Committee is reserved for a General Manager from one of the Region's water districts to ensure that interests specific to water districts are represented on the Committee.
- Environment: One seat on the Steering Committee is reserved for the Executive Director of the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County.
- Government: The final Steering Committee seat is reserved for the County's Water Resources Division Director to represent government interests and the functional areas not specifically covered by the other Steering Committee members.

Among other concerns, the government seat of the Steering Committee was intentionally set to ensure that a broad range of planning and land use interests have an avenue for input to the IRWM planning process. While the IRWM Plan has been informed through input from both water resource and land use planners, it is important to recognize that the dynamic works both ways: through their participation in the IRWM planning process - either as Steering Committee members, the full RWMG, or stakeholders - the IRWM planning process informs and influences local planning efforts. Local planning efforts are also influenced through the implementation of regional projects that cross over jurisdictional and land use/water resource boundaries in carrying out the objectives of the IRWM Plan.

Ongoing involvement in IRWM planning and implementation is limited, however, by stakeholders' capacity (i.e., funding, time, resources) and understanding of the relevance of the IRWM process to existing workloads. Following the economic downturn, most agencies have reduced capacity to participate in efforts for which there is no dedicated funding source. However, participation can be maximized by ensuring that the IRWM Plan and planning effort is as relevant as possible to stakeholders' interests and concerns. Further, it is incumbent upon IRWM planners that development and implementation be conducted in an efficient manner that maximizes benefit from the time and resources invested in the process.

The understanding of relevance can be addressed through communication and the process through which the IRWM program and projects are developed. Water supply reliability is a particular concern for the Santa Cruz Region that has a long history of growth management and is reliant upon a locally-derived water supply. As such, it is fitting to integrate land use managers into the IRWM process. However, these managers' roles will be different from many other stakeholders in that they generally do not have a vested interest in the IRWM Plan, which seeks funding for project implementation. While project proponents will meet on a more regular basis regarding grants, project solicitations, and other project-related topics, land use planners' involvement will occur on a less frequent basis, likely when the IRWM Plan is updated. During these events, staff and the Steering Committee will conduct specific outreach to land use agencies to ensure their involvement, including targeted meetings and issue-specific workshops.

CHAPTER 13: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

CONTENTS

TABLES

The intent of the stakeholder engagement process is to engage, inform, and provide opportunities for the region's diverse range of agencies, interest groups, constituents, and residents to actively participate in the IRWM decision-making process on an ongoing basis. The outreach efforts during the IRWM Plan update have aimed to ensure that diverse interests and perspectives were considered in establishing the region's water management goals, objectives, strategies and priorities. This process and a balanced approach are part of establishing a foundation for broad-based support of the Plan and future efforts. Involving stakeholders is a key element of the Santa Cruz IRWM process to develop a collaborative and integrated approach to water resource management. This chapter summarizes the process for stakeholder engagement in the Santa Cruz region.

13.1 STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH PROCESS

Ongoing public outreach to local agencies, organizations, and the general public about IRWM efforts has occurred since the development of the 2005 IRWM Plan and more actively following the 2008 IRWM Implementation grant award to the Region. A collaborative approach to regional water planning is not new to the Santa Cruz region, as local water districts, cities, and the County share a history of working together that pre-dates the IRWM program by many years. However, the recent IRWM efforts have provided a very effective vehicle to invigorate and create new relationships between agencies and stakeholders in the region as well as a critical source of funding for planning and the implementation of more than 70 projects since 2008.

Stakeholders, together with the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG), represent all of the major water resource management authorities in the region and provide broad, balanced, and fair representation of water supply, water quality, watershed stewardship, sewer and wastewater, flood and stormwater management, environmental, and regulatory aspects of water resources management throughout all geographic areas of the planning region. The engagement and input from this broad suite of interest groups and responsible agencies has informed the development of the goals, objectives, and planning priorities at the core of IRWM Plan, and has guided the identification and prioritization of strategies aimed at achieving sustainable water resource management in the region.

Stakeholder outreach on IRWM Plan

13.2 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The process to identify and involve stakeholders specifically in the IRWM planning process began prior to the development of the 2005 IRWM Plan. During that Plan's development, a stakeholder list was developed to include agencies, organizations, and individuals that were likely to have an interest in or be affected by the IRWM Plan. In 2008, the contact list was updated for the purpose of developing an email

distribution list to communicate with stakeholders and invite their participation. In 2009, a stakeholder involvement plan was developed. The intent of the stakeholder involvement process was to ensure that the wide range of interest groups and citizens were afforded the opportunity to participate in the IRWM Plan development and its implementation. This comprehensive list of stakeholders targeted all of the major water resource management authorities in the region, as well as the IRWM representatives from the neighboring Bay Area and Pajaro IRWM regions and other individuals who may have a general interest in IRWM planning or projects. Collectively, the stakeholders identified include a broad representation of water supply, water quality, wastewater, stormwater, flood control, watershed, municipal, environmental, agricultural, regulatory, and community interests in the IRWM planning region, including non-governmental organizations, disadvantaged community representatives, Native American tribal contacts, and interested residents.

The stakeholder contact list continues to expand and is continually updated with input from the stakeholders, workshop/meeting sign-in sheets, recommendations from stakeholders already involved, and individuals signing up through the website. The stakeholder list serves as the basis for the email listserv distribution list that was used during the IRWM Plan development to share news and information about IRWM efforts, public workshops, project solicitations, and planning documents. The list currently includes approximately 160 individuals representing over 40 agencies, organizations, and interest groups. The following sections describe some of these stakeholder groups.

- Regional Water Management Foundation
- Watsonville Wetlands Watch
- San Lorenzo Valley Water District
- Coastal Watershed Council
- Ecology Action
- Save Our Shores
- Land Trust of Santa Cruz County
- Arana Gulch Watershed Alliance
- City of Scotts Valley
- City of Capitola
- Santa Cruz Port District
- Zone 7 Flood Control/Water Conservation
- San Lorenzo River Alliance
- Community Foundation Santa Cruz County
- Department of Water Resources
- State Water Resources Control Board
- California Department of Fish and Game
- State Coastal Conservancy
- Regional Water Quality Control Board #3
- California Coastal Commission
- California Department of Parks and Rec.
  National Marine Fisheries Service
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

13.2.1 LOCAL AND REGIONAL WATER AND RESOURCE AGENCIES

In the late 1990s, local government agencies and non-governmental organizations in the Santa Cruz region came together to support and strengthen coordinated programs for water resources and watershed management. Between 2002 and 2004, many agencies and special districts began integrated planning efforts, including coordination of water bond funding. In 2005, the group now referred to as the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG), completed the development of the preliminary IRWM Plan for Northern Santa Cruz County. The nine partner agencies that make up the current RWMG (listed below) represent nearly all of the water resource-related agencies responsible for water supply and water quality, flood protection and stormwater management, wastewater and recycled water, and watershed management in the region. These agencies are the most active participants in IRWM planning and implementation. The local and regional water and resource agencies play the primary role in the

implementation of the IRWM Plan through the implementation and funding of their respective projects and policies. They have decision-making authority on IRWM planning and implementation efforts as established in the IRWM Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The nine RWMG agencies include:

- Central Water District
- City of Santa Cruz
- City of Watsonville
- County of Santa Cruz
- County Sanitation District
- Davenport Sanitary District
- Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
- Scotts Valley Water District
- Soquel Creek Water District

All of the RWMG agencies are signatories to the most recent IRWM MOA (2010). Agencies that are targeted for future addition to the RWMG include San Lorenzo Valley Water District, the City of Capitola, and City of Scotts Valley. With the addition of these three entities the RWMG would include all of the municipalities and water districts within the Santa Cruz IRWM boundary.

13.2.2 STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCE AND REGULATORY AGENCIES

State and federal agencies play primarily a regulatory role in IRWM planning and implementation in fulfilling their resource stewardship mandates, but they also play an advisory role through participation in program and project-related Technical Advisory Committees (TACs), as well as a funding role for IRWM projects and related programs. These agencies have the opportunity for participation or input in Plan development and specific projects through public meetings, stakeholder workshops, and project solicitations. In many instances, state and federal agencies are involved at the project planning or implementation stage as technical advisors or in the permitting process. For example, the Resource Conservation District's Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) TAC includes representatives from numerous state and federal public trust agencies that play an active role in guiding IWRP programmatic and project level design and implementation strategies.

Table 13-1 and 13-2 presents the list of state and federal agencies that are actively involved in the IRWM planning effort, and characterizes their participatory role.

Table 13 - 1 State Agencies Relation to Santa Cruz IRWM

State Agency	Role(s) in Santa Cruz IRWM Planning
Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Regulatory; Funder
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Regulatory; Funder
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Regulatory; Funder; IWRP[1] TAC
Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	Regulatory; Funder; IWRP TAC
Coastal Conservancy	IWRP

[1] Integrated Watershed Restoration Program for Santa Cruz County

Coastal Commission (CCC)	Regulatory; IWRP TAC
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF, CALFIRE)	Regulatory; Funder; IWRP TAC
Department of Parks and Recreation	Regulatory; Funder; IWRP TAC

Table 13 - 2 Federal Agencies Relation to Santa Cruz IRWM

Federal Agency	Role(s) in Santa Cruz IRWM Planning
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	Regulatory; Funder; IWRP TAC
Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	Regulatory
Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Regulatory; IWRP TAC
National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS)	Regulatory; IWRP TAC
Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Regulatory; IWRP TAC
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA-MBNMS)	Regulatory; IWRP TAC

13.2.3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The important role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Santa Cruz IRWM dates back to the initial efforts in the region. In April 2004, a summit of 30 nonprofit leaders was conducted by the Community Foundation Santa Cruz County (CFSCC) to identify major environmental issues in the county, including water issues, needs, and opportunities. That information supported watershed assessments and informed the 2005 and 2014 IRWM Plan development. An outcome of the summit, stemming from a shared recognition of the importance of a collaborative approach to addressing the region's water resource challenges, was the subsequent formation of the Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF), a subsidiary of the CFSCC, to serve as the fiscal agent and a supporting entity for IRWM efforts in the region.

A variety NGOs play an active and important role in IRWM planning and implementation efforts. Their roles and functions vary, and include but are not limited to: watershed stewardship through planning and implementation of habitat protection and restoration projects; water quality monitoring and reporting; IRWM grant administration and coordination; pollution prevention education and advertising campaigns; Green Business Program implementation; and education and outreach programs.

Many of the most prominent and active water resource and environmental NGOs in the region played an active role in IRWM planning or implementation efforts. Organizations that participated in IRWM

planning or received funding for project implementation include, among others: Ecology Action, Coastal Watershed Council, Watsonville Wetlands Watch, Land Trust of Santa Cruz County, Save Our Shores, RWMF, and the Community Foundation Santa Cruz County. NGOs are not voting members of the RWMG but have had representatives on planning study TACs as well as on the working group that guided the development of the 2014 IRWM Plan's goals, objectives, and priorities. NGOs also have the opportunity to participate or provide input in Plan development and/or projects through public meetings, stakeholder workshops, and project solicitations.

Regional Water Management Foundation

The RWMF has served as grantee for the three IRWM grants awarded to the region. These grants are summarized in Table 13-3. As grantee, the RWMF has provided the grant administration and coordinated the reporting, invoicing, and inter-agency coordination.

Table 13 - 3 Grants received through the IRWM Grant Program

Grant Program; Funding Agency; Duration	Grant Amount	Local Match	Lead Applicants
Proposition 50 IRWM Implementation Grant; State Water Board; 2008 – 2013	$12,500,000	$13,818,205	City of Santa Cruz; County of Santa Cruz; County Sanitation District; Davenport Sanitation District; Resource Conservation District; Scotts Valley Water District; Soquel Creek Water District
Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant; DWR; 2011 – 2014	$999,750	$391,028	Central Water District; County of Santa Cruz; Resource Conservation District; Scotts Valley Water District;
DAC Outreach Pilot Project Grant; DWR; 2011 – 2014	$100,000	$0	Davenport Sanitation District; City of Watsonville

13.2.4 GENERAL PUBLIC

Annual assessments of the community indicate water resources, notably water quality and water supply availability, routinely rank highly as one of the community's environmental concerns. County residents are very interested in water; water supply, affordability, and sustainability of surface water and groundwater receive weekly, if not daily, coverage in the region's major newspaper, the Santa Cruz Sentinel, and other local media outlets. Providing members of the public opportunities to become informed and engaged is an important element of the required process, as well as the spirit, of the IRWM framework. While the general public is not in a direct decision-making role in the IRWM planning process, individuals are afforded multiple opportunities to review and comment on IRWM planning and projects.

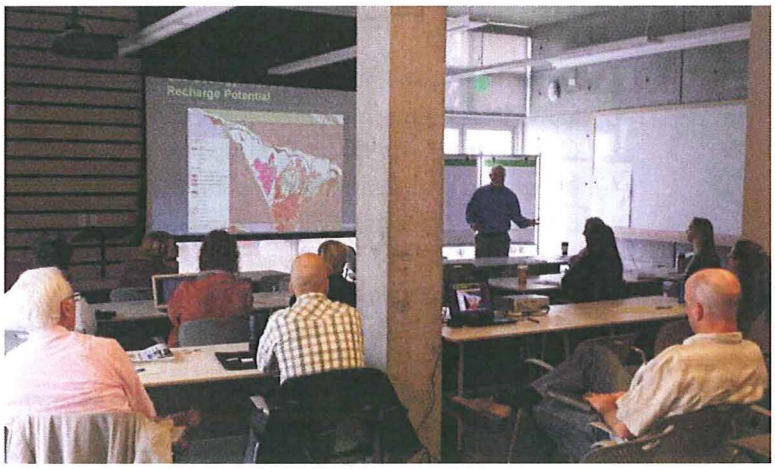
Throughout the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan development and project implementation process, interested citizens have had access to information about IRWM efforts, including but not limited to: the 2005

IRWM Plan; the current IRWM Plan update process and the RWMG; descriptions of IRWM implementation and planning projects; funding opportunities; project solicitation and submission process; meetings and workshops. The primary avenue for information for the general public is the Santa Cruz IRWM website and IRWM email updates. The 2013 IRWM conceptual framework (which served as a basis for the Plan's goals, objectives, and strategies) was the focus of a August 2012 public workshop which included an opportunity for public vetting. The conceptual framework was posted to the IRWM website and made available for public comment. The IRWM Steering Committee and RWMG representatives routinely provide updates to their respective governing boards and councils at public meetings about IRWM projects and planning efforts. Finally, the IRWM Plan adoption by the RWMG occurs, as required by the 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines, through a publicly noticed process that allows for public review and comment.

13.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODS AND ACTIVITIES

Stakeholders throughout the Santa Cruz IRWM Region are invited and encouraged to participate in the IRWM planning process through a variety of methods. Access to participation and involvement is never based on an individual's or group's ability to contribute financially to IRWM Plan development or the planning process.

The RWMG communicates through a website, meetings, workshops, email, and written correspondence and announcements. In addition, the RWMG member agencies regularly conduct outreach with their own boards, councils, commissions, constituents, and members through internal emails, newsletters, websites, and meetings. The following sections describe the various stakeholder engagement methods and activities in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.



IRWM Planning Studies Workshop March 2014

13.3.1 WEBSITE

In 2010, the website SantaCruzIRWMP.org was launched to disseminate news and information about IRWM efforts. The site presents information about the IRWM Plan, including a list of the participating agencies and organizations, and current planning and project efforts in the four functional areas of focus (Water Quality, Water Supply, Flood/Stormwater, Watershed/Resources Stewardship). Descriptions of IRWM Implementation grant funded projects are posted. The site includes access to additional IRWM resources (e.g., maps, documents, links). The site features a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) tab and news and information on upcoming events. In 2013, the website was redesigned to improve its functionality and new information and features were added. The site now includes a sign-up feature for the email distribution list to receive news and information about Santa Cruz IRWM planning efforts. The site also includes contact information for the IRWM program staff.

13.3.2 EMAIL

The stakeholder email distribution list in use serves to inform the RWMG, project proponents, and stakeholders about IRWM activities and accomplishments. Email communications to stakeholders include information regarding: IRWM projects and planning documents; planning or implementation milestones; meetings and workshops; funding opportunities; project solicitation and submittal processes; and other noteworthy items. The emails include staff contact information (email address and phone numbers) for the County and/or RWMF IRWM program staff so that stakeholders know who to direct any comments, concerns, or questions about the IRWM planning process. This information can also be provided by US Postal Service for any stakeholders who do not have email access.

13.3.3 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Special efforts have been made to ensure broad participation at public meetings and workshops for the Santa Cruz IRWM planning process, and to address any barriers to participation. Stakeholder meetings and workshops are held at a variety of locations throughout the region, during the workday as well as in the evenings, in locations that have handicap access and near public transportation. Besides RWMG-sponsored workshops and meetings, outreach to engage stakeholders has been targeted through the following forums:

- Elected and appointed agency boards and councils
- Santa Cruz County Water Advisory Commission
- City of Santa Cruz Water Commission
- Integrated Watershed Restoration Program outreach
- Blue Circle meetings
- SCWD2 Task Force – Outreach Program
- Stormwater Action Group (SWAG)
- Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin Advisory Committee
- Earth Day community events
- Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Management Alliance
- Pajaro Watershed IRWM Region
- Greater Monterey IRWM Region
- Community Foundation Santa Cruz County
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- State Water Resources Control Board
- Department of Water Resources
- Association of California Water Agencies, Region 5
- Santa Cruz Midcounty Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Committee

In addition to outreach through the established channels listed above, targeted IRWM outreach has included one-on-one meetings with agencies and organizations, including efforts to engage agencies previously not involved in IRWM planning.

Figure 13-1 presents a calendar of the IRWM stakeholder outreach meetings, presentations, and events that have occurred from 2008 - 2014. The sections below describe some of these stakeholder outreach and engagement events.

Table 13 - 4 Santa Cruz Outreach and Activity Calendar 2008 - 2014

2008	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
IRWM Steering Committee						✓						
RWMG						✓						
Stakeholders			✓		✓	✓						
State Agency			✓								✓	
SWRCB IRWM Project Visits			✓			✓			✓			
2009	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
IRWM Steering Committee									✓	✓		✓
RWMG	✓										✓	
Stakeholders		✓										✓
State Agency			✓			✓			✓			
SWRCB IRWM Project Visits					✓				✓			
2010	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
IRWM Steering Committee	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
RWMG						✓						
Stakeholders				✓								
State Agency	✓								✓		✓	
SWRCB IRWM Project Visits	✓				✓				✓			
IRWM Project Solicitations						✓						
2011	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
IRWM Steering Committee			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	
RWMG												✓
Stakeholders											✓	✓
State Agency											✓	
SWRCB IRWM Project Visits				✓					✓			
2012	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
IRWM Steering Committee		✓	✓						✓			✓
RWMG			✓			✓						
Stakeholders								✓	✓			
State Agency		✓				✓						
SWRCB IRWM Project Visits	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓			
2013	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
IRWM Steering Committee	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓
RWMG							✓		✓			✓
Stakeholders				✓	✓						✓	✓
State Agency				✓								
SWRCB IRWM Project Visits			✓						✓			
2014	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
IRWM Steering Committee	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
RWMG		✓	✓				✓					
Stakeholders		✓	✓		✓		✓					
State Agency			✓									
IRWM Project Solicitations	✓											

13.3.3.1 PROJECT SOLICITATIONS

In June 2010, the RWMG held a solicitation for IRWM projects from regional stakeholders. A workshop was held to kick off the stakeholder project solicitation. County staff presented a summary of the IRWM program, its purpose, the status of the state's program, and an explanation of the project application form for submitting new projects for inclusion in the IRWM Plan. Staff conducted specific outreach to previously unrepresented agencies and organizations in the IRWM.

In January 2014, the RWMG solicited a new set of projects from regional stakeholders. The project solicitation notification was sent out via email to all Santa Cruz IRWM stakeholders, along with information and a link to the online submission form on the IRWM website. Stakeholders were informed of an alternative version if they were unable to access or utilize the online submittal tool.

13.3.3.2 PLAN UPDATE WORKSHOP - GOALS, OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES

In August 2012, the RWMG and RWMF conducted an evening workshop to inform the general public about the IRWM efforts in Santa Cruz and to present the draft goals, objectives, and priority strategies for the updated Plan. The workshop was organized around the four areas of IRWM focus, or "functional areas." These include: water supply, water quality, watershed protection, and flood/stormwater management. In preparation for the workshop, staff prepared maps and charts outlining the issues surrounding each functional area and potential strategies to address them. The event was held in the evening at a local elementary school, and opened with a short, general introduction provided by a Steering Committee member regarding the IRWM planning process and the issues confronting the region. Then, participants participated in focused group discussions, rotating through each of the four functional topic areas as RWMG representatives presented the draft goals, objectives, and priority strategies. The workshop was publicized via the IRWM listserv and website and on local radio, and notices were placed in the local newspaper.

13.3.3.3 PLAN UPDATE - TECHNICAL STUDIES

In March 2013, the RWMF hosted an interactive informational session with a focus on technical studies conducted to support IRWM planning efforts. An overview of results of the following studies was presented:

- Conjunctive Use and Water Transfers - Phase II (Lead Agency - Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services)
- Aromas and Purisima Groundwater Basin Management Study (Lead Agency - Central Water District)
- Santa Margarita Groundwater Model Update (Lead Agency - Scotts Valley Water District)
- Watsonville Sloughs Hydrologic Study (Lead Agency - Resource Conservation District Santa Cruz County)

13.3.4 TARGETED OUTREACH

County and RWMF staff have conducted targeted outreach to local agencies and organizations, including current RWMG members and potential new members, the County Board of Supervisors, and various organizations. The meetings have included presentations to staff and managers on the history and purpose of IRWM at the state level, its role in the State Water Plan, and efforts locally. The goals, objectives, and strategies of Santa Cruz IRWM have been explained and grant-funded IRWM implementation projects discussed along with examples of future projects. Opportunities for engagement in the IRWM process have also been discussed. Targeted meetings have included: County of Santa Cruz (Environmental Health Services; Sanitation; Public Works; Planning; Redevelopment; Parks/Open Space); City of Santa Cruz (Water Department; Public Works; Planning); Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County; Soquel Creek Water District; and Scotts Valley Water District. New partner outreach will target Central Water District and San Lorenzo Valley Water District.

IRWM efforts figure prominently in the annual report to the County Board of Supervisors on the Status of Water Resource Management Efforts in Santa Cruz County. This report is presented to the Board on an annual basis and is usually circulated for information to a number of other interested entities, including the Water Advisory Commission, the Local Agency Formation Commission, and the water supply agencies. The report includes the status of IRWM efforts, including special projects, grant programs, and the progress of IRWM Plan updates.

In July 2014, County Environmental Health Services (EHS), the agency tasked with the lead role in the IRWM Plan update, presented the 2014 IRWM Plan at a special meeting of the Santa Cruz County Water Advisory Commission. This meeting was advertised to the public and specific stakeholders and was conducted in a workshop format to provide opportunity for discussion and comment prior to taking the IRWM Plan for adoption by the governing bodies of the various RWMG agencies.

Targeted outreach to disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the region is described below.

13.4 ENGAGEMENT OF DISADVANTAGED AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES

The California Public Resources Code, as well as the Proposition 84 and 1E IRWM Grant Program Guidelines, define economically disadvantaged communities as those with a median household income (MHI) less than 80 percent of the state MHI, or $49,120; and define "severely disadvantaged community" as a community with a median household income less than 60 percent of the statewide average. While the MHI in Santa Cruz County is higher than the statewide MHI, there are communities within the IRWM boundary that meet the DAC criteria. The City of Watsonville (population 51,586), which is largely contained within the planning region, had a MHI of $46,603 in 2012. Watsonville comprises almost 19% of the total population of the county (266,766). Two census tracts within the City of Watsonville qualified as “severely disadvantaged,” with a MHI less than 60% of the statewide MHI. In addition, two census tracts within the City of Santa Cruz qualified as “disadvantaged,” with one of them qualifying as “severely disadvantaged.” The community of Davenport (pop. 407) was identified as a DAC through an independent income survey performed in 2008 by the Rural Communities Assistance Corporation.

California Code defines environmental justice (EJ) as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Historically, disadvantaged communities and communities of color throughout the nation have been disproportionately burdened through land use policies, zoning, and related activities (i.e., pollution, industrial facilities, waste disposal sites) that have adversely impacted their neighborhoods and environment and in turn their health and well-being.

The state's IRWM Grant Program Guidelines requires the project review process to include consideration of EJ concerns. Identifying DAC and EJ stakeholders and communities is a critical initial step in ensuring that the RWMG and project proponents can facilitate and enable these communities and their representatives to participate in IRWM efforts and have a say in decisions that will affect them. In developing the 2014 IRWM Plan, the RWMG reviewed DWR's DAC mapping tool and the American Community Survey data (2006-2010) to identify potential communities.

Ongoing efforts have been made to identify DACs in the region and to engage them in the planning process. DACs in the Santa Cruz Region are represented by water supply, sanitation, and resource agency members of the RWMG. These members receive communications regarding IRWM activities and provide updates to their respective governing boards and councils in public forums about IRWM projects and planning efforts. Participation from staff of the City of Watsonville Public Utilities and the Davenport County Sanitation District in the RWMG have effectively worked to ensure that these communities' needs have been included among the IRWM Plan's strategies and projects.

Both Watsonville and Davenport have benefitted from IRWM funding for specific planning and implementation projects. Until recently, the Davenport water treatment plant did not meet the state treatment standards for turbidity, giardia, or cryptosporidium. The treatment plant has now been upgraded through a project funded partially by the Region's Prop 50 IRWM Implementation Grant. The community still faces water resource challenges and has been severely impacted by the recent closure of the CEMEX cement plant, which for many years had paid a substantial portion of the sewage and water operations and maintenance costs, in addition to providing many jobs in the community. Targeted outreach to Davenport community has occurred to identify needs; two projects are currently included in the 2014 IRWM Plan for Davenport and additional projects are anticipated to be added as an addendum or via future project solicitation as a result of outreach underway through the work described below.

With funding from the Santa Cruz IRWM Implementation Grant, the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County implemented 17 projects to restore and enhance natural habitats and improve water quality in Watsonville Sloughs. This work was conducted from 2008-2013 included eleven agricultural water quality projects implementing Best Management Practices and six habitat restoration projects. This work was made possible by willing landowners and farmers. Key partners included Watsonville Wetlands Watch, Land Trust of Santa Cruz County, City of Watsonville, Community Alliance for Family Farmers, CA Department of Transportation, Regional Transportation Commission, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the State Water Resources Control Board.

In 2011-2013, with funding from the Santa Cruz IRWM Planning Grant, the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County in partnership with local, state and federal agencies conducted a hydrologic study of the Watsonville Sloughs. This study provides essential information to develop and implement strategies to improve to restore and enhance natural habitats and improve water quality in Watsonville Sloughs.

The 2014 IRWM Plan includes 7 projects from the City of Watsonville and two projects from Watsonville Wetlands Watch. Targeted outreach is also underway to identify needs in Watsonville and additional projects are anticipated to be added as an addendum or via future project solicitation as a result of outreach underway through the work described below.

DAC Outreach Pilot Project

In 2013, Santa Cruz was one of seven IRWM regions in the state awarded an IRWM Planning Grant for Disadvantaged Community Outreach. This work is currently in progress and will be completed in December 2014. Results of the work will be included as a future addendum to the 2014 Plan.

This effort is intended to identify and advance projects to meet water needs in Watsonville and Davenport. Work currently underway includes DAC identification and assessment. An important element of this work includes the identification and assessment of other impoverished or socially vulnerable communities beyond Watsonville and Davenport. Through this task DACs in the IRWM region not previously identified nor engaged in IRWM efforts will be identified and assessed. Census data, mapping tools, and local community knowledge are being employed to identify and assess DACs. This task may result in identifying other economically disadvantaged pockets in the region that may not meet the DAC criteria based upon census data, but may warrant further assessment and outreach for engagement in IRWM planning efforts.

In 2014, the RWMG with assistance from Environmental Justice Coalition for Water (EJCW) and support from the University of California at Davis (UCD) Center for Regional Change (CRC) began mapping socially vulnerable communities. CRC is utilizing the Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool CalEnviroScreen Version 2.0 to identify communities that are disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. CRC is also using its Regional Opportunity Index (ROI) to identify people and places with the greatest need. This will inform targeted outreach to engage these communities in the IRWM planning process and, as resources allow, technical support to enable project readiness.

The Region is currently conducting outreach to engage key DAC community contacts to empower and engage DACs in the IRWM planning process. This includes conducting community outreach by convening working groups of interested community members to participate in meetings, and interviews or discussions to identify and evaluate water resource needs and priorities. As the needs and priorities of DACs are identified, work will continue to provide the critical support necessary to enable project readiness in IRWM planning and implementation. This includes the review and prioritization of projects and needs; an assessment of planning, feasibility and pre-design activities to enable project readiness; meetings to identify and gather project data and to investigate partnerships with conservation organizations and local governments; and exploring project integration of multi-benefit projects.

13.5 NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE IDENTIFICATION AND OUTREACH

Archeological evidence indicates that humans have been occupying coastal California for at least 10,000 years. When the first Spanish settlers arrived in the early 1600s, the Santa Cruz area was inhabited by American Indians of the Ohlone Costanoan group. The indigenous people that inhabited much of the Santa Cruz region were known as Awaswas. According to the 2010 US Census, Santa Cruz County had a Native American population of 2,253 persons or 0.9 percent of the County population.

While there are no dedicated tribal lands within the Santa Cruz IRWM region, there are a number of historic, cultural, and Native American sacred sites throughout the region that are of great importance to the descendants of these tribes. The primary organized tribal group in the Santa Cruz Region is the Amah Mutsun tribal band of Ohlone/Costanoan Indians, a group of 500 Bureau of Indian Affairs registered Indians that are direct descendants of the aboriginal tribal groups whose villages and territories fell under the sphere of influence of Missions San Juan Bautista and Santa Cruz during the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. They are the previously recognized tribal group known as the San Juan Band. The Tribe is currently listed with the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs as Petitioner #120, as they are seeking status clarification to have their Recognized status restored by the Secretary of the Interior. Many of the Amah Mutsun reside out of the area but would like to acquire lands in or near the region, particularly lands that may be closely tied to water courses. Much of their current efforts are focused on lands in the neighboring Pajaro IRWM region or on lands north of the Santa Cruz region.

The American Indian Resource Center is located in the region at the University of California at Santa Cruz, and serves as a hub for the tribal communities of the Amah Mutsun Tribe, Ohlone Costanoan Esselen Nation (Monterey Bay Area), and Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (San Francisco Bay Area). Members of the Santa Cruz RWMG have met several times with representatives of the Amah Mutsun, and their representatives are included on the stakeholder notification list for the Santa Cruz IRWM region.

13.6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOLLOWING IRWM PLAN ADOPTION

Stakeholder awareness, interest, and engagement in IRWM efforts are important to the ongoing success of the IRWM program and the successful implementation of the 2014 IRWM Plan. The RWMG, in cooperation with the RWMF, will provide ongoing avenues for stakeholder engagement following the 2014 Plan adoption.

CHAPTER 14: COORDINATION

CONTENTS

TABLES

This chapter presents an overview of the process to coordinate water management projects and activities with local, regional, and state agencies, diverse stakeholders, and neighboring IRWM regions. The intent of these efforts is to ensure an appropriate level of coordination is occurring within the region in order to avoid conflicts and duplication of efforts, as well as to integrate planning efforts across agencies and jurisdictions in order to take advantage of efficiencies and best manage the region's water resources.

14.1 COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE IRWM REGION

IRWM-related activities in the Santa Cruz Region are coordinated with local agencies that have statutory authority over water management and related resources in the Santa Cruz IRWM planning region, along with local districts, non-governmental organizations, and additional diverse stakeholders. The RWMG members, project proponents, and stakeholders include water supply, water quality, flood control, stormwater management, wastewater, municipal, environmental, regulatory, and community groups. Representatives from many of these entities and findings from their respective planning documents have contributed towards shaping the water resources management goals and objectives, priorities, strategies, and projects that make up the IRWM Plan. Meetings and discussions amongst the RWMG, local agencies, and stakeholders provide an opportunity for discussing current projects and new project ideas.

Coordination with this diverse group occurs through a variety of channels. A primary avenue for IRWM coordination and communications is the website (SantaCruzIRWMP.org) which provides information on planning and implementation efforts, meetings and events, and links to resources about related efforts in the region and state, including links to other Central Coast IRWM Plans. The website includes information and lists of completed, active, and proposed IRWM projects from both the 2005 Plan and the 2014 Plan. In addition to the website, the email updates serve to inform stakeholders of significant news about the IRWM Plan or planning process, key milestones and deadlines, public workshops, solicitations for new projects for the IRWM Plan, and funding opportunities.

Coordination amongst the RWMG, agencies, and stakeholders also occurs through numerous parallel and complementary efforts in the county that inform IRWM planning efforts and the projects in the IRWM Plan. The IRWM Steering Committee and RWMG representatives actively participate in the following commissions and groups:

Santa Cruz County Water Advisory Commission
The commission was established in 1975 to serve as a policy advisory body to the County Board of Supervisors on issues relating to the use and protection of the county's water resources. The role of the commission is to advise the board on all policy issues impacting water resources in Santa Cruz County. The commission consists of seven members, five of whom are concerned citizens appointed by supervisors and two that are appointed at large to represent public water purveyors and private or mutual water companies in the county.

Santa Cruz County Commission on the Environment
This commission advises the Board of Supervisors and makes recommendations on ways to improve and protect the environment to ensure the long-term environmental sustainability of the county. This

includes: advising the Board of Supervisors and working with other commissions in reviewing and updating county policies and actions to support environmental goals; serving as an information clearinghouse about legislation that may impact the environment; and advising the board on potential areas of cooperation with agencies and organizations to plan and implement effective environmental policies in Santa Cruz County.

City of Santa Cruz Water Commission

The Water Commission advises the City Council on all matters pertaining to the Santa Cruz water system and its maintenance and management. The commission also makes studies of long range plans for securing sources of domestic water supply for the city and reports to the City Council its conclusions and recommendations for the improvement and extension of water systems, including sources, storage, transmission, distribution, financing, and conservation.

Integrated Watershed Restoration Program

Developed in 2002, Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) is in some respects a precursor to the IRWM program and remains an outstanding example of an innovative, effective, coordinated program for local, state, and federal watershed restoration efforts. IWRP is led locally by the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County (RCD). IRWM and IWRP are closely coordinated and are parallel and complementary efforts.

The origins of IWRP date to the late 1990s as watershed restoration plans and assessments were completed for seven watersheds in Santa Cruz County. The RCD, Coastal Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, Coastal Watershed Council, and the City and County of Santa Cruz recognized that watershed restoration would be more effective as a coordinated county-wide effort, and in 2002 developed the concept for the Integrated Watershed Restoration Program (IWRP) for Santa Cruz County. The goal of IWRP is to support local watershed partners in developing and prioritizing projects and coordinating agencies that provide technical assistance, permits, and funds. Such coordination reduces the staff time required while helping to ensure that critical projects are identified, funded, and permitted. IWRP identifies projects that integrate multiple benefits for water quality, restoration, and sediment source control.

Phase I of IWRP (2002 - 2007) was funded by the State Coastal Conservancy and focused on the design and permitting of IWRP projects. IWRP Phase II (2008 - 2013) principally focused on project implementation. Phase II was funded in part by the Santa Cruz IRWM Region's 2008 Prop 50 IRWM Implementation Grant; additional financial support was provided by numerous federal, state, local, and private sources, including Proposition 40, Proposition 50, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). From 2008 to 2012, with funding support from the IRWM Program, the RCD worked with landowners and local, state, and federal partners to:

- Implement 40 water quality and/or habitat restoration projects
- Implement a watershed education program which served 19 teachers and 540 students
- Facilitate the Partners in Restoration Permit Coordination Program (PIR, described below)
- Coordinate and facilitate the IWRP Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

Integrated Watershed Restoration Program - Technical Advisory Committee

IWRP projects are developed and reviewed by a TAC which enables projects to be vetted through the regulatory agencies early in the project development stage. The TAC consists of natural resource

managers, engineers, ecologists, and biologists representing local, state, and federal agencies including the County of Santa Cruz, California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA NMFS), Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Depending on the project type and resource concern, a subset of TAC members with expertise or oversight specific to that project type actively participates in project review. An IWRP Coordinator acts to coordinate interagency activities and technical reviews for the IWRP projects (i.e., environmental compliance, project design, and quality assurance), organizing and facilitating TAC meetings and design charrettes, completing the fish passage inspection checklist for fish passage projects, and assisting with photo documentation of IWRP projects.

Partners in Restoration Permit Coordination Program

The Partners in Restoration Permit Coordination Program (PIR) was initially developed by the RCD and NRCS in partnership with Sustainable Conservation. This innovative program promotes voluntary implementation of conservation projects to provide a wide range of resource benefits to water quality, habitat quality, and the conservation of agricultural resources. Typical projects are small, environmentally beneficial projects, such as stream bank protection, drainage and erosion control, invasive vegetation removal, and fish stream habitat improvement projects, primarily on private land. The program provides "one-stop regulatory shopping" for landowners interested in implementing voluntary conservation projects on their lands, thereby removing the time, cost, and complexity of individual project review. Twelve IRWM-funded projects have been implemented through the PIR.

Monterey Bay Stormwater Action Group

The Monterey Bay Storm Water Action Group (SWAG) was formed in 2008 to share ideas, resources, and information about watershed-scale stormwater issues including National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs and regional stormwater quality implementation needs, and to collaborate on regional activities and programs. Initiated by Ecology Action, the RCD, and City of Watsonville, participating entities include numerous RWMG agencies and stakeholders:

- Capitola Public Works
- City of Santa Cruz Public Works
- City of Watsonville Public Works
- Coastal Watershed Council
- Ecology Action
- Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program
- Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District
- Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Services
- Santa Cruz County Public Works
- Save Our Shores
- Scotts Valley Public Works
- Soquel Creek Water District

Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin Advisory Group

This group consists of representatives from the Scotts Valley City Council, Scotts Valley Water District, San Lorenzo Valley Water District, County of Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors/Water Advisory Commission, and Lompico Water District. The advisory group meets biannually to discuss Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin management and integrated regional water management.

Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Management Alliance

The Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Management Alliance (SAGMA) is comprised of four water resource agencies responsible for assuring the long-term sustainability and quality of the groundwater supply of the coastal aquifers in mid-Santa Cruz County. These four agencies are: County of Santa Cruz, City of Santa Cruz, Soquel Creek Water District, and Central Water District. SAGMA was formed in 2005 through a formal Cooperative Agreement adopted by the governing board of each participating agency. This agreement broadens the groundwater management efforts initiated through the Soquel Creek and Central Water Districts' AB 3030 Joint Powers Authority (JPA) established in 1995. SAGMA's objectives include monitoring and controlling seawater intrusion, and monitoring and managing groundwater levels, storage, and quality within the area regionally known as the Soquel-Aptos Basin. Numerous projects identified in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan specifically address SAGMA's objectives and will work in concert with each other as well as existing projects to significantly benefit this important water resource.

Blue Circle

Since 1996, the Blue Circle has provided an opportunity for informal coordination amongst the region's stakeholders. Organized by the RCD and NRCS, it provides a way for local agencies, governments, special interest groups, and concerned citizens to meet and exchange views on natural resource issues affecting residents living in the county's watersheds. The Blue Circle concept was designed to help prevent duplication of effort, to break down institutional barriers, improve communication, and create strong working relationships between all watershed stakeholders, including agencies and government units. The Blue Circle recognizes that social values and perspectives are very much a part of watershed stewardship, which is why, along with the presentations on a variety of watershed topics, there is a social "mixer" at every Blue Circle event, complete with food, beverage, and a silent auction.

The Blue Circle is not political nor does it endorse, support, or lobby any issue in any form. There are no meeting minutes or summaries, annual or long-term plans, or tasks to complete. In addition, most Blue Circle gatherings are held in interesting locations, such as art galleries and museums, to help improve attendance and offer a more stimulating atmosphere for more effective interaction and communication. The motto of the Santa Cruz County Blue Circle is "People Having Fun with Watersheds."

Monterey Bay Regional Climate Action Compact

The Monterey Bay Regional Climate Action Compact is a network of government agencies, educational institutions, private businesses, non-profit, and non-governmental organizations who are committed to working collaboratively to address the causes and effects of global climate change through local initiatives that focus on economic vitality and reduce environmental impacts for the region. Climate Action The Climate Action Compact holds an Annual Regional Climate Summit, where partners convene to define regional climate strategy and share best practices. Compact partners develop and implement initiatives that focus on accomplishing four primary objectives:

1. Regional Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions
2. Economic Development, Job Creation/Retention
3. Climate Change Awareness and Education
4. Strategic Climate Change Adaptation

Santa Cruz Midcounty Groundwater Stakeholder Advisory Committee

In 2014, the County of Santa Cruz, in conjunction with Soquel Creek Water District and Central Water District, partnered to initiate a community dialogue with private well pumpers and other community stakeholders within the Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Management Basin. The role and purpose of this committee is to broaden the engagement with groundwater basin users to promote open and effective communication; explore issues including efficient water use, groundwater hydrology, protection of groundwater quality, groundwater rights and management institutions, and sustainability; and advise in the development of a set of recommendations for the County, SqCWD, and CWD on groundwater basin protection and management strategies for all basin users in addressing mid-county water issues. The Advisory Committee convened five public meetings in 2014.

14.2 IDENTIFICATION AND COORDINATION WITH NEIGHBORING IRWM REGIONS

The Santa Cruz IRWM Region maintains an open dialogue with the two neighboring IRWM regions on issues of mutual concern, opportunities for collaboration, and coordination on any projects that overlap regional boundaries. The Santa Cruz Region is abutted on the south and east by the Pajaro IRWM Region and shares an area of overlap in Watsonville Sloughs. To the north and east the Region is bordered by the San Francisco Bay Area IRWM Region. In 2009, each of the three regions were formally approved by DWR through the IRWM Region Acceptance Process (RAP); this included approval of the regions' boundaries. The Santa Cruz RWMG has maintained both formal and informal contacts with each of these regions, more actively with the Pajaro IRWM Region. The Santa Cruz County RCD and the Santa Cruz County Water Resources Division Director (both Santa Cruz RWMG agencies) routinely interact with the Pajaro RWMG members on projects of common interest in the areas of overlap. Both the Pajaro and Bay Area IRWM contacts are on the Santa Cruz IRWM stakeholder distribution list and receive email updates on activities.

The water resources related issues facing the Santa Cruz Region are generally quite district from those faced by adjacent IRWM regions. This is due, in large part, to the fact that the Santa Cruz Region does not import any of its water supply. In contrast, approximately two-thirds of the Bay Area IRWM Region's water supply is imported from Sierra Nevada and Delta sources through various federal, state and local projects1. The Bay Area Region is served by large water supply agencies, which contrast to the smaller, dispersed agencies found in the Santa Cruz IRWM region. The Bay Area and the Santa Cruz IRWM regions share some groundwater quality concerns related to contaminants, although such concerns are fairly localized in the Santa Cruz Region. The main differences between Santa Cruz and the Pajaro IRWM regions are that the Pajaro is largely focused on water supply and flooding. The Pajaro is also nearly wholly dependent upon groundwater as a source of supply serviced by a large municipal water agency with oversight by the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency. The Regions do share water quality concerns related to sediment and contaminants from agricultural operations.

14.2.1 COORDINATION WITH PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED REGION

The Pajaro IRWM effort, which covers all of the Pajaro River Watershed, including the portion within Santa Cruz County, is viewed as parallel and complementary. The Santa Cruz County IRWM and Pajaro IRWM Regions overlap in the Watsonville Sloughs. The coordination of activities were characterized in

[1] San Francisco Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, 2013.

the RAP documents and follow-up July 2009 letters of cooperation between the Pajaro and Santa Cruz County IRWM Regions that describes the coordination efforts for the management of the boundary overlap areas; the letters were submitted to DWR by both regions. The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan primarily addresses issues of groundwater management and flooding in the Watsonville Sloughs area, while the Santa Cruz County IRWM Plan addresses water quality protection (including stormwater quality management) and habitat restoration in the slough watershed.

Several Santa Cruz RWMG members also have projects in the Pajaro region, and the Santa Cruz RCD and County staff participate in the Stakeholder Advisory Committee of the Pajaro IRWM planning process. Coordination primarily occurs around overlapping projects and around projects in the Watsonville Sloughs. The two regions have many common stakeholders. Staff from the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA), one of the 3 members of the Pajaro RWMG, actively participate in management discussions for the Soquel-Aptos Groundwater Basin, which adjoins and contributes groundwater to the Pajaro Basin.

Both Pajaro and Santa Cruz are within the Central Coast hydrologic region. Both regions participate in regular Central Coast IRWM coordination meetings and also in the Roundtable of Regions. The County Water Resources Division reviews and comments on both IRWM Plans. County and RCD staff as well as staff from the City of Watsonville attend both Regions' meetings. There is also some coordination and collaboration on grant funding outside of IRWM efforts.

14.2.2 COORDINATION WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA REGION

The San Francisco Bay Area and Santa Cruz IRWM Regions connect in rather remote geographic areas – in the upper Santa Cruz Mountains, and on the coast near Año Nuevo. The Bay Area IRWM Region is in RWQCB Region 2 (San Francisco Bay), and Santa Cruz is in Region 3 (Central Coast). The planning efforts are viewed as parallel and complementary, although there is limited interaction between water managers in these regions as the water resources are almost completely separate. Coordination has focused on efforts to minimize the area not covered by a planning region in the Central Coast Funding Area in San Mateo County. As a result, the northern boundary of the Santa Cruz IRWM region was adjusted in 2009 to encompass additional portions of small watersheds of Año Nuevo, reducing, yet not eliminating the gap. There is significant coordination and collaboration between the RCD of Santa Cruz County and San Mateo County RCD. Both regions participate in the Roundtable of Regions, and information is also shared through informal networks.

14.2.3 COORDINATION WITHIN THE CENTRAL COAST IRWM FUNDING AREA

The Proposition 84 IRWM Grant Program established the 11 funding areas throughout the state. The Central Coast funding area includes all of the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara and parts of Santa Mateo, Santa Clara, and Ventura. The six IRWM regions in the Central Coast funding area include:

- Santa Cruz IRWM
- Pajaro River Watershed IRWM
- Greater Monterey County IRWM
- Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay IRWM
- San Luis Obispo County IRWM
- Santa Barbara Countywide IRWM

Since early 2007, discussions amongst regional representatives from the six IRWM regions has occurred as needed through workgroup conference calls and meetings to share information and to coordinate on issues and items of common interest such as statewide IRWM Program developments, regional coordination, and funding opportunities. The Santa Cruz County Water Resources Director and staff participate on behalf of the Santa Cruz Region.

In early 2007, representatives from the regions agreed to a set of principles that supported regional cooperation and communication within the state's IRWM framework. The IRWM regions in the Central Coast funding area are geographically distinct and while there is some commonality among the water resource issues and challenges, most water issues within the regions are more effectively addressed by the respective regions. In 2010, Santa Cruz County IRWM representatives participated in a Central Coast Funding Area meeting with DWR and the other Central Coast IRWM Regions. Since that time, representatives have continued to participate in semi-regular conference calls to discuss IRWM Program developments and to share information on IRWM planning and project progress.

14.3 COORDINATION WITH AGENCIES

14.3.1 LOCAL AGENCIES

Local agencies and jurisdictions with statutory authority over local land use, water management, and resources are actively engaged in IRWM planning and implementation efforts. The participation of local municipal and county government, special district, and local jurisdictions as RWMG members and as stakeholders is an essential part of enabling the overall coordination of IRWM with local agencies. The local agency representation and participation provides a vital link between the planning process and management actions related to local land use and water management.

As detailed in Chapter 12 (Relation to Local Water and Land Use Planning), numerous plans and studies related to water resources and land use management contributed to the development of this IRWM Plan. The use of these planning documents in the IRWM Plan development helps to ensure its consistency with local planning efforts. Local planning entities, including the County of Santa Cruz, cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville planning staff, local water district staff, and RCD staff participated in development of the IRWM Plan and will participate in continuing Plan implementation. The RWMG, local agencies and municipalities, and stakeholders will be asked to participate in future updates of the IRWM Plan by attending meetings, providing information and data necessary to revise objectives and priorities, by proposing projects for the IRWM Plan, and by making recommendations regarding project ranking.

The coordination of water management and activities of local agencies is meant to avoid conflicts and take advantage of efficiencies. The IRWM efforts to establish a regional framework are intended to support and encourage individual agencies and jurisdictions in the development of integrated projects, particularly, multiple benefit projects as well as projects to address issues that would benefit most from a regional approach.

14.3.2 STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

Santa Cruz RWMG agencies have a long history of working with state and federal public trust agencies to address water and related resources management issues and are actively are involved with implementation of the Region's priority projects. Coordination varies depending upon the jurisdiction and mandates, and occurs at different phases of planning and implementation, including initial scoping and planning, permitting, construction/implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

Table 14-1 presents the list of state and federal agencies that are actively involved in the IRWM planning effort, and characterizes their participatory role.

Table 14 - 1 State and Federal Agency Coordination

Agency	Mandate/Function	Nexus to Santa Cruz IRWM
State		
Department of Water Resources (DWR)	Manage the water resources of California in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments. Conduct statewide water planning to conserve, manage, develop, and sustain watersheds, water resources, and management systems. Operate and maintain the key water supply systems (State Water Project; California Aqueduct); provide dam safety, prevention and emergency response to floods, drought, and catastrophic events. Assist local water districts in water management and conservation activities, promotes recreational opportunities.	• 2013 Update of the California Water Plan; Resource Management Strategies - IRWM Steering Committee representative on the Public Advisory Committee, the Finance Caucus, Water Quality Caucus and Central Coast Regional Forum. • DAC Outreach Planning Grant (2013-14). • Prop 84 IRWM Planning Grant Plan Update 2014 and technical studies. • IRWM Project Implementation: Abandoned Wells Destruction Program (Component 2); Inland Monitoring Wells (Component 10).
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	Preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.	• Prop 50 IRWM Implementation Grant (2008-2013). • IRWM Project Assessment and Evaluation Plans (PAEP). • IRWM Coordinated Monitoring Program; Project-specific data reporting to SWAMP and GAMA. • Permitting and financing coordination. SRF and ARRA grant funding for IRWM projects. • IRWM Project Implementation: Components 1 – 16. • Water rights approval for water exchange and conjunctive use. • Proposition 84 Stormwater Grant Program is funding projects in IRWM Plan - Countywide Low Impact Development BMPs.

Agency	Mandate/Function	Nexus to Santa Cruz IRWM
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Protection and management of surface water and groundwater quality.	• Basin Plan and Vision of Healthy Watersheds initiative informed IRWM Plan goals, objectives, strategies. • Regulatory oversight of TMDL, stormwater, onsite sewage disposal, recycled water, wastewater discharge permits. • Permitting and financing coordination. • IRWM Project Implementation: Permitting agency for projects with impacts to surface water and groundwater (numerous projects). • Implementation of CCAMP monitoring and evaluation programs.
Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)	Manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources and habitats for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.	• Environmental review and permitting of IRWM implementation projects; permitting for projects with potential impacts on streambeds. • Staff attendance at IRWM workshop/meetings. • Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) participation in IWRP. • Review and approval for stream diversions for water exchange and conjunctive use. • IRWM Project Implementation: Permitting for IWRP projects (numerous projects under Components 12, 13).
State Coastal Conservancy	Protect and improve the quality of coastal wetlands, streams, watersheds, and near-shore ocean waters working in partnership with local governments, public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private landowners (non-regulatory).	• Funding agency and key partner in the development and ongoing coordination of the Integrated Water Restoration Program (IWRP). 40 IRWP projects implemented through IRWM Program.
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	Plans and regulates the use of land and water in the coastal zone, to protect, conserve, restore, and enhance resources of the California coast and ocean.	• Regulatory oversight of Coastal Zone development issues and permitting agency for all IRWM Plan implementation projects located within the Coastal Zone. • IRWM Project Implementation: Aptos Sewer Transmission Main Relocation (2012).
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF, CALFIRE)	Emergency response to protect, serve and safeguard people, property and resources, oversight of timber harvesting, management of Soquel Demonstration Forest.	• IRWM Project Implementation: IWRP projects; Soquel Creek Large Woody Debris (2012); watersheds fuel loads reduction program.
California Department of Parks and Recreation	Protection, preservation, and management of the State's parks.	• IRWM Project Implementation: IWRP projects; Laguna Creek Floodplain Restoration (2012, 2013).

Agency	Mandate/Function	Nexus to Santa Cruz IRWM
Federal		
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Natural resources conservation programs help reduce soil erosion, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, and reduce damages caused by floods and other natural disasters. Provides assistance to private landowners and managers. (Non-regulatory agency).	• Key partner in the development, ongoing coordination, and funding agency for the IWRP. 40 IRWP projects implemented through IRWM Program. Key partner in Watsonville wetlands enhancement and restoration efforts. • Provides technical and financial assistance to growers and property owners on livestock management, irrigation efficiency, erosion control, and habitat restoration.
Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	USACE Civil Works program includes water resource development activities including flood risk management, navigation, recreation, infrastructure, environmental stewardship, and emergency response.	• Permitting authority for projects requiring CWA Section 404 permits; flood control projects.
National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS); including NOAA Restoration Center; Southwest Fisheries Science Center (Santa Cruz)	Protection, preservation, and enhancement of sustainable fisheries, recovery of protected species, and health of coastal marine habitats.	• IWRP and IRWM implementation projects. • Consultation of fish flow requirements for water exchange and conjunctive use projects.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Protection, preservation, and enhancement of fisheries, endangered species and habitat.	• IWRP, and IRWM implementation projects.
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA-MBNMS)	Resource protection, research, education and public use to understand and protect the coastal ecosystem and cultural resources of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.	• Water Quality Protection Program staff participation in IRWM Framework Working Group which informed IRWM Plan goals, objectives, strategies. • IRWM Implementation: IRWM funding provided to the County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (Prop 50 Component 5) and support for the Monterey Bay Sanctuary Citizen Watershed Monitoring Network events for First Flush and Urban Watch.
U.S. Geological Survey	Water Resources Unit: collection and dissemination of reliable, impartial, and timely information that is needed to understand the nation's water resources.	• Technical resource for Santa Cruz IRWM efforts: Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains (USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132). • Measurement of streamflow on San Lorezno River and Soquel Creek, publication of real-time data and statistics.

CHAPTER 15: CLIMATE CHANGE

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

The term climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (precipitation, temperature, winds), though the term is generally associated with an average increase in temperature and referred to as global warming. There is scientific consensus that the temperature of the earth's climate has been increasing more than natural climatic cycles can explain and that this warming is due to human activities.[1,2] The first 12 years of this century (2001–2012) rank among the 14 warmest in the 133-year period of recorded history[3]. Recent studies and planning efforts conducted by the State of California include projections for increased temperatures, sea level rise, reduced snowpack, altered precipitation patterns and more frequent and severe storm events. These impacts are already occurring and will further impact agricultural productivity, increase wildfire risk, decrease water supply, and impact public health and ecosystem function.[4] In 2008, the California Department of Water Resources stated:

> "Warmer temperatures, altered patterns of precipitation and runoff, and rising sea levels are increasingly compromising the ability to effectively manage water supplies, floods and other natural resources. Adapting California's water management system in response to climate change presents one of the most significant challenges of this century."[5]

Water managers in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region realized the potential impact that climate change could have on local water resources. A Proposition 50 IRWM Grant funded a study by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to characterize potential climate change impacts on the Region. The study used global climate change models, local geologic, soils, and runoff data along with recent advances in downscaling to model potential impacts to the Region. In addition, the Santa Cruz IRWM Region worked with a group of scientists from the Natural Capital Project to assess the Region's vulnerabilities to projected sea level rise along with adaptation and mitigation strategies.

The potential impacts of these future climatic and hydrologic changes were evaluated in the context of each of the IRWM functional areas to identify opportunities for adaptation to reduce the vulnerability of water supply, water quality, aquatic ecosystems, and flood hazards in the region. In some instances projected changes may dramatically exacerbate the severity of local water issues, thus providing additional justification for the implementation of effective strategies now. Integration of climate change impacts into the IRWM conceptual framework can allow planners to take those into account in developing projects that will reduce the vulnerability of local systems to droughts, extreme temperatures, and rainfall pattern changes.

---

[1] IPCC. 2007. IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Working Group II Report (Technical Summary), Available from: http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-ts.pdf

[2] Oreskes, N. 2004. Beyond the Ivory Tower: The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change". Science 306 (5702): 1686. doi:10.1126/science.1103618. PMID 15576594.

[3] NASA, 2013. Hansen, J. and M. Sato, R. Ruedy.. Global Temperature Update Through 2012. http://www.nasa.gov/pdf/719139main_2012_GISTEMP_summary.pdf

[4] State of California. 2012. California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide.

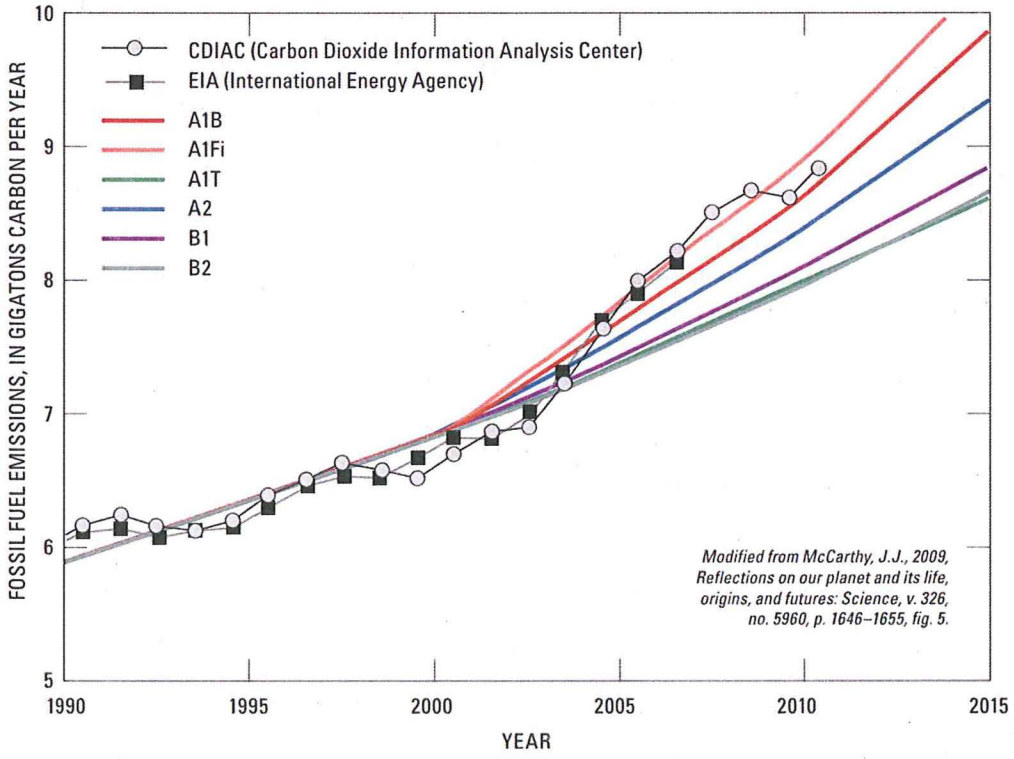
[5] California Department of Water Resources. 2008. Managing an Uncertain Future: Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for California's Water.

15.1 CLIMATE PROJECTIONS

All projections of future climate changes are based on models that vary in the structure of climatic dynamics and feedback and use a range of possible fossil fuels scenarios, accounting for the uncertainty with future emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)[6] Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) provides a family of common scenarios that cover a range of plausible trends in GHG emissions over the 21st century resulting from economic, technological, and population changes.

Two GHG scenarios have been commonly used in recent planning documents for California. The A2 GHG emissions scenario is defined as a medium-high scenario, where no changes are made in the current policies that affect carbon emissions. The B1 scenario represents a lower, mitigated emissions scenario, where reductions are made to carbon emissions (Figure 15-1). Generally, the B1 scenario might be most appropriately viewed as an optimistic best case scenario for emissions that will require fundamental shifts in global policy, while A2 is more of a status quo scenario reflecting real-world conditions incorporating incremental improvements and may be the more realistic choice for decision makers to use for climate adaptation planning. Recent data suggest that even the A2 scenario, put forth in 2000, is optimistic.

Figure 15 - 1 GHG Emissions Forecasts[7]



[6] IPCC. 2007. IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Working Group II Report (Technical Summary), Available from: http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-ts.pdf

[7] Flint, L.E., and Flint, A.L. 2012. Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132, Pg. 55.

The pathway leading from global GHG emissions to atmospheric composition changes, climate changes, and finally to system-level impacts in the Santa Cruz region is indeed complex and requires a multitude of important simplifying assumptions to model such a chain of cause and effect. The cumulative uncertainty resulting from assumptions employed at each step of the process should be considered when using results for decision making. The content of this synthesis represents the current understanding, which is rapidly evolving. A confidence ranking scale has been defined to simply communicate confidence in a number of different climate change projections throughout this chapter. Table 15-1 below outlines the confidence ranking scale used to communicate general confidence in a number of future climate change projections.

Table 15 - 1 Climate Change Confidence Ranking Scale

Confidence Ranking	Description
High	General scientific agreement of conclusion that is supported by a number of monitoring data, modeling results, research or best available scientific information.
Moderate	Scientifically supported but consensus or agreement is not present due to lack of information, moderate differences between studies, or limitations for drawing general conclusions from limited scientific information.
Low	Lack of information or conflicting results between studies, model outputs, expert opinions, and/or research findings.

15.2 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO THE SANTA CRUZ IRWM REGION

During recent years, a number of valuable sources have been developed to facilitate incorporation of global climate change projections into regional planning processes (e.g., http://cal-adapt.org/), along with statewide[8] and regional studies. As noted above, an IRWM grant supported an investigation by the USGS into climate impacts on temperature, rainfall, runoff, and recharge for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.[9] As part of that study, the USGS downscaled global climate model data provided by the IPCC from 250 km resolution to 12 km resolution over a 100-yr time frame. Data outputs were analyzed for the Santa Cruz Region, and these climate outputs were paired with hydrologic models calibrated with local stream gage data. The researchers chose to use projections from global climate models and emission scenarios that have proven capable of simulating recent historical climate for California: the Parallel Climate Model (PCM) developed by National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory

[8] Cayan, D., M. Tyree, M. Dettinger, H. Hidalgo, T. Das, E. Maurer, P. Bromirski, N. Graham, and R. Flick. 2009. Climate Change Scenarios and Sea Level Rise Estimates for the California 2009 Climate Change Assessment, California Climate Change Center. 64pp.

[9] Flint, L.E., and Flint, A.L. 2012. Simulation of climate change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5132, 55 p.

(GFDL) model. The A2 GHG emissions scenario was used, which more accurately reflects the measured data in California.

Figures 15-2 to 15-5 and Tables 15-2 to 15-4 below display and summarize relevant findings from the USGS study, which showed strong evidence for temperature changes in the future, but disagreement between models for future precipitation patterns. Temperature projections showed an increase of 3-4° C for average monthly maximums and an increase in the variability (20-30% larger standard deviation) above the historic reference period (1971-2000), with spring and fall months experiencing warmer temperatures. While there is disagreement amongst climate model projections as to the timing of precipitation patterns, there is agreement that the future will be generally drier, resulting in a higher frequency of droughts, less groundwater recharge, and increased climatic water deficit (CWD). CWD characterizes the relationship between soil moisture storage and evapotranspiration pressure, and integrates the effects of increasing temperature and varying precipitation on basin conditions. Changes in CWD will tend to increase demand for irrigation water and could have dramatic impacts on local ecology, particular to species that are on the edge of their habitat zones, for example the coastal redwoods (Figure 15-5).

Figure 15-2 illustrates projected changes in precipitation, maximum and minimum air temperatures through the year 2100 for the greater bay area.

Figure 15 - 2 Change in Precipitation and Air Temperature through the year 2100

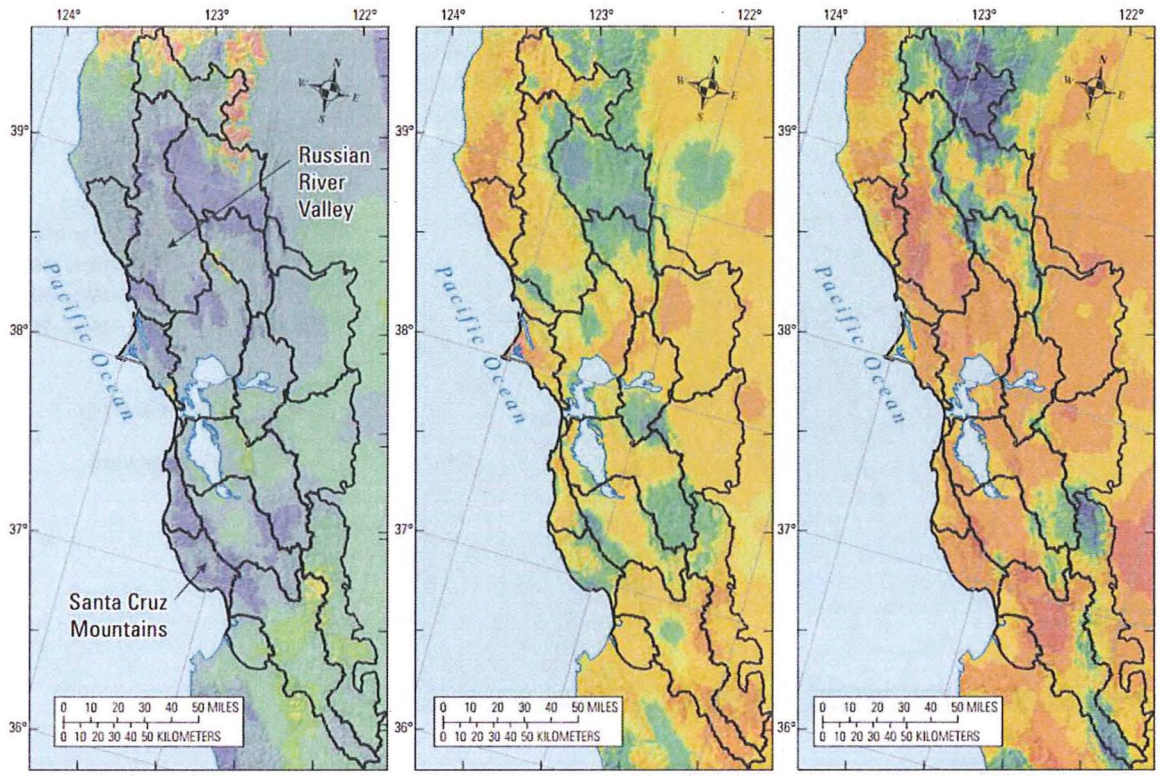


Figure 15 - 3 Change in Recharge

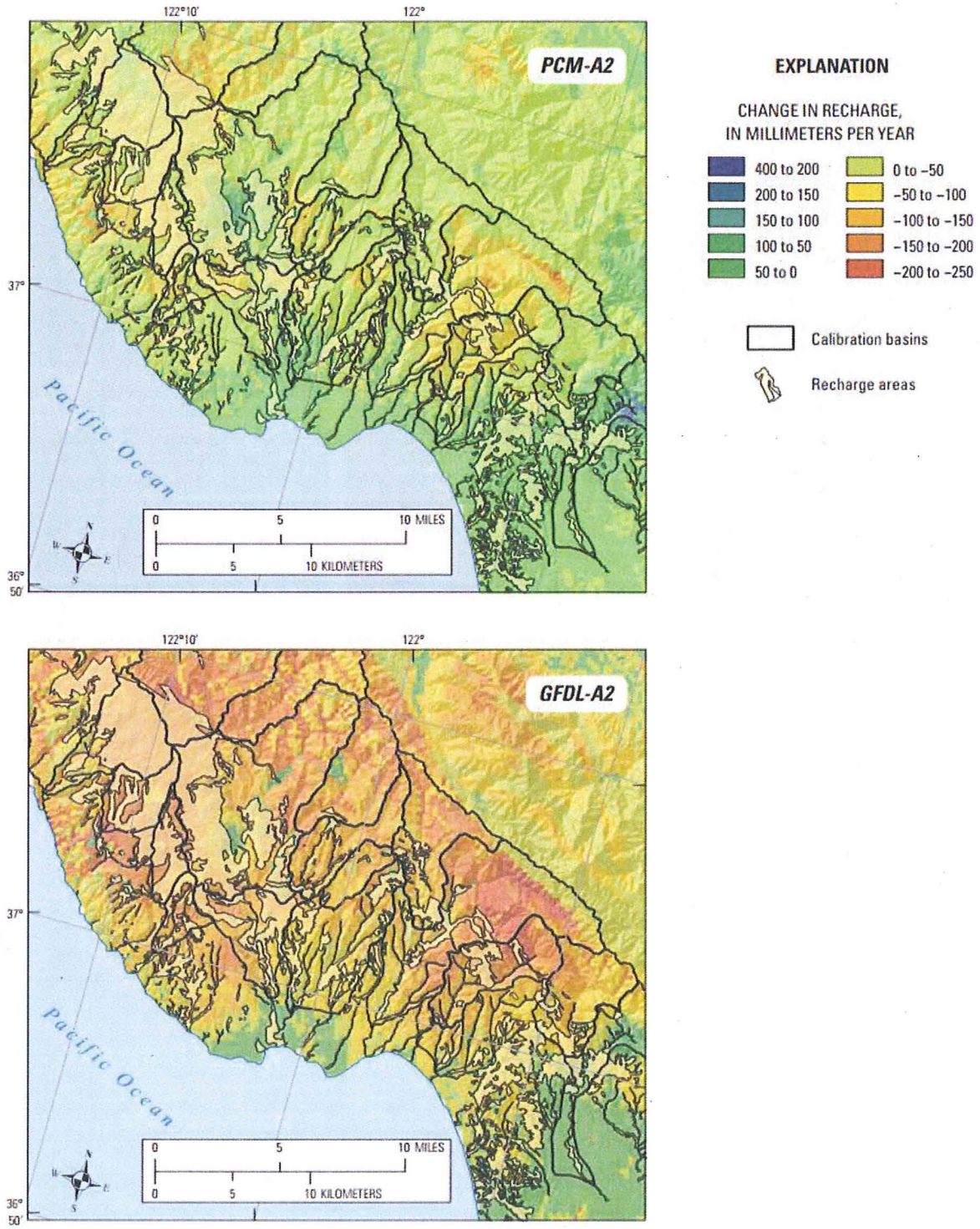
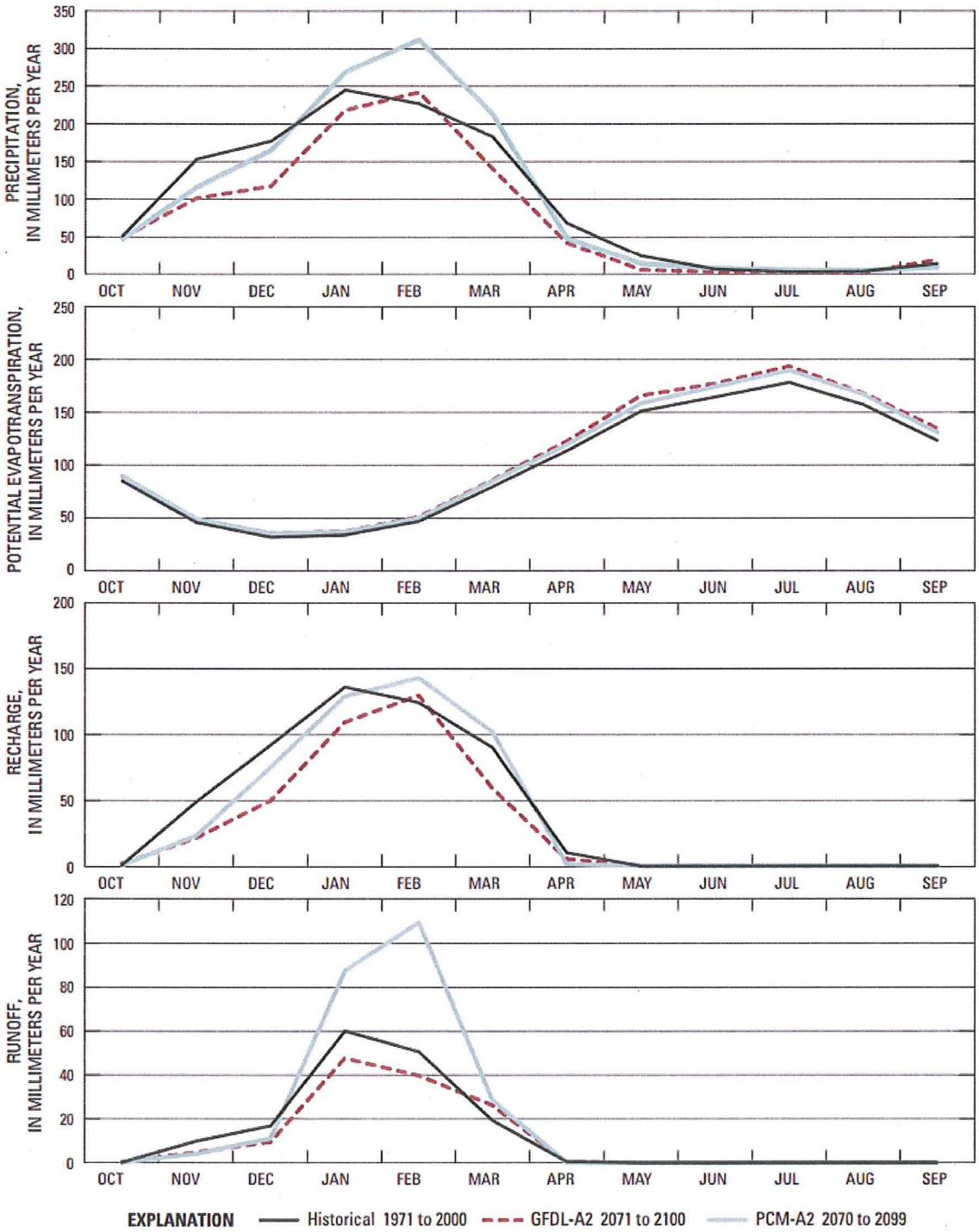


Figure 15-3 illustrates the potential changes in recharge between 1971–2000 and 2071–2100. Warmer colors indicate reduced recharge. The authors conclude there is a reduction in recharge over most of the region, from 10–15 percent for the PCM model to 30 percent for the GFDL-A2 modeled scenario, although slight increases occur in the San Lorenzo River basin recharge zone, as well as along the coastal plain, under both projections.

Figure 15-4 illustrates projected changes to precipitation, evapotranspiration, recharge and runoff through the year 2100 for Santa Cruz County. Of particular note is the increased amount of runoff projected under each model, particularly the PCM-A2.

Figure 15 - 4 Precipitation, Evapotranspiration, Recharge, and Runoff



Changes in precipitation, evapotranspiration, recharge, and runoff as predicted by NCAR's Parallel Climate Model (PCM) and by NOAA's Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) model.

Figure 15 - 5 Climatic Water Deficit

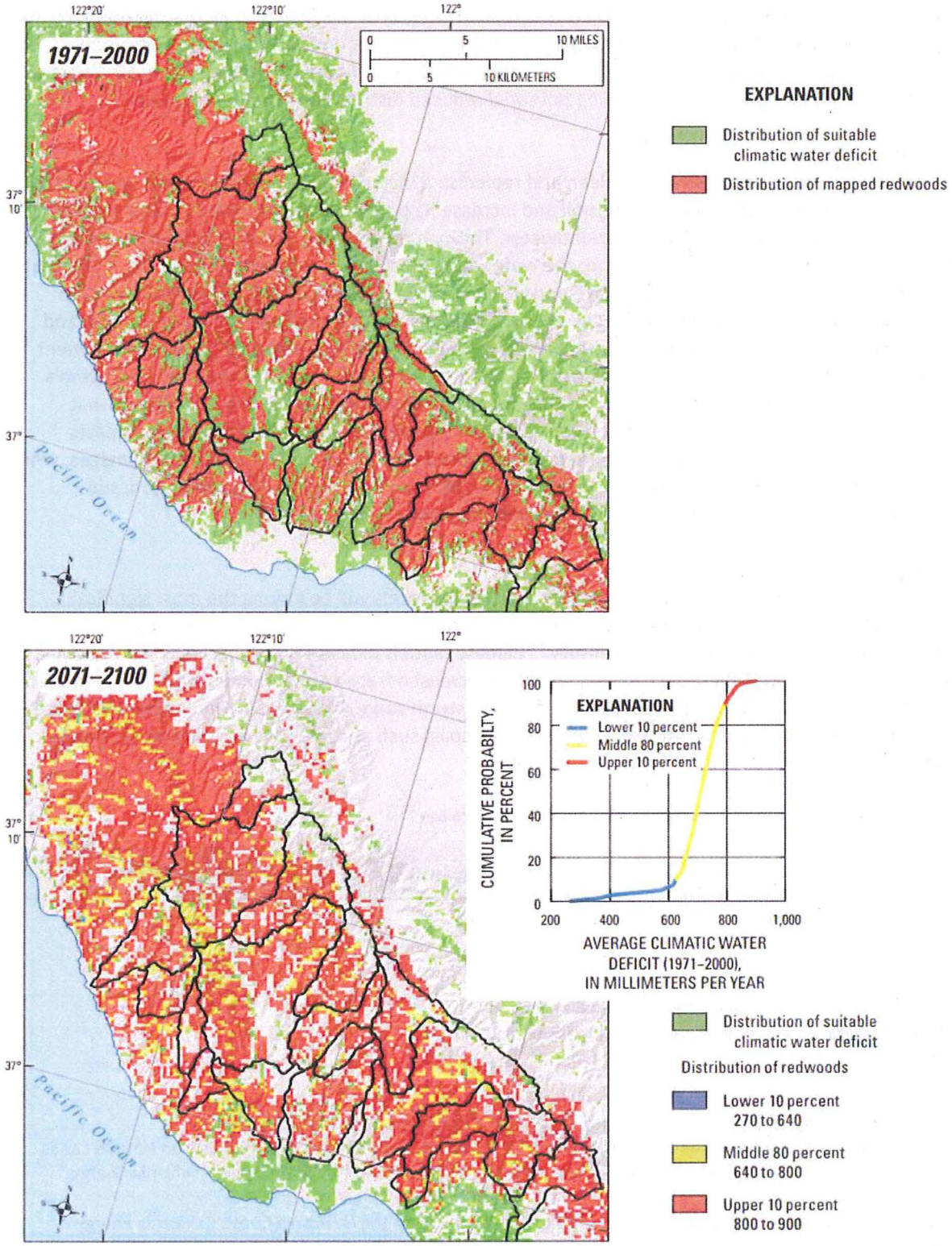


Figure 15-5 above displays the average climatic water deficit (CWD) for Santa Cruz County through 2100 along with the distribution of mapped redwood trees. CWD characterizes the relationship between soil moisture storage and evapotranspiration pressure, and integrates the effects of increasing temperature and varying precipitation on basin conditions. The top figure shows a broad distribution of suitable CWD that corresponds with the extent of redwood forests. The bottom figure illustrates a reduced coverage of suitable CWD along with corresponding potential reduced distribution of redwood forests.

Wildfire

Forested watersheds capture rainfall, clean and replenish a majority of the Region's water supply. Root systems of trees and other plants retain soil and increase its porosity to allow water to filter through various layers of soil before entering groundwater. Through this process, toxins, nutrients, sediment, and other substances can be filtered from the water. Moreover, riparian forests act as living filters that intercept and absorb sediments, and store and transform excess nutrients and pollutants carried in runoff from adjacent lands. Unfortunately, western wildfires are expected to increase in number and severity as climate change continues, according to the recently released National Climate Assessment.[10] Beyond the direct damages caused by forest fires, fire would have a dramatic impact on the Region's water supply. Such an example occurred in 2013 when the Rim Fire impacted the watersheds that supply the San Francisco Public Utilities drinking water. A preliminary study[11] of that fire's impacts estimated that direct impacts from the fire only accounted for approximately 10% of the damages, while the majority of impact resulted from the loss of ecosystem services, such as flood retention, soil retention, water regulation, and carbon sequestration, among others.

Sea Level Rise

A 2009 report by the Pacific Institute stated that rising sea levels will be among the most significant impacts of climate change to California, with climate model scenarios suggesting very substantial increase in sea level over the coming century.[12] Climate models indicate that sea level could rise by 3 feet by the year 2100 (Table 15-2), and will result in increased frequency of flooding, gradual inundation, increased rates of erosion, and exacerbated effects of storm surge, larger waves and high tides. These impacts could damage critical infrastructure near the coast such as roads and wastewater treatment plants, as well as places of significant cultural value.

Table 15 - 2 Relative sea level rise projections for the San Francisco Bay [13]

Year	Projection (inches)[a]	Range (inches)[b]
2050	11 ± 3.6	5-24
2100	36 ± 10	17-66

[a] Mean ± standard deviation for the A1B climate scenario
[b] Ranges are for means for IPPC climate scenarios B1 and A1F1

[10] U.S. Global Change Research Program. May, 2012. National Climate Assessment.
[11] Earth Economics. 2013. Preliminary Assessment: The Economic Impact of the 2013 Rim Fire on Natural Lands.
[12] Heberger, M., et al., 2009. The Economic Costs of Sea level Rise on the California Coast. California Energy Commission.
[13] Heberger, M., et al., 2009. The Economic Costs of Sea level Rise on the California Coast. California Energy Commission. Pg. 8.

The Santa Cruz Region is already vulnerable to erosion and flooding as evidenced through impacts from a strong El Nino cycle in 1983. During that cycle, 12 storms, nine of which arrived at high tides, battered the Santa Cruz region. Large storm waves and storm surge resulted in over $200 million in losses to property and infrastructure. Similarly, a 1998 El Nino event caused over $13 million in damage throughout the county.[14]

Tables 15-3 and 15-4 Projected Climate-Change Induced Hydrologic Changes for the Santa Cruz Region

Table 15 - 3 Projected Climate Changes for the Santa Cruz Region

Climate variable	Projected changes by 2100		Confidence ranking	Supporting evidence	Seasonal and spatial patterns
Average maximum air temperatures (30 yr. intervals)	⇧	Expected to increase 3-4C above the historic reference period of 1971-2000	high	Climate model agreement. Projections are consistent with statewide projections (Cayan et al., 2009).	High spatial variability with the largest changes expected in the Santa Cruz mountains. Warmer temperatures are projected to extend further into fall months compared to the historic reference period of 1971-2000.
Air temperature variability (30 yr. intervals)	⇧	Expected 20-30% larger standard deviation than the historic reference period of 1971-2000	high	Climate model agreement. Projections are consistent with statewide projections made in other studies (Cayan et al., 2009).	Increased variability but reduced range of extreme temperatures. Largest changes expected in the Santa Cruz mountains with a high degree of spatial variability across the region.
Sea levels	⇧	Expected 1-1.4m rise above 2010 elevations	high	Standardized projections with general model agreement (Knowles, 2010), data available at www.caladapt.org.	Coastal low lying areas and areas adjacent to streams most vulnerable when coupled with high tides during a high runoff event.
Annual precipitation totals (30 yr. intervals)	⇔	Direction of change undetermined	low	Climate models disagree on the direction of change, but both show the most pronounced changes during winter months. Climate models disagree on which months are responsible for annual precipitation changes.	Total annual precipitation changes cannot be determined, but projections indicate less precipitation in the fall and spring with the timing of peak annual precipitation shifting from January to February. Summers are projected to be longer and drier.
Precipitation variability (30 yr. intervals)	⇔	Expected < 10% larger standard deviation than the historic reference period of 1971-2000	low	Very small changes (<10%) are detected which may be smaller than the uncertainty associated with the model outputs.	Largest increases in precipitation variability projected in the Santa Cruz mountains.

Table 15 - 4 Projected Hydrologic Changes for the Santa Cruz Region

[14]Griggs, G., and Haddad, B. 2011. City of Santa Cruz Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment.

Climate variable	Projected changes by 2100		Confidence ranking	Supporting evidence	Seasonal and spatial patterns
Drought frequency	⇧	50% increase in frequency of occurrence (above historic reference period of 1971-2000)	high	Agreement between models.	Historically in the Santa Cruz region about 4 to 5 droughts occurred in 90 years. Future projections include more than one drought every decade, with a multidecadal drought for the GFDL-A2 model projection at the end of the 21st century. Additionally, summers are projected to be longer and drier.
Groundwater recharge	⇩	10-30% decrease (50-200 mm/yr.) (above historic reference period of 1971-2000)	high	Agreement of change direction between models regardless of precipitation and runoff disagreements between models.	Reductions across most areas of the region, with slight increases in the San Lorenzo River basin recharge zone, as well as along the coastal plain. The largest recharge reductions are in the Santa Cruz mountains. Peak recharge shifts from January to February and the largest recharge decreases occur in fall. There is disagreement as to whether recharge increases or decreases in spring.
Potential evapotranspiration	⇧	0-5% increase (0-10 mm/yr.) (above historic reference period of 1971-2000)	moderate	Agreement of change direction between models, but very small changes are detected	Largest changes in summer months with very little or no change in winter months.
Climatic water deficit*	⇧	4-25% increase (above historic reference period of 1971-2000)	moderate	Model agreement on change direction, wide range of change predictions.	Substantial variation of changes across the region. This will create generally drier soil moisture conditions in watersheds which will shift zones of habitat suitability for vegetation.
Annual runoff	⇔	Direction of change undetermined	low	Model disagreement of change direction and magnitude during all seasons.	Possible runoff increases during winter months, along with changes in seasonal runoff volumes for fall and spring. Variation across the region with possible larger effects in Zayante Creek than San Lorenzo River. GFDL-A2 model shows all flows except the very highest are lower than historical flows, and the highest flows exceed historical flows by about 20–30 percent. In the PCM-A2 projection, low flows are somewhat lower than historical flows, whereas the top 40 percent of flows are higher than the historical period (1971-2000).

* Climatic water deficit integrates the effects of increasing temperatures and varying precipitation patterns by quantifying the difference between evapotranspiration and soil moisture storage. It is calculated as the amount by which potential evapotranspiration exceeds actual evapotranspiration. An increase in climatic water deficit indicates a more water stressed condition and in Mediterranean climates can be thought of as a surrogate for irrigation water supply availability.

15.3 VULNERABILITY

Assessing the Region's vulnerability is an important first step to informing sustainable water management and IRWM adaptation strategy prioritization. In this context, vulnerability is the susceptibility of a system component to harmful impacts due to climate change, and the degree of vulnerability is used to identify management actions that have the potential to reduce negative consequences. A vulnerability assessment provides a context to focus discussion on IRWM strategies that also can serve as potential mitigation or adaptation actions and may directly improve our preparedness for projected climate changes. For the Santa Cruz IRWM Region, a vulnerability assessment was conducted using methodology from the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)15 climate change guide for local governments. Several terms used in the assessment, including sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and vulnerability, are defined below for clarity in evaluating the results of the assessment.

Sensitivity is the degree to which system components (e.g., water supply, stream habitat quality, or flood hazards) respond to climate conditions (e.g., temperature and precipitation) or system impacts (e.g., stream temperature increases or reduced recharge). If the system or system component is likely to be strongly affected by future climatic conditions then it is considered sensitive. Table 15-5 defines the relative sensitivity scale. Factors considered when determining the relative degree of sensitivity include:

- The degree of exposure of the impact to climate change.
- The existing stressors in the system and whether projected future climatic conditions would exacerbate these stressors.
- The existing balance of resource demand and supply such that climate may increase demand and/or reduce supply.

Table 15 - 5 Scoring Definitions for Sensitivity to Climate Change Impacts

Sensitivity	Definition
High	The system responds measurably to an impact based on historical observations or modeling studies.
Moderate	The system response to an impact has not been measured, but based on our understanding of system function there are likely to be direct or indirect responses.
Low	The system does not respond measurably to impacts and based on understanding of system function there are not likely to be direct or indirect responses.

[15] ICLEI. 2007. Preparing for Climate Change: A guidebook for local, regional and state governments. Center for Science in the Earth Systems, University of Washington and Kings County Washington and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability. September 2007.

Adaptive capacity reflects the inherent natural ability of a system or system components to accommodate climate change without any human intervention. Table 15-6 defines the categories of the relative adaptive capacity scale. In determining how adaptive a system is to climate change the following elements are considered:

- Current level of stressors and flexibility to respond to future stressors. Can or has the system component adapted to historic climatic changes or inclement conditions?
- Are there any barriers (legal, physical, biological) to the system's abilities to accommodate adjustments in response to future climate?
- Are there efforts currently underway that would increase adaptability (e.g., water conservation)?

Table 15 - 6 Scoring Definitions for Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change Impacts

Adaptive Capacity	Definition
High	The system is expected to accommodate climate changes and expected impacts in ways that avoid negative consequences.
Moderate	The system has some capacity to adjust, and the degree of negative consequences will depend on the magnitude of individual and cumulative impacts.
Low	The system has little or no capacity to accommodate expected impacts so that negative impacts cannot be avoided.

Vulnerability is the susceptibility of a system component to harmful impacts resulting from climate change. The vulnerability of systems to specific climate change impacts is determined by combining sensitivity and adaptive capacity scores in the manner outlined in Table 15-7. System components that have high sensitivity to climate changes and a low capacity to adapt are considered to be highly vulnerable to climate changes. As sensitivity decreases the higher weighting of adaptive capability is preserved, such that even a system component that is considered not sensitive to climate change but has a low ability to adapt is considered moderately vulnerable.

Table 15 - 7 Vulnerability Ranking Matrix

		Sensitivity		
		High	**Moderate**	**Low**
Adaptive Capacity	**High**	Moderate	Low	Low
	Moderate	High	Moderate	Low
	Low	High	High	Moderate

Table 15 - 8 Ranking Scale Used to Communicate General Confidence in a Number of Future Climate Change Projections

Confidence Ranking	Description
High	General scientific agreement of conclusion that is supported by a number of monitoring data, modeling results, research, or best available scientific information.
Moderate	Scientifically supported but consensus or agreement is not present due to lack of information, moderate differences between studies, or limitations for drawing general conclusions from limited scientific information.
Low	Lack of information or conflicting results between studies, model outputs, expert opinions, and/or research findings.

15.3.1 WATER SUPPLY

The local climate change projections suggest longer and drier summers, an increased frequency of droughts, increased evapotranspiration rates, and reduced groundwater recharge. These projected changes will exacerbate current water supply issues and reduce the reliability of the local water sources to meet demand.

Using the best information available, Table 15-9 provides an assessment of the vulnerability of key attributes of the water supply system to specific climate changes. The table lists stressors on key attributes within the water supply system. For simplicity, Table 15-9 includes only those climate change projections for which confidence is relatively high. The table also indicates whether opportunities exist to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts with the implementation of management strategies.

Table 15 - 9 Vulnerability Assessment of Water Supply Key Attributes

Key attribute	Stressors	Relevant projected climatic/hydrologic changes	Expected impact of future climate conditions	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity	Vulnerability	Can future impact of climate change be lessened by strategy implementation?
Water Supply							
Surface water sources	Population growth, Aquatic ecosystem streamflow requirements	Drought frequency increase	Surface water reliability reduction, increased potential for water use conflicts	h	l	h	YES Strategies that reduce reliance on surface and groundwater sources.
		Seasonal precipitation/runoff pattern changes	Surface water reliability reduction, increased potential for water use conflicts	h	l	h	YES Strategies that reduce reliance on surface and groundwater sources.
		increased evapotranspiration	Greater evaporative losses from serface reservoirs, Drier summer soil moisture conditions	h	l	h	NO
	Aquifer overdraft, Saltwater intrusion	Groundwater recharge reductions, Sea level increase	Reduced groundwater availability	h	m	h	YES Strategies that reduce reliance on surface and groundwater sources. Strategies that reduce groundwater pumping in coastal zones. Strategies that increase groundwater infiltration.
Water Demand							
Water demand	Population growth	Average temperature increase, Temperature variability increase, Drought frequency increase	Extended period of peak demand	h	h	m	YES Strategies to reduce demand can reduce vulnerability of surface water and groundwater sources.

15.3.2 WATER QUALITY

The two water quality variables most susceptible to future regional climate conditions are salts in groundwater and surface water temperatures. The current extent and magnitude of saltwater intrusion as a result of historic and continued groundwater overdraft would be exacerbated in coastal areas by increasing sea level elevations if effective management actions are not implemented. Projected higher air temperatures in the future (particularly during summer) will result in a corresponding increase in surface water temperatures that could have a detrimental impact on coldwater fish species and the overall health of local aquatic ecosystems. Statewide predictions of increased rainfall intensities have the potential to increase pollutant transport, sediment erosion rates and delivery during future episodic storm events. However, the effect may be small relative to other water pollution drivers and pollutant source control strategies.

15.3.3 AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Using the best information available, we provide an assessment of the vulnerability of key attributes of the aquatic ecosystem to specific climate changes in Table 15-10. The table lists stressors on key attributes within aquatic ecosystems that are closely related to the drivers. For simplicity, Table 15-10 includes only those climate change projections for which confidence is relatively high. The table also indicates whether opportunities exist to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts with the implementation of management strategies.

The local climate change projections suggest an increase in average maximum air temperatures, temperature variability, evapotranspiration, climatic water deficit, frequency of droughts, and sea level. These projected changes would increase the challenges to improve the habitat quality and quantity for aquatic species given current land use and water requirements. Ensuring adequate water availability in streams, tidal wetlands, and freshwater wetlands to support native aquatic species is highly susceptible given the current regional water supply reliance on local sources. In addition, increased air temperatures are expected to impact the habitat quality of streams and tidal wetlands for coldwater fish species, namely steelhead trout and coho salmon. Rising sea levels will likely lead to the landward migration of tidal wetlands from saltwater inundation and erosion, and loss of tidal wetland area is likely in urban areas where inland channels are severely encroached by development. The impacts of climate change to aquatic ecosystems are expected to be most pronounced during the dry, warm summer and early fall months (July-October).

Table 15 - 10 Vulnerability Assessment of Aquatic Ecosystem Management Key Attributes

Key attribute	Stressors	Relevant projected climatic/hydrologic changes	Expected impact of future climate conditions	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity	Vulnerability	Can future impact of climate change be lessened by strategy implementation?
Aquatic Ecosystems (streams , tidal wetlands , freshwater wetlands)							
Habitat quantity	Surface water extractions, Morphologic and vegetative alterations, Pollution inputs, Sea level rise	Increased frequency of droughts, Extended dry season	Greater risk of reduced water availability for aquatic ecosystems	h	m	h	YES Diversify water supply for drought resilience. Optimize surface water extraction timing during excess flow conditions (water exchanges). Increase annual infiltration volumes.
Habitat quality		Average maximum air temperature increases, Air temperature variability increases	Increased temperature stress on coldwater species	h	l	h	YES Improve and protect riparian canopy (shading). Increase annual infiltration volumes. Improve habitat conditions.
			Increased nitrogen availability will increase risk of low dissolved oxygen conditions (water quality impact)	m	m	m	YES Nutrient source control strategies. Improve and protect riparian corridor condition. Promote natural function of sandbars for tidal lagoons.
		Sea level rise	Inland migration of tidal wetland locations	m	m	m	YES Minimize riparian encroachment of tidal wetlands

*Impact not relevant for freshwater wetlands

15.3.4 FLOOD / STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Global climate change projections include expected increases in sea level in the Santa Cruz region. Increased sea level elevation will increase the boundary elevation at the terminus of coastal streams, resulting in an increase of the flooding risk for coastal low lying areas. Statewide models predict an increased frequency of intense winter precipitation events, which will also increase the risk of Santa Cruz flooding.

Table 15 - 11 Vulnerability Assessment of Flood and Stormwater Management Key Attributes

Key attribute	Stressors	Relevant projected climatic/hydrologic changes	Expected impact of future climate conditions	Sensitivity	Adaptive capacity	Vulnerability	Can future impact of climate change be lessened by strategy implementation?
Flood and Stormwater Management							
Flood hazard	Areas with high degree of DCIA, Developed areas	Increased sea level elevations, Possible (low confidence) seasonal runoff changes	Flood hazard increase for flood prone areas	h	l	h	YES Reduce cost of flooding in susceptible areas and improve channel conveyance efficiency during large storms.
Stormwater volumes	Areas with high degree of DCIA	Possible increased frequency of high intensity precipitation events, Possible seasonal runoff changes	Localized risk of episodic flooding	m	h	m	YES Strategies that reduce DCIA and maintain the stormwater conveyance system.
Stormwater quality	Areas with high degree of DCIA		Potential to increase pollutant entrainment during winter storms	l	h	l	YES Pollutant source control strategies.

15.3.5 SEA LEVEL RISE

Although rising sea levels will impact the entire California coast, a disproportionate number of people and infrastructure will be vulnerable to sea level rise in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. The Pacific Institute study mapped areas of the California coast that are vulnerable to flooding with a 55-inch increase in sea level. Based on population at risk, Santa Cruz County was identified as having the second highest flood-related risk and the fourth highest erosion-related risk of the 20 coastal counties, representing nearly a 100% increase in risk from existing conditions (Table 15-12).

Table 15 - 12 Populations Vulnerable to Flood and Erosion from Sea Level Rise[16]

County	Flood-related Risk	Erosion-related Risk	Percent Increase
Del Norte	2,600	620	47
Humboldt	7,800	580	110
Los Angeles	3,700	14,000	270
Marin	630	570	20
Mendocino	650	930	22
Monterey	14,000	820	36
Orange	72,000	110,000	55
San Francisco	6,500	1,200	210
San Luis Obispo	1,300	1,100	35
San Mateo	5,900	2,900	98
Santa Barbara	6,700	2,100	24
Santa Cruz	16,000	2,600	94
Sonoma	700	300	21
Ventura	7,300	16,000	120

[16] Heberger, M., et al., 2009. The Economic Costs of Sea level Rise on the California Coast. California Energy Commission. Pg. 42

Figure 15 - 6 Estimated Current and Future 100-year Coastal Flood Risk Areas around Santa Cruz[17]

Coastal Flood Risk Area

Current Base Flood
(approximate 100-year flood extent)

Sea Level Rise Scenario
Base Flood + 1.4 meters (55 inches)

[17] Heberger, M., et al., 2009. The Economic Costs of Sea level Rise on the California Coast. California Energy Commission. Pg. 39.

The Pacific Institute study also found a disproportionate impact on low-income households in 13 of the 20 coastal counties. These households are less likely than their counterparts to be able to afford emergency preparedness materials, purchase insurance policies, and obtain needed building reinforcements. In Santa Cruz County, the study estimates that approximately 30% of households are low-income, and that of those households, nearly 50% are vulnerable to sea level rise impacts.

The consequences of coastal storm events to people, infrastructure, and the economy will continue to increase as sea level increases. Some climate models predict that extreme storm events will become more common and high sea level events will last longer, increasing the potential for damage. In addition, more intense river flooding due to climate change compounded with sea level rise could lead to more extreme flooding and erosion events for coastal communities.[18] As demonstrated by the previous El Nino events, existing coastal armoring will likely not always be able to protect against projected sea level rise.

15.4 THE VALUE OF NATURAL HABITAT

Building off of the Pacific Institute work, Santa Cruz IRWM planners worked with the Natural Capital Project and the Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford Wood Institute for the Environment to characterize sea level rise, coastal vulnerability and adaptation planning for the Region.[19] The study summarized existing work conducted in the Region to date, and conducted novel analysis of sea level rise vulnerability with particular emphasis on using natural approaches to adaptation.[20] The following sections paraphrase and summarize the work of the Natural Capital Project. The Santa Cruz RWMG is grateful for the work conducted by this group and their assistance in developing this chapter.

The Natural Capital group utilized modeling software, entitled the Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST)[21] [22] coastal vulnerability model, to assess exposure to coastal flooding and erosion. They then combined those results with social variables to assess vulnerability of the region to coastal hazards. The InVEST coastal vulnerability model is based on seven physical and biological characteristics of the region—geomorphology, natural habitats, relief, wave exposure, wind exposure, surge potential, and sea level change—each ranked for its potential to increase or decrease exposure to erosion and flooding from ocean storms or sea level rise.

The analysis found that exposure to coastal flooding and erosion will increase between approximately 2% to over 50%, depending on the amount of sea level rise and the extent to which habitat is protected or maintained. Without intactcoastal habitats, under the highest sea level rise scenario, the extent of

[18] AECOM. 2013. The Impact of Climate Change and Population Growth on the National Flood Insurance Program Through 2100. Report prepared for the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[19] Langridge, S., Hartge, E., Prahler, E., Arkema, K., Verutes, G., Caldwell, M., Guery, A., Ruckelshaus, M. The Natural Capital Project and the Center for Ocean Solutions. 2013. The Role of Natural Habitat in Coastal Vulnerability and Adaptation Planning in the Santa Cruz IRWM Region. Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment, Stanford University, California.

[20] National Research Council. 2012. Sea level Rise for the Coast of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present and Future. National Academies Press.

[21] Tallis, E. H., et al., 2013. InVEST 2.5.6 User's Guide. The Natural Capital Project, Stanford, CA.

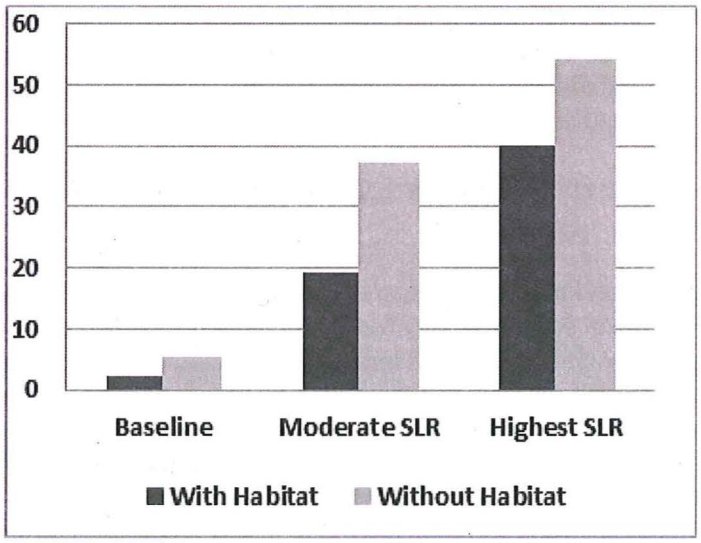
[22] Arkema, K., et al., 2013. Coastal habitats shield people and property from sea level rise and storms. Nature Climate Change 3:1–6.

the coast with the greatest exposure to coastal flooding and erosion increases by approximately 40% from baseline levels (Figure 15-7).

The study also examined the social dimensions of exposure in the context of local populations and built infrastructure. The study analyzed selected vulnerability metrics that were likely to be sensitive to exposure, including water system infrastructure (i.e., treatment plants, pipes, pumps, and wells), people, disadvantaged households, and farmland. The study found that without projected sea level rise, less than 5% of the total population as well as disadvantaged households were most vulnerable to coastal flooding and erosion. However, those values increased significantly with moderate to the highest sea level rise, between 15 to 25%, respectively, assuming natural habitats are intact. Without protective habitats, those figures increased to over 35%.

The impact of protective habitats was most noticeable when examining vulnerability of farmland. Without protective habitat, the shoreline segments most vulnerable to coastal erosion and flooding within 1 km of farmland increases over baseline levels by more than 50%, under the highest sea level rise scenario. With the highest sea level rise scenario and habitats intact, approximately 35% of water system infrastructure pipes and 90% of water system infrastructure structures are within 1 km of coastal segments most vulnerable to erosion and flooding.

Figure 15 - 7 Percent of the Coast Most Exposed to Coastal Hazards



15.5 REGIONAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The AB 32 Scoping Plan (2008) contains the main mitigation strategies California will use to reduce GHG emissions that cause climate change. Section 17 of the Scoping Plan discusses the mitigation measures or strategies for the Water sector. The table below shows the five areas from which specific GHG reduction measures will be identified and implemented.

Table 15 - 13 AB 32 Scoping Plan Water Sector Mitigation Measures

Measure	GHG Reduction By 2020 (MMTCO2)
Water Use Efficiency	1.4
Water Recycling	0.3
Water System Energy Efficiency	2.0
Reuse Urban Runoff	0.2
Increase Renewable Energy Production	0.9

The Santa Cruz IRWM planning process encourages and promotes projects that implement climate change mitigation measures, including water use efficiency, water recycling, and reuse of urban runoff. These measures are included among the strategies identified to achieve the goals and objectives of this IRWM Plan (see Chapter 5, Resource Management Strategies). When submitting a project for inclusion in the IRWM Plan, project proponents are asked to list the ways in which their project will include climate change mitigation or adaptation measures, and whether, compared to existing conditions or project alternatives, the project will mitigate its contribution to climate change by reducing energy consumption or GHG emissions. The project ranking process gives preference to those projects that can demonstrate climate change mitigation or adaptation measures, and/or reduced GHG emissions compared with project alternatives.

Below is a description of other efforts in the Santa Cruz Region to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change impacts.

Providing water to residents and businesses requires a significant amount of energy. The State of California estimates that 20% of state electricity use is for the treatment and distribution of potable water. Several agencies and water service providers within the Santa Cruz Region have developed Climate Action Plans that partially address this issue, including the Cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville, County of Santa Cruz, and the San Lorenzo Valley Water District. These plans outline the actions the agencies and their partners may take to meet state land use requirements pertaining to climate change, achieve the policies identified in the General Plan 2030, and accomplish the GHG reduction goals. The GHG emissions in the municipal plans (Cities of Santa Cruz and Watsonville) indicate that nearly 50% of GHGs emitted from municipal sources come from water treatment and delivery and wastewater treatment. Because these municipalities rely on locally obtained surface water and have invested in energy efficient equipment to treat and distribute water, the energy content of each acre-foot of water supply is below most California districts, many of which rely upon imported water.

The Climate Action Plans identify several actions to significantly reduce municipal energy use, including integrating new energy efficient equipment and reduction measures into the efficiency conservation strategy for both the Water Department and for the wastewater treatment and collection system to reduce energy use 10% below 2005 values. Specific actions include:

- Public awareness and education - promote awareness about the City's water system and conservation
- Water demand monitoring - evaluate water supply and demand and determine need for increased demand reduction efforts
- Long-term water conservation programs - develop and implement various conservation programs that result in sustained demand reductions
- Planning and emergency management - plan for future demand, coordinate conservation activities, and analyze impacts of water shortages and demand hardening.

Between 2006 and 2010, the San Lorenzo Valley Water District prepared annual GHG emissions reports. These reports indicated that the four primary sources of the District's GHG emissions from 2006-2010 were (in order of descending emissions):

1. Purchased electricity (water pumping and building use)
2. Mobile combustion (District vehicle fleet)
3. Commuting (combustion from employee vehicles)
4. Stationary combustion (generators and natural gas)

The SLVWD Board approved a climate change resolution in September 2008 that commits the District to reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020. The reduction will be accomplished by encouraging water conservation, installing solar panels, and reducing fuel consumption of its vehicle fleet by phasing out the most fuel intensive vehicles.

In addition, the County of Santa Cruz has recently (2013) adopted a Climate Action Strategy (CAS). The first portion of the CAS reports results of a GHG emissions inventory for Santa Cruz County, proposes targets for GHG reduction, and outlines strategies and implementing actions to achieve the targets. The second portion focuses on vulnerability assessment and strategies for adapting to the types of impacts that are likely to occur in Santa Cruz County. The CAS incorporates input from local community and non-governmental agencies that are working to mitigate and respond to climate change.

GHG emissions inventories were prepared for county government operations and for community activities for 2005 and updated for 2009. Total emissions for government operations in 2009 were approximately 34,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent (CO2e), a decrease of 12% from 2005. Total emissions for community activities were approximately 1,030,000 metric tons in 2009, a decrease of more than 50% from 2005. The dramatic decrease in community emissions reflects the closure of the Davenport cement plant, which accounted for approximately 90% of the commercial/industrial emissions in 2005. The inventories indicate that 70% of the community emissions in 2009 were generated by the transportation sector. Agricultural emissions other than electricity emissions were in the range of 17,000 metric tons of CO2e.

State legislation requires California to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Based on the 2005 community emissions inventory, 1990 emissions levels for Santa Cruz County were estimated. Santa Cruz County has already met the target for 2020 due to the closing of the Davenport cement production plant. The State has also set a long-term reduction target for 2050, which is 80% below 1990 levels. The CAS incorporates the two state targets and sets an interim target for 2035. GHG reduction strategies are proposed for the three sectors with the highest emissions: transportation, energy, and solid waste.

A vulnerability assessment was prepared to identify the conditions that may occur in Santa Cruz County as a result of the various components of climate change (increasing temperature, rising sea level, and shifts in the precipitation regime) and the locations, infrastructure and economic sectors that are particularly vulnerable to negative impacts. The assessment identifies the coastal areas that are most susceptible to increased flooding, storm surge, beach and coastal bluff erosion from winter storms. The systems that will be most affected are residential coastal property, wastewater treatment infrastructure, coastal roads and bridges, beaches, coastal and wetland ecosystems, and water supply from coastal wells. The vulnerability assessment also identifies potential effects of precipitation changes and increased temperature on water supply, wildfire, biodiversity, and public health. Particular attention is given to the significant decrease in redwood habitat that may occur, especially if the current trend of decreasing coastal fog continues. A risk analysis was performed to determine which impacts from climate change present the greatest risk to people and to the natural and built environments. In the short to intermediate term (2010–2050) water shortage was identified as the largest risk. In the intermediate to long term (2050–2100) rising water table, coastal bluff erosion, and increased flooding and landslides join water shortage as the greatest risks.

15.6 REGIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

The Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act, CWC §10541(e)(10), states that IRWM plans must include an evaluation of the adaptability to climate change of water management systems in the region. The Region's adaptation evaluation was guided by the *Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning*,[23] which outlines a process for defining vulnerable infrastructure, land uses, and habitats, for defining the sensitivity of those resources to changes in climate conditions, and evaluating the risk of impacts to those resources.

Specifically, adaptation seeks to minimize the risks with anticipated impacts associated with climate change. In 2009, the State of California adopted a Climate Action Strategy[24] (CAS) that describes climate change impacts and recommended adaptation strategies across seven sectors, including water. The CAS used downscaled climate impacts as a basis for guiding actions to prepare, prevent and respond to the effects of climate change. DWR developed the following 10 statewide adaptation strategies for the water management sector:

1. Provide sustainable funding for statewide and integrated regional water management
2. Fully develop the potential of integrated regional water management
3. Aggressively increase water use efficiency
4. Practice and promote integrated flood management
5. Enhance and sustain ecosystems
6. Expand water storage and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources
7. Fix Delta water supply, quality, and ecosystem conditions
8. Preserve, upgrade and increase monitoring, data analysis and management
9. Plan for, and adapt to, sea level rise
10. Identify and fund focused climate change impacts and adaptation research and analysis

[23] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 and the Department of Water Resources. 2011.Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning.
[24] California Natural Resources Agency. 2009. 2009 Climate Adaptation Strategy.

Like much of statewide water planning, several of these strategies do not relate to the Santa Cruz Region, which is not reliant on the Delta for water.

Tables 15-9, 15-10, and 15-11 above identify the various attributes, climate change stressors, adaptive capacities and vulnerabilities per functional area. Those tables also identify adaptation strategies that can potentially reduce the impacts of climate change within each functional area. The project solicitation conducted as part of this plan update sought to identify specific projects to address regional water resource challenges. An element of the solicitation sought to identify projects that had potential to either mitigate or adapt to climate change impacts.

Strategies that can reduce the potential impact of climate change include the following:

- Develop alternative/supplemental water supplies that will reduce groundwater overdraft and extraction of dry season streamflow.
- Increase potential to capture, store and utilize winter precipitation, runoff and streamflow
- Increase stormwater capture and infiltration.
- Increase use of recycled water
- Increase water use efficiency
- Utilize more drought tolerant landscaping and crops to reduce irrigation demand

Recognizing the value of natural habitat, as discussed previously, the Santa Cruz IRWM Conceptual Framework[25] identified several specific adaptation strategies were identified to adapt to increased shoreline vulnerabilities. They include:

- Restore coastal wetland habitat. Since there are few coastal wetland habitats in the central area of the Santa Cruz IRWM Region, restoration of coastal wetland habitat may reduce the vulnerability of people and infrastructure. In addition, coastal habitats can provide additional co-benefits such as improving water quality, increasing habitat for important fish species, and providing enhanced recreational opportunities.

- Conserve and restore dune and associated beach habitats. This work may support other regional plans including the NOAA Coho Salmon Recovery Plan. In addition, coastal property owners within the Santa Cruz IRWM Region have made over 35 repetitive loss claims and sea level rise and more severe storms will only increase the number of repetitive loss claims and the amount of damage. Coastal habitats can reduce exposure to these hazards.

- Evaluate the specific costs and benefits of adaptation strategies, such as conservation and restoration of protective natural habitats, construction or removal of hard infrastructure, managed retreat, or siting and design standards. For example, assess how restoration of coastal dunes and marshes or seawall placement impacts coastal protection, as well as provision of fishery habitat, water quality regulation, recreation values, and carbon sequestration.

[25] 2nd Nature. 2012. Conceptual Framework for the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

15.7 FUTURE EFFORTS

Research has demonstrated potential impacts of climate change in the Santa Cruz IRWM region, however there still exists some uncertainty regarding the magnitude of impact. Research on the climate change impacts on water resources will be ongoing and will continue to evolve with further analysis and more refined methodologies. During the preparation of this Plan update, key literature resources on climate change have been reviewed. New scientific findings should be reviewed periodically and incorporated into the climate change vulnerability assessment, especially the findings pertinent to the sectors most vulnerable to climate change in the region. The RWMG will continue participating in ongoing Monterey Bay area forums to facilitate networking among water resources planners to exchange ideas on how to incorporate latest tools or science into local planning.

The Climate Change Center of the California Energy Commission prepares periodic reports on climate model simulations for California and some specific Regions. It also maintains the Cal-Adapt site and updates the modeling tools as new climate change modeling results, based on more refined data, become available from the IPCC. In addition, some agencies in the Region have prepared their own climate change analyses for their watersheds and have used these studies to develop scenarios for vulnerability and adaptation assessments. The RWMG will continue to explore ways where existing and updated climate models, and other available climate change tools and projections for the Region, can be used for future vulnerability assessments updated in future versions of the Plan. The intent of future data gathering is to address gaps in the current vulnerability assessment, to improve the understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities, and to enable more quantitative analyses. Future data gathering efforts should include data that facilitate more quantitative analysis of vulnerability within the context of the current and proposed projects and funding available.

APPENDIX A

IRWM MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT FOR THE SANTA CRUZ INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this interagency cooperative memorandum of agreement (MOA) is to reaffirm the mutual agreements of the participating organizations with respect to their joint efforts in developing, implementing, and updating an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) that will increase coordination, collaboration and communication in addressing the region's water resources issues. The signatories hereby join together for a common and specific purpose to develop and implement the Santa Cruz IRWMP. This MOA updates and continues the efforts initiated under the previous MOA for implementation of the Northern Santa Cruz County IRWMP, dated June 1, 2006.

2. GOALS

The goals of the Santa Cruz IRWMP are to:

2.1 Develop and maintain an adequate, reliable, secure, and sustainable water supply that promotes regional water self-sufficiency and maintains ecosystem values.

2.2 Protect and improve surface and groundwater quality.

2.3 Practice resource stewardship to protect, enhance, and maintain watersheds, environmental resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

2.4 Promote flood and stormwater management to protect public health and safety, property, water quality, and hydrologic function.

2.5 Identify and implement integrated water management strategies adaptable to a changing climate. Promote water and water-related energy conservation and efficiency strategies.

2.6 Promote coordinated and collaborative planning and management of water and water-related resources. Provide a framework for identifying and implementing equitable policies and projects to achieve the region's near-term priorities and long-term sustainability.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1. **Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP).** The California Water Code defines IRWMP as "a comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area, the specific development, content, and adoption of which shall satisfy requirements developed pursuant to this part. At a minimum, an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan describes the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region, considers a broad variety of resource management strategies, identifies the appropriate mix of water demand and supply management alternatives, water quality protection, and environmental

stewardship actions to provide long-term, reliable, and high-quality water supply and protect the environment, and identifies disadvantaged communities in the region and takes the water-related needs of those communities into consideration." (CWC §10530 *et seq.*)

3.2. **Santa Cruz Region** also known as the IRWM Region. Regions are self-forming and organizing. Regions are to be geographically contiguous and determined with regard to shared water management issues, stakeholders, and water-related conflicts. In March 2009, the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) established a Region Acceptance Process to evaluate and approve an IRWM region. Approval of an IRWM region by DWR is required before a region can submit an application for IRWM grant funds. In September 2009, DWR formally approved the Santa Cruz IRWM region. The Santa Cruz region encompasses all of the watersheds of Santa Cruz County, excluding the Pajaro watershed, but including the Watsonville Sloughs watershed. The Pajaro watershed is within the adjacent Pajaro IRWM region.

3.3. **Regional Water Management Group (RWMG).** State guidelines define the RWMG as a group of three or more agencies, at least two of which have a statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of an IRWM Plan, pursuant to the requirements in CWC §10540 and §10541. The RWMG for the Santa Cruz Region consists of the Partner Agencies.

3.4 **Participants.** The Santa Cruz IRWM region categorizes participants as follows:

> ***Partner Agency***. Public agencies with elected or publicly appointed governing boards that receive taxpayer support either through taxes, user charges, or fees; and have the authority, obligation, and responsibility to carry out water resources management on a long-term basis.
>
> ***Implementation Affiliate.*** Agencies and organizations that play an active role in the IRWMP development or that have a direct role in IRWM project implementation.
>
> ***Stakeholder.*** Entities that do not necessarily have a direct role in IRWM project implementation but facilitate those efforts or have an interest in the IRWMP.

3.5 **Partner Agency Steering Committee** also known as Steering Committee. The Santa Cruz IRWM region utilizes a Steering Committee comprised of three regional water managers to oversee planning and implementation efforts, outreach, and pursuing funding opportunities. The Steering Committee is appointed by the larger representative group of Partner Agencies and currently consists of the County of Santa Cruz Water Resources Division Director, the Executive Director of the Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County, and the General Manager of Soquel Creek Water District. These individuals shall continue to serve as the Steering Committee unless a majority vote of the Partner Agencies (based on one vote per agency) replaces all or some of the Steering Committee members or a replacement is necessary due to an individual's resignation. The Steering Committee meets on a regular basis to discuss IRWMP administration and coordinate efforts as needed. The Steering Committee shall provide information and consult with the

other Partner Agencies as needed. All Steering Committee decisions with material financial implications shall be ratified by the Partner Agencies.

3.6. **Regional Water Management Foundation (RWMF).** The RWMF was established in 2007 to provide an organizational structure to support the implementation of the Santa Cruz IRWMP. The RWMF is a subsidiary of the Community Foundation Santa Cruz County (CFSCC). The RWMF is a separate 501(c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit organization. It has its own Board of Directors and staff, with an office located at the CFSCC. The seven member Board, includes four directors appointed by the Community Foundation and three Public Agency directors; currently, the Public Agency director seats are filled by the Steering Committee members. The primary objectives of the RWMF are to (1) protect communities in Santa Cruz County from water shortages and floods; (2) protect and improve water quality and the natural environment in Santa Cruz County; and, (3) improve water supply reliability in Santa Cruz County. The RWMF is the grantee of a Proposition 50 Round 1 IRWM Implementation grant, awarded to the Santa Cruz IRWM region in 2007. The RWMF provides management and administration for implementation of this grant. The RWMF provides a central hub and technical expertise for consolidation of items for review, reporting, invoicing, and inter-agency coordination, as well as an interface between the implementation partners and the State Water Resources Control Board. The RWMF has also served as the applicant on behalf of partner agencies for several other grant applications and may provide supporting role for IRWMP implementation, not limited to but including serving as grant applicant.

3.7 **IRWM Projects**. The California Water Code (§10537) establishes that IRWM projects and programs are those that accomplish any of the following objectives;

a) Reduce water demand through agricultural and urban water use efficiency.

b) Increase water supplies for any beneficial use through the use of any of the following, or other, means:

1. Groundwater storage and conjunctive water management
2. Desalination
3. Precipitation enhancement
4. Water recycling
5. Regional and local surface storage
6. Water-use efficiency
7. Stormwater management

c) Improve operational efficiency and water supply reliability, including conveyance facilities, system reoperation, and water transfers.

d) Improve water quality, including drinking water treatment and distribution, groundwater and aquifer remediation, matching water quality to water use, wastewater treatment, water pollution prevention, and management of urban and agricultural runoff.

e) Improve resource stewardship, including agricultural lands stewardship, ecosystem restoration, flood plain management, recharge area protection, urban land use management, groundwater management, water-dependent recreation, fishery restoration, including fish passage improvement, and watershed management.

f) Improve flood management through structural and non-structural means, or by any other means.

Additionally, to be included in the Santa Cruz IRWMP, a project must meet the following five criteria:

1. The project is sponsored by a public agency that has water resources management as a key mission (a Partner Agency);
2. The project has a reasonable method identified for evaluating project effectiveness;
3. The project is technically feasible and viable;
4. The project is consistent with applicable existing laws and land-use regulations; and,
5. The project proponent and/or sponsor is able to meet any required funding match commitment.

4. SUMMARY OF SANTA CRUZ IRWM EFFORTS TO DATE

- In 2005, a Preliminary IRWMP was developed and a Proposition 50 IRWM grant proposal submitted to the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board, with the Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County (CFSCC) serving as applicant at the behest of the Partner Agencies.

- On June 1, 2006, the Partner Agencies entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to establish an institutional framework to implement the IRWMP under the context of a single, regional grant agreement. The MOA describes the Partner Agencies' and CFSCC's responsibilities to fulfill the terms of the Prop 50 IRWM Implementation grant agreement. The term of the MOA expires December 31, 2010. Signatories to the 2006 MOA include:
    - Soquel Creek Water District
    - Scotts Valley Water District
    - County of Santa Cruz
    - Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
    - Santa Cruz County Sanitation District
    - Davenport County Sanitation District
    - City of Santa Cruz
    - City of Watsonville
    - Watsonville Wetlands Watch
    - Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County

- In 2007, the SWRCB awarded a $12.5 million grant to the CFSCC to fund the implementation of high priority IRMW projects in the region. In 2007, the CFSCC created a subsidiary organization, the RWMF, to support the IRWMP efforts and the Prop 50 administrative duties.

- In March 2008, the RWMF and the SWRCB executed the Prop 50 grant which established the term of the Grant Agreement effective as of July 1, 2007 with all work to be completed by March 31, 2011 and all funds requested prior to May 1, 2011. The RWMF entered into agreements with sub-grantee partner agencies for their respective components of the grant. It is anticipated that the grant agreement will be amended to extend the completion date by at minimum one year to accommodate current project completion dates.

- In June 2010, as part of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan Update efforts the Region conducted an open solicitation for partners, affiliates, and stakeholders to submit planning and implementation projects for inclusion in the IRWMP.

5. PROPOSITION 50 IRWM IMPLEMENTATION GRANT

The June 2006 MOA and the March 2008 Prop 50 Partner Agency (sub-grantee) agreements define the responsibilities to fulfill the terms of the Prop 50 IRWM Grant agreement:

5.1 Under the terms of this MOA, the RWMF will continue to act as the grantee for the Prop 50 IRWM Implementation Grant and, in this capacity, continue to receive monies from the state, disburse funds to the participating Partner Agencies, and track local match contributions, in accordance with the terms of the SWRCB Grant Agreement and other agreements and procedures developed between the Partner Agencies and RWMF. The RWMF is authorized to enter into amendments of the grant agreement with the SWRCB, for the benefit of the partner agencies. The Partner Agencies will continue to complete approved projects on a reimbursable basis. The RWMF will submit monthly invoices to the state for reimbursement and, upon payment, will grant the funds back to the Partner Agencies.

5.2 The RWMF will continue, as grantee, to manage the integration and coordination of the Prop 50 Implementation Grant and provide day to day contract administration. The RWMF will act as the central "hub" for the grant, ensuring that all grant requirements are met, including reporting.

5.3 Partner Agencies will continue to use a designated project manager/point of contact for each project receiving funding from the grant. Project managers are responsible for executing the projects according to the schedule, budget and conditions identified in the grant agreement and coordinating with the RWMF IRWM Project Manager as needed.

5.4 Partner Agencies will provide project updates and invoices to the RWMF and the IRWMP Project Manager in a timely manner. At a minimum, it is anticipated that there

will be monthly progress reports and monthly invoices to the State for reimbursement for the life of the grant, which is currently anticipated to be from March 1, 2008 through May 1, 2012. Deliverables and measurements of success will be tracked via Project Assessment and Evaluation Plans for each individual project. Partner Agencies agree to keep records according to the terms of the grant agreement, and each agency's Project Manager will be responsible for timely submittal of all reporting requirements.

5.5 The signatories to this MOA recognize that the projects funded by the IRWMP grant are integrated and inter-related; therefore, the success of the whole rests on the successful implementation of each individual project.

6. FUTURE IRWM COLLABORATION AND NEW PARTNERSHIPS

As the IRWMP is expanded, and future collaborations develop, new agencies may join this partnership. The Steering Committee will serve a lead role in identifying and cultivating new partnerships. The Partner Agencies are committed to:

6.1 Establish and foster relationships with regional, state, and local governments, individuals, and other interested organizations to develop and implement management practices to preserve and protect Santa Cruz County water resources.

a. Undertake cooperative research and resource management initiatives that are regional in scope and disseminate information resulting from these activities.
b. Produce and share relevant informational materials among the Partner Agencies.
c. Recommend to the respective governing boards actions necessary to successfully develop and implement the IRWMP.

6.2 All parties to this agreement wish to join in a common effort to develop and implement an IRWMP which shall include, but not be limited to establishing water quality, water supply, watershed stewardship, and stormwater and flood management objectives for the Santa Cruz IRWM Region.

6.3 As with IRWM efforts to date, the Partner Agencies will contribute the personnel and financial resources necessary to develop and implement the IRWMP proportional to their potential benefit.

6.4 As new partners elect to participate, they shall approve and execute this Memorandum of Agreement which establishes the understanding among participating agencies with regard to the purposes, development, and implementation of the Santa Cruz IRWMP.

6.5 In the event of future IRWM-related grant awards, sub-grantee agreements are anticipated to be developed that establish the specific roles and responsibilities of the grantee and sub-grantee based upon the terms and conditions of the grant award.

7. IRWMP AMENDMENTS, IRWMP FORMAL UPDATES, AND IRWMP PROJECT LIST UPDATES

The Santa Cruz IRWMP is intended to be a dynamic document that changes over time in response to changing conditions and priorities in order to remain current in identifying strategies to address the region's water resource needs. The updates also serve to keep the document up to date with the State's IRWM Plan Standards. These updates include interim updates for minor changes, formal updates for significant modifications, and updates to the IRWMP Project List.

7.1 Interim Amendments. Interim or minor amendments to the IRWMP may include informal changes that reflect minor process or organizational changes that occur relatively frequently and do not necessitate a decision by the governing bodies of the Partner Agencies. The IRWM Steering Committee will provide guidance and coordination of amendments. A Partner Agency may present an amendment for consideration to the Steering Committee. The Partner Agencies will be informed of and provided opportunity for input on proposed interim amendments. The Steering Committee will ratify amendments by consensus. Interim amendments will be incorporated into the IRWMP during the next formal update.

7.2 Formal updates. Formal updates will reflect any significant changes to IRWMP including processes, organizational structure and governance, water management conditions, or goals and objectives. An IRWMP update is a time and resource intensive undertaking. DWR encourages IRWM regions to formally review, revise, and adopt the IRWMP no less frequently than every five years. The Santa Cruz IRWM region will strive to adhere to this recommended update frequency. The IRWM Steering Committee will provide a leadership role in guiding and coordinating the formal IRWMP updates to ensure an inclusive and transparent decision-making process. Formal updates will include outreach efforts to partners, affiliates, and stakeholders, including disadvantaged communities, to ensure that interested entities have the opportunity to comment and participate in the IRWMP development and implementation. Following completion of the IRWMP update, it is expected that it will be approved and adopted by all participating partner agencies in accordance with section 8.4 of this MOA.

7.3 Project list updates. The IRWMP includes a list of projects submitted by proponents, such as partner agencies or stakeholder organizations, which were evaluated and included based upon each project's anticipated contribution towards meeting the goals and objectives of the IRWMP. To ensure that the IRWMP is not a static document, but rather continues to be useful and reflects current priorities, the list of projects will be periodically updated as projects are completed and as new priorities arise. The Steering Committee is tasked with coordinating updates. The Steering Committee will conduct a review of the Project List no less frequently than every five years, and as needed, initiate and coordinate a publicly announced solicitation for projects. Projects may also be submitted for addition to the list during interim periods. Projects submitted will be vetted for eligibility by the Steering Committee; eligible projects will be added to the list of IRWMP Projects and incorporated into future IRWMP updates.

8. MUTUAL UNDERSTANDINGS

8.1 **Purpose of the MOA.** This MOA pertains to the joint efforts of the participating agencies in developing, implementing, and updating an IRWMP that will increase coordination, collaboration and communication in addressing the region's water resources issues. This MOA updates and continues the efforts initiated under the previous MOA for implementation of the Northern Santa Cruz County IRWMP, dated June 1, 2006.

8.2 **Subject matter scope of the IRWMP.** The IRWMP will include, but may not necessarily be limited to, water supply, water quality, wastewater, recycled water, water conservation, stormwater and flood management, watershed planning and habitat protection and restoration.

8.3 **Decision-making.** Consensus will be sought in decision making. The Steering Committee will provide a lead role in the decision making process and coordinating input from the participating agencies. As needed, the Steering Committee will ratify decisions by majority vote. Amendments resulting in material financial implications shall also be ratified by a majority of the Partner Agencies. Votes shall be recorded as one vote per partner agency.

8.4 **Approval of the IRWMP.** IRWMP approval and adoption will occur by the Partner Agencies by resolution adopted by each corresponding governing body.

8.5 **Non-binding nature.** This MOA and participation in this IRWMP effort are nonbinding, and in no way suggest that an agency may not continue its own planning and undertake efforts to secure project funding from any source. An agency may terminate their participation in the IRWMP effort by providing 60 calendar days written notice to all signatory parties.

8.6 **Personnel and financial resources.** It is expected that agencies and organizations will contribute the personnel and financial resources necessary to develop and implement the IRWMP.

8.7 **Reports and communications.** The Steering Committee will regularly report on IRWMP progress to the participating agencies and stakeholders. The Steering Committee serves the lead role in communicating to Partner Agencies. The SantaCruzIRWMP.org website will be used for disseminating news, reports and updates to the participating agencies and the public.

8.8 **Future awards.** In the event of future grant awards, it is expected that agreement(s) will be entered into by the applicable participating agencies that establish the terms and conditions applicable to the specific grant award.

8.9 **Term.** This MOA shall commence as of January 1, 2011 and shall continue until terminated by action of the Parties. This agreement shall be evaluated and reviewed no later than five years after its implementation, at which time, recommendations for improvements and modifications shall be considered by all parties. Any amendment or modification to this agreement shall be in writing, agreed upon by all signatories, executed by the duly authorized representatives of the parties hereto, and incorporated into this agreement by reference.

9. SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

We, the undersigned representatives of our respective agencies, acknowledge the above as our understanding of how the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan will be developed and implemented.

Each party has full power and authority to enter into and perform this MOA and the person signing this MOA on behalf of each party is authorized and empowered to enter into this MOA. Each party further acknowledges that it has read this MOA, understands it and agrees to it.

Soquel Creek Water District

Scotts Valley Water District

City of Santa Cruz

Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County

County of Santa Cruz

Santa Cruz County Sanitation District

Davenport County Sanitation District

City of Watsonville

Central Water District

Regional Water Management Foundation

Approved as to Form:
County Counsel

City of Watsonville
Human Resources

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 19, 2014**

TO: **Cecilia Magdaleno, Public Drop Off Attendant**

FROM: **Nathalie Manning, Human Resources Manager**

SUBJECT: **State Disability Benefits**

We just received notice that you have filed a State Disability (SDI) Claim through the State Employment Development Department.

If you are found to qualify for benefits, it is critical that you please send backup indicating what benefits you receive *as soon as possible*. Please send it to the attention of Marisa Bermudez, Payroll Coordinator, at 250 Main Street, Watsonville CA 95076. Copies may also be faxed to Marisa's attention at 831.763.4066.

Timely receipt of these copies will ensure that Payroll can coordinate your SDI benefits with any accrued leave you may have with the City. For example, if payroll knows how much you received for SDI, it can be determined how much accrued leave you should be paid out for that pay period. The goal is to ensure that you get a full paycheck combining SDI benefits with accrued leave.

If the check copies are not received timely, it increases the chance that you will be "overpaid" if you are receiving SDI benefits and are getting a full paycheck from the City for accrued leave. If this happens, payroll will likely have to make deductions from future paychecks to correct the overpayment.

If you have any questions regarding this process, please contact me at 768-3021. Thank you.

Cc: Marisa Bermudez, Payroll Coordinator
Personnel File

APPENDIX B

IRWM ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

ANTICIPATED DATES OF IRWM PLAN ADOPTION

Regional Water Management Group entity	Date of Adoption
County of Santa Cruz	8/19/2014
City of Santa Cruz	7/22/2014
Santa Cruz County Sanitation District	8/21/2014
Davenport Sanitation District	8/19/2014
City of Watsonville	8/26/2014
Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County	8/13/2014
Soquel Creek Water District	8/12/2014
Central Water District	8/19/2014
Scotts Valley Water District	8/14/2014
Regional Water Management Group	8/27/2014

Resolution No. _____

Board of Directors of the <<INSERT AGENCY>>

Resolution Adopting the 2014 Update of the Santa Cruz Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

WHEREAS, California's electorate approved Proposition 84 on November 7, 2006, which contains a total of $5.39 billion for water and natural resource projects and programs, including $1 billion for the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Program, with $52 million of that amount allocated to the Central Coast Funding Area; and

WHEREAS: the benefits of integrated regional planning for water resource management activities are intended to include multiple benefits, increased efficiency and effectiveness, enhanced collaboration across agencies and stakeholders, and improved responsiveness to regional needs and priorities; and

WHEREAS, the <<INSERT AGENCY>> is a Partner Agency in the Santa Cruz IRWM Regional Water Management Group and signatory to the 2010 Santa Cruz IRWM Memorandum of Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz Region is an approved region as determined by California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2009 under DWR's Region Acceptance Process; and

WHEREAS, the original Santa Cruz IRWM Plan, developed and adopted under then-existing rules and guidelines, must be updated to comply with new rules and guidelines established by DWR in 2012 and to be eligible for future grant funding; and

WHERAS, the updated IRWM Plan, developed under the direction of the Steering Committee and vetted through public workshops and meetings, is herewith presented for adoption by the <<INSERT AGENCY>> Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the updated Santa Cruz IRWM Plan does not entail a direct commitment of resources, and implementation of each project listed in the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan will be the responsibility of individual project proponents; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of the updated Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15262 and §15306 because the Plan involves planning studies for possible actions that participating agencies have not yet approved and consists of basic data collection that would not result in the disturbance of any environmental resource; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan is meant to be complimentary to participating agencies' individual plans and programs and does not supersede such plans and programs, and adoption of the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan does it proscribe the participating agencies' planning efforts separate from the Santa Cruz IRWM Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors for <<INSERT AGENCY>> the does hereby adopt the updated Santa Cruz IRWM Plan.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed and adopted by the Board of Directors at a Board meeting held on this XXth day of MONTH, 2014 by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Abstain:

Signed and approved by me after its passage this XXth day of MONTH, 2014.

_____

NAME, TITLE
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

_____

Name, Title

APPENDIX C

PROJECT TEMPLATE

SANTA CRUZ INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROJECT APPLICATION FORM

Section 1: Project Contacts and Abstract

PROJECT TITLE

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR A:

- ○ New Project
- ○ Update to a project submitted in 2009

Project Category

- ○ Planning
- ○ Implementation

PROJECT PROPONENT

Proponent Type:

Name

Title

Telephone

Email

Mailing Address

PROJECT PARTNERS

Functional Area

- ☐ Water Supply
- ☐ Water Quality
- ☐ Flood and Stormwater Management
- ☐ Watershed Stewardship/Aquatic Ecosystems

If multiple apply, select primary

Located within IRWM Region

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Location Details

Project Abstract

SECTION 2 - PROJECT DETAILS

Eligible projects must yield multiple benefits and include one or more of the following elements (Public Resources Code §75026.(a)

ELIGIBLE PROJECT TYPES

- ☐ Water supply reliability, water conservation, and water use efficiency
- ☐ Stormwater capture, storage, clean-up, treatment, and management
- ☐ Removal of invasive non-native species, the creation and enhancement of wetlands, and the acquisition, protection, and restoration of open space and watershed lands
- ☐ Non-point source pollution reduction, management, and monitoring
- ☐ Groundwater recharge and management projects
- ☐ Contaminant and salt removal through reclamation, desalting, and other treatment technologies and conveyance of reclaimed water for distribution to users
- ☐ Water banking, exchange, reclamation, and improvement of water quality
- ☐ Planning and implementation of multipurpose flood management programs
- ☐ Watershed protection and management
- ☐ Drinking water treatment and distribution
- ☐ Ecosystem and fisheries restoration and protection

Resource Management Strategies identified in the California Water Plan (waterplan.water.ca.gov). Please check all applicable.

Resource Management Strategies

- [ ] Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- [ ] Urban Water Use Efficiency
- [ ] Conveyance - Regional / local
- [ ] System Reoperation
- [ ] Water Transfers
- [ ] Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Banking
- [ ] Desalination
- [ ] Precipitation Enhancement
- [ ] Recycled Municipal Water
- [ ] Surface Storage - Regional/Local
- [ ] Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution
- [ ] Groundwater Remediation / Aquifer Remediation
- [ ] Matching Water Quality to Use
- [ ] Pollution Prevention
- [ ] Salt and Salinity Management
- [ ] Urban Runoff Management
- [ ] Agricultural Lands Stewardship
- [ ] Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, and Water Pricing)
- [ ] Ecosystem Restoration
- [ ] Forest Management
- [ ] Land Use Planning and Management
- [ ] Recharge Area Protection
- [ ] Water-Dependent Recreation
- [ ] Watershed Management
- [ ] Flood Risk Management
- [ ] Crop idling for water transfers
- [ ] Irrigated land retirement
- [ ] Dewvaporation or atmospheric pressure desalination
- [ ] Rainfed agriculture
- [ ] Fog collection

STATEWIDE PROGRAM PREFERENCES AND PRIORITIES

- ☐ Include regional projects or programs
- ☐ Effectively integrate water management programs and projects within a hydrologic region identified in the California Water Plan, the Regional Water Quality Control Board region or subdivision, or other region or sub-region specifically identified by DWR
- ☐ Effectively resolve significant water-related conflicts within or between regions
- ☐ Contribute to attainment of one or more of the objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program
- ☐ Address critical water supply or water quality needs of DACs within the region
- ☐ Effectively integrate water management with land use planning
- ☐ Drought Preparedness
- ☐ Water Use and Reuse Efficiency
- ☐ Climate Change Response Actions
- ☐ Practice Integrated Flood Management
- ☐ Expand Environmental Stewardship
- ☐ Protect Surface Water and Groundwater Quality
- ☐ Improve Tribal Water and Natural Resources
- ☐ Ensure Equitable Distribution of Benefits

SANTA CRUZ IRWM OBJECTIVES & PRIORITY STRATEGIES

Check all applicable high (H) and moderate (M) priority strategies

Objective 1: Ensure a reliable and sustainable local water supply through strategies that diversify the supply portfolio, develop production from alternative sources, protect and enhance surface and ground water, and maximize efficient delivery and use.

- ☐ H - Develop or increase production from alternative sources
- ☐ H - Increase production from existing resources
- ☐ H - Implement system interties
- ☐ H - Construct and maintain groundwater recharge facilities
- ☐ M - Update and/or replace aging water resource infrastructure
- ☐ M - Remove impervious coverage in recharge zones
- ☐ M - Implement Low Impact Development (LID) and/or LID redevelopment

Objective 2: Reduce per-capita water demand

- ☐ H - Implement tiered rates and/or conservation pricing
- ☐ H - Conduct education and/or outreach to increase use and effectiveness of conservation strategies
- ☐ H - Implement water neutral growth policies
- ☐ M - Implement temporary use restrictions
- ☐ M - Implement rebate and/or retrofit programs

Objective 3: Reduce the sources of pollutants and their impacts on aquatic resources

- ☐ H - Implement rural road improvements and maintenance
- ☐ H - Implement BMPs related to timber harvest activities
- ☐ H - Implement erosion control / sediment capture BMPs for row crops / vineyard / orchards
- ☐ H - Implement urban and agricultural fertilizer and irrigation management measures
- ☐ H - Conduct septic system upgrades and/or maintenance
- ☐ H - Conduct sewer system upgrades and/or maintenance
- ☐ H - Conduct private property sewer lateral upgrades and maintenance
- ☐ H - Relocate groundwater pumping from coastal zone to reduce potential for seawater intrusion
- ☐ H - Reduce groundwater extractions to address seawater intrusion
- ☐ H - Implement urban and agricultural irrigation management and water conservation programs
- ☐ M - Restore riparian zone to increase shading and ability to improve water quality
- ☐ M - Remove homeless encampments that impact riparian zones/aquatic resources
- ☐ M - Conduct effective street sweeping
- ☐ M - Clean and maintain sewer and storm drain infrastructure
- ☐ M - Create livestock exclusion areas in riparian zone
- ☐ M - Implement livestock waste management BMPs

Objective 4: Increase the habitat quality and quantity of critical aquatic ecosystems, including streams and wetlands.

- ☐ H - Reduce withdrawals and increase base flow to achieve streamflow targets
- ☐ H - Identify and eliminate illegal stream diversions
- ☐ H - Restore natural stream form and function
- ☐ H - Restore riparian zone through acquisitions or easements
- ☐ H - Reduce riparian encroachment
- ☐ H - Erosion and sediment control
- ☐ H - Restore lagoon /wetland structure and biotic habitat complexity
- ☐ M - Preserve or enhance LWD in streams and riparian zone
- ☐ M - Conduct non-native species removal
- ☐ M - Conduct native and/or beneficial revegetation
- ☐ M - Implement fish passage barrier removal or retrofit projects
- ☐ M - Promote natural sand bar function
- ☐ M - Conduct education / outreach / technical training programs
- ☐ M - Conduct volunteer stewardship program
- ☐ M - Support environmental education programs for schoolchildren
- ☐ M - Reduce illegal dumping

Objective 5: Implement integrated flood management strategies that reduce hazards and impacts from floods and, where feasible, provide multiple benefits.

- ☐ H - Utilize riparian zones for flood management through acquisition or easement
- ☐ H - Maintain and improve levee conditions for flood management and environmental quality
- ☐ H - Implement geomorphic modifications
- ☐ H - Increase channel width and floodplain function
- ☐ H - Reduce or eliminate constrictions
- ☐ H - Maintain storm drain conveyance efficiency
- ☐ H - Conduct infrastructure improvements and maintenance
- ☐ H - Reduce directly connected impervious area
- ☐ H - Implement low-impact development
- ☐ M - Conduct environmentally-sensitive vegetation management
- ☐ M - Conduct educational programs for stormwater management techniques and opportunities

---

Project Cost

Amount of Match Contribution

Source of Match

- ☐ Local
- ☐ Federal
- ☐ In-Kind
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Undetermined

Certainty of Match

SECTION 3: NARRATIVE QUESTIONS

PROJECT NEED

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

PERMITS, CEQA / NEPA

PROJECT DURATION

PROJECT STATUS

LAND USE

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

PROJECT BENEFITS

DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY / TRIBAL / ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Please review Exhibit D of DWR's most recent Proposal Solicitation Package (PSP) (www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/docs/ImplementationGrants/Imp_PSP_Round2_2012_FINAL.pdf).

After reviewing Exhibit D, please indicate in the table below the extent to which projects have cost/ benefit information and what additional support may be needed. Which benefit categories are addressed by the proposed project? (Please refer to Table 10 of PSP)

Economic Benefit Category

- ☐ Water Supply
- ☐ Water Quality
- ☐ Ecosystem Improvement
- ☐ Recreation and Public Access
- ☐ Power Cost Savings and Power Reduction
- ☐ Other

Please identify which of the following benefit types will result from project implementation, and for each, the manner in which those benefits can be described – qualitatively, quantitatively, or monetized.

Economic Benefit Type

	Qualitative	Quantitative	Monetized
Water Supply	○	○	○
Water Quality	○	○	○
Ecosystem Improvement	○	○	○
Recreation and Public Access	○	○	○
Power Cost Savings and Power Reduction	○	○	○
Other	○	○	○

Have alternative projects been considered to achieve the same types and amounts of benefits as the proposed project (yes/no)?

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

○ Yes ○ No

Has a cost/benefit analysis that would meet the requirements described in Exhibit D been completed (yes/no)?

COST / BENEFITS ANALYSIS STATUS

○ Yes ○ No

If "No", can a Cost / Benefit Analysis be performed?

COST / BENEFITS ANALYSIS

- ○ Yes
- ○ Yes - but will need assistance
- ○ No

MONITORING AND PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Please describe the monitoring systems that will be used to collect data and other measures that will be used to evaluate project performance. Please describe measurement parameters (for example, additional acre feet of water supply, improved water supply reliability and flexibility, water quality measurements, measurement based estimates of pollution load reductions, acres of habitat successfully restored, feet of stream channel stabilized, groundwater level measurements, stream flow measurements, improved flood control, or other quantitative measures or indicators). Also discuss plans for adaptive management (i.e., mechanisms to adapt project operations based on performance data). (5,000 character limit)

MONITORING AND PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Climate Change Adaptation

- ☐ Increases water supply reliability
- ☐ Promotes conjunctive use, water exchange, or utilization of multiple water sources
- ☐ Increase water use / re-use efficiency
- ☐ Develops an alternative source of water supply
- ☐ Protects water quality
- ☐ Reduces water demand
- ☐ Facilitates increased recycled water production or use
- ☐ Promotes urban runoff retention or re-use
- ☐ Addresses sea level rise
- ☐ Improves flood management
- ☐ Promotes habitat protection
- ☐ Establishes migration corridors
- ☐ Promotes river to floodplain hydrologic connectivity
- ☐ Directly benefits anadromous fish populations
- ☐ Protects forests
- ☐ Protects wetlands
- ☐ Other ☐

Climate Change Mitigation

- ☐ Increases water use efficiency
- ☐ Promotes energy-efficient demand reduction
- ☐ Improves energy efficiency of water treatment or delivery
- ☐ Advances or expands water recycling
- ☐ Promotes urban runoff reuse
- ☐ Promotes increased use of alternative energy sources over existing conditions
- ☐ Achieves carbon sequestration
- ☐ Other ☐

As compared to existing conditions or project alternatives, will the project mitigate its contribution to climate change by reducing energy consumption or greenhouse gas emissions?

City of Watsonville
Public Works & Utilities

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 12, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

APPROVED
By Steve Palmisano at 5:29 pm, Aug 12, 2014

FROM: **Steve Palmisano, Director of Public Works and Utilities**
Jackie McCloud, Environmental Projects Analyst

SUBJECT: **Adoption of Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Watershed Management Plan**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION:
It is recommended that City Council adopt a Resolution approving the Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP), dated July 2014, in support of an Emergency Drought Grant Application.

DISCUSSION:
An adopted Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) is required to qualify for an Emergency Drought grant. The Plan describes the various water projects planned by the member agencies. All agencies with projects in the grant application are being asked to adopt the updated Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP. The City could receive up to $6,267,600 from the grant for the Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement Project.

Overview
The City of Watsonville participates in the Pajaro River Watershed region's Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program. The IRWM program was initiated by the State in 2002 to encourage local agencies to work collaboratively to manage water resources in a region. The State, through the Department of Water Resources (DWR), encourages IRWM efforts by providing grant funding. As a condition of continued eligibility for grant funding, IRWM regions need to maintain and periodically update their IRWM Plans to meet current standards.

The City of Watsonville's Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement Project was included in the Pajaro River Watershed Emergency Drought Program grant application. To maintain eligibility for funding from that program, the City is required to adopt the July 2014 Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan no later than September 9, 2014.

The 2014 Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan update has been completed and the updated plan is now ready for adoption. The plan is also being considered for adoption by San Benito County Water District (SBCWD), Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA), and Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), who are the City's partners in the Emergency Drought Program grant application. The IRWM Plan is available at http://www.pajaroriverwatershed.org. The key updates to the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan are 1) the addition of a Stakeholder Steering Committee to the governance

structure, 2) an expanded project review process that considers project feasibility and readiness, and 3) a new chapter that prioritizes vulnerabilities to climate change and identifies adaptation strategies.

Future Water Planning Efforts: The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan builds on and integrates existing local, sub-regional, and regional water management plans, projects, and programs. Key issues and needs identified in the IRWM Plan include water supply reliability, recycled water expansion, groundwater and surface water quality, flood protection and risk management, and environmental protection and enhancement opportunities. IRWM Plan development and implementation provides a framework for agency collaborating in the watershed on such issues as agricultural water quality management, water transfers, and flood protection strategies.

STRATEGIC PLAN:
Emergency Drought Funds would be used for the Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement Project, listed under the Council goal of improving the City's infrastructure.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
Adoption of the updated Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP plan has no immediate fiscal impact. City of Watsonville could receive up to $6,267,600 from the grant for implementation of the Corralitos Creek Fisheries Enhancement Project.

There are no long-term fiscal commitments associated with adoption of the July 2014 Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP. This program would not impact the General Fund.

ALTERNATIVES:
An alternative would be to not adopt the Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP.

ATTACHMENTS:
None.

cc: City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. ____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE ADOPTING THE PÁJARO RIVER WATERSHED INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, JULY 2014

WHEREAS, the California electorate approved multiple statewide bond measures since 2000 including Propositions 50 and 84, to fund water and natural resource projects and programs, including Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM); and

WHEREAS, the benefits of integrated planning for water resources management activities include increased efficiency or effectiveness, enhanced collaboration across agencies and stakeholders, and improved responsiveness to regional needs and priorities; and

WHEREAS, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) awarded the Pájaro River Watershed IRWM Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) a grant to update the 2007 Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan to meet the requirements contained in Part 2.2 of Division 6 of the California Water Code, commencing with Section 10530; and

WHEREAS, the RWMG published a notice of intent to update the 2014 IRWM Plan, submitted the IRWM Plan to DWR for review, posted the 2014 IRWM Plan for public review, published a notice of intent to adopt the IRWM Plan, incorporated public comments into the 2014 IRWM Plan, and conducted a public meeting to adopt the IRWM Plan; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the 2014 IRWM Plan does not entail a commitment of resources to or implementation of any project, and there is no joint commitment or responsibility by the IRWM Plan participants to implement any or all of the projects; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 IRWM Plan does not constitute a project under the California Environmental Quality Act because it does not have a potential for resulting in direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment; and

WHEREAS, the 2014 IRWM Plan is meant to be complementary to participating agencies' individual plans and programs and does not supersede such plans and programs, and adoption of the IRWM does not prohibit or affect in any way a participating agency's planning efforts separate from the IRWM Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Watsonville, as a project sponsor in the Pájaro River Watershed Emergency Drought Program Grant Application, is required to adopt the IRWM Plan no later than September 9, 2014 to maintain funding eligibility; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the City Council of the City of Watsonville hereby adopts the Pájaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, July 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein.

****

Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

July 2014

PAJARO RIVER
watershed
Integrated Regional Water Management

Table of Contents

Tables

Figures

Appendices

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
AMBAG	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
APV	Action Pajaro Valley
BMP	Best Management Practice
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CCA	Critical Coastal Area
CDS	Coastal Distribution System
cfs	Cubic feet per second
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERES	California Environmental Resources Evaluation System
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CSSC	California Species of Special Concern
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agenc
ESU	Evolutionary Significant Unit
FC	Federal Candidate
FE	Federally listed Endangered
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FT	Federal listed Threatened
GAMA	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring Assessment
IRWM	Integrated Regional Water Management
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
LOD	Level of Development
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MBNMS	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
MCWRA	Monterey County Water Resources Agency

MHI	Median Household Income
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NMSP	National Marine Sanctuary Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	Non-point Source
QA/QC	Quality assurance and quality control
Partners	PVWMA, SBCWD, SCVWD
PCLF	Planning and Conservation League Foundation
PRWFPA	Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority
PVWMA	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
RCDs	Resource Conservation Districts
RWMG	Regional Water Management Group
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SBCWD	San Benito County Water District
SCCFC&WCD	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7
SCRWA	South County Regional Wastewater Authority
SCVWD	Santa Clara Valley Water District
SE	State listed Endangered
SP	State Protected
SR	State listed as Rare
SSC	Stakeholder Steering Committee
SSCWD	Sunnyslope County Water District
ST	State listed Threatened
SWAMP	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TM	Technical Memorandum
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UCCE	University of California Cooperative Extension
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WAWRP	Watsonville Area Water Recycling Project
WRA	Water Resources Association
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act
WRWTF	Watsonville Recycled Water Treatment Facility
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

1 Governance

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the 2012 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> The IRWM Plan must document a governance structure that ensures the IRWM Plan will be updated and implemented beyond existing State grant Programs. The IRWM Plan must include:
>
> - The name [and description] of the RWMG responsible for development and implementation of the Plan…and how the makeup of the RWMG meets CWC §10539 and is sufficient of membership and participation to develop and implement the IRWM Plan.
> - The RWMG and individual project proponents who adopted the Plan
> - A description of the IRWM governance structure
> - A description of how the chosen form of governance addresses and ensures [outreach and involvement, decision making, access to the IRWM process, communication, Plan implementation, coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and State and federal agencies, collaborative processes, how changes to the IRWM Plan will be performed, and updating or amending the IRWM Plan].

1.1 Background

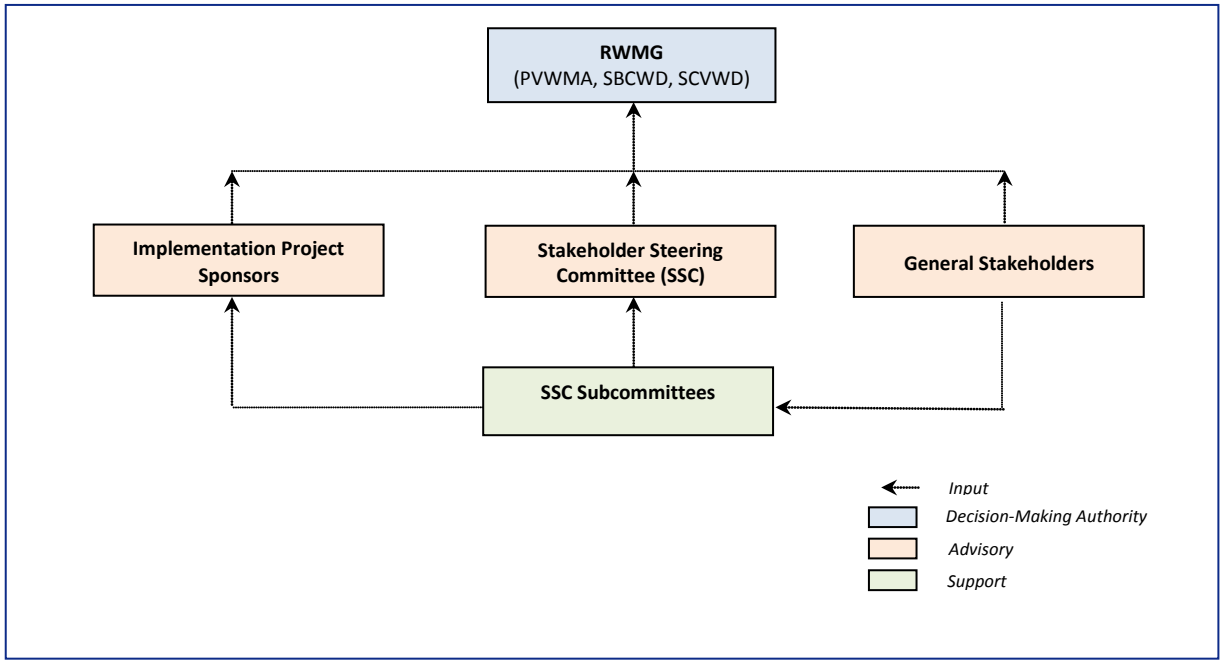
In October 2004, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA), San Benito County Water District (SBCWD), and Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the purpose of coordinating water resources planning and implementation activities watershed-wide (see Appendix A). The three agencies, collectively known as the Pajaro River Watershed Collaborative (Collaborative), led the development and implementation of the 2007 Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan. The Collaborative was recognized as the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) for the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM effort during the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) Plan Review Process in 2009. As part of their RWMG role, the Collaborative has meet and will continue to meet regularly in order to formulate and carry out the mission, goals, objectives, and strategies of the IRWM Plan and to solicit and encourage participation from other agencies and stakeholders in the watershed. The on-going nature of the IRWM process and stakeholder collaboration will facilitate conflict identification and resolution of issues within the watershed. The collaborative approach will provide a forum for identifying and evaluating water supply, water quality, groundwater and surface water management, ecosystem restoration, and other watershed issues.

1.2 Governance Structure

This chapter describes the Regional Water Management Group, Stakeholder Steering Committee, Implementation Project Sponsors, and Pajaro River Watershed stakeholders, which together provide sufficient breadth of membership and participation to develop and implement the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan.

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Program decision-making authority consists of RWMG, which solicits input from 3 advisory entities - a Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) and its associated subcommittees, the Implementation Project Sponsors, and general stakeholders. The governance structure is illustrated in Figure 1-1. Specific roles and responsibilities are described in subsequent sections.

Figure 1-1: Organizational Structure



1.2.1 Regional Water Management Group

The Pajaro River Watershed RWMG consists of PVWMA, SBCWD, and SCVWD. The RWMG relies on input and participation from a broad range of stakeholders in IRWM Plan development and implementation. The RWMG responsibilities include:

1. Providing information on the State IRWM program requirements and opportunities.
    a. Participating in State led workshops regarding IRWM planning standards and requirements;
    b. Participating in the IRWM Roundtable of Regions regarding IRWM planning approaches and recommendations; and
    c. Conveying the information from these coordination efforts to the SSC for their consideration and use when supporting the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM planning.
2. Updating the IRWM Plan.
    a. Managing the IRWM planning grant;
    b. Securing and managing the IRWM consultant agreement;
    c. Leading the development and distribution of plan chapters for SSC and public review; and
    d. Leading the development and supporting the adoption of the IRWM Plan Update by SSC and other agencies and organizations.
3. Conducting public workshops and other outreach activities related to the IRWM program.

a. Scheduling and publicizing public workshops and other outreach activities as needed to solicit public participation in the IRWM program;

b. Preparing public workshop and outreach materials to support public participation in the IRWM program; and

c. Coordinating outreach activities and workshops with the SSC.

4. Coordinating with other IRWM regions in the Central Coast Funding Area.

   a. Participating in Central Coast Funding Area coordination activities;

   b. Soliciting support from the SSC members that also participate in other IRWM regions, when appropriate; and

   c. Conveying the information from these coordination efforts to the SSC for their consideration and use when supporting the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM planning.

5. Leading the IRWM Plan implementation in collaboration with other agencies and organizations.

   a. Collaborating with the SSC to monitor regional conditions and project implementation to identify potential IRWM plan modification or update needs;

   b. Facilitating the coordination of agencies and organizations when integrated or regional project opportunities exist;

   c. Coordinating and submitting grant applications; and communicating with SSC and other stakeholders regarding funding opportunities for plan implementation.

The Regional Water Management Group uses a consensus-based approach to make all IRWM decisions. The RWMG incorporates the SSC, Project Sponsor, and general stakeholder advice and recommendations into the IRWM program to the maximum extent possible. If the RWMG is unable to incorporate SSC and other stakeholders' advice and recommendations, the RWMG provides an explanation to the SCC and the RWMG's policy-makers.

The RWMG supports the SSC in helping to identify a SSC chairperson, identifying facilitation needs, developing the SSC decision-making process, establishing ground rules, determining the SSC meeting frequency, and maintaining meeting records.

Legal actions such as contracting and submitting grant funding applications are carried out by individual RWMG members on behalf of the RWMG, and cost sharing agreements are developed on a case-by-case basis as necessary. Costs associated with administrative functions of the RWMG, IRWM Plan development, and Plan implementation are covered in a variety of ways, including grants, multi-agency contributions, funds from individual project proponents, and in-kind contributions of staff time from the participating entities.

The RWMG members and their responsibilities for water resources management are described below.

1.2.1.1 Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency

PVWMA is a state-chartered special purpose district formed under State Law pursuant to the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency Act. PVWMA was formed to efficiently and economically manage existing and supplemental water supplies in order to prevent further increase in, and to accomplish continuing reduction of, long-term overdraft and to provide and ensure sufficient water supplies for present and anticipated needs within its boundaries. PVWMA has the authority to adopt ordinances for the purpose of conserving local groundwater supplies that all public and private water purveyors within

the Agency's boundaries must adhere to. The PVWMA service area is comprised of portions of three counties, which are Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito Counties. PVWMA is a Central Valley Project (CVP) contractor and has assigned delivery capacity from the San Felipe Division facilities, though PVWMA plans to connect to the San Felipe Division have been postponed indefinitely.

1.2.1.2 San Benito County Water District

SBCWD is a special purpose district formed under State Law pursuant to the San Benito County Water District Act. As a water conservation and flood control district, the SBCWD mission is to preserve the economic and environmental health and well-being of San Benito County through the control, management and conservation of waters and the provision of water services in a practical, cost-effective and responsible manner. The SBCWD is a CVP contractor and receives water from the San Felipe Division facilities through the Pacheco and Hollister Conduits.

1.2.1.3 Santa Clara Valley Water District

SCVWD is a special purpose district formed under State Law pursuant to the Santa Clara Valley Water District Act. SCVWD provides wholesale water supply, stream and watershed stewardship, and flood protection for Santa Clara County. In addition, SCVWD manages the County's groundwater subbasins. The mission of the SCVWD is a healthy, safe, and enhanced quality of living in Santa Clara County through watershed stewardship and comprehensive management of water resources in a practical, cost-effective, and environmentally-sensitive manner. SCVWD is a CVP and State Water Project (SWP) contractor and receives water from the San Felipe Division facilities through the Pacheco and Santa Clara Conduits.

1.2.2 Stakeholder Steering Committee

Since formally launching the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan effort in early 2005, the RWMG has been proactive and focused on ensuring stakeholders are aware of, informed about, and participating in IRWM planning and implementation. This included formation of a Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) in 2005. This committee provided a forum for on-going discussion and stakeholder input, and provided review and stakeholder oversight throughout the initial IRWM Plan development process.

The SSC has historically been responsive and reactive to changing regional needs, requirements and conditions, which demonstrates the active adaptive management of the Plan. In 2009, for example, the SSC was convened to address continued IRWM planning and implementation tasks including:

- Review stakeholder engagement plan,
- Review approach and schedule for responding to new Proposition 84 IRWM guidelines,
- Provide input on the level of interest in applying for implementation grants,
- Provide input on the planning grant application, and
- Continue soliciting implementation projects.

In 2011, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region was awarded a planning grant. The planning grant work plan included a task to formalize the SSC. Therefore, the RWMG went through a planning process to formalize communications and develop better and more strategic approach to identify and enjoin stakeholders in the IRWM process. As a result, a new SSC was established.

The new SSC represents the interests necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan in both the upper and lower watershed.

Furthermore, consistent with California Water Code Section 10541(g), the SSC is designed to provide a balance of water management interests and geography. The RWMG invited interested watershed stakeholders to participate in the SSC and reviewed the list of interested participants to ensure adequate representation and identify potential gaps in coverage, either in resource area or geography. As gaps were identified, additional participants were solicited to ensure balanced representation in the SSC. The SSC membership list is in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Stakeholder Steering Committee

Committee Member	Organization	Upper Watershed	Lower Watershed
Lynn Overtree Stewardship Manager	Land Trust of Santa Cruz County		●
Matt Freeman Assistance General Manager	Santa Clara County Open Space Authority	●	
Jennifer Scheer Executive Director	Santa Clara County Farm Bureau	●	
Stacie Ruffoni Pajaro Watershed Program Manager	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County		●
Susan Meyer Executive Director	Loma Prieta Resource Conservation District	●	
Don Ridenhour General Manager	Sunnyslope County Water District	●	
Ray Creech General Manager	Tres Pinos Water District	●	
Vicki Morris General Manager	Aromas Water District	●	●
Bruce Laclergue Flood Control Program Manager	County of Santa Cruz		●
John Ricker Water Resources Division Director	County of Santa Cruz		●
Robert Ketley Senior Utilities Engineer	City of Watsonville		●
Matt Keeling	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	●	●
Jim Keller	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	●	●
Kenn Reiller	Sierra Club, Ventana Chapter	●	●
Marlene Freeland	Bolado Park Golf Course	●	

The SSC, as described above, provides advice from diverse perspectives to the RWMG. The purpose of the SSC is to reflect the concerns and issues of various stakeholders and the general public, serve as a link to the community, serve as a "sounding board" for the Partners, and comment on IRWMP documents. The Partners will work with the SSC to ensure that SSC and public concerns and ideas are understood and considered in Partner decisions.

The SSC comprises 15 members, designed to provide a balance of water management interests and geography. The ability of the SSC to be effectual relies on the roles, responsibilities and communication among the SSC and with the RWMG. The role of the SSC is to serve as an advisory body in reviewing and providing recommendations on work items completed by RWMG staff and consultants as well as to:

1. Assist with ongoing Public Participation in the IRWM Program.
    a. Assist in receiving public input;
    b. Coordinate with other entities for areas of represented expertise;
    c. Encourage outreach/educational activities to promote the IRWM program within agencies and constituencies (i.e., website recognition, events); and
    d. Assist in outreach to disadvantaged communities (DACs) within agencies and constituencies.
2. Provide input on the project prioritization process and criteria.
    a. Provide input on the planning goals and objectives;
    b. Provide input on project screening criteria to measure a project's benefit in meeting the planning goals and objectives; and
    c. Provide input on the weighting of the criteria that emphasizes the region's priorities.
3. Assist in Preparation and Submittal of Final IRWM Plan Update (2014).
    a. Provide recommendations on chapters of Draft IRWM Plan;
    b. Assist in the development of Resolutions of Support; and
    c. Provide SSC recommendation to RWMG policymakers on IRWM Plan adoption.
4. Review and Provide Recommendations on Proposition 84 Grant Applications.
    a. Assist in coordinating and consolidating implementation projects;
    b. Provide input on criteria for selecting recommended implementation projects based on the Proposal Solicitation Package funding priorities; and
    c. Provide SSC recommendation to RWMG policymakers on grant applications.
5. Coordinate with Adjacent Planning Regions.
    a. Assist in coordinating with adjacent planning regions; and
    b. Review and recommend on a process for selecting cross-regional projects with adjacent planning regions.

SSC membership expectations include:

- Attending SSC meetings regularly;

- Articulating their interests, concerns and perspectives on the issues being addressed;
- Maintaining an open mind regarding other views;
- Focusing on the "big picture" of the IRWM Plan; and
- Constructively managing conflict between SSC members.

The SSC may also form subcommittees to address major programs in the Pajaro IRWM Plan, such as water supply, salt management, agricultural water quality, and Pajaro River flood protection. The role of the subcommittees is to further evaluate the projects within their respective programs, make program recommendations and lead implementation efforts for the projects included in their recommendations. The potential responsibilities of the subcommittees include:

- Outline program implementation schedule
- Develop program financing plan
- Lead project implementation efforts
- Develop project evaluation processes including degree of benefit assessment
- Enhance project definitions in terms of regional program objectives
- Define the subcommittee's stakeholder involvement process (including disadvantaged communities) and actively engage their stakeholders, as the subcommittees serve as the primary means of stakeholder participation

The SSC members will also help provide a link with other major stakeholder engagement efforts in the region, including flood protection on the Pajaro River, groundwater charges in the Pajaro Valley, water supply reliability, and water quality management throughout the region. The RWMG will monitor SSC participation and, if needed, recommend changes to the membership to ensure the committee continues to represent the interests necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan and effort.

1.2.3 Implementation Project Sponsors

Implementation Project Sponsors are those agencies and organizations that are implementing plans or projects in the IRWM Plan and have usually received planning or implementation funding for those projects through grants. The current list of Implementation Project Sponsors includes the following agencies:

- Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency
- City of Watsonville
- Santa Cruz County
- Monterey County Water Resources Agency
- Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority
- The Nature Conservancy
- Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County
- San Benito County Water District

- Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Pajaro Sunny Mesa Community Services District

The Implementation Project Sponsors will be responsible for stakeholder outreach and engagement on their specific projects, providing the Partners with information on their implementation efforts, and participating in appropriate Stakeholder Steering Subcommittees.

1.2.4 General Stakeholders

From the information gathered through the outreach efforts, a list of stakeholders was generated, as seen in Table 1-2. The stakeholder list includes organizations dealing with all aspects of water resource management, including water supply, water quality, flood protection and environmental protection and enhancement. The stakeholder list is expected to evolve over time; therefore, additional stakeholders are expected to be identified and contacted for their on-going participation in IRWM planning and project generation. Individuals may request to be added to the stakeholder list by e-mailing the RWMG representatives at the following addresses:

RWMG Representative	Agency	E-Mail Address
Tracy Hemmeter	SCVWD	themmeter@valleywater.org
Mary Bannister	PVWMA	bannister@pvwma.dst.ca.us
Jeff Cattaneo	SBCWD	jcattaneo@sbcwd.com

Stakeholders and the general public who are interested in the development and implementation of IRWMP but are unable to participate at a more significant level (such as being a member of the SSC or a subcommittee), would be able to provide their comments through multiple outreach activities conducted by the RWMG, SSC, and Implementation Project Sponsors and shape the development and implementation of the IRWMP.

Table 1-2: Stakeholders in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Aromas Water District	Aromas Water District is located on the westerly edge of the PVWMA service area. This special district provides water treatment and supply service for approximately 750 customers.
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG)	AMBAG was organized for the permanent establishment of a forum for planning, discussion and study of regional problems of mutual interest and concern to the counties and cities in Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties; and for the development of studies, plans, policies and action recommendations.
California Coastal Conservancy	The California Coastal Conservancy works with other groups to protect, conserve, restore, and enhance environmental and human-based resources of the California coast and ocean for environmentally sustainable and prudent use by current and future generations.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition	This coalition is a partnership of Central Coast growers organized through their respective county Farm Bureaus. Established by the California Farm Bureau, six Central Coast counties receive grant monies to fund research and monitoring of agricultural water quality effects. The Coalition is working to identify local water quality threats and learn about economically viable water quality protection practices. The various county Farm Bureau program coordinators assist watershed groups to implement these practices.
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – Region 3	The Central Coast RWQCB is a regulatory extension of the State Water Resources Control Board. The Central Coast RWQCB coordinates and controls the quality of water in its region through the protection of beneficial uses, the development of water quality objectives to protect the beneficial uses, and implementation planning to accommodate the water quality objectives. This entity was established by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (1969), which became Division Seven ("Water Quality") of the State Water Code. The State Water Code establishes the responsibilities and authorities of the nine RWQCBs (previously called Water Pollution Control Boards) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The federal Clean Water Act (Public Law 92-500, as amended) provides for the delegation of certain responsibilities in water quality control and water quality planning to the states. Where the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the SWRCB have agreed to such delegation, the Regional Boards implement portions of the Clean Water Act, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and toxic substance control programs
Central Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council	The Central Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council serves South Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties. The council's activities focus on agritourism, steelhead habitat enhancement, water quality education, coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP) coordination and permit streamlining.
City of Gilroy	Located in South Santa Clara County, the City of Gilroy provides water service to residences and businesses. Gilroy is a South County Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA) Partner which provides wastewater service for the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill.
City of Hollister	The City of Hollister is a major urban service area in San Benito County. The City of Hollister provides various municipal and industrial (M&I) services include wastewater collection and treatment and water supply service.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
City of Morgan Hill	Located in South Santa Clara County, the City of Morgan Hill provides water service to residences and businesses. Morgan Hill is a SCRWA Partner that provides wastewater service for the Cities of Morgan Hill and Gilroy.
City of San Juan Bautista	Located in San Benito County, the City of San Juan Bautista provides wastewater and water services. San Juan Bautista is a member of the Water Resource Association of San Benito County.
City of Watsonville	The City of Watsonville is a major urban service area within PVWMA. The City provides various M&I services including wastewater collection and treatment and water supply service.
County of Monterey	The County of Monterey is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. The County also manages water and sanitation systems in unincorporated County Service Areas. The southern portion of the PVWMA service area is in Monterey County.
County of San Benito	The County of San Benito is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. A significant portion of the upper Pajaro River watershed (including the San Benito River) is within San Benito County.
County of Santa Clara	The County of Santa Clara is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. A portion of the upper Pajaro River watershed is within Santa Clara County.
County of Santa Cruz	The County of Santa Cruz is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. The County of Santa Cruz also has jurisdiction over stormwater, drainage, watershed management, water resources management and water quality protection for the unincorporated areas of Santa Cruz County. The northern portion of the PVWMA service area is in Santa Cruz County.
Farm Bureaus (Monterey County, San Benito County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County)	Farm Bureaus are organized on a county, state, and national level with the county Farm Bureaus serving as the core of the organization. Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito and Santa Clara Counties each have their own Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau is a voluntary, nongovernmental, nonpartisan organization of farm and ranch families seeking solutions to the problems that affect their lives, both socially and economically. The Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition is the local Farm Bureau partnership that works with growers within the Pajaro River watershed.
Land Trust of Santa Cruz County	The land trust is a community-based nonprofit organization that works cooperatively with land owners, government entities, and other organizations to protect and manage lands of significant value. Their primary focuses are protecting prime agricultural lands, protecting lands with significant habitat value, and providing effective stewardship of lands already protected.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)	The MBNMS mission is to understand and protect the coastal ecosystem of Central California. The MBNMS is an extension of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP). The NMSP mission is to serve as the trustee for the nation's system of marine protected areas, to conserve, protect, and enhance their biodiversity, ecological integrity and cultural legacy. Its goals are appropriate to the unique diversity contained within individual sites. They may include restoring and rebuilding marine habitats or ecosystems to their natural condition or monitoring and maintaining already healthy areas.
Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)	MCWRA is a special district formed to manage, protect, and enhance the quantity and quality of water and provide specified flood control services for Monterey County, and to be a leader in efficient, innovative, and equitable water resources management for the County. As a County water agency and stakeholder, MCWRA has an interest in flood prevention and water supply management of the lower Pajaro River that falls within its jurisdiction.
Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA)	PRWFPA was established in 2000 by the State of California Assembly Bill 807 to identify, evaluate, fund, and implement flood prevention and control strategies in the Pajaro River watershed, on an intergovernmental basis. Since the Pajaro River watershed covers an area within four counties (Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey) and four water districts (Santa Clara Valley Water District; San Benito County Water District; Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7; and Monterey County Water Resources Agency), the PRWFPA is comprised of one representative from each of the eight interested agencies. The PRWFPA is a governing body through which each member organization can participate and contribute to finding a method to provide flood protection in the watershed and promote general watershed interests. A further goal is to identify and prioritize strategies and projects that will provide multiple benefits, such as water supply, groundwater recharge, or environmental restoration and protection benefits.
Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District	Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District is a water supplier for smaller communities in the Pajaro Valley and has consolidated water delivery service for a number of mutual water companies in northern Monterey County.
Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce	The Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce promotes Watsonville and surrounding community areas and is dedicated to advancing the business success of its members.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Planning and Conservation League Foundation	The Planning and Conservation League Foundation mission is to ensure that California continues to be an attractive, livable, and equitable state by engaging in cutting-edge environmental public policy research, and educating and empowering local communities to understand and participate in local and state environmental decision making processes. The Planning and Conservation League Foundation also produces publications that educate the public about environmental challenges in the areas of planning, natural resource conservation, environmental protection, clean air, clean water, sustainable energy policies, and environmental justice.
Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs)	California RCDs are special districts organized under the state Public Resources Code, Division 9. The RCDs in the Pajaro Watershed are the Santa Cruz RCD, Monterey County RCD, San Benito RCD and Loma Prieta RCD. Each district has a locally elected or appointed volunteer board of directors made up of landowners in that district. Interests of the RCDs which relate to water management include water quality, wildlife habitat restoration, soil erosion control, and conservation education.
San Benito County Agricultural Land Trust	This land trust is devoted to providing financial options to landowners in order to protect the agricultural heritage of San Benito County. The land trust can protect land permanently and directly by accepting donations of conservation easements designed to meet the individual needs of landowners. As a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, the Trust is funded through membership, donations and grants.
San Benito County Chamber of Commerce	The San Benito County Chamber of Commerce is organized for the purpose of creating, promoting, and celebrating economic vitality within San Benito County by providing resources to businesses and individuals.
San Martin Neighborhood Alliance	This community alliance encompasses local topics and issues.
Santa Clara County Open Space Authority	The immediate high priorities of the Open Space Authority are preservation of open spaces and creation of greenbelts between communities, lands on the valley floor, hillsides, viewsheds and watersheds, baylands and riparian corridors. The Open Space Authority promotes land preservation to maintain the quality of life in the County and to encourage outdoor recreation and continuing agricultural activities. It promotes development and implementation of land management policies that provide proper care of open space lands and allow public access appropriate to the nature of the land for recreation.
Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7 (SCCFC&WCD)	This district is governed by the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, City of Watsonville, and PVWMA. It provides flood control services to Santa Cruz County except the cities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley and Capitola. As a County agency and stakeholder, SCCFC&WCD has an interest in flood prevention of the lower Pajaro River that falls within its jurisdiction.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter	This local chapter of the Sierra Club is committed to participating in the South Santa Clara County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Communities Conservation Plan. The planning area includes the Uvas-Llagas watershed, which is a tributary to the Pajaro River.
Sierra Club, Ventana Chapter	This local chapter of the Sierra Club is interested in preserving the Pajaro River and its watershed through environmental activism.
Silicon Valley Land Conservancy	The Silicon Valley Land Conservancy is a nonprofit entity formed to preserve and protect the remaining open space in Silicon Valley.
Soquel Creek Water District	This government agency provides water resource management for communities in mid-Santa Cruz County.
South County Regional Wastewater Authority	South County Regional Wastewater Authority is the regional wastewater authority for South Santa Clara County, primarily serving the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill. SCRWA has partnered with the Santa Clara Valley Water District to expand water recycling in southern Santa Clara County.
South Valley Streams for Tomorrow	This organization is concerned with streams in South Santa Clara County and tributaries of the Pajaro River in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties.
Sunnyslope County Water District	Sunnyslope County Water District is a water and wastewater management district for a portion of the City of Hollister and the Ridgemark Development in San Benito County.
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	TNC is a leading international, nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the diversity of life on Earth. Their mission is to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. TNC is currently working on projects within the Pajaro River watershed that promotes private lands conservation and other conservation practices. They work with landowners, communities, cooperatives and businesses to establish local groups that can protect land.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	The USACE provides engineering and environmental services throughout the nation. The Corps has plans to implement a flood protection project on the lower Pajaro River.
Water Resources Association of San Benito County	The Water Resource Associatio n is comprised of the SBCWD, San Benito County Government, Sunnyslope County Water District, City of Hollister, and City of San Juan Bautista.
Watsonville Wetlands Watch	The Watsonville Wetlands Watch is a nonprofit community based organization dedicated to the protection, restoration and appreciation of the wetlands of the Pajaro Valley.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Wildlands, Inc.	Wildlands, Inc. is a habitat development and land management company with projects throughout California and the western United States. Wildlands is one of the nation's first private organizations to establish mitigation banks and conservation banks that protect wildlife habitat in perpetuity.

1.3 Benefits of IRWM Governance Structure

The following sections describe how the governance structure addresses and ensures public outreach and involvement processes, effective decision making, balanced access and opportunity for participation in the IRWM process, effective communication within and outside the IRWM region, long-term implementation of the IRWM Plan, coordination with neighboring IRWM efforts and State and federal agencies, and collaborative processes to establish plan objectives.

1.3.1 Public Outreach and Involvement Processes

A broad stakeholder outreach process is crucial to ensure that the IRWM Plan identifies local issues, reflects local needs, promotes the formation of partnerships, and encourages coordination with state and federal agencies. One of the benefits of a regional planning process is that it brings together a broad array of groups into a forum to discuss and better understand shared needs and opportunities.

The IRWM Plan process invites active public participation of all interested stakeholders. The main forums for IRWM planning and implementation are the SSC, the SSC subcommittees, and general stakeholder meetings. In addition to SSC and SSC subcommittee meetings, the RWMG conducts general stakeholder meetings or updates around major milestones such as updates to the IRWM Plan goals and objectives, project solicitation and review, and project selection for grant applications. All opportunities for input to key decisions related to the IRWM development and implementation, as well as those decisions, are communicated to stakeholders via email.

The public involvement process is built upon the success of the collaborative efforts within the region and with the surrounding IRWMP regions. Stakeholders were identified through their involvement or interest in water, environment, and similar projects in the past. These entities were contacted and invited to participate in the IRWM effort. By this process, a varied and broad group was encouraged to become stakeholder participants, including entities that were not necessarily involved with any past efforts.

1.3.2 Balanced Access and Opportunity for IRWM Process Participation

The primary method for participation in the IRWM process is through the SSC. As noted above, the RWMG ensured that the SSC includes a broad and balanced representation of community sectors and environmental and water resources interests. Other opportunities for participation in the IRWM process include being a Project Sponsor, signing up for the general stakeholder list, and participating in SSC subcommittees. No one is denied the opportunity to participate in the IRWM process; rather, the RWMG encourages interested parties to participate in the SSC and/or other stakeholder groups.

1.3.3 Effective Communication

The RWMG's communication plan establishes how communication flows and is managed throughout IRWM planning and implementation and provides a framework for continued engagement and

communication flow. The purpose of the plan is to build a solid, inclusive and representative agency, stakeholder and DAC base that is supportive of the aims of the IRWM Plan.

This Communication Plan identifies the procedures used to manage communication. The plan focuses on formal communication elements. Other communication channels exist on informal levels and enhance those discussed within this Plan. This Plan is not intended to limit, but to enhance communication. Open, ongoing communication actively engaging stakeholders is critical to the success of the Plan and projects, ultimately the Region. The outreach strategy engages a balance of the interest groups in the IRWM process regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the IRWM Plan's development or implementation. Stakeholders are necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the IRWM Plan. Furthermore, a robust and broad stakeholder and public outreach lays a solid foundation for regional (and sub-regional) involvement as well as build overall regional (and sub-regional) capacity. It sets forth a framework to provide guidance for implementing projects and carrying on the goals of IRWM effort throughout future years. The Communication Plan outlines a process to knit together a core group of active and engaged regional and sub-regional representatives who are motivated and equipped to meet the formidable challenges involved in planning for increased water quality, groundwater protection, stormwater management, water reliability, flood management, water quality, water supply, and equitable environmental benefits. In summary, the objectives of the communication effort are to:

- Marshal many points of view
- Understand the interests and needs of the watershed
- Develop constructive relationships
- Create an understanding among collaborators about the benefits and purposes of the IRWM program and individual IRWM projects
- Maintain credibility with regulators and funding agencies
- Demonstrate responsiveness to stakeholder issues or concerns

1.3.3.1 Community Outreach Approach

As part of the Communication Plan, the RWMG, Implementation Project Sponsors, and the Stakeholder Steering Committee conduct three tiers of focused outreach activities to provide different venues for the stakeholders and the general public to voice their comments and concerns throughout the IRWM planning and implementation process. The community outreach activities are summarized in Table 1-3, and described in the subsequent sections.

Table 1-3: Community Outreach Approach

	Tier One	Tier Two	Tier Three
Goals:	**Planning-Level Outreach**	**Project-Specific Outreach**	**IRWMP General Outreach**
Organizers:	Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) and Subcommittee	Implementation Project Sponsors	RWMG
Objectives:	Identify needs of the watershed, develop recommendations on project priorities/rankings	Coordinate and collaborate on project implementation, solicit community input and concerns regarding the implementation of projects	Provide oversight. Report on progress, updates, and decisions related to the IRWMP
Target Audience:	All interested parties, including stakeholders, other watershed stakeholders, other IRWM regional stakeholders	Project-specific stakeholders, residents, project beneficiaries, and agencies	Stakeholders and agencies, and all interested parties
Outreach Venues:	Stakeholder workshops/meetings, conferences, board meetings, subcommittee meetings	Workshops/meetings	Public workshops/ meetings SSC meetings
Minimum Frequency:	Quarterly or as-needed, at locations throughout the region	As-needed, at locations near the projects	Quarterly or as-needed, at locations throughout the region

1.3.3.2 Planning-Level Outreach (Tier One)

The Stakeholder Steering Committee provides forum for coordinating input from the subcommittees and making recommendations to the RWMG. The outreach activities provides the general stakeholders a forum to:

- Share their ideas and concerns regarding the IRWMP
- Identify the needs of the watershed, and potential projects that align with the goals and objectives of the respective regional water management programs
- Identify, discuss, and resolve regional conflicts associated with potential projects
- Work with other stakeholders and the general public to make recommendations on project prioritization and rankings, transfer the information to the Partners to make decisions.
- Coordinate with other activities in the Pajaro river watershed and coordinate with other IRWM regional stakeholders

1.3.3.3 Project-Specific Outreach (Tier Two)

Each of the Implementation Project Sponsors conducts project-specific outreach to interested parties related to their respective project. The outreach activities provides the general stakeholders a forum:

- To provide information to the community regarding specific projects that are being implemented. Identify, discuss, and resolve concerns from stakeholders and the general public who might be impacted by the project
- For stakeholders and general public to communicate throughout the implementation period to resolve potential conflicts

1.3.3.4 IRWMP General Outreach (Tier Three)

The RWMG conducts general IRWMP outreach to all interested parties to report on the progress, updates, and decisions made related to the IRWMP. The outreach activates provided the stakeholders and the general public a forum to:

- Discuss IRWMP progress, review key deliverables, provide comments, and gain consensus
- Continue stakeholder process allowing for IRWMP updates to reflect changes in local water management needs and priorities. Changes were also necessary to respond to updates to City and County General Plans, or other newly completed local planning documents.

1.3.3.5 Outreach Venues and Strategies

It is the intent of the RWMG is to continue to hold outreach workshops/meetings to ensure that all interested stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the IRWM program through the life of the Plan. Meetings would be held at different locations throughout the watershed so that stakeholders from different regions would be able to attend and held at times that facilitate the best attendance.

Notification occurs at least two weeks prior to workshops/meetings via a variety of methods, including print media, letters, emails, and, potentially, agency websites. The purpose of the meetings is to inform stakeholders of IRWM efforts, solicit feedback on key IRWM deliverables, and solicit projects to be considered in the IRWMP as well as to update the project list and be responsive to solicitations and/or other topics and issues related to IRWM. Following each workshop, the Partners prepare and distribute a brief summary of stakeholder input and how the Partners plan to address the input.

The Partners will also continue to engage the community through related workshops, board meetings, and other venues that include audiences with potential interest in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM effort. These venues have previously included the Pajaro River Watershed Council, South County Regional Wastewater Authority TAC, Water Resources Association of San Benito County Board, Santa Clara Valley Water District Board Advisory Committees, and Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. The Partners will also continue to conduct outreach with their own Boards.

1.3.4 Coordination with Neighboring IRWM Efforts and Agencies

The Pajaro River Watershed is one of six regions in the Central Coast Hydrologic Region and one of four regions that drain to Monterey Bay. In addition, the Pajaro River Watershed region and the Santa Cruz County region share on overlap area in the Watsonville Sloughs. As stated above in Chapter 1.2.1, the RWMG is responsible for coordinating with other IRWM regions in the Central Coast. Most coordination occurs through periodic Central Coast Coordination conference calls. Other coordination efforts have included development of joint letters to DWR, including transmittal of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary document entitled “Comparison of the Six Central Coast Integrated Regional

Water Management Plans and Recommendations for Collaborative Programs" in June 2008 and comments on DWR's Draft 2014 Drought Solicitation Proposal Solicitation Package in May 2014.

The Pajaro River Watershed region also shares a boundary with the San Francisco Bay Area IRWM region. Coordination with the Bay Area region occurs through SCVWD, which is a member of both RWMGs.

State and Federal agencies are involved in region's governance structure through a variety of mechanisms. These include:

- DWR participation in SSC and general stakeholder meetings,
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board membership on the SSC,
- Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary participation in Central Coast Coordination activities,
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers participation in flood management projects, and
- Natural Resources Conservation Service participation in water quality and environmental projects.

1.3.5 Effective Decision Making

All the RWMG's decisions are made by consensus. The decisions are informed by input from the SSC, Project Sponsors, general stakeholders, and the RWMG's Boards' policies. By incorporating all the sources of input, the RWMG's decisions reflect the interests and priorities of the entire Pajaro River Watershed. Making decisions on a consensus basis ensures all decisions are completely supported by the RWMG.

1.3.6 Long-Term Implementation of the IRWM Plan

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM governance structure ensures long-term implementation of the IRWM Plan. The RWMG Partners have a long history of working together on water resources issues, dating back to the 1960s when the San Felipe Committee was formed to negotiate contracts for Central Valley Project supplies. SCVWD and SBCWD share a groundwater basin and the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin is influenced by actions in the upper watershed. The Partners also share interests in water quality and have worked together on salinity and nutrient management issues. The 2004 MOU formalized the Partners' commitment to continue working together on water resource management issues. The RWMG is an established and cohesive group to lead the IRWM effort. The RWMG will continue to be responsible for IRWM planning and implement and will meet on a regular basis to:

- Review the IRWM Plan and ensure DWR standards are met
- Receive updates on regional efforts relevant to IRWM Plan implementation
- Oversee the evaluation and prioritization of projects for future grant rounds
- Communicate with others including DWR, other IRWM Regions, DACs and tribes, other water resource management programs of interest (e.g., US EPA and other federal and state programs)

The SSC also contributes to long-term implementation of the IRWM Plan. Unlike the RWMG, membership in the SSC can vary over time as organizations' interests change and issues in the watershed evolve. Periodically reviewing and updating SSC membership in response to conditions in the watershed ensure the SSC will be able to provide the RWMG with timely and pertinent input on IRWM Plan implementation and needs for updates over the long-term.

At a minimum, the RWMG and all grant funded project sponsors intend to adopt the plan consistent with IRWM guidelines and requirements. Following adoption, the Plan will be implemented through execution of projects by the Project Sponsors. The RWMG will periodically review progress toward attaining the regional goals and objectives and additional work will be completed on the IRWM P as needed through an adaptive management framework.

1.4 IRWM Plan Adoption and Maintenance

Upon the completion of the IRWM Plan, the RWMG will publish a notice of intention to adopt the Plan in accordance with §6066 of the Government Code and shall adopt the Plan at a public meeting of the RWMG. The governing bodies of each agency that is part of the CC will formally adopt the IRWM Plan. Additionally, each Project Sponsor will also adopt the IRWMP.

The planning horizon for the IRWM Plan is 20 years. Formal plan review will occur at least every five years. Significant changes to the governance structure, region description, IRWM goals and objectives, and resource management strategies will require re-adoption of the Plan by the RWMG and Project Sponsors. Formal IRWM Plan updates could occur more frequently based on:

- Significant changes in conditions as defined by the RWMG with input from the stakeholders
- Achievement of an objective which necessitates setting a revised or replacement regional objective
- The need, as determined by the RWMG with input from the stakeholders, to set new regional objectives
- Availability of new information, which may be particularly relevant with respect to the Climate Change Chapter.

Informal changes to IRWM Plan include adding information on the results of special studies such as salt and nutrient management plans, updating the project list, utilization of improved data management tools and techniques, additional financing options, and changes to the SSC membership list. These information changes will be approved by the RWMG without formal adoption.

1.5 Collaborative Process Used to Establish Plan Objectives

A consensus-based approach was used to develop the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM goals and objectives for the 2007 IRWM Plan. During the development of the 2007 goals and objectives, the RWMG considered both the needs and issues identified for the region and the statewide priorities. The goals and objectives were presented to stakeholders and then refined based on stakeholder input and consensus. The same process was used to update the goals and objectives for the 2014 IRWM Plan, with the addition of consideration of Basin Plan Objectives, 20x2020 water efficiency goals, and requirements of California Water Code §10540(c). Specifically, the RWMG reviewed the goals and objectives, presented proposed revised goals and objectives to the SSC, met with the SSC to obtain input on the goals and objectives, reviewed SSC input, and incorporated all the SSC input into the goals and objectives in Chapter 2.

2 Region Description

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the Propositions 84 & 1E IRWM Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> **Region Description** – An IRWM Plan must include a description of the region being managed by the RWMG. This description should include a comprehensive inclusion of the watersheds and the water systems, internal boundaries, water supplies and demands, social and cultural makeup, major water related objectives and conflicts, the IRWM regional boundary, and identification of the neighboring and/or overlapping IRWM efforts.

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM regional boundary is the Pajaro River Watershed boundary, as illustrated in Figure 2-1. The Watershed is an appropriate area for integrated regional water management because of the mutual needs and shared resources that link the region. The Pajaro River is the largest coastal stream between San Francisco Bay and the Salinas River Watershed in the County of Monterey. The watershed is approximately 1,300 square miles and it includes portions of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, and Monterey Counties. Its large size contributes to the number of diverse environments, physical features, and land uses within the watershed. Tributaries to the Pajaro River, the largest of which is the San Benito River, serve as the major routes for surface flow and drainage throughout the watershed.

The Pajaro River coastal area has been identified by the California Coastal Commission as a Critical Coastal Area (CCA). Additionally, the Pajaro River is tributary to Monterey Bay, a federally protected National Marine Sanctuary administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Therefore, the Pajaro River's water quality is critical to the protection and sustainability of this offshore environment.

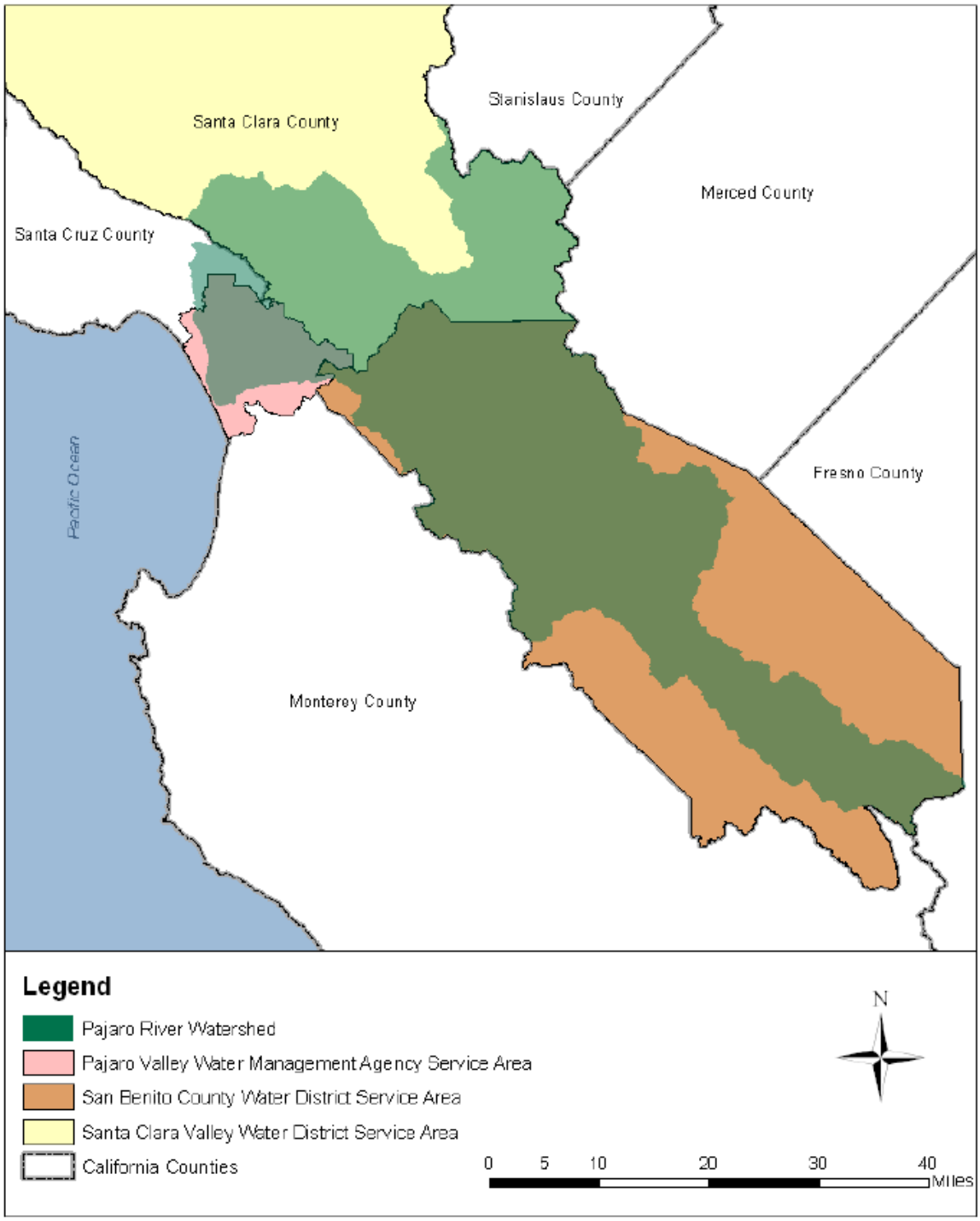
This chapter summarizes the Pajaro River watershed setting and describes issues and concerns in the watershed.

2.1 Pajaro River Watershed Relevance as an IRWMP

The Pajaro River Watershed is an appropriate area for integrated regional water management because of the mutual needs and shared resources that link the region. Many of the water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental enhancement challenges within the watershed are best addressed through cooperation of the agencies and stakeholders found within its boundaries. The Region provides the setting for maximizing opportunities for integration of water management activities through coordination on shared resource issues by the diverse group of IRWM planning participants. The RWMG includes the three major water resource agencies within the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM effort – PVWMA, SBCWD and SCVWD. Figure 2-2 illustrates the agencies' jurisdictions in relation to the Pajaro River watershed. SBCWD and SCVWD service areas encompass the major tributaries to the Pajaro River and form the upper portion of the watershed. The PVWMA service area, which lies at the mouth of the watershed, forms the lower portion of the watershed.

The major water related objectives and conflicts within the region are discussed below.

Figure 2-1: Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Regional Boundary



2.1.1 Water Supply

Ensuring an adequate water supply is a critical need for the watershed. The ability to meet future demands is impacted by the heavy reliance on groundwater throughout the watershed, which has led to overdraft in some areas, as well as by the varying reliability of imported Central Valley Project (CVP) water. Successfully meeting future water supply challenges will require the coordination of the agencies within

the watershed that share these issues and that can work together to develop solutions that could not be implemented on an individual agency basis.

The primary impetus for initiating the Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP was to determine how to better manage the shared water resources within the watershed. The most notable water supply connection among the three partner agencies is that PVWMA, SBCWD and SCVWD are each entitled to CVP deliveries through the San Felipe Division of the CVP system. Because of their common connection to the San Felipe Division, the Partners share an interest in improving the system reliability, efficiencies and operational flexibility.

Natural linkages exist where surface waters and groundwater bodies cross agency boundaries. As an example, in the upper watershed, SCVWD and SBCWD share a connection to the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin. This groundwater basin connection is a linkage between the two agencies in regards to groundwater management activities. The Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin, which PVWMA relies upon, is bound by the San Andreas Fault to the east, separating PVWMA from the SCVWD and SBCWD. However, the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin is influenced by the Pajaro River, which drains South SCVWD and SBCWD service areas. Therefore, drainage activities within the SCVWD and SBCWD service areas influence groundwater in the PVWMA service area.

In the Partners' MOU for coordination of water resources planning, they identified water conservation, water recycling, desalination, groundwater basin management, water banking, conjunctive use, transfer agreements and storage development as common issues that could be addressed through joint long-term water supply planning.

2.1.2 Water Quality

Water quality needs within the watershed are influenced strongly by the highly agricultural nature of the area. The most significant surface water quality pollutants are sediment and nutrients which are generated through agricultural activities near rivers and creeks that run through the watershed. These pollutants are eventually carried downstream and cause water quality degradation throughout the watershed drainage area. Improving surface water quality requires the cooperation of stakeholders and agencies in all parts of the watershed.

Additionally, the quality of groundwater is an issue throughout the region. Common challenges throughout the watershed with respect to groundwater quality include salinity and nitrate management. Because the entire region relies heavily upon its groundwater resources, the various agencies have a common interest in protecting and improving the quality of the groundwater basins.

2.1.3 Flood Management

Although flooding is of the highest concern in the lower portion of the Pajaro River, effective flood management solutions must consider the entire river and its drainage area, as there are opportunities to influence downstream outcomes through upstream modifications. Because of this, the watershed is a natural boundary for flood protection efforts. This is evident upon examining the composition of the Pajaro River Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA), which is a joint powers authority active in the watershed that includes representatives from the following agencies:

- Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)
- SBCWD
- SCVWD
- Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7

- Monterey County
- San Benito County
- Santa Clara County
- Santa Cruz County

All of these agencies are working together towards solving flood management issues in conjunction with providing other watershed benefits including water supply, groundwater recharge, water quality and wildlife and riparian habitat. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) is a federal agency which is also involved in flood management for the region.

2.1.4 Environmental Enhancement

There are significant opportunities for working to address riparian habitat, open space and recreation needs in the process of meeting the other water management needs of the watershed. Stakeholders have voiced the desire to make proactive lasting policies and decisions that will sensitize and educate the public about the importance of the Pajaro River watershed and enhance the public's role as custodians of the riparian environment.

Water management policies and decisions can incorporate elements that provide for the protection, preservation and restoration of native plants, wetlands, open space, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, and riparian forest. This will require agencies involved in water supply, water quality and flood management issues in the watershed to take proactive steps to work with environmentally-focused agencies and municipalities to incorporate environmental benefits to the maximum extent possible when implementing water management projects.

2.1.5 Relationship of Other IRWMP Efforts

SCVWD is also participating in the San Francisco Bay Area IRWM effort. The SCVWD service area can be divided into two regions – South County and North County, which drain to Monterey Bay and San Francisco Bay, respectively. In addition to falling within different watersheds, South County and North County have fairly distinct land uses and social, cultural and economic compositions. Because South County is more aligned with the make-up of PVWMA and SBCWD and is in the same watershed, SCVWD determined that coordination with these agencies provided the best opportunity to address water management issues within its South County region, while the Bay Area IRWM effort could best address issues within the Santa Clara North County region.

Additionally, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan is one of four detailed IRWM planning efforts in the greater Monterey Bay region. All IRWM efforts originate within four Monterey Bay regions, which can generally be described as (1) the Santa Cruz County Region which includes northern Santa Cruz County through and including Aptos Creek, San Andreas and the Watsonville Sloughs watershed, (2) the Pajaro River Watershed which includes parts of Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties, (3) the Greater Monterey County Region which includes the majority of Monterey County, and (4) Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay Region which includes the Carmel River watershed and Seaside groundwater basin in Monterey County. Collaborative efforts have been undertaken with representatives from each of the other three IRWM regional groups to ensure overlapping areas and projects are understood and coordinated. All other Monterey Bay area IRWM efforts considered their delineations to be appropriate.

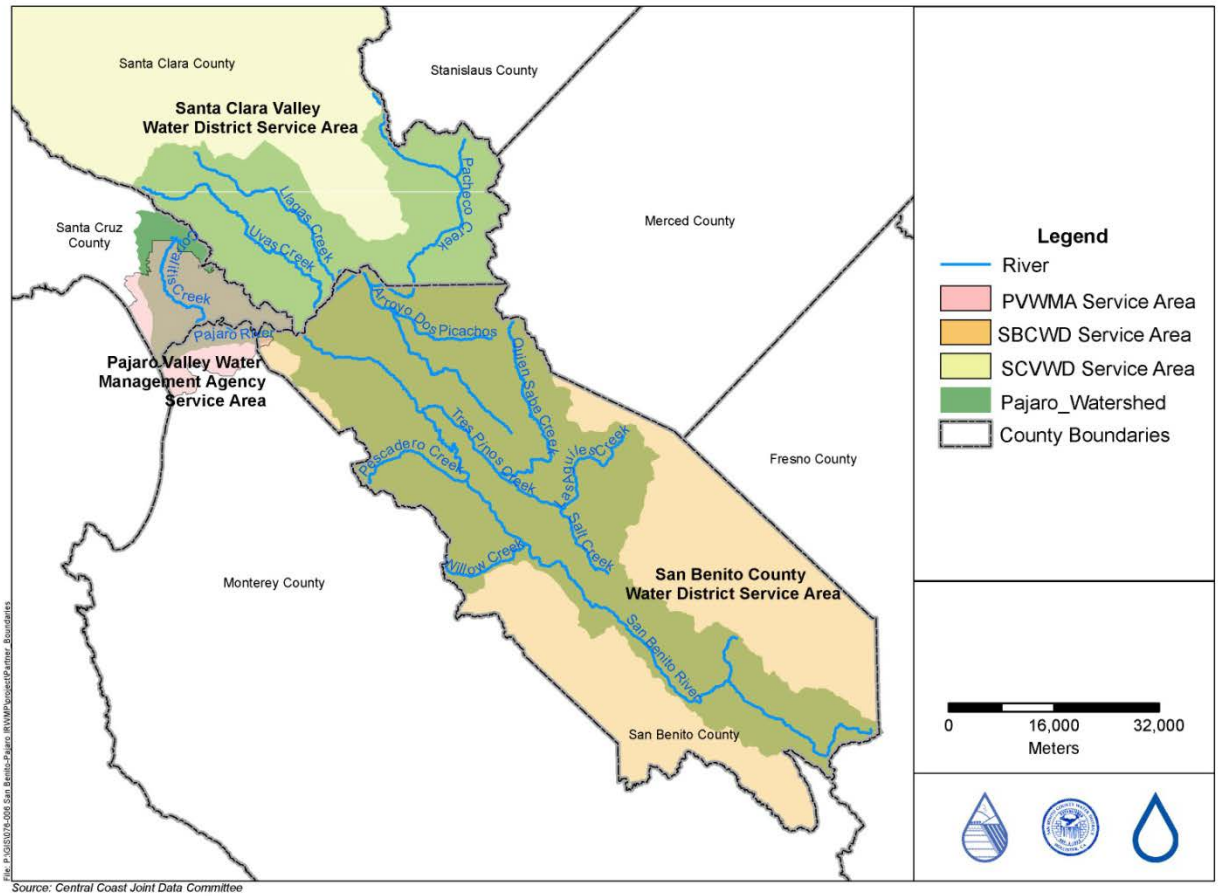
In February 2007, in response to the State's definition of the Central Coast as a funding area for future IRWM grant programs, all six IRWM planning regions within the Central Coast began discussions regarding regional cooperation within the framework of the IRWM process pursuant to Propositions 50

and 84. The six IRWM efforts within the Central Coast are the four Monterey Bay IRWM efforts, the San Luis Obispo County IRWMP and the Santa Barbara County IRWMP. Some of these IRWM planning regions have common, overlapping water interests, but most water issues are more effectively managed within the six individual regions. Water management interests that may be coordinated across the Central Coast funding area include, but are not limited to, water conservation, water quality monitoring and improvements, fisheries restoration and drought protection. An additional area of coordination among the regions will be to address the geographic areas within the Central Coast region that are not currently covered by an IRWMP.

2.2 Internal Boundaries

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region contains numerous internal boundaries that are associated with counties, cities and special districts. The various boundaries delineate jurisdiction and responsibility for land use planning, various municipal services and water resource management. This section summarizes the major internal boundaries within the watershed, shown in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2: Watershed Setting

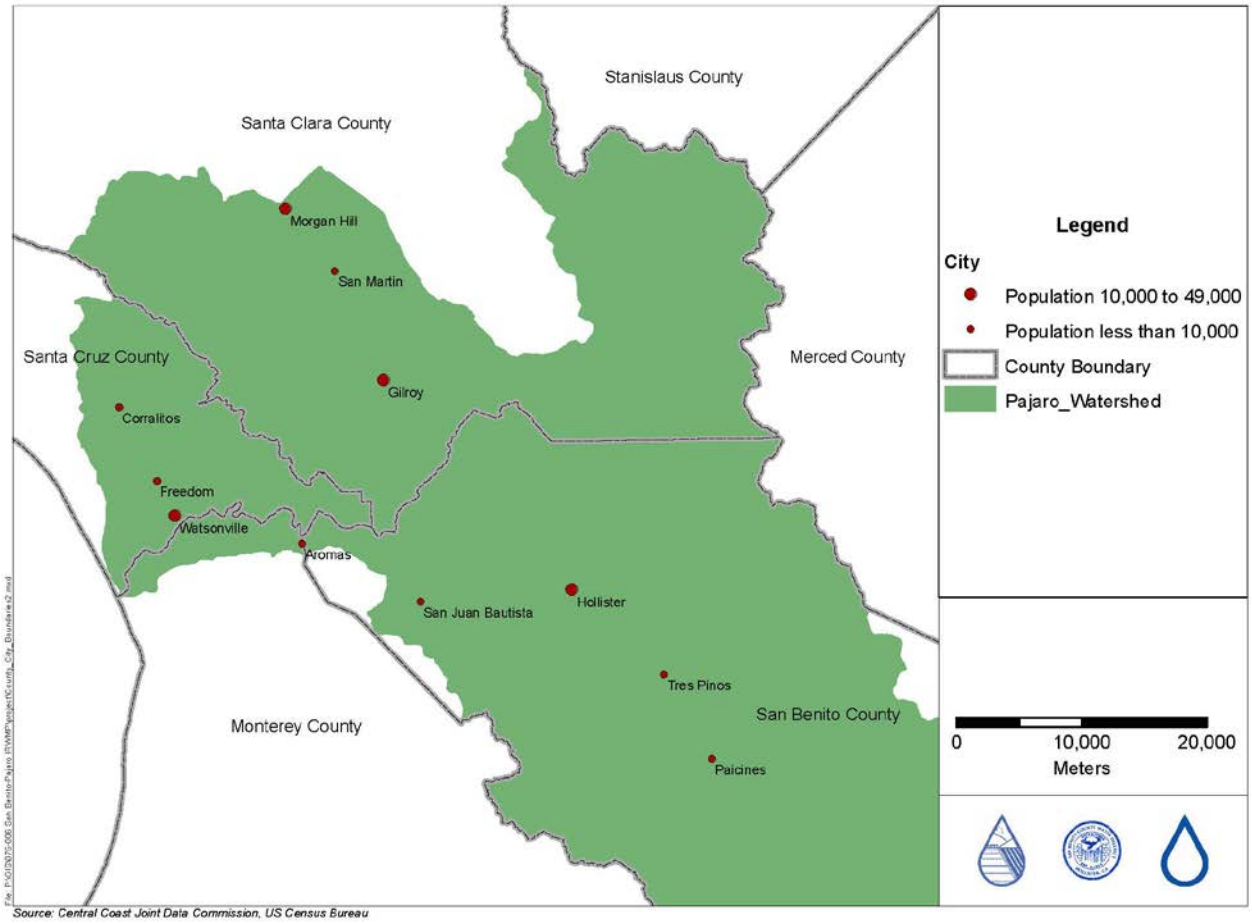


2.2.1 Counties

The Pajaro River watershed includes areas within the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito. County jurisdiction generally includes land use planning, development, tax assessment, elections, health and well being, and other services. Counties can also be responsible for water and

wastewater service in unincorporated areas (outside city boundaries). County boundaries in relation to the watershed are shown in Figure 2-3.

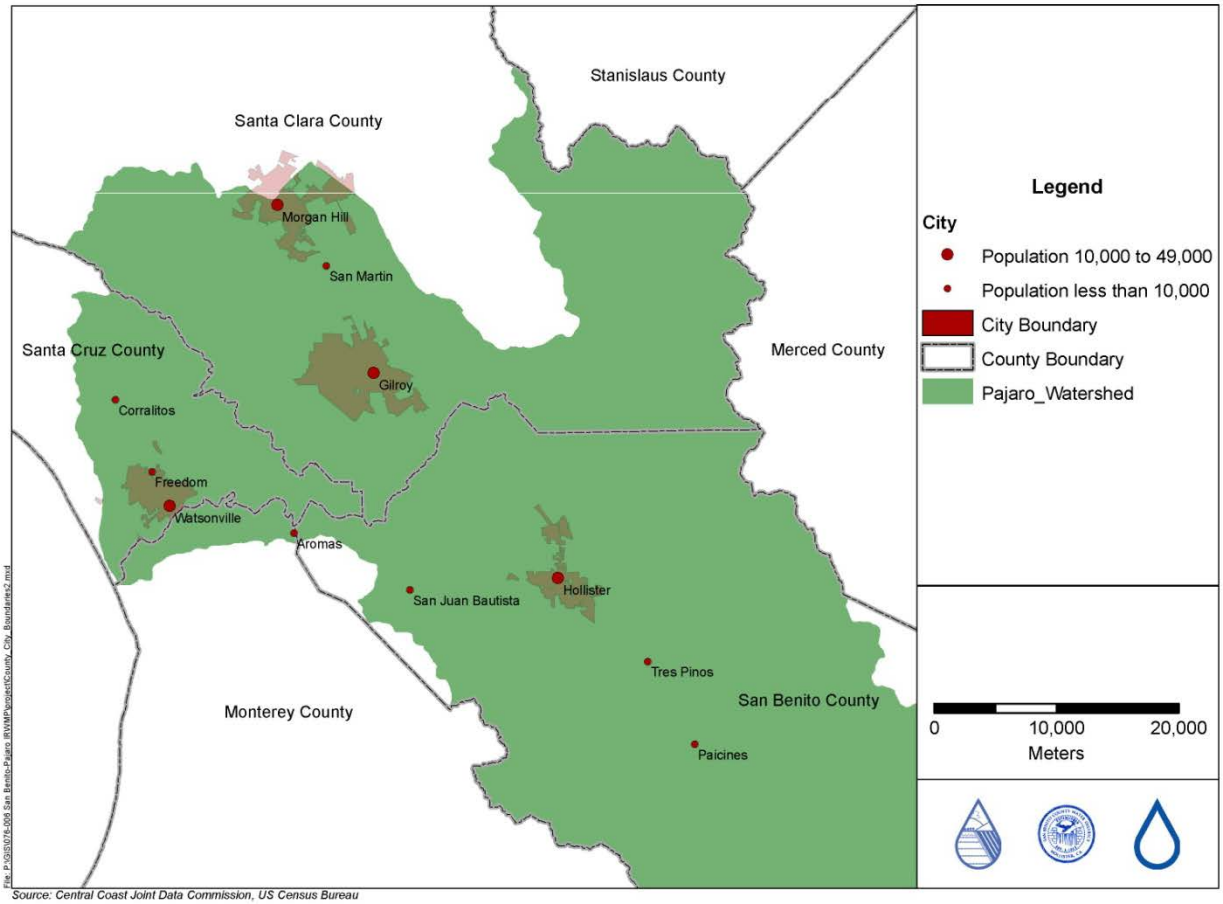
Figure 2-3: County Boundaries within the Pajaro Watershed



2.2.2 Cities

The major cities in the watershed are Watsonville, Hollister, Gilroy, and Morgan Hill. Figure 2-4 shows boundaries for these major cities and shows locations for other small cities throughout the watershed. Cities are typically responsible for municipal services including water and wastewater service, street and traffic maintenance, and land use planning within their service area. In some cases, special districts have been formed to provide some of these municipal services. Municipal services can also extend beyond the City boundary to serve a designated urban service boundary or other areas.

Figure 2-4: Major City Boundaries within the Pajaro River Watershed



2.2.3 Special Districts

Special districts are local agencies that provide specific public services, such as water supply or flood management, within defined boundaries. Numerous special districts exist within the Pajaro River watershed. The ones with connections to water management are discussed here.

Special districts may provide water or wastewater services rather than County- or City-provided municipal services. The Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD), Tres Pinos County Water District, Pachecho Pass Water District, San Martin County Water District, Aromas Water District (AWD), and Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District are six such districts within the watershed. The SSCWD is a municipal water supplier and wastewater management agency for portions of the Hollister area, serving roughly 5,000 water customers and 1,000 wastewater customers. Tres Pinos County Water District provides water and wastewater services to customers in Tres Pinos. Pacheco Pass Water District is responsible for operating Pacheco Reservoir, mainly to promote groundwater recharge within the District's service area. San Martin County Water District is a community water district that serves the unincorporated area of San Martin in Santa Clara County. The AWD is a multi-county special district which provides municipal water service to over 900 connections in Monterey County and San Benito County. Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District provides water service to nearly 700 residential and commercial users and provides wastewater collection services for the community of Pajaro.

Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) are another type of special district with interests in water resource management. In California, RCDs are designated as special districts under the state Public Resources Code. Each RCD is comprised of a locally elected or appointed Board of Directors, whose members are also landowners within that RCD, and typically serve as liaisons between landowners and government agencies. They are involved with the conservation of many natural resources including water, air, soil and wildlife habitat, and they play a very important educational role within watersheds. The Pajaro River Watershed encompasses four different RCDs –Santa Cruz County RCD, San Benito RCD, Loma Prieta RCD and Monterey County RCD.

The Santa Clara County Open Space Authority is a special district concerned with land preservation, including areas of wetlands, baylands, riparian corridors and other unique habitats in Santa Clara County.

In addition to these entities, special districts of importance include those agencies that have authority to manage water supplies within the watershed. For the Pajaro River watershed these agencies are PVWMA, SBCWD, SCVWD and MCWRA. PVWMA, SBCWD and SCVWD were previously described in Chapter 1. MCWRA was formed under State Law pursuant to the Monterey County Water Resources Agency Act as a flood control and water agency. MCWRA authority extends throughout Monterey County, which encompasses the southern portion of the lower Pajaro River watershed. In discussions among the sponsors of the four IRWMP efforts in the Monterey Bay region, it was agreed that the water management issues faced by MCWRA were best addressed through the Greater Monterey County IRWMP (formerly the Salinas Valley IRWMP). Although MCWRA is not participating in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP as a Collaborative partner, MCWRA is interested in this IRWMP and has and will continue to participate as an active stakeholder.

Similar to MCWRA, the Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 7 (SCCFC&WCD) is a special district whose jurisdiction overlaps two of the IRWMP efforts ongoing in the Monterey Bay region. Because of its interest in flood management issues with the Santa Cruz County portion of the Pajaro River Watershed region, the SSCFC&WCD has participated and will continue to participate as an active stakeholder in the Pajaro River Watershed Region in addition to the Santa Cruz County IRWMP.

SBCWD, SCVWD, MCWRA, and SCCFC&WCD all have the responsibility of addressing flood control and drainage issues in their respective jurisdictions. Such responsibilities may include flood prevention, flood control project planning, drainage services, and maintenance and operations of existing flood control and drainage infrastructure. The Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA), introduced earlier, is a special district formed by the State of California to identify, evaluate, fund, and implement flood prevention and control strategies in the Pajaro River watershed, on an intergovernmental basis. PRWFPA is completing a watershed study through a phased approach that has identified a recommended flood program that is in the process of being implemented. Phase 1 of the Study included modeling of hydrologic and sediment regimes of the watershed. Phase 2 identified flood protection projects for the watershed, and Phase 3 consists of project selection and associated CEQA analysis. Phase 4 is flood protection implementation.

2.3 Land Use

Land use data are critical for identifying and evaluating a multitude of water resources management characteristics including water use, wastewater production, storm water runoff, environmental habitats, and other natural resources.

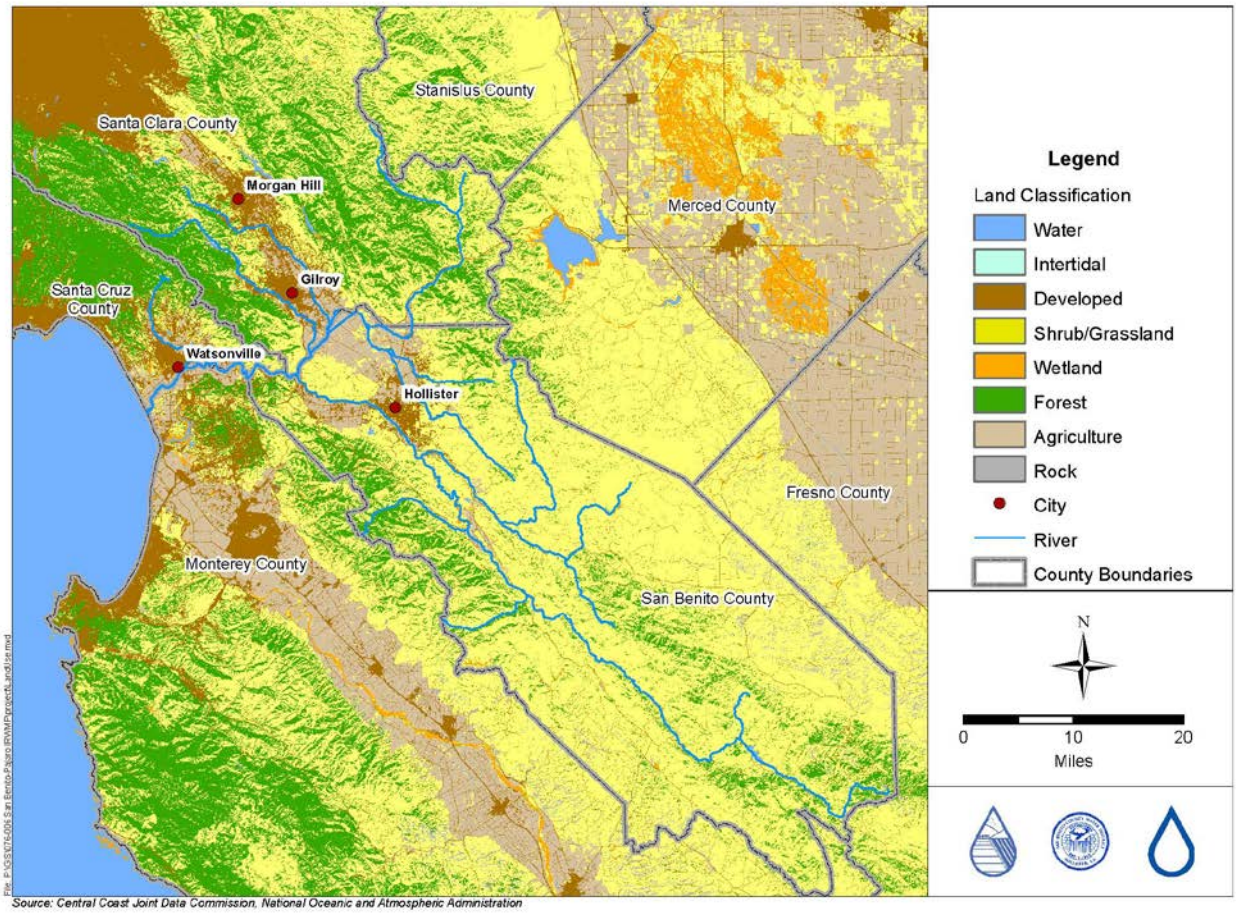
Land use data are available from DWR, USGS, and local government agencies. Figure 2-5 illustrates the major land use divisions for the watershed. Development within the watershed, both urban and rural, is clustered around the major cities. Agriculture and grazing are the dominant rural land uses in these areas

but represent a small portion of the total watershed land use, which consists of primarily forest, shrub, and grassland. Other industries outside of the urban setting include mining and timber harvesting.

General land use trends in the watershed include significant development of rural and agricultural areas associated with increases in population in the four major cities of the watershed, those being Watsonville, Hollister, Gilroy, and Morgan Hill. A second land use trend is a shift in the types of crop grown in the watershed. The shift is generally towards higher value crops. Both of these trends need to be addressed through regional water management planning.

More specific regional land use data for PVWMA, San Benito County and the SCVWD South County is included in the following sections.

Figure 2-5: Major Land Use Divisions



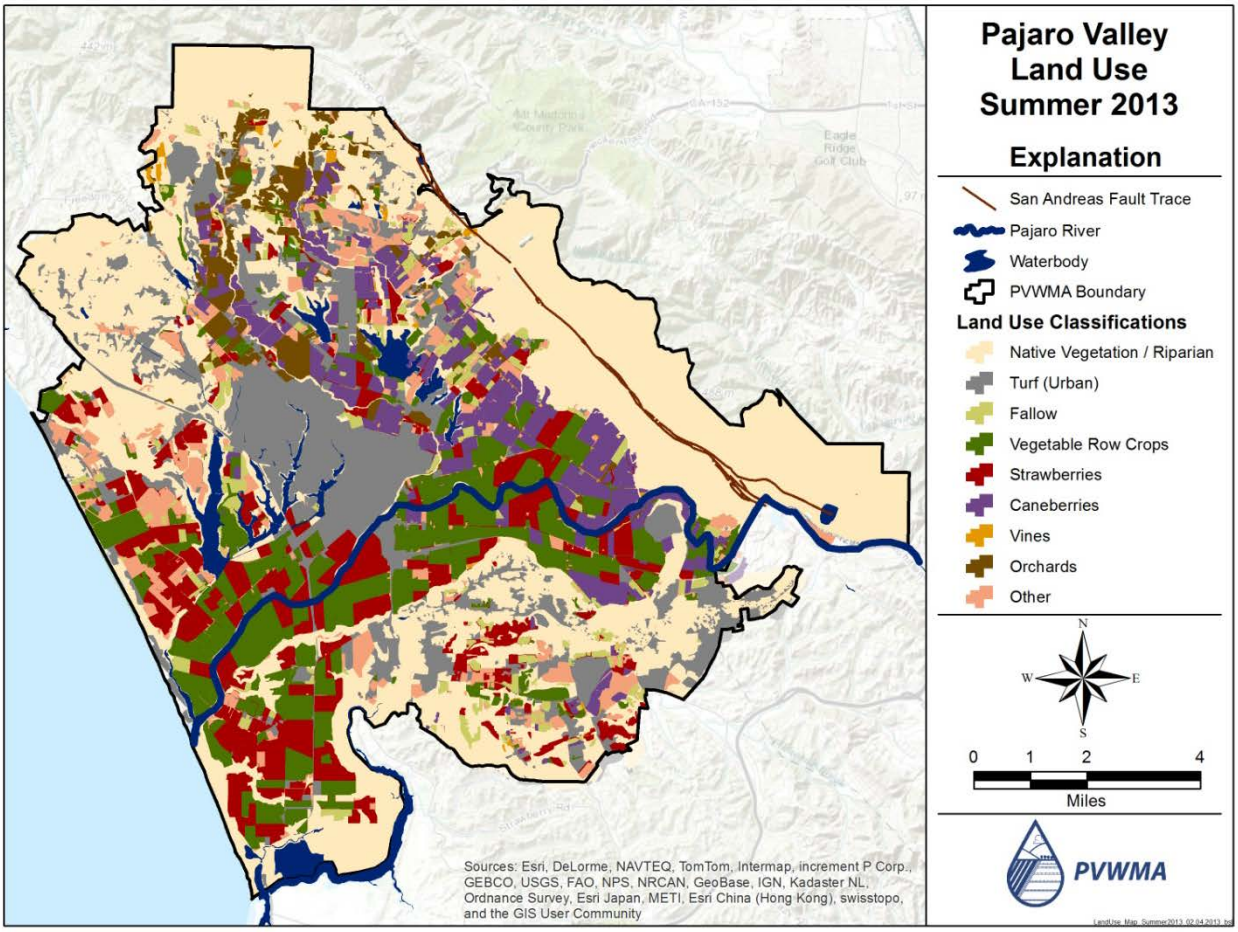
2.3.1 PVWMA Land Use

The primary land uses within the lower Pajaro River watershed are agricultural, native vegetation, native riparian and urban land uses such as commercial, industrial, and residential. About one-half of all land within PVWMA boundaries is in some type of irrigated agriculture. Native vegetation and agricultural land are the major designations throughout the Pajaro Valley, while urban use is primarily located within or adjacent to the City of Watsonville.

DWR land use surveys were collected for Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties for 1966, 1975, 1982, 1989, and 1997. Urban land use increases have generally resulted from the conversion of native vegetation

land, not agricultural land. Urban land use has increased consistently from only 4,800 acres in 1966 to nearly 12,900 acres in 1997. This increase reflects general population growth trends throughout the State of California over the last several decades. The total agricultural land area has remained relatively constant from 1989 onward. Between 28,000-30,000 acres of irrigated agricultural land are within the PVWMA service area. Figure 2-6 shows the 2013 breakdown for the land uses within the PVWMA service area.

Figure 2-6: Land Use in the PVWMA Service Area



For the purposes of land use projections, it is assumed that agricultural land use will remain constant. However, there have been significant shifts in the types of crops grown in the valley. Most apparent are the increases in nursery, strawberry, and vine crops. Detailed economic and marketing surveys have not been conducted and therefore it is not certain whether the shift to high water use crops will continue.

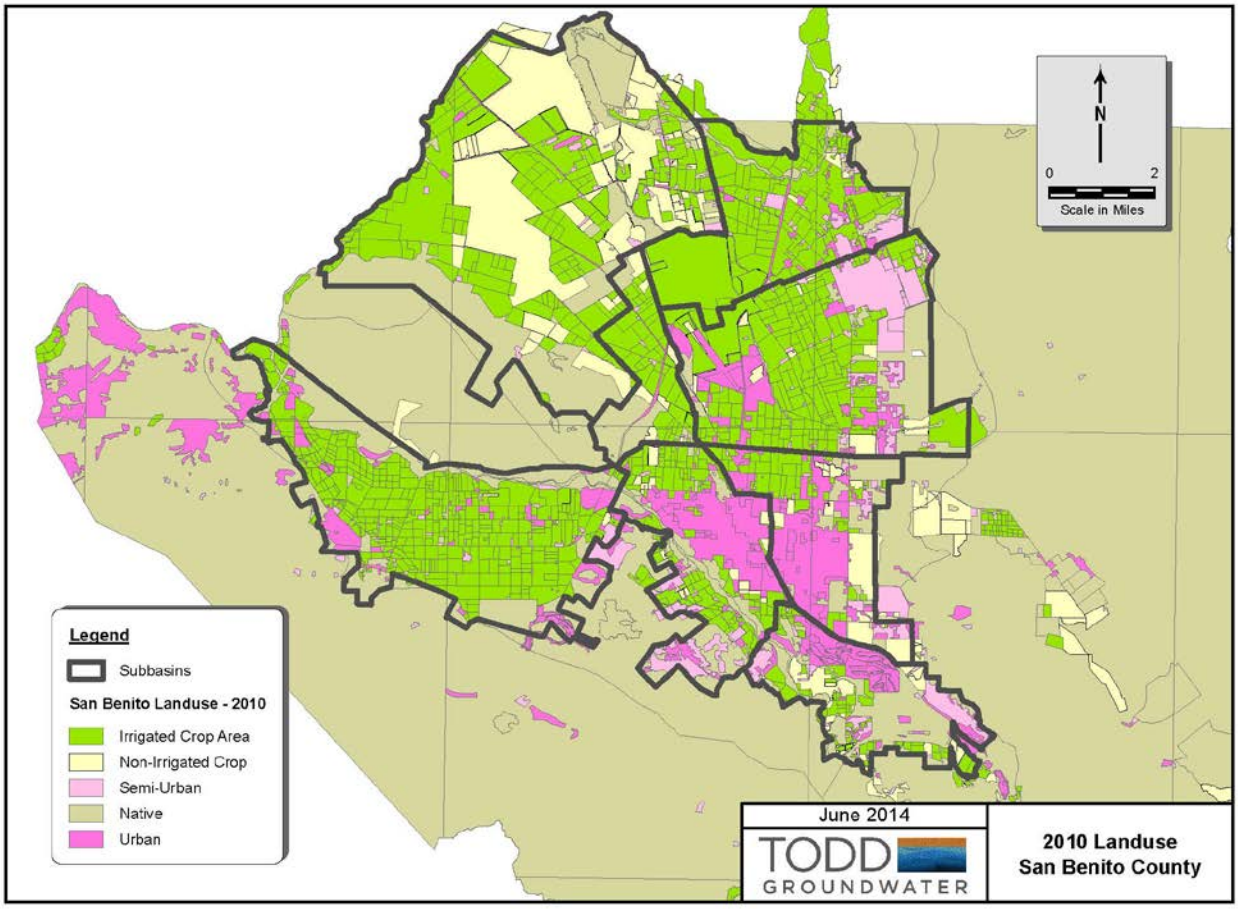
2.3.2 San Benito County Land Use

Figure 2-7 shows the major land use categories from the DWR 2002 land use survey. The DWR land use data includes crop type and acreage that can be used in conjunction with other factors to estimate crop water use. Based on the 2010 update to the San Benito County land use map, irrigated agriculture in SBC encompassed approximately 31,077 acres. Some of the prime agricultural areas are gradually being converted to urban areas as the population is expanding. Urban land uses are primarily around Hollister

and San Juan Bautista in the northern area of the County. Unincorporated residential developments exist primarily around the golf courses and on the edges of alluvial fans and foothills. Industrial areas in the unincorporated portions of SBC include various agricultural uses, sand and gravel mines, and munitions manufacturing facilities.

Hollister is the largest urban area in San Benito County, representing approximately 65% of the population. Areas within the City range from light to densely populated residential zones. Commercial uses are present along major roadways especially in the downtown area. Light industrial and agricultural land uses exist in the northwestern area of the City.

Figure 2-7: Major Land Use in San Benito County

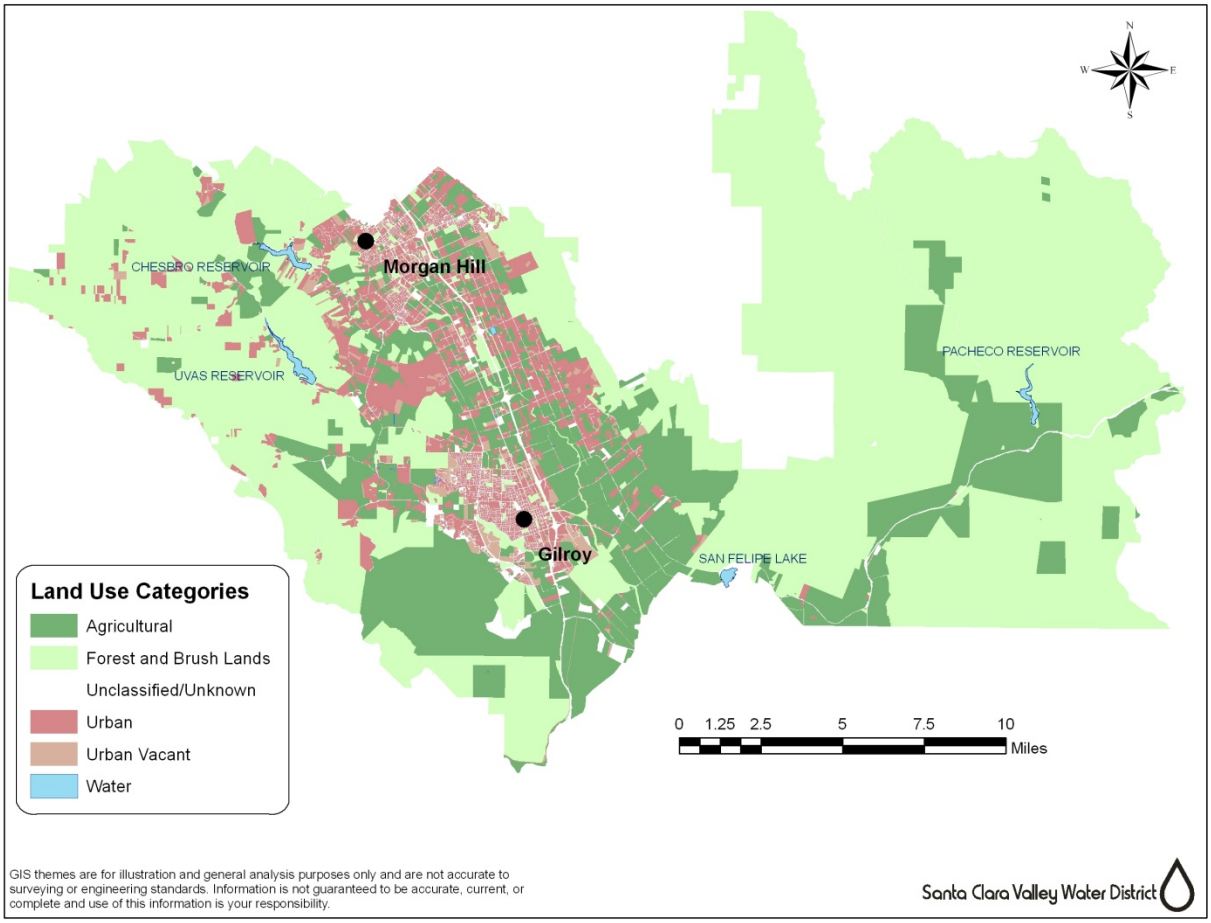


2.3.3 SCVWD South County Land Use

Land use data were available from the Santa Clara County assessor. Gilroy and Morgan Hill are the major urban areas within SCVWD South County. Gilroy, the larger of these two cities, encompasses approximately 14,610 acres. Urban areas within Gilroy range from low-density to high-density residential zones with regions of commercial and industrial use. Gilroy and Morgan Hill are both expected to grow in the future, but unlike North County where urbanization due to the strong growth in the manufacturing and service sectors has eliminated most of the agriculture, South County is expected to maintain its agricultural roots. Like PVWMA and SBCWD, the majority of land use in South County will remain agricultural and rural residential.

Figure 2-8 shows the major land use categories for South County based on Santa Clara County assessors' data.

Figure 2-8: Land Use in SCVWD South County



2.4 Water Demand

Existing and projected water demands were collected from various planning efforts by SBCWD, PVWMA and SCVWD. Major water uses in the watershed are comprised of agriculture irrigation and municipal and industrial (M&I) use. Projections from planning efforts were established based on considerations of land development, population projections, and other considerations. Table 2-1 summarizes the projected water demand for the watershed over the 20-year planning horizon.

Table 2-1: Existing and Projected Water Demand through 2035

Year	PVWMA (AFY)[a]	SBCWD (AFY)[b]	SCVWD (AFY)[c]	Pajaro River Watershed Total (AFY)
2010	50,000	76,400	46,000	**172,400**
2015	55,000	81,800	46,670	**183,470**
2020	53,000	87,200	45,060	**185,260**
2025	52,000	92,600	45,370	**189,970**
2030	51,000	92,600	45,860	**189,460**
2035	50,000	92,600	46,330	**188,930**

Footnotes:

a. Source: Revised Basin Management Plan (Carollo, 2014); Acre-feet per year (AFY).
b. Source: Groundwater Management Plan Update for the San Benito County Part of the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin (Kennedy Jenks, 2004). Projected demands for 2030 and 2035 are under development through the County General Plan Update, therefore the estimated demand for 2025 is assumed for 2030 and 2035 until more accurate data is available.
c. Source: SCVWD Urban Water Management Plan 2010 (SCVWD, 2011).

As shown in the table, water demands are projected to increase by about 10% from 2010 to 2035. Demands are projected to peak in about 2025, and then level out of decline slightly.

2.5 Water Quality and Quantity

The region's water supplies consist of groundwater, local surface water, imported surface water from the CVP, and recycled water. Major water supply and quality issues in the watershed include:

- Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin overdraft;
- San Felipe Division water supply reliability;
- Salinity and hardness in the Gilroy-Hollister groundwater basin;
- Contaminated or poor groundwater quality throughout the watershed;
- Sediment and nutrient in surface water throughout the watershed;
- Iron and manganese in the Aromas Water District groundwater;
- Perchlorate in the Hollister area;
- Nitrate in the Llagas Sub-basin; and
- Seawater intrusion and nitrate contamination in the Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Service District service area.

Additional water supply and quality issues are described in the following sections along with a summary description of the various supplies.

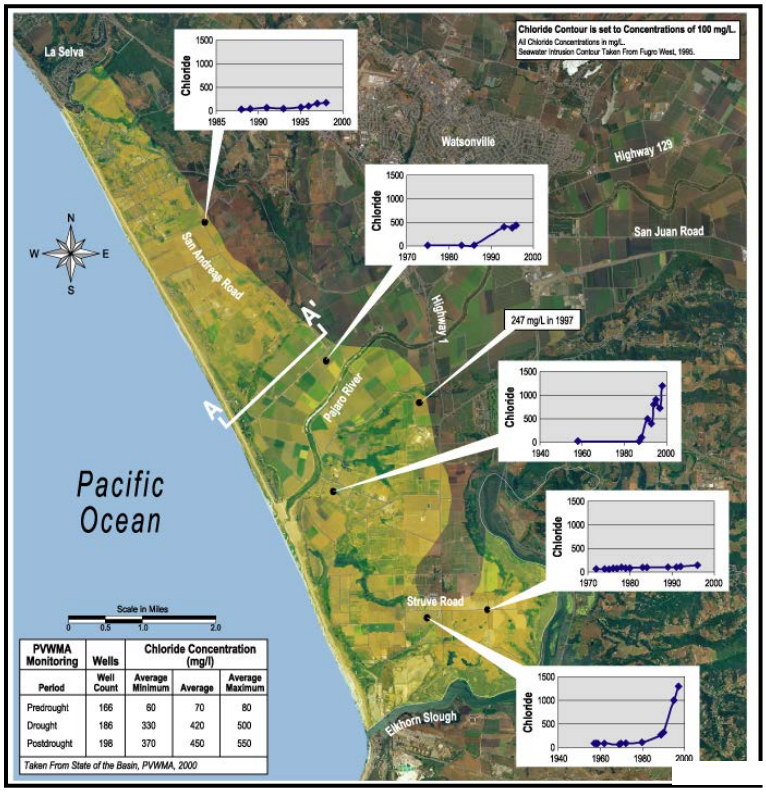
2.5.1 Groundwater Supply

Groundwater is the major water supply in the Pajaro River watershed. PVWMA, SBCWD, and SCVWD are responsible for management of various groundwater basins in the Pajaro River watershed. Groundwater basin characteristics of importance include water quality, supply sustainability, land subsidence, and liquefaction. The quality and sustainability of groundwater varies throughout the watershed and is dependent on management activities and local practices. Land subsidence and

liquefaction issues are associated with groundwater level management and can be related to sustainable yield and groundwater basin operation.

The Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin, which is separated from the rest of the watershed's groundwater basins by the San Andreas Fault, is affected by overdraft and seawater intrusion that are impacting the quality of groundwater. 90% of total water demand is from agriculture and 8,500 acres of land near the coast are either experiencing or are threatened by seawater intrusion. Other Pajaro Valley groundwater quality concerns include nutrients, manganese, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE, from underground gasoline storage tank leaks), and other contaminants. As previously described, the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin is influenced by the Pajaro River, which drains the upper portion of the watershed including the SCVWD and SBCWD jurisdictional areas. Therefore, collaboration by the stakeholders in the region is critical for managing the groundwater basin. Figure 2-9 shows the extent of seawater intrusion in the lower watershed.

Figure 2-9: Coastal Seawater Intrusion



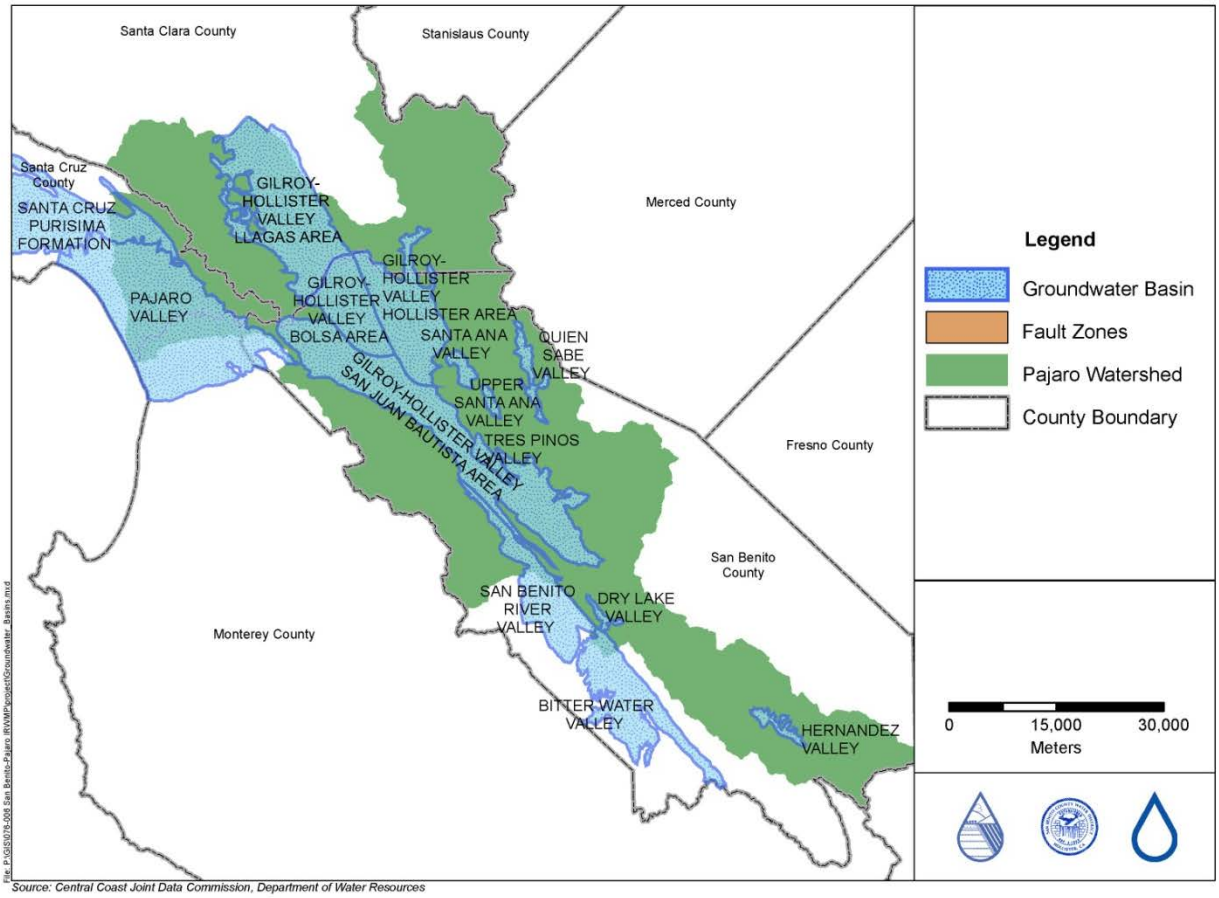
As part of the IRWM Plan Update, a focused study of the water resource issues and needs in the Pajaro Sunny Mesa Community Services District service area was completed. PSMCSD serves a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) and the study was conducted as part of the focused outreach and technical support to DACs in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region. The study documented the existing systems owned and/or operated by PSMCSD, identified critical water supply issues facing the PSMCSD systems, and recommended projects that will begin to resolve these issues.

As documented in the study, the PSMCSD service area is distributed across portions of the southernmost Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin and portions of the northernmost Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin.

Current monitoring and reporting on groundwater conditions is provided by PVWMA and MCWRA. Both agencies report seawater intrusion in the PSMCSD area. To the north of Elkhorn Slough, PVWMA has reported the gradual encroachment of seawater intrusion (100 mg/L chloride) from 1951 to 2011. The Springfield MWC service area of PSMCSD is within the intruded zone. To the south of Elkhorn Slough, MCWRA has reported seawater intrusion in the 180-foot aquifer (500 mg/L chloride) from 1944 to 2011. The Moss Landing Harbor service area of PSMCSD is within the intruded zone.

The major groundwater basin that underlies the SCVWD and SBCWD portions of the watershed is the Gilroy-Hollister Valley Groundwater Basin, which can be further subdivided into the Llagas, Bolsa, San Juan Bautista and Hollister sub-basins. Portions of the Gilroy-Hollister Valley Groundwater Basin are subject to high groundwater levels; over the past few years, the groundwater table has approached or reached the land surface at several locations creating nuisance problems for existing land uses. Portions of this basin are also affected by high salinity levels, nutrients, MTBE, and other contaminants, which can impact the beneficial use of groundwater. Figure 2-10 shows the groundwater basins in the watershed in relation to county boundaries and fault lines.

Figure 2-10: Groundwater Basins within the Pajaro River Watershed Region



Source: Central Coast Joint Data Commission, Department of Water Resources

Groundwater recharge occurs through natural methods as well as artificial, or managed, methods. Currently, natural methods such as infiltration of rainfall, seepage of stream flow, and percolation of irrigation water are the primary sources of recharge in the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin. The variation in precipitation and stream flow influences how and when the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin is recharged. Within the SBCWD portion of the Gilroy-Hollister Valley Groundwater Basin, recharge occurs through a combination of natural and artificial methods including infiltration of rainfall, direct

runoff, CVP water percolation, percolation from surface water from reservoirs, and deep percolation of irrigation water and treated wastewater effluent. Percolation of imported CVP has served as a significant source of recharge in the Hollister and San Juan Bautista sub-basins; the Bolsa sub-basin does not receive CVP water. Groundwater recharge is also promoted through releases from the Hernandez and Paicines Reservoirs which store runoff during the wet months and release during the dry season. Both artificial and natural recharge are important for sustaining the groundwater supplies in the Llagas sub-basin of the Gilroy-Hollister Valley groundwater basin and can be an effective tool for conjunctive management of surface and groundwater supplies. In an effort to balance groundwater extraction and to ensure that groundwater supplies are sustained, SCVWD operates several stretches of active in-stream recharge and four percolation ponds within the Llagas sub-basin. These artificial recharge operations employ water from local reservoirs and imported water. The limiting factor in SCVWD's groundwater recharge operations is the condition and extent of its infrastructure.

The quantity of groundwater available for use in the region is based on the groundwater sustainable yields and the groundwater quality. Table 2-2 presents the groundwater quantities that are assumed for the region and Table 2-3 summarizes groundwater quality concentration ranges for various sub-basins within the Pajaro River watershed.

Table 2-2: Groundwater Sustainable Yields

Service Area Basin	Sustainable Yield (AFY)
PVWMA	24,000[a]
SBCWD	54,000[b]
SCVWD	21,500[c]
Total	**99,500**

Footnote:

a. The sustainable yield with current pumping practices is only 24,000 AFY; however with modified practices it may increase to 48,000 AFY. (RMC, PVWMA Revised Basin Management Plan, February 2002)

b. While the sustainable yield is 54,000 AFY, the assumed beneficial yield is only 39,000 AFY due to water quality issues. (Kennedy Jenks, 2004)

c. The 2012 Groundwater Management Plan lists the 10-year average natural recharge of Llgas Sub-basin as 21,500 AFY (SCVWD, 2012 GWMP).

Table 2-3: Groundwater Quality Concentration Ranges for Pajaro River Watershed Sub-basins

Parameter	Pajaro Valley[a]	San Benito Basin Wide[b]	Llagas[c]
Chloride (mg/L)	10-18,500	2.5-1,610	16-109
Sulfate (mg/L)	1-2,872	0.2-1,400	3.5-63.2
Nitrate (mg/L)	0.1-1,487	0.1-513	<0.05-148
TDS (mg/L)	300-28,000	8.0-6,321	288-746
SAR	0.2-45.3	94-240	0.47-3.38
Electrical Conductance (uS/cm at 25°C)	0-43,000	--	340-1,100
Aluminum (µg/L)	111-2,200	0.1-13,000	<20-130
Arsenic (µg/L)	0-30	0-540	<2
Barium (µg/L)	0-527	0.1-1,400	20-430
Boron (µg/L)	60-1,900,000	46-65,000	<50-220
Cadmium (µg/L)	1-175	0.5-10	<1
Chromium (µg/L)	1-140	0-87	<10
Copper (µg/L)	8-1,600	0-1,240	<50-150
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.23-230	0-0.51	<0.05-0.32
Iron (µg/L)	0.55-28,500	0-24,000	<20-270
Lead (µg/L)	1-80	0-35	<5
Manganese (µg/L)	0.36-4,800	0-2,640	<20-110
Mercury (µg/L)	0.1-5.8	0-30	<1
Nickel (µg/L)	0-25	0.5-520	<10
Selenium (µg/L)	1-5	0.6-61	2.1-2.8
Silver (µg/L)	0-5	7-80	<10
Zinc (µg/L)	2-6,000	0.1-3,000	<10-130

Footnotes:

a. Source: Data from PVWMA.
b. Source: Todd Engineers, *Development of a Water Quality Monitoring Program - Hollister Groundwater Basin,* June 2004.
c. Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District 2010 Groundwater Quality Report, June 2011. Values represent the lowest detected value and maximum value.

Specific groundwater quality issues of concern include seawater intrusion along the coast, perchlorate plumes in San Martin and Hollister, long-term groundwater salinity build up in the upper watershed, and nitrates. In an effort to better understand and manage the salt and nutrient issues, three Salt and Nutrient Management Plans were completed as part of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan Update. The plans were completed for the three critical groundwater subbasins, the Llagas Subbasin managed by SCVWD, the Bolsa, Hollister and San Juan Bautista Area Subbasins managed by SBCWD and the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin managed by PVWMA. A summary of the conclusions for each subbasin is provided below.

Groundwater quality within the Llagas Subbasin is generally good and is acceptable for potable, as well as irrigation and livestock, uses with the notable exception of nitrate. Anthropogenic activities have resulted in elevated nitrate concentrations in many production wells. The current analysis indicates that

average Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and nitrate-NO_3 concentrations in the subarea/layers and Llagas Subbasin as a whole are below their respective Water Quality Objectives (WQOs). Accordingly, there is available assimilative capacity when compared with the WQOs. While average nitrate-NO_3 concentrations are below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), nitrate-NO_3 is present above the MCL in many wells in the Subbasin and elevated nitrate has been a recognized water quality concern for many years. In response to this condition, the District and stakeholders have conducted studies and developed programs to mitigate nitrogen releases and water quality impacts. Predictions indicate that the WQOs (secondary MCL for TDS and the MCL for nitrate-NO_3) will not be exceeded in the future planning period. Sources that add salt and nutrient (S/N) load and degrade groundwater quality as well as those that improve groundwater quality are similar in the future planning period as in the baseline period.

Major current sources of TDS loading to the Subbasin include agricultural irrigation return flows, municipal and domestic irrigation return flows, wastewater treatment and recycling facility percolation ponds, and septic systems. Note that all recharge sources (with any measurable S/N concentration) add S/N load to the Subbasin; however, recharge sources that have TDS and nitrate-NO_3 concentrations lower than the ambient average groundwater concentrations will improve groundwater quality relative to background. Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) contributes a significant portion of the TDS load in the northern Subbasin, where most recharge occurs, but this recharge improves groundwater quality because the recharge water is very low in TDS and nitrate-NO_3 compared to the groundwater. Major current sources of nitrate-NO_3 loading to the Subbasin include agricultural irrigation return flows, septic system, and domestic and municipal irrigation return flows. The District has had a voluntary, comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring and reporting program for many years to ensure that water quality concerns are identified and actively managed.

Groundwater quantities in the Hollister and San Juan Bautista Area Subbasins are at or near historic highs in most of the subbasin area due to imported water, managed percolation, and decreased groundwater use. The Bolsa Subbasin however, which does not receive CVP imported water and relies on solely groundwater for water supply has shown some depression due to groundwater pumping. All of the subbasins have existing assimilative capacity for TDS and nitrate, although very limited assimilative capacity exists in the San Juan Bautista North area.

TDS and nitrate levels are generally well below the respective WQOs and other pertinent criteria. In reviewing time concentration data, TDS trends are somewhat mixed; however, more wells show decreasing trends than increasing trends, mainly due to large outflows. In the Bolsa Subbasin, due to the lack of groundwater outflows, TDS concentrations are expected to increase slightly. Nitrate trends in concentration were projected to be virtually unchanged; increases in nitrate concentration are projected to be small, well below 10 mg/L nitrate by the end of 2021. At this time, no additional measures, beyond those that have already been implemented, are recommended. The SNMP process will, however, enable continued evaluation of the efficacy of implementation measures.

The groundwater budget for the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin (PVGB) suggests an average deficit of 15,000 AFY over a five year simulation period. Based on the modeling results, PVWMA established a target of reducing groundwater production in the PVGB by approximately 12,000 AFY. An update to the PVWMA Basin Management Plan (2012 BMP Update) was developed by an Ad Hoc Basin Management Plan committee, established by the Board of Directors in 2010. Three main projects and programs will help meet this goal: 1) conservation programs (estimated savings of 5,000 AFY), 2) optimizing use of existing water supply facilities, including the recycled water facility (estimated addition of 3,000 AFY), and 3) construction of new water supplies capable of producing 4,100 AFY.

Groundwater quality varies significantly both spatially and vertically throughout the PVGB. For example, TDS concentrations range from a minimum of 45 mg/L to a maximum value over 27,000 mg/L. Locations in the PVGB where TDS concentrations are highest include the western boundary, consistent with the mapped seawater intrusion front. Eastern areas are elevated including Murphy Crossing and the

East Area where stream flow infiltration of high TDS water originating in the upper reaches of the Pajaro River Watershed occurs. Seawater intrusion is the greatest source of salts to the aquifer system, with approximately 20% of the groundwater within the basin observed to have chloride concentrations in excess of 100 mg/L. Elevated groundwater concentrations of nitrate-NO3 are found in the sand dunes of the San Andreas Terrace as well as in the eastern area between Highways 129 and 152. The main source of nitrates in the basin is direct infiltration via agricultural land uses, followed by streamflow infiltration. Given that no WQOs are explicitly stated for the PVWMA area in the current Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan, 2011), the threshold concentrations for each constituent of concern were selected based on the thresholds defined for neighboring basins. The analysis suggests a significant amount of assimilative capacity with respect to TDS remains in the PVWMA groundwater basin with over 90% of area to have concentrations below 1,000 mg/L TDS. For nitrates, the analysis suggests some level of remaining assimilative capacity for over 80% of the Basin. However, nearly 20% of the Basin has average nitrate concentrations that exceed the selected threshold of 45 mg/L.

The PVWMA has targeted additional projects to increase water supply and quality including adding additional recycled water storage, increasing recycled water delivery, increasing managed aquifer recharge, and increasing agricultural water use efficiency through an "On-Farm Irrigation Efficiency Program."

The City is faced with a stringent hexavalent chromium regulation that will be implemented in July 2014. 90% of the City of Watsonville drinking water demands are supplied by twelve groundwater wells extracting from the Pajaro Valley basin, all of which are impacted by hexavalent chromium and six of which will exceed the new 10ppb MCL regulatory limit. 50% of the City's water supply will be in violation of the new MCL. Until treatment is implemented, the impacted wells will not meet primary drinking water standards leaving the City vulnerable to drinking water MCL violations. The City is asking the state for a review of economic impacts to communities and for financial assistance to comply with the regulation.

Other groundwater quality issues include a perchlorate plume in the Morgan Hill area that originated from a former flare manufacturing facility. Currently, the responsible party, Olin Corporation is conducting pump and treat cleanup and monitoring natural attenuation of the plume.

2.5.2 Local Surface Water

Local surface waters provide a variety of important functions and benefits in the watershed. These functions and benefits include drainage, flood protection, groundwater recharge, ecological habitats, recreation, and water supply. Important surface water characteristics include water quality, flood conveyance, and interaction with groundwater. Figure 2-11 shows the major surface waters in the watershed including reservoirs, creeks, and rivers.

Table 2-4 provides descriptions of the major reservoirs owned by agencies within the Pajaro River watershed. San Luis Reservoir, which lies outside of the watershed, will be discussed in greater detail in Section 2.5.3.

Figure 2-11: Major Surface Waters

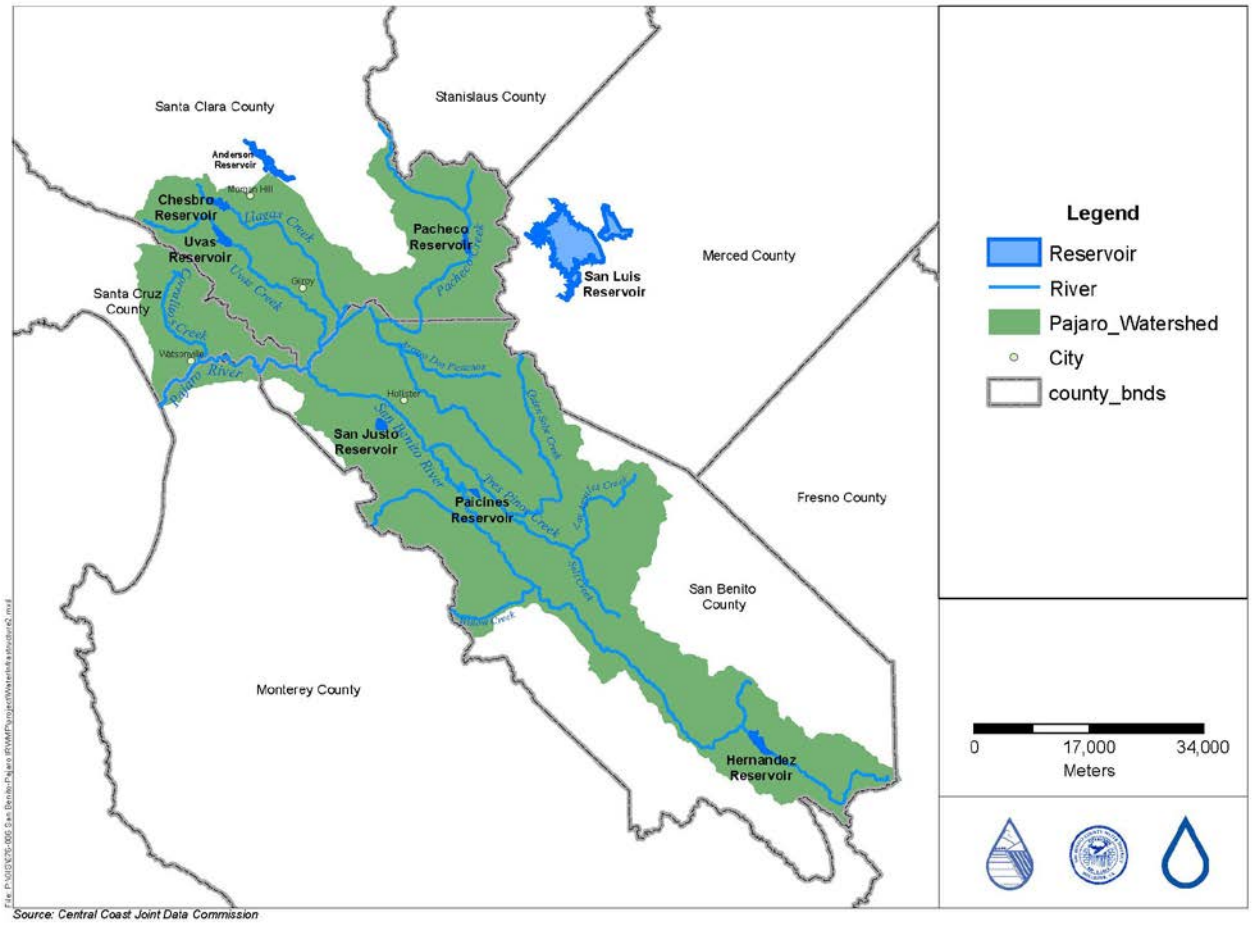


Table 2-4: Existing Major Local Surface Supply Reservoirs

Agency/Reservoir Name	Capacity (AF)	Notes
SCVWD		
Chesbro Reservoir	7,945	Chesbro Reservoir discharges to Llagas Creek, which ties into Pajaro River. The reservoir is operated primarily for flood protection, but also facilitates groundwater recharge in the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin, provides environmental benefits, and supports recreation activities.
Uvas Reservoir	9,835	Uvas Reservoir discharges to Uvas Creek, which ties into Pajaro River. The reservoir is operated to facilitate groundwater recharge in the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin. It also provides flood protection, environmental, and recreational benefits.
Anderson Reservoir	90,373	Anderson Reservoir discharges to Coyote Creek, which flows to the San Francisco Bay. The reservoir is operated to facilitate groundwater recharge in the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin and provide an emergency source of supply to SCVWD water treatment plants. The reservoir also provides flood protection, environmental, and recreation benefits. Though located outside the Pajaro River Watershed, historically, the reservoir was connected to the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin via a pipeline.
SBCWD		
Hernandez Reservoir	18,300	Hernandez Reservoir stores runoff from the upper San Benito River and has a tributary watershed of about 85 square miles. The reservoir covers about 610 acres. The reservoir is operated to facilitate groundwater recharge in the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin and provide flood protection.
Paicines Reservoir	2,870	The Paicines Reservoir is an off-stream reservoir located between the San Benito River and Tres Pinos Creek and is filled by water diverted from the San Benito River, with some water coming from water stored and released from Hernandez Reservoir.
San Justo Reservoir	10,000	San Justo Reservoir (owned by the USBR) is located 3 miles southwest of Hollister. San Justo Reservoir provides elevated operational storage and flexibility for the SBCWD CVP system.
Pacheco Pass Water District		
Pacheco Reservoir	6,143	Pacheco Reservoir discharges to North Pacheco Creek which ties into the Pajaro River. This reservoir facilitates local groundwater recharge. The reservoir is owned and operated by Pacheco Pass Water District although data collection and management is performed by SCVWD.

College Lake, a potential new surface storage and flood protection reservoir, is located approximately one mile northeast of the Watsonville city limits. It is a naturally occurring seasonal lake that receives water inflows from the Green Valley, Casserly, and Hughes Creek subwatersheds. These streams drain approximately 11,000 acres of range, rural residential and crop lands. Outflows from the lake naturally flow downstream to Salsipuedes Creek in the winter months. Downstream from College Lake, Corralitos Creek converges with Salsipuedes Creek, which flows into the Pajaro River and ultimately into the Monterey Bay. An existing low dam on the south side of the lake causes inundation of approximately 260 acres of the basin. In the spring, the lake basin is typically pumped dry to allow farming to take place during the summer months. This practice continues today and a majority of the lakebed is used for row crops including vegetables, strawberries, flowers, raspberries, and grapes.

As part of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan Update, the Santa Cruz County RCD is leading a study to improve understanding of the hydrology of College Lake. This effort will be used to support collaboration between private landowners and public agencies in development of a management alternative to maximize benefits for water supply and flood management, while simultaneously improving water quality and habitat within the lake. The study will include the selection of a preferred alternative which will balance water supply, water quality, habitat, agriculture, and community needs.

2.5.2.1 Watershed Flooding

Flooding along the Pajaro River is a major point of conflict in the watershed. In 2000, the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (FPA) was formed by the State legislature to work with both upper and lower watershed stakeholders to investigate and develop a regional recommendation to address flooding along the Pajaro River. A watershed study has been completed with a recommended integrated set of flood projects in the lower and upper watershed to address flooding. Major elements of the Pajaro River Flood Protection Program include the Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project, Lower Pajaro River Bench Excavation, and the Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE) Lower Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project.

The Pajaro River is a perennial stream that flows between four counties. In the upper watershed, the river is the dividing line between Santa Clara and San Benito counties. In the lower watershed, the river is the dividing line between Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. The downstream portion of the River is channelized with a levee that runs 11.3 miles to the ocean through Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. The levee was deemed inadequate by the ACOE when it first flooded in 1955. Another major flood occurred in 1995 that has resulted in a renewed urgency to increase the levee's level of flood protection. Monterey and Santa Cruz counties provide annual maintenance of the levee system. On-going vegetation and sediment maintenance activities are done in order to provide as much flood conveyance capacity as possible within the existing levee system. The levee system suffers from restricted flood carrying capacity caused by accumulated sediment deposition.

The City of Watsonville, the unincorporated town of Pajaro, and surrounding agricultural areas in

Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, are subject to flooding from the Pajaro River. In addition, the City of Watsonville and surrounding agricultural areas in Santa Cruz County are also subject to separate and independent flooding from Salsipuedes and Corralitos Creeks.

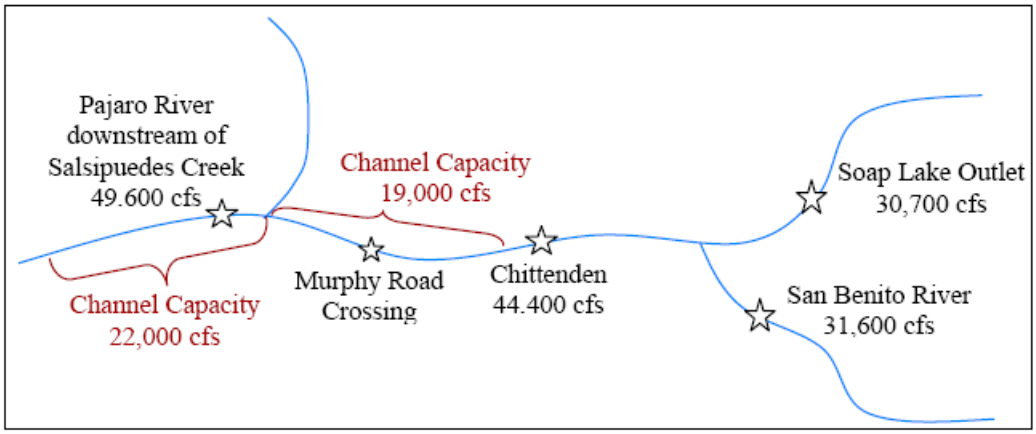
Significant flooding and associated urban and agricultural damages in Monterey County resulted from the March 1995 flood on the Pajaro River. Agricultural crop damages were estimated at $67 million for the 3,280 acres that were flooded, and urban damages in the unincorporated town of Pajaro were estimated at $28 million. In February 1998, significant flooding occurred in Santa Cruz County downstream of the urban areas of Watsonville, with an estimated $1.7 million in agricultural crop damages and $0.4 million in non-crop damages. This relatively low damage estimate is due to the fact that 800 out of 1,100 acres of land flooded were in the preparation phase and without established plantings.

The existing channel capacity in the lower reaches of Pajaro River is approximately 22,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), which is well below the expected 100-year flood event of 44,400 cfs. The following figures and data are excerpted from the *Pajaro River Watershed Study Phase 2 Report, RMC, April 2003* that was produced for the PRWFPA (RMC, 2003).

Table 2-5: Hydrologic Model Peak Flows Based on General Plan Buildout Conditions

Watershed Location	Peak Model Flow Rate (cfs)		
	25-year Event	50-year Event	100-year Event
San Benito River	18,800	26,200	31,600
Soap Lake Outlet on Pajaro River	21,600	27,400	30,700
Chittenden Gage on Pajaro River	29,300	38,400	44,400
Pajaro River Downstream of Salsipuedes Creek	32,700	43,100	49,600

Figure 2-12: 100-Year Return Period Peak Design Flows on the Lower Pajaro River



Two recent legal decisions, the Arreola Decision and the Paterno Decision, have shaped flood management policy and prompted warnings to State and local government about California's flood management crisis. The Arreola Decision stems from damages in the 1995 Pajaro River flood. A white paper was prepared at the direction of the legislature after the Paterno Decision that held the State liable for flood damages caused by levee failure on the Yuba River.

In 2012 and 2013, SCCFC&WCD and MCWRA implemented the Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project. The Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project is specifically designed to relieve the magnitude and

severity of potential future flooding of the Pajaro River levees until the ACOE Levee Reconstruction Project is built. The current flood conveyance capacity is equivalent to an 8-year flood. Model results indicate that the 100-year flood stage will be reduced by a maximum of 1.2 feet and the project will increase capacity by approximately 2,000 cfs or approximately 10% once the benches are constructed. The project creates a 2.5 year floodplain to re-establish flow levels at bank-full capacity. The project improves channel form and function by enhancing the potential for increased sinuosity within the newly created floodplain area. The increased meander lengths for the stream lessen the stream gradient and also are expected to reduce flow velocities.

This is expected to be a more self-maintaining scenario for the River, returning it to its natural ability to more effectively move sediment out of the river channel system to the ocean by natural geomorphic processes. This project creates more lateral room for the river to meander over a wider floodplain area within the levee channel. The benches also allow more efficient and less intrusive sediment management techniques. Model results indicate that benches allow sediment to be collected outside of the main channel and closer to the banks. Reducing the need for channel maintenance will lead to reduced annual costs and less environmental impact. Sediment removal equipment will also not necessarily need to be operated deep in the waterway since the benches will move the removal areas closer to the levees.

In an effort to better understand how sediment is eroded, transported and deposited in the Pajaro River, the FPA completed the San Benito River Watershed Study as part of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan Update. The San Benito River is the main tributary to the Pajaro River, with a watershed area of 607-square miles upstream of Hollister, California. The San Benito River watershed has relatively high relief, and lies parallel with, and slightly north of, the San Andreas Rift Zone for a length of approximately 60 miles. Land use within the watershed is largely rural, dominated by agriculture and ranching. Whether the San Benito or the upper Pajaro River is the main source of sediment to the lower Pajaro River is uncertain; the San Benito River watershed is larger (659 square miles compared with 513 square miles for the upper Pajaro River at the confluence of the two channels), has steeper overall relief and has fewer depositional areas that would trap sediment from the upper watershed. By contrast the upper Pajaro River watershed is slightly smaller but generates more runoff due to higher annual rainfall. Determining the relative sediment contribution of the two tributaries and the rate at which sediment is transported to the downstream flood management reaches was the primary objective of the study.

Study results show that the lower reaches of the San Benito River have generally remained stable to depositional, while the upper half has experienced persistent incision, with the highest observed rates near the upstream extent of the study area. It appears that multiple knickzones have migrated upstream at varying rates, thus propagating incision in a headward direction. Over the past decade, the upper part of the study reach has exhibited incision rates on the order of 0.3 to 0.6 feet per year. It is likely that these rates of incision will persist into the near future, generating excess sediment that is stored in the lower reach of the San Benito River and transported downstream into the Pajaro River. The highest rates of future fluvial bed incision are expected to occur upstream roughly from the old Highway 156 crossing to approximately one-quarter mile upstream of Nash Road. It is unclear to what degree the observed incision and possible knickzone migration is attributable to anthropogenic causes versus natural processes.

In contrast to the upper San Benito River, the upper Pajaro River (from the San Benito confluence upstream to Highway 101) has shown substantial aggradation since 1992 (between 1.9 and 5.1 feet). It does not appear that systemic incision on this reach of the Pajaro River is a notable source of sediment to the lower Pajaro River. It also appears unlikely that the flood detention function provided by Soap Lake would be threatened by incision along the Pajaro River at this time, as has sometimes been postulated.

Though the relative contributions between the two systems appears highly variable from year to year, sediment transport model results show that the San Benito River is a significant source of sediment for the lower Pajaro River, contributing a total cumulative load of 299,515 tons during a 100-year event, and 111,256 tons being delivered over the course of a 10-year event. Because the finest sediment largely

passes through the lower Pajaro River and is transported to the ocean, the analysis separated out the total load from the sand and gravel load that are more likely to be deposited in the channel and to reduce flood conveyance around Watsonville. Sand and gravel comprise approximately 22 to 23 percent of the cumulative, event-based sediment load from the San Benito River. A fraction of the sediment load delivered from the San Benito River is stored within the lower Pajaro River upstream of the Chittenden Pass and is likely remobilized during subsequent flood events. The remaining material is transported to the lower Pajaro where much is deposited in the flood prone reaches.

Predicted peak sediment transport rates, compared to observed sediment transport rates on the Pajaro River, indicate that the majority of the sediment deposited in the lower Pajaro River is contributed by the San Benito River. Event-based modeling results suggest that during extreme floods (i.e., from the 25-year and 100-year events) 50 to 64 percent of the lower Pajaro River's sediment load comes from the San Benito River, and during smaller, more frequent flood events (i.e., from the 10-year event down) the San Benito River's contribution gets progressively larger, increasing from approximately 80 to 100 percent.

Based on the model results, approximately 1,686,597 total tons of sediment would be delivered to the lower Pajaro River from the San Benito over a period of time reflected by the WY 1989-2010 hydrograph, 592,823 tons (or 35 percent) of which would be sand and gravel (and therefore most likely to be deposited in the area of greatest flood risk). Volumetrically, this represents approximately 1,716,971 cubic yards of total material and 471,709 cubic yards of sand and gravel. By comparison the Lower Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project has removed approximately 322,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel from the lower Pajaro River, representing about 15 years of cumulative coarse sediment delivery from the San Benito River (assuming all sediment was delivered from the mouth of the San Benito River to the bench excavation project area). Cumulatively, it is estimated that the San Benito River accounts for approximately 48 to 56 percent of the total sediment load and up to 86 percent of the sand and gravel load that would be delivered to the lower Pajaro River over an equivalent hydrograph.

Based on the study results, it was recommended that an opportunities and constraints assessment for erosion reduction be carried out on the San Benito River (between Hollister and the confluence with the Pajaro River). Ideally, this would include an assessment of natural versus anthropogenic causes of erosion and sources of sediment, and should focus on arresting potential knickzones that may migrate upstream and on stabilizing the banks and bed of the San Benito River.

The Upper Llagas Creek has flooded communities from San Martin to Morgan Hill since 1939. The current effort to mitigate flood damage began in 1982 when the Natural Resource Conservation Service and the SCVWD completed a comprehensive restudy of the Llagas Creek floodplain. At the time, an estimated 1,123 residential buildings, 64 mobile homes, 463 commercial establishments, and 24 industrial buildings were located in the flood-prone area; damages from a 100-year flood were estimated to be $8.5 million. Recurring floods have damaged homes and businesses. Most recently, on January 4, 2008, many residential and commercial areas of Morgan Hill experienced flooding depths ranging from a half foot up to three feet. As part of SCVWD's Safe, Clean Water Program (approved by voters in November 2012), the Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection Project will provide flood protection to communities along the East Little Llagas Creek, West Little Llagas Creek and Llagas Creek in San Martin and Morgan Hill. In addition, the project design is being updated to protect homes, businesses and acres of agricultural land to preserve and enhance the creek's habitat, fish and wildlife.

The project extends approximately 13 miles from about Buena Vista Avenue to just beyond Llagas Road. The project will provide 100-year level of flood protection in the urban areas of Morgan Hill, as well as an approximate 10-year level of flood protection and no induced flooding in the agricultural areas of Gilroy and Morgan Hill. Measures to improve flooding potential include establishing riparian buffers, widening stream channels, removing physical barriers from waterways, installing drainage swales, and rehabilitating or replacing existing culverts.

2.5.2.2 Water Quality

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has identified a number of water bodies in the Pajaro River watershed that suffer significant water quality impairments from a variety of pollutants that prevent their beneficial use as defined in the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plan. The beneficial uses affected include municipal, agricultural, and industrial water supply, groundwater recharge, support of rare, threatened or endangered species, migration and spawning of aquatic organisms, and preservation of wildlife habitat, biological habitats of special significance, cold and warm freshwater habitat, as well as estuarine ecosystems.

The impaired water bodies are listed on the RWQCB Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for nutrient, sediment, fecal coliform and other pathogens, mercury, chloride, pH, low dissolved oxygen, salinity, and pesticide pollutants/stressors. Table 2-6 summarizes the CWA Section 303(d) listed water bodies and the identified pollutant/stressors, based on the U.S. EPA 2010 Integrated Report (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List / 305(b) Report). In total, 160.2 miles of river and creek reaches and 626 acres of reservoirs are impaired. Each water body-pollutant combination must be addressed through the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), which determines the total pollutant load that a water body can receive without affecting beneficial use. Each TMDL includes a determination of target load allocations for each source and identifies parties that will be responsible for attaining the TMDL allocations through reductions in pollutant loading. Once a TMDL is established, it must be implemented over a time period specified in the TMDL. The status of the TMDL associated with each water body-pollutant combination is included in Table 2-7.

Table 2-6: Pajaro River Watershed CWA Section 303(d) Listed Water Bodies (2010 Update)[1]

Water Body Name (Length/Area Impaired)	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources
Chesbro Reservoir	Mercury	Source Unknown
Corralitos Creek (13 miles)	Fecal Coliform	Collection system failure, natural source s, septic tanks, pasture grazing, transient encampments, and urban runoff
	E. Coli	Collection system failure, combined sewer overflows, natural sources, septic tanks, pasture grazing, transient encampments, urban runoff
	Turbidity	Agriculture and urban runoff
	pH	Agriculture and urban runoff, natural sources
Furlong Creek (8.5 miles)	Chlorpyrifos	Agriculture
	E. Coli	Agriculture and natural sources
	Fecal Coliform	Agriculture and natural sources
	Nitrate	Agriculture
	Turbidity	Agriculture
Hernandez Reservoir (626 acres)	Mercury	Surface Mining

[1] U.S. EPA 2010 Integrated Report (Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List / 305(b) Report)

Water Body Name (Length/Area Impaired)	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources
Llagas Creek above Chesbro Reservoir (8.5 miles)	Temperature	Source unknown
	pH	Source unknown
Llagas Creek below Chesbro Reservoir (16 miles)	Chloride	Non-point Source, Point Source
	Chlorpyrifos	Agriculture, Source Unknown
	Electrical Conductivity	Source Unknown
	E. Coli	Source Unknown
	Fecal Coliform	Pasture Grazing-Riparian and/or Upland Irrigated Crop Production Agricultural Return Flows Habitat Modifications
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Municipal Point Sources Irrigated Crop Production Agricultural Return Flows Habitat Modification
	Nutrients	Municipal Point Sources Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Pasture Grazing-Riparian and/or Upland Agriculture-Storm runoff Agriculture-Irrigation Tailwater Agriculture-Return Flows Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Habitat Modification Non-point Source Unknown Point Source
	Sedimentation /Siltation	Agriculture Hydromodification Habitat Modification
	Sodium	Nonpoint Source, Source Unknown
	TDS	Source Unknown
	Turbidity	Source Unknown
Millers Canal	Chlorophyll-a	Agriculture, channelization, grazing-related sources, removal of riparian vegetation, source unknown
	Chlorpyrifos	
	E. Coli	
	Fecal Coliform	

Water Body Name (Length/Area Impaired)	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	
	Temperature	
	Turbidity	
	pH	
Pacheco Creek	Fecal Coliform	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources
	Turbidity	Agriculture, grazing-related sources
Pajaro River (32 miles)	Boron	Agriculture, other urban runoff, saltwater intrusion, source unknown
	Chlordane	Source unknown
	Chloride	Agriculture, natural sources, other urban runoff, saltwater intrusion
	Chlorpyrifos	Agriculture, other urban runoff
	DDD	Source unknown
	Dieldrin	Source unknown
	E. Coli	Collection system failure, natural sources, onsite wastewater systems, pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland, transient encampments, urban runoff/storm sewers
	Fecal Coliform	Collection system failure, natural sources, onsite wastewater systems, pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland, transient encampments, urban runoff/storm sewers
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, other urban runoff, removal of riparian vegetation, unknown nonpoint source
	Nitrate	Agriculture, urban ruoff/storm sewers
	Nutrients	Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Agriculture-Storm Runoff, Subsurface Drainage, Irrigation Tailwater, Return Flows Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Wastewater-land Disposal

Water Body Name (Length/Area Impaired)	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources
		Channelization Removal of Riparian Vegetation Non-point Source
	PCBs	Source unknown
	Sedimentation/ Siltation	Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Range Grazing-Riparian and/or Upland Agriculture-Storm Runoff Resource Extraction Surface Mining Hydromodification Channelization Habitat Modification Removal of Riparian Vegetation Streambank Modification/Destabilization Channel Erosion
	Sodium	Agriculture, natural sources, other urban runoff, saltwater intrusion, unknown nonpoint source
	Turbidity	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, other urban runoff, removal of riparian vegetation
	pH	Source unknown
Pinto Lake	Chlorophyll-a	Agriculture, groundwater loadings, nurseries, onsite wastewater systems
	Cyanobacteria Hepatotoxic Microcystins	Agriculture, nurseries, septage disposal
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Agriculture, groundwater loadings, nurseries, onsite wastewater systems
	Scum/Foam Unnatural	Agriculture, nurseries, onsite wastewater systems, urban runoff/storm sewers
	pH	Agriculture, groundwater loadings, nurseries, onsite wastewater systems, other urban runoff
Salsipuedes Creek (Santa Cruz County)	E. Coli	Agriculture, natural sources, other urban runoff, transient encampments
	Fecal Coliform	Agriculture, natural sources, other urban runoff, transient encampments
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Agriculture, other urban runoff, removal of riparian vegetation
	Turbidity	Agriculture, other urban runoff, removal of riparian

Water Body Name (Length/Area Impaired)	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources
		vegetation
	pH	Source Unknown
San Benito River (86 miles)	Boron	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources, other urban runoff, resource extraction, source unknown
	Electrical Conductivity	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources, other urban runoff, resource extraction, source unknown
	E. Coli	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources, other urban runoff
	Fecal Coliform	Agriculture, natural sources, other urban runoff, source unknown
	Sedimentation/ Siltation	Agriculture Resource Extraction Non-point Source
	Unknown Toxicity	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources, other urban runoff, resource extraction, source unknown
	pH	Source unknown
Tequisquita Slough (7.2 miles)	Fecal Coliform	Agriculture Natural Sources Non-point Source
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Source unknown
	Turbidity	Source unknown
	pH	Source unknown
Tres Pinos Creek	E. Coli	Source unknown
	Fecal Coliform	Source unknown
	pH	Natural sources, source unknown
Watsonville Creek	E. Coli	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources
	Fecal Coliform	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, natural sources
	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, groundwater loadings, removal of riparian vegetation
	Nitrate	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, groundwater loadings, removal of riparian vegetation
	pH	Agriculture, grazing-related sources, groundwater loadings, removal of riparian vegetation
Watsonville Slough (6.2 miles)	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Agriculture, removal of riparian vegetation, urban runoff/storm sewers
	Pathogens	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Source Unknown

Water Body Name (Length/Area Impaired)	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources
		Non-point Source
	Pesticides	Agriculture Irrigated Crop Production Agriculture-Storm Runoff, Irrigation Tailwater Non-point Source
	Turbidity	Agriculture, removal of riparian vegetation, urban runoff/storm sewers

Table 2-7. Status of Pajaro River Watershed TMDLs

TMDL Project Name	Status	Water Body(ies)
Clear Creek and Hernandez Reservoir Mercury TMDL	Completed in 2004	Clear Creek and Hernandez Reservoir
Corralitos Creek Pathogen TMDL	Completed in 2012	Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks
Pajaro River Watershed Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon	Completed in 2013	Pajaro River, Pajaro River Estuary, Llagas Creek, and tributaries
Pajaro River Watershed Fecal Coliform	Completed 2010	Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tesquiquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, and Pacheco Creek
Pajaro River Watershed Nitrate TMDL	Completed in 2006	Pajaro River and Llagas Creek
Pajaro River Watershed Nutrients TMDL	In Progress; Will supercede the Pajaro River Watershed Nitrate TMDL	Mulitple
Pajaro River Watershed Sediment TMDL	Completed in 2006	Pajaro River, Llagas Creek, Rider Creek, and San Benito River
Pinto Lake Watershed TMDLs for Nutrients and Algal Toxins	In Progress	Pinto Lake and Tributaries
Watsonville Slough Pathogens TMDL	Completed in 2006	Watsonville Slough

The nitrate and sediment TMDLs will have the most widespread impact on stakeholders and agencies in the watershed. These two TMDLs have identified irrigated agriculture as a significant anthropogenic

source of both nitrate and sediment loading. Additional sources of sediment loading that have been identified are silviculture, urban/residential areas, streambank erosion, sand and gravel mining, rangeland/grazing, roads and landslides/natural erosion. Nitrate and sediment pose one of the most significant challenges to water quality. For instance, tributary streams to the Pajaro River feed surface water concentrations in excess of 40 (up to 80) ppm nitrate-N during the drought season. The TMDL for Nitrates is scheduled to be implemented over a 20 year period and will use the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's existing Conditional Waiver for Discharges from Irrigated Agricultural Land to implement the TMDL. The TMDL for Sediment has a timeframe of 45 years and focuses on the implementation of Farm and Range Water Quality Plans, renewal of existing Waste Discharge Requirements for sand and gravel mining operations and a land disturbance prohibition for pasture and rangelands, roads, animal and livestock facilities and hydromodification-related activities. As described below, a number of efforts have evolved that will help address these TMDLs. These efforts involve the participation of a diverse group of stakeholders and agencies throughout the watershed.

The Central Coast RWQCB adopted Order No. R3-2012-0011 (Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge for Discharges from Irrigated Lands). This order regulates discharges of "waste" as defined in the Water Code section 13050 and "pollutants" as defined in the Clean Water Act from irrigated lands by requiring individuals subject to the order to comply with conditions to ensure that such discharges do not cause or contribute to the exceedance of Regional, State, or Federal numeric or narrative water quality standard in the waters of the State and of the United States.

The Order requires compliance with water quality standards. Dischargers must implement, and where appropriate, update or improve management practices, which may include local or regional control or treatment practices and changes in farming practices to effectively control discharges, meet water quality standards and achieve compliance with this Order. Consistent with the Water Board's Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (SWRCB, 2004), dischargers comply by implementing and improving management practices and complying with the other conditions, including monitoring and reporting requirements. The Order requires the discharger to address impacts to water quality by evaluating the effectiveness of management practices (e.g., waste discharge treatment and control measures), and taking action to improve management practices to reduce discharges. If the discharger fails to address impacts to water quality by taking the actions required by the Order, including evaluating the effectiveness of their management practices and improving as needed, the discharger may then be subject to progressive enforcement and possible monetary liability. The Discharger has the opportunity to present their case to the Central Coast Water Board before any monetary liability may be assessed (RWQCB Order R3-2012-0011).

The Central Coast RWQCB is currently developing the TMDL for nutrients and algal toxins in the Pinto Lake Watershed. Pinto Lake is listed on the 303(d) list due to impairments by toxic algal blooms and nutrients. This type of water quality impairment is a biological response to excessive loading of nutrients to the lake, such as phosphorus. Episodic algal blooms in Pinto Lake, which result from nutrient-driven biostimulation, constitute a potential health risk and public nuisance to humans, their pets, and to livestock and wildlife. Pinto Lake is considered one of the most toxic lakes ever recorded in the scientific literature.

The City of Watsonville was awarded a 319(h) planning grant to evaluate treatment alternatives and then a 319(h) implementation grant to implement the recommended treatment approach. Currently being implemented, the Pinto Lake Restoration Project will be based on the findings of the planning study and the extensive research completed as part of the planning study. The main objectives of the Pinto Lake - CLEAN THE GREEN project are as follows:

- Treat internal nutrient loadings that drive cyanobacteria blooms using environmentally safe and proven technologies including polymers/coagulants.

- Treat nutrient loadings from the tributaries (which flow seasonally into the lake) with a flow-based polymer/coagulant (such as alum) dosing system and through implementation of nutrient best management practices (BMPs) within the watershed.
- Coordinate with watershed stakeholders to gain participation in implementation efforts that reduce loadings to Pinto Lake.
- Collect and analyze water quality data verifying reduction of nutrients in-lake and from the watershed as a result of treatment efforts.

The Santa Cruz County RCD completed the *Lower Pajaro River Enhancement Plan* (December 2002) to assess erosion and sedimentation problems in several tributary watersheds in the Lower Pajaro River Watershed. The plan was supported by a grant jointly funded by the California Coastal Conservancy and the Central Coast RWQCB. A key goal of this enhancement plan was to work in cooperation with landowners, land managers, and agency staff to assess historical and existing conditions in order to determine principal physical factors causing significant erosion and sedimentation problems in the areas studied. The baseline study identified enhancement strategies to address and reduce drainage and erosion problems in the study area. The Plan was reviewed by a steering committee of Lower Pajaro landowner and interest groups and by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of agencies and resource professionals.

A variety of alternative on-farm and bank stabilization BMPs were presented that are used to stabilize sediment (source control) and to reduce erosion and the delivery of sediment from upland areas and waterways. All of the practices described are cost-effective methods designed to stabilize soil by primarily slowing runoff from the fields and by stabilizing stream and waterway banks that are experiencing excessive bank erosion. These sheet and rill erosion from bare fields and bank erosion from unstable drainage ditches and waterways are resulting in erosion and sedimentation problems in the Pajaro Valley region. Several of the recommended BMPs also provide additional benefits to the land by conserving soil, improving water infiltration and groundwater recharge, improving soil fertility, reducing costs for ongoing maintenance of infrastructure (access roads and drainage systems), reducing land loss, enhancing habitat and improving water quality. Practices described are well established techniques, recommended by local, state and federal resource conservation agencies, including the Santa Cruz County RCD and the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) *Action Plan IV: Agriculture and Rural Lands* focuses on strategies to protect water quality from potential adverse impacts of agricultural land management, while recognizing the importance of maintaining agricultural use of the lands for the long-term health of the watersheds. The Plan was developed and adopted with participation from over twenty stakeholders. This is because effectively managed agricultural lands can act to slow and capture storm water runoff, provide sites for recharge, water storage and wildlife habitat, and reduce the impact of flood events.

The aspects of agriculture that potentially impact water quality include erosion and sedimentation, offsite transport of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and microbial contamination. Storm water, flooding, irrigation, and leaching can all mobilize substances that are beneficial while on-site, but become pollutants as they concentrate in neighboring groundwater, streams, rivers, wetlands, and nearshore waters. Though each individual farm or ranch may contribute a relatively small amount of pollutants, the cumulative effects through the length of a watershed can be damaging. At the same time, the offsite movement of sediments, pesticides and nutrients can represent a long-term economic loss to the grower.

Many farmers, ranchers and forest landowners have already adopted a variety of management measures to reduce polluted runoff. Expanding and strengthening the conservation practices already begun by the

industry, in the main goal of this program, and can help protect our natural resources and sustain the long-term economic viability of agriculture.

Some management practices that address these issues may have long-term economic benefits for the grower or rancher, as well as improving habitat for fish and wildlife and reducing offsite damage to public trust resources. Costs for other practices may exceed any economic benefit to the agricultural landowner or operator, though the benefit to the public may be considerable. The Action Plan encourages increased support for the development and implementation of economically feasible management improvements, and the development of incentives which allow implementation of marginally economic practices where substantial benefits to natural resources may justify public investment.

2.5.3 Imported Water Supply

Import water supply from the CVP is delivered to the region through the San Felipe Division Facilities, which supply water from San Luis Reservoir. The reservoir is a joint project by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the State of California, and provides storage for both CVP and SWP supplies. Major infrastructure for the San Felipe Unit also includes the Pacheco Pumping Plant, Pacheco Conduit, Santa Clara Conduit, and Hollister Conduit. The SBCWD operates San Justo Reservoir (owned by the USBR), which is used as operational storage for the San Benito CVP water system. SBCWD is currently working on eradication of the invasive zebra mussel in the reservoir.

As previously described, the SCVWD, SBCWD, and PVWMA all have CVP water contracts or contract reservations. However, only SCVWD and SBCWD have existing conduits allowing for use of CVP water. The San Felipe Division currently provides supply for agricultural and M&I designations in SCVWD and SBCWD service areas. Table 2-8 summarizes the contract entitlements for each agency from the CVP.

Table 2-8: San Felipe Unit Contractors CVP Contracts

CVP Contractor	CVP Agricultural (AFY)	CVP M&I (AFY)
SCVWD[a]	31,100	119,400 – 130,000[b]
SBCWD	35,500	8,250
PVWMA	6,260[c]	Not Applicable
Total	**72,860**	**127,650 – 138,250**

Footnotes:

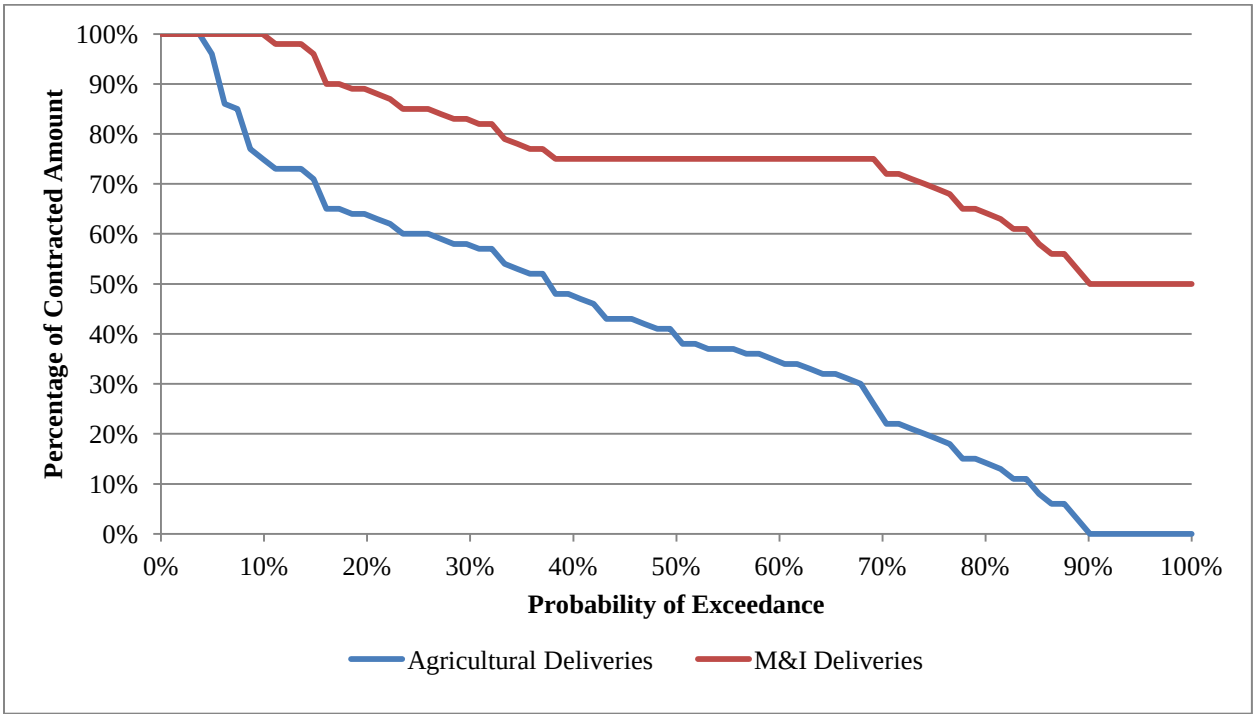
a. The SCVWD CVP water is used throughout Santa Clara County. Assumes no additional supplies are secured through transfers, spot market, or options.

b. SCVWD's maximum total (Agriculture plus M&I) contract amount is 152,500 AFY. Depending on Agricultural allocations and use, SCVWD can be allocated between 119,400 and 130,000 AFY of M&I supply for a total contract amount of 152,500 AFY.

c. PVWMA does not have a connection to the CVP system. The 6,260 AFY derives from a three-way contract between Westlands Water District and SCVWD. PVWMA has not exercised its right to that water. They have executed a contract with Mercy Springs but have not taken any supply.

CVP water is a hydrologically dependent supply and is subject to delivery reductions by the USBR. Figure 2-13 is a representation of deliveries that can be expected over a number of years (based on CALSIM II Model - 2031 Level of Development [LOD] and implementation of the draft CVP M&I Shortage Policy). As shown on the graph, the 50% probability of exceedance indicates that every other year CVP water is expected to have allocations less than about 40% of agriculture contract amount and 75% of M&I contract amount. Table 2-9 summarizes the contract amounts and the projected annual supply availability for the SCVWD, SBCWD, and PVWMA. The project annual supply availability has decreased significantly since the 2007 IRWM Plan, when average CVP supply availability was 34,100 AFY for agriculture and 114,800 AFY for M&I, as a result of Biological Opinions that constrained CVP operations.

Figure 2-13: CVP Deliveries Probability of Exceedence to San Felipe Unit



Notes:
1. Data source: 2011 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report (Future with Climate Change scenario)
2. Based on 2031 level of development
3. CVP allocations from CALSIM II adjusted to reflect the draft CVP M&I Shortage Policy, which provides for minimum M&I deliveries

Table 2-9: CVP Contracts and Long-Term Average Supplies

Agency	CVP Agricultural Contract Amount (AFY)	Average Available Agricultural Supply (AFY)	CVP M&I Contract Amount (AFY)	Average Available M&I Supply (AFY)
SCVWD[a]	33,100	10,900	119,400 - 130,000	90,100
SBCWD	35,500	17,100	8,250	5,700
PVWMA	6,260	3,000	NA	NA
Total	**64,260**	**31,000**	**127,650 – 138,250**	**95,800**

Notes:
1. NA – Not applicable.
2. The SCVWD CVP water is used throughout Santa Clara County.

Within the watershed, CVP water allocations are served directly for agricultural irrigation, treated and served for M&I use, and used for groundwater recharge and conjunctive use programs. Table 2-9 summarizes the average CVP water quality from the San Felipe Division.

Table 2-10: CVP San Felipe Unit Water Quality

Parameter	Quality
Conductivity	
Range (uS/cm)	360-770
Expected (uS/cm)	540
TDS	
Range (mg/l)	160-368
Average (mg/l)	278
Chloride	
Range (mg/l)	6-107
Expected (mg/l)	70
Sodium	
Range (mg/l)	20-80
Average (mg/l)	55
pH	
Minimum	7.0
Maximum	9.0
Boron	
Range (ug/l)	110-216
Average (ug/l)	162
Nitrogen	
Ammonia (mg/l)	0.1-6.3
Nitrate (mg/l as NO_3)	3.0
Bicarbonate	
Maximum (mg/l)	79
Turbidity	
Range (NTU)	1.0-12.0
Expected (NTU)	2

Notes:
1. Data collected from 2000 to 2012 from the Pacheco Pump Plant Trash Racks at San Luis Reservoir.

The reliability of imported water supply and the region's reliance on Delta-conveyed imported water supplies is a significant issue in the Pajaro River Watershed. As discussed below, the water management agencies are developing recycled water supplies to reduce reliance on imported water supplies. The agencies are also implementing programs to increase and/or optimize the use of existing local groundwater and/or local imported water supplies. In addition, water suppliers throughout the watershed are implementing aggressive water conservation programs. Together, these efforts will reduce the region's reliance on Delta-conveyed imported supplies. Nonetheless, imported water will continue to be a critical source of supply for the region.

2.5.4 Recycled Water

Recycled water is currently being produced by the South County Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA) for use in southern Santa Clara County for landscape irrigation, crop irrigation, and industrial use. In 1999, the SCRWA, SCVWD, the City of Morgan Hill, and the City of Gilroy entered into a partnership agreement to expand recycled water use in southern Santa Clara County. SCRWA was designated as the producer, SCVWD as the wholesaler, and the cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill as the recycled water retailers. Currently, recycled water is only delivered to the Gilroy area. The South County Recycled Water Master Plan was completed in October 2004 and outlines near-term, short-term, and long-term project recommendations. The near-term phase was jointly implemented by SCRWA and SCVWD in 2005-2006 allowing for an additional 800 AFY of recycled water delivery. The agencies partially funded the expansion with an implementation grant for $2.2 million. Approximately $2 million of a Federal stimulus grant was also received for one phase of the short-term projects consisting of constructing recycled water pipelines. Phase 1A of the short-term project was completed in 2012. It included 3,000 feet of 36-inch pipeline and associated facilities. Phase 1B is scheduled for completion in 2016 and will include 14,000 feet of 30-inch pipeline and additional recycled water turnouts. Phase 2 will be completed by 2019 and includes an additional 11,600 feet of 30-inch pipeline. Construction of the long-term component of the 2004 South County Recycled Water Master Plan has not been scheduled or funded. Completion of the short-term project is expected increase recycled water use from about 2,000 AF in 2013 to about 3,000 AF by 2020.

Another recycled water project that has been developed in the watershed is the Watsonville Area Water Recycling Project (WAWRP). The WAWRP was implemented by PVWMA and the City of Watsonville as part of PVWMA'S long-term plan to halt seawater intrusion. The project is fully operational with recycled water deliveries beginning in April 2009. The recycled water facility produces approximately 4,000 AFY of recycled water to be blended with 2,000 AFY of "blend" water, for a total of 6,000 AFY of water for agricultural customers along the Pajaro Valley coast. The WAWRP assists in balancing the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin and provides sustainable supply for the PVWMA service area.

The Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan and Coordinated Water Supply Treatment Plan was completed in January 2011. The plan consists of a number of projects for water, wastewater, and recycled water. SBCWD and its project partners have initiated a phased implementation of the master plan. The Program is scheduled to be completed by 2023 and is phased to provide flexibility in responding to changing conditions. The plan calls at least 1,170 AFY of recycled water use.

Table 2-11: Existing and Expected Recycled Water Quality

Wastewater Parameter	SCRWA[a]	Hollister Domestic WWTP[b]	Watsonville[c]
pH	7.5	7.6	7.6
Chloride (mg/L)	169	285	150
Sodium (mg/L)	115	283	180
Boron (mg/l)	0.33	--	0.46
Sulfate (mg/L)	62	213	150
TDS (mg/L)	640	1,130	950
Ammonia	0.51	28.7	ND
Nitrate (mg/L)	2.76	9.3	6.1
Kjeldahl N (mg/L)	1.32	31.4	24
Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	2.91	2.7	--

Footnotes:
a. Average SCRWA effluent for 2011. (SWRCB website)
b. The data listed are recorded in the year 2003 (January to June); WWTP, wastewater treatment plant.
c. Weekly secondary effluent data from November 2000 to October 2001.

2.5.5 Water Conservation

Water conservation is key in reducing dependence on CVP supplies, ensuring water use efficiency, helping to respond to drought conditions, and in achieving SBx7-7 requirements. SBx7-7, or the Water Conservation Bill of 2009, seeks to achieve a 20% statewide reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. The bill requires each urban water supplier to develop urban water use targets for 2015 and 2020 to help meet the 20% reduction goal by 2020. DWR established compliance options for urban water suppliers to develop urban water use targets which were to be included in the suppliers' 2010 UWMPs. The 2015 UWMPs are to include demonstration that the supplier is on track for meeting its 2015 and 2020 targets. The urban water suppliers in the Pajaro IRWM region have developed targets, which were included in their 2010 UWMPs and are implementing conservation measures (or BMPs) to achieve the water use reduction targets.

In addition, the RWMG partners, Project Sponsors, and other stakeholders are implementing agricultural water conservation programs to manage agricultural water demands. Agricultural irrigation is the highest water use sector in the Pajaro River Watershed.

2.5.6 Desalted Water

The Hollister Urban Area Water Project is implementing the 2008 Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan (Master Plan) and the 2010 Coordinated Water Supply and Treatment Plan (Coordinated Plan). The overall purpose of the project is to:

- Improve the quality of municipal drinking water, industrial supply, and recycled water for urban and agricultural irrigation users,
- Provide a reliable and sustainable water supply to meet the current and future demands of the Hollister Urban Area (HUA), and

- Implement goals for the Hollister Water Reclamation Facility to be the primary wastewater treatment plant for incorporated and unincorporated lands in the HUA to protect groundwater quality and public health.

One element of project is phased groundwater demineralization.

2.5.7 Future Water Supply Versus Demand

Table 2-12 shows the supplies currently available for PVWMA, SBCWD and SCVWD in the Pajaro River Watershed in comparison to the forecasted demand in 2035. There is an average supply gap of about 10,000 AFY. This down from projected supply gap of about 70,000 AFY in the 2007 IRWM Plan. However, additional demand management and/or supply development will be required to completely close the supply gap. Future solutions may involve increasing recharge opportunities to increase the safe yield and diversifying the portfolio with recycled water, additional surface water supplies, water transfers, and other water supply sources.

Table 2-12: Water Supply and Demand Projections

Source of Supply	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Groundwater (AFY)	99,500	99,500	99,500	99,500	99,500
Surface Water (AFY)	16,120	17,370	20,920	21,020	21,020
CVP (AFY)	48,244	48,244	48,244	48,244	48,244
Recycled Water (AFY)	6,670	8,170	8,170	8,170	8,170
Total Supplies (AFY)	172,549	175,304	178,859	178,964	178,969
Total Demands (AFY)	183,470	185,260	189,970	189,460	188,930

Notes:
1. Groundwater from Table 2-2
2. Surface water from agency projections
3. CVP from Table 2-9; assumes 18% of SCVWD total CVP deliveries are used in the Llagas Subbasin
4. Recycled water from Section 2.5.4
5. Demands from Table 2-1

2.6 Ecological Processes/Environmental Resources

The Pajaro River Watershed is tributary to Monterey Bay, a federally protected National Marine Sanctuary administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) is one of the world's most diverse marine ecosystems. It is home to numerous mammals, seabirds, fishes, invertebrates and plants. It is also a remarkably productive coastal environment. MBNMS was established for the purpose of resource protection, research, education, and public use of this national treasure. As a contributing water and sediment source, the Pajaro River plays an integral role in MBNMS health.

The Pajaro River Watershed supports a multitude of the environmental resources including biotic habitats, special status plant and animal species, cultural resources, and visual resources. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) is a program developed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife that inventories the status and location of plants and animals in California. The special-status species within the Pajaro IRWM region and the associated federal and California categories are provided in Table 2-13. It should be noted that the IRWMP is a planning study that would not result in the disturbance of any environmental resource. These activities are exempt from the CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15262 and §15306. As such, programmatic environmental analysis under CEQA is not required.

Table 2-13: Special-Status Species within the Pajaro IRWM Region

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal List Category	California List Category
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Delisted	Endangered
Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia	None	Threatened
Bay checkerspot butterfly	Euphydryas editha bayensis	Threatened	None
California condor	Gymnogyps californianus	Endangered	Endangered
California red-legged frog	Rana draytonii	Threatened	None
California tiger salamander	Ambystoma californiense	Threatened	Threatened
Coyote ceanothus	Ceanothus ferrisiae	Endangered	None
Coyote ceanothus	Ceanothus ferrisiae	Endangered	None
Least Bell's vireo	Vireo bellii pusillus	Endangered	Endangered
Metcalf Canyon jewel-flower	Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus	Endangered	None
Monterey spineflower	Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Threatened	None
Nelson's antelope squirrel	Ammospermophilus nelsoni	None	Threatened
San Benito evening-primrose	Camissonia benitensis	Threatened	None
San Joaquin kit fox	Vulpes macrotis mutica	Endangered	Threatened
Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii	Endangered	None
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum	Endangered	Endangered
Santa Cruz tarplant	Holocarpha macradenia	Threatened	Endangered
Steelhead - south/central California coast DPS	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	Threatened	None
Tidewater goby	Eucyclogobius newberryi	Endangered	None
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Branchinecta lynchi	Threatened	None
Western snowy plover	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Threatened	None
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	Candidate	Endangered

Source: CNDDB, 2012

Several creeks and rivers support riparian habitat, including the Pajaro River, Llagas Creek, Uvas/Carnadero Creek, San Benito River, Miller Canal, Corralitos Creek, and other associated tributaries. Riparian and wetland areas along these water features and along various drainage ditches provide habitat and movement corridors for wildlife. Some of the wetland areas contain suitable habitat for two sensitive species known to occur in the project vicinity: the California red-legged frog and the California tiger salamander. On August 23, 2005 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) approved the "Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Tiger Salamander, Central Population; Final Rule." This rule designated approximately 382,666 acres of critical habitat, which includes the Soap Lake floodplain area, located in the upper watershed.

San Felipe Lake, which is the central feature of the "Bolsa de San Felipe", is designated as a "California Important Bird Area" by the National Audubon Society. The Bolsa is a crossroads for birds migrating between San Francisco Bay to the north, Monterey Bay to the west and the Central Valley to the east.

The Bolsa is also identified by the National Audubon Society as a "bird vagrant trap", a site where bird species far outside of their normal range appear. The fields surrounding San Felipe Lake are saturated with water during the winter months and it is possible that vernal pools could be located here. If vernal pools do exist around the lake, they could serve as potential habitat for fairy shrimp and the larval stage of California tiger salamander (SCVWD, 2003).

The Pajaro River serves as a migration pathway for adult steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) migrating to spawning and nursery habitat in the upper watershed and for steelhead smolts (1-2 year old juveniles) migrating from that habitat to the ocean. However, because of low, warm summer streamflows and substrate dominated by sand or silt, the Pajaro River provides almost no potential rearing habitat for steelhead (Smith, 2002). Uvas, Llagas, and Corralitos Creeks provide potential spawning and rearing habitat, and Uvas provides access, spawning and rearing in all but extreme drought years. Use of Llagas Creek by steelhead is less frequent and less extensive (HRG, 1997). The entire Pajaro River watershed provides potential habitat for several fish species and comprised one of the major drainages of the south-central California Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) for the steelhead. Although once present in the Pajaro River, Coho salmon have not been present in the river since at least the late 1960s.

In December 2013, the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration released the South-Central California Coast Steelhead (SCCCS) Recovery Plan. The planning area extends from the Pajaro River in Santa Cruz/Monterey County south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River at the San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara County line. The Recovery Plan is a guideline document for achieving recovery goals that include specific biological objectives and viability criteria for populations of *O. mykiss* and the distinct population segment (DPS) as a whole. The overall goal of the South-Central California Steelhead Recovery Plan is to prevent the extinction of anadromous steelhead by ensuring the long-term persistence of viable, self-sustaining, wild populations of steelhead across the DPS.

2.7 Cultural Resources

The Pajaro River watershed is rich with cultural resources including various Native American and historic-period cultural sites, historic buildings and landmarks, and sites of traditional and historic significance. Generally, areas within a quarter mile of rivers and creeks have a moderate to high potential for archeological sensitivity.

Cultural resources that have been identified throughout the Pajaro River watershed are:

- Prehistoric archeological sites – Places where Native Americans lived or carried out activities during the prehistoric period before 1769 AD;
- Historic archaeological sites – Places where human activities were carried out during the historic period between 1769 AD and 50 years ago;
- Traditional cultural properties – Places associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community;
- Historic structures – Houses, outbuildings, stores, offices, factories, barns, corrals, mines, dams, bridges, roads, and other facilities that served residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, transportation, and other functions during the historic periods (more than 50 years ago); and
- Paleontological resources – Fossilized remains of animals and plants, typically found in sedimentary rock units that provide information about the evolution of life on earth over the past 500 million years or more.

The information herein should not be considered comprehensive of the entire Pajaro River watershed, as it originates from previous environmental documentation for specific projects and their associated project areas within the watershed. Within the scope of the IRWMP, further research to compile and document the cultural resources within the Pajaro Watershed will be performed in conjunction with environmental evaluations on a project-specific basis. Due to the sensitivity of cultural resources, specific details about the location and nature of identified cultural resources are kept confidential.

2.7.1 Cultural Resources in Soap Lake

The Soap Lake project area encompasses about 8,000 acres of floodplain lands upstream of the Pajaro River at Highway 101 and is split between the counties of Santa Clara and San Benito near Hollister. Research indicated that 26 recorded Native American and historic-period cultural sites have been previously identified within the Soap Lake area – 18 within Santa Clara County and 8 within San Benito County.

Native American archaeological sites located in the southern Santa Clara Valley tend to be located along creek banks, along the margin of former marshland, and near the mouths of canyons where they open into the Valley. At the time of Euro American contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area belonged to the Ohlone group of Indians. Given the environmental setting of Soap Lake and the presence of recorded prehistoric archaeological sites, there is a high potential for Native American sites in the Soap Lake area.

Other cultural resources include, but are not limited to the following:

- The Bautista de Anza National Historic Trial, a National Historic Trail crossing the Soap Lake area;
- Miller Canal, an unlined historic canal between San Felipe Lake and the Pajaro River; and
- Prehistoric lithic scatters within sparse to moderate density chert debitage, flaked stone and ground stone.

No single repository exists for information on fossil locations within California. Exact locations of fossils are not usually published in order to protect the resource from unauthorized collecting and subsequent loss of scientific information. Paleontological resources have been identified near Gilroy within the Soap Lake area; however, since the exact location of these resources cannot be published, it is unknown whether these resources are directly within the Soap Lake floodplain.

Human remains were identified in three sites within the Soap Lake project vicinity. In addition, one unrecorded site is a possible Native American burial/cremation site.

2.7.2 Cultural Resources in PVWMA Service Area

The archeological, ethnography, and historical context for the PVWMA service area consists of information about, and sites located within, the southern Santa Clara Valley and the Monterey Bay region. This information was gathered from a literature review of the October 2001 PVWMA Revised BMP Draft EIR.

The southern Santa Clara Valley region was initially settled 4,000 to 7,000 years ago. Review of a prehistoric archeological site database and recent research suggests that the habitation characteristic of the inhabitants followed an early period of high mobility, proceeded by a middle period of more sedentary settlement with indication of year-round occupation and reliance on a subsistence economy which lasted

until 850-1,500 years ago, and ended with a late or protohistoric period which showed an adaptive shift to more mobile settlement patterns with a reduction in territorial base, and more usage of local resources.

For the Monterey Bay region of PVWMA, it has been proposed that two archeological population patterns existed. The Sur Pattern which appeared more than 3,000 years ago is thought to correspond with Hokan ancestors of the Esselen and represents an early "forager" subsistence strategy. The Monterey Pattern which appeared about 2,450 years ago, corresponds with Penutian ancestors of historic Costanoan and represents a "collector" subsistence strategy. In an archeological sense, the two populations represent a distinct shift in settlement, subsistence, and use of the region through time.

The ethnographically documented aboriginal inhabitants of the PVWMA were part of the Ohlone (or Costanoan) language group, which extended from the San Francisco Bay area south to the southern Monterey Bay and lower Salinas River areas. Information regarding these people was obtained from records of early Spanish explorers, documents maintained at missions, the works of ethnographs and linguists, and from Native American descendants.

Four groups of original inhabitants are noted within the PVWMA project area: Tiuvta, Unijaima, Motsun, and Ausaima. The Tiuvta occupied the Pajaro River, Elkhorn Slough, and lower Salinas River areas. The Unijaima lived in the mountains and plans of the southwestern Santa Clara Valley, north of the Pajaro River, while the Motsun lived in the San Juan Valley and in the mountains southwest of the valley. The Ausaima lived in the eastern portion of the San Felipe Sink and the hills on the west side of Pacheco Pass.

Following the early inhabitants of the region, the southern Santa Clara Valley region and Monterey Bay experienced periods of Spanish arrival and colonization, Mexican independence and the ranchos, and Anglo-American expansion.

The Spanish colonization of what was then known as Alta California occurred in the late 1700's with several land expeditions traveling through this region. After the first of the expeditions occurred, several missions were founded in the area and they were an important institution in the colonization of Alta California. The San Juan Bautista mission was founded in 1797. The purposes of the missions were to Christianize native people and to acculturate them into colonizers' Hispanic life ways. The neophytes were taught the horticultural and pastoral skills of the Hispanic tradition. This process of culture change assimilated most of the native peoples in the area into the mission system by 1810.

Soon after the mission system began, a process of land granting commenced. Granting of land, commonly called ranchos, continued through the Spanish period and began the California cattle industry. Ranchos, or large tracts of land, in the vicinity of the missions set the stage for a pastoral economy interwoven with the missions, rancheros, and neophyte populations. Spanish control of Alta California ceased in 1821 with the declaration of Mexican independence, but the political change did not occur until the mission secularizations in 1834, when native peoples were freed from missionary control. At this time, mission lands were granted to private individuals. During this time period, cattle hides and tallow were the medium of exchange in local business transactions and international trading ships. The Mexican population grew and the native population declined, and Anglo-Americans began to settle in Alta California, often marrying into Mexican families, becoming Mexican citizens, and receiving land grants.

After the Mexico-U.S. War, the 1848 treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formalized Mexico's capitulation, and Alta California was annexed by the United States. That same year the gold strike in the Sierra Nevada Mountains spurred a substantial migration into California that began the Anglo-American occupation of California. During this time, the Pajaro River watershed began to change rapidly as gold-rush related immigration and land ownership disputes occurred from the transition from Mexican to U.S. authority. The latter half of the 19th century saw a continued immigration of Anglo-Americans. This influx altered the culture and economy of the area and the region as a whole, and it became the dominant culture in

California. Nevertheless, the Hispanic culture continued to exist. Dispersed farmsteads slowly replaced the immense Mexican ranchos, and the farming of wheat, sugar beets, and other specialized crops slowly replaced cattle ranching as the primary economic activity in the area.

The railroad arrived in the Pajaro River watershed in the late 1800's and agricultural activities in the region were altered with the advent of mechanized farming practices with steam-driven machinery. Larger tracts of land were farmed and land was often reclaimed from the sloughs and lowlands adjacent to the Pajaro River. Tar and asphalt were commercially exploited during the 1860's, while granite mining was started in 1900 in the Pajaro Gap area. By the 20th century, farming activities dominated both the Pajaro Valley and southern Santa Clara Valley.

2.8 Social/Cultural/Economic State

The Pajaro River Watershed social setting is rooted in communities that can generally be classified as suburban and rural in character. The economic setting in the Pajaro River watershed can generally be characterized as agriculturally based. Agricultural production and processing are the major industries throughout the watershed.

San Benito County agriculture is a $255 million industry (San Benito County 2010 Annual Crop Report). The County's farming and grazing lands are extremely productive and support a significant acreage and variety of crops. Some of the most common vegetable crops grown in the County include lettuce, bell peppers, onions, celery, and broccoli. Common orchard crops are walnuts, grapes, apricots, and apples. The City of Hollister is the major urban area in the County and is generally considered a suburban type community. The economy is based on agricultural production and processing.

Agriculture is the cornerstone of the Pajaro Valley economy and is a $400 million plus industry. Crops grown in the Pajaro Valley include strawberries, lettuce, tomatoes, broccoli, and apples. Without development of a sustainable water supply, an estimated 25,660 acres of agricultural land would need to be fallowed to reduce groundwater pumping to eliminate seawater intrusion and the groundwater overdraft. The lost agricultural production has an estimated annual value of $400 million and would result in loss of approximately 11,530 jobs (PVWMA, 2013). Property values would also likely plummet as land would likely be converted to range land. The City of Watsonville is the major urban area in the Pajaro Valley and can be generally classified as a suburban community. The City qualifies as a disadvantage community with an average median household income (MHI) below 80% of the State MHI (See Section 2.9 for additional details). The City's economy is linked to the agricultural production of the region and would be impacted by losses in agricultural production.

South Santa Clara County has historically been based on agricultural production and processing. The total gross value of Santa Clara County's agricultural production was $261 million in 2012 (Santa Clara County Agricultural Crop Report 2012). Santa Clara County agricultural producers grow nursery and cut flower crops, vegetable, fruit, and wine grape crops, conduct milk and egg production, and livestock grazing and sales.

Major urban areas in southern Santa Clara County include the City of Gilroy, City of Morgan Hill, and unincorporated San Martin. These urban areas can be generally classified as suburban and rural in nature. Gilroy is known as the "Garlic Capital of World" and the local economy has generally been based on the agricultural production of garlic, prunes, tomatoes, flowers, and onions. The Outlets at Gilroy also provide an economic base for the communities. The proximity of southern Santa Clara County to the San Francisco Bay Area also facilitates commuters from Gilroy, Morgan Hill, and San Martin. There has also been an increased interest in southern Santa Clara County for expansion of the technology industry.

2.9 Disadvantaged Communities

A disadvantaged community (DAC) is defined in the California Public Resource Code as a community with an annual MHI that is less than 80% of the statewide MHI [PRC §75005 (g)]. DWR collected and compiled the U.S. Census American Community Survey MHI data for 2006 to 2010 (i.e. 2010 Census Data). This data was reviewed to identify the DACs in the region. The State MHI was $60,883; therefore, communities with an average MHI of $48,706 are considered disadvantage communities. Table 2-14 demonstrates 2010 census data and MHI statistics from major cities located in the Pajaro watershed.

Table 2-14: 2010 Census Data and MHI Statistics in Pajaro Watershed

City[1]	Population	Median Household Income	Average Household Size
Pajaro	**3,070**	**$36,094**	**4.8**
Watsonville	**51,199**	**$46,675**	**3.75**
Amesti	**3,478**	**$47,483**	**3.53**
Freedom	**3,070**	**$48,688**	**3.95**
Hollister	34,928	$63,289	3.53
Gilroy	48,821	$71,340	3.39
Corralitos	2,326	$79,454	2.8
Morgan Hill	37,882	$92,771	3.05
California	37,253,956	$60,883	3.88
80% of the State MHI	-	$48,706	-

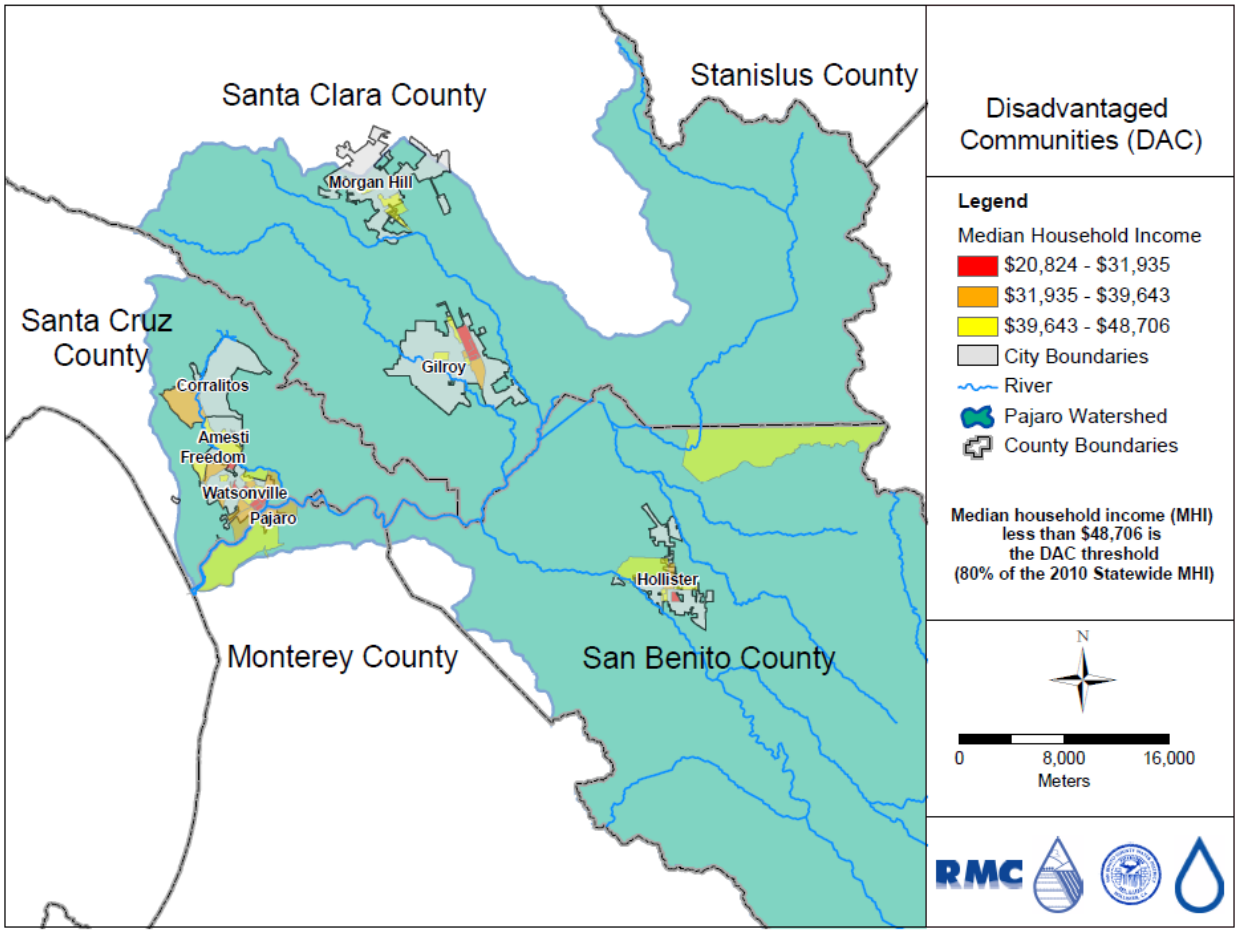
Note:
1. DACs are indicated in bold.

As indicated in Table 2-14, there are four communities in the Pajaro River watershed with MHIs less than 80% of the State MHI. The communities of Pajaro, Wastonville, Amesti and Freedom include significant portions of DACs, shown in Figure 2-14. In addition to the relatively low per capita income as compared to the statewide average, the cost of living in these areas is relatively high compared to the Statewide average, resulting in an increase in the average household sizes in these cities above the state average. In addition to the four cities previously mentioned, four other cities in the Region include DAC areas within their city boundaries. For comparison purposes, socioeconomic statistics for all eight cities with DACs are listed in Table 2-15. In general, the median age in the Region is lower than the state median age of 35.3 years, except for the City of Corralitos. Residents of this Region are more likely to own their houses in larger cities with higher median household income.

Table 2-15: Additional Socioeconomic Statistics in Pajaro Watershed

City	Median Age	Housing Units	% Owner Occupied	% Rental Units
Pajaro	25.6	655	23%	77%
Watsonville	29.2	14089	44%	56%
Amesti	31.3	1015	62%	39%
Freedom	30.2	806	66%	34%
Hollister	30.8	10401	60%	40%
Gilroy	32.4	14854	61%	39%
Corralitos	45.1	888	74%	26%
Morgan Hill	36.8	12859	71%	29%

Figure 2-14: DACs in the Pajaro River Watershed



2.10 Climate Change

Climate change may potentially have significant impacts on California's water resources, due to rising sea levels, decreased snowpack, and increased water temperatures. In addition, extreme conditions, including

droughts and floods, are expected to become more frequent and severe. Climate change is expected to impact water supply, flooding, water demand, and habitat within the Pajaro River Watershed. The specific climate change impacts to the Pajaro region and vulnerabilities are discussed in detail in 14.

3 IRWM Plan Objectives

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the 2012 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines.

> **Objectives –** The IRWM Plan must clearly present plan objectives and describe the process used to develop the objectives. Plan objectives must address major water-related issues and conflicts of the region. In addition, objectives must be measurable by some practical means so achievement of objectives can be monitored. The objectives may be prioritized for the region. The IRWM Plan must contain an explanation of the prioritization or reason why the objectives are not prioritized.

In the IRWMP process, development of objectives is a key step, as objectives provide a basis for decision making, guide work efforts, and can be used to evaluate project benefits. In the Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP process, a mission statement, goals and objectives were developed. The planning objectives are targeted outcomes which benefit the region. When implementing regional projects, the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) and project sponsors will strive to meet as many objectives as possible.

3.1 Mission, Goals and Objectives

A consensus based approach was used in the development of a mission statement for the Pajaro River Watershed RWMG and associated goals and objectives for the region that were presented in the 2007 IRWMP. During the development of the 2007 mission, goals and objectives, the RWMG considered both the needs and issues identified for the region and the statewide priorities. The goals and objectives were presented to stakeholders and then refined based on stakeholder input and consensus. The same process was used to update the goals and objectives for the 2014 IRWMP, with the addition of consideration of Basin Plan Objectives, 20x2020 water efficiency goals, and requirements of California Water Code §10540(c). The results of this collaborative effort are the following mission, goals, and objectives, with the goals and objectives listed in order of priority.

MISSION: The mission of the Pajaro River Watershed Regional Water Management Group is to preserve the economic and environmental wealth and well-being for the Pajaro River watershed through watershed stewardship and comprehensive management of water resources in a practical, cost effective and responsible manner.

> **Water Supply Goal:** Protect and improve regional water supply reliability, protect groundwater resources from overdraft, reduce dependence on imported water, and protect watershed communities from drought while considering climate change impacts on water supply resources and demands.
>
> **Objectives:**
>
> 1. Meet 100% of M&I and agriculture demands (both current and future conditions) in wet to dry years including the first year of a drought
> 2. Meet 85% M&I and 75% agriculture demands (both current and future conditions) in second and subsequent years of a drought
> 3. Identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed
> 4. Implement water conservation programs to reduce M&I and agricultural water uses consistent with SBx7-7 and CVPIA
> 5. Maximize the use of recycled water during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water

6. Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage
7. Maximize conjunction use opportunities including interagency conjunctive use.
8. Optimize and sustain use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Unit
9. Maximize the beneficial use of existing local water supplies while protecting existing surface water rights.

Water Quality Goal: Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional community interests and the RWQCB basin plan objectives through planning and implementation in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders.

Objectives:

1. Meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water quality regulatory standards
2. Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.
3. Protect groundwater resources from contamination including salts and nutrients.
4. Address impacts from surface water runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other surface water management strategies
5. Meet or exceed delivered water quality targets established by recycled water users.

Flood Management Goal: Ensure flood management strategies are developed and implemented through a collaborative and watershed-wide approach and are designed to maximize opportunities for comprehensive management of water resources.

Objectives:

1. Implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed that provide multiple benefits
2. Reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project necessary to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion from the 100-year event and to maximize opportunities to protect agricultural land uses
3. Work with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management and conservation strategies throughout the watershed
4. Develop approaches for adaptive management to minimize maintenance requirements and protect quality and availability of water while preserving ecologic and stream functions, and enhancing when appropriate
5. Provide community benefits beyond flood protection such as public access, open space, recreation, agriculture preservation and economic development

Environmental Protection and Enhancement Goal: Preserve the environmental wealth and well-being of the Pajaro River watershed by identifying opportunities to restore and enhance natural resources of streams, watersheds, wetlands, and the Monterey Bay when developing and implementing water management strategies.

Objectives:

1. Address opportunities to enhance the local environment and protect and/or restore natural resources, in cooperation with landowners, when developing water management strategies
2. Improve biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species and archaeological/historic sites when implementing strategies and projects
3. Address opportunities to protect, enhance, or restore habitat to support Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life in conjunction with water management strategies
4. Address opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks and other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water management strategies, consistent with public use and property rights

3.1.1 Water Supply Objectives

The following paragraphs provide additional explanation of the objectives developed to support the water supply goal.

1. The RWMG established the objective of meeting "100% of M&I and agriculture demands in wet to dry years" to reflect the importance of a reliable water supply. As with all the objectives, this objective may not be met every year, but it serves as targets for the RWMG to strive towards as they implement projects.
2. In recognition of the increased obstacles faced in meeting demands during drought years, the RWMG established the objective of meeting "85% of M&I and 75% of agriculture demands in second and subsequent years of a drought". Because surface water supplies generally cannot be relied upon during dry years, this objective is geared towards developing supplies that are not dependent on yearly precipitation.
3. The objective to "identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed" reflects an unmet need for the City of Watsonville and, more significantly, the Town of Pajaro. The RWMG applies the objectives related to meeting demands to the entire region, but recognizes that the unmet needs of the disadvantaged communities warrant additional focus.
4. The objective to "implement water conservation programs to reduce water use…consistent with SBx7-7 and CVPIA" recognizes that water conservation is one of the most effective ways to manage demands and that demand management will be critical with a changing climate. The RWMG is committed to continuing conservation measures and encouraging water use efficiency throughout the region.
5. Recycled water is valued as a local, drought-proof water supply that will help the region adapt to climate change. By establishing the objective to "maximize recycled water use during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water," the RWMG is promoting the continued development of this reliable supply.
6. The objective to "optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage" encourages the RWMG to consider the use of groundwater from a regional perspective as both a supply source and a storage area. Optimizing the use of groundwater and aquifer storage involves capturing the potential synergies offered from coordinated management and use of the groundwater basins.

7. "Maximize conjunctive use opportunities, including interagency conjunctive use" captures the intent of the RWMG to coordinate groundwater and surface water management activities locally and regionally. Management of these supplies on a regional basis can aid in addressing the current imbalance between areas of the watershed which are hindered by high groundwater conditions and areas of the watershed facing overdraft conditions. Conjunctive management is, and will continue to be, critical for meeting needs during droughts and other water supply shortages.

8. "Optimizing and sustaining the use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Division" is included as an objective because the RWMG each hold CVP entitlements and their shared connection to the CVP system through the San Felipe Division presents significant opportunities for optimizing the use of CVP import water in the region. Sustaining the use of CVP water is important given the current deficit in water supplies for the region. This objective is designed to encourage coordination among the RWMG in use of CVP import water to maximize the benefit that can be gained from each of the agency's contract options.

9. The objective to "maximize the beneficial use of existing local water supplies while protecting existing surface water rights" is aimed at maintaining rights to local surface waters. While these surface water supplies are not the largest source of supply in the region, they are a critical portion of the region's supply and provide provides flexibility in water supply planning and operations.

3.1.2 Water Quality Objectives

The following paragraphs provide additional explanation of the objectives developed to support the water quality goal.

1. The objective to "meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater and recycled water quality regulatory standards" is included in recognition of the importance of providing people and the environment with clean, safe water. The water quality focus should be meeting and, when possible, exceeding applicable water quality objectives.

2. "Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed" is a high priority for the region especially given the serious water quality issues and health threats in the Town of Pajaro.

3. It is important to "protect groundwater resources from contamination including salts and nutrients" because groundwater is the primary water supply for the region.

4. The objective to "address impacts from surface water runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other surface water management strategies" is intended to protect the region's water bodies from pollutant loading and aid in meeting TMDLs.

5. The objective to "meet or exceed delivered water quality targets established by recycled water users" recognizes the importance of providing water supplies that meet users' water quality requirements, even those that go beyond regulatory requirements. This objective is especially important for expanding the use of recycled, where user water quality requirements are frequently more stringent than some regulatory standards.

3.1.3 Flood Management Objectives

The following paragraphs provide additional explanation of the objectives developed to support the flood management goal.

1. The RWMG's commitment to protecting communities and managing flood risks throughout the watershed from floodwaters is expressed in the objective to "implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed that provide multiple benefits." The importance of developing and implementing flood management strategies for the watershed is recognized by the RWMG. Specifying multiple beneficial projects is a reflection of the RWMG's desire to move away from the single-purpose flood control projects of the past and move towards the implementation of flood management strategies that can also incorporate water supply, water quality and environmental protection elements.

2. The objective to "reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion from the 100-year event and to maximize opportunities to protect agricultural land uses" is worded specifically to stress the importance of achieving consensus in implementing a flood management project for the Pajaro River. Developing a solution to the flooding issue of the Lower Pajaro River is a watershed-wide issue.

3. Maintaining flood attenuation properties of the watershed is necessary to preventing further increases in storm flows. The objective to "work with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management and conservation strategies throughout the watershed" addresses this need, and it also emphasizes the necessity of working with stakeholders to make land use decisions that are appropriate for the region.

4. The objective to "develop approaches for adaptive management to minimize maintenance requirements and protect quality and availability of water while preserving ecologic and stream functions, and enhancing where appropriate" reflects the importance of pursuing adaptive management approached that adjust to changing conditions and improved understanding of flood issues.

5. The objective to "provide community benefits beyond flood protection such as public access, open space, recreation, agriculture preservation and economic development" addresses multi-objective flood protection projects not covered by the first objective.

3.1.4 Environmental Protection and Enhancement Objectives

The following paragraphs provide additional explanation of the objectives developed to support the environmental protection and enhancement goal.

1. The objective to "address opportunities to enhance the local environment, and protect and/or restore natural resources, in cooperation with landowners, when developing water management strategies" encourages the development of environmental enhancements to projects through partnerships. Cooperation with land owners is important to avoid potential conflicts between the broad base of stakeholders.

2. The next objective, "Improve biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species, and archaeological/historic sites when implementing strategies and projects," reflects the RWMG' commitment to support and, where appropriate, participate in the preservation of the region's environmental and cultural well-being. This objective is also met through environmental documentation required for project implementation.

3. The Pajaro River drains to Monterey Bay, which is a federally protected marine area that supports a diverse marine ecosystem. To continue protection of this critical resource, the RWMG developed the objective "to identify opportunities to protect, enhance or restore habitat to support

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life in conjunction with other water management strategies."

4. Because recreational elements can often be well paired with water resource management projects, the RWMG included the objective "to identify opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks and other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water management strategies, consistent with public use and property rights." As with the first objective, cooperation with landowners was specified to avoid potential conflicts between stakeholders.

3.1.5 Focused Studies Objectives

The following focused studies are being completed as part of the IRWM Plan Update:

- San Benito River Watershed Study
- Salt and Nutrient Management Planning
- College Lake Improvement and Watershed Management

Each of these studies involves the development of goals and objectives and the integration of the goals and objectives into the IRWM Plan. As these plans are completed, the goals and objectives will be incorporated into the IRWM Plan with a discussion of how the goals and objectives are consistent with the IRWM Plan. Based on the work completed to date on these studies, their goals and objectives are consistent with the IRWM Plan goals and objectives and will not necessitate an IRWM Plan update.

3.2 Prioritization of the Goals and Objectives

Since the goals and objectives will be used to guide the RWMG and their stakeholders in the evaluation and ranking of projects proposed for implementation under the IRWM process, the RWMG recognized a need to prioritize the goals and objectives. Clearly defining the priorities of the region allows for a more objective prioritization process for proposed projects.

The RWMG came to agreement on the priorities of the region in 2007 by first looking at the priorities for their own service areas. This exercise allowed the RWMG to identify those areas where they shared the strongest connections and to engage in discussions with stakeholders on how the regional priorities should be shaped. The RWMG reviewed and updated the priority of the objectives for this 2014 IRWM Plan and obtained concurrence from the Stakeholder Steering Committee. All the goals and objectives are important to the region. Thus, the prioritization is relative rather than an absolute determination of importance.

The goals and objectives, as they were presented in Section 3.1, are listed in order of priority.

3.2.1 Water Supply Prioritization

The water supply goal was given the highest priority of the four goals because an adequate supply of water is most critical to protecting human health and the environment and preserving the economic and environmental wealth and well-being of the Pajaro River Watershed. The first two objectives that fall under this goal (i.e. meeting 100% of M&I and agricultural demands in wet to dry years and meeting 85% of M&I and 75% of agricultural demands) were ranked as the first and second priorities, respectively; again the reasoning being that water supply having a reliable supply of adequate is most critical to meeting the region's needs. Meeting the water supply needs of disadvantaged communities was ranked third because, even though the first two objectives apply to the entire watershed, the needs of disadvantaged communities warrant additional attention. Water conservation was ranked above the

remaining water supply objectives in recognition of the State's priority for water use efficiency and because managing demands will be critical for adapting to climate change. Recycled water ranked next at fifth because recycled water is a local, drought proof supply that will be critical for meeting future water demands and adapting to climate change. Conservation and recycled water ranked higher than other supplies since they relieve demands on potable supplies and are relatively drought-proof. Groundwater and conjunctive use ranked sixth and seventh, respectively. Groundwater will continue to be the foundation of the region's water supply and conjunctive use will continue to be invaluable in managing supplies under different hydrologic conditions. Optimizing and sustaining the use of imported CVP water ranked above local surface water supplies based on the higher volume of CVP supply in the watershed. Maximizing the beneficial use of local surface water is an important component of the region's water supply.

3.2.2 Water Quality Prioritization

The water quality goal was given the second highest priority for the region, just behind the water supply goal, because water quality is an integral part of water supply reliability and the region faces water quality issues that affect water management strategies. Of the water quality objectives, meeting or exceeding all applicable regulatory standards was ranked first. This ranking reflects the importance of water quality in meeting water demands; at a minimum, the appropriate regulations for a given water resource must be met if it is to be used as a water supply source and support the wealth and well-being of the watershed. The RWMG also are interested in going beyond simply meeting or exceeding regulatory standards. Addressing the drinking water quality needs of disadvantaged communities was ranked second to reflect the important and ongoing needs of these communities. The third water quality objective is to protect groundwater quality because groundwater is the majority of the drinking water supply in the region, is typically untreated, and does not meet water quality standards throughout the region. The objective to address surface water runoff impacts is ranked below groundwater protection since surface water is treated prior to drinking water use and is used less often than groundwater as a source of drinking water supply. Addressing surface water impacts aids in meeting TMDLs established for the Pajaro River Watershed and supports achieving water quality objectives for multiple beneficial uses. Recycled water quality was ranked fifth because, while it is critical to meeting water supply objectives, it is not currently a source of supply for drinking water or the environment.

3.2.3 Flood Management Prioritization

The flood management goal was ranked third among the regional goals. Flood management is an important issue for the watershed, but the RWMG prioritized having an adequate supply of safe clean water. The general flood protection objective, which covers flood protection projects throughout the watershed, was ranked as the first priority. The more specific Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project was given second priority. The high priority of the objective to reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project reflects an understanding that a regional, watershed-wide approach will be necessary to implement a project that protects existing urban areas and infrastructure and land uses from a 100-year event. Working with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management strategies was ranked third in recognition of the importance flood attenuation plays in the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project, as well as mitigating some development impacts. Developing approaches for adaptive management was ranked fourth since this objective works to maintain the flood protection properties of implemented projects; maintaining the benefits of implemented projects prevents the need for additional projects. The flood protection aspects are of greater importance than providing additional community benefits, which was ranked fifth.

3.2.4 Environmental Protection and Enhancement Prioritization

The environmental protection and enhancement goal, which is ranked fourth, represents the RWMG's commitment to look for opportunities to incorporate environmental elements into water management projects. Of the four objectives under this goal, the two which speak to protection of environmental resources throughout the watershed are ranked first and second. The objective to identify opportunities to enhance the local environment and protect, enhance and/or restore natural resources reflects the desire of the RWMG and their stakeholders to provide environmental benefits throughout the watershed, and this objective was given the highest priority among the environmental objectives. In some cases, enhancement and restoration will not be possible, and the best that can be done is protection through minimization of adverse effects; the objective covering this situation was given second highest priority. Protection of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life specifically was ranked third after the general protection of natural resources throughout the watershed. Finally, identifying opportunities for recreational elements was ranked fourth out of the four objectives. The RWMG would like to create opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks and other recreational projects but this work is considered secondary to the objectives that work towards preserving habitats and biological resources.

3.3 Objective Measures

The table below (Table 3-1) identifies measures that the region will use to assess whether the IRWM Plan objectives are being achieved. For objectives with multiple measures, not all measures will necessarily be used. Additional measures may be identified and added to this table during IRWM Plan implementation.

Table 3-1: Objective Measures

Goals and Objectives	Measure(s)
Water Supply Goal – Protect and improve regional water supply reliability, protect groundwater resources from overdraft, reduce dependence on imported water, and protect watershed communities from drought while considering climate change impacts on water supply resources and demands	
1. Meet 100% of M&I and agricultural demands (both current and future conditions) in wet to dry years including the first year of a drought.	• Current and projected annual acre-feet of total supply by water year type
2. Meet 85% of M&I and 75% agricultural demands (both current and future conditions) in second and subsequent years of drought.	• Current and projected annual acre-feet of total supply by water year type
3. Identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed	• Reliability of disadvantaged community supplies
4. Implement water conservation programs to reduce M&I and agricultural water use consistent with SBx7-7 and CVPIA	• Estimated annual water conservation savings
5. Maximize the use of recycled water during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water	• Annual recycled water use
6. Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage	• Sustainable yields • Operational storage
7. Maximize conjunctive use opportunities including interagency conjunctive use	• Groundwater levels

Goals and Objectives	Measure(s)
8. Optimize and sustain the use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Unit	• Long-term average CVP deliveries
9. Maximize the beneficial use of existing local water supplies while protecting existing surface water rights	• Long-term average local surface water use
• **Water Quality Goal – Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional community interests and the RWQCB basin plan objectives through planning and implementation in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders**	
1. Meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water regulatory standards	• Concentrations of constituents of concern (i.e., nitrate, chloride, pathogens, turbidity, toxins, etc)
2. Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed	• Exceedences of drinking water standards
3. Protect groundwater resources from contamination including salts and nutrients	• Effectiveness of groundwater protection programs • Acres of protected recharge areas • Cleanup and abatement of groundwater contamination plumes • Implementation of Salt and Nutrient Management Plans
4. Address impacts from surface water runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other surface water management strategies	• Acre-feet of stormwater capture • Number of LID projects • Acreage managed with approved Best Management Practice (BMP) techniques.
5. Meet or exceed delivered water quality targets established by recycled water users	• Concentrations of salts in recycled water
• **Flood Management Goal – Ensure flood management strategies are developed and implemented through a collaborative and watershed-wide approach and are designed to maximize opportunities for comprehensive management of water resources**	
1. Implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed hat provide multiple benefits	• Level of flood protection • Effectiveness of flood risk reduction programs
2. Reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project necessary to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion the 100-year event and to maximize opportunities to protect agricultural land uses	• Level of community and agency support

Goals and Objectives	Measure(s)
3. Work with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management and conservation strategies throughout the watershed	• Acres of floodplain preserved
4. Develop approaches for adaptive management to minimize maintenance requirements and protect quality and availability of water while preserving ecologic and stream functions, and enhancing when appropriate	• Sediment load • Invasive species
5. Provide community benefits beyond flood protect such as public access, open space, recreation, agriculture preservation and economic development	• Level of additional recreational opportunities • Number of agricultural acres preserved • Per capita income • Value of agricultural production
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Goal – Preserve the environmental wealth and well-being of the Pajaro River watershed by identifying opportunities to restore and enhance natural resources of stream, watersheds, wetlands, and the Monterey Bay when developing and implementing water management strategies.	
1. Address opportunities to enhance the local environment and protect and/or restore natural resources, in cooperation with landowners, when developing water management strategies	• Number of fish passage barriers • Miles of streams restored and/or rehabilitated • Acres of wetlands protected and/or restored
2. Improve biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species and archaeological/historic sites when implementing strategies and projects	• Sensitive species occurrence • Stream flow • Sediment loading • Acres of culturally valuable area and/or resource acquired or preserved through conservation easements or other means
3. Address opportunities to protect, enhance, or restore habitat to support Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life in conjunction with water management strategies	• Sediment loading • Progress toward meeting Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
4. Address opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks or other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water management strategies, consistent with public use and property rights	• Level of additional recreational opportunities • Miles of trails • Acres of parklands and/or access • Number of amenities • Number of visitor days • Miles of upgrades to trails • Acres of upgrades to parklands

4 Resource Management Strategies

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the Propositions 84 & 1E IRWM Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> **Resource Management Strategies** – The IRWM Plan must document the range of RMS considered to meet the IRWM objectives and identify which RMS were incorporated in the IRWM Plan. The effects of climate change on the IRWM region must factor into consideration of the RMS. RMS to be considered must include the RMS found in Volume 2 of the CWP Update 2009.

The Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) considered the resource management strategies (RMS) described in Volume 2 of the California Water Plan Update 2009 (CWP), and listed in Table 4-1. The 33 RMS in the CWP are a diverse set of projects, programs, and policies that can help regions meet their objectives and help mitigate and adapt to climate change. These strategies can be mixed and matched to provide multiple water and resource benefits, diversify the local water portfolio, and help the Region become more self-sufficient. The RMS and the RWMG's evaluation of how they can help achieve the region's goals and objectives are described in this chapter.

Table 4-1: Resource Management Strategies from CWP Update 2009

Reduce Water Demand	
• Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	• Urban Water Use Efficiency
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers of Water	
• Conveyance – Delta • Conveyance – Regional/Local	• System Reoperation • Water Transfers
Increase Water Supply	
• Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage • Desalination • Precipitation Enhancement	• Recycled Municipal Water • Surface Storage – CALFED • Surface Storage – Regional/Local
Improve Water Quality	
• Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution • Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation • Matching Quality to Use	• Pollution Prevention • Salt and Salinity Management • Urban Runoff Management
Practice Resource Stewardship	
• Agricultural Lands Stewardship • Economic Incentives • Ecosystem Restoration • Forest Management	• Land-Use Planning and Management • Recharge Area Protection • Water-Dependent Recreation • Watershed Management
Improve Flood Management	
• Flood Risk Management	
Other Strategies	
• Crop Idling for Water Transfers • Dewvaporation • Fog Collection	• Irrigated Land Retirement • Rainfed Agriculture • Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology

4.1 Agricultural Water Use Efficiency

Agricultural water use efficiency can achieve reductions in the amount of water used for agricultural irrigation. Several strategies recommended by the CWP to achieve agricultural water savings and benefits include:

- improving irrigation system technology and management of water, both on-farm and at the district level to minimize water losses;
- adjusting irrigation schedules to decrease the amount of water applied;
- installing remote monitoring and/or improve water management and controls; and
- developing community educational conservation activities to foster water use efficiency.

This strategy could increase the Pajaro region's water savings, improve water quality, provide environmental benefits, improve flow and timing, and increase energy efficiency. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.2 Urban Water Use Efficiency

Urban water use efficiency strategies can assist in managing increasing water needs of growing populations in the region. Urban water use efficiency strategies can reduce water demand through technological and behavioral improvements by decreasing indoor and outdoor residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial water use. Several approaches recommended by the CWP to increase urban water use efficiency include:

- implementing programs such as Best Management Practices (BMPs);
- installing water efficient landscapes;
- encouraging gray water and rain water capture to increase water conservation and improve water quality;
- increasing public outreach and encouraging community involvement; and
- funding incentive programs for small districts and economically DACs.

Potential benefits of urban water use efficiency include drought preparedness, reduced demands, reduced runoff from landscapes, and reduced energy use. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.3 Conveyance – Delta

The CWP defines conveyance as, "Conveyance provides for the movement of water. Conveyance infrastructure includes natural watercourses as well as constructed facilities. Conveyance through the Delta, located at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, naturally carries water westward from the upstream water drainage basins to the bays connected to the Pacific Ocean. The Delta, however, is also a highly manipulated network of natural streams and sloughs as well as constructed channels bordered by levees to prevent flooding of adjacent islands. The Delta is a critical element of both regional and interregional (the federal Central Valley Project and State Water Project) water conveyance systems and is essential to sustaining the state's economy." The Pajaro River Watershed depends on conveyance through the Delta for its Central Valley Project (CVP) supplies. Improvements to

Delta conveyance are needed to restore the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem and improve water supply reliability.

The potential benefits of Delta conveyance to the Pajaro River Watershed include maintaining or increasing water supply reliability, protecting water quality, and providing operational flexibility. This RMS supports the region's water supply and water quality goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.4 Conveyance – Regional / Local

The region's CVP supplies are conveyed from the Delta in the Delta-Mendota Canal to San Luis Reservoir and then through Pacheco Pumping Plant and Conduit to the Santa Clara and Hollister Conduits for local use. Imported and locally developed water is conveyed to recharge facilities, treatment plants, and end users. Regional/local conveyance strategies can include improving aging infrastructure, increasing existing capacities, constructing alternative conveyance and system interties, and and/or constructing new conveyance facilities.

The potential benefits of regional/local conveyance include maintaining and increasing water supply reliability for the urban, agricultural and environmental water-use sectors; protecting water quality; augmenting current water supplies; operational flexibility; conjunctive management; and flood management. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.5 System Reoperation

System reoperation means changing existing operation and management procedures for existing reservoirs and conveyance facilities to increase water related benefits from these facilities. System reoperation may address specific needs (e.g., cold water releases), improve efficiency and water supply reliability (e.g., carrying over supplies from one year to the next), and/or anticipate future conditions (e.g., runoff patterns resulting from climate change). Reoperation is generally regarded as an alternative to construction of major new water facilities, but physical modifications to existing facilities may be needed in some cases to expand the reoperation capability.

Some of the potential benefits of system reoperation strategies include increased water supply reliability, flood management, environmental water enhancement, and water quality management. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.6 Water Transfers

Water transfers are a voluntary change in the way water is distributed among water users. California Water Codes defines a water transfers as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to transfer or exchange of water or water rights. Water is generally made available for transfers by transferring water from storage, pumping groundwater in lieu of using surface water and transferring the surface water rights, transferring banked groundwater, reducing existing use to make water available, and reducing irrecoverable losses. Water transfers are often linked with system reoperation, storage, conjunctive management, conveyance, water quality, and/or crop idling.

Potential benefits of water transfers include additional water supplies during droughts, operational flexibility, compensation that can fund beneficial projects/activities. This RMS supports the region's water supply goal and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.7 Conjunctive Management and Groundwater Storage

Conjunctive management refers to the coordinated and planned use and management of both surface water and groundwater resources to maximize the availability and reliability of water supplies in a region to meet various management objectives. Groundwater is stored in the groundwater basin for later use recharging the basin when excess water supply is available. Water is put into the groundwater by direct (e.g., use of recharge ponds) and in-lieu recharge (e.g., use of surface water or recycled water in-lieu of groundwater).

Potential benefits of conjunctive management are improved water supply reliability and drought protection, reduced groundwater overdraft and land subsidence, protection from salt water intrusion, water quality protection and improvement, improved flood management, and improved environmental conditions. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.8 Desalination

According to the CWP, "Desalination comprises various water treatment processes for the removal of salt from water for beneficial use. Desalination is used to treat seawater as well as brackish water (water with a salinity that exceeds normally acceptable standards for municipal, domestic, and irrigation uses, but less than that of seawater). Desalination technologies are also used to treat polluted and impaired waters and as an advanced treatment of wastewater to produce high quality recycled water. In California, the principal method for desalination is reverse osmosis (RO). This process can be used to remove salt as well as specific contaminants in water such as trihalomethane precursors, volatile organic carbons, nitrates and pathogens."

Potential benefits of desalination include increased water supply, increased supply reliability during droughts, reduced reliance on imported sources, diversification of water supply sources and increased operational flexibility, improved potable water quality, and facilitation of the more recycled water use. This RMS supports the region's water supply and water quality goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.9 Precipitation Enhancement

Precipitation enhancement artificially stimulates clouds to produce more rainfall or snowfall than would naturally occur, increasing water supply. According to the CWP, precipitation enhancement (or cloud seeding) should not be viewed as a remedy for drought as opportunities are generally fewer in dry years. It works better in combination with surface or groundwater storage to increase average supplies. In the very wet years, when sponsors already have enough water, cloud seeding operations are usually suspended. The Santa Clara Valley Water District investigated cloud seeding from 1955 to 1965 and observed positive results on rainfall during some types of rainfall events. However, additional investigation is needed into the efficacy and precision of cloud seeding in the watershed, especially under current environmental conditions, as well as an analysis of potential adverse impacts.

Although cloud seeding has the potential to increase rainfall and water supply for the region, it is still evolving as a water management strategy in California and its utility for the Pajaro River Watershed is unclear. This RMS is not incorporated into the IRWMP.

4.10 Recycled Municipal Water

Recycled municipal water originates as wastewater from municipal treated plants, is treated to a level suitable for beneficial use. Non-potable recycled water uses include irrigation, industrial applications,

and toilet flushing. Advanced water treatment technologies can produce recycled water that is suitable for potable reuse, either indirectly through groundwater recharge or injection or through reservoir augmentation, or directly without going through groundwater or surface water body.

Potential benefits of water recycling are a drought-resistant local water source that off-sets potable water use, reduced wastewater discharges with benefits to water quality and the environment, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.11 Surface Storage – CALFED

CALFED surface storage includes five potential surface water reservoirs or reservoir expansion projects. The projects are being investigated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the California Department of Water Resources, and local water interests. The five projects are spread out across the state and include north-of-Delta, in-Delta, and south-of-Delta storage options. These projects are to be designed to provide multiple benefits, including environmental and water quality benefits.

The potential benefits of CALFED surface storage in the Pajaro River Watershed are improved water supply reliability, water quality, and operational flexibility. This RMS supports the region's water supply and water quality goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.12 Surface Storage – Regional/Local

This RMS focuses on regional and local surface storage alternatives to expand surface storage capacity to collect water for later release and use. Surface storage can play an important role in managing natural hydrologic variations, especially when combined with other RMS such as water transfers and conjunctive management, and could help adapt to climate change. Additional surface storage capacity can be developed by constructing new dams and by enlarging, reoperating, or modifying existing reservoirs and their outlet structures.

Benefits of expanding regional/local surface storage include improved flood management, ecosystem management, water quality management, hydroelectric power generation, emergency water supply, recreation, capture of surface water runoff for water supply augmentation, and water supply reliability. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.13 Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution

Providing a reliable supply of safe drinking water is critical to public health and safety. In order to meet or exceed drinking water standard, public water supplies must develop and maintain adequate water treatment and distribution facilities and protect the quality of their source waters. Most groundwater wells used for drinking water are constructed in such a manner that they capture only high quality water that does not require treatment to remove contaminants. Surface water supplies in the region do require treatment to meeting drinking water standards. Distribution systems must be operated to maintain water quality as supplies are distributed to customers. Securing funding to maintain and operate drinking water facilities can be challenging, especially for small and disadvantaged communities.

Potential benefits of this RMS are a safe supply of drinking water. This RMS supports the region's water quality goal and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.14 Groundwater and Aquifer Remediation

Contaminant concentrations above drinking water standards have been detected in portions of aquifers in the Pajaro River Watershed. In some cases, groundwater contains levels of natural constituents such as chromium VI or manganese that do not support beneficial uses. In other cases, groundwater has been contaminated by human activities resulting in concentrations of contaminants such as nitrate and perchlorate above drinking water standards. Passive groundwater remediation allows contaminants to biologically or chemically degrade or disperse in situ over time. Active groundwater remediation can involve pumping the groundwater and treating it or injecting chemicals into the contamination plume to treat the contamination. Sometimes groundwater is treated at the wellhead and used directly for potable, irrigation, or industrial uses.

Potential benefits of groundwater and aquifer remediation are additional water supply that would otherwise not be available and use of a remediate aquifer for conjunctive management. This RMS supports the region's water supply and water quality goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.15 Matching Quality to Use

Not all water uses require the same quality of water. A common measure of water quality is its suitability for its intended use. In other words, a water quality constituent is only contaminant if it adversely affects the intended use of the water. High quality water sources can be used for drinking water and industrial purposes because these uses benefit from higher quality water. Recycled water can be treated to a wide range of purities that can be matched to different uses and offset the use potable supplies. Instream uses are directly influenced by discharges from wastewater treatment and stormwater flows, which are hinder or help uses such as aquatic life and recreation. Matching water quality to most uses is important because, except for municipal and industrial uses, water is generally used without treatment.

Potential benefits of matching water quality to use include improved drinking water quality, reduced costs for treatment or replacing damaged fixtures, instream and ecosystem benefits, opportunities for blending sources, improved water supply reliability, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.16 Pollution Prevention

Pollution prevention assists in maintaining and improving source water quality. Pollution prevention activities can include:

- developing proper land management practices that prevent sediment and pollutants from entering source waters;
- establishing drinking water source and wellhead protection programs to protect drinking water sources and groundwater recharge areas from contamination;
- identifying communities relying on groundwater contaminated by anthropogenic sources for drinking water and take appropriate regulatory action; and
- addressing improperly destroyed, sealed and abandoned wells that can serve as potential pathways for groundwater contaminants.

Potential benefits of pollution prevention include reduced water treatment requirements, enhanced habitat and natural resource conditions, protecting water quality for recreation activities, and improved water

supply reliability resulting from decreased water quality variability. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.17 Salt and Salinity Management

Salt is present to some degree in all natural water supplies because soluble salts in rocks and soil begin to dissolve as soon as water reaches them. Salts are added to soil or water as fertilizers or soil amendments, or to assist in some industrial, domestic, or other process such as food processing or water softening. Salts can also enter the Pajaro River Watershed as a result of groundwater overdraft, which can result in saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Climate change and the predicted sea level rise will worsen this problem. In addition, as water is consumed through use for irrigation, domestic, or municipal and industrial supply, the majority of the salt load remains behind. Salt can also enter the watershed via the importation of water supplies. Salt and salinity management includes over-irrigating to flush salts out of the root zone, dilution with lower salinity water, treatment to remove salts from water supplies, and brine management and disposal.

The benefits of salt management include improved water quality, operational flexibility and efficiency, environmental benefits, and energy savings. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.18 Urban Runoff Management

Urban runoff management strategies seek to manage both stormwater and dry weather runoff to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation problems, reduce surface water pollution, protect natural resources, protect and augment groundwater supplies, and improve flood protection. Urban runoff management strategies include:

- coordinating efforts with agencies, stakeholders, and the public to decide how urban runoff management should be integrated into work plans;
- encouraging public outreach and education concerning funding and implementation of urban runoff measures;
- designing recharge basins to minimize physical, chemical, or biological clogging;
- working with community to identify opportunities to address urban runoff management;
- providing incentives for the installation of low impact development features on new and existing developments; and
- emphasizing source control measures and strong public education/outreach efforts as being the most effective way to manage urban runoff in this highly arid region.

The benefits of Urban Runoff Management include improved water quality, operational flexibility, reduce flood impacts, environmental benefits, energy benefits, recreational opportunities, and reduced groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.19 Agricultural Lands Stewardship

Agricultural lands stewardship involves conserving and improving land for conservation purposes as well as protecting open spaces and rural communities. This can assist in protecting environmentally sensitive lands, recharging groundwater, improving water quality, providing water for wetland protection and

restoration, and increasing carbon sequestration within soil. Agricultural land stewardship strategies include:

- stabilizing streambanks to slow bank erosion and filter drainage water from the fields;
- installing windbreaks (i.e. trees and/or shrubs) along field boundaries to help control soil erosion, conserve soil moisture, improve crop protection among many other benefits;
- performing conservation tillage to increase water infiltration and soil water conservation and reduce erosion and water runoff; and
- encouraging irrigation tailwater recovery to help capture and reuse irrigation runoff water to benefit water conservation and off-site water quality.

The benefits of agricultural lands stewardship include improved drought preparedness, improved water quality, operational flexibility and efficiency, reduced flood impacts, environmental benefits, energy benefits, recreational opportunities, and reduced groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.20 Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants and Water Pricing)

Economic incentives including low interest loans, grants, and water rates and rate structures can influence water management, amount of water use, time of use, wastewater volume, and source of supply. Several urban runoff management strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- instituting loans and grant programs that support better regional water management;
- adopting policies that promote long-run water use efficiency;
- developing modeling tools for economic analyses of economic incentives as well as guidelines and ranking criteria for grant and loan awards; and
- exploring innovative financial incentives.

Economic incentives can help to improve drought preparedness, improve water quality, provide operational flexibility and efficiency, provide environmental benefits, and reduce groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and environmental protection and enhancement goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.21 Ecosystem Restoration

Ecosystem restoration strategies are key to enhancing the region's rich natural resources. Ecosystem restoration strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- increasing the use of setback levees and floodwater bypasses;
- creating programs that support and funds the identification of stream flow needs;
- establishing biological reserve areas that connect or reconnect habitat patches;
- expanding riparian habitat;
- devising climate change adaptation plans that benefit ecosystems, water, and flood management;
- reproducing natural flows in streams and rivers;

- controlling non-native invasive plant and animal species; and
- filtering of pollutants and recharging aquifers.

Potential benefits of ecosystem restoration include improved drought preparedness, improved water quality, operational flexibility and efficiency, reduced flood impacts, ecosystem benefits, and reduced groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.22 Forest Management

Forest management strategies focus on improving the availability and quality of water for downstream users on both publicly and privately owned forest lands. Forest management strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- establishing long-term monitoring to understand hydrologic changes resulting from possible climate change effects through the installation of stream gages, precipitation stations, water-quality and sediment monitoring stations, and long-term monitoring wells;
- increasing research efforts into identifying effective BMPs for forest management and the effects of wildfires;
- assessing sediment sources and erosion processes in managed and unmanaged forested watersheds;
- increasing multi-party coordination of forest management;
- improving communication between downstream and upstream water users; and
- developing public education campaigns for water users.

Potential benefits of forest management strategies include interception of rainfall, reduction of urban runoff, increased energy-efficient shade during hot weather, reduced flooding and increased dry-season base flows, and protection from surface erosion and filtering pollutants. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.23 Land Use Planning and Management

More efficient and effective land use patterns promote integrated regional water management. As the California Water Plan 2009 explains, integrated land use and water management consists of planning for the development needs of a growing population while providing for the efficient use of water, water quality, energy, and other resources. Land use decisions affect water supply and quality, flood management, and other water issues. Compact and sustainable development, often referred to as low-impact development (LID), can help manage the impacts of development on water resources and help communities adapt to impacts of climate change.

Land use planning and management can improvement drought preparedness, improve water quality reduce flood impacts, provide ecosystem benefits, provide energy benefits, and provide recreational benefits. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.24 Recharge Area Protection

Recharge area protection protects recharge areas from pollution, which protects and maintains the water quality of groundwater supplies. In additional, recharge area protection that incorporates flood plain management can help manage flood impacts. Several recharge area protection strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- expanding research into surface spreading and the fate of chemicals and microbes in recharge water;
- increasing funding for the identification and protection of recharge areas;
- creating education and media campaigns to increase public awareness and knowledge on the importance of recharge areas and relevancy to groundwater;
- requiring source water protection plans; and
- developing methods for analyzing the economic benefits and costs of recharge areas.

Recharge area protection improves drought preparedness, improves water quality, provide operational flexibility and efficiency, reduces flood impacts, and reduces groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports the region's water supply, water quality, and flood management goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.25 Water-Dependent Recreation

This strategy provides for adequate access to water-related recreation activities. Water-dependent strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- partnering with schools to provide drowning prevention programs primarily aiming at youth from urban and low income families;
- developing a procedure to incorporate climate change assessments within all infrastructure planning, budgeting, and project development;
- researching, identifying, and mitigating impacts of stream flows that prevent Native Americans from participating in their traditional cultural activities; and
- developing invasive species preventative measures.

Water-based recreation holds significant value to the residents and stakeholders in the Pajaro region. The benefits of water-based recreation include reduced flood impacts, environmental benefits, and recreational opportunities. This RMS supports the region's flood protection and environmental protection and enhancement goals and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.26 Watershed Management

Watershed management involves coordinating and integrating the management of numerous physical, chemical, and biological processes at the watershed level to generate multiple benefits. Watershed management strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- creating a scientifically valid tracking and reporting method to document changes in the watershed;
- assessing the performance of projects and programs;

- providing watershed information to better inform local land use decision makers on how to maintain and improve watershed functions; and
- using watershed approaches in which all RMS strategies are coordinated.

Watershed management has been - and will continue to be – an important framework for managing the water resources in the Pajaro River Watershed. This RMS improves regional drought preparedness, improves water quality, provides operational flexibility and efficiency, reduces flood impacts, provides environmental and energy benefits, provides recreational benefits, reduces groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.27 Flood Risk Management

The Pajaro has a history of significant flood impacts. Flood risk management is intended to enhance flood protection and includes projects and programs that assist individuals and communities manage flood flows and to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a flood. This strategy is part of a comprehensive approach that considers land and water resources on a watershed scale and employees both structural and non-structural measures to address flood risks. Several flood risk management strategies identified by the *California Water Plan Update 2009* include:

- Setting back levees
- High flow diversions into adjacent lands to temporarily store flows
- Maintaining facilities to secure the long-term preservation of flood management facilities
- Floodplain function restoration to preserve and/or restore the natural ability of undeveloped floodplains to absorb, hold, and release floodwaters
- Floodplain regulation
- Development and redevelopment policies
- Housing and building codes
- Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery for flood risk management.

The benefits of flood risk management include improved drought preparedness, improved water quality, reduced flood impacts, environmental benefits, energy benefits, and reduced groundwater overdraft. This RMS supports all of the region's goals – water supply, water quality, flood management, and environmental protection and enhancement – and is incorporated into the IRWM Plan.

4.28 Crop Idling for Water Transfers

Crop idling is the removal of lands from irrigation with the aim of returning the lands to irrigation at some latter time and is done to make water available for transfer. Agriculture is the foundation of the Pajaro River Watershed's society and economy and crop idling could have significant socioeconomic impacts. Further, there are limited water transfer opportunities within the Pajaro River Watershed. This RMS has been screened from further evaluation.

4.29 Dewvaporation or Atmospheric Pressure Desalination

Dewvaporation or atmospheric pressure desalination would heat brackish water until deposits of fresh water as dew are collected from the opposite side of a heat transfer wall. This strategy can provide small amounts of water remote locations but is not viable as a new source of supply for the watershed. As such, this RMS has been screened from further evaluation.

4.30 Fog Collection

Fog collection is a form of precipitation enhancement that has not yet been implemented in California. Because of its relatively small production, fog collection is limited to producing domestic water where little other viable water sources are available. This RMS is not considered feasible and has been screened from further evaluation.

4.31 Irrigated Land Retirement

Irrigated land retirement involves removing farmland from active use to increase water availability for other uses. Agricultural is a significant land use in the Pajaro River Watershed and retiring land from agriculture would significantly change the socioeconomics of the region. As such, this RMS has been screened from further evaluation.

4.32 Rainfed Agriculture

Rainfed agriculture involves performing all crop irrigation with rainfall. Some of the agriculture in the watershed is rainfed. However, rainfall quantity is difficult to predict, and rainfall is typically experienced in winter months, as opposed to during the summer growing season, which limits the expansion of rainfed agricultural As such, expansion of this RMS is considered infeasible and has been screened from further evaluation.

4.33 Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology

Waterbag transport/storage technology involves storing water from areas with unallocated freshwater supplies in large inflatable bladders, and towing them to an alternate region. This strategy is not currently being used in California and faces several issues. Therefore, this strategy is considered infeasible and has been screened from further evaluation.

4.34 Strategies Selected

Table 4-2 presents the selected RMS and how they contribute to meeting each of the IRWM Plan regional goals and objectives. The RMS can be integrated to form successful projects that fulfill multiple regional goals.

Table 4-2: Comparison of Goals and Objectives and Resource Management Strategies

Goals and Objectives / Resource Management Strategies	Water Supply									Water Quality					Flood Management					Environmental			
	Meet 100% of demands in normal years	Meet 85% M&I and 75% agriculture demands in drought years	Address DAC water supply needs	Implement water conservation	Maximize recycled water	Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage	Maximize conjunction use	Optimize imported supplies	Maximize local surface water supplies	Meet water quality standards	Address DAC drinking water quality needs	Protect groundwater quality	Manage surface water quality	Meet recycled water targets	Implement flood management	Consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction project	Preserve flood attenuation	Develop adaptive management	Provide community benefits	Enhance the local environment	Improve resources	Protect Montery Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Address opportunities for recreational projects
Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	X	X	X	X			X			X		X	X									X	
Urban Water Use Efficiency	X	X	X	X			X			X		X	X									X	
Conveyance-Delta	X	X					X	X															X
Conveyance – Regional/Local	X	X	X			X	X	X	X														
System Reoperation	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Water Transfers	X	X	X				X	X															
Conjunctive Management	X	X	X			X	X	X	X														
Desalination	X	X	X				X			X	X			X									
Recycled Municipal Water	X	X	X		X		X			X				X									
Surface Storage- CALFED	X	X						X		X													
Surface Storage – Regional/Local	X	X	X				X		X	X	X				X								X
Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution							X	X	X	X	X												
Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation	X	X	X			X	X			X	X												
Matching Quality to Use	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X	X	
Pollution Prevention							X			X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
Salt and Salinity Management	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X						X	X		
Urban Runoff Management							X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Agricultural Lands Stewardship	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Economic Incentives	X	X	X	X	X		X										X						
Ecosystem Restoration	X	X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Forest Management	X	X	X			X			X	X	X		X		X		X		X		X		
Land Use Planning and Management	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Recharge Area Protection	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Water-Dependent Recreation															X	X			X	X			X
Watershed Management	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Flood Risk Management	X	X	X				X		X						X	X	X	X	X				

4.35 Implementation of Resource Management Strategies as a Means to Adapt to Climate Change

Table 4-3 identifies whether or not each RMS included in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan may help mitigate climate change or help adapt to climate change impacts.

Table 4-3: RMS Relation to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Resource Management Strategy	May Help Mitigate Climate Change Impacts	May Help Adapt to Climate Change Impacts
Reduce Water Demand		
Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	✓	✓
Urban Water Use Efficiency	✓	✓
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers		
Conveyance – Delta		✓
Conveyance — Regional / Local		✓
System Reoperation	✓	✓
Water Transfers		✓
Increase Water Supply		
Conjunctive Management and GW Storage	✓	✓
Desalination		✓
Recycled Municipal Water	✓	✓
Surface Storage – CALFED	✓	✓
Surface Storage — Regional/Local	✓	✓
Improve Water Quality		
Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution		✓
Groundwater and Aquifer Remediation		✓
Matching Water Quality to Use	✓	✓
Pollution Prevention		✓
Salt and Salinity Management		✓
Urban Runoff Management		✓
Practice Resource Stewardship		
Agricultural Lands Stewardship		✓
Economic Incentives	✓	✓
Ecosystem Restoration		✓
Forest Management	✓	✓
Land Use Planning and Management	✓	✓
Recharge Areas Protection		✓
Water-dependent Recreation		
Watershed Management	✓	✓
Improve Flood Management		
Flood Risk Management		✓

5 Project Review Process and Integration

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standards from the Propositions 84 & 1E IRWM Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> **Project Review Process** – The IRWM Plan must contain a process or processes to select projects for inclusion in the IRWM Plan. The selection process(es) must include the following components:
>
> - Procedures for submitting a project to the RWMG
> - Procedures for review of projects considered for inclusion into the IRWM Plan.
> - Procedures for displaying the list(s) of selected projects
>
> **Integration –** An IRWM Plan must contain structures and processes that provide opportunities to develop and foster integration.

5.1 Background

The 2007 Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan included a three step project prioritization process:

- Step 1 - prioritization and weighting of the goals and objectives
- Step 2 - scoring of projects against objectives
- Step 3 - development of high, medium and low project priorities

The updated Pajaro River Watershed Project Prioritization Process must meet the 2012 IRWM guidelines. The RWMG compared the 2007 process against the new standards and identified deficiencies in the process as noted in Table 1.

The 2014 project review process is similar to the 2007 process but updated to include the new project review criteria as required in the 2012 IRWM Guidelines. The updated process is a four step process:

- Step 1 - prioritization and weighting of the goals and objectives
- Step 2 – prioritization and weighting of IRWM project review criteria
- Step 3 - scoring of projects against objectives and other project review criteria
- Step 4 - development of high, medium and low project priorities

The updated project review process was approved by the Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) in July 2012.

In addition to the changes to the project review process, the plan includes a documented process for submitting a project and displaying the list of selected projects.

5.2 Project Submittal Process

To be considered for inclusion in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan, project sponsors are required to submit a completed Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Project Form (Appendix B). The form requires inputting project information that addresses the guideline requirements, as listed in Table 5-1. To ensure a comprehensive list of projects, sponsors were encouraged to submit the form regardless of project status or readiness. All of the project forms are reviewed, regardless of completeness.

Table 5-1: Assessment of 2007 Prioritization Process

Guideline Requirement	Comment
How the project contributes to the IRWMP objectives	The 2007 prioritization process meets the requirement. However, the process has been modified in response to comments received from the Stakeholder Steering Committee.
How the project is related to resource management strategies selected for use in the IRWMP	The 2007 Water Management Strategies chapter meets the requirement but will have to be updated to address the newly defined resource management strategies that must be considered.
Technical feasibility of the project	Needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Specific benefits to DAC water issues	The 2007 Plan and the updated Goals and Objectives consider the benefits to DACs. However, additional considerations for DAC requirements will be incorporated into the updated project review and prioritization process.
Environmental Justice considerations	This was addressed in the Statewide Priorities chapter of the 2007 Plan but was not a project review criteria. Therefore, environmental justice considerations need to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Project costs and financing	Needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Economic feasibility, including water quality and water supply benefits and other expected benefits and costs	This was partially addressed in the Impacts and Benefits chapter of the 2007 Plan but was not a project review criteria. Therefore, economic feasibility needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Project status	The project status was described in the 2007 Plan but was not a project review criteria. Therefore, project status needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Strategic considerations for IRWMP implementation	The 2007 Integration chapter meets the requirement but will have to be updated to demonstrate consistency with the new guidelines.
Contribution of the project in adapting to the effects of climate change in the region	Needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Contribution of the project in reducing GHG emission as compared to project alternatives	Needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
Whether the project proponent has adopted or will adopt the IRWMP	Needs to be added to the project review and prioritization process.
How the project will help reduce dependence on the Delta for water supply	This is addressed by evaluating each project against the IRWM Plan objectives. The IRWM objectives include water conservation, recycled water use, optimizing groundwater storage, conjunctive management, sustaining and optimizing import water supplies, and optimizing the use of local supplies. Together, these objectives reduce dependence on Delta by increasing supplies without increasing the use of Delta supplies.

The RWMG issued a call for project in October 2012 and again in April 2014. The 2012 call for projects was scheduled to allow for new projects to be added to the IRWM Plan and be considered for inclusion in the Proposition 84 Round 2 Implementation Grant. As was noted in the project solicitation, all project sponsors were required to complete the new IRWM project form to be included in the IRWM Plan, regardless of desire to participate in the implementation grant. Due to the new plan standards, the 2007 project list was no longer valid. The call for projects was distributed via e-mail to all IRWM stakeholders. 35 IRWM project forms were submitted.

The 2014 call for projects was scheduled to allow for new projects developed since 2012 and to add any projects that were developed in response to the drought. As was noted in the project solicitation, all project sponsors were required to complete the IRWM project form if the project wasn't already included in the IRWM Plan. Additionally, all project sponsors were required to submit the Drought Funding Project Submittal Form (Appendix C). The drought form was required to establish project eligibility and competitiveness in the Emergency Drought Funding program. The call for projects was distributed via e-mail to all IRWM stakeholders. Five project forms were submitted.

5.3 Project Review Process

The 2007 prioritization process used a mathematical formula to assign weights to each of the goals. The formula took into account both the number of goals as well as the rank of each goal. Members of the SSC expressed concern over the emphasis placed on water supply utilizing this methodology. The RWMG agreed the weighting should be adjusted to more evenly distribute the points across the goals. After review at the July 31, 2012 meeting, the SSC recommended the following weight allocation across the four goals:

1. Water Supply = 34 points
2. Water Quality = 28 points
3. Flood Management = 22 points
4. Environmental = 16 points

The RWMG considered and accepted the weighting recommended by the SSC.

The RWMG chose to use the 2007 mathematical formula to assign weights to the objectives within the four goals. The SSC voted to support the approach for weighting the objectives. Using 100 points as the basis, the revised weights for each of the goals and objectives are shown on Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Weighting of the Goals and Objectives

Goal / Objective	Points
Water Supply	**34**
1. Meet 100% of M&I and agriculture demands (both current and future conditions) in wet to dry years including the first year of a drought.	12.01
2. Meet 85% M&I and 75% agriculture demands (both current and future conditions) in second and subsequent years of a drought.	6.01
3. Identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.	4.00
4. Implement water conservation programs to reduce M&I and agricultural water use consistent with SBx7-7 and CVPIA.	3.00
5. Maximize the use of recycled water during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water.	2.40
6. Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage.	2.00
7. Maximize conjunctive use opportunities including interagency conjunctive use.	1.72
8. Optimize and sustain the use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Unit.	1.50
9. Maximize the beneficial use of existing local water supplies while protecting existing surface water rights.	1.33
Water Quality	**28**
1. Meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water quality regulatory standards.	12.26
2. Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.	6.13
3. Protect groundwater resources from contamination including salts and nutrients.	4.09
4. Address impacts from surface water runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other surface water management strategies.	3.07
5. Meet or exceed delivered water quality targets established by recycled water users.	2.45
Flood Management	**22**
1. Implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed that provide multiple benefits.	9.63
2. Reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project necessary to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion from the 100-year event and to	4.82

maximize opportunities to protect agricultural land uses.	
3. Work with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management and conservation strategies throughout the watershed.	3.21
4. Develop approaches for adaptive management to minimize maintenance requirements and protect quality and availability of water while preserving ecologic and stream functions.	2.41
5. Provide community benefits beyond flood protection such as public access, open space, recreation, agriculture preservation and economic development.	1.93
Environmental Protection and Enhancement	**16**
1. Address opportunities to enhance the local environment and protect and/or restore natural resources, in cooperation with landowners, when developing water management strategies.	7.68
2. Improve biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species and archaeological/historic sites when implementing strategies and projects.	3.84
3. Address opportunities to protect, enhance, or restore habitat to support Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life in conjunction with water supply management strategies.	2.56
4. Address opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks and other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water management strategies, consistent with public use and property rights.	1.92

Step 2. Prioritization and Weighting of IRWM Project Review Criteria

This is a new step in the Pajaro project review and prioritization process. The RWMG considered various approaches for incorporating the new IRWM criteria including a weighting-based approach, similar to the goals and objectives, or a pass fail criteria. The weighting-based approach was selected because it was considered a more inclusive approach that would allow projects to be considered even if the project fails to meet one or more of the new IRWM criteria.

The RWMG considered the following factors when assigning weights to the IRWM criteria:

- The regional goals and objectives should continue to be the critical factors for project prioritization and therefore should be heavily weighted in comparison to the IRWM criteria
- The IRWM criteria should be prioritized and weighted based on the priority

After considering various weighting options, the RWMG developed the scoring criteria as depicted in the Table 5-2. To address the first factor of placing emphasis on the regional goals and objectives, the goal weights established in Step 1 were multiplied by a factor of five for a maximum total score of 500 points. Another 500 points was allocated to the IRWM criteria. The SSC voted to support the approach for weighting the IRWM criteria.

As shown in Table 5-3, the RWMG grouped the new IRWM criteria into categories and assigned the following weights to each category:

1. Integration and Coordination (150 points)

a. Integrates multiple resource management strategies (maximum 60 points, 10 points per strategy)

b. Integrates multiple projects (maximum 40 points, 10 points per project)

c. Improves regional coordination (maximum 50 points, 10 points per participating agency or organization, 20 points if DAC agency)

2. Environmental Considerations (100 points)

   a. Project considers the effects of climate change (Yes/No, 50 points if yes)

   b. Project reduces regional greenhouse gas emissions (maximum 50 points, 25 points if reduced GHG emissions, 25 points if improved energy efficiency)

3. Social Considerations (100 points)

   a. Project provides specific benefits to critical DAC water issues (Yes/No, 50 points if yes)

   b. Project addresses equitable distribution of environmental burdens (Yes/No, 25 points if yes)

   c. Project provides specific benefits to critical Native American tribal community water issues (Yes/No, 25 points if yes)

4. Financial Considerations (100 points)

   a. Capital project cost has been assessed and local cost share financing secured OR is a DAC project (Yes/No, 25 points if yes)

   b. Operation and Maintenance cost has been assessed and financing secured (Yes/No, 25 points if yes)

   c. Benefit Cost Analysis demonstrates B/C ratio greater than 1 or is a DAC project (Yes/No, 50 points if yes)

5. Readiness to Proceed (50 points)

   a. Feasibility study complete (Yes/No, 10 points if yes)

   b. Preliminary design and cost estimate complete (Yes/No, 10 points if yes)

   c. CEQA/NEPA complete (Yes/No, 10 points if yes)

   d. Permits complete (Yes/No, 10 points if yes)

   e. Construction documents complete (Yes/No, 10 points if yes)

Step 3. Scoring of Projects Against Objectives and IRWM Criteria

The next step in the prioritization process is the scoring of projects against objectives. This step will be implemented consistent with the approach used in the 2007 plan. A matrix will be constructed to compare each project against the updated and reprioritized IRWM goals and objectives. In this matrix, projects will receive a checkmark under each objective for which the project proponents can demonstrate that their project meets the intent. For each checkmark a project receives, it will then be credited with the full number of points associated with that objective as shown in Table 5-2, which will then be multiplied by 5 for a total possible score of 500. At this point of the project screening, a degree of benefit assessment will not be applied. By purposely not assessing the degree of benefit as part of the project scoring, it allows projects of varying magnitude and size and across a variety of water management strategies to be compared against each other. Also, it demonstrates that small projects that provide integrated benefits can be considered a high-priority.

Next, projects will be measured and scored against the IRWM criteria listed in Table 5-3. The total score for each project will be a sum of the goals and objectives score and the IRWM criteria score, with a maximum total of 1,000 points.

Step 4. Development of High, Medium, Low Project Priorities

The fourth and final step in the prioritization process is also consistent with the approach used in the 2007 plan. This step involves the development of project priorities using a three-tier system to group the projects into high, medium and low priorities. Project scores will be used to determine the project priorities. The high priority projects will be those that score above the 75th percentile. The medium priority projects will be those that score between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile. The low priority projects will be those that score below the 25th percentile. The decision to categorize projects in this manner is driven by the desire to use the high priority designation to emphasize the most highly integrated, multi-objective projects that offer significant potential to meet the region's highest priority needs while satisfying the IRWM criteria. In contrast, the low priority projects tended to be single purpose projects that addressed lower priority issues in the region and do not fully address the IRWM criteria.

While the project prioritization process will result in a ranking of projects and the designation of high, medium and low project priorities, it is important to note that these ranks and designations will not be equivalent to implementation priorities. All the projects, regardless of project priority, will be considered further in the integration process.

Table 5-3: Project Review Matrix

Scoring Criteria		Scoring Objective	Scoring Metric(s)	Assessment Methodology & Scoring	Max Score/Weight	Notes
Regional Goals and Objectives	Addresses multiple goals and objectives	Identifies how a project contributes to meeting multiple IRWM goals and objectives	Which objectives does the project help accomplish?	Assigned points per objective met	500 points / 50%	
			How much weight is assigned to each objective met?	Sum of all objective points is total score		
Integration & Coordination	Integrates multiple resource management strategies	Identifies how a project contributes to meeting multiple RMS	Number of RMS categories (up to 6) that project addresses.	10 points per strategy Maximum 6 strategies	150 points / 15%	
	Integrates multiple projects	Encourages the integration of multiple projects and inter-agency coordination on mutually beneficial projects	Number of projects (up to 4) that were integrated to develop single proposal.	10 points per project Maximum 4 projects		
	Improves regional coordination		Number of agencies or organizations (up to 5) that are working together to implement project.	10 points per organization 20 points per DAC organization Maximum 5 organizations (less if DAC)		
Environmental Considerations/Climate Change	Climate change adaptation	Considers how a project can adapt to climate change	Does the project consider effects of climate change	Yes: 50 points	100 points / 10%	
	Reducing GHG emissions	Considers a project's ability to reduce regional GHG emissions	Does the project reduce regional GHG emissions or improve energy efficiency	Yes reduced GHG emissions: 25 points Yes improved energy efficiency: 25 points		
Social Considerations	Benefits to Disadvantaged Community water issues	Considers if project provides benefits to critical water issues for DACs	The project provides specific benefits to critical DAC water issues	Yes: 50 points	100 points / 10%	
	Environmental Justice considerations	Considers if project addresses inequitable distribution of environmental burdens	The project addresses inequitable distribution of environmental burdens	Yes: 25 points		
	Benefits to Native American tribal community water issues	Considers if project provides benefits to critical water issues for Native Americans	The project provides specific benefits to critical Native American water issues	Yes: 25 points		
Financial Considerations	Capital cost financing secured	Verifies local cost share capital cost financing has been secured	The project's capital cost financing is secured or is a DAC project	Yes: 25 points	100 points / 10%	
	O&M financing secured	Verifies Operation & Maintenance cost financing has been secured	The project's O&M financing is secured	Yes: 25 points		
	Positive B/C ratio	Verifies the benefit cost analysis demonstrates a positive B/C ratio	The project's B/C ratio is greater than 1 or is a DAC project	Yes: 50 points		
Readiness to Proceed	Feasibility study status	Confirms Feasibility Study complete	Is the project feasibility study complete	Yes: 10 points	50 points / 5%	
	Design status	Confirms preliminary design complete	Is the preliminary design complete	Yes: 10 points		
	CEQA/NEPA status	Confirms CEQA/NEPA complete	Is the CEQA/NEPA document complete	Yes: 10 points		
	Permitting status	Confirms all permits have been secured	Are all the permits secured	Yes: 10 points		
	Construction document status	Confirms plans & specs complete	Are plans & specs complete	Yes: 10 points		

Example Project Prioritization Exercise

The SSC asked that the proposed prioritization process be tested to demonstrate that the process results are reasonable and consistent with the IRWM planning priorities. The following four projects were selected to test the process for a range of alternatives:

- **Project No. 1 – Watsonville Recycled Water Treatment Facility in coordination with the Pajaro River Community Access, Recreation and Education Project**

This project was ranked as a high priority project in the 2007 IRWM Plan. The water recycling project was integrated with the river access project to provide multiple water supply, water quality and environmental benefits.

- **Project No. 2 – RCD Erosion Control, Vegetative Treatment and Riparian Restoration Project**

This project was ranked as a high priority project in the 2007 IRWM Plan. The project is made up of a series of on-farm measures designed to improve water use efficiency, protect water quality and improve habitat in and around agricultural areas.

- **Project No. 3 – Flood ALERT Station Monitoring**

This project was ranked as a low priority project in the 2007 IRWM Plan. The project is a single purpose flood management project. Through the ALERT Station Monitoring project, flood agencies would install additional flood warning stations at key locations in the Pajaro River Watershed that monitor and transmit precipitation, water level data and other parameters to provide early warning of potential flooding events. This project is assumed to provide flood protection benefits to the Disadvantaged communities of Watsonville and Pajaro.

- **Project No. 4 – Groundwater Recharge Area Protection Program**

This program was ranked as a low priority project in the 2007 IRWM Plan. This program is a single purpose groundwater quality program. The Program is a joint effort by the County of Santa Cruz and PVWMA that would protect groundwater quality by preserving areas of groundwater recharge through land acquisition, basin maintenance, sediment control, zoning and education and outreach programs.

The projects were all assumed to have equal Financial and Readiness conditions and received the maximum scoring for those IRWM criteria.

Project number 1, Watsonville Recycled, scored a total of 675 points for the following 2014 IRWM Objectives and Criteria:

- Water Supply Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 for 28.14 points (multiplied by 5 for 141 points)
- Water Quality Objectives 1, 3 and 5 for 18.80 points (multiplied by 5 for 94 points)
- Environmental Protection Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 for 16 points (multiplied by 5 for 80 points)
- Integration & Coordination Criteria for 130 points
- Climate Change Criteria for 30 points
- Social Considerations Criteria for 50 points
- Financial Considerations Criteria for 100 points
- Readiness to Proceed Criteria for 50 points

Project number 2, RCD Project, scored a total of 612 points for the following 2014 IRWM Objectives and Criteria:

- Water Supply Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 for 28.35 points (multiplied by 5 for 142 points)
- Water Quality Objectives 1 and 4 for 14.71 points (multiplied by 5 for 74 points)
- Flood Management Objective 3 for 3.21 points (multiplied by 5 for 16 points)
- Environmental Protection Objectives 1, 2 and 3 for 14.08 points (multiplied by 5 for 70 points)
- Integration & Coordination Criteria for 110 points
- Social Considerations Criteria for 50 points
- Financial Considerations Criteria for 100 points
- Readiness to Proceed Criteria for 50 points

Project number 3, ALERT Station, scored a total of 293 points for the following 2014 IRWM Objectives and Criteria:

- Flood Management Objective 1 and 5 for 11.56 points (multiplied by 5 for 58 points)
- Integration & Coordination Criteria for 60 points
- Social Considerations Criteria for 25 points
- Financial Considerations Criteria for 100 points
- Readiness to Proceed Criteria for 50 points

Project number 4, Groundwater Recharge Project, scored a total of 317 points for the following 2014 IRWM Objectives and Criteria:

- Water Supply Objective 6 for 2.00 points (multiplied by 5 for 10 points)
- Water Quality Objectives 1, 3 and 4 for 19.42 points (multiplied by 5 for 97 points)
- Integration & Coordination Criteria for 60 points
- Financial Considerations Criteria for 100 points
- Readiness to Proceed Criteria for 50 points

The resulting project priorities are:

1. Watsonville Recycled Water Project (675 points)
2. RCD Project (612 points)
3. Groundwater Recharge Project (317 points)
4. ALERT Station (293 points)

The results demonstrate that projects that address multiple goals and objectives will receive a higher score. The Recycled Project, with water supply as the primary goal, also delivers water quality and environmental benefits. The RCD Project, with environmental protection as the primary goal, also

delivers water supply, water quality and flood management benefits. In fact, the RCD project received more water supply points than the Recycled Water Project.

Projects 3 and 4 are single purpose projects and did not score significant points for objectives that were not the primary objective of the project. The Groundwater Project, with water quality as the primary goal, scored the lowest points even though it scored significant points for water quality benefits which are the second highest priority in the region.

The results demonstrate that the distribution in weighting of the goals and objectives maintains a process that will prioritize multi-objective projects over single objective projects even if those projects address the highest priority goals in the region.

The same projects were also evaluated using several other weighting scenarios including:

- 2007 IRWM Plan – rank weighting based on formula
    - Water Supply = 48 points
    - Water Quality = 24 points
    - Flood Management = 16 points
    - Environmental = 12 points
- RWMG proposal – slight modification of rank weighting
    - Water Supply = 38 points
    - Water Quality = 30 points
    - Flood Management = 20 points
    - Environmental = 12 points
- Environmental proposal – significant modification to reduce distribution of weighting between goals
    - Water Supply = 28 points
    - Water Quality = 26 points
    - Flood Management = 24 points
    - Environmental = 22 points

The results of the alternative scoring methods are shown in Table 5-4 below. As shown, the total points did change, but the priority ranking remained the same. Those projects offering more benefits across a variety of goals still scored better.

Table 5-4: Project Scoring Results

	Watsonville Recycled		RCD Environmental Project		Groundwater Recharge Project		Flood ALERT Station Monitoring	
	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank
Recommended Approach	675	1	612	2	317	3	293	4
2007 IRWM Plan Approach	699	1	640	2	307	3	267	4
RWMG Draft Approach	678	1	618	2	325	3	277	4
Environmental Approach	673	1	612	2	308	3	288	4

Based on these results, the RWMG accepted the approach as recommended by the SSC.

In April 2014, the RWMG implemented an expedited project solicitation and review process for emergency drought funding. In addition to ensuring consistency with the IRWM standards as described above, the project sponsors submitted additional project information in response to the emergency drought funding criteria.

5.4 Procedures for Communicating List of Projects

Following RWMG review and prioritization of the 2012 projects, the prioritized list was e-mailed to all stakeholders. Project sponsors were allowed an opportunity to review the results and request edits or changes, if appropriate. Project sponsors were informed that the prioritized list would be included in the IRWM Plan and would be used to promote regional and integrated water resource management strategies. The 2012 prioritized list is included in Appendix D.

Following RWMG review and prioritization of the emergency drought funding projects, the prioritized list was e-mailed to all stakeholders. Project sponsors were allowed an opportunity to review the results and request edits or changes, if appropriate. Project sponsors were informed that the prioritized list would be included in the IRWM Plan regardless off inclusion in the drought grant application and would be used to promote regional and integrated water resource management strategies. The 2014 prioritized list is included in Appendix E.

5.5 Project Integration

In an effort to identify project integration opportunities and promote regional collaboration, the projects were categorized by Resource Management Strategy (RMS) categories, as shown in Table 5-5. As shown, there are watershed projects addressing each RMS category with the exception of the Other Strategies category. However, all of the RMS in this category have been screened from further evaluation as presented in the RMS Chapter. Thus, this does not represent a project gap.

As shown, there are potential integration opportunities. The Reduce Water Demand category is an excellent example of integration and regionalization opportunities. There are numerous agricultural water use efficiency programs in the watershed. The RWMG will continue to promote integration and collaboration where opportunities exist.

Table 5-5: Project Categorization by Resource Management Strategies

Reduce Water Demand	
• Agricultural Water Use Efficiency • Urban Water Use Efficiency	• Regional Mobile Lab • SBCWD Demand Management Measures • On Farm Meter Education, Installation and Implementation • Conservation Planning and On Farm Irrigation Efficiency
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers of Water	
• Conveyance – Delta • Conveyance – Regional/Local • System Reoperation • Water Transfers	• Pacheco Reservoir Reoperation • Main and Madrone Pipeline Repair
Increase Water Supply	
• Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage • Desalination • Recycled Municipal Water • Surface Storage – CALFED • Surface Storage – Regional/Local	• Watsonville Slough and North Dunes Recharge Basin • Harkins Slough Facility Recovery Optimization • Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan • Integrated Aquifer Enhancement Program for the Pajaro Valley • Increased Watsonville Recycled Water Storage and Deliveries • Murphy Crossing with Recharge Basins • South County Recycled Water Pipeline • South County Recycled Water Improvements • Delivered Water Enhancement and Drought Response Irrigation Program
Improve Water Quality	
• Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution • Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation • Matching Quality to Use • Pollution Prevention • Salt and Salinity Management • Urban Runoff Management	• Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement • Agricultural Water Quality Program • Oakridge/Via Del Sol Water System • San Justo Zebra Mussel Eradication Project
Practice Resource Stewardship	
• Agricultural Lands Stewardship • Economic Incentives • Ecosystem Restoration	• College Lake Watershed Management • Lee Road Watsonville Slough Flood/Habitat • Upper Pajaro River Restoration Project • Pescadero Creek Steelhead and Pajaro River

• Forest Management • Land-Use Planning and Management • Recharge Area Protection • Water-Dependent Recreation • Watershed Management	Baseflow • Watsonville Slough Water Quality, Public Access, and Habitat • Upper Pajaro River Uplands Conservation and Stewardship • Integrated Watershed Restoration Program • Permit Coordination • Rural Landowner Stewardship • Uvas Creek Fish Passage Improvement at UPRR Crossing
Improve Flood Management	
• Flood Risk Management	• Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection Project • Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project • Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project • Pajaro River Watershed Studies • Salsipuedes Creek Bench Excavation Project • Lower Llagas Creek Capacity Restoration Project • Road Raise at Pajaro River • Uvas Creek Flood Protection Project

6 Impacts and Benefits

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the Propositions 84 & 1E IRWM Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> **Impact and Benefit** – The IRWM Plan must contain a discussion of potential impacts and benefits of Plan implementation. This discussion must include both impacts and benefits within the IRWM region, between regions, and those directly affecting DAC, EJ related concerns, and Native American Tribal communities.

Benefits and impacts of the IRWM Plan implementation are linked to the mission, goals, and objectives established in Chapter 3; the resource management strategies included in Chapter 4, and the projects identified in Chapter 5. This chapter describes the potential impacts and benefits that could occur through implementation of projects included in the Pajaro IRWM Plan as well as through implementation of the Plan itself. More detailed analyses of project benefits and impacts will occur as projects near implementation. For example, project-specific environmental impacts are evaluated in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and / or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents prior to project construction / implementation. The status of CEQA/NEPA review varies by project and was collected and recorded during the project review process. See Chapter 5 for further information on the project review process.

This IRWM Plan consists of a planning study and basic data compilation that would not result in the disturbance of any environmental resource. These activities are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15262 and §15306. As such, programmatic environmental analysis under CEQA is not required. Furthermore, implementation of each short-term priority project included in the IRWM Plan will be the responsibility of the project sponsor and any applicable project partners. If implementing a project, project sponsors bear responsibility for ensuring all regulatory requirements for the project are met.

This chapter will be reviewed and updated as necessary as projects are added and/or removed from the IRWM Plan. Updates to the project list and associated impacts and benefits are an informal information update to the plan and, as such, do not require re-adoption.

6.1 Benefits of IRWMP Process

This chapter summarizes the benefits of the IRWM in relation to regional collaboration and coordination. Regional collaboration affords many benefits associated with economies of scale and sharing of knowledge. However, collaborative processes can be time consuming and require a significant level of consensus building. Planned interregional efforts (coordination with neighboring IRWM regions) are described with a cursory discussion of benefit and impact areas.

6.1.1 Advantages of Regional Planning

The advantages of planning and implementing the integrated programs of this IRWM Plan on a regional scale, rather than each project as an individual effort, include sharing of knowledge and expertise (such as sharing information, data, reports, studies, and management strategies), identification of possible overlap or duplicative efforts and their eventual consolidation, labor resource efficiency, cost sharing, better utilization of existing facilities, and collaboration. Additionally, implementing specific programs that integrate projects to collectively achieve IRWM Plan goals and objectives will ultimately be more beneficial to the watershed as a whole.

Regional planning is advantageous for issues that span the watershed and cross jurisdictional boundaries. IRWM provides a forum for sharing experience, insights and knowledge among agencies and for developing solutions that can be effectively implemented at a regional scale.

There are many issues in the watershed that can only be effectively addressed through a coordinated regional planning approach. For example, an effective flood management solution for the Lower Pajaro River, where the flooding impacts occur, requires consideration of activities by multiple agencies in both the upper and lower portions of the river. The Lower Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project assumes that the current flood attenuation benefits provided in the upper watershed are maintained. Without these upstream flood attenuation benefits, the levee project would have to be designed to accommodate an increased flow of 16,000 cubic feet second. The coordinated levee project with the upper watershed floodplain management project (Soap Lake) was determined to be the most cost-effective and beneficial approach to flood management in the Pajaro River Watershed through a coordinated regional planning approach.

Addressing water quality issues such as TMDLs involves concerted efforts to control point source and non-point source pollution by agencies, cities and counties. The Pajaro River crosses many jurisdictions and the source of the contaminants knows no agency boundary. Therefore a collaboration of agencies is working together to address the water quality problems in the river. High TDS concentration in groundwater is another water quality issue that requires coordinated planning and effort.

Surface water reservoirs can be operated to achieve maximum benefit only by understanding the needs and considerations of all downstream users. An agency may be able to provide additional downstream benefits to meet these needs by modifying their operations while maintaining their agency's original project objectives. For example, Pacheco Reservoir is operated by Pacheco Pass Water District for local groundwater recharge. Reoperations at Pacheco Reservoir, including improved timing of releases from the dam and potential expansion of the reservoir, offers benefits to SCVWD, SBCWD and PVWMA, as changes to the management of releases from Pacheco Reservoir may increase water available for regional use. SBCWD is also interested in reservoir reoperations to avoid increasing groundwater levels in areas where the groundwater table is already high.

There are also many water management related contrasts that exist between different areas of the watershed. This presents opportunities for regional planning to integrate efforts and utilize the attributes of one area to address deficiencies existing in another. An example is a regional water imbalance present between coastal and inland groundwater basins. In the PVWMA coastal area, there is a looming shortage of water supply because excessive groundwater pumping has led to overdraft and seawater intrusion. Conversely, inland SBCWD users have encountered the problem of high groundwater levels, which can threaten crops and infrastructure, and is partly due to a surplus of groundwater recharge. An integrated solution could involve a transfer of water from SBCWD to PVWMA that would allow a shift in groundwater pumping production to inland areas and solve both issues. Regional planning can help agencies with different capabilities identify synergistic solutions. Another example is a possible agreement for exchange of Cienega Valley water for CVP water between the City of Hollister and SBCWD. Hollister owns the Cienega Valley water rights but lacks required treatment facilities. Exchange of this water with SBCWD, which does have the treatment capability, allows this valuable local surface water resource to be made available.

Finally, a regional planning process will allow agencies planning single purpose projects to work together and combine efforts to develop multi-objective solutions, or to examine projects for potential enhancements that can address additional issues simultaneously within one project. Examples include tying recreational and public access opportunities to flood management actions, enabling fish migration as a component of water supply projects and restoring native habitat in conjunction with efforts to address water quality. Developing multiuse projects increases efficiency and public acceptance. It does require a coordinated effort between multiple stakeholders, which is best accomplished through the IRWM process.

6.1.2 Objectives Requiring Regional Planning

All objectives established for the Pajaro River Watershed will necessitate some degree of regional cooperation and collaboration if they are to be met. Generally, objectives associated with surface water and groundwater will need to be met on a regional basis as jurisdictional boundaries are crossed in the watershed. Table 6-1 summarizes the objectives for which regional cooperation and collaboration are especially critical to achieving the objectives throughout the watershed.

Table 6-1: Objectives Requiring Regional Cooperation and Collaboration

Objective	Need for Regional Solutions
Optimize and sustain use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Division.	Optimization requires cooperation among the three San Felipe Division contractors, SBCWD, SCVWD, and PVWMA.
Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage.	This watershed objective is most effectively addressed through regional cooperation. Coordination among agencies allows for conjunctive management on a regional scale, which increases storage options for the region. Additionally, in areas where agencies utilize a common groundwater basin, cooperation ensures that projects implemented locally fully consider the regional benefits and/or impacts.
Maximize the use of recycled water during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water.	This recycled water objective cannot be met by a single agency. Therefore, multiple projects in various jurisdictions will need to be established.
Meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water quality regulatory standards.	Water quality in relation to groundwater and surface water is influenced by activities of multiple jurisdictions. Therefore, regional coordination and collaboration are necessary.
Implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed that provide multiple benefits.	Coordination between flood protection projects in multiple jurisdictions is needed to realize the maximum benefits and implement sustainable projects and strategies. Therefore, regional coordination and collaboration are necessary.
Reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project necessary to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion from the 100-year event and to maximize opportunities to protect agricultural land uses.	A sustainable 100-year Pajaro River Flood Protection Project requires coordination between flood protection projects in multiple jurisdictions and land use agencies throughout the watershed to protect against watershed conditions changing in a way that increase the flows in the Pajaro River.
Address opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks and other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water management strategies, consistent with public use and property rights	Advocates for environmental, open space and recreational interest must cross jurisdictional lines to work with water supply, water quality, land use and flood protection agencies to meet this objective. Therefore, regional coordination and collaboration are necessary.

6.2 IRWMP Implementation Benefits and Impacts

Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP partners and stakeholders recognize the importance of pursuing and integrating multiple resource management strategies to achieve the greatest amount of, and most equitable benefit for, the region. In general, the following benefits will be realized through Pajaro IRWMP implementation:

- **Reliable and high quality water supply.** Water supply projects, water transfer and banking agreements lead to enhanced water supply reliability and assist with protection of water quality. Reliable and high quality water supply is directly linked to economic and environmental wealth and well-being.
- **Protection of people and economy within a disadvantaged community.** Projects included in Pajaro IRWMP provide direct benefits to disadvantaged communities, such as flood protection, improved water supply reliability, and improved water quality.
- **Multi-beneficial projects.** Opportunities for multi-beneficial projects, which can achieve a multitude of goals and objectives for several stakeholders rather than a single entity, have increased value for stakeholders and the communities served by projects.
- **Cost effectiveness.** Integrated planning and collaboration can lead to multi-beneficial projects that achieve cost savings through cost sharing opportunities, economies of scale, and resource/staff sharing.
- **Sharing experience, resources, and facilities.** Integrated planning and collaboration facilitates sharing of experience, resources and facilities and better equips agencies to overcome future challenges.

The ultimate purpose of plan implementation is to provide watershed benefits that support and achieve the identified regional goals and objectives, described in more detail in Chapter 3. It is envisioned that the RWMG's overall mission of preserving the economic and environmental wealth and well being of the Pajaro River watershed will be accomplished through watershed stewardship and comprehensive management of water resources in a practical, cost effective and responsible manner.

The potential impacts and benefits from implementing projects included in this IRWM Plan are summarized in the following table and described in more detail in the following chapters. These are organized by the regional goals: Water Supply, Water Quality, Flood Protection, and Environmental Protection and Enhancement. Within each goal, the projects included in the Pajaro IRWMP are listed and categorized by the primary goal of the project. For each project, the potential benefits and impacts are assumed to be similar to those identified for the associated project type.

Table 6-2: Impacts and Benefits by Regional Goal Categories

Goal	Within the Pajaro Region		Interregional	
	Potential Impacts	**Potential Benefits**	**Potential Impacts**	**Potential Benefits**
Water Supply	• Water quality degradation • Habitat disturbance • Increased energy use	• Improve water supply reliability • Increase groundwater recharge / storage • Improve water quality • Improve local reservoir operation conditions • Reduce reliance on imported water supplies • Maximize use of water rights available • Provide potable water offsets • Increase flexibility of water supply delivery and water management • Improve understanding of the hydrologic and biological environment in the watershed • Provide drought protection • Provide expanded recycled water use opportunities • Reduce or prevent seawater intrusion • Provide water and energy savings • Reduce constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	• Water quality degradation	• Improve water supply reliability • Provide potable water offsets
Water Quality	• Habitat disturbance	• Improve groundwater quality • Improve surface water quality • Provide habitat improvements • Provide long-term bank stabilization • Reduce future erosion and sedimentation • Reduce agricultural runoff and leaching • Reduce or prevent seawater intrusion • Improve understanding of the hydrologic and biological environment of the watershed • Reduce constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary • Promote salinity awareness and teach salinity reduction techniques	• None	• Reduce constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary • Improve water quality
Flood Protection	• Water quality degradation • Habitat disturbance	• Reduce flood damages and losses • Reduce the threat of life during major flood events • Increase economic development • Re-establish river-floodplain hydrologic continuity • Increase public access to open space, natural areas, and rivers, and creeks • Restore and improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat • Allow for re-establishment of natural floodplain functions • Protect the percolation and natural treatment characteristics of land • Increase bank stability and provide habitat suitable for fish passage • Provide early warning of potential flood events to communities	• None	
Environmental Protection and Enhancement	• Water quality degradation • Economic impacts	• Promote habitat protection • Establish migration corridors • Re-introduce anadromous fish population to the watershed • Enhance and protect watershed forest and meadow systems • Restore and improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat • Improve water quality	• None	• Establish migration corridors

6.2.1 Water Supply

Ensuring an adequate, reliable water supply is a critical need for the Pajaro River Watershed. The ability to meet future demands is impacted by the heavy reliance on groundwater throughout the watershed, which has led to overdraft in some areas, as well as by the varying reliability of imported CVP water. Successfully meeting future water supply challenges requires the coordination of the agencies within the watershed that share these issues and that can work together to develop solutions that could not be implemented on an individual agency basis. Projects with the primary goal of water supply will provide numerous benefits to the region as a whole, with some potential impacts to the locally affected communities and adjacent areas. Water Supply projects and project elements may include, but are not limited to:

- Construction, repair and replacement of water conveyance facilities
- Urban and agricultural water use efficiency (e.g. water conservation programs or rebate programs)
- Water recycling
- Conjunctive management
- Groundwater recharge
- Reservoir reoperation
- Aquifer storage and recovery
- Water transfers
- Water storage facilities
- Well construction and/or replacement

Depending on the specific type of project and components of the project, benefits could include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following water supply-related benefits. Additionally, improved flood protection, increased recreational opportunities, and environmental benefits can sometimes be achieved from Water Supply projects.

- Improve water supply reliability – projects that diversify the Region's water supply portfolio, create new supplies, improve efficiencies of existing supplies, or offset potable water supplies will improve water supply reliability for communities in the Region and for the Region as a whole.
- Increase groundwater recharge / storage – use of groundwater has led to overdraft in the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin. Increasing groundwater recharge/storage in the groundwater basin could improve the condition of the basin and increase water supplies in the Region.
- Improve water supply quality – groundwater recharge projects that increase water supply can also improve water quality of groundwater basins by reducing overdraft or recharging with higher quality surface water.
- Improve local reservoir operation conditions – reoperating reservoirs can optimize operational efficiencies and improve operation conditions.
- Reduce reliance on imported water supplies – increasing local water supplies would reduce reliance on imported water supplies which would lead to other benefits,

- Maximize use of water rights available – maximizing the use of existing water rights available is key as population continues to grow in the Pajaro Region and water supplies become limited.
- Increase flexibility of water supply delivery and water management – increasing the flexibility of water supply delivery and water management can be achieved through the increase of new water supplies, operation modifications, and cooperation among multiple agencies in the Region.
- Improve understanding of the hydrologic and biological environment in the watershed – water supply studies and projects that include analyses and/or monitoring and data collection can help improve the understanding of the hydrologic and biological environmental within the Region.
- Provide drought protection – diversifying the Region's water supplies, promoting water conservation, conjunctive use, and water recycling, and efficient groundwater management will help provide drought protection and respond to potential climate change impacts in the future.
- Provide expanded recycled water use opportunities – expanding recycled water distribution system and/or upgrading wastewater treatment facilities to tertiary or advanced treatment technologies can allow for expanded recycled water use, offsetting potable water supplies and diversifying the Region's water supply portfolio.
- Reduce or prevent seawater intrusion – reducing groundwater pumping and/or groundwater recharge/storage projects can help reduce seawater intrusion, a significant issue in the coastal areas of the Pajaro Region.
- Provide water and energy savings – implementation of demand management measures (i.e. water conservation practices) for both urban and agricultural water users can reduce water use and associated energy consumption.
- Reduce constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary – utilizing wastewater effluent for recycled water applications would reduce discharges to surface water bodies and constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, a federally protected marine area off the coast of Monterey.

Most potential Water Supply project impacts are temporary and would be related to construction of facilities. Other potential project impacts include alterations to stream flows, loss of land due to facility construction, impacts to groundwater quality and/or groundwater levels. If groundwater pumping increases without a commensurate increase in recharge, there is the potential to impact groundwater levels, contribute to seawater intrusion, and affect groundwater quality. A project that would increase groundwater pumping would be implemented, only after necessary groundwater modeling and studies have been conducted to ensure potential impacts would be minimized.

Implementing certain projects could increase energy use. Water treatment and conveyance that require significant amounts of power may result in increased energy consumption that can increase greenhouse gas emissions.

There are also potential interregional water supply impacts and benefits. The benefits can range from the simple sharing of data and knowledge regarding successful water supply projects and programs to the more complex opportunities involving water transfers and shared infrastructure. For example, SCVWD and SBCWD, as CVP contractors, coordinate annual and long-term water transfers with agencies outside the IRWM region to deliver water supply benefits to the Pajaro River Watershed. However, it should be noted that there may be impacts from these transfers, depending on the terms.

Table 6-3: Pajaro IRWMP Water Supply Projects

Reduce Water Demand	
• Agricultural Water Use Efficiency • Urban Water Use Efficiency	• Regional Mobile Lab • SBCWD Demand Management Measures • On Farm Meter Education, Installation and Implementation • Conservation Planning and On Farm Irrigation Efficiency
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers of Water	
• Conveyance – Delta • Conveyance – Regional/Local • System Reoperation • Water Transfers	• Pacheco Reservoir Reoperation • Main Avenue and Madrone Pipeline Repair
Increase Water Supply	
• Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage • Desalination • Recycled Municipal Water • Surface Storage – CALFED • Surface Storage – Regional/Local	• Watsonville Slough and North Dunes Recharge Basin • Harkins Slough Facility Recovery Optimization • Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan • Integrated Aquifer Enhancement Program for the Pajaro Valley • Increased Watsonville Recycled Water Storage and Deliveries • Murphy Crossing with Recharge Basins • South County Recycled Water Pipeline • South County Recycled Water Improvements • Delivered Water Enhancement and Drought Response Irrigation Program

6.2.2 Water Quality

Surface water quality within the watershed is influenced strongly by the highly agricultural nature of the area. The most significant surface water quality pollutants are sediment and nutrients which are generated through agricultural activities near rivers and creeks that run through the watershed. These pollutants are eventually carried downstream and cause water quality degradation throughout the watershed drainage area. Improving surface water quality requires the cooperation of stakeholders and agencies in all parts of the watershed. Groundwater quality is also an issue throughout the region, with salinity and nitrate being the major concerns. Projects and project elements that can contribute to the Water Quality goal and objectives identified by the Region include, but are not limited to:

- Salinity management
- Upgrades to wastewater treatment plants and collection systems

- Stormwater capture and treatment
- Wetlands construction
- Contaminant removal/treatment
- Removal of invasive species
- Erosion control to reduce and/or prevent sediment and/or nutrient transportation
- TMDL implementation
- Non-point source pollution reduction
- On-farm technical assistance and/or education
- Agricultural best management practice (BMP) implementation
- Hydrogeologic investigations
- Groundwater monitoring and/or modeling

These projects can provide significant benefits to the Pajaro Region and other neighboring regions, depending on the project.

- Improve groundwater quality –Salinity management, TMDL implementation, non-point source pollution reduction, on-farm technical assistance, and agricultural BMP implementation can improve groundwater quality by reducing loading to groundwater.
- Improve surface water quality – stormwater capture and treatment, erosion control measurements, TMDL implementation, non-point source pollution reduction, on-farm technical assistance, and agricultural BMP implementation can reduce sedimentation and contamination loading into nearby surface water bodies, improving water quality.
- Provide habitat improvements – wetlands construction, contaminant removal, and removal of invasive species can all provide habitat improvements.
- Provide long-term bank stabilization – an erosion control project implemented to improve water quality may also provide long-term bank stabilization.
- Reduce future erosion and sedimentation – projects that implement erosion control measures help reduce future erosion and sedimentation into nearby surface water bodies, improving water quality.
- Reduce agricultural runoff and leaching – on-farm technical assistance and education and the implementation of agricultural BMPs will help reduce agricultural runoff and leaching, providing water quality benefits in the Region.
- Reduce or prevent seawater intrusion – salinity management can help reduce seawater intrusion, an issue in the coastal area of the Pajaro Region.
- Improve understanding of the hydrologic and biological environment of the watershed – hydrogeologic investigations, groundwater modeling and/or monitoring, and projects that include analyses and/or monitoring and data collection can help improve the understanding of the hydrologic and biological environmental within the Region.

- Reduce constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary –reduce discharges to surface water bodies and constituent loading to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, a federally protected marine area off the coast of Monterey.
- Promote salinity awareness and teach salinity reduction techniques – providing education and outreach to water users in the Pajaro Region can be incorporated into many projects and provide significant, long-term benefits.

Potential impacts from Water Quality projects can include temporary impacts from construction or long-term impacts such as waste discharge issues associated with brine disposal.

There are also potential interregional water quality impacts and benefits. Groundwater basins that span IRWM regions create opportunities for coordinated groundwater management. For example, seawater has intruded the groundwater basin in the coastal region of the Pajaro Valley. The seawater intrusion zone extends beyond the Pajaro IRWM region into the Greater Monterey IRWM region. This creates a regional opportunity to efficiently manage groundwater extractions and protect the basin. However, if all regions extracting from a shared groundwater basin are not coordinated, these basin management efforts may not deliver the anticipated benefits.

Additionally, four Central Coast IRWM regions have discharges to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. To adequately protect the Sanctuary, all regions must participate in the reduction of constituent loading for the protection of the Bay and the benefit of all.

Table 6-4: Pajaro IRWMP Water Quality Projects

Improve Water Quality	
• Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution • Groundwater/Aquifer Remediation • Matching Quality to Use • Pollution Prevention • Salt and Salinity Management • Urban Runoff Management	• Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement • Agricultural Water Quality Program • Oakridge/Via Del Sol Water System • San Justo Zebra Mussel Eradication Project

6.2.3 Flood Protection

Throughout history, the Pajaro River watershed has regularly experienced flooding, and at times, catastrophic flooding, such as that which occurred in the late 1990s, destroying communities and agricultural industry in its path. Such events have necessitated research into and implementation of various solutions to protect the people and economies of the region, as well as to honor, preserve and protect the natural environment sustained by the Pajaro River. For the past half century, several agencies have been exploring water resource management strategies to mitigate flooding impacts of the Pajaro River and its tributaries, and have identified projects to aid in this effort. Although some projects were implemented, many such efforts have conducted much refinement and restudy to identify the most feasible solution for this diverse region. Projects and project elements that have the primary goal of Flood Protection may include, but not be limited to:

- Floodplain preservation projects
- Watershed studies
- Creek excavation projects

- Creek restoration projects
- Projects that raise infrastructure, such as road, to reduce water damage and losses
- Levee improvements
- Stormwater collection, diversion and/or capture improvements

Floods can be caused by stream-side overbank flows, in areas of flat terrain with slow surface drainage, and by inundation due to structural dam failure. Implementing projects that help prevent floods will provide numerous benefits to local communities, including the DACs in the region. The projects will also contribute to local and state priorities, such as the Statewide Priority identified by DWR, Practice Integrated Flood Management. Additionally, the projects advocate support for funding mechanisms to administer and provide a cost share, work with the community to develop recreational opportunities along the river, and aid in flood warning and damage reduction to local communities.

Typically, the benefits that may be achieved by Flood Protection projects include:

- Reduce flood damages and losses – projects that enhance flood control and flood management can help reduce flood damages and losses to residential and commercial structures and transportation systems in communities affected by floods.
- Reduce the threat of life during major flood events – implementing flood protection projects can help reduce the loss of life sometimes caused by major flood events.
- Increase economic development – providing increased flood protection can allow for commercial and industrial development that will contribute to increased economic development in the Region.
- Re-establish river-floodplain hydrologic continuity – floodplain preservation projects can help re-establish river-floodplain hydrologic continuity.
- Increase public access to open space, natural areas, and rivers, and creeks – restoration projects that provide flood protection can also sometimes provide recreational opportunities and/or public access to open space, natural areas, rivers, and creeks.
- Restore and improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat – creek and floodplain preservation and/or restoration projects can help restore and improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat in the Pajaro River Watershed.
- Allow for re-establishment of natural floodplain functions - floodplain preservation projects can contribute to the re-establishment of natural floodplain functions, maximizing flood protection for the Region.
- Protect the percolation and natural treatment characteristics of land – protecting the natural percolation and treatment characteristics of land can contribute to maintaining and improving water supply, and also maintain flood attenuation.
- Increase bank stability and provide habitat suitable for fish passage – creek excavation and levee improvements can have an added benefit of not only flood protection, but also increased bank stability, reduction of erosion and sedimentation and also provide habitat suitable for fish passage.
- Provide early warning of potential flood events to communities – flood management projects that provide early warning of potential flood events can further reduce flood damages and losses and reduce the threat to life.

Potential impacts from Flood Protection projects include relocation of residences, loss of land for facility construction, and increased recreational use of water bodies that could have water quality impact implications.

The Pajaro IRWM region is based on the watershed boundary and, thus, the potential benefits and impacts of interregional coordination are limited. However, there's still an opportunity to share information and learn from implementation of successful flood protection strategies in other IRWM regions.

Table 6-5: Pajaro IRWMP Flood Protection Projects

Improve Flood Management	
• Flood Risk Management	• Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection Project • Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project • Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project • Pajaro River Watershed Studies • Salsipuedes Creek Bench Excavation Project • Lower Llagas Creek Capacity Restoration Project • Road Raise at Pajaro River • Uvas Creek Flood Protection Project

6.2.4 Environmental Protection and Enhancement

There are significant opportunities to address riparian habitat, open space and recreation needs in the process of meeting the other water management needs of the watershed. Stakeholders have voiced the desire to make proactive lasting policies and decisions that will sensitize and educate the public about the importance of the Pajaro River Watershed and enhance the public's role as custodians of the riparian environment.

Water management policies and decisions can incorporate elements that provide for the protection, preservation and restoration of native plants, wetlands, open space, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat, and riparian forest. This will require agencies involved in water supply, water quality and flood management issues in the watershed to take proactive steps to work with environmentally-focused agencies and organizations to incorporate environmental benefits to the maximum extent possible when implementing water management projects.

Examples of Environmental Protection and Enhancement projects and project elements include:

- Fish passage improvements
- River and watershed restoration projects/programs
- Land conservation
- Wetlands restoration
- Removal of invasive species
- Streamflow augmentation

Implementing these types of projects could provide the following benefits:

- Promote habitat protection – habitat protection can be implemented directly from certain projects (e.g. wetlands restoration) or promoted through public education and access.
- Establish migration corridors – projects that help establish migration corridors provide habitat improvement and enhancement and can help protect sensitive species.
- Re-introduce anadromous fish population to the watershed – fish passage improvement projects can help re-introduce anadromous fish populations to the watershed.
- Enhance and protect watershed forest and meadow systems – Environmental Protection and Enhancement projects can help protect watershed forest and meadow systems, key in adapting to potential climate change impacts.
- Restore and improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat – habitat, wetlands, and watershed restoration projects will restore and improve habitat for aquatic and/or terrestrial species.
- Improved water quality – land conservation (i.e. conservation easements) is a proven method of protecting land from conversion to other uses and protecting the environment while allowing for natural treatment and percolation of precipitation into underlying groundwater basins, improving water quality. Removal of invasive species in creeks, canals, and surface water bodies can also improve water quality.

Environmental Protection and Enhancement projects can sometimes include public education and/or recreation opportunities as well, providing a wide range of benefits. If the projects include recreation components, there is the potential for water quality impacts. Recreation components can have associated increased motor vehicle and foot traffic leading to increased erosion and sedimentation to adjacent water bodies. Economic impacts could occur through implementation of a land conservation project in which the land would not be used for commercial or residential purposes on the future, and therefore limit the potential for revenue.

Environmental Protection and Enhancement often requires interregional coordination. As noted in the Water Quality chapter, four Central Coast IRWM regions have discharges to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. To adequately protect the Sanctuary, all regions must participate in the reduction of constituent loading for the protection of the Bay and the environmental habitat. Additionally, wildlife corridors span IRWM regions. The Nature Conservancy completed a Pajaro River Watershed study to increase the understanding of wildlife movement between the Hamilton and Santa Cruz ranges, which are outside of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region. The study was designed to identify wildlife movement and presence along a variety of habitats including riparian systems, agricultural lands, road infrastructure and ranch lands. The study has been shared with other IRWM regions to increase the understanding of the needs across regions to improve environmental habitat.

Table 6-6: Pajaro IRWMP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Projects

Practice Resource Stewardship	
• Agricultural Lands Stewardship • Economic Incentives • Ecosystem Restoration • Forest Management • Land-Use Planning and Management • Recharge Area Protection • Water-Dependent Recreation • Watershed Management	• College Lake Watershed Management • Lee Road Watsonville Slough Flood/Habitat • Upper Pajaro River Restoration Project • Pescadero Creek Steelhead and Pajaro River Baseflow • Watsonville Slough Water Quality, Public Access, and Habitat • Upper Pajaro River Uplands Conservation and Stewardship • Integrated Watershed Restoration Program • Permit Coordination • Rural Landowner Stewardship • Uvas Creek Fish Passage Improvement at UPRR Crossing

6.3 Disadvantaged Communities, EJ Concerns, and Native American Communities

Major needs of the disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the Pajaro Region can be met through implementation of the regional water management programs and projects included in the Pajaro IRWM Plan. Protection of the people and economy of DACs and Native American tribal communities in the Pajaro Region is a priority. The continuing IRWM Plan process will continue to take into account and be responsive to the needs of DACs and consider environmental justice concerns and potential impacts to DACs, as well as Native American communities. Environmental justice is addressed by ensuring all stakeholders have the potential to participate in the Pajaro IRWM planning process. Also, the IRWM planning process and individual project development attempt to eliminate disproportionately high or adverse impacts to minority or low-income communities. The IRWM planning process and individual project development attempt to respect and support the interests of local Native American tribal communities in protecting and restoring the water-related resources of historic tribal lands.

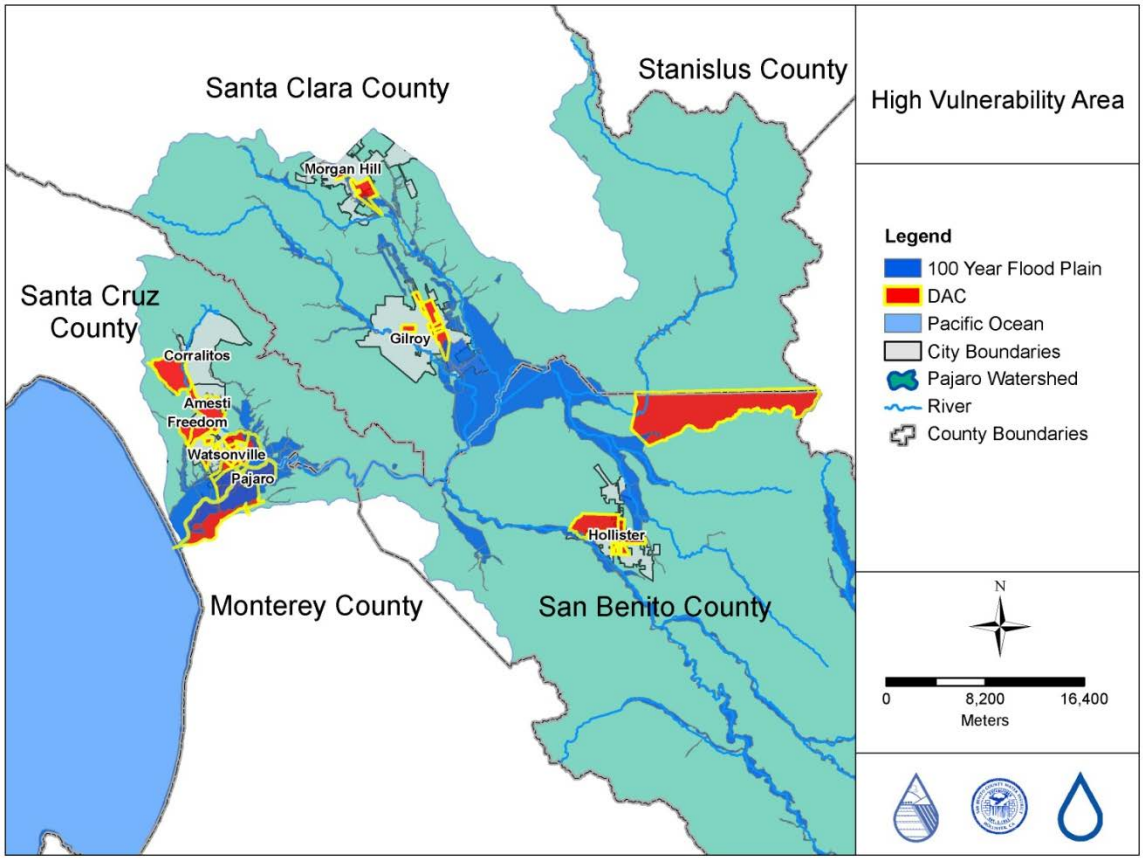
As described in Chapter 2, a DAC is defined in the California Public Resource Code as a community with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80% of the statewide MHI [PRC §75005 (g)]. 2010 Census data were collected and reviewed to identify any DACs in the region. The 2010 State MHI was $60,883; therefore, communities with an average MHI of $48,706 are considered disadvantaged communities. The cities of Pajaro, Watsonville, Amesti, and Freedom were identified as DACs and there are other areas of DACs throughout the region.

The benefits to DACs will involve three main categories of benefit:

- Increased Water Supply Reliability
- Improved Water Quality
- Flood Protection

DACs are particularly vulnerable to flooding damages causing temporary and/or permanent displacement. Some of the DACs within the Pajaro region currently lie within the 100-year floodplain as shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1: Low-lying Disadvantaged Communities in Pajaro Watershed



Flood protection projects included in the IRWM Plan can increase flood management benefits to these low-lying DACs. Projects that can provide flood protection, waters supply, and water quality benefits to DACs will continue to be identified and grant monies will be sought to help offset project implementation costs. Project and Plan implementation will be conducted in such a way to ensure DACs are not being adversey affected. Ongoing coordination and public involvement will aid in preventing possible environmental justice impacts and support restoration and protection of tribal lands. Construction of project facilities will create short-term environmental impacts at neighboring communities. A preliminary analysis of areas affected by construction of project facilities will help assure that these construction impacts will not be borne predominantly, or unfairly, by any minority population or low-income group.

7 Plan Performance and Monitoring

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the Propositions 84 & 1E IRWM Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> **Plan Performance and Monitoring –** The IRWM Plan shall contain performance measures and monitoring methods to ensure the objectives of the Plan are met. Therefore, the IRWM Plan must describe a method for evaluating and monitoring the RWMG's ability to meet the objectives and implement the projects in the IRWM Plan.

The intent of the Plan Performance and Monitoring chapter is to confirm that the Pajaro Region is:

- Making efficient progress toward meeting the Pajaro Plan objectives,
- Implementing projects listed in the IRWM Plan, and
- Ensuring that each project in the Pajaro Plan is monitored to comply with all applicable rules, laws, and permit requirements.

This chapter describes the general process that will be employed to track Pajaro Plan performance and to monitor progress being made to implement the projects contained in this plan.

7.1 Tracking and Reporting Pajaro Plan Performance

A Pajaro Plan Performance Review will be conducted, at a minimum, every two years (or as deemed appropriate by the RWMG) to evaluate progress made toward achieving Plan objectives. The Plan performance review will be administered by the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) and supported by the stakeholder steering committee. The RWMG will use the measures identified Chapter 3, Table 3-1 to assess Plan performance. The extent to which the Pajaro Plan's objectives have been met will be assessed as part of each performance review, as described in the following sections.

7.1.1 Water Supply

The Pajaro Region's water supply goal is as follows:

> **Water Supply Goal -** Protect and improve regional water supply reliability, protect groundwater resources from overdraft, reduce dependence on imported water, and protect watershed communities from drought while considering climate change impacts on water supply resources and demands.

The measures used to evaluate program performance toward meeting the water supply goal and objectives are listed in Table 7-1 and will include ongoing groundwater monitoring, comparisons of the current water supply portfolios against corresponding water supply portfolios following implementation of the program, comparisons of the water supply portfolios after implementation with water demand projections, recycled water production, and stakeholder feedback. The primary monitoring system necessary for this program is already in place since each of the water management agencies already has a groundwater monitoring program that is used to collect groundwater use and level data. Additionally, all groundwater basins in the Pajaro River Watershed are being monitored in compliance with CASGEM. Additionally, potable water use and recycled water use meters for monitoring the use of delivered water are in place. Programs for surveying customers to monitor changes in behavior with respect to conservation are currently being implemented. Additional sources of information for assessing performance are Project Sponsors.

Table 7-1: Water Supply Objectives and Measures

Objectives	Measure(s)
1. Meet 100% of M&I and agricultural demands (both current and future conditions) in wet to dry years including the first year of a drought.	• Current and projected annual acre-feet of total supply by water year type
2. Meet 85% of M&I and 75% agricultural demands (both current and future conditions) in second and subsequent years of drought.	• Current and projected annual acre-feet of total supply by water year type
3. Identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed	• Reliability of disadvantaged community supplies
4. Implement water conservation programs to reduce M&I and agricultural water use consistent with SBx7-7 and CVPIA	• Estimated annual water conservation savings
5. Maximize the use of recycled water during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water	• Annual recycled water use
6. Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage	• Sustainable yields • Operational storage
7. Maximize conjunctive use opportunities including interagency conjunctive use	• Groundwater levels
8. Optimize and sustain the use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Unit	• Long-term average CVP deliveries
9. Maximize the beneficial use of existing local water supplies while protecting existing surface water rights	• Long-term average local surface water use

7.1.2 Water Quality

The Pajaro Region's water quality goal is as follows:

> **Water Quality Goal -** Protect and improve water quality for beneficial uses consistent with regional community interests and the RWQCB basin plan objectives through planning and implementation in cooperation with local and state agencies and regional stakeholders.

The measures used to evaluate water quality improvements are listed Table 7-2 and will include groundwater modeling; groundwater quality data; recycled water quality data; ability to meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water quality regulatory standards and targets; and stakeholder feedback. The main monitoring system necessary for this program is already in place, since each of the water management agencies already has a groundwater monitoring program that is used to collect water quality data. Recycled water quality monitoring is also performed. Monitoring for total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) will directly evaluate performance related to surface water loading and will provide an indirect evaluation of performance related to groundwater quality. This program will also rely on cooperative monitoring efforts developed in response to the conditional agricultural waiver requirements and information from Project Sponsors on implementation of BMPs and other actions to address impacts from surface water runoff.

In addition, Salt and Nutrient Management Plans (SNMPs) consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board Recycled Water Policy are currently being developed or have been completed for the major groundwater basins in the region: the Llagas Subbasin; the Bolsa, Hollister, and San Juan Bautista Area Subbasins; and the Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basin. These planning efforts identify sources of salt and nutrient loading, analyze assimilative capacity, and perform an anti-degradation analysis. In addition, the SNMPs include Groundwater Monitoring Plans designed to fill data gaps, monitor the salt and nutrient balance and source loading, and provide ongoing assessment of salt and nutrient issues throughout the study area.

Table 7-2: Water Quality Objectives and Measures

Objective	Measure(s)
1. Meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water regulatory standards	• Concentrations of constituents of concern (i.e., nitrate, chloride, pathogens, turbidity, toxins, etc)
2. Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed	• Exceedences of drinking water standards
3. Protect groundwater resources from contamination including salts and nutrients	• Effectiveness of groundwater protection programs • Acres of protected recharge areas • Cleanup and abatement of groundwater contamination plumes • Implementation of Salt and Nutrient Management Plans
4. Address impacts from surface water runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other surface water management strategies	• Acre-feet of stormwater capture • Number of LID projects • Acreage managed with approved Best Management Practice (BMP) techniques.
5. Meet or exceed delivered water quality targets established by recycled water users	• Concentrations of salts in recycled water

7.1.3 Flood Management

The Pajaro Region's flood management goal is as follows:

> **Flood Management -** Ensure flood management strategies are developed and implemented through a collaborative and watershed-wide approach and are designed to maximize opportunities for comprehensive management of water resources.

The measures used to evaluate the Pajaro Region's progress toward achieving its flood management goal are listed in Table 7-3 and will include flow and water level monitoring, and damage reports after flooding events. The monitoring protocol for flood protection would include provisions for stream gauge monitoring, measuring sediment deposition and erosion, vegetation growth or loss, and levee wear. Other monitoring measures would include the amount of damage claims and overtopping sightings experienced during wet weather events. A key measure of project success would involve removal of areas from the FEMA 100-year flood plain. For floodplain preservation, monitoring would include tracking the total

acreage acquisition of property or development rights. Data for assessing progress toward the flood management objectives will be provided by flood protection agencies and Project Sponsors.

Table 7-3: Flood Management Objectives and Measures

Objective	Measure
1. Implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed hat provide multiple benefits	• Level of flood protection • Effectiveness of flood risk reduction programs
2. Reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project necessary to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion the 100-year event and to maximize opportunities to protect agricultural land uses	• Level of community and agency support
3. Work with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management and conservation strategies throughout the watershed	• Acres of floodplain preserved
4. Develop approaches for adaptive management to minimize maintenance requirements and protect quality and availability of water while preserving ecologic and stream functions, and enhancing when appropriate	• Sediment load • Invasive species
5. Provide community benefits beyond flood protect such as public access, open space, recreation, agriculture preservation and economic development	• Level of additional recreational opportunities • Number of agricultural acres preserved • Per capita income • Value of agricultural production

7.1.4 Environmental Protection and Enhancement

The Pajaro Region's environmental protection and enhancement goal is as follows:

> **Environmental Protection and Enhancement -** Preserve the environmental wealth and well-being of the Pajaro River watershed by identifying opportunities to restore and enhance natural resources of streams, watersheds, wetlands, and the Monterey Bay when developing and implementing water management strategies.

The measures used to evaluate the Pajaro Flood Protection program progress toward achieving the environmental protection and enhancement goal and associated objectives are listed below in Table 7-4 and will include protocols to assess the extent to which habitat is protected and restored, sensitive species and cultural resources are preserved, and new recreation opportunities are provided. This data will be collected from Project Sponsors.

Table 7-4: Environmental Protection and Enhancement Objectives and Measures

Objective	Measure(s)
1. Address opportunities to enhance the local environment and protect and/or restore natural resources, in cooperation with landowners, when developing water management strategies	• Number of fish passage barriers • Miles of streams restored and/or rehabilitated • Acres of wetlands protected and/or restored
2. Improve biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species and archaeological/historic sites when implementing strategies and projects	• Sensitive species occurrence • Stream flow • Sediment loading • Acres of culturally valuable area and/or resource acquired or preserved through conservation easements or other means
3. Address opportunities to protect, enhance, or restore habitat to support Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life in conjunction with water management strategies	• Sediment loading • Progress toward meeting Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
4. Address opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks or other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water management strategies, consistent with public use and property rights	• Level of additional recreational opportunities • Miles of trails • Acres of parklands and/or access • Number of amenities • Number of visitor days • Miles of upgrades to trails • Acres of upgrades to parklands

7.2 Tracking and Reporting Pajaro Project Performance

As part of the periodic Pajaro Plan Performance Review, progress toward implementing Plan projects will also be assessed. The RWMG will perform the assessment by reviewing project-specific monitoring results. Project Sponsors are responsible for developing and implementing project-specific monitoring plans.

Proponents of projects implemented as part of the Pajaro Region IRWM Program will be required to develop project-specific monitoring plans prior to or in conjunction with project implementation. Project proponents will be responsible for collecting the data, performing the monitoring activities, validating the data, and reporting both to the RWMG and to appropriate state databases. Data collected and analyses performed as part of the performance monitoring plans will be reported to the RWMG and appropriate statewide databases on at least an annual basis, along with required documentation and an evaluation of project performance. This will help ensure that implemented projects fulfill Pajaro Plan objectives as originally intended.

Project-specific monitoring plan requirements will vary based on the type of project being implemented, but typically required contents include, but are not limited to:

1. A table describing what is being monitored for the project (e.g. water quality, water depth, flood frequency), and effects the project may have on habitat or particular species (before and after construction).

2. Measures to remedy or react to problems encountered during monitoring.

3. Location of monitoring.
4. Monitoring frequency.
5. Monitoring protocols/methodologies and quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures, including who will perform the monitoring and how the monitoring protocols / methodologies and QA / QC procedures are consistent with requirements for applicable statewide databases including SWAMP, GAMA, and WRAMP).
6. An identified data management system (DMS) that will be used or procedures to keep track of what is monitored.
7. Procedures and a schedule for incorporating collected data into statewide database(s).
    a. Projects that involve surface water quality must meet the criteria for and be compatible with SWAMP, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/tools.shtml).
    b. All projects that involve groundwater quality must meet the criteria for and be compatible with GAMA, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/gama/).
    c. All projects that involve wetland restoration must meet the criteria for and be compatible with the State Wetland and Riparian Area Monitoring Plan (WRAMP, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/mywaterquality/monitoring_council/wetland_workgroup/docs/2010/tenetsprogram.pdf).
8. Procedures and a schedule for reporting to the RWMG confirmation of data submittal to appropriate statewide database(s).
9. Procedures to ensure the monitoring schedule is maintained and that adequate funding is available to maintain monitoring of the project throughout the scheduled monitoring timeframe.

7.3 Biennial IRWM Plan Performance and Progress Report

The RWMG will monitor and evaluate plan and project implementation. Plan performance will be reported every two years through publication of a biennial IRWM progress report. The progress report will include the following information:

- List of projects implemented during previous 2 years and who was responsible,
- Progress on each project,
- Summary of monitoring and reporting based on the project-specific monitoring plans, particularly for those projects with IRWM Implementation Grant funding,
- Projects and programs implemented across the Region which help meet plan goals and objectives,
- Qualitative assessments of progress for those achievements difficult to quantify,
- Lessons learned which need to be considered for future projects, and
- Potential modifications or adaptations needed to the Pajaro IRWM Plan in general or to specific projects.

The Biennial Progress Report, and any associated links to project specific information and data, will be posted on the Pajaro River Watershed's IRWM web page.

It should be noted that it is not always possible to quantify the results of certain projects, programs and actions, and not always possible to determine an exact correlation between project outcomes and the IRWM Plan goals. In some cases the assessments will be qualitative, though when appropriate and possible, quantitative assessments will be provided and assumptions made as to how well the projects and other actions help meet the IRWM Plan goals.

The IRWM Plan is a living document which needs to be flexible to adapt to changing conditions, new information, and modifications based on lessons learned. The progress report will help identify the changes needed in subsequent updates, which will be prepared every 5 years or as needed.

8 Data Management

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standard from the 2012 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program Guidelines.

> **Data Management** – The IRWM Plan must describe the process of data collection, storage, and dissemination to IRWM participants, stakeholders, the public, and the State. Data in this standard may include, but is not limited to technical information such as designs, feasibility studies, reports, and information gathered for a specific project in any phase of development including the planning, design, construction, operation, and monitoring of a project.

In the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM, data management will serve as benefit to the RWMG, IRWM stakeholders, including neighboring IRWM regions and general public. The data categorized, curated and stored in the Data Management System demonstrates that the IRWM Region has an accessible and transparent IRWM Program and Plan.

8.1 IRWMP Data Needs, Collection and Management

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM has a need for data related to the overall IRWM Region and the projects listed within the IRWM Plan. Data is needed in for the following purposes:

1. To derive an accurate characterization of the region's water needs and programs;
2. To provide a correct understanding and picture of the IRWM's regional water management structure and water resources;
3. To ensure that the Region is current and able to communicate with the formatting and procedural standards of the State's databases, i.e. SWAMP, GAMA, CERES, among other programs; and
4. To track and document the Region's progress toward attainment of IRWM goals and objectives, as well as project and Plan Performance.

Meeting the needs and goals of the Region requires current and accurate project level data. Moreover, correct project information ensures that there is a complete and precise assessment of Plan performance as tied to project performance. Further, data is required to chronicle and document interaction between the RWMG, SSC, Project Sponsor, and general stakeholders as it relates to RWMG meetings, public and stakeholder meetings and workshops, and project solicitations and project selections. Data on the Plan and overall IRWM implementation and programming must also be tracked, collected and stored in the Data Management System. The Data Management System will be a repository and hub for all information related to the IRWM Plan and program in the Pajaro River Watershed. Data will also be formatted in a way to communicate with other State programs.

All data that is retrieved and stored will be updated on a regular basis and will be available for viewing through an accessible online data management system. The data management system catalog and organized data topically for ease of review and reference.

Well-collected and concisely presented data will effectively encapsulate and communicate the goals, objectives, needs and successes of the region to an interested audience. The processes for data tracking, collection, storage and management is discussed in the ensuing sections of this chapter.

8.1.1 Data Tracking, Collection and Management

As discussed above, there is a need to track, collect, categorize, store and manage data on a project-specific and general IRWM basis. Data collection with be solicited on a regular basis and will be both project specific and general. The RWMG group will outreach to the Project Proponents, SSC, and other stakeholders to ensure that data is collected in a manner that allows for easy integration with existing State systems.

Links and information will also be posted on the website www.pajaroriverwatershed.org and updated on a regular basis by the RWMG. The website is currently managed by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) but the RWMG will work with AMBAG to develop an approach that ensures all of the IRWM data tracking, collection and management needs are satisfied. This information entails details on the Pajaro River Watershed Plan status, project implementation, meeting notices, agendas materials and minutes as well as Statewide IRWM program development, process improvements and status.

Data related to background documents and other source material will also be solicited and added to the curated library and/or archive. Examples of this data include watershed management plans, UWMPs, etc.

8.1.1.1 Project Specific Data Tracking and Collection

Data will be collected from the members of the RWMG, SSC, and Project Sponsors on a regular basis. The The RWMG will enter specific project related information and upload documents, such as project-specific monitoring plans and reports, project design documents, feasibility studies, reports, and information gathered for a specific project in any phase of development including the planning, design, construction, operation, and monitoring of a project.

In addition to collection and storage of data such as planning studies, feasibility studies, designs, and other technical reports, data associated with the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of projects included in the Pajaro IRWMP may include, but is not limited to:

- Streamflow
- Surface water diversions
- Groundwater extractions
- Groundwater elevations
- Precipitation
- Water demand
- Land use
- Groundwater quality
- Surface water quality
- Stormwater quality
- Wastewater quality
- Wastewater treatment plant flows
- Locations of sensitive species' habitat
- Locations and conditions of water- and wastewater-related facilities

Data tracking and collection, review, and dissemination as described throughout this chapter will be conducted for all projects that are implemented through State grant funding and will be strongly encouraged for all projects included in the IRWM Plan. For State funded projects, Project Performance Monitoring Plans will be developed, as described in Chapter 8 about Plan Performance and Monitoring. These plans will define the types of data to be collected, methods and tools to collect the data, the frequency of collection, and the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures to be applied. The project proponent implementing the project will be responsible for preparing and implementing the Project Performance Monitoring Plan. The project proponent will collect the data in accordance with the Plan, follow the QA/QC procedures, and submit the data to the appropriate statewide databases.

8.1.1.2 General IRWM Data Tracking and Collection

Similar to the process outlined above, the RWMG will outreach to the SSC, Project Sponsors, and general stakeholders to collect information pertinent to general IRWM Plan implementation. Data tracking and collection will extend to information and complementary planning and project processes and documents, for example, watershed studies or documents as well as information on RWMG contact information, changes in water management structures and information on related programs and documents such as Urban Water Management Plans, etc.

8.1.1.3 Management of Complied Data

Once data is submitted to the system, the RWMG will ensure that data and information is organized topically and curated such that current and relevant data and information is always on the home page and easily and readily identifiable and accessible. As data and information accumulates, it will be relocated into logical locations such as accessible archives that will be searchable through a site map or site search tool.

8.1.2 Existing Data Dissemination Methods

Data generated and collected during the course of the IRWM process has been and will continue to be managed to ensure that it will be available to fulfill the needs of stakeholders, the state, and the general public. The mechanisms for data dissemination that have been employed to date are described in this chapter.

Dissemination of data to stakeholders, agencies, and the public is integrated into the IRWM process through stakeholder and Partner agency meetings, newspaper announcements, handouts, e-mail notices, and agency contacts available to provide data files to any requester. Regular stakeholder workshops have served as the main venue for distributing information to stakeholders. Data has also been shared between the three Partner agencies.. Other information and data are disseminated to agency boards and committees with the presentation of Plan components and progress given by Partner agency staff. In addition, Project Sponsor disseminate information during the planning and implementation of their projects. Lastly, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes also allow public review of data as individual projects move from planning to implementation phases.

The internet is also being utilized for data dissemination. Public meeting dates and tentative agendas are posted on the existing Partner agency websites, as well as other pertinent information. Whenever possible, reports and data are made available in electronic format. Other relevant data from this IRWMP process is provided to stakeholders online through Partner websites. The web addresses are: PVWMA (www.pvwma.dst.ca.us), SCVWD (www.valleywater.org) and SBCWD (www.sbcwd.com). Data has also been distributed via the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (http://www.pajaroriverwatershed.org/) and the Pajaro Watershed Information Center

(http://www.pajarowatershed.org/). The RWMG is in the process of working with AMBAG to tailor the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority website ((http://www.pajaroriverwatershed.org/) to meet IRWM-specific data management needs.

Because of the proactive distribution and sharing of data, to date there have not been a significant number of requests for data. The RWMG is committed to satisfying future requests for information. Information and data can be requested by stakeholders through the Partner agencies via email or written requests, and at public meetings and IRWMP stakeholder workshops.

8.1.3 Available Data Management Systems

There are a multitude of water resources data management systems (DMSs) available for use by the region. Different options to be considered include off-the-shelf project management applications that enable data sharing and customized web-based applications. The following systems were assessed for potential use in the future:

- Groundwater Analyst
- Groundwater Data Center
- HydroDaVE
- HydroDMS
- WISKI

These DMSs were assessed based on their ability to receive a variety of data from different sources, implementation and maintenance requirements and cost, and their ability to make data available to other parties. Table 10-1 provides a comparison of the features among the DMSs. The comparison was developed by reviewing marketing literature including brochures and websites, web-based demonstrations and videos, and review of publicly available installations of the system, where available. A brief technical description of each system is provided in the following chapters.

Groundwater Analyst

Developed by Aquaveo, Groundwater Analyst is a component of their Arc Hydro Groundwater (AHGW) Tools. Tools in the Groundwater Analyst help users import data into their AHGW datamodel, manage key attributes, and visualize their data. With Groundwater Analyst, users are able to import a variety of datasets (wells, time series, cross sections, volumes) into their geodatabase, manage symbology of layers in ArcMap and ArcScene, map and plot time series data, and create common products such as water level, water quality, and flow direction maps.

Groundwater Analyst is an ArcGIS-based system that is installed on the desktop and requires the user to have an ArcMap level license. The system primarily stores and manages groundwater and subsurface data. Additional tools may be purchased to store and analyze groundwater (MODFLOW) model data. Groundwater Analyst has numerous visualization tools to view data, and since it is based on the ArcGIS platform, comes with the inherent ArcGIS tools for mapping and analyzing features, as well as the standard export tools, provided the user has the ArcGIS license.

Groundwater Data Center

The Groundwater Data Center is a web-based system developed by Kennedy Jenks for San Joaquin County to capture, update, and publish groundwater data. Kennedy/Jenks customized a colorful, user-friendly Groundwater Data Center to fill the County's needs and more. Now it exists in two forms: an

updatable version on the Intranet for the Water Resources Division and Flood Control District staff, and a limited version with more help functions on the County's public website.

Staff members now have at their fingertips a backlog of accessible data and history. Meanwhile, outside users – farmers, residents, staff from other agencies and irrigation districts – can instantly find a wealth of groundwater information, for whatever area and time period they are interested in, without waiting for a semiannual report. The version for the staff contains access to updatable tables on "Well Information Detail," "Water Level Data," and "Water Quality Data," the latter two sortable by year and season. This allows them to quickly add a record on the tables. The system is map-based and provides a number of interactive features. The user only needs to have a web browser installed in order to access the site.

HydroDaVE

HydroDaVE, developed by Wildermouth Synergies, is a web-enabled software tool that provides users an easy to use, secure, and reliable data management platform to efficiently manage, access, and analyze environmental data. HydroDaVE allows users to mine and explore data and improve reporting capabilities. It expands the user's ability to share data within and outside of an enterprise. Sophisticated data-analysis tools make it possible to understand seasonal and long-term trends, to evaluate data quality and errors, and to resolve conflicts. This greater visibility of data enables users to make informed management and operational-level decisions.

The system is map-based and consists of two interfaces: (1) a web-enabled data management interface (HydroDaVE Manager), and (2) a graphical user interface for data visualization (HydroDaVE Explorer). The data management interface is used to import datasets to the database, which exists on a server, while HydroDaVE Explorer is a Windows application that runs on the user's desktop and accesses the database through an Internet-connected computer. The HydroDaVE Explorer integrates GIS capabilities and supports the ESRI shapefile format.

HydroDMS

Developed by RMC Water and Environment, HydroDMS is a web-based, GIS-enabled system for storing, viewing, and analyzing hydrologic and environmental data. The HydroDMS is a comprehensive data management tool that stores data in a relational database management system that may be analyzed and viewed in a map-based Google or ArcGIS interface. HydroDMS is built upon a state-of-the art system architecture that combines the power of GIS with web technology. While hiding the complexity of the database and system architecture, the system provides a suite of easy-to-use comprehensive tools that mimic the user's workflow process while they enter and validate water related data and perform complex analysis. HydroDMS can also store and display input and output of hydrologic models that are used in IRWMPs.

The user only needs to have a web browser installed in order to access the system. Secure access to data is controlled using configurable user permissions and privacy settings. The system contains a module to import and view model data. The HydroDMS is part of RMC's Integrated Data Management (IDM) Suite of products and it can be integrated with other project management tools for tracking and reporting on project monitoring progress.

WISKI

WISKI is a water management information system developed by Kisters to manage a wide and flexible range of data types, including both time series and static data. WISKI's primary purpose is as a hydrological database solution that can manage all hydrological data in one location. Many organizations often have distributed "silos" of critical project and operational data that needs to be monitored and updated. These same organizations often routinely use cumbersome desktop spreadsheet applications, or custom built databases to manage this data with wildly varying degrees of success. WISKI helps users

eliminate the chances of deleting critical data, track editing history with a complete audit trail, and finally, get access to an enterprise level system with the convenience of an easy to use desktop GUI with WISKI.

The system facilitates navigation through individual data structures and allows users to directly access graphs, tables and reports. In order to view the data in a map-based interface, the WISKI Extension for ArcGIS may be installed on a PC running ArcGIS. WISKI Web Pro allows data consumers with a direct connection to the database and tools for visualization over the Internet. The WISKI solution contains a series of fully integrated modules that can be selected based on the agency's needs.

Table 8-1: Water Resources DMS Comparison

Feature	Groundwater Analyst (Aquaveo)	Groundwater Data Center (Kennedy Jenks)	HydroDaVE (Wildermuth Synergies)	HydroDMS (RMC Water and Environment)	WISKI (Kisters)
General System Features					
Ability to:					
Access system over the Internet (web-based)		✓	✓	✓	✓
View map of features (GIS-based)	✓	✓	✓	✓	**With Extension**
Integrate with project tracking tools			✓	✓	
Link to external data sources or websites					✓
Integrate with model data	**With Additional Package**			✓	
Data Types					
Ability to store the following time series data:					
Groundwater: including elevation, water quality, and production	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Surface water: including streamflow, precipitation, and water quality			✓	✓	✓
Ability to store the following static types of data:					
Well information: including location, construction, and pump information	✓		✓	✓	✓
Geophysical Logs			✓	✓	✓
Lithologic Data			✓	✓	✓
Well Logs			✓	✓	✓
Data Visualization					
Ability to use the following chart and graph features:					
View time-series data in a tabular format	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Feature	Groundwater Analyst (Aquaveo)	Groundwater Data Center (Kennedy Jenks)	HydroDaVE (Wildermuth Synergies)	HydroDMS (RMC Water and Environment)	WISKI (Kisters)
View time series data in a graph format (hydrographs)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Customize graph display parameters			✓	✓	✓
Display water quality data and maximum contamination limits (MCLs) in graph			✓	✓	
Create Piper diagrams			✓		
Ability to use the following map features:					
View well and site information on the map		✓	✓	✓	**With Extension**
Upload and view GIS shapefiles	✓		✓		**With Extension**
Use zoom, pan, and distance measuring tools	✓	✓	✓	✓	**With Extension**
Add multiple overlays on the map	✓		✓	✓	**With Extension**
Show filtered data in map	✓			✓	
Ability to view attached documents/files		✓	✓	✓	✓
Ability to access a weather report for a well location		✓			
Data Entry					
Ability to:					
Enter well information, time series data, and static data using data entry interfaces or import wizards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Attach electronic files to wells or sites		✓	✓		✓
Update datasets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Import metadata for datasets					✓
Link to continuous data collection systems (e.g. SCADA)					✓
Data Export					
Ability to:					

Feature	Groundwater Analyst (Aquaveo)	Groundwater Data Center (Kennedy Jenks)	HydroDaVE (Wildermuth Synergies)	HydroDMS (RMC Water and Environment)	WISKI (Kisters)
Export data to CSV or MS Excel format	✓		✓	✓	✓
Export data to PDF format	✓		✓		
Print charts, graphs, and reports	✓			✓	✓
Data Analysis					
Ability to:					
Create standard pre-defined reports			✓	✓	✓
Create custom report and ad-hoc queries on-the-fly				✓	✓
Monitor Basin Management Objectives (BMOs)				✓	
Create report for CASGEM upload			✓	✓	
Perform statistical calculations on time series data	✓			✓	✓
Query time series data to generate maps	✓			✓	**With Extension**
Create raster images	✓				
Use automatic calculations to calculate a well's water level elevation		✓		✓	
Calculate flow measurements and rating curves					✓
Create contour maps	✓			✓	
Exclude wells during contouring				✓	
Create lithologic cross section reports				✓	
Create flow direction maps	✓				
Other Features					
Ability to:					
Control user access to data and features			✓	✓	✓
Maintain data confidentiality				✓	
Validate and correct data			✓	✓	✓
Publish data and reports to the web		✓		✓	✓

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM is committed to implementing a comprehensive, thorough and methodical approach to the tracking, collection, storage and management of data as described in this chapter. Based on the assessment, the RWMG has opted not to employ any of the data management systems in the Table. This decision was made based on judicious use of limited resources and the ability of the region to capitalize on the existing data infrastructure already in place and synergizing existing systems and project proponent involvement to meet the data management needs of the region. The potential costs of upkeep of the Data Management Systems would detract from other vital areas of Plan requirements and potentially create a duplicative and parallel process.

It has also been ascertained that given the existing network of data collection and storage within the Region, the RWMG can use the existing www.pajaroriverwatershed.org website, with modifications, to provide the necessary support to implement a system that provides for the data needs of the region and provides for making data accessible to stakeholders, neighboring IRWM regions, and State and federal agencies.

8.1.4 Future Data Dissemination and Management Methods

As discussed above, based on the evaluation of data management systems, the RWMG will enhance and maintain a Pajaro River Watershed IRWM website (www.pajaroriverwatershed.org). This will implement a more robust outreach program and institute a more regular and frequent regimen of data tracking, collection and storage. Furthermore, relevant information will be sorted, categorized topically and curated on an on-going and scheduled basis by the RWMG. Standard protocols will be adhered to in terms of type of information required, timing, updates, and data storage.

Managing the list of projects in the IRWM Plan is another component of on-going data management. Each RWMG member and project proponent will have a unique login and will be able to update existing project information or enter new project information in an on-going basis. The RWMG will request that Project Sponsors provide information described in Chapter 8 on an annual basis. As projects are added or removed from the list of projects included in the IRWM Plan, the IRWMP will be modified accordingly. The RWMG will keep track of new projects that have been submitted for inclusion in the IRWM Plan as well as projects which have been implemented or are no longer under consideration, and the RWMG will publish, on an annual basis or as needed, an updated list of projects.

8.2 Compatibility with Statewide Databases

Where opportunities for data sharing exist, the RWMG will request Project Sponsors to coordinate with state and federal monitoring and data management efforts to determine specific reporting requirements and formats. Where appropriate, Project Sponsors will manage data in a format that is compatible with these databases to facilitate efficient submission. This will include ensuring that proper quality control and quality assurance of data has been performed by the agency responsible for data collection. Table 8-1 summarizes some of the statewide databases to which IRWM-related data may be submitted.

Table 8-2: State Monitoring and Data Management Programs

Program	Program Manager	Description
California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES)	California Natural Resources Agency	The goal of CERES is to improve environmental analysis and planning by integrating natural and cultural resource information from multiple contributors. It includes an environmental information catalog and a natural resources project inventory. These information systems can be accessed at the CERES website here: http://ceres.ca.gov/.

Program	Program Manager	Description
Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA)	SWRCB	The GAMA program monitors groundwater for a broad suite of chemicals at very low detection limits. Monitoring and assessments for priority groundwater basins are to be completed every 10 years. GAMA is California's most comprehensive water quality monitoring program. It is grouped into 35 groundwater basin groups called "study units." The Pajaro Region is included multiple Study Units within the South Coast Ranges Province (http://ca.water.usgs.gov/projects/gama/Provs/SCoast.htm).
Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)	SWRCB	SWAMP is a statewide monitoring effort to assess the conditions of surface waters. In addition to monitoring conducted under the program, SWAMP also hopes to capture information collected under TMDL, Non-Point Source and Watershed Project Support systems. SWAMP provides guidance on methods and quality assurance. This guidance can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/qapp/qaprp082209.pdf.
State Wetland and Riparian Area Monitoring Plan (WRAMP)	SWRCB	WRAMP is intended to track trends in wetland extent and condition to determine the performance of wetland, stream, and riparian protection programs in California. The program defines standardized assessment methods and data management with the goal of minimizing new costs and maximizing public access to assessment information. Additional information on the WRAMP program can be found here: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/mywaterquality/monitoring_council/docs/wramp_implementation_letter.pdf.
California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN)	SWRCB	CEDEN was designed to facilitate integration and sharing of data related to California's water bodies (e.g. streams, lakes, and rivers). Water quality data and data related to aquatic habitat and wildlife health are made available to the public through CEDEN. Templates, modeled after SWAMP, are available in Microsoft Excel format to facilitate submission of data to CEDEN (http://www.ceden.org/ceden_datatemplates.shtml).
California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM)	DWR	Senate Bill x7-6 (SBx7-6) mandated a statewide groundwater elevation monitoring program to track the seasonal and long-term trends in groundwater elevations in California's groundwater basins. The bill requires DWR collect the data, which it does through CASGEM. DWR designed CASGEM to monitor and report groundwater elevations in all or part of a groundwater basin or subbasin. DWR oversees the program and coordinates with local entities to maintain the submitted groundwater elevation data to ensure it is readily and widely available to the public. California Water Code (CWC) § 10933.7 requires any entity that manages all or part of a groundwater basin to assume responsibilities for groundwater elevation monitoring and reporting, as required by CWC § 10920 et seq. Monitoring entities can create, edit, and submit data for specific groundwater basins or subbasins through the CASGEM website: http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/casgem/.

Currently, each of the three Partner agencies generates an annual groundwater report that can be submitted and utilized for statewide data needs. All groundwater and surface water data reports developed as required by the Project Performance Monitoring Plans for State-funded projects will also be compatible

with CERES, SWAMP, GAMA, CASGEM, CEDEN, and WRAMP reporting requirements and formats, as well as other identified, appropriate statewide databases. Project Performance Monitoring Plans will be developed for each State-funded project consistent with State requirements and compatible with State formats.

8.3 Data Gaps

Available data sets and reports have been reviewed for their applicability to the IRWM Plan and statewide data needs and for identification of data gaps. Data gaps represent areas where sufficient information to inform decision making is lacking. Because the identification of information needs can lead to the development of new projects, identifying areas where data gaps exists can be an important part of enhancing watershed understanding and IRWM planning.

An example of a data gap for the region is the need for improving understanding of how groundwater and surface water interact in the upper watershed. Filling this data gap is crucial to a obtaining a more complete understanding of the Pajaro River Watershed in the context of developing ecosystem restoration plans and assessing the impact local water management projects may have on the environmental resources in the region. In the case of the upper Pajaro River Watershed, the Groundwater Study & Biological Assessment of the Upper Pajaro River Project was implemented to gather data and clarify the groundwater-surface water interactions and the potential impacts to environmental resources.

For data gaps relating to the region's environmental or cultural resources, more information will be developed in conjunction with the CEQA and NEPA processes required during project environmental compliance processes.

Section 8.1.2 identified the protocol for including source documents as well as complementary documents that have previously been data gaps, thereby shrinking the margin of data gaps and seamlessly absorbing these documents into the data management system. These documents will be collected, topically categorized and curated for reference and for potential project development.

9 Finance

This chapter meets the following IRWMP Standards from the Propositions 84 & 1E IRWM Program Guidelines (DWR, 2012).

> **Finance** – The IRWM Plan must include a plan for implementation and financing of identified projects and programs (CWC §10541.(e)(8)). The IRWM Plan must also identify and explain potential financing for implementation of the IRWM Plan. The financing discussion must, at a minimum, include the following items:
>
> - List known, as well as, possible funding sources, programs, and grant opportunities for the development and ongoing funding of the IRWM Plan.
> - List the funding mechanisms, including water enterprise funds, rate structures, and private financing options, for projects that implement the IRWM Plan.
> - An explanation of the certainty and longevity of known or potential funding for the IRWM Plan and projects that implement the Plan.
> - An explanation of how operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for projects that implement the IRWM Plan would be covered and the certainty of operation and maintenance funding.

This chapter describes the funding/financing options for the implementation and O&M of IRWM Plan programs and projects and the ongoing funding of the IRWM Plan. Financing plans include a variety of mechanisms including state grant funding, federal grant funding, and local financing from the sale of municipal bonds, low interest loans, land assessments, water rates, and other sources.

9.1 IRWM Plan Funding

In October 2004, Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA), San Benito County Water District (SBCWD), and Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the purpose of coordinating water resources planning and implementation activities watershed-wide. The MOU defined the responsibilities associated with consultant contracting, cost sharing, and information sharing. The MOU also specified the potential need for future agreements to further coordinate long-term water resources management. The three agencies were collectively known as the Pajaro River Watershed Collaborative (Collaborative). In 2005, the Collaborative applied for and was awarded a $500,000 Proposition 50 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Planning Grant to complete the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan. The Collaborative led and financially supported the development of the IRWM Plan through in-kind services and matching funds. The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan was completed and adopted in 2007.

In 2009, the Collaborative was recognized as the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) for the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM effort during the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR's) Plan Review Regional Acceptance Process. In 2010, the newly recognized RWMG submitted and was awarded a $1,000,000 Proposition 84 IRWM Planning Grant to update the IRWM Plan to new standards and address data gaps in the region. Again, the Collaborative led and financially supported the development of the IRWM Plan through in-kind services and matching funds. This 2014 Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan is the update that was completed through that effort.

As documented in the Plan Performance and Monitoring Chapter, the RWMG is committed to monitoring and evaluating plan and project implementation. Plan performance will be reported every two years through publication of a biennial IRWM progress report. The RWMG recognizes

that the IRWM Plan is a living document, which needs to be flexible to adapt to changing conditions, new information, and modifications based on lessons learned. The IRWM progress report will help identify the changes needed in subsequent updates, which will be prepared every 5 years or as needed. The RWMG will continue to support these plan efforts through in-kind services and local funds. However, in the future, a more significant update to the plan may require additional funding. IRWM planning funds are no longer available through Propositions 50 and 84; however, a potential new water bond may include IRWM funds for additional planning efforts. This funding source is not a highly secure source given it requires a public vote but the RWMG continues to participate in efforts to support the water bond. There are limited planning funds available but two annual programs include the US Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Grant Program (Basin Studies) and the State Water Resources Control Board 319(h) Planning and Assessment Grant Program. Additional funding is not required at this time but maybe needed at some point in the future. At that time, the RWMG will lead the effort to identify and secure funding for the IRWM updates, as needed.

9.2 General Plan for Implementation and Financing

Securing funding for project implementation is a significant issue for IRWM Plan implementation. The Pajaro River Watershed has had success in securing funding through the IRWM Implementation Grant Program for project implementation. The RWMG attributes that success to the region's commitment to identifying and supporting projects that deliver multiple benefits and are, thus, more competitive in the funding program.

The RWMG has taken the lead in keeping the stakeholders and project sponsors informed on and involved in IRWM Implementation funding. As IRWM Implementation funding becomes available, the RWMG implements the project review process which involves a call for projects and a project review and prioritization. The projects are then evaluated against the IRWM funding criteria and a suite of projects is selected for inclusion in the grant application, if the region opts to pursue funding. Through this process, the region successfully secured a $25 million Proposition 50 grant, a $7.6 million Proposition 84 grant, and is applying for $12.3 million Proposition 84 grant through the Emergency Drought Funding program.

The RWMG's focus for funding has generally been on IRWM funding opportunities. However, given the limited and competitive nature of those funds, it is recognized that the region and the IRWM plan implementation can benefit from coordination on a broader range of funding programs. However, funding opportunities are typically focused on a specific resource management strategy or policy issue, and some stakeholders and project sponsors are not interested in receiving all funding program information. Therefore, the RWMG is considering options for disseminating project funding information only to those stakeholders interested in that particular resource management strategy. The State and Federal funding programs that may be included in the general funding information program are presented in the following sections.

Funding requirements that cannot be secured through outside sources are paid through local funding mechanisms, as described in Section 11.5.

9.3 State Funding Opportunities

Funding for IRWM project implementation may be available through numerous state programs, as presented below.

9.3.1 Proposition 84

The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Act of 2006 (Public Resources Code § 75001, et seq.), was passed by California voters in November 2006 and

provides $5.388 billion to support various water resource needs in the State. Proposition 84 will be implemented by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Department of Water Resources (DWR), and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Specific grant funding programs available under Proposition 84 are described below.

9.3.1.1 Integrated Regional Water Management

DWR offers grants for projects that assist local public agencies to meet the long-term water needs of the State including the delivery of safe drinking water and the protection of water quality and the environment. Proposition 84 allocated $1 billion to integrated regional water management planning and implementation grants; of this amount, $52 million was allocated to the Central Coast Funding Area. The Central Coast Funding Area is made up of six IRWM regions, including the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region.

As part of Proposition 84 DWR offers two types of IRWM related grants:

1. **Planning grants**: These grants focus on activities such as IRWMP development and special studies, which include climate change plans, salt and nutrient management plans and more. Under Proposition 84 there have been two different planning grant opportunities. As previously stated, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region was awarded a $1 million planning grant. There are no remaining planning funds available.

2. **Implementation grants**: These grants focus on activities such as construction projects, water conservation projects, habitat restoration projects and more. Originally, three rounds of implementation grants were anticipated. However, funds originally earmarked for Round 3 were reallocated for the Emergency Drought Funding Program. As previously stated, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region was awarded a $7.6 million grant in Round 2 and is applying for a $12.3 million 2014 Drought Funding grant. The fourth and final round of implementation grants under Proposition 84 is anticipated in 2015 and a minimum $4.9 million will be available to the Central Coast Area. The amount available may increase depending on the 2014 Drought Funding awards.

9.3.1.2 Department of Water Resources – Local Groundwater Assistance Program

The Local Groundwater Management Assistance Act of 2000 (CWC § 10795 et seq., Assembly Bill 303) was enacted to provide grants to local public agencies to conduct groundwater studies or to carry out groundwater monitoring and management activities. Priority for grant funding is given to local public agencies that have adopted a groundwater management plan (under the terms of the Groundwater Management Planning Act, AB 3030) and demonstrate collaboration with other agencies in the management of the affected groundwater basin. Eligible applicants are public agencies with groundwater management authority. Grants up to $250,000 were available during the last solicitation in 2012 and there are currently no immediate plans or available funds for another proposal solicitation round.

9.3.1.3 Department of Public Health - Emergency and Urgent Water Protection

CDPH offers grants for projects that address emergency and urgent situations related to drinking water supplies. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, provision of alternate water supplies, improvements to existing water systems to avoid contamination, establishment of new connections, and purchase and installation of water treatment equipment. The program is open to public water suppliers.

9.3.1.4 State Water Resources Control Board – Storm Water Grant Program

The SWRCB provides grant funds for projects designed to reduce and prevent storm water contamination of rivers, lakes, and streams. The initial budget was $82 million of which $38 million was awarded in Round 1 and the remaining $34 million was awarded in Round 2. Up to $3 million per project was available. Preference was given to projects consistent with an integrated regional water management plan and projects that promote long-term water quality. The program funding is fully allocation and there are currently no immediate plans or available funds for another proposal solicitation round.

9.3.1.5 Local Levee Assistance Program

DWR provides grants for projects that evaluate levees or other flood control structures (not part of the State Plan of Flood Control) through geotechnical studies and for the design, repair and improvement of damaged levees or other unstable flood control structures. These grants are available to local public agencies. Up to $2 million are available per levee evaluation project and up to $5 million are available per urgent repair project.

9.3.1.6 Flood Protection Corridor Program

DWR awards grant funds to public agencies and non-profit organizations for flood risk reduction projects in floodplains through primarily non-structural flood management methods (e.g., detention basins, levee removal). All projects must include wildlife habitat enhancement and/or agricultural land preservation. The maximum grant amount per eligible project is $5 million.

9.3.1.7 Flood Control Subventions Program

DWR provides financial assistance to local agencies implementing federally authorized flood control projects and watershed protection flood prevention projects authorized by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE). The percentage of the state cost share for reimbursable costs ranges from 50 to 70 percent.

9.3.1.8 Urban Streams Restoration Program

DWR awards grant funds to public agencies and non-profit organizations to help local communities reduce urban flooding and erosion, restore environmental values and promote community stewardship of urban streams. Examples include creek cleanups, eradication of exotic or invasive plants, bioengineering bank stabilization projects, acquisition of parcels critical for flood management and coordination of community involvement in projects. Up to $1 million is available per project.

9.3.2 Proposition 1E

Proposition 1E, the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Protection Bond Act, encourages new investments for flood protection and storm water management programs.

9.3.2.1 Stormwater Flood Management Program

Within the Stormwater Flood Management Program, grants of up to $30 million per project are available from DWR to local entities for storm water flood management projects. These projects must be outside of the State Plan of Flood Control, be consistent with an integrated regional water management plan, and be designed to reduce flood damage. In addition, local match must be at least 50 percent of project costs. Preference is given to projects that yield multiple benefits, including recharge, water quality improvement, and ecosystem restoration. Proposals for the last round of funding through this program were due in February 2013.

9.3.2.2 Early Implementation Program

DWR provides funding under Prop 1E and Prop 84 to rehabilitate, reconstruct, or replace levees, weirs, bypasses, and facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control; or to improve or add to facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control to increase flood protection levels for urban areas. Funding is available to local and federal agencies. Funding limits are determined under program guidelines, but maximum state funding allowed is $200 million per project.

9.3.3 Proposition 50

The Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002, Water Code §79500, et seq., was passed by California voters in the November 2002 general election. Proposition 50 authorized $3.44 billion in general obligation bonds, to be repaid from the State's General Fund, to fund a variety of water projects such as: specified CALFED Bay-Delta Program projects including urban and agricultural WUE projects; grants and loans to reduce Colorado River water use; purchasing, protecting and restoring coastal wetlands near urban areas; competitive grants for water management and water quality improvement projects; development of river parkways; improved security for state, local and regional water systems; and grants for desalination and drinking water disinfecting projects.

As previously stated, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region was awarded a $25 million Proposition 50 IRWM Implementation Grant. Many grant programs funded by Proposition 50 have concluded, but those funding programs still accepting applications are summarized below.

9.3.3.1 Department of Water Resources – Water Use Efficiency Grants

This grant program is intended to fund agricultural and urban WUE projects. The program focuses on funding projects that are not locally cost effective, and that provide water savings or in-stream flows that are beneficial to the Bay-Delta or the rest of the State. Consideration is also given to projects that address water quality and energy efficiency. Specific types of projects that can be funded include: WUE implementation projects providing benefits to the State; research and development projects; feasibility studies, pilot or demonstration projects; training, education or public outreach programs; and technical assistance programs related to WUE. Cities, counties, joint power authorities, public water districts, tribes, non-profit organizations (including watershed management groups), other political subdivisions of the State, regulated investor-owned utilities, incorporated mutual water companies, universities and colleges, and state and federal agencies are eligible applicants. Grants to urban water suppliers are conditioned on implementation of the Demand Management Measures described in CWC §10631.

Funding has been made available through SB 23, Proposition 13 and Proposition 50. Since inception of the Program in 2001 through 2012, $132.5 million has been allocated. The 2012 Agricultural Water Use Efficiency proposal solicitation was the last round of Prop 50 funding.

9.3.3.2 Department of Water Resources – Contaminant Removal

DWR (previously funded through CDPH) provides funds for contaminant treatment or removal technology pilot and demonstration studies for specific categories of contaminants including petroleum, perchlorate, heavy metals, pesticides, and herbicides. Grants are a minimum of $50,000, up to a maximum of $5,000,000. A 50 percent match is required, but this requirement is waived in part or in full for Disadvantaged Communities and small water systems. Public water systems and public entities are eligible for this funding program.

9.3.3.3 Department of Water Resources – UV and Ozone Disinfection

Grants to support projects using ultraviolet or ozone for disinfection of drinking water are also offered by DWR (previously funded through CDPH). A funded project must address a drinking water compliance violation, surface water treatment requirements, or other mandatory disinfection requirement. Public water systems are eligible for this funding program.

9.3.4 Other State Funding

9.3.4.1 State Revolving Fund

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 authorized the creation of a revolving fund program for public water system infrastructure needs specific to drinking water. There is similar state legislation and the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund reflects the intent of federal and state laws to provide grant funding or low-interest loans to correct deficiencies in public water systems based on a prioritized system. Other programs established State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs to address clean water and other infrastructure needs. There are three different entities that provide loans and/or grants under the State Revolving Fund (SRF).

9.3.4.1.1 Safe Drinking Water SRF

Under this SRF program, CDPH provides loans to assist public water systems in achieving and maintaining compliance with the SDWA. Up to $20 million is available per project. Disadvantaged community systems can obtain a zero interest loan and may be eligible for partial grant funding. All applications to this program are initially made for loans, however financial review may determine if grant funds apply.

9.3.4.1.2 Infrastructure SRF

The California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, also known as I-Bank, provides financing to local municipal entities for construction and/or repair of publicly owned water supply, treatment and distribution systems, and drainage, and flood control facilities. In addition to water-related projects, loans are available for public infrastructure projects that include parks and recreational facilities and environmental mitigation.

9.3.4.1.3 Clean Water SRF

SWRCB also provides financing for wastewater treatment facility construction projects and expanded use projects that include nonpoint source and estuary projects. Funding options are available to public agencies, as well as non-profit organizations and Native American tribes, for up to $50 million per year.

9.3.4.2 State Water Resources Control Board – Federal 319 Program

This program, administered by the SWRCB, is a nonpoint source pollution control program that is focused on controlling activities that impair beneficial uses and on limiting pollutant effects caused by those activities. The program is federally funded on an annual basis. Project proposals that address Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation and those that address problems in impaired waters are favored in the selection process. There is also a focus on implementing management activities that reduce and/or prevent release of pollutants that impair surface and ground waters. Nonprofit organizations, local government agencies including special districts, tribes, and educational institutions qualify. State or federal agencies may qualify if they are collaborating with local entities and are involved in watershed management or proposing a statewide project.

9.3.4.3 State Water Resources Control Board – Water Recycling Funding Program

This is a long-term program operated by the SWRCB that offers grants and low-interest loans for the planning, design and construction of water recycling facilities. Grants are provided for facilities planning studies to determine the feasibility of using recycled water to offset the use of fresh/potable water from state and/or local supplies. Pollution control studies, in which water recycling is an alternative, are not eligible. Planning grants are limited to 50 percent of eligible costs, up to $75,000. Construction grants are limited to 25 percent of project costs or $5,000,000, whichever is less. Only public agencies are eligible. The Water Recycling Funding Program receives funding from various sources, including Proposition 50 and the SRF. Due to the varying funding sources, preferences for funding can vary. For example, funding from Proposition 50 gives preference to those recycling projects that result in benefits to the Delta.

9.3.4.4 Department of Water Resources – New Local Water Supply Construction Loans

Under this program, DWR provides loans to local public agencies for projects. Eligible projects include canals, dams, reservoirs, desalination facilities, groundwater extraction facilities, or other construction or improvements which will remedy existing water supply problems. Loans for construction projects can be provided for up to $5 million, with an interest rate equal to those of the general obligation bonds sold to finance the program.

9.3.4.5 Department of Housing and Community Development – Community Development Block Grant

The California Department of Housing and Community Development provides grants to cities and counties with a program emphasis on creating or retaining jobs for low-income workers in rural communities. Activities may include housing rehabilitation and public improvements, which may involve among other things, water, wastewater and other infrastructure projects as well as feasibility studies.

9.3.4.6 California Energy Commission (CEC) – Energy Financing Program

The California Energy Commission provides loan financing for water and wastewater utilities for energy efficiency projects, feasibility studies, and implementing energy-saving and renewable energy measures. Eligible uses include, but are not limited to, lighting, motors or variable frequency drives, pumps, insulation, HVAC, energy generation and cogeneration.

9.4 Federal Funding Opportunities

Agencies in the Pajaro River Watershed have been awarded Federal Funding to implement water resource management projects. More recent awards have included a $7 million award to SCVWD through ARRA for the South County Recycled Water Improvement Project pipelines and a $20 million award to the City of Watsonville and PVWMA for construction of the Watsonville Recycled Water Treatment Facility. This chapter includes a discussion of funds available through various federal programs and specifies eligibility requirements.

9.4.1 Environmental Protection Agency, Source Reduction Assistance

The purpose of this program is to prevent the generation of pollutants at the source and ultimately provide an overall benefit to the environment. This program seeks projects that support source reduction, pollution prevention, and/or source conservation practices. Source reduction activities include: modifying equipment or technology; modifying processes or procedures; reformulating or redesigning products;

substituting raw materials; and generating improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control. Pollution prevention activities reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants via such procedures as: using raw materials, energy, water or other resources more efficiently; protecting natural resources through conservation; preventing pollution; and promoting the re-use of materials and/or conservation of energy and materials. Eligible organizations include units of state, local, and tribal government; independent school district governments; private or public colleges and universities; nonprofit organizations; and community-based grassroots organizations.

9.4.2 Environmental Protection Agency, Wetlands Program Development Grants

This program seeks projects that promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution. The US EPA has identified three priority areas: (1) the development of a comprehensive monitoring and assessment program; (2) the improvement of the effectiveness of compensatory mitigation; and (3) the refinement of the protection of vulnerable wetlands and aquatic resources. A 25 percent match is required. Eligible entities include states, tribes, local governments, interstate associations, intertribal consortia, and national non-profit, non-governmental organizations.

9.4.3 Environmental Protection Agency, Five Star Restoration Program

This program is a partnership among various entities, including the US EPA, U.S. Forest Service, National Association of Counties and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. This program provides grants, technical support and opportunities for information exchange to develop community capacity to sustain local natural resources for future generations. Projects focus on elements, including on the ground restoration, meaningful environmental education, diverse partnerships, and measurable ecological and educational/social benefits. Average grant awards range from $25,000 to $35,000 and require fifty percent match.

9.4.4 Water Resources Development Act

The Water Resources Development Act is federal legislation, first passed in 1974, that enables authorization of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) projects, including levee repair, beach management, aquatic ecosystems, flood emergency and water infrastructure projects. The Act has traditionally been reauthorized every two years, but was last enacted in 2007. Steps towards developing a Water Resources Development Act for the 112th Congress are currently underway. After the Act is passed, Congress will appropriate funding for projects in one of the annual Energy and Water Development appropriation bills.

9.4.5 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), NOAA Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration

This program provides funding for restoration projects that use a habitat-based approach to foster species recovery and increase fish production. The funding opportunity focuses on coastal habitat restoration projects that aid in recovering listed species and rebuilding sustainable fish populations or their prey. Roughly $20 million could potentially be available over the next three years (starting in 2013) to maintain selected projects, dependent upon the level of funding made available by Congress. Typical awards are anticipated to range from $500,000 to $5 million over three years. For more information see: http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/funding/coastalrestoration.html.

9.4.6 National Park Service (NPS), Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program

The purpose of this program is to conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways. The program provides staff assistance, but not funding, to meet this intent. Projects are evaluated on how successfully they meet the following criteria: (1) a clear anticipated outcome leading to on-the-ground success; (2) commitment, cooperation, and cost-sharing by interested public agencies and non-profit organizations; (3) opportunity for significant public involvement; (4) protection of significant natural and/or cultural resources and enhancement of outdoor recreational opportunities; and (5) consistency with the NPS mission. Eligible organizations include non-profits, community groups, tribes or tribal governments, and state or local government agencies.

9.4.7 U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Rural Development, Water and Waste Disposal Program

The Water and Waste Disposal Program provides financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for the development and rehabilitation of water, wastewater, and storm drain systems within rural communities. Funds may be used for costs associated with planning, design, and construction of new or existing water, wastewater, and storm drain systems. Eligible projects include storage, distribution systems, and water source development. There are no funding limits, but the average project size is between $3 and $5 million. Projects must benefit cities, towns, public bodies, and census-designated places with a population less than 10,000 persons. The intent of the program is to improve rural economic development and improve public health and safety.

9.4.8 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), WaterSMART Grant Programs

This grant program is intended to fund collaborative local projects that improve water conservation and management through advanced technology and conservation markets. Through this program, federal funding is provided to irrigation and water districts for up to 50 percent of the cost of projects involving conservation, efficiency and water marketing. Eligible applicants include irrigation and water districts and state governmental entities with water management authority. Applicants must be located in the western U.S. (California is an eligible area). Applicants do not have to be part of a USBR project but proposals with a connection to USBR will receive more weight in the evaluation process. Past and proposed programs have included Basin Studies, Water and Energy Efficiency Grants, Advanced Water Treatment Pilot and Demonstration Projects, Grants to Develop Climate Analysis Tools, and Title XVI – Water Reclamation and Reuse. Funding opportunities vary depending on available program funding.

9.4.9 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grant

This grant program provides funds for projects that provide long-term protection of wetlands, and the fish and wildlife that depend upon wetlands. Applicants must provide local match equal to that requested. The Small Grants Program provides up to $75,000 in funding and the Standard Grants Programs averages $40 million annually for the whole U.S. and is applicable to projects exceeding $75,000. Entities that are eligible include organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Small Grants only apply to the U.S. Applications are continuously accepted by the USFWS for this grant.

In addition to the programs listed above, specific congressional authorizations and funding may be obtained to study, build, and construct specific projects in the Region. Potential sources include legislation and funding associated with renewal of the Clean Water Act (CWA), SDWA, and appropriations for specific agencies, such as the USACE and the US EPA.

The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) authorizes projects and policies of the Civil Works program of the USACE. The USACE is a federal agency in the Department of Defense with military and civilian responsibilities. At the direction of Congress, USACE plans, builds, operates, and maintains a wide range of water resources facilities in U.S. states and territories. The agency's traditional civil responsibilities have been creating and maintaining navigable channels and controlling floods. However, in the last two decades, Congress has increased USACE's responsibilities in ecosystem restoration, municipal water and wastewater infrastructure, disaster relief, and other activities. WRDA often includes specific authorizations for federal, regional, and local projects. Inclusion in WRDA authorizes a given project but does not guarantee funding for a specific project.

Local projects can also receive authorization and federal funding as part of appropriations for the US EPA. The US EPA will enter into assistance agreements with local agencies to fund studies and projects associated with: (1) various environmental requirements (e.g., wastewater treatment); (2) identifying, developing, and/or demonstrating necessary pollution control techniques to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution; and/or (3) evaluating the economic and social consequences of alternative strategies and mechanisms for use by those in economic, social, governmental, and environmental management positions.

9.5 Local Funding Mechanisms

Local funds are required for construction of projects when outside funding is not secured; to meet matching fund requirements consistent with any awarded grant funding; and operations and maintenance costs. Local funding mechanisms may include water and wastewater general funds; capital improvement funds; development impact fees; and general funds from local cities, county departments, other local agencies, private organizations, member dues, etc. Local taxpayers may also fund these projects through rate increases, bond measures, and tax increases. These mechanisms are described below.

9.5.1 Capital Improvements Program Funding (Revenue Bonds, Certificates of Participation)

Water districts, as well as other government entities (e.g., counties and cities), can raise funds by issuing municipal bonds or certificates of participation. Bonds and certificates of participation are governed by an extensive system of laws and regulations. Under these systems, investors provide immediate funding for the promise of later repayment. Generally, bonds and certificates of participation are used for capital improvement projects. In the case of a water district, bonds and certificates are secured by revenues from the water system and by property taxes received by the agency.

9.5.2 Benefits/Assessments, Benefits/Assessment Zone Formation

Benefit assessments are special charges levied on property to pay for public improvements that benefit property in a predetermined district. Benefit assessments link the cost of public improvements to those landowners who specifically benefit from the improvements. Benefit assessment zones are defined geographically and levies are put on all properties within a designated benefit assessment zone. The boundaries of a benefit assessment district may coincide exactly with those of a city, county, or other existing special district, or they may cover only part of those jurisdictions.

A comprehensive engineer's report is needed to form a benefit assessment district. The report must outline the proposed area, key projects, estimated project costs, annual cost to each property, and the benefit formula used to determine each property's share of the cost. It forms the legal basis for a benefit assessment district and must be formally approved by the governing body that will administer the district. In November 1996, California voters approved Proposition 218, the Right to Vote on Taxes Act, which

among other constraints, established a strict definition of special benefits, and instituted a common formation and ratification process for all benefit assessment districts.

9.5.3 User Fees

Funding for construction and operation and maintenance of water-related projects often comes from user fees, which are charges for water delivered to a home or business, or charges for wholesale water supplies. In addition to these fees, many agencies also charge "hook-up" or "connection" fees – charges for providing facilities to provide water or wastewater services to new development. These fees are also known as "facility capacity fees." Facility capacity fee revenue is difficult to forecast due to the unpredictable timing of development activity. Development activity depends on real estate demands, the regional economy, and land use planning activity. Revenue from user fees and water charges can also fluctuate with the regional economy, short-term water use reductions or restrictions, and precipitation.

10 Technical Analysis

This chapter addresses the following standard from the 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines:

> **Technical Analysis** – The IRWM Plan must document the data and technical analyses that were used in the development of the Plan.

The intent of this standard is to document that the IRWM Plan is based on sound technical information, analyses, and methods. This chapter presents an overview of the technical information that was used in IRWM Plan development, lists pertinent technical analyses and methods, and identifies data gaps where additional monitoring or studies are needed.

10.1 Technical Information

The IRWM Plan documents the results of a collaborative effort between public agencies with varying water, wastewater, flood and watershed management responsibilities and numerous other interested entities. The Pajaro River Watershed was developed using data and technical analyses developed by the RWMG partners as well as other local, state, and federal agencies. The information represents the best known information on the current and projected water resource conditions in the watershed. Planning and analysis was conducted at the local, subregional, regional, and interregional levels and has been used as the basis for analysis in the IRWM Plan.

- **Local Level**. The "Local Level" refers to water resources planning that is conducted over a relatively limited geographic extent, such as an individual municipality, flood zone, or small/partial watershed. Planning and analysis occurring at the local level frequently serves as the basis for planning and analysis conducted at larger geographic scales. An example of local planning includes city and county general plans and agency specify capital improvement plans.

- **Subregional Level**. The "Subregional Level" refers to water resources planning and analysis that is conducted across a larger geographic scale than the local level, while not encompassing the entire region. Subregional-level planning includes planning across multiple municipalities, large flood zones, or large watersheds. An example of subregional planning is the Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Management Plan. This type of analysis and planning frequently builds upon analyses and plans developed at the local level.

- **Regional Level.** The "Regional Level" refers to the water resources planning and analysis being conducted across the entire Pajaro River Watershed region, such as that being conducted through IRWM Plan development and the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority. This type of planning frequently incorporates and builds upon planning conducted at both the local level and the subregional level.

- **Interregional Level.** The "Interregional Level" refers to water resources planning that is conducted beyond the boundaries of the Pajaro River Watershed. This level of planning includes efforts such as the South Central California Coast Steelhead Recovery Plan or climate change analyses.

10.2 Technical Analyses

This section provides a description of the studies, models, and other technical methodologies that were used to develop the RWMG's and stakeholders' understanding of the water management issues in the Pajaro River Watershed. The information in Table 10-1is categorized by local, subregional, regional, and interregional studies and data sets.

Table 10-1. Technical Analyses Documents and Data Sets

Document Title/Data Type	Date	Prepared For	Description
Local Level			
City of Gilroy General Plan	June 2002	City of Gilroy	Provides list of Cities' policies, goals and actions for land use, water conservation, water reclamation, flood control, habitat protection and open space preservation
City Hollister General Plan	December 2005	City of Hollister	
City of Morgan Hill General Plan	July 2001	City of Morgan Hill	
City of Watsonville General Plan	February 2006	City of Watsonville	
City of Hollister Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan	December 2005	City of Hollister	Provides plan for wastewater treatment, effluent management and recycled water for the City of Hollister. Identifies projects and schedule of implementation.
City of Watsonville Urban Water Management Plan UWMP 2010	June 2011	City of Watsonville	Provides understanding of Watsonville urban water needs, management, and planning objectives
Salsipuedes Creek Maintenance Analysis (File #50275)	February 2005	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Conservation District Zone 7	Provides technical understanding of Salsipuedes Creek hydrology, hydraulics, and sedimentation and further understanding of Lower Pajaro River watershed dynamics and maintenance activities
Biological Assessment Pajaro River and Salsipuedes and Corralitos Creeks Management and Restoration Plan Santa Cruz County, California	September 2001	County of Santa Cruz	Provides understanding of biological and restorative plans within the Pajaro River
Subregional Level			
Monterey County General Plan 2010	November 2010	Monterey County	Provides list of Counties' policies, goals and actions for land use, water conservation, water reclamation, flood control, habitat protection and open space preservation
San Benito County General Plan	Update in progress	San Benito County	
The Santa Clara County General Plan (1995-2010)	December 1994	Santa Clara County	
Santa Cruz County General Plan 2030	June 2012	Santa Cruz County	
County Crop Reports	Annual	Counties	Information on agricultural production and trends
Hollister Area UWMP	June 2011	Sunnyslope County Water District, City of	Provides understanding of Hollister area's urban water needs,

Document Title/Data Type	Date	Prepared For	Description
		Hollister, and SBCWD	management, and planning objectives
Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan (HUAWWMP)	2008	City of Hollister, Sunnyslope County Water District, County of San Benito, and SBCWD	Provides an understanding of the water and wastewater needs of the Hollister urban area as well as a plan of implementation for meeting those needs
Coordinated Water Supply and Treatment Plan	2010	City of Hollister, Sunnyslope County Water District, County of San Benito, and SBCWD	Provides an understanding of the water and wastewater needs of the Hollister urban area as well as a plan of implementation for meeting those needs
Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan and Coordinated Water Supply Treatment Plan Final PEIR	2011	City of Hollister, Sunnyslope County Water District, County of San Benito, and SBCWD	Provides an understanding of the water and wastewater needs of the Hollister urban area as well as a plan of implementation for meeting those needs
Basin Management Plan Update	February 2014	PVWMA	Provides an understanding of groundwater management conditions and needs in the Pajaro Valley, basin management objectives, and projects and programs to address the objectives
Revised Basin Management Plan	February 2002	PVWMA	Groundwater sustainable yield
SBCWD Groundwater Management Plan Update for the San Benito County Part of the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin	May 2004	SBCWD and Water Resource Association of San Benito County	Provides understanding of San Benito groundwater issues and management plans in the San Benito County portion of the Gilroy-Hollister groundwater basin
Development of a Water Quality Monitoring Program – Hollister Groundwater Basin	June 2004	SBCWD	Groundwater quality data
SCVWD UWMP	May 2011	SCVWD	Provides an understanding of Santa Clara County water needs and management strategies
2012 Groundwater Management Plan	July 2012	SCVWD	Provides an understanding of groundwater management conditions and needs in the Llagas Groundwater Subbasin, basin management objectives, and projects and programs

Document Title/Data Type	Date	Prepared For	Description
			to address the objectives
Water Supply and Infrastructure Master Plan	2012	SCVWD	Presents SCVWD's water supply strategy for providing a reliable supply of water
South County Recycled Water Master Plan	October 2004	SCRWA & SCVWD	Provides understanding of South Santa Clara County plans for recycled water availability and use
South County Water Supply Plan (SCWSP)	July 2010	SCVWD	Provides specific strategies for ensuring a reliable supply of high quality water in southern Santa Clara County; prepared in conjunction with local land use agencies
2010 Groundwater Quality Report	June 2011	SCVWD	Groundwater quality data
Upper Llagas Creek Project DEIR	January 2014	SCVWD	Upper Llagas Creek flooding history and proposed project.
San Felipe Preventive Maintenance Shutdown, Final Study/Environmental Assessment	August 2003	SCVWD	For understanding of the environmental issues surrounding San Felipe Preventative Maintenance Shutdown
Pajaro River Bench Excavation Analysis (Supplemental) & Analysis 2	2004	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Directly related to the Lower Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
Pajaro River Stable Planform Study – Pajaro River Channel Planform and Channel Forming Discharge Analysis	July 2003	USACE	For recommendations regarding lowering bench elevations as one of four methods proposed for restoring the Pajaro River channel to its original bankfull dimensions
Lower Pajaro River Enhancement Plan: For Green Valley, Casserly, Hughes, Tynan, Coward, and Thompson Creeks	December 2002	Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District	Directly related to Erosion Control, Vegetative Treatment, and Riparian Restoration Project, which is part of the Pajaro River Water Quality Program
Final Environmental Impact Report Pajaro River and Salsipuedes and Corralitos Creeks Management and Restoration Plan, Santa Cruz County, California	February 2002	County of Santa Cruz	For understanding of the environmental impacts of environmental and restorative plans for the Pajaro River and tributaries

Document Title/Data Type	Date	Prepared For	Description
Regional Level			
Land Use Data	2010	NOAA	Land cover maps and analysis
Groundwater Basin Boundaries	2012	DWR	Groundwater basin boundaries
Pajaro River Watershed Study Reports Phase I Phase II Phase III Phase IV	July 2002 April 2003 February 2005 March 2005	Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA)	Directly related to Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
Pajaro River Watershed Water Quality Management Plan	June 1999	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments	Provides understanding of AMBAG water quality management goals
Interregional Level			
Water Quality Control Plan for Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan)	2011	Central Coast RWQCB	Provides understanding of the surface- and groundwater quality objectives of the Central Coast RWQCB.
TMDL Reports and Web Page	Accessed July 2014	Central Coast RWQCB	Information TMDLs that have been completed or are in process
Order No. R3-2012-0011 (Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Lands	2012	Central Coast RWQCB	RWQCB requirements for irrigated lands
2010 Integrated Report	2010	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Information on TMDLs and pollutants in the Pajaro River Watershed
Action Plan IV: Agriculture and Rural Lands Water Quality Protection Program	October 1999	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Provides understanding of the MBNMS water quality protection program, which has aided in the development of the Pajaro River Water Quality Program
2011State Water Project Reliability Report Delivery Reliability Report	2012	DWR	Imported water delivery projections
Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Tiger Salamander, Central Population; Final Rule	2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Location of the critical habitat
South-Central California Coast Steelhead Recovery	2013	National Marine Fisheries Service	Location of critical habitat and specific biological objectives

Document Title/Data Type	Date	Prepared For	Description
Plan			
U.S. Census American Community Survey	2010	U.S. Census Bureau	Median Household Incomes
California Natural Diversity Database	Regularly Updated	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Inventories of the status and location of plants and animals in California
California Water Plan Update	2009	DWR	Resource Management Strategies
Cal-Adapt	Regularly Updated	California Energy Commission (CEC)	Climate change data and projections
Using Future Climate Projections to Support Water Decision Making in California	2009	CEC	Climate change projections, and vulnerability analysis
Best Practice Approaches for Characterizing, Communicating, and Incorporating Scientific Uncertainty in Decisionmaking	2009	U.S. Climate Change Science Program	Climate change vulnerability analyses; adaptation strategies
Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change	2010	National Academy of Sciences	Climate change vulnerability analyses; adaptation strategies
Synthesis of Adaptation Options for Coastal Areas	2009	U.S. EPA	Climate change vulnerability analyses; adaptation strategies
State of California Sea-Level Rise Interim Guidance Document	2010	California Climate Action Team Coastal and Ocean Working Goup	Climate change projections and vulnerability analysis
Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning	2011	DWR and U.S. EPA	Climate change analysis and evaluation techniques; information references; summaries of vulnerabilities
The Future is Now: An Update on Climate Change Science, Impacts, and Response Options for California	2008	CEC	Climate change impacts
2009 California Climate Adaption Strategy	2009	California Natural Resources Agency	Climate change vulnerability analysis and adaptation strategies
Simulation of Climate Change in San Francisco Bay Basins, California: Case Studies in the Russian River Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains	2012	U.S. Geological Survey	Climate change projections

10.3 Data Gaps

During the course of the preparation of this IRWM Plan, data needs were identified by stakeholders and resource specialists working on the plan. Data needs identified for the region include:

- Data on sea level rise
- Improved projections of wetland response to sea level rise
- Projections of future habitat change
- Regional hydroclimate (hydrology and weather), including projections of microclimatic change and fog
- Statewide hydroclimate data on imported water supplies that show influence of climate change
- Updated climate change projections to reflect new data, methods, and improved understanding of climate change
- Weather variability (e.g., monthly averages of maximum and minimum daily air temperatures monthly precipitation and ET, etc.) Market saturation of water efficient fixtures

11 Relation to Local Water and Land Use Planning

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan process is designed to meet the collective needs of cities, counties, water and wastewater agencies and other stakeholders in the region. These entities have been involved in many planning efforts to develop goals and plans related to water management issues. The planning documents created from these efforts serve as an important foundation for the IRWM Plan. The IRWM Plan has integrated the goals, objectives and programs contained in these documents to ensure that it is consistent with local issues and needs.

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan process was borne out of collaborative discussions regarding regional needs, proposed projects, and teaming for regional effectiveness. With the recognition that multiple agencies had shared needs and similar objectives, the RWMG has worked toward developing and implementing a regional plan and programs that could bring about integrated projects for the benefit of many stakeholders. This effort is supported by the MOU described in Chapter 1 that was signed by all Partners to support regional water resources management planning. This MOU demonstrated their dedication to joint coordination of local water resources planning efforts.

The IRWM Plan was developed in coordination with local agencies and the planning documents that have been produced for the Pajaro River Watershed region. These include General Plans, Urban Water Management Plans, and other plans covering a number of areas such as recycled water, groundwater management, water resources, and environmental enhancement. The relevance of these documents to the IRWM Plan is discussed below and summarized in Table 11-1, provided at the end of this chapter. Studies, analyses and assessments which directly support these plans are also shown. Coordination and collaboration occurred through meetings, teleconferences, workshops, and personal communications (See Chapter 12 – Stakeholder Involvement) with agencies and entities identified in this table to understand their various efforts, planning goals and objectives, and proposed water management strategies. This table is not intended to be a comprehensive list of every report reviewed, but does reflect many of the documents and efforts within the Pajaro River watershed. Table 11-1 also includes some plans that are currently being prepared. In the future, local planning efforts will be incorporated into the IRWM Plan through an ongoing local planning review process that will identify additional documents, efforts, and projects throughout the implementation of the IRWM Plan.

11.1 Relation to Local Water Planning

This chapter meets the following IRWM Plan Standard from the Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines.

> **Relation to Local Water Planning –** The IRWM Plan must document the local water planning documents on which it is based including:
>
> - A list of local water plans used in the IRWM Plan.
> - A discussion of how the IRWM Plan relates to planning documents and programs established by local agencies.
> - A description of the dynamics between the IRWM Plan and local planning documents.

11.1.1 Local Planning Documents

The IRWM Plan is built on a foundation of local water planning documents and serves as a means to coordinate the water-related portions of these planning efforts. The IRWM Plan thus provides a means of coordinating the diverse water planning documents developed for and within the Pajaro region.

11.1.1.1 Urban Water Management Plans

The IRWM Plan has been coordinated with various Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) that have recently been updated in the Pajaro River Watershed to comply with State of California requirements. UWMPs take into account city and county population growth projections developed at the local level and link these directly to the assessment of water supply needs. The UWMPs rely in part on other planning documents such as general plans and land use plans to provide these projections. The projected water demands from the UWMPs are utilized in the IRWM Plan to determine regional water supply needs. UWMPs also take into account local conservation and recycled water planning and provide a greater understanding of water needs and issues faced by local water agencies and communities.

11.1.1.2 Other Plans

Other plans in the Pajaro River Watershed consist of efforts to address specific water management issues. Some of these plans have already taken steps to consolidate local planning efforts and address specific issues such as water supply, groundwater, wastewater, and habitat restoration on a sub-regional basis within the Pajaro River Watershed. In most cases, these are multi-agency efforts that involve the participation of a number of stakeholders. Thus, these sub-regional plans have achieved certain levels of integration and stakeholder consensus and provide an important foundation for development of the IRWM Plan. Projects recommended in sub-regional plans have already been coordinated at the sub-regional level and are included in the IRWM Plan. Examples of sub-regional plans are described below.

11.1.1.2.1 Pajaro Valley Revised Basin Management Plan

Lower Pajaro River Valley issues of seawater intrusion, overdraft and water supply, and water recycling have been determined as high priority issues through the IRWM Plan process. The Revised BMP is the result of a comprehensive planning effort to determine solutions to those issues and its recommended projects are incorporated into the IRWM Plan to address the local needs identified for that area of the watershed. As an indicator of the importance of the BMP, the City of Watsonville's General Plan specifically calls for the city to participate in the BMP.

11.1.1.2.2 Groundwater Management Plan Update for the San Benito County Portion of the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin

The Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) Update addresses groundwater issues such as groundwater quality, high groundwater levels and limited wastewater effluent disposal options, which are a priority in the San Benito County area. Many of the objectives described in the GMP Update are represented in the IRWM Plan objectives. The IRWM Plan includes a number of near- and long- term projects that were drawn from the GMP Update project toolbox.

11.1.1.2.3 Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Management Plan

The Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Management Plan was completed in 2011 through a partnership of the City of Hollister, SBCWD, and the Sunnyslope County Water District. The plan has three main components – expanded drinking water treatment, improved water supply reliability and recycled water, and protection of the groundwater basin – and is being implemented as the Hollister Urban Area Water Project. The project elements are included in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan.

11.1.1.2.4 Santa Clara Habitat Plan

The Santa Clara Habitat Plan (Habitat Plan) is a 50-year regional plan to protect endangered species and natural resources while allowing for future development in Santa Clara County. In 2013 the Habitat Plan was adopted by all local participating agencies (including SCVWD, the County of Santa Clara, and the

cities of Morgan Hill and Gilroy) and permits were issued from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. It is both a habitat conservation plan and natural community conservation plan, or HCP/NCCP. This planning document:

- Helps private and public entities plan and conduct projects and activities in ways that lessen impacts on natural resources, including specific threatened and endangered species.
- Identifies regional lands—called reserves—to be preserved or restored to benefit those species.
- Describes how reserves will be managed and monitored to ensure that they benefit those species.

In providing a long-term, coordinated program for habitat restoration and conservation, the Habitat Plan aims to enhance the viability of threatened and endangered species throughout the Santa Clara Valley. Thus, the plan is consistent with many of the IRWM Plan objectives listed under the Environmental Protection and Enhancement goal.

11.1.1.2.5 South County Water Supply Planning project

SCVWD completed the South County Water Supply Planning Project in 2010 in collaboration with the cities of Morgan Hill and Gilroy and the County of Santa Clara. The recommendations of the project included:

- Repair or replace the Main Avenue and Madrone Pipelines;
- Develop additional recycled water options, including turnouts along SCRWA's South Pipeline;
- Focus on groundwater recharge and recycling in future water supply planning efforts; and
- Continue groundwater protection efforts.

These recommendations have been incorporated into the Pajaro IRWM Plan goals and objectives, resource management strategies, and projects. The IRWM Plan strives to include all possible existing local and sub-regional water plans and projects and to integrate these at the scale of the Pajaro River Watershed Region to identify additional opportunities for linkages and integration between sub-regions.

11.1.1.2.6 Central Coast RWQCB Basin Plan

The Central Coast RWQCB Basin Plan contains goals for protecting and enhancing all basin waters, allowing unrestricted use of surface waters, efficient management of wastewater, and utilization of recycled water and reducing man-made erosion. These goals are all reflected in the IRWM Plan objectives. In addition, implementation of the IRWM Plan will contribute directly towards helping meet these goals. For instance, the Pajaro Valley Basin Management Plan includes water recycling as an essential component. The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan has objectives and projects that provide for TMDL implementation and NPS pollution management, which is a major water quality focus of the Central Coast RWQCB.

11.1.2 Linkages and Interaction with Local Plans

The IRWM Plan builds upon a number of previously completed and use planning documents. The role of the IRWM Plan is to consolidate the projects and programs within these documents and allow them to be considered and prioritized at a regional level through the stakeholder process. Local plans can then be updated to account for the impact of regional implementation on local planning. For instance, the City of Watsonville will need to update its General Plan as specified water supply and flood control actions become implemented through the IRWM Plan. As the Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project proceeds, the Counties of San Benito and Santa Clara may need to update their General Plans and add the

goal of maintaining flood attenuation benefits of the Soap Lake floodplain. Mechanisms for maintaining active stakeholder involvement will help to ensure that these updates occur as the opportunities arise.

11.1.3 Coordination of Water Management Planning Activities

The projects included in the IRWM Plan will effectively implement many of the local plans that are its foundation and serve as sources of projects. This includes the BMP, the Pajaro River Watershed Studies, the Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Management Plan, the SCWSP, the Habitat Plan, the Lower Pajaro River Enhancement Plan and the Pajaro River Parkway Plan. The RWMG will continue to participate in local water planning activities and incorporate the results of those planning activities into IRWM planning and implementation.

11.2 Relation to Local Land Use Planning

This chapter meets the following IRWM Plan Standard from the Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines:

Relation to Local Land Use Planning – IRWM Plans must contain processes that foster communications between land use managers and RWMGs with the intent of effectively integrated water management and land use planning. IRWM Plans must document:

- Current relationship between local land use planning, regional water issues, and water management objectives.
- Future plans to further a collaborative, proactive relationship between land use planners and water managers.

General Plans for municipalities in the Pajaro region have provided critical background information and have fed into the IRWM Plan goals and objectives. The IRWM Plan projects will implement many actions called for in the cities' and counties' General Plans, such as reduction of groundwater overdraft, water conservation, water recycling, flood protection, habitat restoration and open space creation. Some examples of specific General Plan policies or actions implemented by IRWM Plan projects are placing development restrictions in flood areas (City of Gilroy), wetlands preservation and enhancement (City of Hollister), and upgrades to the Corralitos filter plant (City of Watsonville).

11.2.1 General Plans

The IRWM Plan has been coordinated with the elements of local General Plans through the stakeholder involvement of cities and counties within the Pajaro River Watershed. General Plans provide land use, environmental, economic, administrative, and other pertinent information with regard to the use, need, quantity, quality, and management of water resources within a particular jurisdiction. General Plans also chart existing and future goals and objectives to be accomplished for the communities they describe, and can provide valuable insight into the needs, priorities, and values of the local community. These elements have been considered and have helped to shape the water resources management needs identified in this IRWM Plan for the communities of the Pajaro River watershed.

To assist in development of the IRWM Plan, the General Plans of the major cities (Gilroy, Hollister, Morgan Hill and Watsonville) and all of the counties (Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz) that comprise the region were reviewed. The IRWM Plan goals of water supply, water quality, flood protection and environmental protection and enhancement are consistent with local needs expressed in the General Plans as discussed below.

11.2.1.1 Water Supply Goal

The IRWM Plan Water Supply goal contains objectives of meeting future water demand, promoting water conservation and increasing recycled water usage. These objectives mirror planning goals as expressed in the General Plans. All General Plans describe plans for future growth and recognize the need for a reliable water supply to support the projected growth. Water conservation is emphasized in all of the General Plans as an important strategy for meeting water supply. The expanded use of recycled water is specifically called for in the General Plans of the Cities of Gilroy, Hollister and Watsonville.

11.2.1.2 Water Quality Goal

All of the General Plans stressed the need for maintaining high levels of water quality, and this is supported through objectives contained in the IRWM Plan Water Quality Goal. One of the major water quality issues listed in the General Plans of Monterey County and the City of Watsonville is seawater intrusion, which has been brought on by overdraft of the groundwater basin. Prevention of seawater intrusion is implicit within the IRWM Plan water quality objectives, consistent with action items found in these General Plans. The IRWM Plan objective of minimizing impacts from surface water runoff through Best Management Practices is consistent with all of the cities' General Plans and many of the Counties' General Plans which specify actions such as the use of stormwater detention basins and the preservation of permeable surfaces for stormwater management.

11.2.1.3 Flood Protection Goal

Flood Mitigation is recognized as a high priority item by the City of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County and Monterey County in their General Plans, consistent with the IRWM Plan emphasis on achieving flood protection in the Lower Pajaro area of the watershed in the immediate term. Goals, actions and policies consistent with other IRWM Plan Flood Protection objectives such as protecting infrastructure from a 100- year flood; preserving and enhancing ecologic and stream functions; and providing community benefits beyond flood protection can be found in all chapters of the General Plans that discuss flood control.

11.2.1.4 Environmental Protection and Enhancement Goal

The IRWM Plan objectives under the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Goal are consistent with provisions listed in all of the General Plans regarding habitat restoration, open space and protection of the Monterey Bay. The Gilroy General Plan contains specific implementation actions to preserve and protect natural resource and habitat areas, which include both Uvas Creek and Llagas creek riparian communities, preserve greenbelts and recreational lands. Other General Plans call for actions consistent with IRWM Plan projects such as wetland restoration programs and removal of non-native plants. The IRWM Plan objective of supporting Monterey Bay marine life is consistent with a chapter in the City of Watsonville's General Plan that recognizes the Monterey Bay as a National Marine Sanctuary and calls for specific actions to protect it.

The IRWM Plan projects will also implement many actions called for in the cities' and counties' General Plans, such as reduction of groundwater overdraft, water conservation, water recycling, flood protection, habitat restoration and open space creation. Some examples of specific General Plan policies or actions implemented by IRWM Plan projects are placing development restrictions in flood areas (City of Gilroy), wetlands preservation and enhancement (City of Hollister), and upgrades to the Corralitos filter plant (City of Watsonville).

11.2.2 Current and Future Relationships with Local Land Use Agencies

Local water and land use agencies have a history of coordinating on shared topics and interests, such as planning for infrastructure for water and wastewater facilities to address unmet and future needs. As previously described, land use agencies including cities and counties have participated to varying degrees in the Pajaro IRWM planning process since its inception.

Coordination with cities and counties as well as other land use decision-makers has occurred through the stakeholder process and allowed land use considerations to be fully incorporated into the IRWM Plan while also ensuring that future land use decisions necessary for successful IRWM Plan implementation will be supported at the local level. As discussed above, coordination with land use planners and water planners has occurred through sub-regional efforts such as the Pajaro Valley Basin Management Plan, Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Management Plan, the South County Water Supply Planning Project, and the Habitat Plan. The results of these efforts have been integrated into the IRWM Plan. The Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority is a JPA of the counties in the watershed and the Monterey County Water Agency, SBCWD, SCVWD, and the Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 7. The counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey are the local sponsors, in coordination with the Army Corps Engineers, for the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project, which is a critical IRWM Plan project.

Land use coordination and involvement with the IRWM Plan will ensure that regional priorities and efforts developed by the IRWM Plan are 1) consistent with local land use plans and 2) will be supported through local decisions and updates to General Plans.

11.2.3 Plans to Further Collaboration between Land Use Planners and Water Managers

The following actions are proposed to further collaboration between land use planners and water managers in the region in the future.

- Increase the Frequency of Periodic City-County-Water Agency Planning Meetings: The RWMG will continue to encourage city and county planners and local water managers to hold joint planning meetings at regular intervals to improve communication and efficiencies. Joint planning meetings can be held at the staff level and/or by governing boards. Both options provide value in different ways, and both should be continued.

- Water Resource Planning Forum: To develop a better understanding and mutual appreciation of the issues and constraints faced by land use and water managing agencies (including the mission, priorities, and decision-making organization of these entities) the RWMG could host a forum where agency representatives present targeted information regarding their organization's mission, constraints, overlapping areas of interest, potential conflicts in priorities or objectives, and potential areas for improved coordination.

- Climate Change: Utilize climate change as a common denominator to encourage agency collaboration for integrated solutions. For example, SCVWD is part of Santa Clara County's Silicon Valley 2.0 effort to develop a climate action plan.

- Increase Land Use Agency Participation in the IRWM Process: Currently, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan Stakeholder Steering Committee includes representatives from the County of Santa Cruz and the City of Watsonville. The RWMG will continue to encourage participation from land use agency staff in Santa Clara and San Benito counties.

Through these actions, collaboration and more effective coordination between and among land use planners and water managers will be enhanced.

11.3 Conclusions

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan has been designed to combine and build upon the strategies and recommendations of local planning documents. As demonstrated by the consistency of the IRWM Plan with local plans and the implementation of projects that help achieve local objectives, the IRWM Plan has been developed as an extension to and integration of, rather than a substitution for, local planning efforts. To avoid conflict with local efforts, stakeholder involvement has been and will continue to be an integral part of the IRWM Plan process. Stakeholder workshops have been conducted to provide a forum for interaction and collaboration and to allow the IRWM Plan to interface with local planning efforts. Such stakeholder involvement and participation ensures that local agency planning (and their respective goals and objectives) are represented and considered in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan process. Local planning strategies are at the heart of this IRWM Plan and have played a dynamic role in its development.

Existing planning documents and current planning efforts are, and will continue to be, an integral part of the IRWM Plan process. As previously described, existing planning documents were reviewed to identify needs and issues in the region and were used to develop IRWM Plan goals, objectives, strategies, and integrated implementation programs. Together, local planning documents and stakeholder input have provided the basis to complete the IRWM Plan development effort and have provided direction to the RWMG with regard to the most feasible and beneficial water management strategies to pursue. The RWMG and its members will continue to collaborate and partner with local land use agencies to further integration and coordination of land use planning and water management.

Table 11-1: Major Planning Documents Utilized for IRWM Planning

Document Title/Description	Publication Date	Agency/Entity	Relation to IRWM Plan
General Plans			
City of Gilroy General Plan	June 2002	City of Gilroy	Provides list of Cities' policies, goals and actions for land use, water conservation, water reclamation, flood control, habitat protection and open space preservation
City Hollister General Plan	December 2005	City of Hollister	
City of Morgan Hill General Plan	July 2001	City of Morgan Hill	
City of Watsonville General Plan	February 2006	City of Watsonville	
Monterey County General Plan 2010	November 2010	Monterey County	Provides list of Counties' policies, goals and actions for land use, water conservation, water reclamation, flood control, habitat protection and open space preservation
San Benito County General Plan	Update in progress	San Benito County	
The Santa Clara County General Plan (1995-2010)	December 1994	Santa Clara County	
Santa Cruz County General Plan 2030	June 2012	Santa Cruz County	
Urban Water Management Plans			
City of Watsonville Urban Water Management Plan	June 2011	City of Watsonville	Provides understanding of Watsonville urban water needs, management, and

Document Title/Description	Publication Date	Agency/Entity	Relation to IRWM Plan
UWMP 2010			planning objectives
Hollister Area UWMP	June 2011	Sunnyslope County Water District, City of Hollister, and SBCWD	Provides understanding of Hollister area's urban water needs, management, and planning objectives
SCVWD UWMP	May 2011	SCVWD	Provides understanding of Santa Clara County water needs and management strategies
Other Plans			
Biological Assessment Pajaro River and Salsipuedes and Corralitos Creeks Management and Restoration Plan Santa Cruz County, California	September 2001	County of Santa Cruz	Provides understanding of biological and restorative plans within the Pajaro River
City of Hollister Long-Term Wastewater Management Plan	December 2005	City of Hollister	Provides plan for wastewater treatment, effluent management and recycled water for the City of Hollister. Identifies projects and schedule of implementation.
Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan (HUAWWMP)	January 2011	City of Hollister, Sunnyslope County Water District, and SBCWD	Provides an understanding of the water and wastewater needs of the Hollister urban area as well as a plan for implementation for meeting those needs
Lower Pajaro River Enhancement Plan: For Green Valley, Casserly, Hughes, Tynan, Coward, and Thompson Creeks	December 2002	Santa Cruz County Resource Conservation District	Directly related to Erosion Control, Vegetative Treatment, and Riparian Restoration Project, which is part of the Pajaro River Water Quality Program
Pajaro River Watershed Study Reports Phase I Phase II Phase III Phase IV	 July 2002 April 2003 February 2005 March 2005	Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA)	Directly related to Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
Pajaro River Watershed Water Quality Management Plan	June 1999	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments	Provides understanding of AMBAG water quality management goals
Basin Management Plan	February 2014	PVWMA	Provides an understanding of groundwater management conditions and needs in the Pajaro Valley, basin

Document Title/Description	Publication Date	Agency/Entity	Relation to IRWM Plan
			management objectives, and projects and programs to address the objectives
SBCWD Groundwater Management Plan Update for the San Benito County Part of the Gilroy-Hollister Groundwater Basin	May 2004	SBCWD and Water Resource Association of San Benito County	Provides understanding of San Benito groundwater issues and management plans in the San Benito County portion of the Gilroy-Hollister groundwater basin
SCVWD Groundwater Management Plan	2012	SCVWD	Provides an understanding of groundwater management conditions and needs in Santa Clara County, basin management objectives, and projects and programs to address the objectives
Water Supply and Infrastructure Master Plan	2012	SCVWD	Presents SCVWD's water supply strategy for providing a reliable supply of water
South County Recycled Water Master Plan	October 2004	SCRWA & SCVWD	Provides understanding of South Santa Clara County plans for recycled water availability and use
South County Water Supply Plan (SCWSP)	July 2010	SCVWD	Provides specific strategies for ensuring a reliable supply of high quality water in southern Santa Clara County; prepared in conjunction with local land use agencies
Water Quality Control Plan for Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan)	2011	Central Coast RWQCB	Provides understanding of the surface- and groundwater quality objectives of the Central Coast RWQCB.
Analyses, Assessments, Reports and Studies			
Salsipuedes Creek Maintenance Analysis (File #50275)	February 2005	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Conservation District Zone 7	Provides technical understanding of Salsipuedes Creek hydrology, hydraulics, and sedimentation and further understanding of Lower Pajaro River watershed dynamics and maintenance activities
Pajaro River Bench Excavation Analysis 1 (Supplemental) & Analysis 2	February 2004 October 2004	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Conservation District Zone 7	Directly related to the Lower Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project, Tree Resource Evaluation/ Sediment Excavation Impact Assessment	May 2005	Santa Cruz County Public Works Department	Directly related to the Lower Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
File #50275; Memo, RE:	October	Santa Cruz	For technical understanding of the

Document Title/Description	Publication Date	Agency/Entity	Relation to IRWM Plan
Pajaro River Bench Excavation Analysis;	2004	County Flood Control and Conservation District Zone 7	Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project
Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project – Draft Initial Study and Negative Declaration	September 2004	PRWFPA	Directly related the Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
Watsonville Area Water Recycling Project Feasibility Study	August 2004	City of Watsonville and PVWMA	Directly related to the WRWTF & CDS projects, Pajaro Valley Water Supply Program
Technical Report for an Iron and Manganese Treatment Facility at the San Juan Road Well Site for the Pleasant Acres and San Juan Road Wells	August 2004	Aromas Water District	Provides understanding of the Aromas Wellhead Treatment Project
San Benito County Regional Recycled Water Project Feasibility Study Report – Draft	May 2004	SBCWD and Water Resource Association of San Benito County	Provides understanding of San Benito County Recycled Water project plans
Pajaro River Flood Control Project Alternative Formulation Briefing Document (F4a Milestone)	April 2004	USACE, San Francisco District	Directly related to the USACE Pajaro Levee Reconstruction Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
Pajaro River Bench Excavation Analysis 1 (File #50275)	January 2004	Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Conservation District Zone 7	Directly related to the Lower Pajaro River Bench Excavation Project, Pajaro River Flood Protection Program
San Felipe Preventive Maintenance Shutdown, Final Study/Environmental Assessment	August 2003	SCVWD	For understanding of the environmental issues surrounding San Felipe Preventative Maintenance Shutdown
Pajaro River Stable Planform Study – Pajaro River Channel Planform and Channel Forming Discharge Analysis	July 2003	USACE	For recommendations regarding lowering bench elevations as one of four methods proposed for restoring the Pajaro River channel to its original bankfull dimensions
SCVWD Groundwater Conditions 2002/2003	January 2005	SCVWD	For understanding of existing groundwater conditions in SCVWD jurisdiction
Final Environmental Impact Report Pajaro River and	February 2002	County of Santa Cruz	For understanding of the environmental impacts of environmental and

Document Title/Description	Publication Date	Agency/Entity	Relation to IRWM Plan
Salsipuedes and Corralitos Creeks Management and Restoration Plan, Santa Cruz County, California			restorative plans for the Pajaro River and tributaries
Action Plan IV: Agriculture and Rural Lands Water Quality Protection Program	October 1999	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Provides understanding of the MBNMS water quality protection program, which has aided in the development of the Pajaro River Water Quality Program
Final EIR for the Long Term Wastewater Management Plan, Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill	May 1990	South County Regional Wastewater Authority	Provides understanding of Gilroy and Morgan Hill wastewater management plans/needs

12 Native American and Stakeholder Involvement

This chapter meets the following standard from the 2012 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant Program Guidelines.

> **Native American Tribes and Stakeholder Involvement** – The IRWM Plan must contain the following items:
>
> - A public process that provides outreach and an opportunity to participate in IRWM Plan development and implementation to the appropriate local agencies and stakeholders, as applicable to the region.
> - The process used to identify, inform, invite, and involve stakeholder groups in the IRWM process, including mechanisms and process that have been or will be used to facilitate stakeholder involvement and communication during development and implementation of the IRWM Plan.
> - A discussion on how the RWMG will endeavor to involve DACs and Native American Tribal communities in the IRWM planning effort.
> - A description of the decision making process including IRWM committees, roles, or positions that stakeholders can occupy and how a stakeholder goes about participating in those committees, roles, or positions regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the Plan.
> - A discussion regarding how stakeholders are necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the IRWM Plan and are involved or are being invited to be involved in Plan activities.
> - A discussion of how collaborative processes will engage a balance of the interest groups listed above in the IRWM process regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the IRWM Plan's development or implementation.

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan process is built upon the premise that future implementation of an IRWM Plan would not be possible unless the objectives and strategies were first identified, prioritized and developed by the affected stakeholders. As a result, stakeholder involvement is a central element to the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM planning process and implementation success will necessarily involve water management strategies that address the concerns of local communities and reflect the public's interests and values within the watershed.

Stakeholder involvement is a central element to the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM planning process. With this in mind, numerous stakeholder groups throughout the Pajaro River Watershed were identified and contacted, and several public announcements were published in regional newspapers to reach the general public. These outreach efforts were successful in obtaining stakeholder input during the planning process. Stakeholders have participated through various stakeholder meetings, stakeholder steering committee meetings and regular correspondence with the RWMG to develop, influence, and complete the IRWM Plan. It is anticipated that active stakeholder involvement will continue during implementation of the IRWM Plan.

12.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders were initially identified through discussions with local agencies and organizations with jurisdiction, projects, and stakeholder experience in the Pajaro River Watershed. Throughout the IRWM planning process, the stakeholder list has continued to evolve as new organizations or individuals have

been added and, in some cases, have been removed from the list, as requested. Stakeholders identified to date include those shown in Table 12-1. The stakeholder list is expected to evolve over time; therefore, additional stakeholders are expected to be identified and contacted for their on-going participation in IRWM planning and project generation. Individuals may request to be added to the stakeholder list by e-mailing the RWMG representatives at the following addresses:

RWMG Representative	Agency	E-Mail Address
Tracy Hemmeter	SCVWD	themmeter@valleywater.org
Mary Bannister	PVWMA	bannister@pvwma.dst.ca.us
Jeff Cattaneo	SBCWD	jcattaneo@sbcwd.com

A special effort has been made to identify and involve disadvantaged communities in the region, such as residents of the City of Watsonville, and the county-level disadvantaged communities of Pajaro, Amesti and Freedom. These communities were encouraged to be actively involved in the planning process and to proactively address environmental justice concerns. Stakeholder meetings were held in locations throughout the watershed to encourage widespread participation and to accommodate stakeholders with limited resources and opportunities to travel to meetings.

The IRWM planning process has focused on identifying as broad a range of stakeholders as possible and the list includes organizations dealing with all aspects of water resource management, including water supply, water quality, flood protection and environmental protection and enhancement. Previously, stakeholder groups coalesced around project- or community-driven efforts, which tended to be more narrowly focused on specific water management strategies developed by various agencies and organizations in the watershed. There is increasing awareness that it is beneficial to integrate the efforts of these stakeholders groups. Catastrophic events, such as Pajaro River flooding, have heightened awareness of the necessity of local communities to collaborate in developing effective water management strategies throughout the region. Furthermore, stakeholders recognize the need to work together given their shared dependence on limited local water supplies in the watershed. Additionally, stakeholders are already teaming up to maintain water quality levels that meet various beneficial uses by implementing such programs as agricultural water quality and irrigation mitigation programs. Other stakeholders have demonstrated a desire to collaboratively implement environmental restoration and habitat protection in the Pajaro River Watershed. All of these efforts demonstrate willingness to pool resources and act collaboratively to develop water management strategies that provide multiple benefits to the watershed and its communities. The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM planning process has created a forum for many of these stakeholders to come together to work collaboratively on their shared and/or overlapping issues. In order to make this forum most effective, steps have been taken to identify as many of the potential stakeholders with water management interests in the Pajaro River Watershed as possible, and to make them aware of the IRWM process.

Table 12-1: Stakeholders in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Aromas Water District	Aromas Water District is located on the westerly edge of the PVWMA service area. This special district provides water treatment and supply service for approximately 750 customers.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG)	AMBAG was organized for the permanent establishment of a forum for planning, discussion and study of regional problems of mutual interest and concern to the counties and cities in Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties; and for the development of studies, plans, policies and action recommendations.
California Coastal Conservancy	The California Coastal Conservancy works with other groups to protect, conserve, restore, and enhance environmental and human-based resources of the California coast and ocean for environmentally sustainable and prudent use by current and future generations.
Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition	This coalition is a partnership of Central Coast growers organized through their respective county Farm Bureaus. Established by the California Farm Bureau, six Central Coast counties receive grant monies to fund research and monitoring of agricultural water quality effects. The Coalition is working to identify local water quality threats and learn about economically viable water quality protection practices. The various county Farm Bureau program coordinators assist watershed groups to implement these practices.
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – Region 3	The Central Coast RWQCB is a regulatory extension of the State Water Resources Control Board. The Central Coast RWQCB coordinates and controls the quality of water in its region through the protection of beneficial uses, the development of water quality objectives to protect the beneficial uses, and implementation planning to accommodate the water quality objectives. This entity was established by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (1969), which became Division Seven ("Water Quality") of the State Water Code. The State Water Code establishes the responsibilities and authorities of the nine RWQCBs (previously called Water Pollution Control Boards) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The federal Clean Water Act (Public Law 92-500, as amended) provides for the delegation of certain responsibilities in water quality control and water quality planning to the states. Where the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the SWRCB have agreed to such delegation, the Regional Boards implement portions of the Clean Water Act, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and toxic substance control programs
Central Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council	The Central Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council serves South Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties. The council's activities focus on agritourism, steelhead habitat enhancement, water quality education, coordinated resource management and planning (CRMP) coordination and permit streamlining.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
City of Gilroy	Located in South Santa Clara County, the City of Gilroy provides water service to residences and businesses. Gilroy is a South County Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA) Partner which provides wastewater service for the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill.
City of Hollister	The City of Hollister is a major urban service area in San Benito County. The City of Hollister provides various municipal and industrial (M&I) services include wastewater collection and treatment and water supply service.
City of Morgan Hill	Located in South Santa Clara County, the City of Morgan Hill provides water service to residences and businesses. Morgan Hill is a SCRWA Partner that provides wastewater service for the Cities of Morgan Hill and Gilroy.
City of San Juan Bautista	Located in San Benito County, the City of San Juan Bautista provides wastewater and water services. San Juan Bautista is a member of the Water Resource Association of San Benito County.
City of Watsonville	The City of Watsonville is a major urban service area within PVWMA. The City provides various M&I services including wastewater collection and treatment and water supply service.
County of Monterey	The County of Monterey is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. The County also manages water and sanitation systems in unincorporated County Service Areas. The southern portion of the PVWMA service area is in Monterey County.
County of San Benito	The County of San Benito is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. A significant portion of the upper Pajaro River watershed (including the San Benito River) is within San Benito County.
County of Santa Clara	The County of Santa Clara is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. A portion of the upper Pajaro River watershed is within Santa Clara County.
County of Santa Cruz	The County of Santa Cruz is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. The County of Santa Cruz also has jurisdiction over stormwater, drainage, watershed management, water resources management and water quality protection for the unincorporated areas of Santa Cruz County. The northern portion of the PVWMA service area is in Santa Cruz County.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Farm Bureaus (Monterey County, San Benito County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County)	Farm Bureaus are organized on a county, state, and national level with the county Farm Bureaus serving as the core of the organization. Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito and Santa Clara Counties each have their own Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau is a voluntary, nongovernmental, nonpartisan organization of farm and ranch families seeking solutions to the problems that affect their lives, both socially and economically. The Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition is the local Farm Bureau partnership that works with growers within the Pajaro River watershed.
Land Trust of Santa Cruz County	The land trust is a community-based nonprofit organization that works cooperatively with land owners, government entities, and other organizations to protect and manage lands of significant value. Their primary focuses are protecting prime agricultural lands, protecting lands with significant habitat value, and providing effective stewardship of lands already protected.
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)	The MBNMS mission is to understand and protect the coastal ecosystem of Central California. The MBNMS is an extension of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Sanctuary Program (NMSP). The NMSP mission is to serve as the trustee for the nation's system of marine protected areas, to conserve, protect, and enhance their biodiversity, ecological integrity and cultural legacy. Its goals are appropriate to the unique diversity contained within individual sites. They may include restoring and rebuilding marine habitats or ecosystems to their natural condition or monitoring and maintaining already healthy areas.
Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)	MCWRA is a special district formed to manage, protect, and enhance the quantity and quality of water and provide specified flood control services for Monterey County, and to be a leader in efficient, innovative, and equitable water resources management for the County. As a County water agency and stakeholder, MCWRA has an interest in flood prevention and water supply management of the lower Pajaro River that falls within its jurisdiction.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA)	PRWFPA was established in 2000 by the State of California Assembly Bill 807 to identify, evaluate, fund, and implement flood prevention and control strategies in the Pajaro River watershed, on an intergovernmental basis. Since the Pajaro River watershed covers an area within four counties (Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey) and four water districts (Santa Clara Valley Water District; San Benito County Water District; Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7; and Monterey County Water Resources Agency), the PRWFPA is comprised of one representative from each of the eight interested agencies. The PRWFPA is a governing body through which each member organization can participate and contribute to finding a method to provide flood protection in the watershed and promote general watershed interests. A further goal is to identify and prioritize strategies and projects that will provide multiple benefits, such as water supply, groundwater recharge, or environmental restoration and protection benefits.
Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District	Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District is a water supplier for smaller communities in the Pajaro Valley and has consolidated water delivery service for a number of mutual water companies in northern Monterey County.
Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce	The Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce promotes Watsonville and surrounding community areas and is dedicated to advancing the business success of its members.
Planning and Conservation League Foundation	The Planning and Conservation League Foundation mission is to ensure that California continues to be an attractive, livable, and equitable state by engaging in cutting-edge environmental public policy research, and educating and empowering local communities to understand and participate in local and state environmental decision making processes. The Planning and Conservation League Foundation also produces publications that educate the public about environmental challenges in the areas of planning, natural resource conservation, environmental protection, clean air, clean water, sustainable energy policies, and environmental justice.
Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs)	California RCDs are special districts organized under the state Public Resources Code, Division 9. The RCDs in the Pajaro Watershed are the Santa Cruz RCD, Monterey County RCD, San Benito RCD and Loma Prieta RCD. Each district has a locally elected or appointed volunteer board of directors made up of landowners in that district. Interests of the RCDs which relate to water management include water quality, wildlife habitat restoration, soil erosion control, and conservation education.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
San Benito County Agricultural Land Trust	This land trust is devoted to providing financial options to landowners in order to protect the agricultural heritage of San Benito County. The land trust can protect land permanently and directly by accepting donations of conservation easements designed to meet the individual needs of landowners. As a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, the Trust is funded through membership, donations and grants.
San Benito County Chamber of Commerce	The San Benito County Chamber of Commerce is organized for the purpose of creating, promoting, and celebrating economic vitality within San Benito County by providing resources to businesses and individuals.
San Martin Neighborhood Alliance	This community alliance encompasses local topics and issues.
Santa Clara County Open Space Authority	The immediate high priorities of the Open Space Authority are preservation of open spaces and creation of greenbelts between communities, lands on the valley floor, hillsides, viewsheds and watersheds, baylands and riparian corridors. The Open Space Authority promotes land preservation to maintain the quality of life in the County and to encourage outdoor recreation and continuing agricultural activities. It promotes development and implementation of land management policies that provide proper care of open space lands and allow public access appropriate to the nature of the land for recreation.
Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7 (SCCFC&WCD)	This district is governed by the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, City of Watsonville, and PVWMA. It provides flood control services to Santa Cruz County except the cities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley and Capitola. As a County agency and stakeholder, SCCFC&WCD has an interest in flood prevention of the lower Pajaro River that falls within its jurisdiction.
Sierra Club, Loma Prieta Chapter	This local chapter of the Sierra Club is committed to participating in the South Santa Clara County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Communities Conservation Plan. The planning area includes the Uvas-Llagas watershed, which is a tributary to the Pajaro River.
Sierra Club, Ventana Chapter	This local chapter of the Sierra Club is interested in preserving the Pajaro River and its watershed through environmental activism.
Silicon Valley Land Conservancy	The Silicon Valley Land Conservancy is a nonprofit entity formed to preserve and protect the remaining open space in Silicon Valley.
Soquel Creek Water District	This government agency provides water resource management for communities in mid-Santa Cruz County.
South County Regional Wastewater Authority	South County Regional Wastewater Authority is the regional wastewater authority for South Santa Clara County, primarily serving the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill. SCRWA has partnered with the Santa Clara Valley Water District to expand water recycling in southern Santa Clara County.

Stakeholder	Description of Authority/Interests
South Valley Streams for Tomorrow	This organization is concerned with streams in South Santa Clara County and tributaries of the Pajaro River in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties.
Sunnyslope County Water District	Sunnyslope County Water District is a water and wastewater management district for a portion of the City of Hollister and the Ridgemark Development in San Benito County.
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	TNC is a leading international, nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the diversity of life on Earth. Their mission is to preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. TNC is currently working on projects within the Pajaro River watershed that promotes private lands conservation and other conservation practices. They work with landowners, communities, cooperatives and businesses to establish local groups that can protect land.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	The USACE provides engineering and environmental services throughout the nation. The Corps has plans to implement a flood protection project on the lower Pajaro River.
Water Resources Association of San Benito County	The Water Resource Association is comprised of the SBCWD, San Benito County Government, Sunnyslope County Water District, City of Hollister, and City of San Juan Bautista.
Watsonville Wetlands Watch	The Watsonville Wetlands Watch is a nonprofit community based organization dedicated to the protection, restoration and appreciation of the wetlands of the Pajaro Valley.
Wildlands, Inc.	Wildlands, Inc. is a habitat development and land management company with projects throughout California and the western United States. Wildlands is one of the nation's first private organizations to establish mitigation banks and conservation banks that protect wildlife habitat in perpetuity.

12.2 Stakeholder Steering Committee

Since formally launching the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan effort in early 2005, the RWMG has been proactive and focused on ensuring stakeholders are aware of, informed about, and participating in IRWM planning and implementation. This included formation of a Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) in 2005. This committee provided a forum for on-going discussion and stakeholder input, and provided review and stakeholder oversight throughout the initial IRWM Plan development process.

The SSC has historically been responsive and reactive to changing regional needs, requirements and conditions, which demonstrates the active adaptive management of the Plan. In 2009, for example, the SSC was convened to address continued IRWM planning and implementation tasks including:

- Review stakeholder engagement plan,
- Review approach and schedule for responding to new Proposition 84 IRWM guidelines,
- Provide input on the level of interest in applying for implementation grants,

- Provide input on the planning grant application, and
- Continue soliciting implementation projects.

In 2011, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region was awarded a planning grant. The planning grant work plan included a task to formalize the SSC. Therefore, the RWMG went through a planning process to formalize communications and develop better and more strategic approach to identify and enjoin stakeholders in the IRWM process. As a result, a new SSC was established.

The new SSC represents the interests necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan in both the upper and lower watershed. Furthermore, consistent with California Water Code Section 10541(g), the SSC is designed to provide a balance of water management interests and geography. The RWMG invited interested watershed stakeholders to participate in the SSC and reviewed the list of interested participants to ensure adequate representation and identify potential gaps in coverage, either in resource area or geography. As gaps were identified, additional participants were solicited to ensure balanced representation in the SSC. The SSC membership list is in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2. Stakeholder Steering Committee

Committee Member	Organization	Upper Watershed	Lower Watershed
Lynn Overtree Stewardship Manager	Land Trust of Santa Cruz County		•
Matt Freeman Assistance General Manager	Santa Clara County Open Space Authority	•	
Jennifer Scheer Executive Director	Santa Clara County Farm Bureau	•	
Stacie Ruffoni Pajaro Watershed Program Manager	Resource Conservation District of Santa Cruz County		•
Susan Meyer Executive Director	Loma Prieta Resource Conservation District	•	
Don Ridenhour General Manager	Sunnyslope County Water District	•	
Ray Creech General Manager	Tres Pinos Water District	•	
Vicki Morris General Manager	Aromas Water District	•	•
Bruce Laclergue Flood Control Program Manager	County of Santa Cruz		•
John Ricker Water Resources Division Director	County of Santa Cruz		•
Robert Ketley Senior Utilities Engineer	City of Watsonville		•
Matt Keeling	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	•	•
Jim Keller	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	•	•
Kenn Reiller	Sierra Club, Ventana Chapter	•	•
Marlene Freeland	Bolado Park Golf Course	•	

The SSC, as described above, provides advice from diverse perspectives to the RWMG. The purpose of the SSC is to reflect the concerns and issues of various stakeholders and the general public, serve as a link to the community, serve as a "sounding board" for the Partners, and comment on IRWMP documents. The RWMG will work with the SSC to ensure that SSC and public concerns and ideas are understood and considered in Partner decisions.

The SSC comprises 15 members, designed to provide a balance of water management interests and geography. The ability of the SSC to be effective relies on the roles, responsibilities and communication

among the SSC and with the RWMG. The role of the SSC is to serve as an advisory body in reviewing and providing recommendations on work items completed by RWMG staff and consultants as well as to:

1. Assist with ongoing Public Participation in the IRWM Program.
    a. Assist in receiving public input;
    b. Coordinate with other entities for areas of represented expertise;
    c. Encourage outreach/educational activities to promote the IRWM program within agencies and constituencies (i.e., website recognition, events); and
    d. Assist in outreach to disadvantaged communities (DACs) within agencies and constituencies.
2. Provide input on the project prioritization process and criteria.
    a. Provide input on the planning goals and objectives;
    b. Provide input on project screening criteria to measure a project's benefit in meeting the planning goals and objectives; and
    c. Provide input on the weighting of the criteria that emphasizes the region's priorities.
3. Assist in Preparation and Submittal of Final IRWM Plan Update (2014).
    a. Provide recommendations on chapters of Draft IRWM Plan;
    b. Assist in the development of Resolutions of Support; and
    c. Provide SSC recommendation to RWMG policymakers on IRWM Plan adoption.
4. Review and Provide Recommendations on Proposition 84 Grant Applications.
    a. Assist in coordinating and consolidating implementation projects;
    b. Provide input on criteria for selecting recommended implementation projects based on the Proposal Solicitation Package funding priorities; and
    c. Provide SSC recommendation to RWMG policymakers on grant applications.
5. Coordinate with Adjacent Planning Regions.
    a. Assist in coordinating with adjacent planning regions; and
    b. Review and recommend on a process for selecting cross-regional projects with adjacent planning regions.

SSC membership expectations include:

- Attending SSC meetings regularly;
- Articulating their interests, concerns and perspectives on the issues being addressed;
- Maintaining an open mind regarding other views;
- Focusing on the "big picture" of the IRWM Plan;
- Constructively managing conflict between SSC members;

The SSC may also form subcommittees to address major programs in the Pajaro IRWM Plan, such as water supply, salt management, agricultural water quality, and Pajaro River flood protection. The role of the subcommittees is to further evaluate the projects within their respective programs, make program recommendations and lead implementation efforts for the projects included in their recommendations. The potential responsibilities of the subcommittees include:

- Outline program implementation schedule
- Develop program financing plan
- Lead project implementation efforts
- Develop project evaluation processes including degree of benefit assessment
- Enhance project definitions in terms of regional program objectives
- Define the subcommittee's stakeholder involvement process (including disadvantaged communities) and actively engage their stakeholders, as the subcommittees serve as the primary means of stakeholder participation

The SSC members will also help provide a link with other major stakeholder engagement efforts in the region, including flood protection on the Pajaro River, groundwater charges in the Pajaro Valley, water supply reliability, and water quality management throughout the region. The RWMG will monitor SSC participation and, if needed, recommend changes to the membership to ensure the committee continues to represent the interests necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan and effort.

12.3 Stakeholder Outreach and Involvement Processes

A broad stakeholder outreach process is crucial to ensure that the IRWM Plan identifies local issues, reflects local needs, promotes the formation of partnerships, and encourages coordination with state and federal agencies.

12.3.1 Balanced Access and Opportunity for IRWM Process Participation

The primary method for participation in the IRWM process is through the SSC. As noted above, the RWMG ensured that the SSC includes a broad and balanced representation of community sectors and environmental and water resources interests. Other opportunities for participation in the IRWM process include being a Project Sponsor, signing up for the general stakeholder list, and participating in SSC subcommittees. No one is denied the opportunity to participate in the IRWM process; rather, the RWMG encourages interested parties to participate in the SSC and/or other stakeholder groups.

12.3.2 Effective Communication

The RWMG's communication plan establishes how communication flows and is managed throughout IRWM planning and implementation and provides a framework for continued engagement and communication flow. The purpose of the plan is to build a solid, inclusive and representative agency, stakeholder and DAC base that is supportive of the aims of the IRWM Plan.

This Communication Plan identifies the procedures used to manage communication. The plan focuses on formal communication elements. Other communication channels exist on informal levels and enhance those discussed within this Plan. This Plan is not intended to limit, but to enhance communication. Open, ongoing communication actively engaging stakeholders is critical to the success of the Plan and projects, ultimately the Region. The outreach strategy engages a balance of the interest groups in the IRWM

process regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the IRWM Plan's development or implementation. Stakeholders are necessary to address the objectives and resource management strategies of the IRWM Plan. Furthermore, a robust and broad stakeholder and public outreach lays a solid foundation for regional (and sub-regional) involvement as well as build overall regional (and sub-regional) capacity. It sets forth a framework to provide guidance for implementing projects and carrying on the goals of IRWM effort throughout future years. The Communication Plan outlines a process to knit together a core group of active and engaged regional and sub-regional representatives who are motivated and equipped to meet the formidable challenges involved in planning for increased water quality, groundwater protection, stormwater management, water reliability, flood management, water quality, water supply, and equitable environmental benefits. In summary, the objectives of the communication effort are to:

- Marshal many points of view
- Understand the interests and needs of the watershed
- Develop constructive relationships
- Create an understanding among collaborators about the benefits and purposes of the IRWM program and individual IRWM projects
- Maintain credibility with regulators and funding agencies
- Demonstrate responsiveness to stakeholder issues or concerns

12.3.2.1 Stakeholder Outreach Approach

As part of the Communication Plan, the RWMG, Implementation Project Sponsors, and the Stakeholder Steering Committee conduct three tiers of focused outreach activities to provide different venues for the stakeholders and the general public to voice their comments and concerns throughout the IRWM planning and implementation process. The stakeholder outreach activities are summarized in Table 12-3, and described in the subsequent chapters.

Table 12-3. Stakeholder Outreach Approach

	Tier One	Tier Two	Tier Three
Goals:	**Planning-Level Outreach**	**Project-Specific Outreach**	**IRWMP General Outreach**
Organizers:	Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC) and Subcommittee	Implementation Project Sponsors	RWMG
Objectives:	Identify needs of the watershed, develop recommendations on project priorities/rankings	Coordinate and collaborate on project implementation, solicit community input and concerns regarding the implementation of projects	Provide oversight. Report on progress, updates, and decisions related to the IRWMP
Target Audience:	All interested parties, including stakeholders, other watershed stakeholders, other IRWM regional stakeholders	Project-specific stakeholders, residents, project beneficiaries, and agencies	Stakeholders and agencies, and all interested parties
Outreach Venues:	Stakeholder workshops/meetings, conferences, board meetings, subcommittee meetings	Workshops/meetings	Public workshops/ meetings SSC meetings
Minimum Frequency:	Quarterly or as-needed, at locations throughout the region	As-needed, at locations near the projects	Quarterly or as-needed, at locations throughout the region

12.3.2.2 Planning-Level Outreach (Tier One)

The Stakeholder Steering Committee provides forum for coordinating input from the subcommittees and making recommendations to the RWMG. The outreach activities provide the general stakeholders a forum to:

- Share their ideas and concerns regarding the IRWMP
- Identify the needs of the watershed, and potential projects that align with the goals and objectives of the respective regional water management programs
- Identify, discuss, and resolve regional conflicts associated with potential projects
- Work with other stakeholders and the general public to make recommendations on project prioritization and rankings, transfer the information to the Partners to make decisions.
- Coordinate with other activities in the Pajaro river watershed and coordinate with other IRWM regional stakeholders

12.3.2.3 Project-Specific Outreach (Tier Two)

Each of the Implementation Project Sponsors conducts project-specific outreach to interested parties related to their respective project. The outreach activities provide the general stakeholders a forum:

- To provide information to the community regarding specific projects that are being implemented. Identify, discuss, and resolve concerns from stakeholders and the general public who might be impacted by the project
- For stakeholders and general public to communicate throughout the implementation period to resolve potential conflicts

12.3.2.4 IRWMP General Outreach (Tier Three)

The RWMG conducts general IRWMP outreach to all interested parties to report on the progress, updates, and decisions made related to the IRWMP. The outreach activates provided the stakeholders and the general public a forum to:

- Discuss IRWMP progress, review key deliverables, provide comments, and gain consensus
- Continue stakeholder process allowing for IRWMP updates to reflect changes in local water management needs and priorities. Changes were also necessary to respond to updates to City and County General Plans, or other newly completed local planning documents.

12.3.2.5 Outreach Venues and Strategies

It is the intent of the RWMG is to continue to hold outreach workshops/meetings to ensure that all interested stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the IRWM program through the life of the Plan. Meetings would be held at different locations throughout the watershed so that stakeholders from different regions would be able to attend and held at times that facilitate the best attendance.

Notification occurs at least two weeks prior to workshops/meetings via a variety of methods, including print media, letters, emails, and, potentially, agency websites. The purpose of the meetings is to inform stakeholders of IRWM efforts, solicit feedback on key IRWM deliverables, and solicit projects to be considered in the IRWMP as well as to update the project list and be responsive to solicitations and/or other topics and issues related to IRWM. Following each workshop, the Partners prepare and distribute a brief summary of stakeholder input and how the Partners plan to address the input.

The RWMG will also continue to engage stakeholders through related workshops, board meetings, and other venues that include audiences with potential interest in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM effort. These venues have previously included the Pajaro River Watershed Council, South County Regional Wastewater Authority TAC, Water Resources Association of San Benito County Board, Santa Clara Valley Water District Board Advisory Committees, and Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. The Partners will also continue to conduct outreach with their own Boards.

Stakeholders and the general public who are interested in the development and implementation of IRWMP but are unable to participate at a more significant level (such as being a member of the SSC or a subcommittee), would be able to provide their comments through multiple outreach activities conducted by the RWMG, SSC, and Implementation Project Sponsors and shape the development and implementation of the IRWMP.

12.3.3 Effective Decision Making

All the RWMG's decisions are made by consensus. The decisions are informed by input from the SSC, Project Sponsors, general stakeholders, and the RWMG's Boards' policies. By incorporating all the sources of input, the RWMG's decisions reflect the interests and priorities of the entire Pajaro River Watershed. Making decisions on a consensus basis ensures all decisions are completely supported by the RWMG.

12.4 Pajaro River Watershed Regional Coordination

A number of regional coordination activities are occurring to improve the understanding of and conditions within the watershed. These activities involve agricultural associations, land trusts, business associations, environmental, and community groups among others. A goal of the RWMG is to provide a forum for these stakeholders to identify additional opportunities to coordinate and improve the watershed. A few examples of the ongoing coordination are presented below.

The RWMG has been working with the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (FPA), an eight-agency Joint Powers Authority spanning the four counties and four water districts of the Pajaro River Watershed. Two of the RWMG partners, SCVWD and SBCWD, are members of the FPA. This organization was established to provide flood protection and promote general watershed interests such as identifying and prioritizing strategies and projects that will provide multiple benefits with regard to water supply, groundwater recharge, and environmental restoration and protection benefits. The FPA is another key working group that has assisted the IRWM planning effort in developing water management strategies that meet multiple stakeholders' goals and objectives and is implementing the Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project. Through the project implementation, the FPA has coordinated with land preservation organizations like The Nature Conservancy, Santa Clara County Open Space Authority, and the Land Trust of Santa Cruz County.

Another partnership formed during IRWM Plan development was the integration of the Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs). The RCDs previously developed water management strategies for implementation within the Pajaro River Watershed with support mainly from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The RCD has now joined the efforts of the RWMG and the SSC to implement those strategies on a broader scale as part of the integrated programs developed through the IRWM process. It was important to the RWMG and all stakeholders that RCD needs were heard and their water management strategies considered.

The Central Coast Agricultural Water Quality Coalition (CCAWQC) has been an active stakeholder in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM planning effort. The mission of the Coalition is to represent farmers and ranchers in the development and implementation of voluntary, cost-effective, producer-directed programs to protect water quality on the Central Coast. A demonstration of the benefits of coordination through the IRWM is the integration of the CCAWQC and RCD agricultural irrigation efficiency program with the PVWMA recycled water expanded delivery project. Due the integrated nature of the project, it received a high score in the IRWM project prioritization process and was selected for inclusion in the Drought Emergency Grant Application.

Another example of regional coordination to implement IRWM projects is the Hollister Urban Area (HUA) Water Program. The HUA Program was developed in partnership by the City of Hollister (COH), San Benito County (SBC), SBCWD, and Sunnyslope County Water District (SSCWD) to address water supply, water quality, and wastewater discharge requirements through an integrated and comprehensive approach across agency boundaries and throughout the HUA. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed in 2004 by the COH, SBC, SBCWD, and later amended to include SSCWD. The MOU established the goals and institutional framework for regional water and wastewater master planning. The MOU described the principles, objectives, and assumptions that ultimately formed the institutional

framework and basis of the 2008 HUA Water and Wastewater Master Plan. The project and delivery of benefits will be delivered across agency boundaries on a regional scale, demonstrating the benefits of regional planning.

The RWMG will continue to encourage and support regional coordination to enhance the implementation of the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan.

12.5 Collaborative Process Used to Establish Plan Objectives

A consensus-based approach was used to develop the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM goals and objectives for the 2007 IRWM Plan. During the development of the 2007 goals and objectives, the RWMG considered both the needs and issues identified for the region and the statewide priorities. The goals and objectives were presented to stakeholders and then refined based on stakeholder input and consensus. The same process was used to update the goals and objectives for the 2014 IRWM Plan, with the addition of consideration of Basin Plan Objectives, 20x2020 water efficiency goals, and requirements of California Water Code §10540(c). Specifically, the RWMG reviewed the goals and objectives, presented proposed revised goals and objectives to the SSC, met with the SSC to obtain input on the goals and objectives, reviewed SSC input, and incorporated all the SSC input into the goals and objectives in Chapter 2.

12.6 Consensus Building

The major obstacles that could hinder implementation of the IRWMP are opposition from the various stakeholders throughout the watershed and from permitting agencies that have authority within the region. To minimize these obstacles, the Collaborative has adopted a consensus building approach. All stakeholders – from local interest groups to regulatory agencies – have been invited to participate in the IRWM planning process. Providing a forum to address stakeholder concerns during the development of the IRWM Plan reduces the potential for conflicts during the implementation phase.

Consensus building will be integral to implementation of the Flood Protection goals because a local cost share is needed to pay for construction and on-going operations and maintenance of the Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project. Establishing local funding for flood protection projects requires a vote of property owners and local voters to institute a self-imposed tax and this will require achieving community consensus on a locally preferred plan. The Community Consensus, Benefit Assessment Vote and Local Governance subtask of the Flood Risk Reduction Project focuses on gaining the public involvement and agreement critical obtaining voter approval for funding and ensuring that the Flood Project can move forward.

Where project impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be necessary. The measures which could be required in order to obtain regulatory approval for projects may serve as obstacles to plan implementation. To minimize regulatory obstacles, the RWMG will coordinate with local, state and federal regulatory agencies early in the process to determine necessary, corrective actions. Further discussion of agency coordination is provided in Chapter 13 Coordination.

12.7 Disadvantaged Community Involvement

As described in Chapter 2, a DAC is defined in the California Public Resource Code as a community with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80% of the statewide MHI [PRC §75005 (g)]. 2010 Census data were collected and reviewed to identify any DACs in the region. The 2010 State MHI was $60,883; therefore, communities with an average MHI of $48,706 are considered disadvantaged communities. The cities of Pajaro, Watsonville, Amesti, and Freedom were identified as DACs and there

are other areas of DACs throughout the region. Protection of the people and economy of DACs in the Pajaro Region is a priority.

The City of Watsonville is a stakeholder in the IRWM planning process and is actively involved in the planning and implementation of the integrated water management strategies, which ensured that the needs and concerns of its residents were represented in the decision-making process. Since Watsonville's economy is tightly linked to local agricultural activities, which are threatened by seawater intrusion, groundwater basin water supply imbalance and flooding, the development of a sustainable water supply and flood mitigation projects will aid in the sustainability of the local economy and well-being of the community in the future.

Representatives from the other DACs, though not actively involved in the IRWMP development, were invited to participate in the process. However, the RWMG is committed to ensuring the DACs are adequately represented in the IRWM process. This is reflected in the region's DAC targeted objectives:

- Water Supply Goal – Identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.
- Water Quality Goal - Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.

The commitment is also demonstrated by the inclusion of DAC projects in each of the regions IRWM grant applications including water supply and water quality projects for the City of Watsonville and the community of Pajaro.

12.8 Tribal Communities

As described in Chapter 2, the Pajaro River watershed is rich with cultural resources including various Native American and historic-period cultural sites, historic buildings and landmarks, and sites of traditional and historic significance. Generally, areas within a quarter mile of rivers and creeks have a moderate to high potential for archeological sensitivity.

Cultural resources that have been identified throughout the Pajaro River watershed are:

- Prehistoric archeological sites – Places where Native Americans lived or carried out activities during the prehistoric period before 1769 AD;
- Historic archaeological sites – Places where human activities were carried out during the historic period between 1769 AD and 50 years ago;
- Traditional cultural properties – Places associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community;
- Historic structures – Houses, outbuildings, stores, offices, factories, barns, corrals, mines, dams, bridges, roads, and other facilities that served residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, transportation, and other functions during the historic periods (more than 50 years ago); and
- Paleontological resources – Fossilized remains of animals and plants, typically found in sedimentary rock units that provide information about the evolution of life on earth over the past 500 million years or more.

Within the scope of the IRWMP, further research to compile and document the cultural resources within the Pajaro Watershed will be performed in conjunction with environmental evaluations on a project-

specific basis. Due to the sensitivity of cultural resources, specific details about the location and nature of identified cultural resources are kept confidential.

The continuing IRWM process will continue to take into account and be responsive to the needs of and potential impacts to Native American communities. Environmental justice is addressed by ensuring all stakeholders have the potential to participate in the Pajaro IRWM planning process. The IRWM planning process and individual project development attempt to respect and support the interests of local Native American tribal communities in protecting and restoring the water-related resources of historic tribal lands. A representative of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band participates in the SSC which ensures that the needs and concerns of its community were represented in the decision-making process. The RWMG will continue to reach out to the Native American community and encourage IRWM participation.

13 Coordination

This chapter addresses the following standard from the 2012 IRWM Grant Program Guidelines:

Coordination – The IRWM Plan must include:

- Identification of a process to coordinate water management projects and activities of participating local agencies and local stakeholders to avoid conflicts and take advantage of efficiencies (CWC §10541.(e)(13)).
- Identification of other neighboring IRWM efforts and the way cooperation or coordination with these other efforts will be accomplished and a discussion of any ongoing water management conflicts with adjacent IRWM efforts.
- Identification of areas where a State agency or other agencies may be able to assist in communication, cooperation, or implementation of IRWM Plan components, processes, and projects, or where State or Federal regulatory decisions are required before implementing the projects.

In order to adequately plan and implement the integrated water management strategies recommended herein, it is vital to the success of this IRWM Plan effort that stakeholders and the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory and jurisdictional agencies be actively involved. Traditionally, participation of the stakeholders and agencies occurred on a project-specific basis, depending on the requirements and needs of each effort. In the integrated planning process, however the role of the stakeholder's agencies was identified proactively and the potential involvement of each stakeholder and agency during IRWM Plan implementation was determined. The first form of involvement is to help coordinate and/or communicate the IRWM Plan to other stakeholders and agencies within the region. Another form of involvement is to assist in implementation of the IRWM Plan through facilitation or active project involvement. The final form of involvement, which applies only to agencies, is through granting of necessary regulatory approvals. In many cases, a given stakeholder or agency can be involved in IRWM Plan implementation in all of these ways. This chapter describes the state, federal and local agencies active in the Pajaro River Watershed and identifies opportunities for their involvement and assistance in IRWM Plan implementation through coordination, communication, project implementation, and regulatory approval.

13.1 Coordination within Pajaro River Watershed

13.1.1 Coordination with Stakeholders

Coordination with stakeholders on water management projects and activities was discussed in Chapter 1 – Governance and Chapter 12 - Stakeholder Involvement. In summary, the IRWM Plan process invites active public participation of all interested stakeholders. The main forums for IRWM planning and implementation are the Stakeholder Steering Committee (SSC), the SSC subcommittees, and general stakeholder meetings. In addition to SSC and SSC subcommittee meetings, the RWMG conducts general stakeholder meetings or updates around major milestones such as updates to the IRWM Plan goals and objectives, project solicitation and review, and project selection for grant applications. The SSC, the SSC subcommittees meetings, and general stakeholder meetings provide an opportunity to identify synergies and avoid conflicts between projects.

13.1.2 Local Agency Coordination

Local water and land use agencies have a history of coordinating on shared topics and interests, such as planning for infrastructure for water and wastewater facilities to address unmet and future needs. As identified in Table 13-1, there are several local agencies with statutory authority over water supply or water management in the Pajaro River Watershed region. The table also provides the basis and nature of that statutory authority. As previously described in Chapter 11, land use agencies including cities and counties have participated to varying degrees in the Pajaro IRWM planning process since its inception. Coordination with cities and counties as well as other land use decision-makers has occurred through the stakeholder process and allowed land use considerations to be fully incorporated into the IRWM Plan while also ensuring that future land and water use decisions will be supported at the local level and will help avoid conflict.

Coordination within the watershed has occurred through sub-regional efforts such as the Pajaro Valley Basin Management Plan, Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Management Plan, the South County Water Supply Planning Project, and the Habitat Plan. The results of these efforts have been integrated into the IRWM Plan. The Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority is a JPA of the counties in the watershed and the Monterey County Water Agency, SBCWD, SCVWD, and the Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Zone 7. The counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey are the local sponsors, in coordination with the Army Corps Engineers, for the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project, which is a critical IRWM Plan project.

The following actions are proposed to further agency coordination within the region:

- Increase the Frequency of Periodic City-County-Water Agency Planning Meetings: The RWMG will continue to encourage city and county planners and local water managers to hold joint planning meetings at regular intervals to improve communication and efficiencies. Joint planning meetings can be held at the staff level and/or by governing boards. Both options provide value in different ways, and both should be continued.

- Water Resource Planning Forum: To develop a better understanding and mutual appreciation of the issues and constraints faced by land use and water managing agencies (including the mission, priorities, and decision-making organization of these entities) the RWMG could host a forum where agency representatives present targeted information regarding their organization's mission, constraints, overlapping areas of interest, potential conflicts in priorities or objectives, and potential areas for improved coordination.

- Climate Change: Utilize climate change as a common denominator to encourage agency collaboration for integrated solutions. For example, SCVWD is part of Santa Clara County's Silicon Valley 2.0 effort to develop a climate action plan.

- Increase Land Use Agency Participation in the IRWM Process: Currently, the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan Stakeholder Steering Committee includes representatives from the County of Santa Cruz and the City of Watsonville. The RWMG will continue to encourage participation from land use agency staff in Santa Clara and San Benito counties.

Through these actions, and the stakeholder involvement efforts described in Chapter 12, coordination of water management projects and activities of participating local agencies and local stakeholders will help avoid conflicts and take advantage of efficiencies.

Table 13-1: Local Agencies in the Pajaro Watershed

Local Agency	Basis of Authority
Aromas Water District	Aromas Water District is located on the westerly edge of the PVWMA service area. This special district provides water treatment and supply service for approximately 750 customers.
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – Region 3	The Central Coast RWQCB is a regulatory extension of the State Water Resources Control Board. The Central Coast RWQCB coordinates and controls the quality of water in its region through the protection of beneficial uses, the development of water quality objectives to protect the beneficial uses, and implementation planning to accommodate the water quality objectives. This entity was established by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (1969), which became Division Seven ("Water Quality") of the State Water Code. The State Water Code establishes the responsibilities and authorities of the nine RWQCBs (previously called Water Pollution Control Boards) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The federal Clean Water Act (Public Law 92-500, as amended) provides for the delegation of certain responsibilities in water quality control and water quality planning to the states. Where the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the SWRCB have agreed to such delegation, the Regional Boards implement portions of the Clean Water Act, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and toxic substance control programs
City of Gilroy	Located in South Santa Clara County, the City of Gilroy provides water service to residences and businesses. Gilroy is a South County Regional Wastewater Authority (SCRWA) Partner which provides wastewater service for the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill.
City of Hollister	The City of Hollister is a major urban service area in San Benito County. The City of Hollister provides various municipal and industrial (M&I) services include wastewater collection and treatment and water supply service.
City of Morgan Hill	Located in South Santa Clara County, the City of Morgan Hill provides water service to residences and businesses. Morgan Hill is a SCRWA Partner that provides wastewater service for the Cities of Morgan Hill and Gilroy.
City of San Juan Bautista	Located in San Benito County, the City of San Juan Bautista provides wastewater and water services. San Juan Bautista is a member of the Water Resource Association of San Benito County.
City of Watsonville	The City of Watsonville is a major urban service area within PVWMA. The City provides various M&I services including wastewater collection and treatment and water supply service.

Local Agency	Basis of Authority
County of Monterey	The County of Monterey is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. The County also manages water and sanitation systems in unincorporated County Service Areas. The southern portion of the PVWMA service area is in Monterey County.
County of San Benito	The County of San Benito is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. A significant portion of the upper Pajaro River watershed (including the San Benito River) is within San Benito County.
County of Santa Clara	The County of Santa Clara is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. A portion of the upper Pajaro River watershed is within Santa Clara County.
County of Santa Cruz	The County of Santa Cruz is a government agency with land use jurisdiction within its boundaries. The County of Santa Cruz also has jurisdiction over stormwater, drainage, watershed management, water resources management and water quality protection for the unincorporated areas of Santa Cruz County. The northern portion of the PVWMA service area is in Santa Cruz County.
Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)	MCWRA is a special district formed to manage, protect, and enhance the quantity and quality of water and provide specified flood control services for Monterey County, and to be a leader in efficient, innovative, and equitable water resources management for the County. As a County water agency and stakeholder, MCWRA has an interest in flood prevention and water supply management of the lower Pajaro River that falls within its jurisdiction.
Pacheco Pass Water District (PPWD)	PPWD owns and operates Pacheco Dam and Reservoir on Pacheco Creek for local water supply benefits.
Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA)	PRWFPA was established in 2000 by the State of California Assembly Bill 807 to identify, evaluate, fund, and implement flood prevention and control strategies in the Pajaro River watershed, on an intergovernmental basis. Since the Pajaro River watershed covers an area within four counties (Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey) and four water districts (Santa Clara Valley Water District; San Benito County Water District; Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7; and Monterey County Water Resources Agency), the PRWFPA is comprised of one representative from each of the eight interested agencies. The PRWFPA is a governing body through which each member organization can participate and contribute to finding a method to provide flood protection in the watershed and promote general watershed interests. A further goal is to identify and prioritize strategies and projects that will provide multiple benefits, such as water supply, groundwater recharge, or environmental restoration and protection benefits.

Local Agency	Basis of Authority
Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District	Pajaro/Sunny Mesa Community Services District is a water supplier for smaller communities in the Pajaro Valley and has consolidated water delivery service for a number of mutual water companies in northern Monterey County.
Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs)	California RCDs are special districts organized under the state Public Resources Code, Division 9. The RCDs in the Pajaro Watershed are the Santa Cruz RCD, Monterey County RCD, San Benito RCD and Loma Prieta RCD. Each district has a locally elected or appointed volunteer board of directors made up of landowners in that district. Interests of the RCDs which relate to water management include water quality, wildlife habitat restoration, soil erosion control, and conservation education.
Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Zone 7 (SCCFC&WCD)	This district is governed by the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, City of Watsonville, and PVWMA. It provides flood control services to Santa Cruz County except the cities of Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley and Capitola. As a County agency and stakeholder, SCCFC&WCD has an interest in flood prevention of the lower Pajaro River that falls within its jurisdiction.
Soquel Creek Water District	This government agency provides water resource management for communities in mid-Santa Cruz County.
South County Regional Wastewater Authority	South County Regional Wastewater Authority is the regional wastewater authority for South Santa Clara County, primarily serving the Cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill. SCRWA has partnered with the Santa Clara Valley Water District to expand water recycling in southern Santa Clara County.
Sunnyslope County Water District	Sunnyslope County Water District is a water and wastewater management district for a portion of the City of Hollister and the Ridgemark Development in San Benito County.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	The USACE provides engineering and environmental services throughout the nation. The Corps has plans to implement a flood protection project on the lower Pajaro River.

13.2 Neighboring IRWM Coordination

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region is one of six IRWM regions in the DWR designated Central Coast Funding Area. The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM RWMG is coordinating with the five other IRWM regions. In 2005, three agencies – Monterey County Water Resources Agency, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, and PVWMA took the lead in developing and enacting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for IRWM in the Monterey Bay area. The goal of the Monterey Bay MOU was to more effectively manage resources and costs, and to better serve the public with regard to water resources management across the entire Monterey Bay region.

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWMP is one of four detailed IRWM planning efforts in the greater Monterey Bay region. All IRWMP efforts originate within four Monterey Bay regions, which can generally be described as (1) the Santa Cruz County Region which includes northern Santa Cruz County through and including Aptos Creek, San Andreas and the Watsonville Sloughs watershed, (2) the Pajaro River Watershed which includes parts of Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties,

(3) the Greater Monterey County Region which includes the majority of Monterey County, and (4) Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay, and South Monterey Bay Region which includes the Carmel River watershed and Seaside groundwater basin in Monterey County. Collaborative efforts have been undertaken with representatives from each of the other three IRWMP regional groups to ensure overlapping areas and projects are understood and coordinated. All other Monterey Bay area IRWMP efforts considered their delineations to be appropriate.

In February 2007, in response to the State's definition of the Central Coast as a funding area for future IRWM grant programs, all six IRWM planning regions within the Central Coast began discussions regarding regional cooperation within the framework of the IRWM process pursuant to Propositions 50 and 84. The six IRWMP efforts within the Central Coast are the four Monterey Bay IRWMPs, the San Luis Obispo County IRWMP and the Santa Barbara County IRWMP. Some of these IRWM planning regions have common, overlapping water interests, but most water issues are more effectively managed within the six individual regions. Water management interests that may be coordinated across the Central Coast funding area include, but are not limited to, water conservation, water quality monitoring and improvements, fisheries restoration and drought protection. An additional area of coordination among the regions will be to address the geographic areas within the Central Coast region that are not currently covered by an IRWMP. There are no identified conflicts with neighboring IRWM regions.

SCVWD is also participating in the San Francisco Bay Area IRWMP. The SCVWD service area can be divided into two regions – South County and North County, which drain to Monterey Bay and San Francisco Bay, respectively. In addition to falling within different watersheds, South County and North County have fairly distinct land uses and social, cultural and economic compositions. Because South County is more aligned with the make-up of PVWMA and SBCWD and is in the same watershed, SCVWD determined that coordination with these agencies provided the best opportunity to address water management issues within its South County region, while the Bay Area IRWMP could best address issues within the Santa Clara North County region.

13.3 State and Federal Agency Coordination

As discussed in the Stakeholder Involvement Chapter, state and federal agencies have been engaged through a variety of stakeholder activities. These activities have included stakeholder meetings, workshops, Board presentations, and personal communications (via email and telephone).

Table 13-2 identifies agencies that will be central to implementing the IRWM Plan. The table focuses mainly on agencies with regulatory jurisdiction; however select non-regulatory agencies that were formed from State and Federal legislation have also been identified. The table describes the jurisdictional authority or interest of each agency as well as coordination efforts that have been either completed or planned. Coordination and involvement of these agencies with the IRWM Plan effort will continue throughout implementation.

Table 13-2: Federal and State Agencies

Agency	Jurisdiction/Interest	Completed or Planned Coordination/Interaction
Federal		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Protection, preservation, and enhancement of waters of the U.S.	Collaboration through Pajaro River Watershed Study and federal sponsor of the Levee Reconstruction Project.

Agency	Jurisdiction/Interest	Completed or Planned Coordination/Interaction
NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	Protection, preservation, and enhancement of fisheries, endangered species and habitat	Participation through APV stakeholder process and permitting coordination through the Levee Reconstruction Project, PVWMA Revised Basin Management Plan (BMP), Corralitos Creek Surface Fisheries Enhancement Project, South County Resources Management Plan (SCRMP), Santa Clara Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Protection, preservation, and enhancement of fisheries, endangered species and habitat	Participation through APV stakeholder process and permitting coordination through the Levee Reconstruction Project, BMP, SCRMP, HCP and NCCP.
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.	Permitting coordination through BMP and funding coordination through Watsonville Recycled Water Treatment Facilities and Coastal Distribution System; CVP water transfers within the San Felipe Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Responsible for protecting human health and the environment. Develops and enforces regulations, provides funding assistance, performs environmental research and education. Manages Superfund program and cleanup of contaminated sites.	Administering federal grant funded work for perchlorate cleanup that impacts water supply, Main Avenue and Coyote-Madrone Pipeline Repair.
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Resource protection, research, education, and public use of the Federally protected 276 miles of marine area offshore of California's central coast, stretching from Marin to Cambria	Invitation to participate in IRWMP process and coordination through permitting of near-term water supply projects.
United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Manage natural resource conservation programs that provide environmental, societal, financial and technical benefits. Provide assistance to private landowners and managers. (Non-regulatory agency)	Participation through technical support provided to the RCDs.

Agency	Jurisdiction/Interest	Completed or Planned Coordination/Interaction
State		
SWRCB	Preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations	Meetings and planned collaboration on SWAMP and GAMA, permitting and financing coordination through BMP and permitting coordination through Corralitos Creek Fisheries Enhancement Project; Regional Mobile Lab; grant funding of South County Recycled Water Program expansion
DWR	Manages the water resources of California in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit the State's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments. Operates and maintains the State Water Project, including the California Aqueduct, provides dam safety and flood control services, assists local water districts in water management and conservation activities, promotes recreational opportunities, and plans for future statewide water needs.	Coordination through Pajaro River Levee Reconstruction Project, BMP Proposition 13 grant, and Proposition 50 Planning and Implementation Grants
Central Coast RWQCB	Protection and management of surface water and groundwater.	Invitation to participate in IRWMP process and coordination on the Farm and Range Water Quality Management Program. Oversight on perchlorate management.
California Coastal Commission	Protection, preservation, and management of the California Coast and resources.	Participation through APV stakeholder process and permitting coordination through Levee Reconstruction Project and BMP.
California Department of Fish and Game	Protection, preservation, and enhancement of endangered species and habitat.	Participation through APV stakeholder process and permitting coordination through Levee Reconstruction Project and BMP, HCP and NCCP
Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs)	Interest in water management including water quality, wildlife habitat restoration, soil erosion control, and conservation education. (Non-regulatory agencies representing Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties)	Workshop participation and overall participant in IRWMP process.

State and federal agencies can actively assist in communication and coordination of IRWM Plan efforts that fall under areas of their jurisdictional authority. The involvement of state and federal agencies is also critical in facilitating IRWM Plan implementation, which can be done through endorsement of projects, participating in regional working groups and through direct project funding and implementation. This chapter discusses the participation of active state and federal agencies in the Region and describes how their future involvement will assist in implementation of the IRWM Plan.

13.3.1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USACE has been heavily involved over the last 40 years in developing flood protection strategies for the Lower Pajaro River. The Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project is the culmination of the planning that was conducted and the project is now being implemented as part of the IRWM Plan. USACE coordinated this project with the Pajaro River Watershed Study, which focused on developing floodplain management strategies for the Upper Pajaro River. Because flood control projects in the Upper and Lower Pajaro are linked, the continued cooperation of USACE is essential for success of the Pajaro River Flood Protection Program. Additionally, USACE has conducted public meetings on the project. Continuing these public forums will be critical to provide ongoing communication about the project itself and to convey the additional benefits that are gained from implementation of the project within the context of integrated regional planning. Also, USACE funding of 65% of the project costs is critical for the implementation of the Levee Reconstruction Project. FEMA is another federal agency for which coordination is necessary as it defines the floodplain for the Pajaro River Watershed.

13.3.2 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

USBR is responsible for managing the CVP system and allocation and fulfillment of CVP contracts. Coordination with the Mid-Pacific Region of USBR will be vital for any projects in the watershed related to imported water such as the Coastal Distribution System. USBR will play a key role in the CVP water transfers within the San Felipe Division, and will be important in communicating with the agencies involved in explaining the transfer agreements and maintaining proper accounting so that a fair, transparent and efficient market based system can be achieved. The USBR is also involved in the Watsonville Recycled Water Treatment Facility and Coastal Distribution System and the South County Recycled Water Improvements.

13.3.3 Resource Conservation Districts

The four RCDs are special districts created under state law. In the Pajaro River Watershed, they have been active in dealing with issues in the areas of water quality, wildlife habitat restoration, soil erosion control and conservation. RCDs have developed working relationships with a diverse array of stakeholders in the Region (including other state and federal agencies), and thus have served as an important resource for stakeholder coordination and communication. An example is the SCCRCD, which has relationships with:

- Farm Bureau
- California Department of Conservation
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Department of Parks and Recreation
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Water Resources

- State Water Resources Control Board
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Coastal Conservancy
- California Department of Fish and Game
- The Nature Conservancy
- Santa Cruz Land Trust
- Bureau of Land Management
- California State University at Monterey Bay
- Local community colleges
- United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
- UCCE Farm Advisors

Because of these relationships, the RCDs can serve as a center of coordination for these other agencies on IRWM Plan issues related to resource conservation. The RCDs can also assist in implementation of the IRWM Plan through projects and are the lead agencies on several projects in the IRWM Plan.

13.3.4 Central Coast Basin RWQCB

The Central Coast Basin RWQCB is responsible for communicating the requirements for the conditional agricultural waivers to growers and for explaining the water quality benefits of meeting the waiver requirements to the public. As the RWQCB is the primary regulatory agency for water quality, the stakeholders will rely on it to sanction the solutions, partnerships and methods in the IRWM Plan that are proposed for addressing issues such as NPS pollution and TMDL compliance. This will include most of the water quality projects in the IRWM Plan.

13.3.5 NOAA National Fisheries Marine Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

The participation of the NOAA National Fisheries Marine Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in the watershed is necessary because these agencies are responsible for protecting fisheries and marine life, which can suffer from the unintended negative effects of water management projects. Coordination with these agencies is important for the flood and surface water projects in the IRWM Plan.

13.3.6 Other State and Federal Agencies

State and Federal agencies can also assist in implementation by providing funding opportunities as listed in the Finance Chapter. SWRCB, DWR, USEPA and USBR are the federal and state agencies that provide the most significant funding opportunities for the Pajaro River Watershed and close coordination should be maintained with these agencies to identify future funds for implementation.

The State and Federal agencies in the Pajaro River Watershed that can assist in the implementation of this IRWM Plan have been identified. Proactive coordination with the appropriate agencies will ensure that projects receive endorsement and support and can prevent issues from arising later that can block implementation.

13.4 Regulatory Support

Regulatory and jurisdictional agency involvement is vital to the eventual implementation of the water management programs, projects and integrated water management strategies identified in this plan. Many of the projects will require some level of regulatory approval or oversight and will fall under the purview of one or more of the agencies listed in this chapter. The on-going IRWM Plan effort will continue to communicate, coordinate, and collaborate at all steps of the process with the appropriate local, State, and Federal agencies in their regulatory roles where necessary. Participation by these agencies at an early stage will streamline the regulatory process, and ensure that the implementation of projects will not be unnecessarily delayed.

There are a number of IRWM Plan projects that illustrate the advantages of such participation:

- Corralitos Creek Surface Fisheries Enhancement, which is subject to NOAA National Marine Fisheries oversight, has obtained a scientific assessment from that agency which will guide the implementation of the project so that the project can meet the requirements for constructing proper fish diversion structures.
- The USACE is both an active participant in the Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project as well as an approving agency for the project through its jurisdiction over projects that impact waters of the United States, which includes the Pajaro River. Its participation will greatly facilitate federal approval.
- The Permit Coordination Program is an excellent example of an effort to streamline the regulatory process at a watershed level. It was designed to address the fact that implementing certain habitat restoration projects such as streambank restoration can often require going through as many as eight different environmental regulation processes administered by a variety of agencies, which presents an ironic obstacle. The program provides landowners and agricultural growers access to a single coordinated process of regulatory approval for permitting restoration related BMPs.
- Regulatory coordination with DHS will be necessary for projects that involve drinking water standards or adherence to Title 22 reclaimed water standards such as Watsonville Recycled Water Treatment Facility, Hollister Urban Area Mater Water and Wastewater Plan, and South County Recycled Water Projects.

Several actions can be taken to streamline regulatory and permitting processes for the IRWM Plan components. These may include preliminary consultations with individual regulatory agencies and joint workshops between the appropriate regulatory representatives and Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan stakeholders. Such coordination would facilitate the permitting and regulatory decision process by identifying action items to be addressed by stakeholders. Such involvement by federal, state, and local agencies will assist the IRWM Plan effort to be more efficient during overall program implementation.

Table 13-3 lists the range of potential permits and approvals that will be needed, are in the process of being obtained, or have been obtained from the appropriate regulatory and jurisdictional agencies for Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan implementation projects. Several of the project teams are already working with the appropriate regulatory agencies and working through the permitting and/or approval process. Depending on the specific action required, certain permits and approvals will be pursued by each implementing party/stakeholder for their respective projects; for success, this process will necessitate clear communication, collaboration, and close coordination with the regulatory agencies.

Table 13-3: Potential Permits and/or Approvals Needed for IRWM Plan Strategies Implementation

Agency/Organization	Permit or Approval	Action Requiring Permit/Consultation
Federal		
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Permit	Impacts to wetlands and/or waters of the United States
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Acquire additional CVP supplies, compliance with National Environmental Policy Act	CVP water deliveries, Connection to Santa Clara Conduit, CVP water transfers; O&M
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; National Marine Fisheries Service	Consultation and Coordination under Endangered Species Act	Construction in wetland and upland areas where federally listed species may be present, operations of some facilities
State		
California Coastal Commission	Coastal Development Permits	Projects within local Coastal Commission jurisdiction
California Department of Fish and Game	1601 Streambed Alteration Agreement	Alteration of streambeds during construction
California Department of Health Services	Title 22 Report Approval	Recycled Water treatment and delivery, Wellhead treatment; Desalination
California OSHA Mining and Tunneling Unit	Mining and Tunneling Permit	Trenches or excavations deeper than 5 feet
Caltrans	Encroachment Permits	Construction under California State Highways
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	401 Certification or Waiver Low Threat Discharge Permit Comments on Title 22 Report	Potential for water quality impairment from sediment discharge to waterways during construction, dewatering and disposal at construction sites, consultation with DHS on Title 22 Report, water recycling, desalination
State Water Resources Control Board	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP); Change in Place of Use; water rights permitting.	Construction and grading of areas greater than 1 acre, authorization for use of CVP water in the PVWMA service area, and authorization to divert Harkins Slough and Corralitos Creek surface waters.

Agency/Organization	Permit or Approval	Action Requiring Permit/Consultation
Local		
Cities of Gilroy, Hollister, Morgan Hill, San Juan Batista and Watsonville; Monterey County, San Benito County, Santa Clara County, and Santa Cruz County	Development Permit	Construction projects within City and County limits
County Flood Control and/or Public Works	Encroachment Permit Approval	Construction affecting levees and drainage ditches
County Health Services, SCVWD (for Santa Clara County)	Well Drilling Permit, Grading Permit, Development and Coastal Development Permits, Riparian Exclusion Permit, Encroachment Permit	New well construction or decommissioning and construction projects within County jurisdiction and local coastal zone.
Private Industry		
PG&E	Infrastructure Review; Encroachment Permit	Construction within right-of-way for overhead electrical wires and potentially under buried pipelines
Telecommunications & Cable Companies	Infrastructure Review; Prior Notification to Construction	Construction near or crossing buried lines
Union Pacific Railroad/Southern Pacific Railroad	License Agreement or Easement; Right of Entry	Cross railroad tracks, parallel tracks; conduct surveys, enter the railroad right-of-way

14 Climate Change

This chapter addresses the following 2012 IRWM Plan Standard:

> **Climate Change -** The IRWM Plan must address both adaptation to the effects of climate change and mitigation of GHG emissions. The IRWM Plan must include the following items:
>
> - A discussion of the potential effects of climate change on the IRWM region, including an evaluation of the IRWM region's vulnerabilities to the effects of climate change and potential adaptation responses to these vulnerabilities.
> - A process that considers GHG emissions when choosing between projects alternatives.
> - The IRWM Plan must include a list of prioritized vulnerabilities based on the vulnerability assessment and the IRWM's decision making process.
> - The IRWM Plan must contain a plan, program, or methodology for further data gathering and analysis of the prioritized vulnerabilities.

There is mounting scientific evidence that global climate conditions are changing and will continue to change as a result of the continued build-up of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the Earth's atmosphere. Changes in climate can affect municipal water supplies through modifications in the timing, amount, and form of precipitation, as well as water demands and the quality of surface runoff. These changes can affect all elements of water supply systems, from watersheds to reservoirs, conveyance systems, and treatment plants. Climate change can also affect flooding potential, riparian and aquatic habitat and ecosystems, and seawater intrusion.

Planning for and adapting to anticipated changes in climate will be essential to ensuring water supply reliability for all users and to protecting sensitive infrastructure against more frequent and extreme precipitation and wildfire events. This chapter summarizes anticipated climate change impacts on the State of California and the Pajaro River Watershed Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) region, evaluates the impacts of those changes with regards to water resource management, assesses the vulnerabilities to anticipated climate change impacts, and provides recommended adaptation and mitigation strategies to address uncertainty and reduce GHG emissions. In addition, a plan for ongoing data collection to fill data gaps and monitor the frequency and magnitude of local hydrologic and atmospheric changes is provided.

14.1 The Science of Climate Change

The Earth's weather patterns have fluctuated throughout history, and these changes are generally well-documented and accepted by the scientific community. Based on current knowledge, the relatively rapid changes in the Earth's climate that have been observed since the mid-20th century are projected to continue and may lead to some global climate patterns that fall outside of the range of historic variability, such as rising average temperatures and changes to snow cover (IPCC, 2007). These changes may significantly impact our ability to meet future water management objectives in areas such as water supply reliability, water quality, flood control, stormwater management, and habitat protection.

Certain gases, referred to as greenhouse gases (GHGs), have the ability to absorb heat that originated from solar radiation. GHGs play an important role in maintaining the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere. As the sun's energy reflects off of ground and water surfaces, GHGs trap a portion of this energy and create conditions warm enough for all life forms that reside in the biosphere. The phenomenon is commonly known as the greenhouse effect (USEPA, 2012). Scientists have observed a statistically significant increase in GHG concentrations in the Earth's atmosphere in the past century. Increasing GHG

concentrations expand the atmosphere's capacity to retain heat, and decrease the amount of solar energy reflected back into space. This process is illustrated in Figure 14-1.

Figure 14-1: The Greenhouse Effect

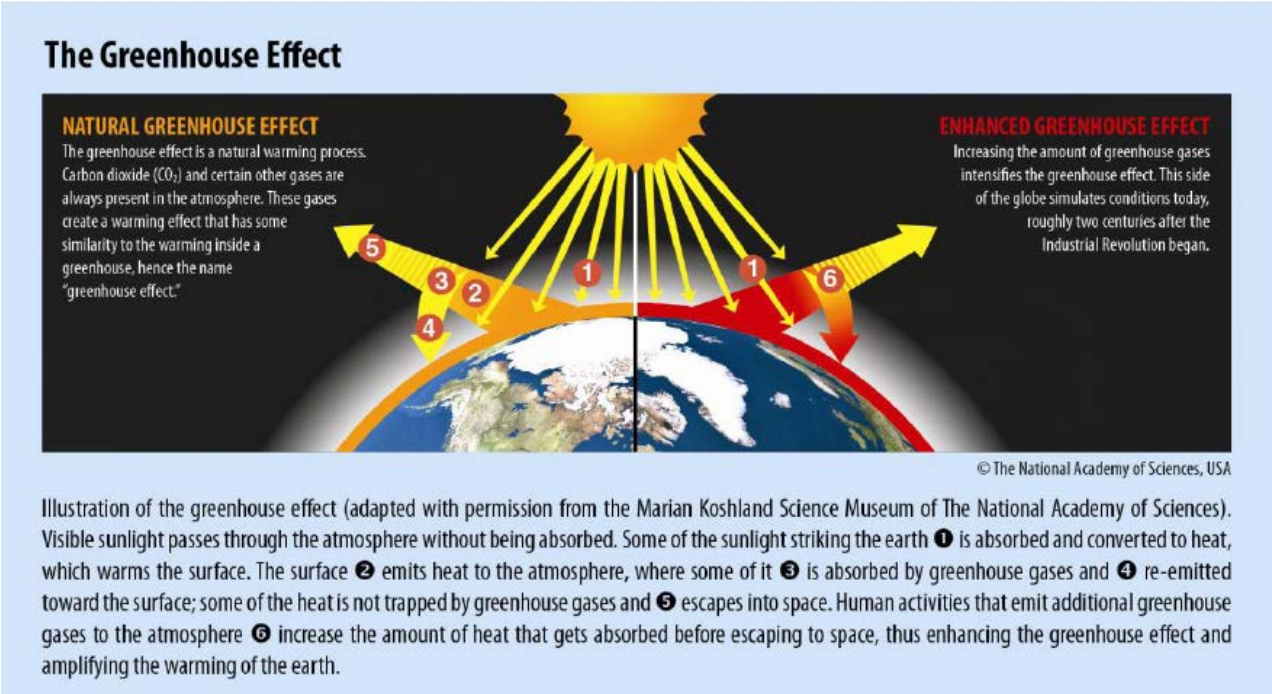


Illustration of the greenhouse effect (adapted with permission from the Marian Koshland Science Museum of The National Academy of Sciences). Visible sunlight passes through the atmosphere without being absorbed. Some of the sunlight striking the earth ❶ is absorbed and converted to heat, which warms the surface. The surface ❷ emits heat to the atmosphere, where some of it ❸ is absorbed by greenhouse gases and ❹ re-emitted toward the surface; some of the heat is not trapped by greenhouse gases and ❺ escapes into space. Human activities that emit additional greenhouse gases to the atmosphere ❻ increase the amount of heat that gets absorbed before escaping to space, thus enhancing the greenhouse effect and amplifying the warming of the earth.

(Pew Center, 2011)

There is near unanimous consensus among the scientific community that there is a significant correlation between increased atmospheric GHG concentrations and observed warming trends. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), "Most of the observed increases in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century are very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG concentrations," (IPCC, 2007b). The most recent IPCC report states that the minimum global average surface warming is predicted to be 1.5 degrees Celsius (C) by 2030, and rising temperatures thus far have already begun to impact the presence of ice, atmospheric and oceanic circulation patterns, and the severity and variability of weather events (IPCC, 2007a).

Reducing GHG emissions is the primary method for mitigating extreme or catastrophic climate change. However, because current GHG emissions are expected to continue to affect climate into the future, even under aggressive GHG reduction scenarios, it is prudent to begin identifying strategies needed to adapt to future climate conditions. Before strategies can be identified, water resource managers must first understand future climate projections and uncertainties associated with these projections.

14.2 Statewide Observations and Projections

Climate change may potentially have significant impacts on California's water resources, due to rising sea levels, decreased snowpack, and increased water and air temperatures. In addition, extreme conditions, including droughts and floods, are expected to become more frequent and severe. Multiple models are available to simulate climate processes and project potential climate scenarios for variables such as temperature and precipitation. The results from these models vary, due to the different assumptions made. The following sections discuss the range of climate impacts projected for California based on a range of assumptions.

14.2.1 Temperature Changes

Historic records show that California's average temperatures have increased by 1 degree F in the last hundred years. However, this increase has not been uniform throughout the state. The Central Valley has experienced a slight cooling trend in the summer, likely due to an increase in irrigation (California Energy Commission [CEC], 2008). Higher elevations have experienced the greatest temperature increases (DWR, 2008).

GCMs project that in the first 30 years of the 21st century, overall summertime temperatures in California will increase by 0.9 to 3.6 degrees F (CAT, 2009). By the end of the 21st century, average temperatures in California are expected to increase by 3.6 to 10.8 degrees F (Cayan et al, 2006). Increases in temperature are unlikely to be felt uniformly throughout the State. Model projections generally conclude that warming will be greater in California in summer months than in winter months (CAT, 2009) and inland areas will experience more extreme warming than coastal areas (California Natural Resources Agency [CNRA], 2009). These non-uniform warming trends reinforce the importance of implementing local and regional approaches to addressing climate change.

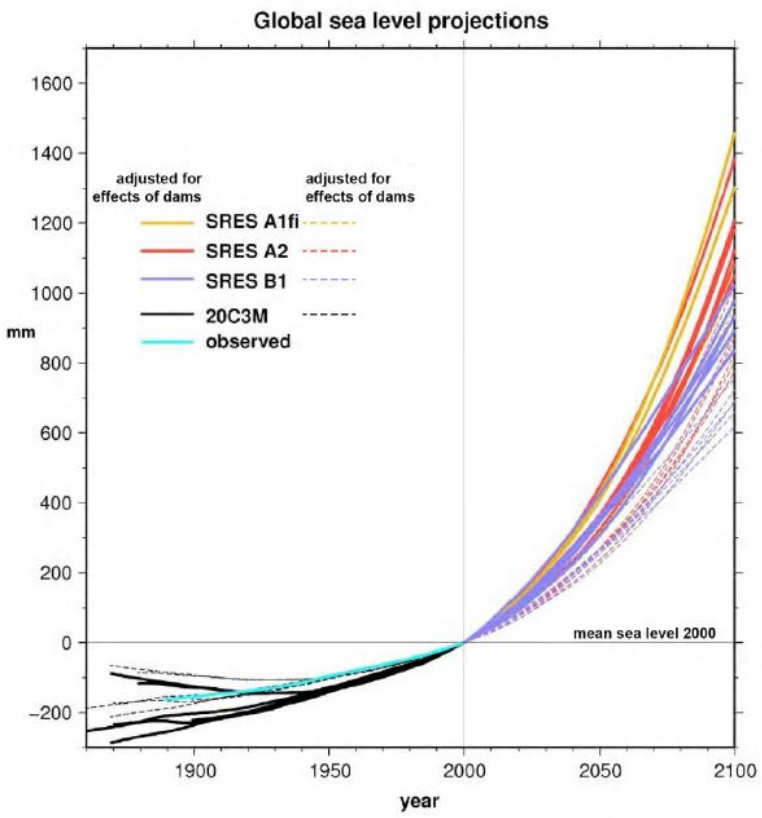
14.2.2 Precipitation Changes

While temperature projections exhibit high levels of agreement across various models and emissions scenarios, projected changes in precipitation are more varied. Taken together, downscaled GCM results show little, if any change in average precipitation for California before 2050 (DWR, 2006), with a drying trend emerging after 2050 (BOR, 2011a and CCSP, 2009). Individual GCM results vary considerably and therefore climate projections imply an increase in the uncertainty of future precipitation conditions.

14.2.3 Sea-level Rise

In the last century, the California coast has recorded a sea level rise of seven inches (DWR, 2008). There are several approaches to estimating the extent of sea level rise due to climate change. The Coastal and Ocean Working Group of the California Climate Action Team (CO-CAT) has taken the IPCC's modeling scenarios and used them to create more California-specific estimates of climate change impacts. CO-CAT estimates sea levels will rise between 10 and 17 inches by 2050, and between 31 and 69 inches by the end of the century (CO-CAT 2010). This projection has been adopted by the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) in a resolution on sea-level rise (OPC, 2010).

Figure 14-2: Sea Level Rise Projection by CO-CAT

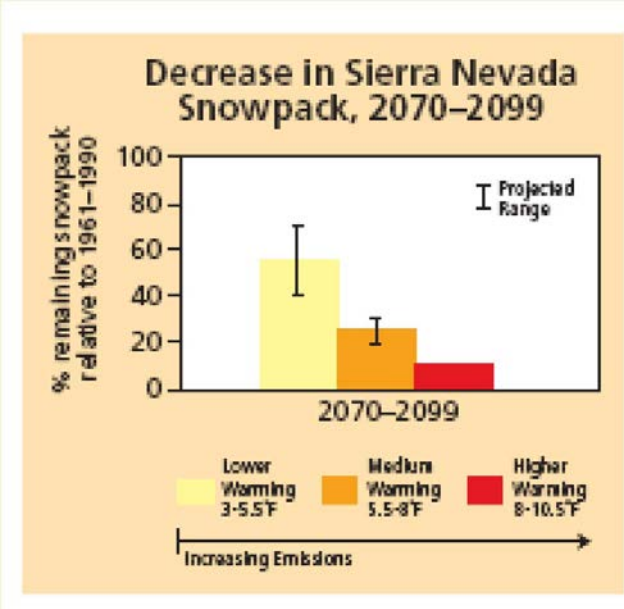


Rising sea levels threaten levees, particularly in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta, which is the source of much of California's water supply. Sea level rise increases the risk of storm surges and the flooding of coastal residences and infrastructure. Increasing salinity resulting from sea-level rise may impact the quality of vulnerable water supplies throughout California. Sea-level rise and changing precipitation patterns will also impact ecosystems in coastal areas that rely on a balance between freshwater and salt water, and may increase saline intrusion into coastal aquifers.

14.2.4 Snowpack Reduction

The average April 1 snowpack in the Sierra Nevada region (a primary storage mechanism for California's water supply) has decreased in the last half century (Howat and Tulaczyk, 2005 and CCSP, 2008). As the climate warms, the Sierra Nevada's snowpack is anticipated to continue to shrink. Based on simulations conducted to date, Sierra Nevada snowpack is projected to shrink by 30% between 2070 and 2099 (Figure 14-3), with drier, higher warming scenarios putting that number as high as 80% (Kahrl and Roland-Holst 2008).

Figure 14-3: Projected Snowpack Changes in the Sierra Nevada



Source: Hopmans et al. 2008

14.2.5 Extreme Events

As the climate warms, extreme events, including wildfires, floods, droughts, and heat waves, are expected to become more frequent. In contrast, freezing spells are expected to decrease in frequency over most of California (CNRA, 2009). While GCM projections may indicate little if any change in average precipitation in the future, extreme precipitation events are expected to become more common (Congressional Budget Office [CBO], 2009). Atmospheric rivers, sometimes called "pineapple express storms," have historically been responsible for creating the heaviest storms in California. These storms are characterized by long, thin bands of air with a high water vapor content that occasionally stretch over California from the Pacific Ocean. Years with several atmospheric river events could become more frequent over the next century (Dettinger, 2011).

In addition to atmospheric river events, droughts and heat waves are expected to become more frequent, longer, and more spatially-extensive (CNRA, 2009). The combination of drier and warmer weather compounds expected impacts on water supplies and ecosystems (CCSP, 2009). Wildfires are becoming more frequent, longer, and more wide-spread (Sierra Nevada Alliance [SNA], 2010 and CCSP, 2008) and are expected to continue to increase in frequency and severity (CCSP, 2009 and SNA, 2010).

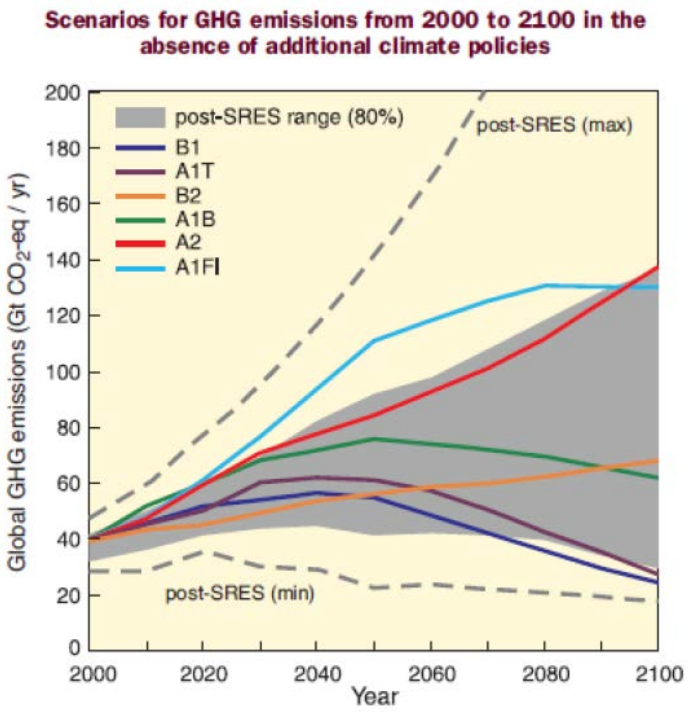
14.3 Regional Climate Change Projections

14.3.1 Climate Change Models and Scenarios

Due to the dynamic nature of climate change, historic climate records may not be accurate predictors of future trends. For this reason, several global circulation models (GCMs) were developed as part of the 2009 Scenarios Project to represent the international community's best understanding of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans over time (Cal-Adapt Strategy, 2009) and to predict temperature and precipitation trends for use in other analyses. For the purposes of planning efforts in California, these GCMs are capable of providing climate change projections only at a large spatial scale. The CEC has developed a set of tools, known as Cal-Adapt, which uses projections from four different GCMs and scales them down to provide regional data for California. The four GCMs used in Cal-Adapt are:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) model
- The National Center for Atmospheric Research Parallel Climate Model (PCM)
- The Community Climate System Model (CCSM) Version 3.0
- Centre de Recherches Meteorologiques (CNRM)

Figure 14-4: Climate Change Scenarios from



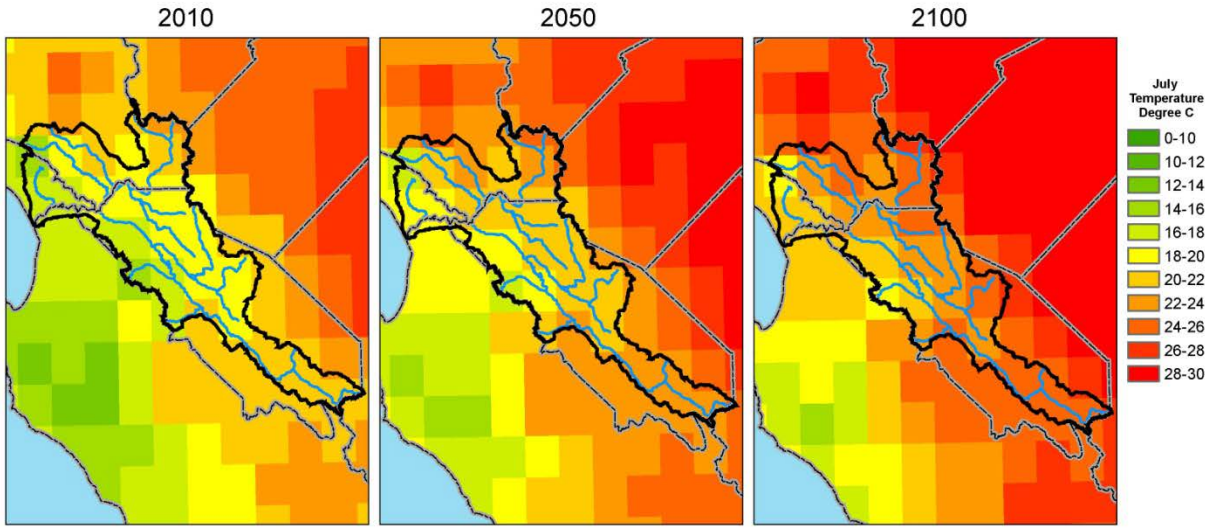
These models have all been run on two of the potential emissions scenarios described by the IPCC: a medium-high (A1) and lower (B1) emissions scenario. In addition, Cal-Adapt uses the most current data and tools whenever possible, including recent data on temperature, precipitation, snowpack, and sea level rise. In addition to being California-specific, Cal-Adapt has the advantage of being an accessible web-based tool (thus expected to be widely used across the state) that functions to identify potential climate change risks and vulnerabilities in specific areas. Cal-Adapt does not provide forecasts or predictions, but rather potential future scenarios based on downscaled IPCC models. These scenarios can serve as a starting point for planning for climate change adaptation.

14.3.2 Temperature

According to Cal-Adapt, the average monthly temperature in the Pajaro River watershed is projected to increase by 3 to 4 degrees F by mid-century and 5 to 6 degrees F by late-century, depending on future

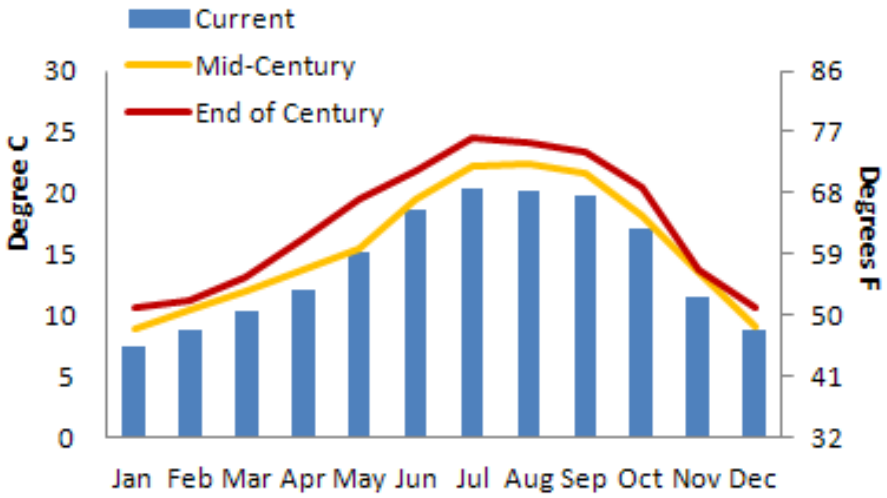
GHG emission levels. Figure 14-5 is adapted from Cal-Adapt to illustrate the overall projected average monthly summer temperature change in the watershed. Temperatures for other times of the year are also going to increase in smaller magnitude as compared to summertime.

Figure 14-5: Projected Summer Temperature Increase in Pajaro Watershed



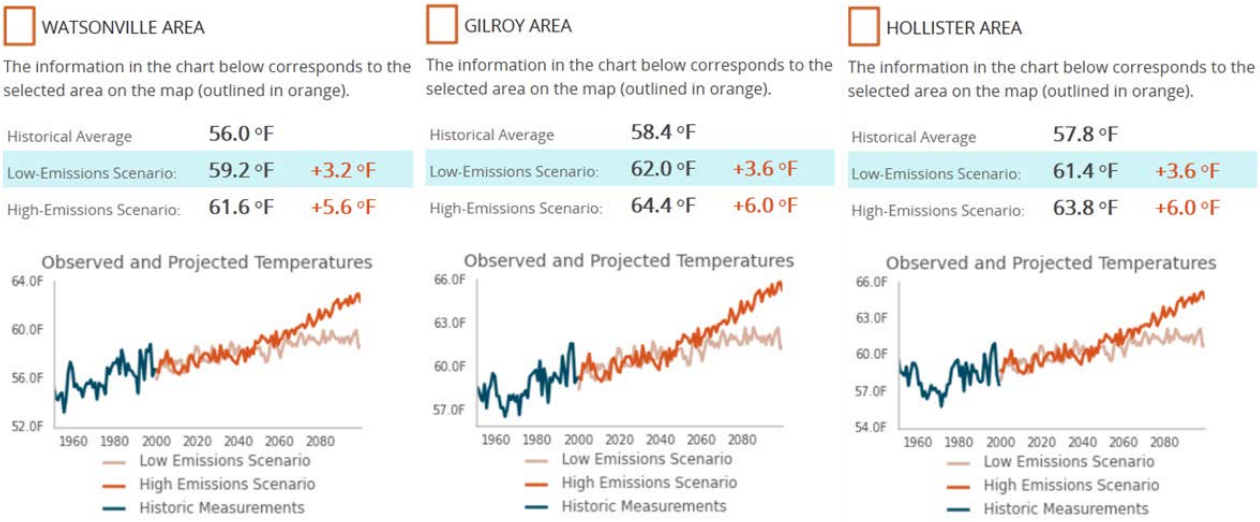
Temperatures for other times of the year are also going to increase in smaller magnitude as compared to summertime. Figure 14-6 shows mean temperature increases for the high emissions scenario from the four GCMs used in Cal-Adapt.

Figure 14-6: Average Monthly Temperature Projection in Pajaro Watershed



As previously described, temperature increases are not expected to be uniform throughout California. Higher temperature increases are expected to occur in inland areas without irrigated agriculture, with less severe temperature increases in irrigated areas and coastal areas. Projected temperature patterns for major cities in the Pajaro River watershed are illustrated in Figure 14-7. As shown in this figure, cities closer to the coast generally have lower projected temperature increases, while inland regions are projected to experience greater climate change-related temperature increases.

Figure 14-7: Monthly Average Temperature Projection in Different Locations in the Watershed



14.3.3 Precipitation

Although different GCMs generally predict that temperature will increase in the following century, the projected impact of climate change on precipitation patterns is highly variable as demonstrated in Table 14-1. Climate models show less consistency in projecting the amount and timing of precipitation. Out of the four GCMs used in Cal-Adapt, two of the models (GFDL and CNRM3) project shift in peak precipitation from December to January in mid-century, and to February by the end of this century. Both of these models also project higher winter runoff in response to increased precipitation projection. On the contrary, PCM and CCSM model did not show significant shift in rainfall pattern, but exhibited a decline in both precipitation and overall runoff volume. All models show that by the end of century, the total annual runoff volume will decrease by 20 to 30 percent.

Table 14-1: Annual Change in Precipitation as Compared to 2010 Baseline for Pajaro Watershed from Four GCMs in Cal-Adapt

A2 Scenario	CCSM	CNRM3	GFDL	PCM
2010-2030	1.0%	-4.5%	-6.5%	2.2%
2040-2060	0.2%	-42.1%	-19.6%	-13.6%
2070-2090	4.3%	-48.9%	-44.3%	-11.7%
B1 Scenario	**CCSM3**	**CNRM**	**GFDL**	**PCM**
2010-2030	21.3%	-5.2%	-20.5%	16.6%
2040-2060	25.6%	-16.5%	-21.1%	-18.5%
2070-2090	28.1%	-33.1%	-38.6%	-13.9%

Both of the models (GFDL and PCM) in the recent UGSG study projected a shift in peak precipitation from January to February in Santa Cruz Mountains, and large decreases in the fall. The two models that

were selected show distinct projections for precipitation, and consequently, available runoff. The GFDL model projects a decrease in March precipitation and runoff, while the PCM model shows a much greater increase in runoff in March.

Additionally, with rising temperatures in the future, more precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow. Although precipitation in the form of snowfall is not directly relevant to the Pajaro River watershed area, the region heavily relies on the CVP for its irrigation and urban water use. It is thus important to understand the snowpack reduction projected for the Sierra-Nevada mountain range. With rising temperatures in the future and more rain than snow there will be increased challenges to store the water for dry season while protecting downstream areas from flood waters during the wet season (CNRA, 2009).

A recent study conducted by the USGS projected, towards the end of this century, peak flow in Santa Cruz Mountain range to increase by 20 to 30 percent in high emission (A2) scenario using GFDL model, and lower low flows than historical values. The study also projects drought to occur nearly twice as frequently in the future (USGS, 2012).

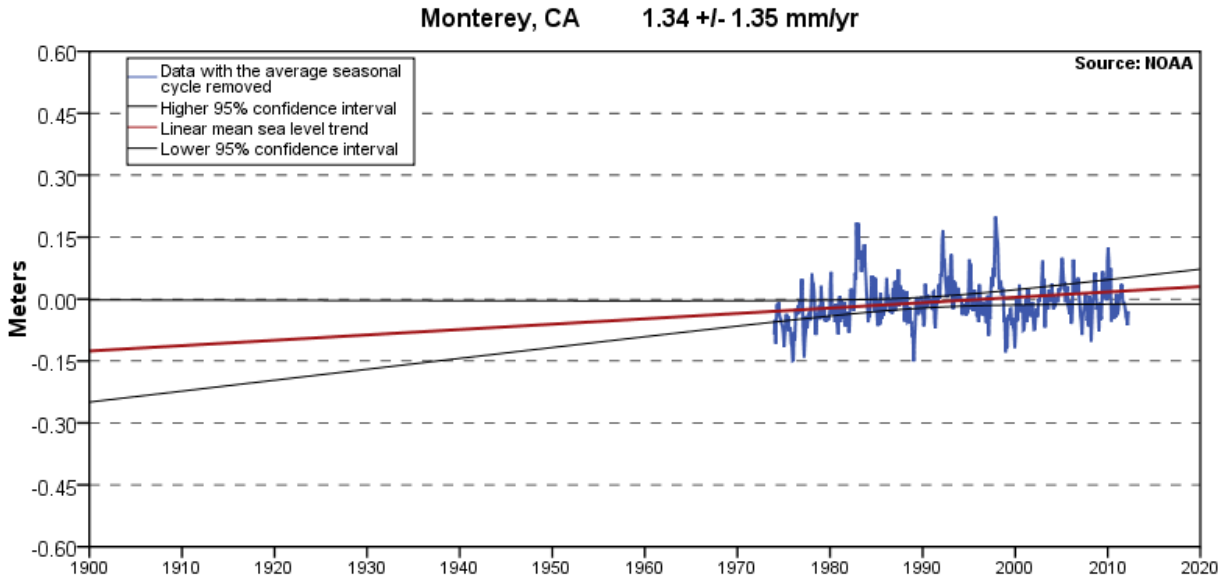
14.3.4 Extreme Weather Conditions

The intensity and frequency of extreme weather conditions are expected to increase as temperatures increase and rainfall patterns shift. Flood, drought and heat waves will occur more frequently, and storm and runoff will be more intense. For example, the 2009 Scenarios Project revealed current 100-year heat waves are likely to become 10-year events under the lower emission (B1) scenario, and even more frequent, approaching annually, in the high emissions (A2) scenario. In general, it is predicted summers will be longer and drier in the future, resulting in longer dry spells or droughts than has been experienced in recent history. While the frequency of large coastal storms and heavy precipitation would not change significantly over this century, increased storm intensity, coupled with sea-level rise may cause higher storm surges, more intense inland flooding, and increased erosion along the state's coastline (CNRA, 2009).

14.3.5 Sea-Level Rise

As previously described and displayed in Figure 14-2, CO-CAT estimates sea levels will rise between 10 and 17 inches by 2050, and between 31 and 69 inches by the end of the century (CO-CAT 2010). In the Pajaro region, which relies heavily on water from the impacted CVP, the additional impact of sea-level rise and the potential for saline intrusion into groundwater resources could have a serious effect on freshwater resources in the region. According to the IRWMP climate change handbook (CDM, 2011), regional sea level rise may be higher or lower than state projections. Local tidal gauge data at Monterey Bay was obtained from NOAA's Tides and Currents monitoring site. The mean sea level data shows that the equivalent sea-level change is 0.48 feet in 100 years, or 1.34 mm per year. As shown in Figure 14-8, this projection uses linear trend, which is different from the hyperbolic shape projected by CO-CAT. The linear trend is likely to give a more accurate local projection for near-term estimation, but for long-term planning purpose, CO-CAT projection should be considered until more accurate data becomes available.

Figure 14-8: Local Sea Level Rise Projection by NOAA

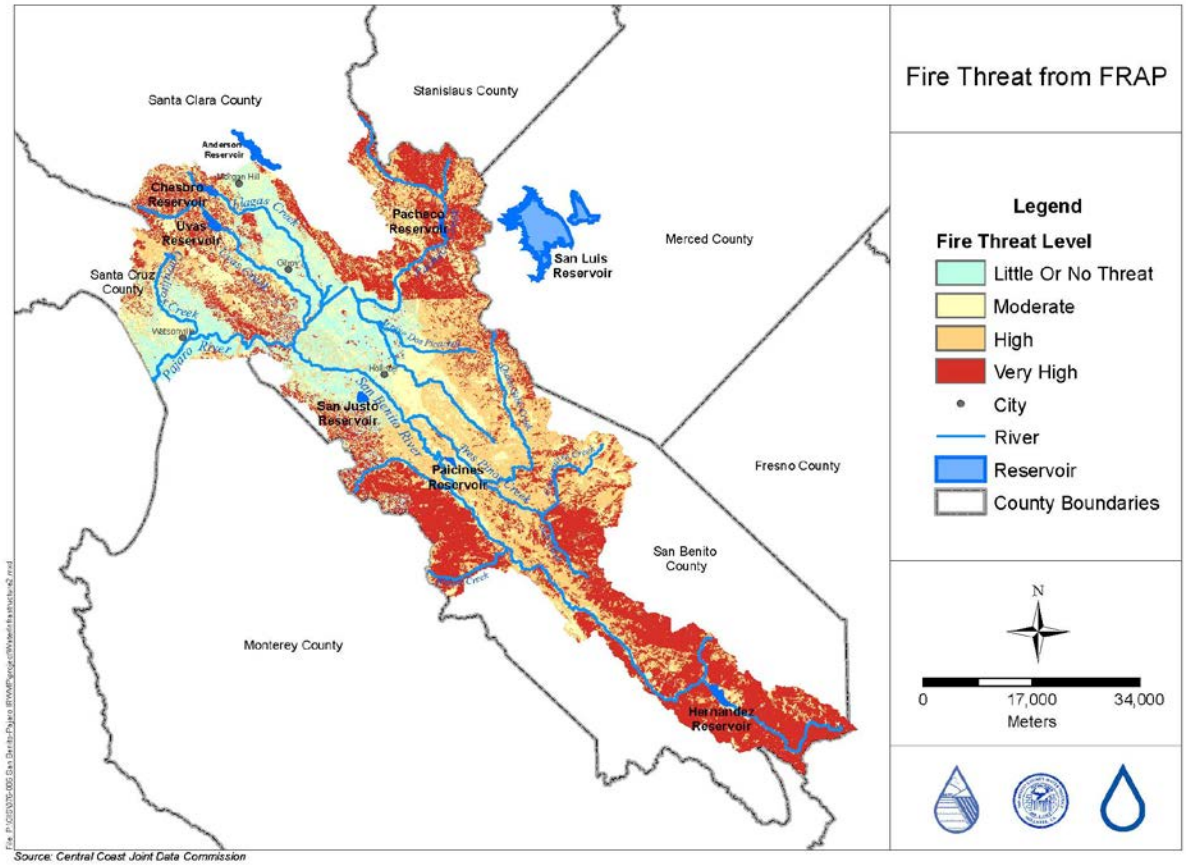


The mean sea level trend is 1.34 millimeters/year with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 1.35 mm/yr based on monthly mean sea level data from 1973 to 2006 which is equivalent to a change of 0.44 feet in 100 years.

14.3.6 Wildfire

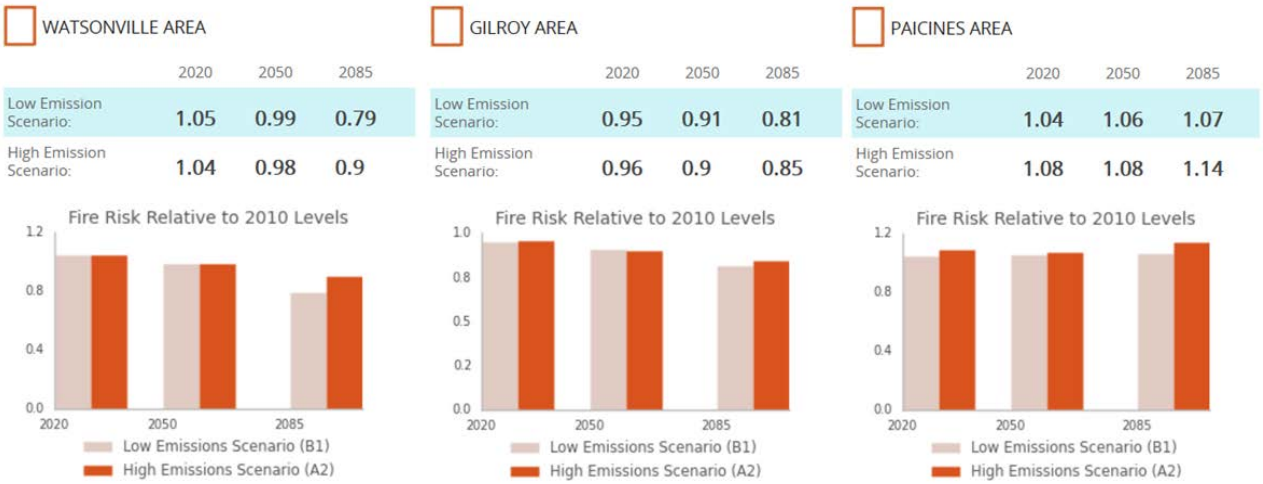
The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection conducted a fire threat study in 2004, which determined fire threat by counting fire frequency and behavior. Fire threat can be used to estimate the potential for impacts, with higher threat classes indicating higher likelihood and/or increase severity of wildfires. The majority of land cover in Pajaro River watershed is forest and shrub land. These areas are highly susceptible to wildfire, whereas developed areas and agricultural lands typically have adequate water infrastructure to prevent wildfires from spreading. As such, these areas are characterized as lower threats. The overall fire threat distribution is presented in Figure 14-9 .

Figure 14-9: Fire Threats in Pajaro Watershed



The probability of wildfire is projected to slightly increase as a result of projected temperature increases. Based on Cal-Adapt projections, inland shrub lands are expected to experience a 7 to 14 percent increase in potential burned area, compared to a 10 to 20 percent reduction in potential burned area for coastal and irrigated agricultural areas, due to increased water use for irrigation and increased risks of flooding.

Figure 14-10: Fire Risk Projections in Different Locations in Pajaro River Watershed



14.4 Regional Water Resource Vulnerability

The RWMG conducted a vulnerability assessment using the DWR Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning. Based on the assessment, vulnerabilities were identified in the following areas: water demand, water supply, water quality, sea level rise, flooding, and ecosystem and habitat. Projected climate change impacts to water resources in the Pajaro River watershed and watershed vulnerabilities are summarized in the following sections.

14.4.1 Water Demand

Existing water demands were compiled from various planning documents developed by SBCWD, PVWMA and SCVWD for inclusion in the Region Description chapter of this Plan. Major uses in the watershed include agricultural irrigation and municipal and industrial (M&I) use, with approximately 75% of water use meeting agricultural demands and 25% of water use meeting M&I demands.

while the relative agricultural and M&I usage percentages are expected to remain relatively constant over the next 20 years, the proportion of agriculture usage in the SBCWD service area is expected to grow by 2-3% per year, due to a projected increase in irrigated acreage of approximately 17,000 acres by 2022. In addition, the PVWMA service area has observed a significant shift in the types of crops grown, moving from lower to higher water-use crops such as nursery, strawberry, and vine crops. It is assumed that approximately 2,000 acres of deciduous crops will be converted to berry crops by 2040, equally distributed between strawberry and raspberry crops.

Water Demand Vulnerabilities

- *Increased agricultural irrigation demands*
- *Increased landscape irrigation demands*
- *Increased cooling demands*
- *Increased environmental demands*

The seasonal variability of water demands is projected to increase with climate change as droughts become more common and more severe (DWR, 2008). In addition, warmer temperatures will increase evapotranspiration rates while extending the length of growing seasons, resulting in an overall increase in agricultural water demands (CNRA, 2009). In addition, fruit crops are more climate-sensitive and may require additional water as the climate warms. Therefore, more water may be necessary to maintain yield and quality in future years.

Other seasonal uses such as landscape irrigation and cooling demands are also expected to increase as a result of climate change (DWR, 2008 and CNRA, 2009). Identification of industrial cooling towers and similar facilities will help the region gain better understanding of the potential increases in seasonal demands.

Streamflow needed to support habitat (environmental water demand) in the region may also be impacted by increased temperatures. PVWMA is currently considering surface water supply projects. The estimated yield from the projects is impacted by the amount of flow required to remain in the waterway to support habitat. The minimum habitat flow requirements will have to consider projected climate change impacts and be designed accordingly.

14.4.2 Water Supply

The region's water supplies include groundwater, local surface water, imported surface water from the Central Valley Project (CVP), and recycled water. All but recycled water could be affected by the climate change impacts previously described. Potential climate change impacts on water supply include:

- Snowpack quantity is expected to decrease overall as snowlines recede (DWR 2008; CNRA, 2009).
- Snowmelt runoff timing is expected to shift as flows increase in the winter and decrease in the late spring/early summer (DWR 2008). This could result in shifted timing of flood-control dam functionality and changes in reservoir storage throughout the year.
- While precipitation projections are less definitive than other climate variables, there is general consensus that precipitation in the Southwestern US will decline over the second half of the 21st Century (CCSP 2009).
- CVP supplies are expected to be subject to environmental flow restrictions and other flow limitations (DWR 2008, Chung et al 2009) which may become more difficult to meet as climate changes.
- Coastal aquifers will be subject to seawater intrusion, especially in aquifers with high pumping rates (DWR 2008).
- Droughts are expected to be more severe and potentially more frequent (DWR, 2008; CNRA, 2009).

Water Supply Vulnerabilities

- *Reduced imported water supplies*
- *Increased groundwater overdraft*
- *Increased seawater intrusion*
- *Reduced drought reliability*

Because the Region relies on imported supplies, any reduction or change in the timing or availability of those supplies could have negative impacts on the Region. Reductions in imported water supplies would lead to increased reliance on local groundwater, recycled water, desalination, or other sources of supplies if demand was not reduced. Changes in local hydrology could affect surface storage of water and natural recharge to the local groundwater and the quantity of groundwater that could be pumped in a sustainable manner. Additional overdraft could exacerbate seawater intrusion in the Pajaro Valley. In general, the region could become less drought tolerant.

14.4.3 Water Quality

Existing water quality issues in the Pajaro River Watershed include seawater intrusion, salinity and nitrates in groundwater, groundwater contamination from spills and leaks including MTBE and perchlorate, and numerous surface water bodies that suffer significant water quality impairments (nutrients, sediment, fecal coliform, mercury, chloride, pH, low dissolved oxygen and pesticide pollutants/stressors). Climate change impacts may affect water quality in a multitude of ways, including:

- Eutrophication is expected to occur more often in surface water as water temperatures increase (DWR 2008).
- Water quality can be impacted by both extreme increases and decreases in precipitation. Increases in storm event severity may result in increased turbidity in surface water supplies while decreases in summertime precipitation may leave contaminants more concentrated in stream flows (DWR 2008).
- Higher water temperatures may exacerbate reservoir water quality issues associated with dissolved oxygen levels and increased algal blooms (DWR 2008).
- Increased salinity intrusion into estuaries and brackish environments as seasonal freshwater flows decrease and sea levels rise (DWR, 2008).
- Pollutant loads may increase with more intense storms (DWR 2008).

Water Quality Vulnerabilities

- *Increased pollutant concentrations in surface water*
- *Increased frequency of eutrophication and algae blooms*
- *Increased turbidity and sedimentation*
- *Increased seawater intrusion*

CVP water is vulnerable to potential effects of climate change at the source in the Delta. Sea-level rise could increase the intrusion of salinity into the Delta and its exported water. This would increase chloride and bromide (a DBP precursor that is also a component of sea water) concentrations CVP imported water. In addition, decreased freshwater flows into the Delta could increase the concentration of organic matter, which contribute to potentially higher DBP formation concentrations.

Water quality impacts to surface waters due to climate change include increased temperature, more frequent heavy rainfall events, and longer periods of low natural stream flow due to decreased annual precipitation. Increased water temperature generally reduces dissolved oxygen and can promote algal blooms if nutrients are available in the source. The storm events can transport sediments and other pollutants along the river, while long periods of low flow can increase concentrations of pollutants from wastewater plant and non-point discharges. Increased wildfires that contribute to high erosion rates in subsequent storms may also contribute to the turbidity events.

Increased salinity intrusion into the local sloughs in Watsonville could affect their viability for agricultural production and impact habitats. Groundwater quality could be affected as a result of recharge with poorer quality surface water.

14.4.4 Sea Level Rise

The majority of the region will not be direct impacted by sea level rise, but it could have significant impacts in the lower Pajaro River Watershed along the coast. Potential sea level rise impacts include:

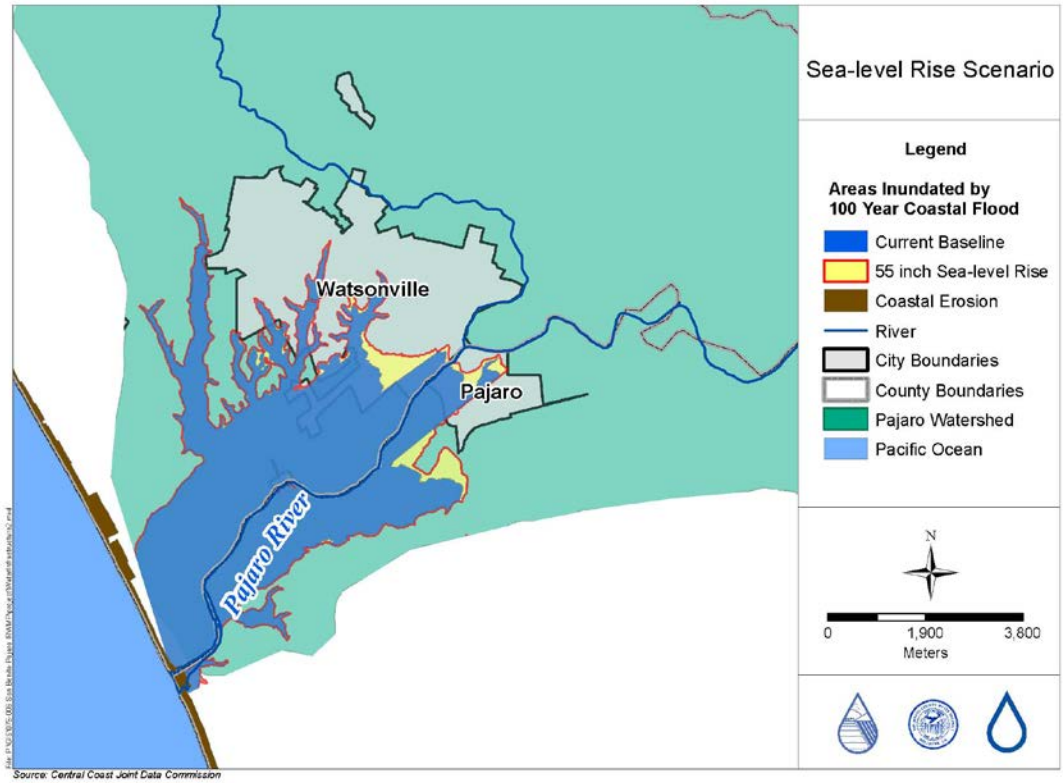
- Coastal structures, especially earthen levees, are placed under additional stress and are more likely to fail as sea level rises (DWR, 2008; CNRA, 2009).
- Coastal flooding is more likely to inundate coastal infrastructure as base sea levels increase (DWR 2008). Areas within the tidal reach may also be more susceptible to flooding.

Coastal flooding is projected to be more severe in the future, due to sea-level rise. According to Cal-Adapt projections, the area inundated by future coastal flooding will increase by 11% in the Pajaro Watershed. Under existing conditions, the cities of Watsonville and Pajaro and surrounding agricultural areas are subject to flooding during the 100-year coastal flood. Critical water infrastructure, such as the Watsonville Wastewater Treatment Plant, face potential inundation. Small coastal communities that depend on tourism will also be disrupted. Assuming a 55-inch rise in sea level, which was developed by the USGS and Pacific Institute and represents a conservative project for sea level rise, Figure 14-11 shows the areas that would be inundated by a 100-year coastal flood.

Sea Level Rise Vulnerabilities

- *Increased coastal flooding*
- *Reduced habitat quality*
- *Increased damage to existing infrastrastructure*

Figure 14-11: Increased Future Coastal Flood Threat with 55-inch Sea-level Rise



Other vulnerabilities to sea level rise include existing levees and roads that may not be designed to withstand higher mean sea levels and reduced habitat quality as a result of salt water/freshwater balance changes.

14.4.5 Flood Management

Flood management is an issue throughout the watershed. Flooding on the lower Pajaro River has been an issue since the 1950s. The existing channel capacity in the lower reaches of Pajaro River is approximately 22,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), well below the expected 100-year flood event of approximately 42,000 cfs (see Figure 14-12). Flooding has also been issue on Llagas Creek. Potential climate change impacts on flooding include:

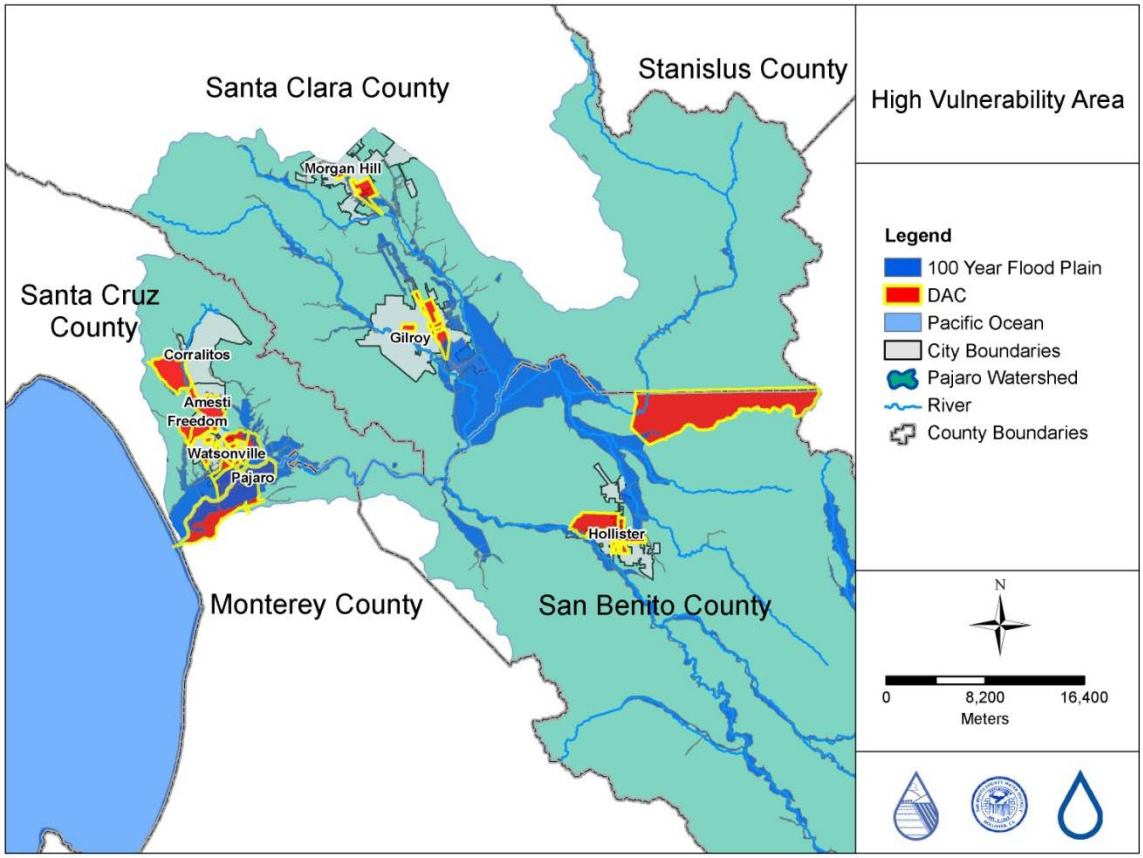
- Delta levee breeches may occur, causing damage and reducing reliability of CVP supplies (DWR, 2008).
- Storms are expected to increase in intensity. The 2009 California Water Plan recommends that no new critical facilities (e.g., fire stations, hospitals, schools, emergency shelters) be built within a 200-year flood plain (DWR, 2008; DWR, 2009; CNRA, 2009).

Critical infrastructure throughout the region lies in the 100-year floodplain, as portions of Morgan Hill, Gilroy, Hollister, and Watsonville are the 100-year flood plain. Regional mapping of 200-year floodplains and critical infrastructure has yet to be completed. Additional vulnerabilities within the watershed may be aging flood protection infrastructure that may not be resilient to more intense storms and increased risk of flooding associated with wildfires. Low-lying disadvantaged communities (DACs) will be particularly vulnerable to flooding damages causing temporary and/or permanent displacement. Some of the DACs within the Pajaro region currently lie within the 100-year floodplain as shown in Figure 14-12, and the effects of climate change, including more intense storms and sea level rise, could exacerbate this vulnerability. Delta levee breaches could impact the reliability of the region's CVP supplies.

Flood Management Vulnerabilities

- *Increased flooding*
- *Reduced imported water supplies*

Figure 14-12: Low-lying Disadvantaged Communities in Pajaro Watershed



14.4.6 Ecosystem and Habitat

Several creeks and rivers in the Pajaro River Watershed support riparian habitat, including the Pajaro River, Llagas Creek, Uvas/Carnadero Creek, San Benito River, Miller Canal, Corralitos Creek, and other associated tributaries. Riparian and wetland areas along these water features and along various drainage ditches provide habitat and movement corridors for wildlife. Some of the wetland areas contain suitable habitat for two sensitive species known to occur in the project vicinity: the California red-legged frog and the California tiger salamander. San Felipe Lake, which is the central feature of the "Bolsa de San Felipe", is designated as a "California Important Bird Area" by the National Audubon Society. The fields surrounding San Felipe Lake are saturated with water during the winter months and it is possible that vernal pools could be located here. If vernal pools do exist around the lake, they could serve as potential habitat for fairy shrimp and the larval stage of California tiger salamander (SCVWD, 2003). In addition, the Pajaro River serves as a migration pathway for adult steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) migrating to spawning and nursery habitat in the upper watershed and for steelhead smolts (1-2 year old juveniles) migrating from that habitat to the ocean. Uvas, Llagas, and Corralitos Creeks provide potential spawning and rearing habitat, and Uvas provides access, spawning and rearing in all but extreme drought years. In addition, the Pajaro River Watershed is a tributary to Monterey Bay, a federally protected National Marine Sanctuary administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Potential impacts of climate change on ecosystems and habitat include:

- Aquatic and terrestrial invasive species may spread in some areas (NAS 2010a).

- Certain habitats, such as estuaries and other coastal habitats, are especially vulnerable to climate change effects (EPA 2009a).
- Some temperature-sensitive fish species are especially sensitive to climate change (DWR 2008).
- Water quality issues associated with increased erosion and sedimentation may be detrimental to some benthic and aquatic communities (DWR 2008, EPA 2009a).

The Pajaro River Watershed includes aquatic habitats that are vulnerable to erosion and sedimentation. These include river and creek reaches that support steelhead trout as well as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Increased water temperatures could also affect steelhead trout. Increased temperatures and drought conditions could also affect other sensitive species such as the California red-legged frog and the California tiger salamander. Reduced water quality and flows could affect habitat for a variety of species, as could the spread of invasive species. Estuarine habitats, such as the Watsonville Slough, could be impacted by reduced seasonal freshwater flows. Invasive species may become even more challenging to manage (CCSP, 2009). Climate change will stress forested areas, making them more susceptible to pests, disease, and changes in species composition. With less frequent but more intense rainfall, wildfires are likely to become more frequent and intense, potentially resulting in changes in vegetative cover (CCSP 2009, SNA 2010). Coastal ecosystems that are sensitive to acidification and changes in salinity balances, sedimentation, and nutrient flows (such as estuaries and coastal wetlands) may be particularly vulnerable (CNRA, 2009).

Ecosystem and Habitat Vulnerabilities

- *Reduced habitat availability*
- *Reduce habitat quality*
- *Reduced water quality*

14.4.7 Hydropower

The region does not rely on local hydropower generation and does not plan to develop hydropower as a significant energy source. Therefore, the Pajaro River Watershed is not vulnerable to climate change impacts on hydropower generation.

14.4.8 Vulnerability Prioritization

The RWMG evaluated each of the climate change vulnerabilities using the factors in the Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning. These factors are:

1. The region's overall planning priorities.
2. Risks associated with vulnerabilities. Risk is defined as the probability of an event occurring, multiplied by the consequence of its occurrence.
3. Presence of multiple potential stressors.
4. The potential for a vulnerability to shape regional objectives and inform IRWM Plan decisions. Some vulnerabilities exist that, even after being quantified, will not be useful for decision making. For example, if adaptation options for addressing a climate vulnerability are limited, little may be gained from further analysis or forming a related planning objective.

Most of the vulnerabilities ranked high for all of the factors and, therefore, have a high priority for the Pajaro River Water Watershed IRWM Plan. Two of the vulnerabilities – increased coastal flooding and increased damage to existing infrastructure – ranked high for the first three factors but ranked medium for the potential to affect regional objectives or decisions. They were ranked medium because adaptation will require significant changes to the social, economic, and environmental policies that extend beyond the

scope of the IRWM Plan. They were given an overall medium rank. One objective – increased cooling demand – was ranked low because cooling demands are a relatively small demand in the region and will not likely influence decisions in the region. The results of the vulnerability prioritization for the IRWM Plan are presented in Table 14-2.

Table 14-2: Climate Change Vulnerability Prioritization

Vulnerability	Priority
Increased agricultural demand	High
Increase landscape demand	High
Increased environmental demands	High
Reduced imported water supplies	High
Increased groundwater overdraft	High
Increased saltwater intrusion	High
Reduced drought reliability	High
Increased pollutant concentrations	High
Increased frequency of eutrophication and algae blooms	High
Increased turbidity and sedimentation	High
Reduced habitat quality	High
Increased flooding	High
Reduce habitat availability	High
Reduced water quality	High
Increased coastal flooding	Medium
Increased damage to existing infrastructure	Medium
Increase cooling demand	Low

The goals and objectives described in Chapter 3 address all of the vulnerabilities list above.

14.5 Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies

Chapter 4 discussed the Resource Management Strategies (RMS) that will achieve the region's goals and objectives. It also included Table 4-3 that identified whether each RMS included in the Pajaro River Watershed could address climate change adaptation and mitigation. The following strategies will help address the vulnerabilities identified above:

- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- Urban Water Use Efficiency
- Conveyance – Delta
- Conveyance — Regional / Local
- System Reoperation
- Water Transfers

- Conjunctive Management and GW Storage
- Desalination
- Recycled Municipal Water
- Surface Storage – CALFED
- Surface Storage — Regional/Local
- Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution
- Groundwater and Aquifer Remediation
- Matching Water Quality to Use
- Pollution Prevention
- Salt and Salinity Management
- Urban Runoff Management
- Agricultural Lands Stewardship
- Economic Incentives
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Forest Management
- Land Use Planning and Management
- Recharge Areas Protection
- Watershed Management
- Flood Risk Management

Another aspect of climate change is reducing GHG emissions, or mitigating climate change. As described in Section 14.1, The Science of Climate Change, increasing GHG concentrations in the Earth's atmosphere contribute to warming trends and climate change impacts. Because the water industry is such a significant contributor to GHG emissions and the overall increasing concentrations in the atmosphere, there is a great opportunity to make a difference, help achieve the GHG emission goals set by AB32, and reduce GHG emissions through this IRWM planning process. The RMS included in the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Plan that will help mitigate climate change are:

- Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- Urban Water Use Efficiency
- System Reoperation
- Conjunctive Management and GW Storage
- Recycled Municipal Water
- Surface Storage – CALFED
- Surface Storage — Regional/Local
- Economic Incentives
- Forest Management
- Land Use Planning and Management
- Watershed Management

14.6 Climate Change in the Project Review Process

The project review process described in Chapter 5 includes a project-level evaluation of how projects help adapt to and mitigate climate change. The evaluation is usually qualitative during the project review process, but becomes more quantitative as projects are better defined and environmental documents are completed. Projects that address climate change adaptation and/or mitigation receive additional points in the project review process, which can increase their priority for implementation.

14.7 Next Steps

14.7.1 Updates on Climate Change Research

Research on the climate change impacts on water resources is ongoing and continues to evolve with further analysis and more refined methodologies. During the preparation of this Plan update, key literature resources on climate change have been reviewed. New scientific findings should be reviewed periodically and incorporated into the climate change vulnerability assessment.

14.7.2 Climate Change Models and Scenarios

The Climate Change Center of the California Energy Commission prepares periodic reports on climate model simulations for California. It also maintains the Cal-Adapt site and updates the modeling tools as new climate change modeling results, based on more refined data, become available from the IPCC. In addition, some agencies in the Region have prepared their own climate change analyses for their watersheds and have used these studies to develop scenarios for vulnerability and adaptation assessments. Agencies within the Region should explore ways where existing and updated climate models, and other available climate change tools and projections for the Region, can be used for future vulnerability assessments updated in future versions of the Plan.

14.7.3 Vulnerability Assessment Next Steps

The intent of future data gathering is to address gaps in the current vulnerability assessment, to improve the understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerabilities, and to enable more quantitative analyses. Future data gathering efforts should include data that facilitate more quantitative analysis of the vulnerability, as described in the following sections. Data gathering efforts should be also be considered in the context of the current and proposed projects and funding available. Consideration should be given to coordinated multi-agency funding of more localized modeling, projections, and more rigorous vulnerability analysis of the more critical areas.

14.7.3.1 Demands

Future data gathering efforts to quantify the climate change effects on municipal and agricultural water demand include the following (note these efforts will require coordination among water purveyors who use different data collection systems):

- Increase the frequency of water use measurement to quantify the weather effects on water use and seasonal variations in response to changes in historical temperature.
- Based on the water demand and temperature data, develop regression analyses correlating water demand to temperature on a maximum day, monthly, and seasonal bases The historical responses can be used to infer future response with the projected changes in temperature with climate change.
- Characterize the variations in indoor and outdoor water use. Future data gathering should focus on the seasonal and monthly patterns both in indoor and outdoor usage to evaluate the effects of weather conditions on each use category.
- Collect and analyze historical agricultural water demand to quantity the weather effects on water use and seasonal variations in response to changes in historical temperature.

14.7.3.2 Water Supply

Future data gathering efforts to quantify the climate change effects on water supply include the following:

- Continue to monitor updates on surface water supply projections from the CVP to assess the effects of future climate change on regional water supply.
- Update information on projections of changes in surface water runoff to regional local water storage facilities for future climate change scenarios when such projections are available.
- Evaluate the effects of reduction in precipitation from climate change on natural groundwater recharge. Further analysis is suggested to refine and to quantify the potential reduction in groundwater supply due to potential reduction in precipitation from climate change.

14.7.3.3 Water Quality

Future data gathering efforts to quantify the climate change effects on water quality include:

- Monitor and collect historical water quality data within each sub-region during storm events and dry-season flows.
- Collect long-term weather records associated with air temperature, precipitation, and ET to assess potential correlations with seasonal water quality.

14.7.3.4 Sea Level Rise

New projections of sea-level rise are being developed; each increasingly sophisticated and with higher resolution. Future data gathering efforts to address the potential climate change effects on sea-level rise include the following:

- Regional monitoring of the geomorphological and ecological response of marshes and mudflats to observed sea-level rise.
- Develop regional adaptation strategies that incorporate both evolution of the natural shorelines and the protection of the built environment.
- Identify opportunities for the realignment of existing flood risk management levees that would create more resilient shorelines.
- Develop demonstration projects of shorelines that incorporate “green infrastructure” or “living shorelines” principles.

14.7.3.5 Flooding

A quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on flooding cannot be performed as climate projections are not detailed enough to project short-term extreme events such as flooding (flooding from sea level rise can be looked at more quantitatively). Future data gathering efforts to address the potential climate change effects on flooding include the following:

- Perform an inventory of runoff monitoring stations in the region to see if a more robust runoff record can be developed. Those data may allow an analysis of historical storm events correlated with precipitation events as well as annual precipitation to provide a better understanding of conditions that may lead to more extreme flooding conditions. This could also support a more robust flood warning system.

- Future work should focus on gathering the 200-year floodplain maps for the Region after DWR develops them. Currently, the 100-year and 500-year floodplain maps are available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- Promote better understanding of value of open space, riparian corridor, wetlands or natural habitats among land use decision makers.
- Coordinate with the region stakeholders for advanced flood preparation and quick response and document the protocol(s).
- Perform an inventory of critical infrastructure located in floodplains and level of vulnerability to flooding.
- Update the projections of runoff with climate change as updates from the California Climate Change Center and the ICCC become available.
- Work with local flood plain managers and/or equivalent to determine areas of concern.

14.7.3.6 Ecosystem and Habitat

Adaptive management strategies need to be developed that can accommodate changing climatic conditions. This may require new management goals as it may not be possible to restore historical systems. Water resource managers are subject to regulatory requirements based on certain hydrology and other species related criteria (i.e. temperature). With climate change it may become more difficult for agencies to abide by the regulatory requirements they have committed to and more importantly, be able to achieve the ecosystem mitigations and enhancements that they are trying to accomplish. There needs to be an adaptive component to the regulatory requirements to acknowledge that the natural environment will be altered as a result of climate change. The efforts taken through projects, operations and mitigations may not be able to fully achieve their intended environmental outcomes, through no fault of their own, with respect to improvements in the natural environment. Goals may have to be set based on anticipated future conditions.

Future data gathering efforts to address the potential climate change effects on ecosystem and habitat include the following:

- Regional monitoring of the geomorphological and ecological response of marshes and mudflats to observed sea-level rise.
- Regional monitoring of the geographic range shifts of plants and animals to inform discussions on potential managed relocation.
- Vulnerability analysis of how climate change may affect specific habitats and inform future open space or buffer acquisition programs.
- Identify open space or buffer that would be critical to allow existing systems to evolve.
- Identify optimal genotypes for future conditions either by modeling future climates and patterns of adaptive variation across the range of a species or by experimental plantings and observing natural selection.

Appendix A – 2004 Partner Memorandum of Understanding

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
among the
PAJARO VALLEY WATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY,
SAN BENITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
and
SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
for
COORDINATION OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated October 7, 2004 is entered into among the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA), the San Benito County Water District (SBCWD) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) for the purpose of coordinating water resources planning activities undertaken by the three water districts.

WHEREAS, the PVWMA is a state-chartered water management district formed to efficiently and economically manage existing and supplemental water supplies in order to prevent further increase in, and to accomplish continuing reduction of, long-term overdraft and to provide and insure sufficient water supplies for present and anticipated needs within its boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the SBCWD, a water conservation and flood control district, preserves the economic and environmental wealth and well-being of San Benito County through the control, management and conservation of waters and the provision of water services in a practical, cost-effective and responsible manner; and

WHEREAS, the SCVWD manages groundwater and wholesale drinking water resources, provides stewardship for the county's vast watersheds and promotes flood protection for Santa Clara County's 1.7 million residents to achieve a healthy, safe, and enhanced quality of living in Santa Clara County through watershed stewardship and comprehensive management of water resources in a practical, cost-effective, and environmentally-sensitive manner; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interests of the signatory Parties and the region served by the Parties that these water resources are responsibly managed and conserved to the extent feasible; and

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to coordinate their long term water supply planning efforts to ensure that the water supply benefits of conservation, water recycling, groundwater management and other water supply initiatives undertaken by each of the Parties on behalf of their constituents inure primarily to the party making the financial investment to create such programs and contribute to meeting the needs of the region; and

WHEREAS, the Parties anticipate the potential need for future agreements on specific projects or programs and with other affected agencies to further coordinate long term water supply planning;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually understood and agreed as follows:

SECTION 1:
AUTHORITY OF PARTIES

1.1 The PVWMA is a state-chartered special purpose district formed under State Law pursuant to the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency Act.

1.2 The SBCWD is a special purpose district formed under State Law pursuant to the San Benito County Water District Act.

1.3 The SCVWD is a special purpose district formed under State Law pursuant to the Santa Clara Valley Water District Act.

SECTION 2:
DEFINITIONS

The abbreviations and capitalized words and phrases used in this MOU shall have the following meanings:

2.1 **"PVWMA"** means the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency.

2.2 **"SBCWD"** means the San Benito County Water District.

2.3 **"SCVWD"** means the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

2.4 **"Parties"** means the PVWMA, SBCWD and SCVWD.

SECTION 3:
PURPOSES AND GOALS OF THIS MOU

3.1 **Purposes and Goals:**

This MOU is to memorialize the intent of the parties to coordinate and share information concerning water supply planning programs and projects and other information, and to improve and maintain overall communication among the parties involved. It is anticipated that coordination and information sharing among the three parties will assist the agencies in achieving their respective missions in a cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner and contribute to the overall well-being of the region. Coordination and information sharing will focus on the following issue areas of water supply planning that are of common interest:

3.2 **Common Issues and Interest:**

3.2.1 Water supply programs and projects that may provide mutual benefits in improving water supply reliability and/or water quality.

3.2.2 Coordination of near-term and long-term water supply planning activities.

3.2.3 Development of regional approaches to problem-solving and issues resolution as well as to further common interests.

SECTION 4:
JOINT AGENCY PLANNING FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

4.1 **Projects and Programs Covered by this MOU:** It is the intent of PVWMA, SBCWD and the SCVWD that they coordinate and collaborate to address the common issues identified. The parties may develop and implement projects and programs individually or jointly in groupings of two or three, or enter into additional agreements in furthering those goals. Applicable projects and programs include, but are not limited to, the following:

4.1.1 Water conservation programs and other demand management programs.

4.1.2 Water recycling, desalination and groundwater basin management programs and projects.

4.1.3 Water banking, conjunctive use and transfer arrangements.

4.1.4 Storage development to improve system reliability, efficiencies, and flexibility.

4.1.5 Project and program planning and development to solicit external funding.

4.1.6 Other meritorious projects or programs consistent with the purposes of this MOU.

4.2 **Communication and Coordination:** It is the intent of the Parties to meet on at least a quarterly basis in order to carry out the purposes and goals of this MOU.

SECTION 5:
GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING MOU

5.1 **Term:** The term of this MOU is indefinite. The MOU may be terminated by any of the Parties by written notice at least 45 days prior to the requested termination date.

5.2 **Construction of Terms:** This MOU is for the sole benefit of the Parties and shall not be construed as granting rights to any person other than the Parties or imposing obligations on a Party to any person other than another Party.

5.3 **Good Faith:** Each Party shall use its best efforts and work wholeheartedly and in good faith for the expeditious completion of the objectives of this MOU and the satisfactory performance of its terms.

5.4 **Governing Law:** This MOU is made under and shall be governed by the laws of the State of California.

5.5 **Rights of the Parties and Constituencies:** This MOU does not contemplate the parties taking any action that would:

5.5.1 Adversely affect the rights of any of the parties; or

5.5.2 Adversely affect the customers or constituencies of any of the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Memorandum of Understanding as of the day and year indicated on the first page of this MOU.

PAJARO VALLEY WATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY

By: Chris McNeish Date: 9/16/04
Charles McNeish, General Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: Date: 9/15/04
General Counsel

SAN BENITO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By: Date: 9/13/04
John S. Gregg, District Manager/Engineer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: Date: 9/13/04
District Counsel

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: Date: 10/7/04
Stan Williams, Chief Executive Officer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: Emily J. Cotter Date: October 1, 2004
Asst. General Counsel

Appendix B – Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Project Submittal Form

PROJECT OVERVIEW

General Project Information

Project Title:	
Project Location:	
Estimated Cost:	$0

Brief Project Description (1 to 2 sentences):

Project Proponent Information

Contact Name:	
Affiliation:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
Email:	

Other participating agencies/organizations (if applicable):

DETAILED PROJECT INFORMATION

Description

Please provide a description of your project (including the location) and its purpose, what will be constructed and/or implemented, how the project will function, the area(s) and/or entities that will be affected by or will benefit from the project, and any potential obstacles to implementation.

Technical Feasibility

Discuss the technical feasibility of the project. If possible, cite references that contain information about the proposed project and detail the technical feasibility of the project.

Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Regional Goals & Objectives

Put an X next to any goal that the proposed project will achieve.

	Water Supply
	1. Meet 100% of M&I and agriculture demands (both current and future conditions) in wet to dry years including the first year of a drought.
	2. Meet 85% M&I and 75% agriculture demands (both current and future conditions) in second and subsequent years of a drought.
	3. Identify and address water supply needs of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.
	4. Implement water conservation programs to reduce M&I and agricultural water use consistent with SBx7-7 and CVPIA.
	5. Maximize the use of recycled water during the irrigation season and expand other uses of recycled water.
	6. Optimize the use of groundwater and aquifer storage.
	7. Maximize conjunctive use opportunities including interagency conjunctive use.
	8. Optimize and sustain the use of existing import surface water entitlements from the San Felipe Unit.
	9. Maximize the beneficial use of existing local water supplies while protecting existing surface water rights.
	Water Quality
	1. Meet or exceed all applicable groundwater, surface water, wastewater, and recycled water quality regulatory standards.
	2. Identify and address the drinking water quality of disadvantaged communities in the Pajaro River Watershed.
	3. Protect groundwater resources from contamination including salts and nutrients.
	4. Address impacts from surface water runoff through implementation of Best Management Practices or other surface water management strategies.
	5. Meet or exceed delivered water quality targets established by recycled water users.

Flood Protection

	1. Implement flood management strategies throughout the watershed that provide multiple benefits.
	2. Reach consensus on the Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project necessary to protect existing urban areas and infrastructure from flooding and erosion
	3. Work with stakeholders to preserve existing flood attenuation by implementing land management and conservation strategies throughout the
	4. Develop approaches for adaptive management to minimize maintenance requirements and protect quality and availability of water while preserving
	5. Provide community benefits beyond flood protection such as public access, open space, recreation, agriculture preservation and economic

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

	1. Address opportunities to enhance the local environment and protect and/or restore natural resources, in cooperation with landowners, when
	2. Improve biological and cultural resources, including riparian habitats, habitats supporting sensitive plant or animal species and archaeological/historic
	3. Address opportunities to protect, enhance, or restore habitat to support Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary marine life in conjunction with water
	4. Address opportunities for open spaces, trails, parks along creeks and other recreational projects in the watershed that can be incorporated with water

Integration and Coordination

Put an X next to any Resource Management Strategies (RMS) that the proposed project will address.

Reduce Water Demand	Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	
	Urban Water Use Efficiency	
Improve Operational Efficiency and Transfers	Conveyance - Delta	
	Conveyance - Regional/local	
	System Reoperation	
	Water Transfers	
Increase Water Supply	Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage	
	Desalination	
	Precipitation Enhancement	
	Recycled Municipal Water	
	Surface Storage - CALFED	
	Surface Storage - Regional/local	
Improve Water Quality	Drinking Water Treatment & Distribution	
	Groundwater Remediation /Aquifer Remediation	
	Matching Quality to Use	
	Pollution Prevention	
	Salt & Salinity Management	
	Urban Runoff Management	
Improve Flood Management	Flood Risk Management	
Practice Resources Stewardship	Agricultural Lands Stewardship	
	Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, & Water Pricing)	
	Ecosystem Restoration	
	Forest Management	
	Recharge Area Protection	
	Water-Dependent Recreation	
	Watershed Management	
Other Strategies	Crop Idling for Water Transfers	
	Dewvaporation or Atmospheric Pressure Desalination	

	Fog Collection	
	Irrigated Land Retirement	
	Rainfed Agriculture	
	Waterbag Transport/Storage Technology	

Please describe:	

List the projects that were integrated to develop a single proposed project, if applicable.

List the agencies and organization that are working together to implement the project.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Put an X next to any climate change adaptation or mitigation strategy the proposed project will contribute to.

Adaption Strategies

	Improve water supply reliability
	Expand conjunctive use of multiple water supply sources
	Increase water use and/or reuse efficiency
	Provide additional water supply
	Promote water quality protection
	Reduce water demand
	Advance / expand recycled water use
	Promote urban runoff reuse
	Address sea level rise
	Address other anticipated climate change impacts
	Improve flood control
	Promote habitat protection
	Establish migration corridors
	Re-establish river-floodplain hydrologic continuity
	Re-introduce anadromous fish populations to watershed
	Enhance and protect watershed forest and meadow systems

Please describe:

Mitigation Strategies

	Increase water use efficiency or promote energy-efficient water demand reduction
	Improve water system energy efficiency
	Advance / expand recycled water use
	Promote urban runoff reuse
	Promote use of renewable energy sources
	Contribute to carbon sequestration

Please describe:

Does the proposed project reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions and/or improve energy efficiency? If so, explain how.

Social Benefits and Impacts

Does the project provide specific benefits to disadvantaged communities and/or Native American tribal communities? If so, explain.

Does the project address any known environmental justice issues?

Project Cost

Total Estimated Capital Cost	$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Cost	$0
Cost Basis (Year)	
Source(s) of Funding for Capital	
Source(s) of Funding for O&M Cost	
Project Life (years)	
Provide link to project cost estimate, if available	

Economic Feasibility

Has a benefit:cost or cost effectiveness analysis been completed for your project? If so, please cite reference and briefly summarize. If no economic analysis has been completed for the project, the project may receive zero points out of a possible 100 points for the financial considerations criteria unless the project is a DAC project. If the project is not a DAC project but the B:C ratio is expected to be greater than 1, please provide a justification. The lack of an economic analysis may also affect the project's readiness score.

If known, please provide the Benefit:Cost Ratio.

Provide a detailed discussion of the benefits the project will provide. To the extent possible, quantify changes and benefits (e.g. water quality and water supply benefits) that will result from project implementation; otherwise, describe benefits qualitatively.

Project Readiness

Proposed Project Start Date:	
Anticipated Project Completion Date:	

Please Indicate the status (pending, in process, complete) of the following.

Project Element	Status	% Complete	Estimated Completion Date
Feasibility Study			
Preliminary design			
CEQA/NEPA			
Permit Acquisition			
Construction Docs			

Appendix C – Drought Funding Project Submittal Form

Pajaro River Watershed IRWM
2014 IRWM Drought Funding Solicitation
Project Submittal Form

Project Title:
Sponsoring Agency:
Sponsoring Agency Contact Information:
Partner Agency or Agencies:

Project Summary/Description

Below, please briefly describe the project including the project location; water supply, water quality, and other benefits; partnering agencies; and status of the project. Please provide quantifiable benefits, i.e., acre-feet of new supply, kwh of reduced energy use, etc.

Click here to enter text.

Provide a description of the regional water management impacts due to the 2014 Drought and any anticipated or projected impacts if drought or dry year conditions continue into 2015.

Click here to enter text.

Is your agency at risk of not meeting drinking water demands without the proposed project?

Click here to enter text.

Are there Mandatory or Voluntary Water Conservation Measures/Restrictions that have been implemented due to the 2014 Drought or any planned or anticipated actions if Drought or Dry Years continue to 2015?

Click here to enter text.

Was the project developed in response to or was project implementation expedited due to the 2014 Drought?

Click here to enter text.

Project Specific Requirements

Below, please discuss how the project meets one or more of the following Project Specific Requirements for Eligibility.

- **Provide immediate regional drought preparedness.**
- **Increase local water supply reliability and the delivery of safe drinking water.**
- **Assist water suppliers and regions to implement conservation programs and measures that are not locally cost-effective.**
- **Reduce water quality conflicts or ecosystem conflicts created by the drought.**

Click here to enter text.

Is the Project a Water Conservation Project? If so, is it locally fundable?

Water conservation programs and measures must be not locally cost-effective to be eligible for the 2014 IRWM Drought funds. For the purposes of the 2014 IRWM Drought solicitation, "not locally cost-effective" means the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water conservation program or measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that program or measure. Proposed water conservation program or measure's total annualized cost (annualized capital costs plus annual operation and maintenance cost) exceeds its annualized local monetary benefits over the life of the project.

Click here to enter text.

What is the status of CEQA and/or NEPA for the project?

The act of applying for funding through the 2014 IRWM Drought Grant Solicitation does not qualify any project for the emergency CEQA exemption contained in the Governor's drought proclamation. Lead agencies have the responsibility of determining how they will comply with CEQA for any given project. Submittal of CEQA documentation will be required within 30 days of grant award.

Click here to enter text.

Will the project be ready to start construction/implementation by April 1, 2015?

Below, please demonstrate that the CEQA/NEPA, Permitting Schedule, etc. will allow for the project to be ready for construction on April 1, 2015. Readiness is defined as having construction contracts awarded in advance of April 1, 2015.

Click here to enter text.

What is the proposed budget and match for the Project

Below, please provide a budget for the project, including requested amount. The minimum match requirement is 25% of total project costs unless the project meets the critical water supply or water quality needs of a Disadvantaged Community.

Click here to enter text.

Is this Project currently on the Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Project Priority List?

Click here to enter text.

Will your Agency/Entity be able to accommodate/execute Resolutions to meet Grant Application submittal deadlines in July?

Click here to enter text.

If subject to the requirements, has your agency complied with the Urban Water Management, Agricultural Water Management, Surface Water Diverter, Groundwater Management and Water Conservation Programs as defined in the grant guidelines and PSP?

Click here to enter text.

Appendix D – 2012 Project Priority List

Pajaro River Watershed
Project Priority List

Project	Total Score		Project Cost
Watsonville Slough and North Dunes Recharge Basin	657	High	$11,200,000
Harkins Slough Facility Recovery Optimization	647	High	$2,450,000
Hollister Urban Area Water and Wastewater Master Plan	637	High	$27,500,000
Integrated Aquifer Enhancement Program for the Pajaro Valley	624	High	$1,500,000
Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement	605	High	$1,000,000
Regional Mobile Lab	586	High	$1,349,993
Increased Watsonville Recycled Water Storage and Deliveries	583	High	$6,200,000
Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection Project	559	High	$137,000,000
Pacheco Reservoir Reoperation	544	High	$324,523
College Lake	542	Medium	TBD
Soap Lake Floodplain Preservation Project	534	Medium	$34,000,000
Pajaro River Risk Reduction Project	526	Medium	$200,000,000
Lee Road Watsonville Slough Flood/Habitat	522	Medium	$1,210,000
Main and Madrone Pipeline Repair	520	Medium	$8,363,000
Upper Pajaro River Restoration Project	510	Medium	$10,500,000
SBCWD Demand Management Measures	510	Medium	$300,000
Agricultural Water Quality Program	505	Medium	$1,500,000
Pescadero Creek Steelhead and Pajaro River Baseflow	503	Medium	$375,000
On Farm Meter Education, Installation and Implementation	500	Medium	$794,372
Watsonville Slough Water Quality, Public Acc. and Habitat	482	Medium	$250,000
Conservation Planning and On Farm Irrigation Efficiency	479	Medium	$896,452
Pajaro River Watershed Studies	460	Medium	$285,000
Murphy Crossing with Recharge Basins	452	Medium	$8,200,000
Salsipuedes Creek Bench Excavation Project	445	Medium	$700,000
Upper Pajaro River Uplands Conservation and Stewardship	440	Medium	$81,423,000
Integrated Watershed Restoration Program	435	Medium	$500,000
Permit Coordination	416	Low	$100,000
South County Recycled Water Pipeline	409	Low	$19,981,000
Lower Llagas Creek Capacity Restoration Project	405	Low	$15,000,000
Oakridge/Via Del Sol Water System	396	Low	$3,000,000
San Justo Zebra Mussel Eradication Project	375	Low	$2,500,000
Rural Landowner Stewardship	333	Low	$1,793,500
Uvas Creek Fish Passage Improvement at UPRR Crossing	329	Low	TBD
Road Raise at Pajaro River	291	Low	$1,150,000
Uvas Creek Flood Protection Project	263	Low	$1,400,000

December 20, 2012

Appendix E – 2014 Grant Project Priority List

Pajaro River Watershed IRWM
Drought Funding Project Screening Process

The Pajaro River Watershed IRWM region received five project submittals through the Drought Funding Project Solicitation Process. The Regional Water Management Group screened the projects through the methodology below and is recommending four of the five projects be included in a grant application to the Department of Water Resources seeking funding from the Emergency Drought Program.

Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Drought Funding Project Screening Process involved the following:

1. IRWM Consistency
    a. IRWM Related (Y/N)
    b. Includes related IRWM Goals and Objectives (Y/N)

2. Screen out ineligible project applicants or ineligible project types and document rationale

3. Evaluate and rank project readiness
    a. Confirm April 1, 2015 construction start date
    b. Rank degree of certainty (High/Medium/Low)
        i. CEQA Complete or low level CEQA analysis required
        ii. Permitting Complete or limited permitting issues
        iii. Level of Design or demonstration of expedited design process
        iv. Match funding secured

4. Evaluate and rank project competitiveness and degree of benefit
    a. Drought impacts to service area (H/M/L)
    b. Project mitigation of drought impacts (H/M/L)
    c. At risk of not meeting drinking water demands (Y/N)
    d. Address Human Rights to Water (Y/N)

Fine Screening:
Once the Projects for the Application have been accepted, should a project not meet the criteria below, they will be dropped from the Application.

5. Evaluate project development and documentation
    a. Technical Justification (i.e. Feasibility Study, Alternatives Analysis)
    b. Preliminary Design (design adequate to justify benefits and costs)
    c. Benefit Cost Analysis (i.e. Project Cost Estimate, Benefits Estimates)

Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Drought Funding Project Scoring

Project	Meets IRWM Goals	Project Specific Project Criteria and Score	Score	Project Cost	P84 IRWM Drought Grant Request Amount	Local Cost Match
Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement Project	**Yes**	**Human Right to Water - 1 Readiness to Proceed - 3 Drought Mitigation - 1 Community At Risk of Not Meeting Drinking Water Demand - 3**	**8**	**$5,608,000**	**$5,608,000**	**$0**
South County Recycled Water Improvements	**Yes**	**Human Right to Water - 0 Readiness to Proceed - 2 Drought Mitigation - 3 Community At Risk of Not Meeting Drinking Water Demand – 3**	**8**	**$150,000**	**$150,000**	**$0**
Delivered Water Enhancement and Drought Response Irrigation Program	**Yes**	**Human Right to Water - 0 Readiness to Proceed - 2 Drought Mitigation -3 Community At Risk of Not Meeting Drinking Water Demand - 2**	**7**	**$3,515,000**	**$2,565,000**	**$950,000**
Wright Road Recycled Water Project	**Yes**	**Human Right to Water - 0 Readiness to Proceed - 2 Drought Mitigation - 3 Community At Risk of Not Meeting Drinking Water Demand - 2**	**7**	**$5,000,000**	**$3,700,000**	**$1,300,000**
Grant Administration	**Yes**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$0**
Total Recommended Grant Funding for Pajaro River Watershed IRWM Region Drought Grant Application				**$14,573,000**	**$12,323,000**	**$2,250,000**
Integrated Aquifer Enhancement Program	Yes	Human Right to Water – 0 Readiness to Proceed - 2 Drought Mitigation - 1 Community At Risk of Not Meeting Drinking Water Demand - 2	5	$647,000	$0	$0

Notes:

1. The City of Watsonville will apply for the Disadvantaged Community waiver, therefore a local cost match is not required for the Corralitos Creek Water Supply and Fisheries Enhancement Project.
2. The local cost match requirement, excluding the City project, is 25% of the total project cost of $9 million. The local match requirement is $2.25 million.

ORDINANCE NO. ____ (CM)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE ADDING ARTICLE 12 (ADMINISTRATIVE CITATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL CONTROL REGULATIONS) OF CHAPTER 1 (ANIMALS) OF TITLE 6 (SANITATION AND HEALTH) OF THE WATSONVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ANIMAL CONTROL REGULATIONS

Table of Contents

o-0-o

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, DO HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. ENACTMENT.

Article 12 (Administrative Citations and Enforcement of Animal Control Regulations) of Title 6 (Sanitation and Health) of Chapter 1 (Animals) of the Watsonville Municipal Code is hereby added to read in words and figures as follows:

Article 12. Administrative Citations and Enforcement of Animal ControlRegulations

Sec. 6-1.1201 Purpose.

The purpose of this Chapter is to establish a process for the administrative enforcement of the animal control regulations in Chapter 1 of Title 6 of the Watsonville Municipal Code. These administrative enforcement procedures are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other applicable enforcement procedures set forth in this Code or in state law, including those set forth in this Chapter. As used herein the term "Animal Shelter General Manager" shall refer to the Animal Shelter General Manager employed by the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority, and the term "Animal Shelter Control Officer" shall refer to any Animal Shelter Control Officer employed by the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority.

Sec. 6-1.1202 Scope

This chapter sets forth procedures for the administrative enforcement of animal control regulations in the jurisdictional limits of the City of Watsonvillle.

Sec. 6-1.1203 Administrative Citation.

The Animal Shelter General Manager or any Animal Shelter Control Officer may issue an administrative citation assessing a civil penalty to any person violating any provision of this Title.

(a) Administrative penalties established pursuant to this chapter shall be imposed and collected as set forth herein.

(b) Each provision of this Chapter that is violated constitutes a separate offense. Each and every day a violation of any provision of this Chapter exists constitutes a separate and distinct offense.

(c) A civil penalty assessed by an administrative citation shall be payable directly to the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter.

(d) Civil penalties assessed by an administrative citation shall be collected in accordance with the procedures specified in this Chapter.

Sec. 6-1.1204 Procedure for Administrative Citations.

(a) The Animal Shelter General Manager or any Animal Shelter Control Officer may issue an administrative citation to any person responsible for a violation of this Chapter.

(b) When a violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter is identified, the Animal Shelter General Manager or an Animal Shelter Control Officer shall identify the owner or responsible party and issue an administrative citation. A responsible party shall be deemed to be the person who is in immediate control of the animal or activity that constitutes a violation.

(c) The administrative citation shall be issued on a form prescribed by the Animal Shelter General Manager and shall contain the following information:

(1) The form shall be titled "Administrative Citation."

(2) The date, approximate time, and address or definite description of the location where the violation(s) was observed.

(3) The provisions of this Chapter violated and a description of the violation.

(4) A description of the action required to correct the violation.

(5) An order to the owner or responsible party to correct the violation(s) within a time specified and an explanation of the consequences of failure to correct the violation(s).

(6) The amount of monetary penalty for each violation.

(7) An explanation of how the penalty shall be paid and directing that it be made payable to the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter, the time period within which it shall be paid, and the address at which the penalty payment shall be remitted or mailed.

(8) A statement regarding the right to appeal the administrative citation, including the time within which the appeal must be filed, the place to obtain a notice of appeal and request for administrative citation appeal hearing form.

(9) The name and signature of the officer issuing the administrative citation and, if possible, the signature of the owner or responsible party acknowledging receipt of the citation.

(10) A single administrative citation may charge a violation for one or more days on which a violation exists, and for the violation of one or more provisions of this Chapter.

Sec. 6-1.1205 Service of Administrative Citations.

The Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee shall issue any required notice to the owner or responsible party of the violation in the following manner:

(a) Personal Service. The Animal Shelter General Manager, or his/her designee, shall attempt to locate and personally serve the owner or responsible

party and, if possible, obtain the signature of the owner or responsible party on the administrative citation. If the owner or responsible party served refuses or fails to sign the citation, the failure or refusal to sign shall not affect the validity of the citation or subsequent proceedings and the Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee shall make service of the citation as otherwise provided herein.

(b) Mail. If for any reason the Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee is unable to personally serve the citation on the owner or responsible party, the citation shall be mailed to the owner or responsible party by first class mail, postage prepaid, with a declaration of service under penalty of perjury. The declaration of service shall be made by the person mailing the citation showing the date and manner of service by mail and reciting the name and address of the citation addressee. The failure of any owner, responsible party, or person with an interest in the animal, where applicable, to receive a properly addressed citation shall not affect the validity of any proceeding under this Chapter. Service of the citation in the manner described above shall be effective on the date of mailing.

(c) Posting of Citation. As an alternative to service by mail, and if the Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee is unable for any reason to personally serve the owner or responsible party, the Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee may post the citation by affixing the citation to a surface in a conspicuous location on any real property in which the owner or responsible party has a legal interest, and such posting shall be deemed effective service. Failure of a posted citation to remain in place after posting shall in no way affect the validity

of the citation or the proceeding. Service shall be deemed effective pursuant to posting on the date that the citation is actually posted.

(d) The failure of any owner or responsible party to receive any notice served in accordance with this section will not affect the validity of any proceedings taken under this Chapter when the owner or responsible party has actual notice of these proceedings.

Sec. 6-1.1206 Opportunity to Correct Violation.

Upon the issuance of an administrative citation that has been served upon an owner or responsible party, the owner or responsible party shall be allowed seven days to correct or remedy the violation(s), except 30 days are allowed to correct a spay/neuter violation. If the owner or responsible party properly corrects the violation(s), he or she shall not be assessed an administrative penalty. If the owner or responsible party fails to correct or remedy the violation(s), administrative penalties shall be assessed from the date written upon the citation. This section shall not be construed to waive any fee or payment that would ordinarily be required pursuant to this Chapter.

Sec. 6-1.1207 Satisfaction of an Administrative Citation.

(a) Upon receipt of an administrative citation, the owner or responsible party must do the following:

(1) Pay the administrative penalty to the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter; and

(2) Demonstrate to the Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee that the violation has been corrected or remedied, if the violation(s) is of such a nature that it can be remedied. The Animal Shelter General Manager

or his/her designee may not accept payment of an administrative penalty unless the owner or responsible party has demonstrated that the violation(s) has been corrected or remedied. If the violation(s) is corrected or remedied within the time set forth in Section 6-1.1206, no administrative penalty shall be imposed.

(b) If an owner or responsible party fails to properly correct or remedy a continuing violation in accordance with Section 6-1.1206 or otherwise, the owner or responsible party shall pay the accrued administrative penalty amount to the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter. Penalty amounts shall continue to accrue as specified until the date the owner or responsible party satisfies the administrative citation or files a notice of appeal. Payment of an accrued penalty shall not excuse or discharge the owner's responsibility to correct or remedy the cited violation, nor shall it bar further enforcement action by the Animal Shelter General Manager.

Sec. 6-1.1208 Appeal of Administrative Citation.

(a) An owner or responsible party receiving an administrative citation may contest that there was a violation of this Chapter or that he or she is the responsible party by completing a notice of appeal and request for appeal hearing form and filing it with the Santa Cruz Animal Shelter within I0 calendar days from the date of issuance of the citation. Any appeal of the administrative citation must include a detailed written explanation of the grounds for appeal.

(b) The filing of a notice of appeal does not stay, postpone or excuse the owner or responsible party's duty to correct or remedy a violation. If the administrative hearing officer upholds the administrative citation, the applicable penalty shall accrue as of the date on the administrative citation.

(c) The failure to submit a timely and complete notice of appeal shall terminate a person's right to contest the administrative citation, result in a failure to exhaust administrative remedies and the administrative citation shall then serve as a final determination and conclusive evidence of the named owner or responsible party's liability.

Sec. 6-1.1209 Administrative Hearing Officers.

Duties. The Board of the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority shall provide independent contractor hearing officers to conduct administrative appeal hearings, to issue subpoenas, to receive evidence, to administer oaths, to rule on questions of law and the admissibility of evidence, to prepare a record of the proceedings, to issue enforcement orders with regard to violations of this Chapter, and to provide for the recovery of enforcement costs, any civil penalties and any other costs of abatement as a personal obligation of the owner or responsible party violating, causing, permitting or continuing the violation(s).

Sec. 6-1.1210 Notice of Administrative Appeal Hearing.

Upon receipt of a timely and complete notice of appeal, the Animal Shelter General Manager or his/her designee shall provide written notice of the time, date and location of a hearing before the administrative hearing officer by personal service or by first class mail, postage prepaid, including a copy of the affidavit or certificate of mailing to the owner or responsible party alleged to have violated this chapter, and to any other person known to own or possess the animal(s) which are the subject of the citation, at least 10 days prior to the date of the administrative hearing. The hearing officer shall be designated by the Animal Shelter General Manager.

Sec. 6-1.1211 Administrative Hearing Officer Disqualification.

Administrative hearing officers shall be licensed attorneys of the State Bar of California in good standing. An administrative hearing officer shall disqualify himself/herself from serving as hearing officer in a particular matter where he/she has a conflict of interest within the meaning of the Political Reform Act (Government Code Section 87100 et seq.), and shall otherwise comply with the disqualification provisions of Canon 3.E. of the Code of Judicial Ethics. The notice of hearing shall also identify the administrative hearing officer designated to conduct the hearing and advise the recipient(s) of their right to submit within 10 business days of the date of the notice of hearing a written objection to the designated hearing officer. In the event of such a disqualification, a new administrative hearing officer shall be randomly selected from the panel of alternate hearing officers established by the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority. Each party shall only have the right to disqualify one administrative hearing officer for a particular matter.

Sec. 6-1.1213 Hearing Procedures.

(a) Requirements for Taking Testimony. In any appeal hearing before an administrative hearing officer, oral testimony offered as evidence shall be taken only on oath or affirmation, and the hearing officer, his/her clerk, or other designee shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations. Oaths of witnesses may be given individually or en masse. Witnesses shall be asked to raise their right hands and to swear or affirm that the testimony they shall give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

(b) The owner, agent, persons responsible for the violation and appealing the administrative citation shall be given the opportunity to testify and present witnesses and evidence concerning the alleged violation(s).

(c) The administrative hearing officer may impose conditions and deadlines for correction of violations or payment of outstanding penalties.

(d) The failure of the owner or responsible party who receives an administrative citation to appear at the administrative appeal hearing or, in the alternative, to present written or demonstrative evidence shall constitute an admission of the violation by that owner or responsible party and an admission that the amount of the civil penalty is appropriate and shall also constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies that may bar judicial review.

(e) The administrative citation and any additional documents submitted by the Animal Shelter General Manager, or his/her designee, shall constitute prima facie evidence of the respective facts contained in those documents.

(f) The administrative hearing officer shall only consider evidence relevant to whether the violation(s) occurred and whether the owner or responsible party has caused, maintained, or allowed the violation(s) of this Chapter that was subject to the citation.

(g) The administrative hearing officer shall not be required to provide transcripts of hearings, but shall be required to tape record the hearings and make the recordings of the hearings available for a fee.

(h) Continuances. The administrative hearing officer may continue the administrative hearing for good cause as determined by the administrative hearing officer.

(i) Administrative Interpretations. In conducting the hearing, the administrative hearing officer shall consider as controlling the previously established interpretation of any provision of this Chapter by the officials charged with its enforcement unless that interpretation is shown to be clearly erroneous or unauthorized.

(j) Administrative Hearing Officer Decisions. At the conclusion of the administrative hearing held on the alleged violation(s), the administrative hearing officer shall have the authority, subject to the limitations set forth in this Chapter, to render a decision, supported by written findings, which:

(1) Determines whether the owner or responsible party has committed, maintained or permitted the alleged violation(s) of this Chapter.

(2) Orders the payment of the total verified amount of the enforcement costs and other abatement costs by any such owner or responsible party found to have committed or permitted the violation(s).

(3) Orders the payment of civil penalties to be paid by any such owner or responsible party found to have committed or permitted the violation(s).

(4) Orders action to be taken to correct any violation(s) by any such owner or responsible party found to have committed or permitted the violation(s).

(5) Determines whether any enforcement costs, other abatement costs, and civil penalties are to be the personal obligation of the owner or responsible party committing or permitting the violation(s).

(6) In determining the amount of civil penalties to be assessed against any owner or responsible party violating a provision of this Chapter, which would otherwise be an infraction or a misdemeanor, the administrative hearing officer shall take into consideration the following:

(i) The extent to which the owner or responsible party knowingly and willingly committed the violation(s);

(ii) The magnitude of the violation(s);

(iii) Any prior history of related violation(s) by the same owner or responsible party;

(iv) The financial ability of the owner or responsible party to pay based on submitted documentation;

(v) Any corrective action voluntarily undertaken by the owner or responsible party prior to the hearing to eliminate the violation(s) and any other mitigating circumstances justifying a reduction of the amount of the penalties.

(7) The decision of the administrative hearing officer shall be final when issued in writing and shall be thereafter immediately enforceable. The decision of the administrative hearing officer shall include a statement of the judicial appeal rights of any party to the proceeding as set forth in subsection (8) of this section.

(8) The decision of the administrative hearing officer shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 53069.4. Pursuant to Section 53069.4 a notice of appeal must be filed with the Santa Cruz County Superior Court Clerk,

together with the applicable appeal fee, within 20 days after service of the administrative hearing officer's decision by first class mail, postage prepaid, including a copy of the affidavit or certificate of mailing. Any person filing a Superior Court appeal shall serve a copy of the notice of appeal in person or by first class mail on the administrative hearing officer with a copy to the Animal Shelter General Manager. Within 15 days of the Superior Court's request, the administrative hearing officer shall forward to the court the file of the hearing together with the subject notice of violation, the notice of administrative appeal hearing before an administrative hearing officer, and the decision of the administrative hearing officer. If a Superior Court appeal is not timely filed in accordance with this subsection, all persons shall thereafter be barred from commencing or prosecuting any such action or proceeding concerning the underlying violation or asserting any defense of invalidity or unreasonableness of the administrative hearing officer's decision, proceedings, determinations or actions taken in connection therewith.

(9) The administrative hearing officer shall submit the decision to the Animal Shelter General Manager.

(10) The Santa Cruz County Counsel upon receipt of a final decision of an administrative hearing officer which orders payment of civil penalties or payment of enforcement costs or other abatement costs, or upon obtaining authorization from the Board of the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority, may, in addition to any other collection

procedures provided by this Chapter, prepare and file a civil action on behalf of the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority and Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter in any court of competent jurisdiction to obtain compliance with the administrative decision or Chapter 1 regulations, to recover the civil penalties and costs of enforcement provided by this Chapter and for injunctive relief or any other available legal remedy. In addition, the Animal Shelter General Manager, or his or her designee, may prepare and file small claims actions in this regard or pursue collection by any available legal remedy.

(11) In the event a civil action is initiated to obtain enforcement of the decision of the administrative hearing officer, and judgment is entered to enforce the decision, the person against whom the order of enforcement has been entered shall be liable to pay the County's total costs of enforcement, including reasonable attorney fees.

(12) The remedies and civil penalties provided for in this Chapter shall be in addition to any other remedies and penalties provided for by law.

Sec. 6-1.1214 Penalties And Costs Assessed.

(a) The Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority may establish a civil penalty schedule setting forth the penalty to be assessed by an administrative citation for violation of a particular provision of this Chapter in accordance with California Government Code Section 53069A(a)(l) and may, in connection therewith, also authorize the reductions specified therein for timely payment.

(b) If the animal owner or responsible party fails to correct the violation(s), subsequent administrative citations may be issued for the same continuing

violation(s). The amount of the penalty shall increase at a rate specified in subsection (c) of this section or the civil penalty schedule provided for in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (d) of this section, the civil penalty assessed by administrative citation for violation of a provision of this Chapter shall be as follows:

(1) First Administrative Citation - $100 (One Hundred Dollars)

(2) Second Administrative Citation within one year for violation of the same code section - $200.00 (Two Hundred Dollars)

(3) Third or subsequent administrative citation within one year for violation of the same code section - $500.00 (Five Hundred Dollars)

(d) The civil penalty assessed by the administrative citation for the following violations shall be as set forth below:

(1) Failure to display license (each dog) - $50.00 (Fifty Dollars)

(2) Dog off leash, first offense - $50.00 (Fifty Dollars)

(3) Dog off leash, second offense within one year - $100.00 (One Hundred Dollars)

(4) Dog off leash, third offense within one year - $150.00 (One Hundred and Fifty Dollars)

(5) Failure of owner to pick up after dog or cat defecation - $100.00 (One Hundred Dollars)

(6) Noisy animals (WMC Section 6.1.513) - $100.00 (One Hundred Dollars)

(7) Permitting livestock to trespass, per offense - $200.00 (Two Hundred Dollars)

(e) Payment of the civil penalty shall not excuse the failure to correct the violation nor shall it bar further enforcement action by the Santa Cruz County Animal Services Authority or the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter. All assessed penalties and enforcement costs assessed shall be payable to the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter.

(f) Penalties collected in the manner described in this section may be deposited in an animal shelter fund or other appropriate designated account.

Sec. 6-1.1215 Failure to Pay Civil Penalties.

(a) Any person who fails to pay a civil penalty imposed pursuant to this Chapter shall owe a debt to the Santa Cruz Animal Services Authority. To enforce the debt the Animal Shelter General Manager may file a claim with the small claims court, or pursue any other legal remedy to collect the amount owed.

(b) Any person who fails to pay any civil penalty imposed pursuant to this Chapter on or before the penalty payment due date shall also be liable in any action brought by the Santa Cruz Animal Services Authority and/or the Santa Cruz County Animal Shelter for all costs incurred in securing payment of the delinquent amount, including, but not limited to, administrative costs and attorney fees. Such collection costs are in addition to any required costs, penalties, interest and late charges.

(c) In addition to all of the procedures set forth in this section, the Animal Shelter General Manager shall have the ability and discretion to impose necessary conditions, to forgive portions of a debt or penalty owed to the Santa

Cruz County Animal Services Authority under this Chapter, and to otherwise coordinate collection and enforcement efforts. A written finding explaining the basis for each action taken pursuant to this subsection shall be prepared and maintained by the Animal Shelter General Manager, or his or her designee.

Sec. 6-1.1216 Civil Or Criminal Actions Not Affected.

Any administrative citation pursuant to this Chapter shall not prejudice or adversely affect any other action, civil or criminal, that may be brought to abate a public nuisance or violation or prevent the City from seeking compensation for damages suffered. A civil or criminal action may be brought concurrently with any other process regarding the same public nuisance or violation.

SECTION 2. PUBLICATION.

This ordinance shall be published in the Watsonville Register-Pajaronian and/or Santa Cruz Sentinel in compliance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of Watsonville.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall be in force and take effect thirty (30) days after its final adoption.

City of Watsonville
Community Development Department

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **July 28, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

FROM: **Marcela Tavantzis, Community Development Director**
Suzi Merriam, Senior Planner

SUBJECT: **Appeal of Planning Commission decision to revoke Special Use Permit application (PP2013-223) for the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with a restaurant, bar, and billiard hall for El Miramar located at 522 Main Street (APN: 018-241-36).**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION:
It is recommended that the City Council deny the applicant's appeal and uphold the Planning Commission's decision to revoke Special Use Permit application (PP2013-223) prohibiting the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with the restaurant, bar, and billiard hall at El Miramar. This recommendation is based on the finding that the action of the Planning Commission was based on substantial evidence that a public nuisance has arisen as a result of the sale of alcoholic beverages at 522 Main Street, as was not taken in error.

APPEAL PROCEDURE:
Watsonville Municipal Code (WMC) Section 14-10.1100 allows any member of the public to file an appeal when they believe that the action taken by an official or decision making body of the City (Planning Commission) was made in error. Appeals are due within fourteen calendar days of the decision and are to be made in writing. Per Section 14-10-1104, the City shall schedule the appeal for the next available City Council meeting.

The Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 13-14 (PC) revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) and prohibiting the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with the restaurant, bar and billiard hall at 522 Main Street on May 20, 2014.

On June 2, 2014, Mr. Juan Yepez-Garcia submitted a written appeal to the City Clerk's office (see Attachment 2). The appeal letter does not specifically address erroneous actions that were taken by the Planning Commission, but states that incidents brought forward at the Planning Commission hearing have been addressed and fixed.

Per WMC, the next available meeting of the City Council was determined to be this meeting (August 26, 2014).

BACKGROUND/ DISCUSSION:
The Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 13-14 (PC) revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) for the Miramar at 522 Main Street on May 20, 2014. The Planning Commission found that the business had become a nuisance due to the owner's continued lack of compliance with the Conditions of Approval which required significant City resources to address. The following violations were addressed in the staff report (see Attachment 3):

1. Service of alcohol to minors
2. Possession of distilled spirits on the premises
3. Amplified music outside the business without an entertainment permit
4. Padlocking rear doors

Since commencing business, the applicant has demonstrated a lack of compliance with the Conditions of Approval, in addition to several police-related matters involving the service of alcohol. Because of the operational problems with the business, the project was brought before the Planning Commission on June 5, 2012 for review. The Planning Commission voted 4-0 to reduce the hours of operation and prohibit entertainment at the business for a 3-month period.

The project was brought for review again on October 2, 2012, to determine whether the reduced hours and prohibition on entertainment had been effective in diminishing violations at the business and supporting the business as a restaurant rather than a place for drinking. The applicant was granted additional hours at that time. On February 5, 2013 the Planning Commission revoked the applicant's permit for selling alcohol, because of continued issues of violation with the permit. This item was appealed to City Council and they upheld the Planning Commissions revocation on April 9, 2013. In the interest of providing the applicant the ability to change his management practices, the permit was only revoked for a 6 month period.

The Planning Commission approved a new Special Use Permit for the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with El Miramar restaurant, sports bar and billiard hall on November 5, 2013, with limited hours of entertainment. There was a requirement for a six month review of the permit.

The business owner, Juan Yepez-Garcia, has operated El Miramar for approximately 2 years, in which time the Special Use Permit has been brought to the Planning Commission for review no less than 4 times.

REPORT FROM PLANNING COMMISSION:
At the May 20, 2014 Planning Commission hearing, staff presented documentation to support the recommendation to revoke the Special Use Permit. The primary factors in the recommendation for denial were a repeated lack of compliance with both City and State Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC) regulations, and minimal engagement on behalf of the business owner with the City to rectify those issues.

The appellant indicated that he did not serve hard liquor to customers but had his own personal supply in his office. Further, he was not at the restaurant when the minor was served alcohol. Mr. Yepez Garcia indicated that he locks the rear doors to the restaurant to prevent people from sneaking into the business while he is televising boxing matches.

There was no public comment in support or against the project.

Planning Commission deliberation centered on the safety issue of locking the rear doors of the restaurant and sales of alcohol to minors. The Planning Commission considered the gravity of the revocation and the impact it might have on the business; however, the Commission indicated that the business was causing a strain on the City's resources and the time and energy taken by staff to attempt to rectify the violations. The Commission adopted a Resolution to revoke the Special Use Permit on evidence provided by a unanimous vote of Commissioners present.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL:

1. The reasons for revocation have been addressed accordingly.

Appellant Contention: Mr. Yepez-Garcia's letter broadly states that the Planning Commission's "reasons" for revocation have been addressed.

Staff Response: The Planning Commission made specific findings in the revocation of the Special Use Permit for El Miramar. These related to the sale of alcohol to a minor, amplified music played outside the restaurant, and locking the rear doors which constitute a nuisance. Given the history of violations cited at the restaurant over the last 2 years, findings were made that the business continues to constitute a nuisance under Mr. Yepez-Garcia's ownership, and that the nuisance relates to the sale of beer and wine.

Additionally, there have been several incidences in which minors have been found either in possession of alcohol at El Miramar or in the bar area since 2012. They include:

1. December 14, 2012: Underage person cited for drinking in bar area.
2. May 5, 2012: 20 year old male drinking beer in bar area at 12:07 a.m.
3. October 6, 2012: 20 year old male drinking beer at the bar in the billiard hall at 10:45 p.m.
4. March 15, 2013: 20-year old male in bar area receiving a lap dance at 12:25 a.m.
5. April 20, 2013: Underage person in bar area at 12:15 a.m.

Mr. Yepez-Garcia's appeal letter fails to outline how these violations have been addressed, nor does it include a plan for future management of the business related to alcohol sales. Further, the letter does not provide any evidence that the Planning Commission's decision was made erroneously.

Recommended Finding: The Planning Commission reviewed all pertinent information

regarding sales of alcohol to a minor, locking the rear doors, and playing amplified music at El Miramar, and determined that the business constituted a nuisance. Staff recommends that the City Council make a finding that the Planning Commission's decision was not made in error.

CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATION:
The business owner, Mr. Yepez-Garcia, has had ample opportunity to comply with the requirements of his Special Use Permit for beer and wine sales at El Miramar; however, he has continually disregarded those conditions.

The Planning Commission reviewed staff reports and all pertinent documentation related to the Special Use Permit at their May 20, 2014 hearing, and voted to revoke the Special Use Permit based on that documentation. Mr. Yepez-Garcia's letter did not outline an instance in which the Planning Commission's denial was made erroneously. Staff recommends that the City Council adopt a Resolution upholding the Planning Commission's denial of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223), based on the attached findings.

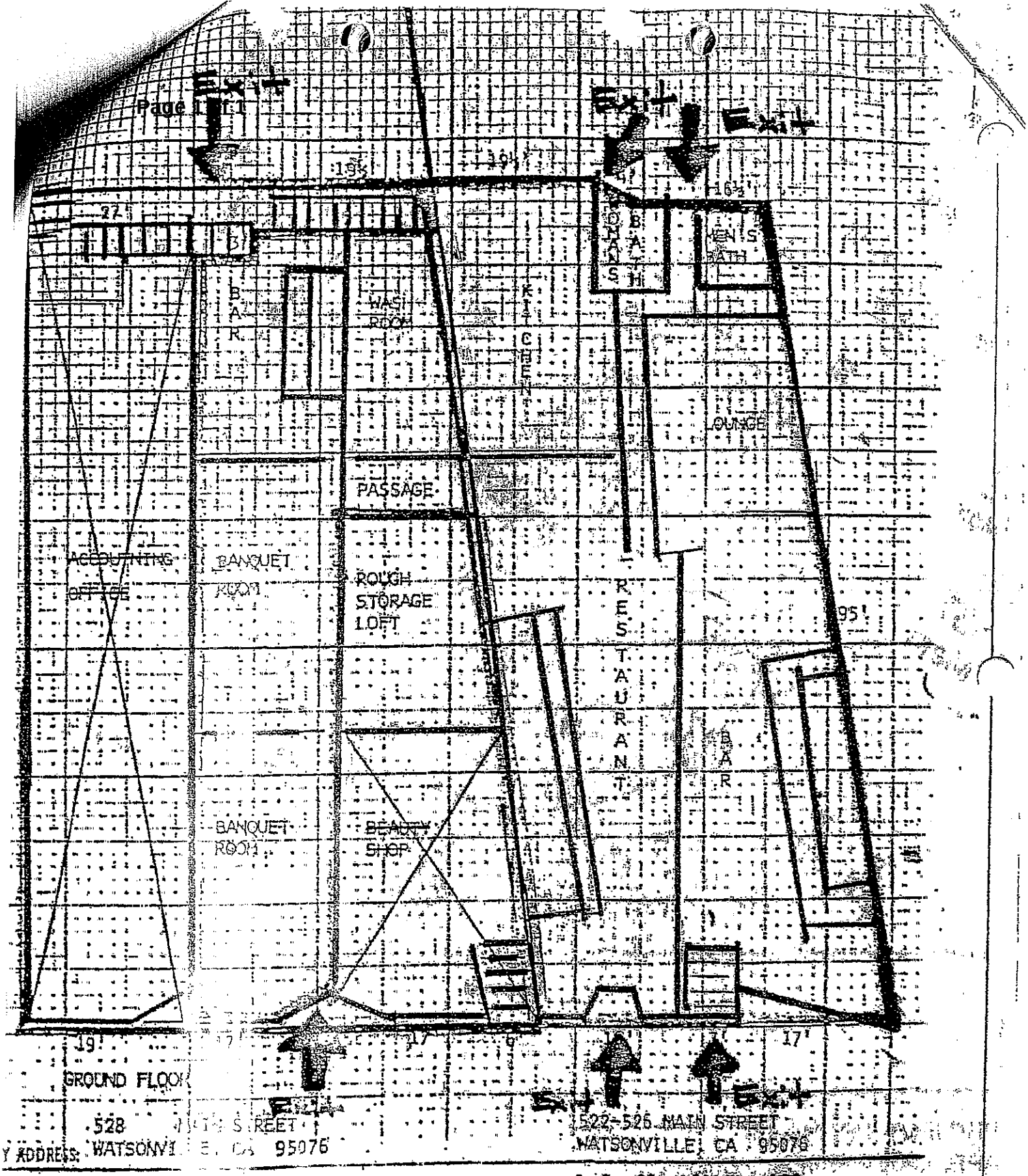
STRATEGIC PLAN:
The revocation of the Special Use Permit follows the Strategic Plan policy of creating a safe and healthy community as well as the Plan for effective ABC licensing and regulation.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
Upholding the Planning Commission's revocation of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) will not have a financial impact on the City.

ALTERNATIVES:
The City Council may find that the Planning Commission's revocation of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) was made in error.

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Restaurant floor plan
2. Appeal from Juan Yepez-Garcia
3. Planning Commission Staff Report from May 20, 2014
4. Excerpt of Minutes from May 20, 2014 Planning Commission Hearing
5. Synopsis of Police Reports
6. Photos from Police visits to business

cc: City Attorney



C500#

FLOOR PLAN

ATTACHMENT 1
Page 1 of 1

Juan Yepez
Dba: El Miramar Sports Bar
522 – 526 – 528 Main St
Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 212-6804

May 29, 2014

RE: Appealing the Decision to Revoke the Special Use Permit. Hearing date: May 20, 2014. Applicant No. PP2013-223. APN: 018-241-36

To whom it may concern:

My name is Juan Yepez owner/manager of the business registered as "El Miramar Sports Bar" I would like to request the release of the permit to sell beer and wine in the mentioned premise.

All issues mentioned as "reasons" for revocation have been addressed accordingly, and I don't see any other issues left out.

Please note that the revenue generated from the business helps to sustain my family and my employee's families and without this income it would create a hardship to them and to me.

Please allow me to be part of this great community's group of entrepreneurs and contribute to local economic development. I look forward to serving the City of Watsonville, our neighborhood and a better future for us all.

Respectfully summited,

Juan Yepez
Owner/manager

City of Watsonville
MEMORANDUM

FILE COPY

DATE: May 8, 2014

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Marcela Tavantzis, Community Development Director
Suzi Merriam, Senior Planner

SUBJECT: Review of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) for the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with a restaurant, sports bar, pool and billiard hall at 522 Main Street (APN: 018-241-36).

AGENDA ITEM: May 20, 2014 Planning Commission

RECOMMENDATION
Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt a resolution revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) for the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with a restaurant, sports bar, pool and billiard hall at 522 Main Street, based on the attached findings.

BASIC PROJECT DATA

APN: 018-241-36

LOT SIZE: 4,883 +/- square feet

ZONING/ GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION: CCA (Central Commercial Core Area)
CC (Central Commercial)

EXISTING USE: Restaurant with sports bar, pool and billiard hall, with beer and wine sales

PROPOSED USE: Restaurant with bar and billiard hall, no alcohol sales

SURROUNDING USES: Commercial uses, residential units upstairs.

FLOOD ZONE: No

CEQA REVIEW: CEQA review is not required for the modification of a Special Use Permit

BUSINESS OWNER: Juan Yepez Garcia, PO Box 1311, Watsonville, CA 95077
PROPERTY OWNER: John Collendich, PO Box 515, Freedom, CA 95019, Geraldine Heebner, 824 Bally Bunion Drive, Dayton, NV 89403

OVERVIEW
Background:

On January 17, 2012, the Planning Commission approved a Special Use Permit (PP2011-287) to Juan Yepez Garcia to operate a restaurant, sports bar, pool and billiard hall at 522 Main Street. Several standard and project-specific conditions were placed on the permit to ensure that the business would not cause adverse effects on the community

Since commencing business, the applicant has demonstrated a lack of compliance with the Conditions of Approval, in addition to several police-related matters involving the service of alcohol. Because of the operational problems with the business, the project was brought before the Planning Commission on June 5, 2012 for review. The Planning Commission voted 4-0 to reduce the hours of operation and prohibit entertainment at the business for a 3-month period.

The project was brought for review again on October 2, 2012, to determine whether the reduced hours and prohibition on entertainment had been effective in diminishing violations at the business and supporting the business as a restaurant rather than a place for drinking. The applicant was granted additional hours at that time. On February 5, 2013 the Planning Commission revoked the applicant's permit for selling alcohol, because of continued issues of violation with the permit. This item was appealed to City Council and they upheld the Planning Commissions revocation on April 9, 2013. In the interest of providing the applicant the ability to change his management practices, the permit was only revoked for a 6 month period.

The Planning Commission approved a new Special Use Permit for the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with El Miramar restaurant, sports bar and billiard hall on November 5, 2013, with limited hours of entertainment. There was a requirement for a six month review of the permit.

The business owner, Juan Yepez, has operated El Miramar for approximately 2 years, in which time the Special Use Permit has been brought to the Planning Commission for review no less than 4 times.

Review of Police Department Data: In the last six months, the Police Department has visited the restaurant on five occasions. Two of those visits involved officers from the state Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. Violations and/or suspicious activity were discovered on all five visits.

A summary of what was found during each visit has been included in Attachment 3 to this staff report. The violations included service of alcohol to a minor (decoy), playing amplified music on Main Street, continually locking the back doors (padlocked), and possessing liquor on the premises. In addition to the violations found during site visits, several concerning issues were found by the Police Department.

On December 28, 2013, Watsonville Police and ABC conducted a minor decoy operation at the Miramar. The waitress served the minor a beer without asking for identification, and was issued a citation for furnishing alcohol to a minor. **ATTACHMENT 3**
Page 2 of 4

On January 26, 2014 Police were called to the parking lot behind the Miramar for a reported fight in progress. The officers could not locate anyone involved in a fight; however, they did notice a man walk out of the back of the Miramar, which looked dark and closed. The officers found the back door to the business ajar, with 3 unknown men in the business at 4:10 a.m. The men were not able to tell the officers what was going on, due to a language barrier.

On March 21, 2014, Watsonville Police and ABC conducted another inspection, and found a bottle of tequila in the owner's office, as well as several tubs of liquor in a loft area above the kitchen. The owner was cited for possession of distilled spirits.

At 5:28 p.m. on April 12, 2014, Police received a complaint about loud music on Main Street in the vicinity of the Miramar. When Police arrived in the area, they found 2 speakers set up on the sidewalk outside of the Miramar playing loud music. The business owner indicated that the speaker was set up for an hour to draw customers into the business. At 6:40 p.m., another office reported that the speakers were still blaring music outside of the Miramar, and there were women with signs outside the business trying to get the attention of drivers on Main Street.

Conditions of Approval: The business has had significant past issues related to live entertainment and late operating hours. The current Special Use Permit was restrictive to only allow mariachi music between 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday in the restaurant.

Mr. Yepez Garcia did not consult with Planning staff or the Watsonville Police Department to ask permission to play music outside the business. The business owner has been unable to abide by the basic ABC regulations regarding the possession of distilled spirits at the business, has continued to lock the rear doors to the restaurant in violation of the fire code, and has continued to serve alcohol to minors. With these continued violations it appears that the applicant cannot effectively manage a premise that serves alcohol.

CONCLUSION

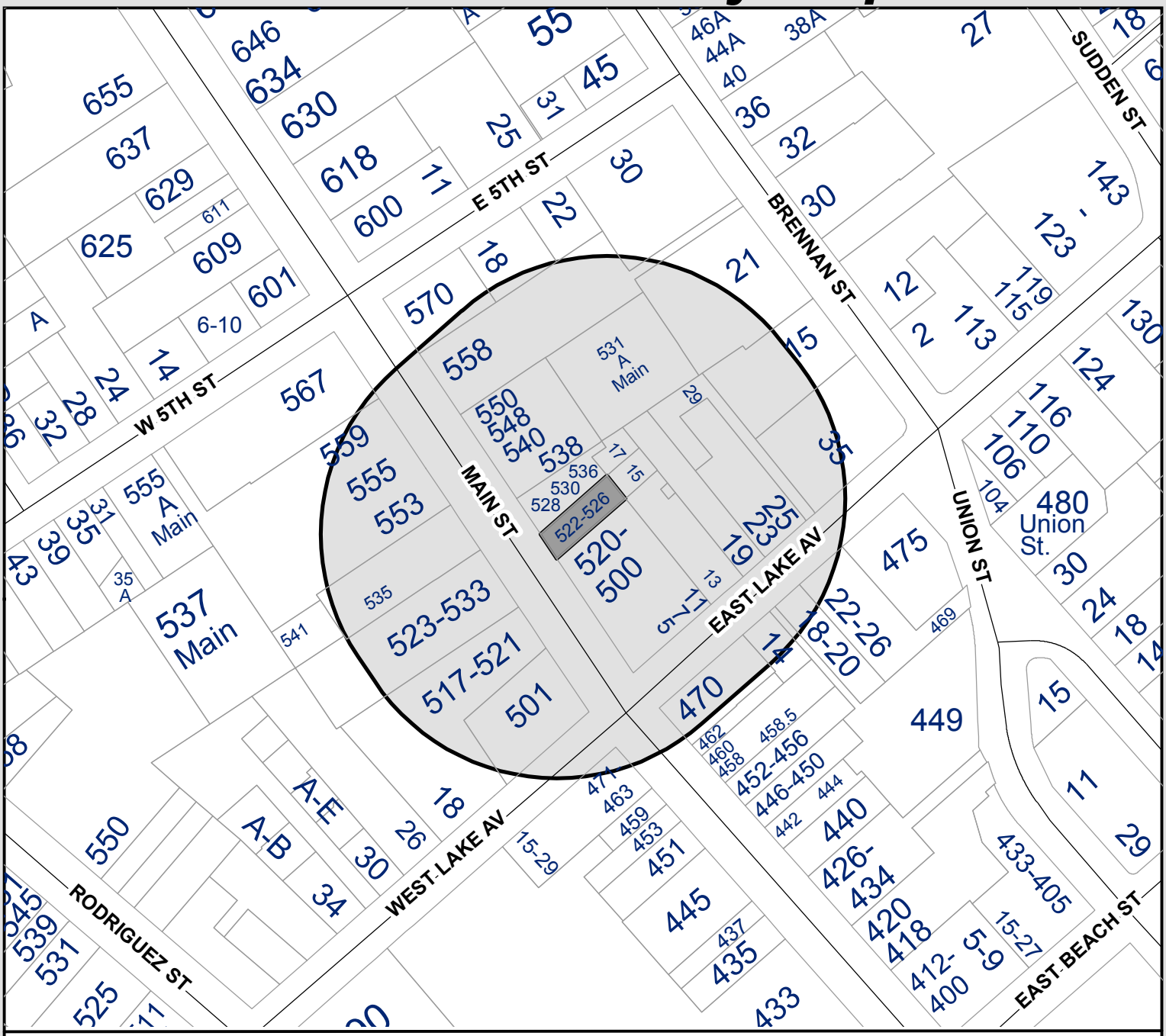
The business owner has demonstrated a lack of compliance with ABC regulations and his Use Permit in the last six months. Minors have been served alcohol in the restaurant, and the owner continues to maintain distilled spirits on the premises.

It is for these reasons that staff is recommending that the Planning Commission revoke the proposed Special Use Permit for alcohol sales at the business for no less than a year.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Site and Vicinity Map
2. Floor Plan
3. Synopsis of Police Reports
4. Photos from Police Visits to business

Site and Vicinity Map



PROJECT: PP2013-223
APPLICANT: Juan Yepez Garcia
APN#s: 018-241-36
LOCATION OF PROJECT: 522 Main St

N
W E

Prepared by Watsonville GIS Center 12/15/2011 (CODD1178).

EXCERPT OF ADOPTED MINUTES FOR MAY 20, 2014 PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

REGULAR MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

COUNCIL CHAMBERS 275 MAIN STREET, 4th FLOOR, WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

May 20, 2014 **6:04 P.M.**

In accordance with City policy, all Planning Commission meetings are recorded on audio and videotapes in their entirety, and the tapes are available for review in the Community Development Department (CDD). These minutes are a brief summary of action taken.

1.0 ROLL CALL OF COMMISSIONERS

Present were Commissioners Pedro Castillo, Rick Danna, Aurelio Gonzalez, Dobie Jenkins, Jenny Sarmiento (arrived at 6:11 p.m.), and Chair Marty Corley. Vice-Chair Mireya Gomez-Contreras was absent. Chair Corley stated Commissioner Gomez-Contreras had notified staff of her absence and requested that her absence be excused.

Staff members present were Secretary Marcela Tavantzis, Principal Planner Keith Boyle, Senior Planner Suzi Merriam, Lieutenant David McCartney, Sargent Michael McKinley, Recording Secretary Deborah Muniz and City Interpreter Sofia Vazquez-Quintero.

2.0 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner Jenkins led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3.0 PETITIONS AND ORAL COMMUNICATIONS: None

4.0 CONSENT AGENDA

4.1 MOTION APPROVING MINUTES FOR THE MAY 6, 2014 REGULAR MEETING

(This item will be continued to the June 3, 2014 meeting. The minutes were not completed in time to be included in the meeting packet.)

Secretary Marcela Tavantzis stated since the May 6th meeting was only two weeks ago there was nonsufficient time to complete the minutes in order to be included in the meeting packet.

5.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE SIXTH MONTH REVIEW OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT (PP2013-223) AND POTENTIAL REVOCATION OF PERMIT, TO HAVE BEER AND WINE SALES (TYPE 41 LICENSE) AT EL MIRAMAR, AT 522-528 MAIN STREET (APN: 018-241-36).

a) Staff Presentation

The staff report was given by Senior Planner Suzi Merriam.

Ms. Merriam presented a review of the Police Department data from December 2013 to May 2014. She stated that Sargent Michael McKinley and Lieutenant David McCartney were both present to answer questions.

Commissioner Danna asked if it is illegal for a business to have their employees advertise in front of the business carrying signage.

Ms. Merriam replied they can stand in front with a sign but standing in the roadway is not in compliance. No audible music is allowed beyond the premises.

Commissioner Jenkins asked if the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) has taken any action to date.

Sgt. McKinley stated he spoke to Agent Francisco Gonzalez of the Salinas ABC office. Mr. Gonzalez told him that he went to El Miramar on April 11, 2014 and the owner admitted to the facts that his employee sold alcohol to a minor during the December 2013 decoy. ABC gave him the option of either getting a suspension or paying the fine. The owner has decided to pay the fine.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked about the decoy operation and why the Police report was not included in the meeting packet.

Principal Planner Keith Boyle replied that the report contained personal information which included names, age, home address etc. and this could not be included.

Commissioner Corley asked if the video camera system was working in the restaurant and bar. He also questioned having an 18 year old left in charge of the bar.

Sgt. McKinley stated the camera system is in place and the monitor showed the cameras were working but he is not certain if it is recording.

Mr. Merriam stated it is not against ABC regulations to have an 18 year old in charge; however, they are not allowed in the bar area or billiard area.

b) Applicant Presentation

Juan Yepez Garcia, business owner of El Miramar, was present to answer questions. He stated his 18 year old son was in the restaurant not in the bar. His son was taking care of the place while he was at the store. He never sold any hard liquor but he keeps a bottle of tequila in his office for his personnel use.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked Mr. Garcia about the charges of selling alcohol to minors and locking the back doors.

Mr. Garcia stated he was not present when the alcohol was sold to a minor. He locks the back doors only during the first hour on the days when the boxing matches are televised in order to control the entrance. It is not easy to control all the entrances and he cannot afford to hire security.

Commissioner Corley asked if there is security on site.

Mr. Garcia replied that he only has security for the televised boxing matches.

Commissioner Danna asked Mr. Garcia if he was present on January 26, 2014 when a fight occurred in the parking lot behind the business. He also asked him about the presence of alcohol in the kitchen.

Mr. Garcia replied he did not know about the fight until tonight. He said he had stored all the alcohol in a storage area but he never sold it.

Ms. Merriam stated no alcohol was allowed on the premises.

Commissioner Corley expressed his concerns with serving alcohol to minors and locking the back doors.

Mr. Garcia stated the employee who sold the alcohol to the minor was fired. He has two employees that have attended the LEAD training.

Commissioner Jenkins asked how many times during the past six months have the Police responded to the premises for non-alcohol related incidents.

Sgt. McKinley replied there are five known incidents; however, if dispatch is not given an address then they cannot track it.

c) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing, and hearing no public comments, closed the Public Hearing.

d) Commission Discussion

Commissioner Danna stated it is a difficult decision; however, too many City resources are being utilized.

e) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Danna, seconded by Commissioner Jenkins, and carried by the following vote to adopt a resolution Revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) for beer and wine sales (Type 41 License):

AYES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	None
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	Gomez-Contreras

Mr. Boyle stated there is a 14 day appeal period in which Mr. Garcia can appeal to the City Council.

5.2 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE SIXTH MONTH REVIEW OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT (PP2013-47) AND CONSIDERATION OF TRANSFER OF PERMIT (PP2014-73) TO A NEW OWNER (EMILIA RAMIREZ), THAT ALLOWS EXTENDED WEEKEND HOURS AND ENTERTAINMENT AT LAS ISLITAS, WITH BEER AND WINE SALES (TYPE 41 LICENSE), AT 1230 MAIN STREET (APN: 016-172-76).

Police Department Site Visits
Miramar
522-528 Main Street

December 28, 2013
4:52 pm
Sales of alcohol to a minor
ABC decoy operation
Dulce Perez issued a citation for furnishing alcohol to a minor
Juan Yepez not in restaurant- he left his 18-year old son in charge. The son, Christopher Yepez-Barbosa, indicated he has not received LEAD training

January 26, 2014
4:10 a.m.
Police dispatched to the area around El Miramar for a fight that may have originated in the bar. No contact was made with victims, suspects, or witnesses of a fight. During investigation, someone was seen walking out of the back door of the Miramar. The business appeared closed and was dark. The rear door was ajar, so the officers entered. It was dark in the business, and looked empty, however there was a man asleep on the couch, and two others that appeared from a back room. The men only spoke Spanish and were unable to communicate with the officers

March 21, 2014
9:25 p.m.
ABC Decoy operation at the Miramar.- Video provided
A bottle of Rancho Allegre Reposado Tequila Liquor found in Juan Yepez' office, liquor (rum, tequila) found above kitchen area in a loft, with a ladder set up leading up to the loft. Yepez indicated the tequila was for his personal use, and was informed by ABC and PD that no alcohol can be kept anywhere on the premises.
Owner was cited and released for possession of distilled spirits.

April 12, 2014
5:28 p.m.
Police called to the Miramar after reports of loud music. The officer discovered 2 speakers set up on the sidewalk outside of the Miramar Bar and Grill playing loud music. Yepez Garcia told the officer that the speaker was set up for an hour to draw customers into his restaurant, and when asked, indicated that he would have the DJ turn the music off.

6:40 p.m.
Another officer witnessed the speakers blaring music outside the restaurant. The music could be heard over a block away from the restaurant. There were also women outside the restaurant trying to draw patrons into the business

7:10 p.m.
Large speaker still set up outside the restaurant, but no music playing. There were two large banners and two signs set up on the sidewalk next to the curb, and several women were loitering in front of the restaurant.

9:40 p.m.
Police returned to the restaurant. Greeted at the door of the restaurant by a woman requesting $20. There were two large plastic garbage cans next to the woman, inside the front door, full of beer cans and ice. The woman indicated that it was $10 if the officer wanted to just watch the fight, but $20 if the officer wanted to eat and drink beer.
The back door to the bar and bathroom area as well as the billiard hall were padlocked, in violation of fire code.

There were approximately 100 customers in all areas of the restaurant.

May 3, 2014
7:58 p.m.
ABC general enforcement detail- video provided
Driving by the restaurant, witnessed 2 women loitering between the #2 lane and sidewalk in front of the Miramar carrying signs and attempting to attract the attention of drivers. Two large banners and signs were set up on the sidewalk in front of the restaurant.

9:08 p.m.

Returned to the restaurant. Juan Yepez was at the front door, standing next to 2 large trash cans filled with beer and ice. Both back doors were locked. Yepez explained that he charged $20 for food and to watch the professional boxing match or $10 to just watch the match. He had the rear doors locked to prevent people from sneaking in without paying. There were approximately 40 people in the business.

El Miramar
522-528 Main Street
Photos from Police Department Inspections

Liquor found in loft above kitchen 3/21/14

Malibu rum and pre-mixed margarita cocktails

Bottle of distilled spirits found in office of restaurant 3/21/14

Women with signs in front of El Miramar 5/3/14

Padlock on rear door of billiard hall 5/3/14

Screwdriver securing rear door of bar area 5/3/14

RESOLUTION NO. _____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE DENYING AN APPEAL FILED BY JUAN YEPEZ GARCIA AND UPHOLDING THE REVOCATION OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT (PP2013-223) PROHIBITING THE SALE OF BEER AND WINE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE RESTAURANT, BAR AND BILLIARD HALL FOR EL MIRAMAR SPORTS BAR LOCATED AT 522 MAIN STREET (APN: 018-241-36) FOR A PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR

WHEREAS, business owner, Juan Yepez Garcia has operated El Miramar Sports Bar for approximately two years, in which time the Special Use Permit has been brought to the Planning Commission for review no less than four times; and

WHEREAS, on or about November 5, 2013, a new Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) was issued to Juan Yepez Garcia, owner, to operate a restaurant, bar and billiard hall with beer and wine sales at El Miramar Sports Bar located at 522 Main Street, Watsonville, with limited hours of entertainment, and a six month review of the permit; and

WHEREAS, on May 20, 2014, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing for review and revocation of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) based on non-compliance of Conditions of Approval of Special Use Permit; and

WHEREAS, section 14-14.022 of the Watsonville Municipal Code allows for the Planning Commission to terminate or modify the conditions of the Special Use Permit for any use that has been determined to be unlawful and a public nuisance; and

WHEREAS, on May 20, 2014, the Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 13-14 (PC) revoking the Special Use Permit for the sale of beer and wine in conjunction with a restaurant, bar and billiard hall for El Miramar Sports Bar located at 522 Main Street for a one (1) year period; and

WHEREAS, section 14-10.1100 of the Watsonville Municipal Code allows the applicant to file an appeal when they believe that the action taken by an official or decision making body of the City (Planning Commission) was made in error; and

WHEREAS, on June 2, 2014, Juan Yepez Garcia, owner, appealed the Planning Commission's decision to revoke the Special Use Permit to the City Council; and

WHEREAS, an appeal hearing was scheduled on August 26, 2014, before the City Council, which was the earliest possible hearing in accordance with Section 14-10.1104 of the Watsonville Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the appropriate public noticing procedures have been followed and a public hearing was held according to section 14-10.1000 of the Zoning Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considered all written and verbal evidence regarding the appeal of revocation at the appeal hearing and has made Findings, attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "A," to deny the appeal and revoke Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) to discontinue the sale of alcohol as a permitted use at El Miramar Sports Bar located at 522 Main Street, Watsonville, for a one (1) year period.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

Good cause appearing, the City Council of the City of Watsonville does hereby deny the appeal and uphold the revocation of Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) for the sale of beer and wine as a permitted use at El Miramar Sports Bar located at 522 Main Street, Watsonville, due to continued non-compliance of the permit conditions and specifically finds that the Planning Commission's action of May 20, 2014, was not taken in error and is supported by the evidence.

****

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CITY COUNCIL

Application No. PP2013-223
APN: 018-241-36
Applicant: Juan Yepez Garcia
Hearing Date: August 26, 2014

APPEAL FINDINGS (Section 14-10.1106)

1. In order for an official action to be overturned by an appeal, the acting body must find: that the action taken by the official or advisory body was taken erroneously and was inconsistent with the intent of the zoning district regulations that regulate the proposed action.

Supportive Evidence

The Planning Commission weighed the following evidence when the Resolution was passed revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223):

1. Service of alcohol to minors
2. Possession of distilled spirits
3. Amplified music played outside the business without permits
4. Padlocking rear doors

In his appeal, Mr. Yepez-Garcia did not present compelling information outlining how the Planning Commission took erroneous action in passing a resolution revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223).

Findings cannot be made in support of Mr. Yepez-Garcia's appeal of the Planning Commission's decision to revoke Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) because the decision was not made erroneously.

City of Watsonville
Public Works and Utilities Department

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 18, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

APPROVED
By Steve Palmisano at 5:12 pm, Aug 18, 2014

FROM: **Steve Palmisano, Public Works and Utilities Director**
Nancy Lockwood, Environmental Projects Manager

SUBJECT: **State-Mandated Emergency Landscape Watering Restriction and Pilot Turf Replacement Rebate Program**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council approve a resolution adopting the State-mandated emergency landscape watering restrictions that limit overhead watering to two days per week and setting a schedule of fines consistent with the State order. It is also recommended that Council approve a resolution to establish a pilot lawn rebate program to encourage the replacement of high-water use lawn areas.

DISCUSSION:

Background

In Watsonville, our primary source of water is groundwater aquifer known at the Aromas Red Sands aquifer. The City operates 14 wells and distributes potable water to 65,000 customers in the City and extending to Corralitos, Freedom, and portions of the surrounding unincorporated area. In addition, approximately ten percent of our water comes from Corralitos Creek in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Due to our reliance on groundwater, the three-year drought has not resulted in the level of significant emergency conditions. Communities such as Santa Cruz rely on reservoirs and other surface water sources and are experiences severe conditions. However, our groundwater basin is in an overdraft condition, and the drought does have serious long-term consequences to our water supply. Lack of rainfall results in less water percolating into the ground to recharge the aquifer and contributes to more severe overdraft conditions. While the aquifer holds sufficient water to meet current needs, it is critical that we conserve existing water resources for future needs.

The City works closely with the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency to plan and implement projects and strategies to bring our groundwater basin into balance and stop salt

water intrusion. The City's Water Recycling Facility is a prime example of a successful project that allows use of highly treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation. The Agency's new Basin Management Plan outlines a comprehensive plan to solve the overdraft by constructing several projects that will provide new sources of local water.

Increased conservation by urban and agricultural water users is included as an important strategy in the Basin Management Plan. In the Pajaro Valley, 85 percent of water is used for agriculture. Water is the backbone of our economy and tremendous efforts are underway to protect of water resources for the future.

On January 28, 2014, the City Council approved a resolution requesting that all City water service customers participate in a voluntary effort to reduce water use by twenty percent in support of Governor Brown's declaration of a drought emergency.

State-Mandated Emergency Outdoor Landscape Watering Restrictions

Due to the ongoing drought and widespread long-term water deficits throughout California, on July 15, 2014, Governor Brown enacted emergency regulations that require specific water conservation practices. ***The emergency regulations target water waste and the watering of lawns and other landscaping.*** Outdoor watering accounts for 50 percent of daily water usage in the summer. The emergency regulations are in effect for 270 days unless extended or repealed.

The City's existing Water Waste Ordinance Sec.6-3.432 meets nearly all of the requirements of the new emergency State watering restrictions. The Water Waste Ordinance includes a prohibition on allowing water to run to waste (includes outdoor washing), allowing loss of water due to leaks, use of hose without a shut-off nozzle, use of fountain without recirculation pump and operation of car wash without best available conservation technology. In addition, the existing ordinance prohibits the watering of landscaping between 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM except by use of drip irrigation or hand-watering with hose with shut-off nozzle.

Violations of the water waste prohibitions contained in WMC 6-3.432 are infractions and the penalties for violations are contained in the City's Administrative enforcement code. WMC Section1.2.109 imposes for fines of $100 for the first offense, $200 for the second offense and $500 for third and subsequent offenses. WMC Sec. 6-3.302 allows for the doubling of a customer's water rate for unlawful use of water which includes continued wasting of water after multiple notices and offers for assistance.

In order for the City to comply with the new State emergency regulations, it is recommended that the City Council approve the two new conservation measures listed below.

Measure 1. Outdoor Landscape Watering Restriction

The proposed new temporary measure is a restriction on outdoor watering using sprinklers or other overhead watering devices to two days a week for 15 minutes per day. This action puts

the City in complete compliance with the Governor's order. The proposed schedule would be as follows:

OUTDOOR LANDSCAPE WATER RESTRICTIONS

All residents and businesses within the City of Watsonville water service area are limited to the following restrictions on the use of sprinklers or other overhead watering devices:

- **Addresses with odd numbers may water on Wednesdays and Saturdays for max of 15 minutes.**
- **Addresses with even numbers may water on Thursday and Sundays for max of 15 minutes.**
- **Watering between the hours of 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM is not allowed.**

Included in these restrictions are all single and multi-family residences, businesses, industrial facilities, schools and other public facilities. Also included in these restrictions are customers with irrigation accounts.

Outdoor watering by use of drip irrigation that emits water directly to plant roots, or use of a hand-held hose with a shut-off nozzle directed at plant roots is exempt.

Measure 2. Fines for Violating the Two Days per Week Watering Restriction

As per the Governor's order, residents found to be in violation of this new water restriction could receive an infraction with fines of up to $500. It is recommended that a schedule of fines be enacted for violations of the new, temporary Two Days per Week Watering Restrictions.

- First offense – warning and offer of free technical assistance
- Second offense - $50 fine and offer of free technical assistance
- Third offense - $100 fine and offer of free technical assistance
- Fourth offense - $200 fine and offer of free technical assistance
- Fifth and subsequence offenses - $500 fine and offer of free technical assistance

Turf Replacement Rebate Program

It is also recommended that the City Council approve a pilot program that would offer a rebate to City water service customers for removal of lawn areas. Lawns are the most water-intensive type of landscaping, using more than twice the water of other plant choices. In Watsonville, residential water usage typically doubles in the summer due to outdoor watering. Removal of turf areas that are not used for recreation or pets makes sense given our chronic overdraft of the aquifer.

Turf areas can be retrofitted to attractive low or no-water landscape, artificial turf or hardscape. Some turf strips are impossible to water without waste and would be excellent candidates for removal. Our neighboring water agencies offer similar rebates and City residents have expressed support and interest for a lawn replacement rebate. Staff has administered the toilet and washer rebates for over 20 years and would incorporate the proposed new rebate into existing administrative systems.

It is proposed that the rebate amount be $.75 per square foot of lawn removed. The limit would be $500 per residential customer and $1000 per commercial customer. Staff would do site visits to give approval prior to the lawn removal and afterward to assure the rebate funds are used in a most beneficial manner. The pilot program would be limited to $20,000 in the current fiscal year. Staff plans to provide a status report to City Council in the spring of 2015.

Increased Educational and Outreach Conservation Efforts

Staff has increased educational efforts to offer assistance to residents and businesses. A door hanger is used by City staff to notify residents of observed water waste. The door hanger is intended to educate the resident of options for stopping the waste and offers free assistance with emphasis on the free Landscape Consultation Program.

The Landscape Consultation program has seen a dramatic increase in service requests. This program sends out a contracted landscape expert to evaluate outdoor and indoor water usage. Examples of common problems that can be resolved include re-programming of irrigation controllers, identification of leaks, and identification of high-flow toilets that are eligible for the City's rebate. The program is free for residents and businesses that are also provided recommendations to further reduce water use by reducing unused lawn areas and installation of drought tolerant plants.

The City is co-sponsoring classes this fall at Cabrillo College including the following:

- Keeping Your Garden Alive During the Drought – Oct. 4
- Replace Your Lawn – Oct. 18
- Hardscapes: Pervious Patios and Pathways – Sept. 21 and 28
- Rainwater Harvesting- Oct. 11

The proposed water conservation measures will be added to our existing water conservation program which already includes the following measures.

- Rebates for high efficiency toilets and washing machines,
- Free toilet replacement program
- Community outreach and school programs
- Free expert home and landscape water consultations
- Water Smart Garden web-based tool.
- Water waste reporting hotline and email – 768-3133 and waterwaste@cityofwatsonville.org
- Restrictions on the wasting of water in WMC 6-3.432.
- Co-sponsored Cabrillo College classes
- Co-sponsored classes for landscapers in partnership with PVUSD Adult Ed

STRATEGIC PLAN:

The proposed restrictions of landscape watering and the proposed rebate for lawn removal are consistent with the Strategic Plan goal to improve infrastructure which includes conservation of our water resources.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
The financial impact of this proposal is up to $20,000, and is included in the current budget.

ALTERNATIVES:
An alternative to the proposed measure include not approving a pilot turf replacement program.

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Emergency Water Conservation Regulations Fact Sheet

cc: City Attorney

CALIFORNIA Water Boards

Fact Sheet

The State Water Resources Control Board Adopts Emergency Water Conservation Regulations

On July 15, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) approved an emergency regulation to ensure water agencies, their customers and state residents increase water conservation or face possible fines or legal action.

The new conservation regulation is intended to reduce outdoor urban water use. The regulation, adopted by the State Water Board, mandates minimum actions to conserve water supplies. Most Californians use more water outdoors than indoors. In some areas, 50 percent or more of daily water use is for lawns and outdoor landscaping.

Many communities and water suppliers have taken bold steps over the years and in this year to reduce water use; however, many have not and much more can and should be done to extend diminishing water supplies.

With this regulation, all Californians will be required to stop using potable water to: wash down sidewalks and driveways; water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes excess runoff; wash a motor vehicle with a hose, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle; and operate a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is part of a recirculating system. The regulation makes an exception for circumstances where the action is necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency.

Larger water suppliers will be required to activate their Water Shortage Contingency Plan to a level where outdoor irrigation restrictions are mandatory. In communities where no water shortage contingency plan exists, the regulation requires that water suppliers either limit outdoor irrigation to twice a week or implement other mandatory conservation measures that achieve comparable conservation. Finally, large water suppliers must report water production on a monthly basis to track progress.

Local agencies can fine those who violate the individual prohibitions up to $500 a day. The State Water Board can issue cease and desist orders against water agencies that don't impose mandatory conservation measures upon their retail customers. Water agencies that violate cease and desist orders are subject to civil liability of up to $10,000 a day.

Conservation Actions Needed

Because most Californians use more water outdoors than indoors, reducing the amount of water used outdoors can make the biggest difference in water savings.

These emergency conservation measures target both individual water use, by identifying the practices from which every Californian should abstain during this drought emergency, as well as the steps that local water suppliers should be taking to reduce water demand in their service areas. These restrictions set a minimum level of effort in this time of emergency. Everyone should do more voluntarily. As the drought wears on, the State Water Board may revisit these regulations and consider other measures.

Temporary Water Restrictions

All Californians will be affected by the ongoing drought conditions in one form or another, especially if these conditions persist or worsen in 2015. To promote water conservation statewide, the emergency regulations prohibit each of the following, except where necessary to address an immediate health or safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

- The application of potable water to any driveway or sidewalk.
- Using potable water to water outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff to adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots or structures.
- Using a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle.
- Using potable water in a fountain or decorative water feature, unless the water is recirculated. Recycled water is not mandated, but encouraged for fountain use.

Violations of prohibited activities are considered infractions and are punishable by fines of up to $500 for each day in which the violation occurs. Any peace officer or employee of a public agency charged with enforcing laws and authorized to do so by ordinance may issue a citation to the violator.

Action by Urban Water Suppliers Required

To promote conservation, the regulations require urban water suppliers to implement their Water Shortage Contingency Plans at a level that triggers mandatory restrictions on outdoor water use. Almost all urban water suppliers (those with more than 3,000 water connections or that supply more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually) have these plans; about 40 of the larger agencies do not.

If an urban water supplier does not have a Water Shortage Contingency Plan or its Plan does not meet the requirements of the Water Code, the supplier must, within 30 days, require customers to limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two days per week or implement another mandatory

conservation measure to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the people it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

Water suppliers serving 3,000 or fewer connections or that supply 3,000 or fewer acre-feet annually must also, within 30 days, require customers to limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two days per week or implement another mandatory conservation measure to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the people it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

Urban water suppliers that do not take these mandatory actions could be subject to cease and desist orders for violating emergency regulations, violation of which triggers civil liability of up to $10,000 per day per violation. The State Water Board may also direct the Attorney General to seek an injunction against violators.

Keeping Track of Urban Water Use

Each urban water supplier must report the amount of water it produces in the preceding calendar month and compare that to the amount it produced in the same calendar month in 2013. These reports must be submitted to the State Water Board by the 15th of each month. Effective October 15th, these reports must also include an estimate of gallons of water per person per day used by its residential customers.

Looking Forward

The State Water Board is providing the following tips to water suppliers to educate their customers about the new requirements:

- Retail water suppliers should provide notice of the regulations in English and Spanish in one or more of the following ways: newspaper advertisements, bill inserts, website homepage, social media, notices in public libraries;
- Wholesale suppliers should include reference to the regulations in all of their customer communications;
- All water suppliers should provide signage where recycled or reclaimed water is being used for activities that the emergency regulations prohibit with the use of potable water, such as operation of fountains and other water features;
- All water suppliers should train personnel on the regulations; and
- All water suppliers should set conservation targets, measure their service area's progress and make this information available to their customers.

In addition to letting customers know about the new requirements, water suppliers should also:

- Have an easy way for customers to report leaks and water waste via phone or electronic submittal (website form, or email); and
- Request that police and fire departments and other local government personnel report leaks and water waste they encounter during their routine duties/patrols.

If drought conditions continue, additional actions by the State Water Board and local water suppliers might be needed to further increase conservation. All water suppliers are encouraged to be prepared and plan for a possible dry 2015 now.

Background:

On January 17 Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued a drought emergency proclamation following three dry or critically dry years in California. Extreme drought now covers nearly 80 percent of the state and these conditions will likely continue into the foreseeable future.

More than 400,000 acres of farmland are expected to be fallowed, thousands of people may be out of work, communities risk running out of drinking water and fish and wildlife species are in jeopardy. Many communities are down to 50 gallons a day or less per person for basic sanitation needs. With our inability to predict the effect of the next rainy season, water saved today can improve a region's water security and add flexibility to systems that may need to withstand another year or more with precipitation below average.

There are many ways to boost local water supplies such as recycling treated wastewater and reusing some household or industrial water onsite. However, conservation is the easiest, most efficient and most cost effective way to quickly reduce water demand and extend supplies into the next year, providing flexibility for all California communities. The results of a survey conducted by the State Water Board in June show that while many communities have significantly reduced their water demand over time, it is clear that more can be done.

More information on the adopted emergency regulations can be found here. The adopted regulations are expected to go into effect by August 1, 2014, and be in effect for 270 days, unless further action is taken by the State Water Board.

(This fact sheet was last updated July 22, 2014)

RESOLUTION NO. ____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE ADOPTING THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 2014-0038 LIMITING OVERHEAD WATERING TO TWO DAYS PER WEEK AND SETTING A SCHEDULE OF FINES CONSISTENT WITH THE STATE ORDER

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

That the City Council of the City of Watsonville hereby adopts the State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2014-0038, limiting overhead watering to two (2) days per week, and setting a schedule of fines consistent with State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 2014-0038 and Water Code §1058.5, copies of which are attached hereto and incorporated herein.

****

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 2014-0038

TO ADOPT AN EMERGENCY REGULATION
FOR STATEWIDE URBAN WATER CONSERVATION

WHEREAS:

1. On April 25, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued an executive order to strengthen the state's ability to manage water and habitat effectively in drought conditions and called on all Californians to redouble their efforts to conserve water. The executive order finds that the continuous severe drought conditions present urgent challenges across the state including water shortages in communities and for agricultural production, increased wildfires, degraded habitat for fish and wildlife, threat of saltwater contamination, and additional water scarcity if drought conditions continue into 2015. The National Integrated Drought Information System reported that nearly 80% of the state was reported to be under "extreme" drought conditions at the end of June;

2. The executive order refers to the Governor's Proclamation No. 1-17-2014, issued on January 17, 2014, declaring a State of Emergency to exist in California due to severe drought conditions. The January Proclamation notes that the state is experiencing record dry conditions, with 2014 projected to become the driest year on record. Since January, state water officials indicate that reservoirs, rainfall totals and the snowpack remain critically low. This follows two other dry or below average years, leaving reservoir storage at alarmingly low levels. The January Proclamation highlights the State's dry conditions, lack of precipitation and the resulting effects on drinking water supplies, the cultivation of crops, and the survival of animals and plants that rely on California's rivers and streams. The January Proclamation also calls on all Californians to reduce their water usage by 20 percent;

3. There is no guarantee that winter precipitation will alleviate the drought conditions that the executive orders address, which will lead to even more severe impacts across the state if the drought wears on;

4. Water Code section 1058.5 grants the State Water Board the authority to adopt emergency regulations in certain drought years in order to: "prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion, of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports";

5. Over 400,000 acres of farmland are expected to be fallowed, thousands of people may be out of work, communities risk running out of drinking water, and fish and wildlife will suffer.

6. Many Californians have taken bold steps over the years and in this year to reduce water use; nevertheless, the dire nature of the current drought requires additional conservation actions from residents and businesses. Some severely affected communities have implemented water rationing, limiting water use in some cases to only 50 gallons per person per day, foregoing showers, laundry, toilet flushing, and all outdoor watering.

7. Water conservation is the easiest, most efficient and most cost effective way to quickly reduce water demand and extend supplies into the next year, providing flexibility for all California communities. Water saved this summer is water available next year, giving water suppliers the flexibility to manage their systems efficiently. The more water that is conserved now, the less likely it is that a community will experience such dire circumstances that water rationing is required ;

8. Most Californians use more water outdoors than indoors. In many areas, 50 percent or more of daily water use is for lawns and outdoor landscaping. Outdoor water use is generally discretionary, and many irrigated landscapes would not suffer greatly from receiving a decreased amount of water;

9. Public information and awareness is critical to achieving conservation goals and the Save Our Water campaign, run jointly by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Association of California Water Agencies, is an excellent resource for conservation information and messaging that is integral to effective drought response (http://saveourwater.com).

10. Enforcement against water waste is a key tool in conservation programs. When conservation becomes a social norm in a community, the need for enforcement is reduced or eliminated;

11. The emergency regulations set a minimum standard requiring only modest lifestyle changes across the state. Many communities are already doing more and have been for years. They should be commended, but can and should do more. Others are not yet doing so and should at least do this, but should do much more given the severity of the drought;

12. On July 8, 2014, the State Water Board issued public notice that the State Water Board would consider the adoption of the regulation at the Board's regularly-scheduled July 15, 2014 public meeting, in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations. The State Water Board also distributed for public review and comment a Finding of Emergency that complies with State laws and regulations;

13. On April 25, 2014, the Governor suspended the California Environmental Quality Act's application to the State Water Board's adoption of emergency regulations pursuant to Water Code section 1058.5 to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation;

14. As discussed above, the State Water Board is adopting the emergency regulation because of emergency drought conditions, the need for prompt action, and current limitations in the existing enforcement process;

15. Disadvantaged communities may require assistance in increasing water conservation and state agencies should look for opportunities to provide assistance in promoting water conservation;

16. Nothing in the regulations or in the enforcement provisions of the regulations, preclude a local agency from exercising its authority to adopt more stringent conservation measures. Moreover, the Water Code does not impose a mandatory penalty for violations of the regulations adopted by this resolution and local agencies retain their enforcement discretion in enforcing the regulations, to the extent authorized, and may develop their own progressive enforcement practices to encourage conservation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The State Water Board adopts California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 863, 864, and 865, as appended to this resolution as an emergency regulation;

2. The State Water Board staff will submit the regulation to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for final approval;

3. If, during the approval process, State Water Board staff, the State Water Board, or OAL determines that minor corrections to the language of the regulation or supporting documentation are needed for clarity or consistency, the State Water Board Executive Director or designee may make such changes;

4. These regulations shall remain in effect for 270 days after filing with the Secretary of State unless the State Water Board determines that it is no longer necessary due to changed conditions, or unless the State Water Board renews the regulations due to continued drought conditions as described in Water Code section 1058.5;

5. The State Water Board directs staff to provide the Board with monthly updates on the implementation of the emergency regulations and their effect;

6. Directs State Water Board staff to condition funding upon compliance with the emergency regulations, to the extent feasible;

7. Directs State Water Board staff to work with the Department of Water Resources and the Save Our Water campaign to disseminate information regarding the emergency regulations; and

8. Directs State Water Board staff in developing an electronic reporting portal to include data fields so that local agencies may provide monthly reporting data on (i) conservation-related implementation measures or enforcement actions taken by the local agency and (ii) substitution during the drought of potable water with recycled water to extend water supplies.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT:

9. The State Water Board commends water suppliers that have increased conservation messaging and adopted innovative strategies to enhance customer awareness of water use, such as applications that let customers compare their water use to water use by others; reduce system losses, such as fixing system leaks which can deplete supplies by 10 percent or more; and establish incentives to reduce demand, such as tiered or drought rate structures. The State Water Board also commends all Californians that have already been working to maximize their conservation efforts, both at home and at work;

10. The State Water Board calls upon water suppliers to take the following actions:

    Educate customers and employees

    - Retail water suppliers should provide notice of the regulations in English and Spanish in one or more of the following ways: newspaper advertisements, bill inserts, website homepage, social media, notices in public libraries;
    - Wholesale suppliers should include reference to the regulations in their customer communications;
    - All water suppliers should train personnel on the regulations;
    - All water suppliers should provide signage where recycled or reclaimed water is being used for activities that the emergency regulations prohibit with the use of potable water, such as operation of fountains and other water features;
    - All water suppliers should redouble their efforts to disseminate information regarding opportunities and incentives to upgrade indoor fixtures and appliances;
    - All water suppliers should use education and the tools available through the Save Our Water website (http://saveourwater.com); and
    - All water suppliers should educate and prepare their boards and councils on the drought response actions contained in the emergency regulations and in this resolution, and to make sure that drought response items are placed on agendas as early as possible;

    Increasing local supplies

    - All water suppliers should accelerate the completion of projects that will conserve potable water by making use of non-potable supplies, such as recycled water, “greywater,” and stormwater collection projects;
    - All water suppliers should improve their leak reporting and response programs and request that police and fire departments and other local government personnel report leaks and water waste that they encounter during their routine duties/patrols;
    - Smaller water suppliers – those with fewer than 3,000 service connections – should take proactive steps to secure their communities’ water supplies and educate their customers about water conservation and the status of their supply reserves;
    - All water suppliers should conduct water loss audits and make leak detection and repair a top priority for the duration of the drought; and
    - All urban water suppliers should evaluate their rate structures and begin to implement needed changes as part of planning for another dry year. Information and assistance on setting and implementing drought rates is available from the Alliance for Water Efficiency. (http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/).

11. The State Water Board calls on all Californians to take the following additional actions:
    - Further reduce water demand, whether by using less water in daily routines indoors and out, retrofitting appliances and installing greywater and rainwater catchment systems; and
    - Check residential and business water bills to see if there are high charges that may indicate a leak and to fix the leak, if they are able, or contact their local water utility if they need assistance.

12. The State Water Board encourages its staff, the Department of Water Resources, the Public Utilities Commission, urban water suppliers, and other local agencies to look for opportunities to encourage and promote new technologies that reduce water usage, including through timely access to water usage information and behavioral response.

13. The State Water Board encourages all state and local agencies to look for additional opportunities to minimize potable water use in outdoor spaces.

14. The State Water Board encourages investor-owned utilities to expeditiously submit applications for implementation of the regulations to the California Public Utilities Commission.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk to the Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on July 15, 2014.

AYE:	Chair Felicia Marcus Vice Chair Frances Spivy-Weber Board Member Steven Moore Board Member Dorene D'Adamo
NAY:	None
ABSENT:	Board Member Tam M. Doduc
ABSTAIN:	None

Jeanine Townsend

Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board

PROPOSED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Article 22.5. Drought Emergency Water Conservation

Sec. 863 Findings of Drought Emergency

(a) The State Water Resources Control Board finds as follows:

(1) On January 17, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on drought conditions;

(2) On April 25, 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a continued state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on continued drought conditions;

(3) The drought conditions that formed the basis of the Governor's emergency proclamations continue to exist;

(4) The present year is critically dry and has been immediately preceded by two or more consecutive below normal, dry, or critically dry years; and

(5) The drought conditions will likely continue for the foreseeable future and additional action by both the State Water Resources Control Board and local water suppliers will likely be necessary to further promote conservation.

Authority: Wat. Code, § 1058.5.
References: Wat. Code, §§ 102, 104, 105.

Sec. 864 Prohibited Activities in Promotion of Water Conservation

(a) To promote water conservation, each of the following actions is prohibited, except where necessary to address an immediate health and safety need or to comply with a term or condition in a permit issued by a state or federal agency:

(1) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;

(2) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;

(3) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks; and

(4) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system.

(b) The taking of any action prohibited in subdivision (a) of this section, in addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalties, is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each day in which the violation occurs.

Authority: Wat. Code, § 1058.5.
References: Wat. Code, §§ 102, 104, 105.

PROPOSED TEXT OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Sec. 865 Mandatory Actions by Water Suppliers

(a) The term "urban water supplier," when used in this section, refers to a supplier that meets the definition set forth in Water Code section 10617, except it does not refer to suppliers when they are functioning solely in a wholesale capacity, but does apply to suppliers when they are functioning in a retail capacity.

(b)(1) To promote water conservation, each urban water supplier shall implement all requirements and actions of the stage of its water shortage contingency plan that imposes mandatory restrictions on outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water.

(2) As an alternative to subdivision (b)(1), an urban water supplier may submit a request to the Executive Director for approval of an alternate plan that includes allocation-based rate structures that satisfies the requirements of chapter 3.4 (commencing with section 370) of division 1 of the Water Code, and the Executive Director may approve such an alternate plan upon determining that the rate structure, in conjunction with other measures, achieves a level of conservation that would be superior to that achieved by implementing limitations on outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week.

(c) To promote water conservation, each urban water supplier that does not have a water shortage contingency plan or has been notified by the Department of Water Resources that its water shortage contingency plan does not meet the requirements of Water Code section 10632 shall, within thirty (30) days, limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week or shall implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

(d) In furtherance of the promotion of water conservation each urban water supplier shall prepare and submit to the State Water Resources Control Board by the 15th of each month a monitoring report on forms provided by the Board. The monitoring report shall include the amount of potable water the urban water supplier produced, including water provided by a wholesaler, in the preceding calendar month and shall compare that amount to the amount produced in the same calendar month in 2013. Beginning October 15, 2014, the monitoring report shall also estimate the gallons of water per person per day used by the residential customers it serves. In its initial monitoring report, each urban water supplier shall state the number of persons it serves.

(e) To promote water conservation, each distributor of a public water supply, as defined in Water Code section 350, that is not an urban water supplier shall, within thirty (30) days, take one or more of the following actions:

(1) Limit outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscapes or turf with potable water by the persons it serves to no more than two days per week; or

(2) Implement another mandatory conservation measure or measures intended to achieve a comparable reduction in water consumption by the persons it serves relative to the amount consumed in 2013.

Authority: Wat. Code, § 1058.5.
References: Wat. Code, §§ 102, 104, 105; 350; 10617; 10632.

1 of 1 DOCUMENT

*** This document is current through Chapter 187 of ***
the 2014 Regular Session of the 2013-2014 Legislature
and Propositions 41 and 42 approved June 2014

WATER CODE
Division 2. Water
Part 1. General Provisions
Chapter 2. Administrative Provisions Generally

GO TO CALIFORNIA CODES ARCHIVE DIRECTORY

Cal Wat Code § 1058.5 (2014)

§ 1058.5. Emergency regulation; Renewal of emergency regulation; Violation of emergency regulation as infraction punishable by fine

(a) This section applies to any emergency regulation adopted by the board for which the board makes both of the following findings:

(1) The emergency regulation is adopted to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion, of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports.

(2) The emergency regulation is adopted in response to conditions which exist, or are threatened, in a critically dry year immediately preceded by two or more consecutive below normal, dry, or critically dry years or during a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with *Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code*) based on drought conditions.

(b) Notwithstanding *Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code*, any findings of emergency adopted by the board, in connection with the adoption of an emergency regulation under this section , are not subject to review by the Office of Administrative Law.

(c) An emergency regulation adopted by the board under this section may remain in effect for up to 270 days, as determined by the board, and is deemed repealed immediately upon a finding by the board that due to changed

conditions it is no longer necessary for the regulation to remain in effect. An emergency regulation adopted by the board under this section may be renewed if the board determines that the conditions specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) are still in effect.

(d) In addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalties, any person or entity who violates a regulation adopted by the board pursuant to this section is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars ($500) for each day in which the violation occurs.

HISTORY:

Added Stats 1991-92 1st Ex Sess ch 12 § 3 (ABX1 16), effective October 7, 1991. Amended Stats 1992 ch 427 § 169 (AB 3355); Stats 2014 ch 3 § 10 (SB 104), effective March 1, 2014.

NOTES:

Editor's Notes

For legislative findings and declarations, and for operation of act, see the 2014 Note following *Wat C § 1052*.

Amendments:

1992 Amendment:

Routine code maintenance.

2014 Amendment:

(1) Amended subd (a)(1) by (a) substituting "water recycling or" for "wastewater reclamation, or to promote"; and (b) adding ", to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports"; (2) amended subd (a)(2) by adding (a) "below normal,"; (b) the comma before "or critically dry"; and (c) "or during a period for which the Governor has issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with *Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code*) based on drought conditions"; (3) substituted "under this section" for "to which this section applies" in subd (b) and in the first sentence of subd (c); (4) amended subd (c) by (a) substituting "An emergency" for "Any emergency" in the first sentence; and (b) adding the second sentence; and (5) added subd (d).

Hierarchy Notes:

Wat Code Note

Div. 2 Note

RESOLUTION NO. ____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE ESTABLISHING A PILOT TURF REPLACEMENT REBATE PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE THE REPLACEMENT OF HIGH-WATER USE LAWN AREAS

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the City Council of the City of Watsonville hereby establishes a Pilot Turf Replacement Rebate Program for City water service customers for the removal of lawn areas.

2. That the rebate amount be $.75 per square foot of lawn removed.

3. That the limit be $500 per residential customer and $1000 per commercial customer.

4. That City staff make site visits for approval prior to the lawn removal and afterward to assure the rebate funds are used in a most beneficial manner.

5. That the pilot program be limited to $20,000 per fiscal year.

****

City of Watsonville
Public Works and Utilities

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: **August 21, 2014**

TO: **Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager**

APPROVED
By Steve Palmisano at 7:54 am, Aug 21, 2014

FROM: **Steve Palmisano, Director of Public Works and Utilities**
Maria Esther Rodriguez, Assistant Director of Public Works and Utilities

SUBJECT: **Approval of a Master Project Labor Agreement for City Construction Projects and Approval of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Building Trades Council**

AGENDA ITEM: **August 26, 2014** **City Council**

RECOMMENDATION:
It is recommended that City Council:

a. Adopt a resolution approving a Master Project Labor Agreement for City Construction Projects and direct the City Manager to sign on the City's behalf.
b. Adopt a resolution approving the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Watsonville and the Monterey / Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council and direct the City Manager to sign on the City's behalf.

DISCUSSION:

Project Labor Agreement

City Council adopted Ordinance 1295-13 (CM), effective November 7, 2013. The ordinance added Chapter 17 (Project Labor Agreements for Public Works Construction Projects) of Title 7 (Public Works) of the Watsonville Municipal Code requiring the use of Project Labor Agreements for City construction Projects with a projected construction cost of $600,000 or more.

City staff collaborated with the Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council to develop a Master Project Labor Agreement (attached). The Master Project Labor Agreement will be included in the contract documents of all City-funded projects that are expected to exceed $600,000 and involve 3 or more trades. The agreement, when signed by the parties, is between the Trades Council (unions) and the contractor. It discusses the working relationship between the contractor and the Trades Council (unions).

Memorandum of Understanding

City Council directed staff to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City and the Monterey / Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council. The proposed MOU (attached) establishes methods to increase apprenticeship and job opportunities for local residents. It identifies tasks for both the City and the Building Trades Council to carry out that will facilitate the entry of community members into the construction industry.

Recent discussions with staff from the Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council included a focus on developing more workforce training programs in Watsonville. Staff explored potential strategies to increase training and employment opportunities for Watsonville are residents in the construction trades through apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.

Representatives of the Trades Council indicated their willingness to begin development of pre-apprenticeship training programs in the Watsonville area, and expressed a commitment to this through the creation of a Memorandum of Understanding with the City. The proposed MOU provides a framework for how the Trades Council and the City will work together towards the goal of establishment of a pre-apprenticeship program. The focus includes community outreach and training for Watsonville residents, including:

- Working to identify community groups that have interest in career development within the construction industry;
- Meet with these community groups to establish cooperation. Inform groups of the process that will be used in the program;
- Identify, test, recruit, and educate community members about the construction industry and trades. Extra effort will be placed on identifying those from disadvantaged backgrounds, women, and veterans;
- Mentor participants as to how to enter the trades through apprenticeship and other avenues;
- Create a “Local Hire” list to be used by contractors and programs seeking apprentices.
- Track progress and report to the City, annually;
- Work toward establishing a pre-apprenticeship program in Watsonville

The City of Watsonville will be the first jurisdiction in the County to implement this type of MOU with the Trades Council.

STRATEGIC PLAN:
The recommendation supports the strategic goal of improving infrastructure.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:
There is no anticipated cost to the City

ALTERNATIVES:
The alternative is not adopting the Project Labor Agreement or the Memorandum of Understanding.

ATTACHMENTS:
None

cc: City Attorney

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING FORM OF MASTER PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT FOR THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE FOR CITY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS EXCEEDING $600,000 AND INVOLVING THREE OR MORE TRADES; AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE SAME

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the form of Master Project Labor Agreement for the City of Watsonville for City construction projects exceeding $600,000 and involving three (3) or more trades, a copy of which Agreement is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, is hereby approved.

2. That the City Manager be and is hereby authorized and directed to execute such Agreements for and on behalf of the City of Watsonville.

****

MASTER PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT
FOR THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

INTRODUCTION / FINDINGS

This Agreement is entered into this _____ day of _____, 2014, by and between the City of Watsonville (hereinafter, the "City"), together with contractors and/or subcontractors, who become signatory to this Agreement by signing the “AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND” (ATTACHMENT A) (all of whom are referred to herein as "Contractors/Employers"), and the Monterey/Santa Cruz Building and Construction Trades Council ("Council") and its affiliated local Unions that have executed this Agreement (all of whom are referred to collectively as "Union" or "Unions").

The purpose of this Agreement is to promote efficiency of construction operations on City Projects (“the Project”) as defined herein, and to provide for peaceful settlement of labor disputes and grievances without strikes or lockouts, thereby promoting the public interest in assuring the timely and economical completion of the Project. The City and the Council may mutually agree in writing to add additional components to the Project's Scope of Work to be covered under this PLA.

WHEREAS, the timely and successful completion of the Project is of the utmost importance to the City to avoid increased costs resulting from delays in construction; and

WHEREAS, large numbers of workers of various skills will be required in the performance of the construction work, including those to be represented by the Unions signatory to this Agreement and employed by contractors and subcontractors who are also signatory to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that on a Project of this magnitude with multiple contractors and bargaining units on the job site at the same time over an extended period of time, the potential for work disruption is substantial without an overriding commitment to maintain continuity of work; and

WHEREAS, the interests of the general public, the City, the Unions and Contractor/Employers would be best served if the construction work proceeded in an orderly manner without disruption because of strikes, sympathy strikes, work stoppages, picketing, lockouts, slowdowns or other interferences with work; and

WHEREAS, the Contractor/Employers and the Unions desire to mutually establish and stabilize wages, hours and working conditions for the workers employed on the Project by the Contractor/Employer(s) and the Union(s) to the end that a satisfactory, continuous and harmonious relationship will exist among the parties to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the parties agree that one of the primary purposes of this agreement is to avoid the tensions that might arise on the Project if Union and nonunion workers of different employers were to work side by side on the Project, thereby leading to labor disputes that could delay completion of the Project; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement is not intended to replace, interfere with, abrogate, diminish or modify existing local or national collective bargaining agreements in effect during the duration of the Project, insofar as a legally binding agreement exists between the Contractor/Employer(s) and the affected Union(s), except to the extent that the provisions of this Agreement are inconsistent with said collective bargaining agreements, in which event, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail; and

WHEREAS, the contract(s) for construction work on the Project will be awarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Public Contract Code and other applicable California law; and

WHEREAS, the City has the absolute right to select the lowest responsive and responsible bidder for the award of construction contract(s) on the Project; and

WHEREAS, the parties signatory to this Agreement pledge their full good faith and trust to work towards mutually satisfactory completion of the Project;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED BETWEEN AND AMONG THE PARTIES HERETO, AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS

1.1 "Agreement" means this Project Labor Agreement.

1.2 "City" means the City of Watsonville and its public employees, including managerial personnel.

1.3 "Contractor/Employer(s)" means any individual, firm, partnership or corporation, or combination thereof, including joint ventures, that is an independent business enterprise and has entered into a contract with the City, or with any contractor or subcontractor of any tier, with respect to the construction of any part of the Project, under contract terms and conditions approved by the City and which incorporate this Agreement.

1.4 "Construction Contract" means the public works or improvement contracts, executed by the City, and all contracts and subcontracts executed thereunder, that are necessary to complete the Project.

1.5 "Council" means the Monterey/Santa Cruz Building and Construction Trades Council.

1.6 "Master Agreement" or "Schedule A" means the Master Collective Bargaining Agreement of each craft Union signatory hereto, copies of which shall be provided to the City upon request.

1.7 "Project" means all public works or improvement projects paid for in whole or in part by City of Watsonville funds with a projected construction cost of $600,000 or more and employing workers in three or more crafts. The City and the Council may mutually agree in writing to add additional components to the Project's Scope of Work to be covered under this PLA.

1.8 "Project Manager" means the person(s) or business entity(ies) designated by the City to oversee all phases of construction on the Project and to oversee the implementation of this Agreement and who works under the guidance of the City's Authorized Representative.

1.9 "Union' or "Unions" means the Monterey/Santa Cruz Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO ("the Council") and its affiliated local Unions signatory to this Agreement, acting in their own behalf and on behalf of their respective affiliates and member organizations whose names are subscribed hereto and who have through their officers executed this Agreement ("Signatory Unions").

1.10 "PVWMA Residents" shall mean persons who have lived within the boundaries of the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the date of the award of the contract to perform labor.

1.11 "Tri-County Residents" shall mean persons who maintain a permanent residence for not less than one year immediately preceding the date of the award of the contract to perform labor in Santa Cruz, Monterey, and/or San Benito counties.

ARTICLE II
SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

2.1 Parties: The Agreement shall apply and is limited to all Contractors/Employer(s) performing work on the Project (including subcontractors at any tier), the City, the Council and the Unions signatory to this Agreement, acting on their own behalf and on behalf of their respective affiliates and member organizations whose names are subscribed hereto and who have through their officers executed this Agreement ("Signatory Unions").

2.2 Project Description: The Agreement shall govern the award of all Construction Contracts for public works, improvement or construction projects, paid for in whole or in part by City of Watsonville funds with a projected construction cost of $600,000 (six hundred thousand dollars) or more and employing workers in three or more crafts. The City and the Council may mutually agree in writing to add additional components to the Project's Scope of Work to be covered under this PLA.

2.3 Covered Work: This Agreement covers, without limitation, all on-site site preparation, surveying, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, painting or repair of buildings, structures and other works, and related activities for the Project, including

landscaping and temporary fencing that is within the craft jurisdiction of one of the Unions and which is directly or indirectly part of the Project, including, without limitation to the following examples, pipelines (including those in linear corridors built to serve the project), pumps, pump stations, temporary HVAC and modular furniture installation to be performed to complete the Project. On-site work includes work done for the Project in temporary yards or areas adjacent to the Project, and at any on-site or off-site batch plant constructed solely to supply materials to the Project. This scope of work includes all soils and materials testing and inspection where such testing and inspection is a classification in which a prevailing wage determination has been published.

2.4 This Agreement shall apply to any start-up, calibration, performance testing, repair, maintenance, operational revisions to systems and/or subsystems performed after Completion unless it is performed by City employees.

2.5 This Agreement covers all on-site fabrication work over which the City, Contractor(s) or subcontractor(s) possess the right of control (including work done for the Project in any temporary yard or area established for the Project.). Additionally, this Agreement covers any off-site work, including fabrication necessary for the Project defined herein that is covered by a current Schedule A Agreement or local addenda to a National Agreement of the applicable Union that is in effect as of the execution date of this Agreement.

2.6 The furnishing of supplies, equipment or materials which are stockpiled for later use shall in no case be considered subcontracting. Construction trucking work, such as the delivery of ready-mix, asphalt, aggregate, sand or other fill material which are directly incorporated into the construction process as well as the off-hauling of debris and excess fill material and/or mud, shall be covered by the terms and conditions of this Agreement, to the fullest extent provided by law and by prevailing wage determinations of the California Department of Industrial Relations. Contractor/Employer(s), including brokers, of persons providing construction trucking work shall provide certified payroll records to the City within ten (10) days of written request or as required by bid specifications.

2.7 Work covered by the Agreement within the following craft jurisdictions shall be performed under the terms of their National Agreements as follows: National Agreement of Elevator Constructors, National Transient Lodge (NTL) Articles of Agreement, the National Stack/Chimney Agreement, the National Cooling Tower Agreement, and all instrument calibration work and loop checking shall be performed under the terms of the UA/IBEW Joint National Agreement for Instrument and Control Systems Technicians, except that Articles IV, XII, and XIII of this Agreement shall prevail and be applied to such work.

2.8 Exclusions

(1) The Agreement shall be limited to construction work on the Project.

(2) The Agreement is not intended to, and shall not affect or govern the award of public works contracts by the City which are not included in the Project.

(3) The Agreement shall not apply to a Contractor/Employer's non construction craft employees, including but not limited to executives, managerial employees, engineering employees and supervisors above the level of General Foreman (except those covered by existing Master Agreements), staff engineers or other professional engineers, administrative and management.

(4) This Agreement shall not apply to any work performed on or near or leading to the site of work covered by this Agreement that is undertaken by state, county, city or other governmental bodies or their contractors; or by public or private utilities or their contractors.

(5) This Agreement shall not apply to off-site maintenance of leased equipment and on-site supervision of such work.

2.9 Award of Contracts: It is understood and agreed that the City has the absolute right to select any qualified bidder for the award of contracts under this Agreement. The bidder need only be willing, ready and able to execute and comply with this Agreement.

ARTICLE III
EFFECT OF AGREEMENT

3.1 By executing the Agreement, the Unions and the City agree to be bound by each and all of the provisions of the Agreement.

3.2 By accepting the award of a construction contract for the Project, whether as contractor or subcontractor, the Contractor/Employer agrees to be bound by each and every provision of the Agreement and agrees that it will evidence its acceptance prior to the commencement of work by executing the AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND in the form attached hereto as Attachment A.

3.3 At the time that any Contractor/Employer enters into a subcontract with any subcontractor providing for the performance of a construction contract, the Contractor/Employer shall provide a copy of this Agreement to said subcontractor and shall require the subcontractor as a precondition of accepting an award of a construction subcontract to agree in writing to be bound by each and every provision of this Agreement prior to the commencement of work. The obligations of a contractor may not be evaded by subcontracting.

3.4 This Agreement shall only be binding on the signatory parties hereto and shall not apply to the parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, or other ventures of any such party. Each Contractor shall alone be liable and responsible for its own individual acts and conduct and for any breach or alleged breach of this Agreement. Any dispute between

the Union(s) and the Contractor(s) respecting compliance with the terms of the Agreement, shall not affect the rights, liabilities, obligations and duties between the signatory Union(s) and other Contractor(s) party to this Agreement.

3.5 It is mutually agreed by the parties that any liability by a signatory Union to this Agreement shall be several and not joint. Any alleged breach of this Agreement by a signatory Union shall not affect the rights, liabilities, obligations and duties between the signatory Contractor(s) and the other Union(s) party to this Agreement.

3.6 The provisions of this Agreement, including Schedules A's, which are the local Master Agreements of the Signatory Unions having jurisdiction over the work on the Project, shall apply to the work covered by this Agreement, notwithstanding the provisions of any other local, area and/or national agreements which may conflict with or differ from the terms of this Agreement. Where a subject covered by the provisions of this Agreement is also covered by a Schedule A, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail. Where a subject is covered by the provisions of a Schedule A and is not covered by this Agreement, the provisions of the Schedule A shall prevail.

ARTICLE IV
WORK STOPPAGES, STRIKES, SYMPATHY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

4.1 The Unions, City and Contractor/Employers agree that for the duration of the Project:

(1) There shall be no strikes, sympathy strikes, work stoppages, picketing, handbilling or otherwise advising the public that a labor dispute exists, or slowdowns of any kind, for any reason, by the Unions or employees employed on the Project, at the job site of the Project or at any other facility of the City because of a dispute on the Project. Nor shall the Unions or any employees employed on the Project participate in any strikes, sympathy strikes, work stoppages, picketing, handbilling, slowdowns, or otherwise advising the public that a labor dispute exists at the jobsite of the Project because of a dispute between Unions and Contractor/Employer on any other project. It shall not be considered a violation of this Article if labor is withheld by a Union due to lack of payments to a Trust Fund or failure to make payroll on the Project. Nothing stated in this Agreement shall prevent Unions from participating in the actions mentioned in this section on jobsites other than the Project jobsite because of disputes between the Unions and Contractor/Employers on projects other than the Project.

(2) As to employees employed on the Project, there shall be no lockout of any kind by a Contactor/Employer covered by the Agreement.

(3) If a Master Agreement between a Contractor/Employer and the Union expires before the Contractor/Employer completes the

performance of a construction contract for work covered under this Agreement and the Union or Contractor/Employer gives notice of demands for a new or modified Master Agreement, the Union agrees that it will not strike the Contractor/Employer on said contract for work covered under this Agreement and the Union and the Contractor/Employer agree that the expired Master Agreement shall continue in full force and effect for work covered under this Agreement until a new or modified Master Agreement is reached between the Union and Contractor/Employer. If the new or modified Master Agreement reached between the Union and Contractor/Employer provides that any terms of the Master Agreement shall be retroactive, the Contractor/Employer agrees to comply with any retroactive terms of the new or modified Master Agreement which is applicable to employees employed on the project within seven (7) days after the effective date of the new or modified Master Agreement.

4.2 Expedited Arbitration: Any party to this Agreement shall institute the following procedure, prior to initiating any other action at law or equity, when a breach of this Article is alleged to have occurred:

(1) A party invoking this procedure shall notify Robert Hirsch as the permanent arbitrator, or Barry Winograd as the alternate under this procedure. In the event that the permanent arbitrator is unavailable at any time, the alternate will be contacted. If neither is available, then a selection shall be made from the list of arbitrators in Article 12.2. Notice to the arbitrator shall be by the most expeditious means available, with notices by facsimile or telephone to the party alleged to be in violation and to the Council and involved local Union if a Union is alleged to be in violation.

(2) Upon receipt of said notice, the City will contact the designated arbitrator or his alternate who will attempt to convene a hearing within twenty-four (24) hours if it is contended that the violation still exists.

(3) The arbitrator shall notify the parties by facsimile or telephone of the place and time for the hearing. Said hearing shall be completed in one session, which, with appropriate recesses at the arbitrator's discretion, shall not exceed twenty-four (24) hours unless otherwise agreed upon by all parties. A failure of any party to attend said hearings shall not delay the hearing of evidence or the issuance of any award by the arbitrator.

(4) The sole issue at the hearing shall be whether or not a violation of Article IV, Section 4.1 of the Agreement has occurred. The arbitrator shall have no authority to consider any matter of

justification, explanation or mitigation of such violation or to award damages, which issue is reserved for court proceedings, if any. The award shall be issued in writing within three (3) hours after the close of the hearing, and may be issued without a written opinion. If any party desires a written opinion, one shall be issued within fifteen (15) days, but its issuance shall not delay compliance with or enforcement of the award. The arbitrator may order cessation of the violation of this Article and other appropriate relief and such award shall be served on all parties by hand or registered mail upon issuance.

(5) Such award may be enforced by any Court of competent jurisdiction upon the filing of this Agreement and all other relevant documents referred to above in the following manner. Written notice of the filing of such enforcement proceedings shall be given to the other party. In the proceeding to obtain a temporary order enforcing the arbitrator's award as issued under Section 4.2(4) of this Article, all parties waive the right to a hearing and agree that such proceedings may be ex parte. Such agreement does not waive any party's right to participate in a hearing for a final order or enforcement. The Court's order or orders enforcing the arbitrator's award shall be served on all parties by hand or delivered by certified mail.

(6) Any rights created by statute or law governing arbitration proceedings inconsistent with the above procedure, or which interfere with compliance, are waived by the parties.

(7) The fees and expenses of the arbitrator shall be divided equally between the party instituting the arbitration proceedings provided in this Article and the party alleged to be in breach of its obligation under this Article.

(8) Should either the permanent or the alternate arbitrator listed above in subsection (1) no longer work as a labor arbitrator, the City and the Council shall mutually agree to a replacement.

ARTICLE V
PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

5.1 A preconstruction conference shall be held prior to the commencement of each construction phase. Such conference shall be attended by a representative each from the participating Contractor/Employers and Union(s) and the Project Manager.

5.2 Review Meetings - In order to ensure the terms of the PLA are being fulfilled and all concerns pertaining to the City, the Unions, and the Contractors are addressed, the Project Manager, General Contractor and CEO of the Council or

designated representatives thereof shall meet on a periodic basis during the term of construction.

ARTICLE VI
NO DISCRIMINATION

6.1 The Contractor/Employers and Unions agree to comply with all anti-discrimination provisions of federal, state and local law, to protect employees and applicants for employment, on the Project.

ARTICLE VII
UNION SECURITY

7.1 The Contractor/Employers recognize the signatory Union(s) as the sole bargaining representative of all craft employees working within the scope of this Agreement.

7.2 All employees who are employed by Contractor/Employers to work on the Project will be required to become members and maintain membership in the appropriate Union on or before 8 days of consecutive or cumulative employment on the Project. Membership under this section shall be satisfied by the tendering of periodic dues and fees uniformly required to the extent allowed by the law.

7.3 Authorized representatives of the Unions shall have access to the Projects whenever work covered by this Agreement is being, has been, or will be performed on the Project.

ARTICLE VIII
REFERRAL

8.1 Contractor/Employers performing construction work on the Project described in the Agreement shall, in filling craft job requirements, utilize and be bound by the registration facilities and referral systems established or authorized by the Unions signatory hereto. The Contractor/Employer(s) shall have the right to reject any applicant referred by the Union(s), in accordance with the applicable Master Agreement.

8.2 The Contractor(s) shall have the unqualified right to select and hire directly all supervisors above general foreman it considers necessary and desirable, without such persons being referred by the Union(s).

8.3 In the event that referral facilities maintained by the Union(s) are unable to fill the requisition of a Contractor/Employer for employees within a forty-eight (48) hour period (Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays excluded) after such requisition is made by the Contractor/Employer(s), the Contractor/Employer(s) shall be free to obtain work persons from any source. A Contractor who hires any personnel to perform covered work on the Project pursuant to this Section shall immediately provide the appropriate Union with the name and address of such employee(s) and shall immediately refer such employee(s) to the appropriate Union to satisfy the requirements of Article VII of this Agreement.

8.4 Unions will exert their utmost efforts to recruit sufficient numbers of skilled craft persons to fulfill the requirements of the Contractor/Employer(s). Recognizing the potential shortage of skilled craftspeople, the Unions shall consider a Contractor's request to transfer key employees to work on this Project in a manner consistent with the Union's referral procedures.

8.5 Employment of City residents. Unless preempted by state or federal law, and in compliance with the hiring hall procedures of the applicable Union, the Contractors shall comply with City Code 7-15.03, Local Hiring Requirement. In recognition of the City's mission to serve the City and Tri-County residents, the Unions and Contractors agree that, to the extent allowed by law and the hiring hall procedures of the applicable Union, and as long as the Residents possess the requisite skills and qualifications, the Contractors shall make good faith efforts to hire qualified Tri-County and PVWMA Residents.

ARTICLE IX
BENEFITS

9.1 All Contractor/Employers agree to pay contributions to the established vacation, pension and other form of deferred compensation plan, apprenticeship, and health benefit funds established by the applicable Master Agreement for each hour worked on the Project in the amounts designated in the Master Agreements of the appropriate local Unions. The Contractor/Employers shall not be required to pay contributions to any other trust funds that are not contained in the published prevailing wage determination to satisfy their obligation under this Article, except that those Contractor/Employers who are signatory to the Master Agreements with the respective trades shall continue to pay all trust fund contributions as outlined in such Master Agreements.

9.2 By signing this Agreement, the Contractor/Employers adopt and agree to be bound by the written terms of the legally established Trust Agreements, as described in section 9.1, specifying the detailed basis on which payments are to be made into, and benefits paid out of, such Trust Funds.

9.3 Wages, Hours, Terms and Conditions of Employment: The wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment on the Project shall be governed by the Master Agreement of the respective crafts, to the extent such Master Agreement is not inconsistent with this Agreement. Where a subject is covered by the Master Agreement and not covered by this Agreement, the Master Agreement will prevail. When a subject is covered by both the Master Agreement and this Agreement, to the extent there is any inconsistency, this Agreement will prevail.

9.4 Holidays: The only recognized holidays on the Project shall be New Year's Day, Presidents' Day, Martin Luther King Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, the Day After Thanksgiving and Christmas Day. If a holiday falls on a Saturday, it shall be recognized on the preceding Friday. If a holiday falls on a Sunday, it shall be recognized on the following Monday. Under no

circumstances shall work be performed on Labor Day, except in the case of an emergency that could result in physical harm or destruction of property.

ARTICLE X
EMPLOYEE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

10.1 All disputes involving discipline and/or discharge of employees working on the Project shall be resolved through the grievance and arbitration provision contained in the Master Agreement for the craft of the affected employee. No employee working on the Project shall be disciplined or dismissed without just cause.

ARTICLE Xl
COMPLIANCE

11.1 It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor/Employers and Unions to investigate and monitor compliance with the provisions of the Agreement contained in Article IX. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to interfere with or supersede the usual and customary legal remedies available to the Unions and/or employee benefit Trust Funds to collect delinquent Trust Fund contributions from Employers on the Project. The City shall monitor and enforce compliance with the prevailing wage requirements of the state and Contractors/Employers' compliance with this Agreement.

ARTICLE XII
GRIEVANCE ARBITRATION PROCEDURE

12.1 The parties understand and agree that in the event any dispute arises out of the meaning, interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement, the same shall be settled by means of the procedures set out herein. No grievance shall be recognized unless the grieving party (Local Union or City Council on its own behalf, or on behalf of an employee whom it represents, or a contractor on its own behalf) provides notice in writing to the signatory party with whom it has a dispute within five (5) days after becoming aware of the dispute but in no event more than thirty (30) days after it reasonably should have become aware of the event giving rise to the dispute. The time limits in Section 12.1 may be extended by mutual written agreement of the parties.

12.2 Grievances shall be settled according to the following procedures:

Step 1: Within five (5) business days after the receipt of the written notice of the grievance, the Business Representative of the involved Local Union or District Council, or his/her designee, or the representative of the employee, and the representative of the involved Contractor/Employer shall confer and attempt to resolve the grievance.

Step 2: In the event that the representatives are unable to resolve the dispute within the five (5) business days after its referral to Step 1, within five (5) business days thereafter, the alleged grievance may be referred in writing by either involved party to the Business Manager(s) of the affected Union(s) involved and the Manager of Labor Relations of the Employer(s) or the Manager's designated representative, for discussion and resolution. Regardless of which party has initiated the grievance proceeding, prior to

a Step 2 meeting, the Union(s) shall notify its international union representative(s), which shall advise both parties if it intends on participating in a Step 2 meeting. The Project Manager and the Council shall have the right to participate in any efforts to resolve the dispute at Step 2.

Step 3: If the grievance is not settled in Step 2 within five (5) business days, either party may request the dispute be submitted to arbitration or the time may be extended by mutual consent of both parties. Within five (5) business days after referral of a dispute to Step 3, the representatives shall choose a mutually agreed upon arbitrator for final and binding arbitration. The parties agree that if the permanent arbitrator or his alternate is not available, an arbitrator shall be selected by the alternate striking method from the list of five (5) below. The order of striking names from the list of arbitrators shall be determined by a coin toss, the winner of which shall decide whether they wish to strike first or second.

1. William Riker
2. Barry Winogard
3. William Engler
4. Robert Hirsch
5. Morris Davis

The decision of the Arbitrator shall be binding on all parties. The Arbitrator shall have no authority to change, amend, add to or detract from any of the provisions of the Agreement. The expense of the Arbitrator shall be borne equally by both parties. The Arbitrator shall arrange for a hearing on the earliest available date from the date of his/her selection. A decision shall be given to the parties within five (5) calendar days after completion of the hearing unless such time is extended by mutual agreement. A written opinion may be requested by a party from the presiding arbitrator.

The time limits specified in any step of the Grievance Procedure set forth in Section 12.2 may be extended by mutual agreement of the parties initiated by the written request of one party to the other, at the appropriate step of the Grievance Procedure. However, failure to process a grievance, or failure to respond in writing within the time limits provided above, without an agreed upon extension of time, shall be deemed a waiver of such grievance without prejudice, or without precedent to the processing of and/or resolution of like or similar grievances or disputes.

In order to encourage the resolution of disputes and grievances at Steps 1 and 2 of this Grievance Procedure, the parties agree that such settlements shall not be precedent setting.

Should any of the arbitrators listed above no longer work as a labor arbitrator, the City and the Council shall mutually agree to a replacement.

ARTICLE XIII
WORK ASSIGNMENTS AND JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES

13.1 The assignment of Covered Work will be solely the responsibility of the Employer performing the work involved; and such work assignments will be in accordance with the Plan for the Settlement of the Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry (the "Plan") or any successor Plan.

13.2 All jurisdictional disputes on this Project between or among the building and construction trades Unions and the Employers parties to this Agreement, shall be settled and adjusted according to the present Plan established by the Building and Construction Trades Department or any other plan or method of procedure that may be adopted in the future by the Building and Construction Trades Department. Decisions rendered shall be final, binding and conclusive on the Employers and Unions parties to this Agreement.

13.3 If a dispute arising under this Article involves the Northern California Carpenters Regional Council or any of its subordinate bodies an Arbitrator shall be chosen by the procedures specified in Article V, Section 5, of the Plan from a list composed of John Kagel, Thomas Angelo, Robert Hirsch, and Thomas Pagan. The Arbitrator's hearing on the dispute shall be held at the offices of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council in Sacramento, California, within 14 days of the selection of the Arbitrator. All other procedures shall be as specified in the Plan.

13.4 All jurisdictional disputes shall be resolved without the occurrence of any strike, work stoppage, or slow-down of any nature, and the Employer's assignment shall be adhered to until the dispute is resolved. Individual employees violating this section shall be subject to immediate discharge. Each Employer will conduct a pre-job conference with the Council prior to commencing work. The Project Manager and City will be advised in advance of all such conferences and may participate if they wish. Pre-job conferences for different Employers may be held together.

ARTICLE XIV
APPRENTICES

14.1 Recognizing the need to develop adequate numbers of competent workers in the construction industry, the Contractor/Employer(s) shall employ apprentices of a California State-approved Joint Apprenticeship Program in the respective crafts to perform such work as is within their capabilities and which is customarily performed by the craft in which they are indentured.

14.2 The apprentice ratios will be in compliance with the applicable provisions of the California Labor Code and Prevailing Wage Rate Determination.

14.3 There shall be no restrictions on the utilization of apprentices in performing the work of their craft provided they are properly supervised.

ARTICLE XV
MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

15.1 The Contractor/Employer(s) shall retain full and, exclusive authority for the management of their operations, including the right to direct their work force in their sole discretion. No rules, customs or practices shall be permitted or observed which limit or restrict production, or limit or restrict the working efforts of employees except that lawful manning provisions in the Master Agreement shall be recognized.

ARTICLE XVI
HELMETS TO HARDHATS

16.1 The Contractor/Employers and the Unions recognize a desire to facilitate the entry into the building and construction trades of veterans who are interested in careers in the building and construction industry. The Contractor/Employers and Unions agree to utilize the services of the Center for Military Recruitment, Assessment and Veterans Employment (hereinafter "Center) and the Center's "Helmets to Hardhats" program to serve as a resource for preliminary orientation, assessment of construction aptitude, referral to apprenticeship programs or hiring halls, counseling and mentoring, support network, employment opportunities and other needs as identified by the parties.

16.2 The Unions and Contractor/Employers agree to coordinate with the Center to create and maintain an integrated database of veterans interested in working on the Project and of apprenticeship and employment opportunities for this Project. To the extent permitted by law, the Unions will give credit to such veterans for bona fide, provable past experience.

ARTICLE XVII
DRUG & ALCOHOL TESTING

17.1 The use, sale, transfer, purchase and/or possession of a controlled substance, alcohol and/or firearms at any time during the work day is prohibited.

17.2 The Parties agree to recognize and use the Substance Abuse Prevention Programs and testing procedures contained in each applicable Union's Schedule A.

ARTICLE XVIII
SAVINGS CLAUSE

18.1 The parties agree that in the event any article, provision, clause, sentence or word of the Agreement is determined to be illegal or void as being in contravention of any applicable law, by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. The parties further agree that if any article, provision, clause, sentence or word of the Agreement is determined to be illegal or void, by a court of competent jurisdiction, the parties shall substitute, by mutual agreement, in its place and stead, an article, provision, clause, sentence or word which will meet the objections to its validity and which will be in accordance with the intent and purpose of the article, provision, clause, sentence or work in question.

18.2 The parties also agree that in the event that a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction materially alters the terms of the Agreement such that the intent of the parties is defeated, then the entire Agreement shall be null and void.

18.3 If a court of competent jurisdiction determines that all or part of the Agreement is invalid and/or enjoins the City from complying with all or part of its provisions and the City accordingly determines that the Agreement will not be required as part of an award to a Contractor/Employer, the Unions will no longer he bound by the provisions of Article IV.

ARTICLE XIX
TERM

19.1 The Agreement shall be included as a condition of the award of construction contracts for the Project.

19.2 The Agreement shall become effective upon execution by the City and the Council.

19.3 The term of any individual Project is from date of award of construction contract to recording of Notice of Completion (inclusive).

CITY OF WATSONVILLE

By _____ Date _____

MONTEREY/SANTA CRUZ BUILDING AND
CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL, AFL-CIO (COUNCIL)

By _____ Date _____

UNIONS

BRICKLAYERS, TILESETTERS AND ALLIED CRAFTWORKERS LOCAL 3 By: Title:
DISTRICT COUNCIL 16 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PAINTERS & ALLIED TRADES On behalf of: CARPET, LINOLEUM AND SOFT TILE WORKERS, LOCAL 12; GLAZIERS, ARCHITECTURAL METAL, AND GLASSWORKERS LOCAL 1621; PAINTERS & TAPERS LOCAL 272 By: Title:
GENERAL TEAMSTERS UNION LOCAL 912 By: Title:
HEAT & FROST INSULATORS & ALLIED WORKERS LOCAL 16 By: Title:
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, LOCAL LODGE 549 By: Title:
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCAL 234 By: Title:
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS LOCAL 8 By: Title:
IRONWORKERS LOCAL 377 By: Title:
LABORERS LOCAL 270 By: Title:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CARPENTERS REGIONAL COUNCIL ON BEHALF OF ITSELF AND ITS AFFILIATED LOCAL CRAFTS By: Title:
OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 3 By: Title:
OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT MASONS' LOCAL 300 OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA By: Title:
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 62 By: Title:
ROAD SPRINKLER FITTERS LOCAL 669 By: Title:
ROOFERS AND WATERPROOFERS UNION LOCAL 95 By: Title:
SHEET METAL WORKERS LOCAL 104 By: Title:

ATTACHMENT A

AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

[Date]

[Addressee]
[Address]

Re: City of Watsonville Project Labor Agreement -- Agreement To Be Bound

Dear Mr./Ms. _____:

The undersigned party confirms that it agrees to be a party to and bound by the City of Watsonville Project Labor Agreement as such Agreement may, from time to time, be amended by the parties or interpreted pursuant to its terms.

By executing this Agreement To Be Bound, the undersigned party subscribes to, adopts and agrees to be bound by the written terms of the legally established trust agreements as set forth in Section 9.1specifying the detailed basis upon which contributions are to be made into, and benefits made out of, such trust funds, ratifies and accepts the trustees appointed by the parties to such trust funds, and agrees to execute a Subscription Agreement(s) for Trust Funds when such Trust Fund(s) require(s) such document(s).

Such obligation to be a party to and bound by this Agreement shall extend to all work covered by said Agreement undertaken by the undersigned party on the City of Watsonville Project. The undersigned party shall require all of its subcontractors, of whatever tier, to become similarly bound for all their work within the scope of this Agreement by signing an identical Agreement To Be Bound.

This letter shall constitute a subscription agreement, to the extent of the terms of the letter.

CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR:_____

Contractor State License No. or Motor Carrier (CA) Permit No.:_____

Name of Authorized Person: (print) _____

Signature of Authorized Person _____

Title of Authorized Person _____

Telephone # of Authorized Person: _____

Address of Authorized Person: _____

RESOLUTION NO._____ (CM)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE APPROVING MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE AND THE MONTEREY/SANTA CRUZ COUNTIES BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL AND DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE SAME

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA, AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Watsonville and the Monterey/Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, which Memorandum of Understanding is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, is fair and equitable and is hereby ratified and approved.

2. That the City Manager be and is hereby authorized and directed to execute such Memorandum of Understanding for and on behalf of the City of Watsonville.

****

Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Watsonville and the Monterey/Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council

WHEREAS, State of California, Department of Apprentice Standards' (DAS) data demonstrate that community members within and around the City of Watsonville show a significant interest in entering the construction trades through apprenticeship; and

WHEREAS, DAS has found apprenticeship training to be an efficient and cost effective path to construction careers because it eliminates the need for expensive recruitment programs; creates a diversified, flexible, and highly-motivated pool of employees with specific desired skills; and reduces costs associated with high labor turnover; and

WHEREAS, DAS has found that employees develop high morale and company loyalty while participating in apprenticeship programs that offer upward mobility through career development, and apprentices adapt to include training of new skills in demand by industry; and

WHEREAS, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the enactment of the Shelley-Maloney Act in California, formalizing the structure and public policy of the State of California to foster and promote apprenticeship by requiring the employment of apprentices on public works jobs constructed with the use of public funds; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the parties agree to take the following initial steps to facilitate the entry of community members, including City residents, into the Construction Industry, and its respective Trades, and to remain and prosper in the trades, with the ultimate goal of developing a pre-apprentice program within the vicinity of the City, thereby benefitting themselves, their families, the community, and the industry.

The City of Watsonville shall:

1) **Provide** the BTC with contact information for community groups (civic, education, church, etc.) that advocate for training in careers to better one's life.

2) **Work** with the BTC to identify and provide a meeting place from which to carry out the mission of pre–apprenticeship.

3) **Advertise** the program throughout the City to the greatest extent possible.

The Monterey/Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council shall:

1) **Outreach** into the community to inform community groups as to our mission and their role in its success.
2) **Identify,** with the help of the community groups, individuals who may be interested in a construction career.
3) **Work** with the individuals to determine their strengths, weaknesses, and probability of success.
4) **Educate** individuals as to the nature of the Industry, its Trades, requirements, and opportunities in the area through both presentations and site visits.
5) **Recruit** qualified individuals who want to move forward into the Industry by helping with actual job placement and/or entry into an apprenticeship program or Trade.
6) **Maintain** a list of individuals who have gone through the program for use toward meeting the City's Local Hire goal. Once a year the Council will give a report to the City as to how the program has performed.

CITY OF WATSONVILLE

By_____
Carlos J. Palacios, City Manager

Date _____

MONTEREY/SANTA CRUZ BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL, AFL-CIO (COUNCIL)

By _____

Date _____

ATTEST:

By_____
Beatriz Vazquez Flores, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By_____
Alan J. Smith, City Attorney

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS
WARRANT REGISTER DATED 6/27/2014

FUND NO.	FUND NAME	AMOUNT
120	TRUST FUND	1,285.17
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	558,588.37
150	GENERAL FUND	151,563.32
170	INVESTMENT FUND	1,028.25
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	1,190.00
205	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	617.64
210	CAL HOME GRANT FUNDS	28.58
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	2,258.70
250	LIBRARY FUND	49,056.62
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	22,962.26
265	PEG-CABLE TV FUND	517.50
281	PARKS DEVELOPMENT FUND	530.67
342	CRESTVIEW AREA	580.00
350	STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT FUND	640.00
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	553.44
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	97,627.44
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	129,034.42
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	53,082.07
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	39,227.63
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND-POOL	460,985.67
	TOTAL	**1,571,357.75**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE CLAIMS ARE BUDGETED AND APPROPRIATED FOR:

EZEQUIEL R. VEGA
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT:

CARLOS J. PALACIOS
CITY MANAGER

TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 6/25/2014 TO 6/27/2014	1,012,769.38
PAYROLL INVOICES	558,588.37
TOTAL OF ALL INVOICES	**1,571,357.75**

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	210100	$3480.93	06/26/14	59042	0	101 TRAILER SALES		OUTSTANDING
		3480.93	730-560-7323-00000			TRAILER		
1	210147	$963.27	06/26/14	64113	0	ABBOTT & KINDERMANN, LLP		OUTSTANDING
		963.27	150-130-7307-00000			BALLOT INITIATIVE SERV		
1	210134	$1976.00	06/26/14	63262	0	ACCO ENGINEERED SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		1976.00	710-530-7324-00000			CONTRACTED MAINT		
1	210197	$4830.44	06/27/14	56602	0	AFLAC		OUTSTANDING
		4830.44	130-000-2050-00000			H7935 INSURANCE		
1	210065	$56.83	06/26/14	53433	0	AIRGAS USA, LLC		OUTSTANDING
		28.41	710-541-7506-00000			ACT 2138232 RENT CYL		
		28.42	710-541-7506-00000			RENT CYL		
1	209977	$1001.69	06/26/14	00460	0	AIRTEC SERVICE,INC		OUTSTANDING
		257.69	246-321-7361-00000			REPAIR PUMP		
		744.00	150-220-7361-00000			SERVICE		
1	209714	$1382.00	06/26/14	62006	0	ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1382.00	150-690-7770-00000			CINCO DE MAYO EVENT		
1	210163	$800.00	06/26/14	65664	0	AMERICAN AVIATION PROFESSIONALS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		800.00	730-560-7307-00000			COUNTER EQUIP		
1	209978	$2126.55	06/26/14	00875	0	AMREP COMPANY,INC		OUTSTANDING
		135.56	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		395.35	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		21.73	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		428.46	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		32.21	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		436.03	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		136.07	150-523-7505-00000			TRANS COSTS		
		324.45	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		49.51	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		167.18	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
1	210071	$3303.91	06/26/14	54290	0	APPLIED MARINE SCIENCES INC		OUTSTANDING
		3303.91	710-534-7361-00000			RESOLUTION NO. 186-09(CM)		
1	210161	$35512.18	06/26/14	65412	0	ASCENT AVIATION GROUP, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		9202.06	730-560-7562-00000			FUEL DELIVERY		
		26310.12	730-560-7562-00000			FUEL DELIVERY		
1	209979	$94.00	06/26/14	01215	0	AUTO CARE TOWING		OUTSTANDING
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			TIRE CHANGE		
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			TIRE CHANGE		
1	209980	$164.68	06/26/14	01245	0	AUTOMOTIVE COLOR		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		103.94	150-523-7505-00000			PAINT		
		60.74	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	210117	$100.00	06/26/14	60887		0 BAITY, ANNETTE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	209982	$14.98	06/26/14	01342		0 BAKER & TAYLOR BOOKS		OUTSTANDING
		14.98	250-623-7544-00975			BOOKS		
1	210155	$500.00	06/26/14	65117		0 BAY AREA POLYGRAPH		OUTSTANDING
		500.00	150-409-7307-00000			POLYGRAPH FEES		
1	209983	$735.00	06/26/14	01439		0 BEWLEY'S CLEANING		OUTSTANDING
		570.00	246-321-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
		165.00	150-690-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
1	209984	$700.00	06/26/14	01450		0 BIG CREEK LUMBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		700.00	720-596-7770-00000			CLOSED ACCOUNT		
1	210170	$64.85	06/26/14	66171		0 BIG T'S		OUTSTANDING
		64.85	150-523-7505-00000			HEADLIGHT ASSEMBLY		
1	210178	$402.47	06/26/14	66180		0 BLUE TARP FINANCIAL		OUTSTANDING
		402.47	710-530-7324-00000			TOOLS WASTEWATER PLANT		
1	209981	$3979.21	06/26/14	01304		0 BME INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3979.21	710-530-7324-00000			SERVICE CALL		
1	210078	$89.90	06/26/14	55338		0 BOARDWALK BOWL		OUTSTANDING
		89.90	150-691-7342-00159			CAMP WOW TRIP		
1	209985	$1955.89	06/26/14	01550		0 BRODART CO.		OUTSTANDING
		465.53	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		145.31	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		845.48	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		499.57	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	209712	$493.00	06/25/14	01619		0 BUD'S ELECTRIC SERVICE, INC		OUTSTANDING
		125.00	150-220-7361-00000			PD EXIT LIGHT/LIBRARY LAMPS		
		368.00	150-620-7361-00000			PD EXIT LIGHT/LIBRARY LAMPS		
1	210049	$744.11	06/26/14	50708		0 BURTON'S FIRE APPARATUS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		504.28	150-523-7505-00000			AUTO CHARGE		
		239.83	150-523-7505-00000			BRAKE ASSY		
1	210154	$4428.84	06/26/14	65045		0 C I ACTUATION		OUTSTANDING
		4428.84	710-530-7324-00000			SERVICE REPAIR		
1	11112400	$2796.84	06/27/14	62407		0 CA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT		
		2796.84	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	210146	$35.00	06/26/14	63968	0	CAFE ELLA LLC		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE		
1	210107	$175.00	06/26/14	59751	0	CAL-WEST LIGHTING & SIGNAL MAINTENANCE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	710-540-7763-00052			BANNER		
1	209986	$380.00	06/26/14	01935	0	CALCON SYSTEMS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		380.00	710-531-7361-00000			COMPUTER PROGRAMMING		
1	209987	$125.00	06/26/14	02140	0	CALIFORNIA POLICE CHIEFS ASSN		OUTSTANDING
		125.00	150-409-7351-00000			R KNILL MEMBER DUES		
1	210192	$992.30	06/27/14	51096	62252	CALIFORNIA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT		OUTSTANDING
		992.30	130-000-2050-00000			B.MARTIN DEL CAMPO		
1	210095	$195.34	06/26/14	58112	0	CALTRONICS BUSINESS SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		97.67	150-692-7361-00162			COPIER CHARGES		
		97.67	150-691-7361-00158			COPIER CHARGES		
1	210116	$572.50	06/26/14	60628	0	CAMACHO, JOSE LUIS		OUTSTANDING
		159.86	710-530-7359-00000			TUITION REIMBMNT 2014		
		140.29	710-530-7359-00000			TUITION REIMBMNT 2014		
		272.35	710-530-7359-00000			TUITION REIMBMNT 2014		
1	209988	$229.85	06/26/14	02260	0	CARMEL MARINA CORP.		OUTSTANDING
		229.85	730-560-7702-00000			TOILET RENTAL		
1	210125	$370.00	06/26/14	62692	0	CARO, EDUARDO		OUTSTANDING
		370.00	150-450-7359-00000			MGMT 2A CLASS		
1	210110	$100.00	06/26/14	60064	0	CARRILLO, PIO QUINTO		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210047	$504.21	06/26/14	50641	0	CASSIDY'S PIZZA		OUTSTANDING
		462.74	150-410-7559-00000			POLICE PIZZA		
		41.47	150-691-7533-00159			CAMP WOW		
1	209989	$223.56	06/26/14	02321	0	CEB		OUTSTANDING
		223.56	150-130-7351-00000			CEQA UPDATE		
1	210122	$100.00	06/26/14	62260	0	CECIL, GENEVA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	210096	$41.94	06/26/14	58367	0	CENTER POINT LARGE PRINT		OUTSTANDING
		41.94	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	209990	$341.00	06/26/14	02346	0	CENTRAL COAST LANDSCAPE & MAINTENANCE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		341.00	720-596-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE MAINT JUNE 2014		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	209991	$501.20	06/26/14	02368	0	CENTRAL PACIFIC ENGINEERING,INC		OUTSTANDING
		501.20	205-386-7855-02126			ST LIGHT RETROFIT		
1	210073	$35.00	06/26/14	54677	0	CHRISTENSEN PLUMBING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE		
1	210194	$121.60	06/27/14	55274	0	CINCINNATI LIFE INSURANCE CO		OUTSTANDING
		121.60	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210160	$275.26	06/26/14	65372	0	CINTAS DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT		OUTSTANDING
		30.58	720-596-7702-00000			DOCUMENT SHREDDING		
		30.59	150-230-7702-00000			DOCUMENT SHREDDING		
		30.59	710-530-7702-00000			DOCUMENT SHREDDING		
		56.44	150-160-7702-00000			DOCUMENT SHREDDING		
		127.06	150-410-7702-00000			DOCUMENT SHREDDING		
1	209711	$715.96	06/25/14	02610	0	CITY OF WATSONVILLE-CASH		OUTSTANDING
		15.00	150-620-7501-00000			REFRESMNTS LIBRARY D WIEMERS		
		50.00	150-620-7559-00000			BOOKS INTO ART D WIEMERS		
		70.00	150-210-7361-00000			ORAL BOARD LUNCH		
		40.00	150-409-7359-00000			DINNER/TRAINING POLICE DEPT		
		35.01	150-410-7561-00000			FUEL FOR TRAINING POLICE DEPT		
		14.00	710-530-7232-00000			ACWA ANL CONF MO BAY J MCCLOUD		
		38.00	710-540-7359-00000			TOASTMASTERS DUES N DIAZ		
		22.00	720-596-7359-00000			PARKING FEE SCADA W/SHOPKAYSER		
		28.70	710-540-7559-00000			SURVEY SUPPLIES R DOW		
		45.00	150-691-7342-00159			DAY CAMP PARKING FEE I NEGRETE		
		49.62	150-691-7533-00159			DAY CAMP EXPENSES		
		74.90	150-692-7510-00162			GYM-J VIVENZI/YTH SOCR J JMNZ		
		95.39	150-691-7342-00166			TIX/TRIP FEES/LUNCH I VALENCIA		
		11.94	150-691-7511-00166			CONTIGO SPLS M ESQUEDA		
		23.23	150-691-7533-00166			CONTIGO PRGM - EXPENSES		
		50.78	260-336-7533-03226			NAB PROG EDUC SPLS C MIRANDA		
		52.39	710-540-7559-00185			EARTH DAY SUPPLIES M ESQUEDA		
1	210130	$244.50	06/26/14	62949	0	CLEARBLU ENVIRONMENTAL		OUTSTANDING
		244.50	740-570-7324-00000			OIL DISPOSAL		
1	210133	$298.27	06/26/14	63094	0	CLICKAWAY CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		298.27	150-691-7803-00186			POWER SUPPLIES		
1	209992	$7560.60	06/26/14	02771	0	COAST COUNTIES TRUCK & EQUIP		OUTSTANDING
		1400.47	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		272.97	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		498.61	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		10.00	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		2265.36	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		129.86	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		116.24	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		120.14	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		169.26-	150-523-7505-00000			CREDIT INV 311450		
		212.27	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		770.52	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		17.03	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		839.81	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		472.76	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		479.14	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		117.15	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
		7.53	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 5/31/14		
1	209993		06/26/14	02771	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	210048	$140.33	06/26/14	50705	0	COASTAL TRACTOR		OUTSTANDING
		140.33	150-680-7559-00000			MOWER PARTS		
1	210157	$1800.00	06/26/14	65193	0	COLEY HEATH, ANITA		OUTSTANDING
		1500.00	150-409-7307-00000			BACKGRND INVESTIGATIONS		
		300.00	150-409-7307-00000			INVESTIGATION		
1	210180	$371.30	06/27/14	02861	0	COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS		OUTSTANDING
		371.30	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210069	$517.50	06/26/14	53771	0	COMMUNITY TELEVISION OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY		OUTSTANDING
		517.50	265-393-7361-00000			SERVICE		
1	210158	$2585.01	06/26/14	65296	0	CORIX WATER PRODUCTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		2585.01	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	210083	$100.00	06/26/14	56214	0	CORRALES, ELVIA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210055	$45140.33	06/26/14	52006	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		45140.33	250-621-5065-00000			MAINT OF EFFORT		
1	210181	$644.28	06/27/14	03017	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		466.76	130-000-2050-00000			S.CARRILLO		
		127.52	130-000-2050-00000			O.LOPEZ		
		50.00	130-000-2050-00000			C.SANCHEZ		
1	210101	$515.00	06/26/14	59083	0	CRIME SCENE CLEANERS INC		OUTSTANDING
		75.00	150-419-7559-00000			MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL		
		440.00	150-419-7559-00000			MED WASTE DISPOSAL		
1	210145	$1386.82	06/26/14	63913	0	CROP PRODUCTION SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1100.90	730-560-7551-00000			MAKAZE 30GA		
		285.92	730-560-7551-00000			GARLON		
1	210137		06/26/14	63617	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	210142	$750.00	06/26/14	63617	0	CRUZ, ISMAEL		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		750.00	150-691-7511-00166			CONTIGO PROGRAM			
1	210200	$812.42	06/27/14	65812	0	CSAC EXCESS INSURANCE AUTHORITY			OUTSTANDING
		812.42	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714			
1	210076	$675.00	06/26/14	55158	0	CSG CONSULTANTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		675.00	150-315-7309-00000			CHANGE ORDER TERM EXTENDED TO			
1	210152	$358.00	06/26/14	64974	0	CUZICK, MATT			OUTSTANDING
		358.00	150-523-7505-00000			REPLACE CLUTCH			
1	210112	$82.00	06/26/14	60155	0	CWEA-TCP			OUTSTANDING
		82.00	710-530-7351-00000			CERTIFICATE RENEWAL			
1	209709	$110.00	06/25/14	59801	0	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			OUTSTANDING
		110.00	205-383-8415-00000			144 HOLM RD,SPACE 79			
1	209994	$1303.00	06/26/14	03422	0	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			OUTSTANDING
		1303.00	150-409-7361-00000			FINGERPRINTS			
1	210132	$19000.00	06/26/14	63057	0	DEVCON CONSTRUCTION, INC			OUTSTANDING
		19000.00	150-901-7307-00670			RESOLUTION NO. 18-12 (CM)			
1	210182	$286.15	06/27/14	03017	55719	DEVIN DERHAM-BURK			OUTSTANDING
		286.15	130-000-2050-00000			E.SANTANA			
1	209995	$195.02	06/26/14	03589	0	DISCOUNT SCHOOL SUPPLY			OUTSTANDING
		195.02	710-540-7559-00185			EARTH DAY SUPPLIES			
1	210067	$100.00	06/26/14	53662	0	DITZ, GEORGE A.			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	210061	$12347.11	06/26/14	52863	0	E & M ELECTRIC & MACHINERY, INC			OUTSTANDING
		12347.11	710-532-7324-00000			350 HP MOTOR			
1	210052	$35.00	06/26/14	51425	0	EAGLE EYE RECORDS			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE			
1	209996	$72.35	06/26/14	03911	0	EDWARDS TRUCK CENTER INC			OUTSTANDING
		72.35	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
1	210165	$25.00	06/26/14	65703	0	EL PRIMO PRODUCE			OUTSTANDING
		25.00	150-688-7344-00000			FRUIT PLATTER			
1	209708	$450512.31	06/25/14	65748	0	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT SPECIALISTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		450512.31	787-299-7319-00000			HEALTH BENEFITS			
1	210057	$51000.00	06/26/14	52398	0	ESRI INC			OUTSTANDING
		25500.00	150-250-7361-00000			GIS/ESRI SOFTWARE SUPPORT			
		8500.00	710-530-7361-00000			GIS/ESRI SOFTWARE SUPPORT			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		8500.00	720-596-7361-00000			GIS/ESRI SOFTWARE SUPPORT		
		8500.00	740-570-7361-00000			GIS/ESRI SOFTWARE SUPPORT		
1	210172	$15223.01	06/26/14	66173	0	EVOQUA WATER TECHNOLOGIES LLC		OUTSTANDING
		15223.01	710-531-7559-00000			BIOXIDE		
1	209997	$914.91	06/26/14	04081	0	EWING IRRIGATION PRODUCTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		91.80	150-680-7533-00000			IRRIGATION SUPPLIES		
		44.35	150-680-7533-00000			RAINBIRD IRR SUPPLIES		
		697.08	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		45.29	150-680-7533-00000			HEADER CABLE		
		36.39	150-680-7533-00000			GREEN LID		
1	210059	$1149.82	06/26/14	52833	0	FASTENAL COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		21.52	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		13.90	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		12.02	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		32.38	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		29.83	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		5.29	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		35.99	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		45.64	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		8.48	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		22.07	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		106.57	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		29.19	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		95.01	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		24.76	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		9.53	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		17.18	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		52.00	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		27.16	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		47.02	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS		
		266.86	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		247.42	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	210060		06/26/14	52833	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	209998	$96.20	06/26/14	04170	0	FEDEX		OUTSTANDING
		17.61	710-541-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
		22.59	150-410-7212-00000			FRT		
		6.44	205-380-7212-00000			REDVLP		
		49.56	710-541-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
1	210128	$267.00	06/26/14	62866	0	FERNANDEZ, MARGARITA		OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND		
1	209999	$1979.35	06/26/14	04282	0	FIRST ALARM, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		85.00	150-419-7533-00000			SERVICE		
		100.59	150-690-7361-00000			231 UNION ST		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		505.23	150-690-7361-00000			VETERANS HALL 215 E BEACH ST		
		299.46	246-321-7361-00000			ALARM SERVICE		
		684.63	720-596-7361-00000			MONITOR MSC		
		304.44	150-690-7361-00000			FIRE INSPECTION		
1	210102	$4148.62	06/26/14	59311	0	FLO-LINE TECHNOLOGY		OUTSTANDING
		633.26	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS		
		2485.38	710-530-7324-00000			PACP PUMP		
		1029.98	710-530-7324-00000			REBUILD PUMP		
1	210000	$497.84	06/26/14	04640	0	FUJITAS GARDEN,INC		OUTSTANDING
		497.84	730-560-7507-00000			STIHL HEDGER		
1	210066	$624.40	06/26/14	53647	0	GECRB/AMAZON		OUTSTANDING
		624.40	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	210070	$100.00	06/26/14	53807	0	GIARDINA, ALAN		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	210099	$8789.46	06/26/14	58929	0	GIBSON RESOURCE GROUP, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		8789.46	740-572-7361-00023			WOOD WASTE REMOVAL		
1	210171	$855.56	06/26/14	66172	0	GOODYEAR COMMERCIAL TIRE		OUTSTANDING
		855.56	150-523-7505-00000			TRUCK TIRES		
1	210075	$172.78	06/26/14	54972	0	GORDO, GENARO		OUTSTANDING
		172.78	740-572-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	210041	$368.51	06/26/14	11442	0	GRAINGER		OUTSTANDING
		253.09	150-315-7559-00000			SHELVES		
		115.42	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	210111	$35.00	06/26/14	60113	0	GRANNYS LAUNDROMAT		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE		
1	210001	$1183.99	06/26/14	05077	0	GREEN RUBBER-KENNEDY AG		OUTSTANDING
		55.86	740-575-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		395.79	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		27.43	150-680-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		32.34	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		429.59	740-572-7559-00023			SUPPLIES		
		30.99	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		97.69	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		114.30	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	210129	$1190.00	06/26/14	62928	0	GRESHAM SAVAGE NOLAN & TILDEN APC		OUTSTANDING
		1015.00	202-367-7303-00000			FORMERLY PO S004799 (C/O#4)		
		175.00	202-367-7303-00000			FORMERLY PO S004799 (C/O#4)		
1	210153	$573.93	06/26/14	65001	0	GROCERY OUTLET		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		16.39	150-691-7533-00159			WOW CAMP LUNCH SPLS			
		101.92	150-691-7533-00159			WOW CAMP LUNCH SPLS			
		3.96	150-691-7533-00166			CONTIGO AFTR SCHOOL			
		47.83	150-691-7533-00161			CALLGHAN PARK			
		128.79	150-691-7342-00166			CONTIGO AFTR SCHOOL			
		67.28	150-691-7511-00166			CONTIGO PROGRAM SNACKS			
		175.87	710-540-7559-00129			SCIENCE WORKSHOP			
		31.89	150-691-7533-00161			PARKS SUPPLIES			
1	210121	$267.00	06/26/14	62035	0	GUTIERREZ, VERONICA			OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00158			RENTAL REFUND			
1	210002	$1346.69	06/26/14	05209	0	HACH COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		837.90	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		236.00	720-596-7324-00000			CALIB FEE			
		272.79	720-596-7324-00000			REPAIR FRT			
1	210087	$35.00	06/26/14	56504	0	HAIR'S THE PLACE			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE			
1	210054	$3348.14	06/26/14	51675	0	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES			OUTSTANDING
		14.78	150-680-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		204.48	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		2211.40	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		323.24	260-339-7559-04001			SUPPLIES			
		177.71	730-560-7325-00000			SUPPLIES			
		61.18	150-690-7325-00000			SUPPLIES			
		25.02	150-220-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		164.44	150-692-7510-00164			SUPPLIES			
		165.89	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES			
1	210123	$1537.76	06/26/14	62391	0	HOPE SERVICES INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1537.76	740-570-7361-00000			RESOLUTION NO. 42-13(CM)			
1	210184	$4105.00	06/27/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457			OUTSTANDING
		4105.00	130-000-2050-00000			303800			
1	210185	$3790.91	06/27/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457			OUTSTANDING
		3790.91	130-000-2050-00000			303884 PTS			
1	210148	$8179.51	06/26/14	64123	0	INFOSEND, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		8179.51	720-600-7361-00230			BILLING SERVICE			
1	210108	$10069.11	06/26/14	59891	0	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC CONTROL PRODUCTS			OUTSTANDING
		10069.11	150-510-7533-00000			MATERIALS FOR FREEDOM/CLIFFORD			
1	210097	$205.00	06/26/14	58547	0	JUMP'N PLAY FUNHOUSE			OUTSTANDING
		205.00	730-560-7511-00000			JUMP HOUSE AIRPORT			
1	210072	$200.00	06/26/14	54438	0	K & D LANDSCAPING INC.			OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		200.00	281-929-7820-42025			SOCCER FLD PROJECT		
1	210003	$304.49	06/26/14	06355	0	K-MART CORP		OUTSTANDING
		151.85	150-691-7501-00158			YOUTH CTR ACTIVITIES SPLS		
		133.84	150-691-7533-00161			DROP IN ACTIVITIES		
		18.80	150-691-7533-00158			YOUTH CNTR ACTIVITIES		
1	210118	$100.00	06/26/14	61094	0	KELLY, DEBORAH		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	210051	$100.00	06/26/14	51111	0	KERSTEN, KELLY		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	210106	$3244.50	06/26/14	59748	0	KESTREL CONSULTING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3244.50	710-911-7835-33161			CONSULTING SERVICES FOR THE CI		
1	210063	$35.00	06/26/14	53260	0	LA PRINCESA MARKET #5 INC		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE		
1	210124	$200.00	06/26/14	62638	0	LA SELVA		OUTSTANDING
		200.00	150-680-7559-00000			LIMB REMOVAL PINTO LAKE		
1	210004	$650.00	06/26/14	06585	0	LANDAVERRY, CARLOS G		OUTSTANDING
		390.00	150-160-7021-00000			SPANISH TRANSLATIONS		
		130.00	150-315-7307-00000			PLN COMM MTG TRANSLATION		
		130.00	260-339-7361-03310			ACT PLAN MTG TRANSLATION		
1	210005	$874.50	06/26/14	06753	0	LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE		OUTSTANDING
		120.00	150-210-7307-00000			PROF. SVCS		
		754.50	150-409-7307-00000			PROF. SVCS		
1	210050	$100.00	06/26/14	50793	0	LOPEZ, ESTANISLAO		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210119	$100.00	06/26/14	61501	0	LOPEZ, MARIA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210164	$997.61	06/26/14	65685	0	MALDONADO, JUAN		OUTSTANDING
		997.61	150-240-7559-00000			BUS CARD MASTERS		
1	210090	$100.00	06/26/14	56978	0	MARTINEZ, CATHERINE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210098	$150.00	06/26/14	58761	0	MARTINEZ, MARTIN		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-523-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	210006	$1034.05	06/26/14	07000	0	MATERA, MAURA		OUTSTANDING
		1034.05	246-321-7361-00000			2013 CIV PLAZA TAX PREP		
1	210082	$100.00	06/26/14	56030	0	MCCLAIN, LYNNE		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210007	$1641.48	06/26/14	07063	0	MCMASTER CARR		OUTSTANDING
		1641.48	710-530-7324-00000			CHAIN HOIST		
1	210077	$200.00	06/26/14	55184	0	MCQUADE,PATRICIA		OUTSTANDING
		200.00	150-280-7357-00000			OURTOWN NEWSLETTER JULY2014		
1	210093	$100.00	06/26/14	57029	0	MELENDREZ, NOEMI		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND		
1	210008	$155.46	06/26/14	07130	0	MERCURY METALS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		155.46	710-530-7324-00000			SS FLATBAR		
1	210092	$34.17	06/26/14	57027	0	MERRIAM, SUZI		OUTSTANDING
		34.17	120-279-7559-00121			SUPLS REIMB 6/2014		
1	210167	$1228.00	06/26/14	65885	0	MES VISION		OUTSTANDING
		1228.00	787-299-7320-00000			CLAIMS		
1	210009	$640.00	06/26/14	07155	0	MID COAST ENGINEERS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		640.00	350-950-7831-42072			APRIL 2014 SVCS		
1	210091	$410.00	06/26/14	56998	0	MIG COMMUNICATIONS		OUTSTANDING
		300.00	720-596-7351-00000			TRAINING		
		110.00	720-596-7303-00000			TRAINING		
1	210058	$100.00	06/26/14	52751	0	MOCK, ROGER & LUPITA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210175	$75.00	06/26/14	66177	0	MONTEREY BAY SANCTUARY FOUNDATION		OUTSTANDING
		75.00	150-691-7342-00166			GUIDED TOUR		
1	209713	$460.50	06/25/14	07367	0	MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR		OUTSTANDING
		460.50	150-450-7361-00000			PENALTY FEE		
1	210150	$175.00	06/26/14	64589	0	MORSE, DONNA		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	740-572-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	210109	$8283.98	06/26/14	60037	0	NATIONAL METER & AUTOMATION, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		8283.98	720-597-7559-00000			METERS		
1	210183	$22195.14	06/27/14	05078	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		22195.14	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210113	$80.00	06/26/14	60342	0	NPM INC.		OUTSTANDING
		80.00	730-560-7326-00000			UST INSPECTIONS		
1	210120	$325.08	06/26/14	62007	0	OSUNA AUTO ELECTRIC & SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		OUTSTANDING
		43.85	150-680-7321-00000			FIX THROTTLE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		21.69	150-523-7505-00000			RELAY		
		33.55	710-540-7559-00421			REPAIR BRUSH CUTTER		
		16.25	740-572-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		45.99	730-560-7323-00000			OIL		
		163.75	730-560-7509-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	210010	$57.64	06/26/14	08185	0	PACIFIC COAST FLAG		OUTSTANDING
		57.64	150-240-7559-00000			POW FLAG VETS HALL		
1	210011	$177.50	06/26/14	08223	0	PACIFIC CREDIT SERVICES INC		OUTSTANDING
		60.00	720-597-7361-00000			PRE COLLECT 6/18/14		
		67.50	720-597-7361-00000			PRE COLLECT 6/23/14		
		50.00	720-597-7361-00000			PRE COLLECT 6/4/14		
1	210012	$1198.30	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1198.30	150-680-7211-00000			795 VISTA MONTANA		
1	210013	$10937.17	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		10937.17	150-510-7211-00000			43 COMPTON TRC		
1	210014	$35.18	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		35.18	720-596-7211-00000			998 MAIN ST		
1	210015	$103.89	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		103.89	150-510-7211-00000			HWY 129		
1	210016	$53.96	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		53.96	740-572-7211-00000			OHLONE PKWY		
1	210017	$943.92	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		943.92	150-510-7211-00000			FREEDOM/DAVIS		
1	210018	$5423.78	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		5423.78	730-560-7211-00000			BUENA VISTA DR		
1	210019	$20.17	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		20.17	150-680-7211-00000			201 PACIFIC		
1	210020	$10.83	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		10.83	150-690-7211-00000			75 HOPE DR		
1	210021	$10.47	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		10.47	354-959-7211-00000			1180 E LAKE		
1	210022	$30220.99	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		30220.99	710-530-7211-00000			401 PANABAKER		
1	210023	$153.67	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		153.67	150-510-7211-00000			W 5TH & MAIN		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	210024	$2876.25	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		2876.25	150-690-7211-00000			1301 MAIN ST		
1	210025	$10844.95	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		10844.95	720-596-7211-00000			101 LIGHTHOUSE		
1	210026	$68478.05	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		68478.05	720-596-7211-00000			51 BURCHELL ST		
1	210027	$13.91	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		13.91	150-680-7211-00000			651 OHLONE PKWY		
1	210028	$40.81	06/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		40.81	150-680-7211-00000			37 DAVIS AVE		
1	210088	$7867.04	06/26/14	56762	0	PACIFIC WATER RESOURCES		OUTSTANDING
		3385.15	720-596-7324-00000			FOWLE PUMP #2 REBUILD PARTS		
		4481.89	720-596-7324-00000			FOWLE PUMP #2 IMPELLER		
1	210169	$130.00	06/26/14	66078	0	PAEZ, JESUS		OUTSTANDING
		130.00	120-279-7559-00121			MAINTENANCE/REPAIR		
1	210079	$187.60	06/26/14	55375	0	PAJARO VALLEY FABRICATION INC.		OUTSTANDING
		20.00	150-410-7325-00000			CABINET REPAIR		
		7.18	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS		
		50.37	150-523-7505-00000			SHEAR MATERIAL		
		60.16	150-523-7505-00000			CUT MATERIAL		
		22.46	150-523-7505-00000			HR FLAT BAR		
		27.43	150-523-7505-00000			SHEAR MATERIAL		
1	210029	$25.00	06/26/14	08330	0	PAJARO VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSN		OUTSTANDING
		25.00	150-110-7232-00107			VINTAGE PICNIC N BILICICH		
1	210056	$22458.24	06/26/14	52165	0	PAJARO VALLEY PREVENTION & STUDENT		OUTSTANDING
		6516.54	260-336-7367-03234			RESOLUTION NO. 6-14(CM)		
		15941.70	260-336-7367-03226			RESOLUTION NO. 8-13 (CM)		
1	210030	$834.38	06/26/14	08343	0	PAJARO VALLEY PRINTING		OUTSTANDING
		103.08	150-692-7510-00163			LINEUP CARDS SOFTBALL		
		124.78	150-685-7361-00000			4TH JULY SIGNS		
		606.52	150-230-7357-00000			AR STOCK		
1	210199	$54.00	06/27/14	59033	0	PAL POLICE ACTIVITIES LEAGUE		OUTSTANDING
		54.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210104	$1159.00	06/26/14	59615	0	PANTHER PROTECTIVE SERVICE		OUTSTANDING
		266.00	150-690-7307-00196			SEC SERVICE		
		893.00	150-690-7307-00196			SEC SERVICE		
1	210080	$487.00	06/26/14	55675	0	PATEL, HASMITA S.		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND STATUS
		487.00	120-279-5895-00178			RENTAL REFUND		
1	210085	$57.65	06/26/14	56371		0 PLOTTER PROS		OUTSTANDING
		57.65	150-690-7501-00000			MAINT TANK		
1	210031	$146.00	06/26/14	08705		0 POSTMASTER		OUTSTANDING
		146.00	720-597-7212-00000			PO BOX RENTAL		
1	210105	$616.82	06/26/14	59675		0 PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION,INC		OUTSTANDING
		17.83	730-560-7702-00000			WELD SUPPLIES		
		52.84	730-560-7702-00000			WELDING SUPPLIES		
		20.88	730-560-7702-00000			WELDING SUPPLIES		
		23.75	730-560-7702-00000			IND HIGH PRESS		
		71.24	740-575-7324-00000			CYLINDER CHARGES		
		461.19	730-560-7507-00000			SUPPLIES		
		30.91-	730-560-7702-00000			P1394 AIRPORT CREDIT		
1	209710	$9245.36	06/25/14	65844		0 PREFERRED BENEFIT		OUTSTANDING
		9245.36	787-299-7318-00000			CLAIMS		
1	210173	$35.00	06/26/14	66175		0 PRESTIGE SALON 2		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			REFUND OVERPAYMENT		
1	210186	$2141.95	06/27/14	08790		0 PROF FIRE FIGHTERS-WATSONVILLE		OUTSTANDING
		2141.95	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	11112397	$244285.42	06/27/14	08840		0 PUBLIC EMP RETIREMENT SYSTEM		
		244285.42	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210159	$163.40	06/26/14	65297		0 PURE WATER OF WATSONVILLE		OUTSTANDING
		163.40	710-530-7559-00000			POST FILTER		
1	210196	$296.03	06/27/14	55765	66174	Premiere Credit of North America LLC		OUTSTANDING
		296.03	130-000-2050-00000			E.GIL 572190034		
1	210032	$62.09	06/26/14	08900		0 QUALITY WATER ENTERPRISES		OUTSTANDING
		62.09	740-575-7361-00000			WATER SERVICE		
1	210045	$35.00	06/26/14	50230		0 RAINBOW MASSAGE CENTER		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			FEE		
1	210103	$580.00	06/26/14	59578		0 RBF CONSULTING		OUTSTANDING
		580.00	342-942-7307-02191			RESOLUTION NO. 20-13 (CM)		
1	210135	$16.00	06/26/14	63278		0 REDWOOD TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		16.00	150-409-7361-00000			TOXIC TESTS		
1	210033	$2602.91	06/26/14	09140		0 REGISTER PAJARONIAN		OUTSTANDING
		129.72	150-160-7221-00000			PUBLIC HEARING 5/31/14		
		127.48	150-160-7221-00000			PUBLIC HEARING 5/31/14		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		129.71	150-160-7221-00000			PUBLIC HEARING 5/31/14		
		598.00	740-572-7559-07831			OIL RECYCLING CAMPAINGN		
		510.00	730-560-7221-00000			261559,261560,261561		
		510.00	730-560-7511-00000			261559,261560,261561		
		598.00	740-572-7361-00023			TIRE RECYCLING CAMPAIGN		
1	210138		06/26/14	63855		0 UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	210143	$47.32	06/26/14	63855		0 RENNE SLOAN HOLTZMAN SAKAI LLP		OUTSTANDING
		47.32	150-210-7307-00000			GENERAL MATTERS		
1	210191	$175.00	06/27/14	51096		51673 REQUA, DEBRA		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			FL003841 C.JOHNSON		
1	210089	$1348.04	06/26/14	56942		0 RICOH USA, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1348.04	150-409-7702-00000			COPIER CHARGES		
1	210162	$403.07	06/26/14	65522		0 ROCHA, ADOLFO		OUTSTANDING
		403.07	740-570-7359-00000			PESTICIDE APP CERT FEES		
1	210042	$40.00	06/26/14	50005		0 ROCHA, EDDIE		OUTSTANDING
		40.00	740-570-7091-00000			RESOLE SAFETY BOOTS		
1	210193	$450.00	06/27/14	51096		62457 ROSA F. ROCHA		OUTSTANDING
		450.00	130-000-2050-00000			FL024318 S.ROCHA		
1	210187	$9629.46	06/27/14	09490		0 S C COUNTY EMP CREDIT UNION		OUTSTANDING
		9629.46	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210149	$505.30	06/26/14	64588		0 SAFARILAND, LLC		OUTSTANDING
		505.30	150-419-7559-00000			PROP & EVID SUPPLIES		
1	210156	$117.39	06/26/14	65174		0 SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		117.39	170-231-7302-00000			DEPOSIT TICKETS		
1	210034	$10613.31	06/26/14	09547		0 SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		10613.31	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
1	210176	$2500.00	06/26/14	66178		0 SALIX CONSULTING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		2500.00	730-560-7361-00000			TARPLANT SURVEY		
1	210068	$590.00	06/26/14	53669		0 SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION		OUTSTANDING
		590.00	710-541-7315-07021			CHARTER		
1	210074	$38293.20	06/26/14	54779		0 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY		OUTSTANDING
		28647.13	150-280-7310-00000			ASSESS FEE		
		9646.07	150-280-7308-00000			ASSESS FEE		
1	209707	$65.00	06/25/14	09749		0 SANTA CRUZ COUNTY FARM BUREAU		OUTSTANDING
		65.00	150-110-7232-00103			97TH ANNUAL MEETING		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	210035	$511.00	06/26/14	09700	0	SANTA CRUZ SENTINEL			OUTSTANDING
		511.00	730-560-7511-00000			OPEN HOUSE ADS			
1	210036	$367.00	06/26/14	09700	0	SANTA CRUZ SENTINEL			OUTSTANDING
		367.00	730-560-7221-00000			RESTAURANT AD			
1	210086	$470.90	06/26/14	56468	0	SANTA CRUZ VETERINARY HOSPITAL			OUTSTANDING
		470.90	150-410-7533-00000			DOG EXAM-ELLEX			
1	210115	$75.00	06/26/14	60576	0	SCHALOW, FRED			OUTSTANDING
		75.00	720-596-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE SERVICE			
1	210188	$1233.77	06/27/14	09882	0	SEIU LOCAL 521			OUTSTANDING
		1233.77	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714			
1	210195	$2.00	06/27/14	55327	0	SEIU LOCAL 521 COPE			OUTSTANDING
		2.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714			
1	210044	$167.50	06/26/14	50175	0	SILVIERA, KEVIN			OUTSTANDING
		167.50	710-530-7359-00000			TUITION REIMBMNT 6/2014			
1	210046	$345.00	06/26/14	50481	0	SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY			OUTSTANDING
		345.00	150-409-7359-00000			FIELD TRAINING			
1	210064	$610.02	06/26/14	53322	0	SPRING VALLEY WHOLESALE NURSERY			OUTSTANDING
		67.05	150-690-7341-00000			SUPPLIES			
		542.97	354-959-7821-00189			PLANTS VISTA MONTANA			
1	210136		06/26/14	63521	0	UNISSUED			UNISSUED
1	210141	$330.67	06/26/14	63521	0	SSA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		330.67	281-929-7820-42025			SOC FIELD PROJECT			
1	210189	$175.00	06/27/14	10338	0	ST OF CA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			A.HERNANDEZ 573773235			
1	210127	$2282.50	06/26/14	62855	0	ST VINCENT DE PAUL			OUTSTANDING
		1177.00	740-572-7361-00023			MATRESS RECYCLED			
		1105.50	740-572-7361-00023			MATRESS RECYCLED			
1	210114	$471.63	06/26/14	60391	0	STAPLES ADVANTAGE			OUTSTANDING
		267.90	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		92.96	150-409-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		13.01	150-409-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		51.95	150-409-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		45.81	150-230-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES FINANCE			
1	210037	$396.00	06/26/14	10551	0	SUPERIOR ALARM COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		72.00	710-540-7361-00421			WETLAND EDUC CNTR			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT AMOUNT	CHECK DATE G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS INV VEND
		72.00	150-417-7330-00000			PAL ALARM		
		82.50	150-690-7361-00000			RAMSAY PARK		
		97.50	246-321-7361-00000			ALARM SERVICE		
		72.00	150-690-7361-00000			26 W FRONT COMM CTR		
1	210081	$100.00	06/26/14	55737	0	SWAFFORD, BLAINE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	210177	$28.58	06/26/14	66179	0	SYLVAN, CHARLOTTE		OUTSTANDING
		28.58	210-610-5680-00000			REFUND LOAN OVER PAYMENT		
1	210139		06/26/14	63906	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	210144	$150.00	06/26/14	63906	0	T-MOBILE USA, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-409-7361-00000			TEXT MESSAGE RETRIEVAL		
1	210043	$100.00	06/26/14	50142	0	TAVANTZIS, MARCELA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	210168	$10000.00	06/26/14	66048	0	TIMMONS GROUP		OUTSTANDING
		5000.00	710-530-7559-00000			SERVER SUPPORT		
		5000.00	720-596-7559-00000			SERVER SUPPORT		
1	210038	$3366.00	06/26/14	10771	0	TINO'S PLUMBING, INC		OUTSTANDING
		1279.08	720-913-7855-42110			REPAIRS		
		1279.08	250-935-7855-42110			REPAIRS		
		673.20	150-901-7855-42110			REPAIRS		
		134.64	730-910-7855-42110			REPAIRS		
1	210039	$146.16	06/26/14	10924	0	TRI-COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION INC		OUTSTANDING
		146.16	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	210166	$910.86	06/26/14	65857	0	UNION BANK		OUTSTANDING
		910.86	170-231-7302-00000			BANKING SERVICES		
1	210190	$272.00	06/27/14	11070	0	UNITED WAY OF SANTA CRUZ CO		OUTSTANDING
		272.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 062714		
1	210174	$1950.00	06/26/14	66176	0	VALIANT PRIVATE SECURITY		OUTSTANDING
		1950.00	150-410-7361-00000			SECURITY		
1	210040	$44.49	06/26/14	11160	0	VALLEY FEED		OUTSTANDING
		44.49	150-410-7559-00000			K9 FOOD		
1	210053	$106.96	06/26/14	51498	0	VIDES, TAMARA		OUTSTANDING
		106.96	150-210-7359-00000			TRAINING REFRESHMENTS		
1	210126	$3642.19	06/26/14	62757	0	WACTOR & WICK LLP		OUTSTANDING
		3642.19	740-570-7307-00000			CONSULTING SERVICES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/25/14 - 06/27/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	210198	$2935.59	06/27/14	58532	0	WAGEWORKS INC		OUTSTANDING
		2935.59	130-000-2050-00000			AF06989		
1	210151	$127.15	06/26/14	64817	0	WALBUCK LTD.		OUTSTANDING
		127.15	150-410-7533-00000			CHALK HOLDER		
1	210062	$124.25	06/26/14	52993	0	WATSONVILLE UPHOLSTERY		OUTSTANDING
		124.25	150-523-7505-00000			SEAT RECOVER		
1	210094	$515.29	06/26/14	57907	0	WEST COAST RUBBER RECYCLING		OUTSTANDING
		245.70	740-572-7361-00023			RECYCLED TIRES		
		269.59	740-572-7361-00023			RECYCLED TIRES		
1	11112399	$216333.38	06/27/14	11700	0	WIRE TRANSFER-IRS		
		108360.22	130-000-2050-00000			FEDERAL		
		76068.92	130-000-2050-00000			SOCIAL SECURITY		
		31904.24	130-000-2050-00000			MEDICARE		
1	11112398	$39658.39	06/27/14	10334	0	WIRE TRANSFER-STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
		2094.41	130-000-2050-00000			SDI 77651115		
		37563.98	130-000-2050-00000			PIT 80038870		
1	210131	$296.00	06/26/14	63052	0	WOOD, BRENDA		OUTSTANDING
		296.00	150-315-7770-00000			FEE REFUND		
1	210084	$100.00	06/26/14	56232	0	ZEPEDA, IDOLINDA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		

TOTAL # OF ISSUED CHECKS: 228 TOTAL AMOUNT: 1571357.75

TOTAL # OF VOIDED/REISSUED CHECKS: 0 TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

TOTAL # OF ACH CHECKS: 0 TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

TOTAL # OF UNISSUED CHECKS: 6

FUND TOTALS

FUND	FUND NAME	ISSUED TOTAL	VOIDED/REISSUED TOTAL
120	TRUST FUND	1,285.17	0.00
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	558,588.37	0.00
150	GENERAL FUND	151,563.32	0.00
170	INVESTMENT FUND	1,028.25	0.00
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	1,190.00	0.00
205	COMMUNITY DEV BLOCK GRANT	617.64	0.00
210	CAL HOME GRANT FUNDS	28.58	0.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	2,258.70	0.00
250	LIBRARY FUND	49,056.62	0.00
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	22,962.26	0.00
265	PEG -CABLE TV FUND	517.50	0.00
281	PARKS DEVELOPMENT FUND	530.67	0.00
342	CRESTVIEW AREA	580.00	0.00
350	STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT FUND	640.00	0.00
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	553.44	0.00
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	97,627.44	0.00
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	129,034.42	0.00
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	53,082.07	0.00
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	39,227.63	0.00
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND - POOL	460,985.67	0.00
	TOTAL -	1,571,357.75	0.00

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
GL Offsetting Entries
Expenditure Summary

Batch # 1878

Account #	Account Name	Amount	Acct Mth	Date	Acct Mth Total
130-000-2050-00000	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS PAYABLE	$558,588.37	2014/06	06/27/14	$558,588.37

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS
WARRANT REGISTER DATED 7/8/2014

FUND NO.	FUND NAME	AMOUNT
150	GENERAL FUND	501,425.82
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	155.03
205	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	9,768.75
210	CAL HOME GRANT FUNDS	28.58
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	6,994.20
250	LIBRARY FUND	59,808.31
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	3,218.06
265	PEG-CABLE TV FUND	16.80
305	GAS TAX	22,500.00
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	3,857.66
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	1,440.76
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	49,254.95
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	160,650.53
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	8,687.04
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	3,838.22
765	COMPUTER FUND-ISF	574.89
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	927,760.62
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND-POOL	6,128.30
	TOTAL	**1,766,108.52**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE CLAIMS ARE BUDGETED AND APPROPRIATED FOR:

EZEQUIEL R. VEGA
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT:

CARLOS J. PALACIOS
CITY MANAGER

TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 6/30/2014 TO 7/8/2014	1,766,108.52
PAYROLL INVOICES	
TOTAL OF ALL INVOICES	**1,766,108.52**

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300059	$1060.00	07/08/14	50873	0	A TOOL SHED RENTALS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1060.00	720-598-7537-00000			ROLLER RENTAL		
1	300065	$500.00	07/08/14	52393	0	A-1 JANITORIAL SERVICE		OUTSTANDING
		500.00	150-622-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICES		
1	300053	$1000.00	07/08/14	50606	0	ADKINS, PHILLIP		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300119	$990.00	07/08/14	64399	0	ADVANCED ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		990.00	720-596-7359-00000			TRAINING		
1	300136	$129200.00	07/08/14	66050	0	ALL PHASE EXCAVATING AND CONTRUCTION CO.,INC.		OUTSTANDING
		49096.00	720-913-7855-42110			RESOLUTION NO. 25-14(CM)		
		49096.00	250-935-7855-42110			LIBRARY FIBER OPTICS PHASE 2		
		25840.00	150-901-7855-42110			GENERAL FUND FIBER OPTICS PHAS		
		5168.00	730-910-7855-42110			AIRPORT FIBER OPTICS PROJ PHAS		
1	300110	$68.00	07/08/14	63125	0	ANALGESIC SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		68.00	150-450-7503-00000			OXYGEN D		
1	300018	$2249.57	07/08/14	06458	0	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES		OUTSTANDING
		46.66	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		36.46	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		71.13	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		490.55	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		97.99	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		980.45	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		14.79	730-560-7323-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		37.87	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		473.67	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
1	300114	$359.68	07/08/14	63800	0	AT&T		OUTSTANDING
		359.68	150-409-7222-00000			CLETS LINE		
1	300112	$3244.94	07/08/14	63649	0	AT&T - at&t CALNET 2		OUTSTANDING
		3244.94	150-250-7222-00000			DS3_LINE		
1	300001	$1414.00	07/08/14	01215	0	AUTO CARE TOWING		OUTSTANDING
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			VEHICLE TOW		
		825.00	150-523-7505-00000			2 TRUCK TOWS		
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			FLAT REPAIR		
		495.00	150-523-7505-00000			TRUCK TOW		
1	300126	$1000.00	07/08/14	65117	0	BAY AREA POLYGRAPH		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-409-7307-00000			POLYGRAPH FEES		
1	300103	$989.00	07/08/14	61843	0	BC LABORATORIES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		989.00	710-541-7315-07021			ANALYSIS-BIOSOLIDS		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300082	$660.00	07/08/14	57274	0	BEST DOORS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		265.00	150-620-7361-00000			REPAIRS		
		395.00	150-410-7361-00000			REPAIRS		
1	300002	$2983.77	07/08/14	01439	0	BEWLEY'S CLEANING		OUTSTANDING
		2868.82	150-690-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
		114.95	710-540-7361-00129			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
1	300003	$182.56	07/08/14	01450	0	BIG CREEK LUMBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		11.67	710-530-7559-00000			LUMBER AND SUPPLIES		
		104.02	260-339-7559-04001			LUMBER AND SUPPLIES		
		66.87	150-680-7541-00000			LUMBER AND SUPPLIES		
1	300141	$637.44	07/08/14	66171	0	BIG T'S		OUTSTANDING
		366.12	150-523-7505-00000			LOT TRUCK PARTS		
		271.32	150-523-7505-00000			HEADLIGHT ASSEMBLIES		
1	300146	$402.47	07/08/14	66180	0	BLUE TARP FINANCIAL		OUTSTANDING
		402.47	710-530-7324-00000			TOOLS		
1	300060	$3371.46	07/08/14	51005	0	BODY BY HANK		OUTSTANDING
		3371.46	150-523-7505-00000			14828,14698,14621		
1	300004	$383.73	07/08/14	01550	0	BRODART CO.		OUTSTANDING
		383.73	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	300057	$603.92	07/08/14	50708	0	BURTON'S FIRE APPARATUS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		603.92	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	301002	$15148.60	07/01/14	62393	0	BUSINESS CARD		OUTSTANDING
		1170.28	260-331-7232-03356			CREDIT CARD CHARGES VEGA		
		905.17	260-339-7559-04001			SCIENCE W/SHOP SUPPLIES		
		381.75	720-596-7559-00000			WATER SUPPLIES		
		719.55	260-336-7533-03234			PAL ACTIVITIES		
		609.30	150-691-7342-00166			PARKS & REC TRIP/CAMP TRIP		
		34.08	150-622-7559-00000			CRAFTS SUPPLIES LIBRARY		
		60.00	150-692-7510-00163			CAMPT TSHIRTS		
		170.29	150-620-7559-00000			LIBRARY SUPPLIES		
		514.00	720-600-7359-00000			SUPERVISOR TRAINING		
		403.40	150-409-7232-00000			PD SYMPOSIUM BAKERSFIELD CA		
		745.00	780-971-7813-07601			SAFETY TRAINING HANDOUTS		
		134.95	720-597-7559-00000			HEADSETS DIRECT		
		14.40	730-560-7326-00000			MOUSER ELECTRONICS		
		199.00	150-409-7359-00000			TRAINING		
		252.65	150-691-7533-00158			LOWES SUPPLIES		
		35.00	205-383-7367-00000			DEPT OF HOUSING		
		60.00	730-560-7369-00000			PCA TRAINING ROSAS		
		44.28	150-620-7559-00000			LIBRARY SUPPLIES		
		140.84	150-680-7504-00000			SEALER KIT		
		11.25	309-525-7361-00000			MONEY MACHINE PARKING GARAGE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		616.00	150-409-7359-00000			TRAINING PD			
		1.33	150-692-7510-00162			PUMAS			
		259.00	260-336-7533-03226			PAL TRIP			
		287.31	150-620-7559-00000			SUMMER READING SUPLS LIBRARY			
		69.99	710-530-7361-00000			DTV DIRECT TV SERVICE			
		69.96	150-250-7361-00000			CITY DOMAIN GODADDY			
		327.33	150-685-7533-00000			RIBBONS			
		698.00	309-525-7361-00000			RENTAL CHANGE MACHING PARKING			
		645.00	710-540-7359-00000			STAFF TRAINING			
		75.00	710-540-7361-00000			JOB ANNOUNCEMENT			
		304.00	150-110-7232-00102			AIRFARE NALEO CONF			
		500.00	150-110-7232-00105			CC ANNUAL MTING LEAGUE OF CALI			
		500.00	150-110-7232-00102			CC ANNUAL MTING LEAGUE OF CALI			
		500.00	150-110-7232-00101			CC ANNUAL MTING LEAGUE OF CALI			
		500.00	150-110-7232-00103			CC ANL MTING LEAGUE OF CALI			
		500.00	150-110-7232-00104			CC ANL MTING LEAGUE OF CALI			
		500.00	150-120-7232-00000			CC ANL MTING LEAGUE OF CALI			
		189.00	150-120-7351-00000			CONSTANT CONTACT			
		189.00	730-560-7351-00000			CONSTANT CONTACt			
		82.65	720-596-7222-00000			PAGER ACCOUNT			
		33.32	710-530-7222-00000			PAGER ACCOUNT			
		11.74	150-680-7222-00000			PAGER ACCOUNT			
		3.27	730-560-7562-00000			OPC BOE SPL TAX JET FUEL			
		325.49	740-570-7559-00000			GOPRO CAMERA			
		142.00	730-560-7562-00000			BOE SPL TAX			
		250.00	150-110-7232-00102			NALEO CONF			
		239.94	740-570-7559-00000			OFFICE CHAIRS			
		574.89	765-550-7805-22003			COMPUTER UPGRADES			
		124.20	150-250-7361-00000			CITY DOMAIN GO DADDY			
		24.99	150-230-7559-00000			FINDEX			
1	300005	$2084.09	07/08/14	01665	0	BUSINESS FORMS UNLIMITED			OUTSTANDING
		2084.09	150-230-7501-00000			PAYROLL & A/P WARRANTS			
1	300101	$1179.94	07/08/14	61433	0	CALIFA GROUP			OUTSTANDING
		1179.94	150-620-7353-00000			EBSCO NOVELIST RENEWAL			
1	300122	$2365.00	07/08/14	64767	0	CALIFORNIA H2ORTICULTURE SERVICES			OUTSTANDING
		2365.00	720-596-7361-00000			WATER AUDIT SERVICES			
1	300116	$110.00	07/08/14	64061	0	CDPH-OCP			OUTSTANDING
		110.00	710-530-7351-00000			KEVIN SILVIERA			
1	300079	$416.07	07/08/14	55520	0	CDW GOVERNMENT, INC			OUTSTANDING
		209.21	710-540-7559-00000			MK29433-COMP SUPPLIES			
		206.86	150-250-7501-00000			MK29433-COMP SUPPLIES			
1	300007	$341.00	07/08/14	02346	0	CENTRAL COAST LANDSCAPE & MAINTENANCE INC.			OUTSTANDING
		341.00	720-596-7361-00000			FREEDOM RES 7/2014			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300133	$883.92	07/08/14	65792	0	CERILLIANT ANALYTICAL REFERENCE STANDARDS			OUTSTANDING
		883.92	710-541-7506-00000			WP TEST SAMPLES			
1	300118	$173.00	07/08/14	64211	0	CHAPPELL, MORGAN			OUTSTANDING
		173.00	150-409-7359-00000			TUITION REIMB MPC CRIM.JSTC			
1	300083	$122.82	07/08/14	58029	0	CHAZ CUSTOM EMBROIDERY & DIGITIZING			OUTSTANDING
		122.82	150-523-7505-00000			LOT DECALS			
1	300138	$10690.80	07/08/14	66106	0	CHEMTRADE CHEMICALS US LLC			OUTSTANDING
		5285.28	710-532-7551-00000			ALUMINUM SULFATE			
		5405.52	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE			
1	300056	$284.85	07/08/14	50705	0	COASTAL TRACTOR			OUTSTANDING
		284.85	150-523-7505-00000			LOT PARTS			
1	300120	$206.55	07/08/14	64534	0	CODE PUBLISHING			OUTSTANDING
		206.55	150-160-7357-00000			MUNI CODE UPDATE			
1	300086	$2950.00	07/08/14	58589	0	COMMUNITY TREE SERVICE, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		2950.00	720-596-7559-00000			TREE SERVICE			
1	300127	$8053.57	07/08/14	65296	0	CORIX WATER PRODUCTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		5685.94	720-598-7537-42106			PARTS SUPPLIES			
		2003.07	720-598-7537-42106			PARTS/SUPPLIES			
		364.56	720-598-7537-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300071	$789.68	07/08/14	53057	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA			OUTSTANDING
		789.68	150-409-7351-00000			COPLINK SUB			
1	300016	$128.00	07/08/14	05864	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		128.00	150-419-7361-00000			NETWORK ACCESS			
1	300008	$8554.90	07/08/14	03026	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ COLLECTIONS			OUTSTANDING
		8554.90	150-410-7765-00402			PARK TIX SURCHARGE MAY 2014			
1	300140	$22500.00	07/08/14	66169	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY			OUTSTANDING
		22500.00	305-923-7837-02173			AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTANT SERVI			
1	300093	$170.00	07/08/14	60271	0	CPRS			OUTSTANDING
		170.00	150-690-7351-00000			14/15 MEMBERSHIP			
1	300124	$1092.00	07/08/14	64974	0	CUZICK, MATT			OUTSTANDING
		1092.00	150-523-7505-00000			MOTORCYCLE REPAIR			
1	300006	$373.00	07/08/14	01770	0	CWEA			OUTSTANDING
		373.00	710-531-7351-00000			CERT AND MEMBERSHIP			
1	300009	$446.20	07/08/14	03220	0	DAVIS AUTO PARTS			OUTSTANDING
		174.12	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		261.43	720-596-7324-00000			PARTS		
		10.65	730-560-7323-00000			PARTS		
1	300148	$35.46	07/08/14	66183	0	DEL CITY		OUTSTANDING
		35.46	150-523-7505-00000			LOT GROMMETS		
1	300050	$165.00	07/08/14	50272	0	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH		OUTSTANDING
		165.00	720-598-7359-00000			CERT RENEWAL		
1	300063	$14698.24	07/08/14	52046	0	DIXON & SONS TIRES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		95.54	720-598-7559-00000			TIRES AND REPAIRS		
		20.00	740-575-7324-00000			TIRES AND REPAIRS		
		153.73	730-560-7323-00000			TIRES AND REPAIRS		
		14428.97	150-523-7505-00000			TIRES AND REPAIRS		
1	300010	$429.10	07/08/14	03911	0	EDWARDS TRUCK CENTER INC		OUTSTANDING
		429.10	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300011	$9733.75	07/08/14	03913	0	EL PAJARO COMMUNITY DEV CORP		OUTSTANDING
		9733.75	205-385-7367-01502			RESOLUTION NO. 62-13 (CM)		
1	300049	$24412.50	07/08/14	50183	0	ENERGY SYSTEMS-CA		OUTSTANDING
		20000.00	710-531-7361-00000			PROPOSAL DATED 3/11/14 (REVISE		
		4412.50	710-531-7559-00000			GENERATOR		
1	300068	$1848.84	07/08/14	52833	0	FASTENAL COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		1257.35	740-570-7324-00000			PUMP, BLOWER		
		399.59-	740-570-7324-00000			FUEL PUMP CREDIT		
		433.36	740-570-7324-00000			FUEL PUMP		
		67.44	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES		
		99.06	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES		
		100.43	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES		
		184.79	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES		
		9.14	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS		
		39.14	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		7.04	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		2.35	150-523-7324-00000			MOP HEAD		
		48.33	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300012	$20.42	07/08/14	04170	0	FEDEX		OUTSTANDING
		10.53	150-410-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
		9.89	150-410-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
1	300121	$916.81	07/08/14	64544	0	FIRE DETECTION UNLIMITED, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		624.31	710-530-7324-00000			FIRE ALARM TESTING		
		292.50	710-530-7324-00000			MAINTENANCE		
1	300084	$100.00	07/08/14	58251	0	FLORES, RUTH		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300072	$1096.15	07/08/14	53118	0	FONTES, MURRAY		OUTSTANDING
		1096.15	710-540-7232-00000			FED AID SRS TRAVEL EXPENSE		
1	300069	$42.25	07/08/14	52852	0	FREEDOM TUNE-UP		OUTSTANDING
		42.25	150-523-7505-00000			SMOG CHECK		
1	300013	$77.44	07/08/14	04707	0	GALE/CENGAGE LEARNING		OUTSTANDING
		77.44	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	300130	$173.59	07/08/14	65690	0	GARCIA, GONZALO		OUTSTANDING
		173.59	740-572-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300052	$139.19	07/08/14	50341	0	GARCIA, JOSE		OUTSTANDING
		139.19	720-596-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300129	$3331.80	07/08/14	65597	0	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		2146.10	150-523-7505-00000			TIRES		
		1185.70	150-523-7505-00000			LOT TIRES		
1	300014	$32566.83	07/08/14	05030	0	GRANITE ROCK COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		2377.50	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		983.09	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		22136.75	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		6016.99	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		1052.50	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300108	$175.00	07/08/14	62645	0	HERNANDEZ, ALFONSO		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	710-530-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300077	$1000.00	07/08/14	55254	0	HOLLAND, MICHAEL		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300062	$48.63	07/08/14	51675	0	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		48.63	150-220-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300066	$2628.76	07/08/14	52521	0	INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		2628.76	720-596-7324-00000			SCBA FLOW TESTING		
1	300117	$10791.33	07/08/14	64123	0	INFOSEND, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		10791.33	720-600-7361-00230			BILLING SERVICES		
1	300017	$507.58	07/08/14	06009	0	INTERSTATE BATTERY CO		OUTSTANDING
		507.58	150-523-7505-00000			BATTERIES		
1	300132	$749.85	07/08/14	65783	0	KONE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		749.85	309-525-7361-00000			SERV CALL		
1	300058	$600.37	07/08/14	50715	0	LAMOREAUX, MARK		OUTSTANDING
		54.11	150-250-7322-00000			MISC SUPPLIES		
		27.11	150-250-7501-00000			MISC SUPPLIES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		2.25	150-250-7232-00000			MISC SUPPLIES		
		105.70	150-250-7322-00000			MISC SUPPLIES		
		12.20	150-250-7501-00000			MISC SUPPLIES		
		399.00	150-250-7361-00000			SOFTWARE IS STAFF		
1	209422		06/30/14	00000	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	300099	$100.00	07/08/14	61313	0	LARKIN, MIKE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300051	$33166.29	07/08/14	50320	0	LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION		OUTSTANDING
		33166.29	150-280-7361-00000			REVENUE		
1	300100	$100.00	07/08/14	61343	0	LOPEZ, JOSE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300076	$175.00	07/08/14	54973	0	MAGDALENO, CECILIA		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	740-572-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300128	$38911.45	07/08/14	65393	0	MAINLINE INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		38911.45	720-913-7813-42103			VNWARE CENTER		
1	300089	$100.00	07/08/14	59129	0	MANCILLAS, YESENIA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300088	$1000.00	07/08/14	58761	0	MARTINEZ, MARTIN		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300019	$2625.21	07/08/14	06970	0	MARTY FRANICH FORD-LINCOLN-MERCURY		OUTSTANDING
		2625.21	150-523-7505-00000			VEHICLE REPAIRS		
1	300020	$39.07	07/08/14	07010	0	MATTHEW BENDER & COMPANY, INC		OUTSTANDING
		39.07	250-935-7857-42043			REF BOOKS		
1	300021	$3146.49	07/08/14	07170	0	MID VALLEY SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		375.69	710-530-7559-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		735.68	150-620-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		180.76	150-417-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		119.35	150-680-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		845.56	150-450-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		338.77	246-321-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		107.20	730-560-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		37.98	150-220-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		44.62	150-688-7533-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		192.05	740-570-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		168.83	150-622-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
1	300137	$53.26	07/08/14	66061	0	MONARCH TRUCK CENTER		OUTSTANDING
		53.26	150-523-7505-00000			FILTER ASSEMBLY		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300075	$235.80	07/08/14	54802	0	MONTEREY BAY ANALYTICAL SERVICES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		38.80	710-541-7315-07022			ANALYSIS		
		25.00	710-541-7315-07021			ANALYSIS		
		122.00	710-532-7315-00000			ANALYSIS		
		50.00	710-541-7315-07024			ANALYSIS		
1	300143	$75.00	07/08/14	66177	0	MONTEREY BAY SANCTUARY FOUNDATION		OUTSTANDING
		75.00	150-691-7342-00166			CONTIGO PROGRAM		
1	300092	$1000.00	07/08/14	60257	0	MORENO SR., GABRIEL		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300090	$1000.00	07/08/14	59427	0	MORENO, JR., GABRIEL		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300022	$1096.84	07/08/14	07487	0	MOTION INDUSTRIES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1096.84	710-530-7324-00000			CHAIN		
1	300074	$128.00	07/08/14	54151	0	MYERS TIRE SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		128.00	150-523-7505-00000			WHEEL BALANCE		
1	300107	$243.93	07/08/14	62579	0	NEOPOST, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		40.63	150-230-7212-00000			MAIL MACH MAINT		
		40.66	710-530-7212-00000			MAIL MACH MAINT		
		40.66	720-596-7212-00000			MAIL MACH MAINT		
		40.66	730-560-7212-00000			MAIL MACH MAINT		
		40.66	740-570-7212-00000			MAIL MACH MAINT		
		40.66	150-620-7212-00000			MAIL MACH MAINT		
1	300094	$80.00	07/08/14	60342	0	NPM INC.		OUTSTANDING
		80.00	150-523-7562-00000			FUEL TANK INSPECTION		
1	300104	$123.62	07/08/14	62007	0	OSUNA AUTO ELECTRIC & SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		OUTSTANDING
		123.62	150-680-7533-00000			MIX OIL ECHO		
1	300131	$10000.00	07/08/14	65760	0	OVERDRIVE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		10000.00	250-935-7857-42043			E-BOOKS		
1	300111	$318.02	07/08/14	63167	0	PACIFIC 4		OUTSTANDING
		318.02	710-541-7506-00000			GLOVES		
1	300023	$297.34	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		297.34	150-450-7211-00000			370 AIRPORT BLVD		
1	300024	$43.41	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		43.41	150-510-7211-00000			PAJARO AND GREEN VALLEY		
1	300025	$55.95	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		55.95	710-530-7211-00000			W BEACH AND LEE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300026	$1200.83	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1200.83	740-572-7211-00000		500	2ND ST		
1	300027	$2398.56	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		2398.56	309-525-7211-00000		260	RODRIGUEZ ST		
1	300028	$283.34	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		283.34	730-560-7211-00000		100	AVIATION WY		
1	300029	$288.86	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		288.86	150-688-7211-00000		26	W FRONT		
1	300030	$74.13	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		74.13	150-510-7211-00000			HARKINS SLOUGH		
1	300031	$444.32	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		444.32	150-510-7211-00000			W BEACH AND MAIN		
1	300032	$3048.63	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		3048.63	710-531-7211-00000			PUFFIN LN		
1	300033	$234.48	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		234.48	150-510-7211-00000			CENTRAL AVE AT MAIN		
1	300034	$106.94	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		106.94	150-417-7211-00000		130	RODRIGUEZ ST		
1	300035	$10.51	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		10.51	720-596-7211-00000		127	RIVERSIDE DR		
1	300036	$1440.76	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1440.76	354-959-7211-00000		125	AVIATION WY		
1	300037	$19557.43	07/08/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1048.46	150-622-7211-00000		2021	FREEDOM BLVD		
		2977.60	150-450-7211-00000		2021	FREEDOM BLVD		
		2259.01	150-510-7211-00000		2021	FREEDOM BLVD		
		9975.25	150-410-7211-00000		2021	FREEDOM BLVD		
		22.29	150-220-7211-00000		2021	FREEDOM BLVD		
		20.89	720-596-7211-00000		2021	FREEDOM BLVD		
		3253.93	150-680-7211-00000			GREEN VALLEY RD		
1	300038	$1258.55	07/08/14	08300	0	PACIFIC TRUCK PARTS		OUTSTANDING
		1254.01	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		4.54	740-570-7324-00000			PARTS		
1	300078	$86.66	07/08/14	55375	0	PAJARO VALLEY FABRICATION INC.		OUTSTANDING
		68.39	150-523-7505-00000			CUT,DRILL HOLES		
		18.27	150-523-7505-00000			HR FLAT BAR		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	209715	$25.00	07/08/14	08330	0	PAJARO VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSN		OUTSTANDING
		25.00	150-110-7232-00107			VINTAGE PICNIC		
1	300039	$2083.21	07/08/14	08343	0	PAJARO VALLEY PRINTING		OUTSTANDING
		1546.13	150-280-7357-00000			OUR TOWN NEWSLETTER		
		537.08	150-230-7501-00000			BUSINESS LIC FORMS		
1	300097	$264.71	07/08/14	60618	0	PAPE MATERIAL HANDLING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		84.00	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		192.65	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		11.94-	150-523-7505-00000			CREDIT		
1	300040	$862477.00	07/08/14	08372	0	PARSAC		OUTSTANDING
		206785.00	780-293-7711-00000			LIABILITY INSURANCE		
		653795.00	780-291-7712-00000			WORKER'S COMP		
		1897.00	780-293-7711-00000			CRIME BOND		
1	300061	$100.00	07/08/14	51132	0	PEREZ, ROSA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300041	$2419.88	07/08/14	08559	0	PETERSON TRACTOR COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		2419.88	720-596-7559-00000			PM3 GENERATOR SERVICE		
1	300135	$836.15	07/08/14	66043	0	PKT WELDING & FABRICATION		OUTSTANDING
		836.15	150-523-7505-00000			TRUCK REPAIRS		
1	300096	$1288.15	07/08/14	60472	0	POWERPLAN		OUTSTANDING
		1288.15	720-598-7537-00000			EQUIPMENT SERVICE		
1	300080	$100.00	07/08/14	55827	0	POWERS, JUDY		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300134	$6128.30	07/08/14	65844	0	PREFERRED BENEFIT		OUTSTANDING
		6128.30	787-299-7318-00000			WEEK ENDING 62614		
1	300054	$1000.00	07/08/14	50609	0	PRESTON, JOHN		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300105	$16.80	07/08/14	62085	0	PROMPTER PEOPLE		OUTSTANDING
		16.80	265-393-7501-00000			HARDWARE		
1	300042	$154.56	07/08/14	09035	0	RADIO SHACK CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		85.00	150-160-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		69.56	150-110-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300073	$2056.21	07/08/14	53134	0	RICOH USA, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		35.26	150-690-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		79.33	150-691-7357-00161			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		146.22	150-315-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		373.24	710-530-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		44.07	150-688-7361-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		186.40	720-596-7357-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		19.92	150-620-7357-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		132.82	710-540-7361-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		64.75	150-230-7357-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		191.75	150-250-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		155.03	202-367-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		70.50	720-600-7357-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		86.19	150-120-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		86.19	150-160-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		57.46	150-210-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		57.46	150-130-7501-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
		269.62	150-690-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE		
1	301003	$88.90	07/01/14	63029	0	SAFEWAY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		28.73	260-336-7533-03234			SUPPLIES		
		31.31	260-336-5890-03235			SUPPLIES		
		28.86	150-688-7344-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300043	$6.80	07/08/14	09566	0	SALINAS CALIFORNIAN		OUTSTANDING
		6.80	720-596-7361-00000			AD		
1	300144	$2500.00	07/08/14	66178	0	SALIX CONSULTING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		2500.00	730-560-7361-00000			TARPLANT SURVEY		
1	300044	$338865.10	07/08/14	09725	0	SANTA CRUZ CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY		OUTSTANDING
		274638.35	150-409-7369-00000			JPA AGREEMENT		
		48521.55	150-419-7361-00000			JPA AGREEMENT		
		15705.20	150-450-7361-00000			JPA AGREEMENT		
1	300045	$72.00	07/08/14	09749	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY FARM BUREAU		OUTSTANDING
		72.00	150-280-7351-00409			MEMBERSHIP DUES		
1	300046	$299.57	07/08/14	09832	0	SCHWAN INC		OUTSTANDING
		299.57	150-280-7232-00000			DINNER-MEETING		
1	300149	$150.00	07/08/14	66184	0	SCOTTS VALLEY POLICE OFFICERS ASSN.		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-409-7359-00000			MOTORCYCLE COMPETITION		
1	300098	$857.00	07/08/14	60711	0	SECURITY SHORING AND STEEL PLATES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		857.00	720-598-7559-00000			STEEL PLATES		
1	300064	$3003.18	07/08/14	52348	0	SIERRA CHEMICAL CO		OUTSTANDING
		750.00-	720-596-7559-00000			DEPOSIT CREDIT		
		900.00-	720-596-7559-00000			DEPOSIT CREDIT		
		1551.06	720-596-7559-00000			CHLORINE		
		1551.06	720-596-7559-00000			CHLORINE		
		1551.06	720-596-7559-00000			CHLORINE		
1	300087	$275.00	07/08/14	58677	0	SILVA'S MOBILE GLASS		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		275.00	150-523-7505-00000			WINDSHIELD REPLACEMENT		
1	300055	$1000.00	07/08/14	50610	0	SIQUEIROS, ALEX		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-523-7095-00000			TOOL ALLOWANCE		
1	300115	$178.40	07/08/14	63984	0	SPECIALIZED HELICOPTERS		OUTSTANDING
		178.40	710-530-7361-00000			FLIGHT TRAINING AIRIAL PHOTO		
1	300047	$81.22	07/08/14	10170	0	SPECIALTY TRUCK PARTS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		81.22	150-523-7505-00000			SENSOR		
1	300095	$319.42	07/08/14	60391	0	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		OUTSTANDING
		319.42	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
1	300102	$100.00	07/08/14	61693	0	STEBBINS, NOAH		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300067	$146.00	07/08/14	52678	0	SUBWAY SANDWICHES		OUTSTANDING
		146.00	150-275-7770-00000			BUS LICENSE REFUND JAN 2013		
1	300145	$28.58	07/08/14	66179	0	SYLVAN, CHARLOTTE		OUTSTANDING
		28.58	210-610-5680-00000			LOAN OVERPAYMENT		
1	300139	$413.57	07/08/14	66117	0	TARGET BANK		OUTSTANDING
		195.39	150-680-7533-00000			CHARGES		
		60.42	150-691-7533-00161			CHARGES		
		22.69	150-691-7533-00166			CHARGES		
		120.35	150-692-7510-00164			CHARGES		
		14.72	150-409-7501-00000			CHARGES		
1	300015	$1054.02	07/08/14	05675	0	THE HOSE SHOP INC.		OUTSTANDING
		180.67	720-596-7559-00000			REPAIR PARTS		
		53.30	720-598-7559-00000			REPAIR PARTS		
		820.05	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR PARTS		
1	300109	$177.58	07/08/14	63011	0	THE UPS STORE		OUTSTANDING
		55.88	150-450-7212-00000			FRT CHARGES		
		105.99	150-250-7212-00000			FRT CHARGES		
		15.71	150-523-7361-00000			FRT CHARGES		
1	300113	$6655.43	07/08/14	63782	0	THYSSENKRUPP ELEVATOR CORP.		OUTSTANDING
		6655.43	246-321-7361-00000			YEARLY MAINTENANCE CONTRACT FO		
1	300048	$118.21	07/08/14	10771	0	TINO'S PLUMBING, INC		OUTSTANDING
		118.21	150-220-7361-00000			REPAIRS		
1	300085	$615.00	07/08/14	58415	0	TOUCAN CRANE		OUTSTANDING
		615.00	710-532-7324-00000			MOTOR		
1	300125	$212.07	07/08/14	64985	0	UC REGENTS		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 06/30/14 - 07/08/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		212.07	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	300091	$1213.32	07/08/14	60026	0	UNITED ROTARY BRUSH CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		285.49	150-523-7505-00000			FUSE PANEL		
		927.83	150-523-7505-00000			SWEEPER PARTS		
1	300106	$100.00	07/08/14	62310	0	VALDEZ, AMADOR		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300142	$1950.00	07/08/14	66176	0	VALIANT PRIVATE SECURITY		OUTSTANDING
		1950.00	150-410-7361-00000			SECURITY		
1	300081	$175.00	07/08/14	56779	0	VAZQUEZ, JUAN		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	740-570-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300147	$175.00	07/08/14	66181	0	WALSH, JAMES		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	720-596-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300123	$462.71	07/08/14	64972	0	WATSONVILLE DIESEL SERVICE & PARTS		OUTSTANDING
		462.71	150-523-7505-00000			A/C REPAIR		
1	300070	$124.75	07/08/14	52993	0	WATSONVILLE UPHOLSTERY		OUTSTANDING
		124.75	150-523-7505-00000			UPHOLSTER SEAT		
1	301004	$64538.62	07/02/14	64245	0	YORK INSURANCE SERVICES GROUP, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		64538.62	780-291-7712-00000			TRUST DEPOSIT		

TOTAL # OF ISSUED CHECKS:	153	TOTAL AMOUNT:	1766108.52
TOTAL # OF VOIDED/REISSUED CHECKS:	0	TOTAL AMOUNT:	0.00
TOTAL # OF ACH CHECKS:	0	TOTAL AMOUNT:	0.00
TOTAL # OF UNISSUED CHECKS:	1		

FUND TOTALS

FUND	FUND NAME	ISSUED TOTAL	VOIDED/REISSUED TOTAL
150	GENERAL FUND	501,425.82	0.00
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	155.03	0.00
205	COMMUNITY DEV BLOCK GRANT	9,768.75	0.00
210	CAL HOME GRANT FUNDS	28.58	0.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	6,994.20	0.00
250	LIBRARY FUND	59,808.31	0.00
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	3,218.06	0.00
265	PEG -CABLE TV FUND	16.80	0.00
305	GAS TAX	22,500.00	0.00
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	3,857.66	0.00
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	1,440.76	0.00
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	49,254.95	0.00
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	160,650.53	0.00
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	8,687.04	0.00
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	3,838.22	0.00
765	COMPUTER FUND - ISF	574.89	0.00
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	927,760.62	0.00
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND - POOL	6,128.30	0.00
	TOTAL -	1,766,108.52	0.00

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS
WARRANT REGISTER DATED 7/22/2014

FUND NO.	FUND NAME	AMOUNT
120	TRUST FUND	13,821.05
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	721,110.69
150	GENERAL FUND	198,136.84
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	33.31
205	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	65.00
206	ENTERPRISE ZONE	135.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	674.25
250	LIBRARY FUND	12,655.98
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	1,063.23
305	GAS TAX	1,667.73
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	14,413.86
350	STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT FUND	18,004.45
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	260.62
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	123,405.78
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	459,101.63
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	250,655.76
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	141,472.90
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	266,201.50
785	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND	313.95
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND-POOL	14,173.87
	TOTAL	**2,237,367.40**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE CLAIMS ARE BUDGETED AND APPROPRIATED FOR:

EZEQUIEL R. VEGA
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT:

CARLOS J. PALACIOS
CITY MANAGER

TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 7/9/2014 TO 7/22/2014	1,516,256.71
PAYROLL INVOICES	721,110.69
TOTAL OF ALL INVOICES	**2,237,367.40**

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300261	$29.57	07/22/14	51639	0	101 LIVESTOCK SUPPLY CO.		OUTSTANDING
		29.57	150-680-7533-00000			REPAIR PARTS		
1	300268	$3450.00	07/22/14	52393	0	A-1 JANITORIAL SERVICE		OUTSTANDING
		1400.00	720-596-7361-00000			SERVICE		
		200.00	740-572-7361-00000			SERVICE		
		1350.00	309-521-7361-00000			SERVICE		
		500.00	150-622-7361-00000			JUNE 2014 SERVICES		
1	300356	$1976.00	07/22/14	63262	0	ACCO ENGINEERED SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		1976.00	710-530-7324-00000			HVAC MAINT WASTEWATER		
1	301015	$5555.31	07/16/14	00316	0	ACE HARDWARE		OUTSTANDING
		6.48	710-540-7361-00421			SUPPLIES		
		130.20	150-680-7541-00000			SUPPLIES		
		33.05	150-620-7325-00000			SUPPLIES		
		32.47	710-540-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		518.61	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		181.52	150-450-7325-00000			SUPPLIES		
		62.47	150-692-7510-00162			SUPPLIES		
		255.07	150-220-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		352.37	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		120.47	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		113.74	740-570-7559-00024			SUPPLIES		
		10.83	150-691-7501-00158			SUPPLIES		
		467.20	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		85.33	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		377.33	740-572-7559-00023			SUPPLIES		
		95.56	260-339-7559-04001			SUPPLIES		
		29.76	150-680-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		96.92	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		68.32	710-531-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		52.04	740-572-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		84.56	150-410-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		27.11	150-450-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		41.18	740-575-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		1866.56	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		157.76	150-450-7323-00000			SUPPLIES		
		37.95	150-690-7325-00000			SUPPLIES		
		55.81	740-570-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		14.08	710-540-7559-00129			SUPPLIES		
		4.73	150-620-7321-00000			SUPPLIES		
		175.83	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300251	$92.00	07/22/14	50606	0	ADKINS, PHILLIP		OUTSTANDING
		92.00	150-523-7091-00000			WORK BOOTS		
1	301006	$1436.95	07/09/14	55694	0	ADVANCED SPECIALTY ADVERTISING PRODUCTS		OUTSTANDING
		1436.95	150-686-7533-00000			SOUVENIRS STRWBRY FSTVL 2014		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300354	$4036.00	07/22/14	62992	0	ADVOCACY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		4036.00	150-409-7307-00000			ABUSE CASES FY 2013-2014		
1	300174	$400.00	07/22/14	00332	0	AFFILIATED PSYCHOLOGISTS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		400.00	150-210-7319-00000			PRE-SCREENS		
1	300169	$4830.44	07/11/14	56602	0	AFLAC		OUTSTANDING
		4830.44	130-000-2050-00000			H7935 INSURANCE		
1	300175	$209.86	07/22/14	00460	0	AIRTEC SERVICE,INC		OUTSTANDING
		209.86	720-596-7361-00000			FREEDOM FAC REPAIR		
1	300346	$4062.00	07/22/14	62006	0	ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		4062.00	150-685-7361-00000			SPEC EVENTS INSURANCE		
1	300347	$5750.00	07/22/14	62006	0	ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		5750.00	150-686-7361-00000			SPCL EVNT STWBRY FSTVL INS		
1	300176	$9007.00	07/22/14	00560	0	AMBAG		OUTSTANDING
		9007.00	150-280-7351-00409			AMBAG DUES		
1	300177	$1032.68	07/22/14	00875	0	AMREP COMPANY,INC		OUTSTANDING
		511.17	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		521.51	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300296	$408.00	07/22/14	55294	0	ANYTIME PLUMBLING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		408.00	730-560-7325-00000			SEWER LINE REPAIR		
1	300210	$818.97	07/22/14	06458	0	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES		OUTSTANDING
		490.22	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS		
		25.82	150-523-7505-00000			PART		
		302.93	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS		
1	300286	$4080.62	07/22/14	54290	0	APPLIED MARINE SCIENCES INC		OUTSTANDING
		4080.62	710-534-7361-00000			RESOLUTION NO. 186-09(CM)		
1	300178	$7189.11	07/22/14	00995	0	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES,INC		OUTSTANDING
		142.80	740-575-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		71.50	150-410-7516-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		112.25	150-220-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		78.25	150-620-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		18.62	150-450-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		925.38	720-598-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		995.95	720-597-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		1383.74	740-570-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		547.73	740-572-7361-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		544.16	150-523-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		94.70	150-680-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		1749.42	710-530-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		65.25	730-560-7516-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT AMOUNT	CHECK DATE G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS INV VEND
		339.58	720-596-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		67.53	150-450-7504-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
		52.25	246-321-7327-00000			LINEN,UNIFORM SERVICE		
1	300317	$182.66	07/22/14	58325	0	ARATA EQUIPMENT COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		182.66	150-523-7505-00000			AIR FILTER ASSEMBLY		
1	300207	$1875.00	07/22/14	06120	0	ARRIAGA, JOHN		OUTSTANDING
		468.75	150-280-7361-00000			FEES		
		468.75	710-530-7361-00000			FEES		
		468.75	740-570-7361-00000			FEES		
		468.75	720-596-7361-00000			FEES		
1	300383	$70808.87	07/22/14	65412	0	ASCENT AVIATION GROUP, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		28899.60	730-560-7562-00000			JET A FUEL		
		41792.27	730-560-7562-00000			FUEL		
		117.00	730-560-7562-00000			MONTHLY FEES		
1	300179	$16330.00	07/22/14	01164	0	ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS		OUTSTANDING
		2695.12	720-596-7211-00000			WATACPC001		
		494.91	150-450-7211-00000			WATACPC001		
		174.14	740-570-7211-00000			WATACPC001		
		185.74	150-620-7211-00000			WATACPC001		
		2065.18	150-220-7211-00000			WATACPC001		
		494.91	150-680-7211-00000			WATACPC001		
		10220.00	710-530-7211-00000			CHARGE		
1	300360	$3248.94	07/22/14	63800	0	AT&T		OUTSTANDING
		3248.94	150-250-7222-00000			CHARGES		
1	300359	$1847.56	07/22/14	63649	0	AT&T - at&t CALNET 2		OUTSTANDING
		1847.56	150-250-7222-00000			100MB_LINE		
1	300180	$47.00	07/22/14	01215	0	AUTO CARE TOWING		OUTSTANDING
		47.00	150-523-7505-00000			TOW		
1	300181	$11695.00	07/22/14	01262	0	AVIATION MARINE INSURANCE SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		11695.00	730-560-7361-00000			LIABILITY INSURANCE		
1	300397	$25.00	07/22/14	66189	0	AYALA, YAHAIRA		OUTSTANDING
		25.00	150-692-7770-00162			REFUND GYMNASTICS CLASS REG		
1	300315	$100.00	07/22/14	58090	0	BACKOVICH, ANN		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300182	$3750.86	07/22/14	01342	0	BAKER & TAYLOR BOOKS		OUTSTANDING
		231.62	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		453.48	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		71.70	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		1043.66	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		163.65	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		844.97	250-623-7544-00975			BOOKS		
		26.61	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		915.17	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	300247	$324.45	07/22/14	50386		0 BAVCO		OUTSTANDING
		324.45	720-597-7559-00000			BACKFLOW PARTS		
1	300183	$195.00	07/22/14	01410		0 BAYSIDE OIL II INC		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	740-572-7559-07831			ACT COW01 DRAINED USED OILFLTR		
		55.00	730-560-7323-00000			DRAINED USED OIL FILTERS		
		35.00	740-572-7559-07831			COW01 DRAINED USED OILFILTERS		
		35.00	740-572-7559-07831			COW01 DRAINED USED OILFILTERS		
		35.00	740-572-7559-07831			USED OIL FILTERS		
1	300284	$257.90	07/22/14	53899		0 BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS		OUTSTANDING
		257.90	150-691-7533-00158			GET FIT,GET OUT SUPPLIES		
1	300255	$3892.10	07/22/14	51005		0 BODY BY HANK		OUTSTANDING
		852.19	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR		
		1019.26	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS		
		37.98	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS		
		1215.67	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS		
		767.00	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS		
1	300303	$39368.92	07/22/14	56005		0 BRANDLEY, REINARD W.		OUTSTANDING
		39368.92	730-910-7837-42121			RESOLUTION NO. 39-14(CM)		
1	300285	$2900.00	07/22/14	53989		0 BRENDT D. CARLSON, M.D., INC.		OUTSTANDING
		85.00	150-210-7319-00000			FIRST AID		
		85.00	150-210-7319-00000			FIRST AID		
		2730.00	150-210-7319-00000			PHYS/DMV EXAMS/LAB REPORTS		
1	300184	$6178.43	07/22/14	01550		0 BRODART CO.		OUTSTANDING
		305.24	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		34.29	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		13.10	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		20.24	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		66.02	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		33.68	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		135.71	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		17.84	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		83.91	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
		5468.40	250-935-7857-42043			SP CONT. BOOK		
1	300380	$449.09	07/22/14	65395		0 BROWNELLS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		449.09	150-410-7516-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300275	$2965.33	07/22/14	53113		0 BUCKLES-SMITH ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		560.00	710-530-7369-00000			TECH SUPPORT		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		560.00	720-596-7369-00000			TECH SUPPORT		
		280.00	710-532-7361-00000			TECH SUPPORT		
		317.75	710-530-7324-00000			PLC PARTS		
		313.07	710-532-7324-00000			PLC PARTS		
		934.51	710-530-7324-00000			PLC PARTS		
1	300253	$1205.87	07/22/14	50708	0	BURTON'S FIRE APPARATUS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		108.63	150-523-7505-00000			HEATER VALE		
		1097.24	150-523-7505-00000			PUMP		
1	300185	$1031.26	07/22/14	01665	0	BUSINESS FORMS UNLIMITED		OUTSTANDING
		1031.26	150-230-7501-00000			BUSINESS LICENSES		
1	300264	$1513.80	07/22/14	51791	0	C & N TRACTOR		OUTSTANDING
		822.23	730-560-7323-00000			PARTS & REPAIRS		
		88.27	740-575-7324-00000			PARTS & REPAIRS		
		290.70	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS & REPAIRS		
		23.54	150-680-7321-00000			PARTS & REPAIRS		
		289.06	740-570-7324-00000			PARTS & REPAIRS		
1	11112404	$2743.74	07/11/14	62407	0	CA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT		
		2743.74	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300265	$55.00	07/22/14	51938	0	CA/NV SECTION, AWWA		OUTSTANDING
		55.00	710-530-7351-00000			SILVIERA-OP 1		
1	300328	$175.00	07/22/14	59751	0	CAL-WEST LIGHTING & SIGNAL MAINTENANCE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	150-691-7533-00159			FEE HANGING BANNER		
1	300165	$992.30	07/11/14	51096	62252	CALIFORNIA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT		OUTSTANDING
		992.30	130-000-2050-00000			B.MARTIN DEL CAMPO		
1	300246	$161.98	07/22/14	50150	0	CAMPOS, CECILIO		OUTSTANDING
		161.98	740-570-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300278	$175.00	07/22/14	53192	0	CARRILLO, SALVADOR		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	720-598-7091-00000			BOOT REIMBURSEMENT		
1	300249	$156.59	07/22/14	50439	0	CARRY, JERRY		OUTSTANDING
		156.59	740-570-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300252	$55.85	07/22/14	50641	0	CASSIDY'S PIZZA		OUTSTANDING
		55.85	150-410-7559-00000			MEALS PD		
1	300312	$200.00	07/22/14	57280	0	CASTEEL, RICHARD		OUTSTANDING
		200.00	150-450-7361-00000			PARAMEDIC LIC. RENEWL REIMB		
1	300299	$625.91	07/22/14	55520	0	CDW GOVERNMENT, INC		OUTSTANDING
		89.82	150-409-7501-00000			EQUIPMENT		
		367.34	150-250-7322-00000			EQUIPMENT		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		68.60	710-530-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		100.15	150-690-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300345	$5812.90	07/22/14	61930	0	CENTRAL COAST ENERGY SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		5812.90	720-596-7361-00000			CONSULTANT SERVICES FOR 3YEAR		
1	300394	$150.00	07/22/14	66185	0	CENTRAL COAST FOOD & BEVERAGE		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	730-560-7307-00000			TENANT INTERVIEWS		
1	300186	$1416.93	07/22/14	02360	0	CENTRAL ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		113.75	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		9.85	720-596-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		20.48	150-680-7533-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		1263.08	740-572-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		9.77	720-596-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
1	300259	$175.00	07/22/14	51385	0	CERVANTES, HENRY		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	720-596-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300364	$193.78	07/22/14	64160	0	CERVANTEZ, JOSEPH		OUTSTANDING
		173.78	710-530-7091-00000			BOOTS & CWEA MEETING		
		20.00	710-530-7359-00000			BOOTS & CWEA MEETING		
1	300339	$64.99	07/22/14	60800	0	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS		OUTSTANDING
		64.99	730-560-7361-00000			SERVICE		
1	300314	$1405.03	07/22/14	58029	0	CHAZ CUSTOM EMBROIDERY & DIGITIZING		OUTSTANDING
		978.93	150-692-7510-00163			SHIRTS		
		426.10	150-692-7510-00210			SHIRTS		
1	300187	$170.00	07/22/14	02449	0	CHAZ TOWING		OUTSTANDING
		170.00	150-410-7361-00000			TOWING FEES		
1	300393	$19591.75	07/22/14	66106	0	CHEMTRADE CHEMICALS US LLC		OUTSTANDING
		5055.20	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE		
		4803.49	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE		
		4833.66	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE		
		4899.40	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE		
1	300188	$95.80	07/22/14	02492	0	CHEVRON & TEXACO CARD SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		95.80	150-410-7561-00000			FUEL		
1	300166	$121.60	07/11/14	55274	0	CINCINNATI LIFE INSURANCE CO		OUTSTANDING
		121.60	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300150	$495.00	07/11/14	02560	0	CITY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION		OUTSTANDING
		495.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	301013	$840.05	07/15/14	02610	0	CITY OF WATSONVILLE-CASH		OUTSTANDING
		3.62	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY SPLS L MARTINEZ		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		53.00	150-210-7361-00000			ORAL BOARD LUNCH F DELFINO		
		22.92	730-560-7501-00000			AIRPORT SPLS M CORANCO		
		19.53	730-560-7511-00000			AIPORT SPLS M CORRANCO		
		1.63	730-560-7221-00000			AIRPORT SPLS M CORRANCO		
		96.15	150-410-7212-00000			POLICE DEPT POSTAGE		
		17.00	150-110-7232-00000			K CERVANTEZ LUNCH MTING		
		3.24	150-110-7501-00000			CARD FOR COUNCIL		
		34.76	150-120-7359-00000			T VIDES REFRSHMNTS FOR TRAININ		
		17.00	150-120-7232-00000			CITY SELECT LCH MTING N MANNIN		
		183.65	150-210-7361-00000			ORAL BOARD LUNCH		
		40.86	150-210-7359-00000			TRAINING REFRESHMNTS N MNING		
		27.38	150-690-7342-00000			FEES TRIP PCS I VALENCIA		
		46.62	150-688-7344-00000			M GODINEZ REFRSHMNTS CLEAN UP		
		18.00	150-692-7510-00000			LIFEGUARD WHISTLES J JIMENEZ		
		24.64	150-690-7511-00000			PROPANE/ICE BBQ I VALENCIA		
		11.94	150-688-7533-00000			SUPPLIES C MIRANDA		
		218.11	150-690-7533-00000			CAMP WOW EXP PARKS		
1	300378	$660.00	07/22/14	65258	0	CLEAN BUILDING MAINTENANCE COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		660.00	150-620-7361-00000			JUNE 2014 SERVICES		
1	300353	$591.00	07/22/14	62949	0	CLEARBLU ENVIRONMENTAL		OUTSTANDING
		244.50	740-570-7324-00000			CHANGED PUMP OIL		
		346.50	150-523-7324-00000			KLEEN PARTS SOAP		
1	300151	$359.18	07/11/14	02861	0	COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS		OUTSTANDING
		359.18	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300372	$96.22	07/22/14	64666	0	COMMERCIAL TRUCK COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		96.22	150-523-7505-00000			LOT PARTS		
1	300318	$425.00	07/22/14	58589	0	COMMUNITY TREE SERVICE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		425.00	740-570-7369-00000			TREE TRIMMING		
1	300152	$513.35	07/11/14	03017	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		463.35	130-000-2050-00000			S.CARRILLO		
		50.00	130-000-2050-00000			C.SANCHEZ		
1	300189	$151.00	07/22/14	03018	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		151.00	150-686-7361-00000			HEALTH PERMIT		
1	300206	$1598.06	07/22/14	05864	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		128.00	150-419-7361-00000			NETWORK ACCESS		
		735.03	150-419-7361-00000			JULY QUERY CHARGES		
		735.03	150-419-7361-00000			OPEN QUERY		
1	300368	$175.00	07/22/14	64427	0	CRIPPEN, CRISTEL		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	710-530-7559-00000			PLANT MAINT. JUNE 2014		
1	300396	$1250.00	07/22/14	66187	0	CRUZ, MARCIANO		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		1250.00	150-692-7510-00162			BOYS U9/U11 LEAGUE FEE			
1	300190	$532.33	07/22/14	03084	0	CRUZIO/THE INTERNET STORE INC.			OUTSTANDING
		297.71	150-690-7222-00000			DSL SERVICE			
		57.95	710-540-7361-00421			DSL SERVICE			
		75.95	150-250-7322-00000			DSL SERVICE			
		47.95	150-523-7222-00000			DSL SERVICE			
		52.77	150-417-7533-00000			DSL SERVICE			
1	300173	$3683.43	07/11/14	65812	0	CSAC EXCESS INSURANCE AUTHORITY			OUTSTANDING
		3683.43	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114			
1	300392	$135.00	07/22/14	66081	0	CSMFO - MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER			OUTSTANDING
		135.00	150-230-7359-00000			TRAINING			
1	300366	$1800.00	07/22/14	64337	0	CUES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1800.00	710-531-7361-00000			SOFTWARE RENEWAL			
1	300369	$851.82	07/22/14	64433	0	D & M TRAFFIC SERVICES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		851.82	150-510-7559-00000			STOP SIGNS			
1	300191	$206.15	07/22/14	03118	0	D&G SANITATION			OUTSTANDING
		86.80	740-572-7361-00023			RECYCLE CTR RENTAL			
		119.35	710-530-7559-00000			JUNE 2014 500 CLEARWATER			
1	300291	$95.54	07/22/14	54824	0	D' LA COLMENA			OUTSTANDING
		95.54	150-691-7511-00166			FAMILY CAMP OUT			
1	300381	$67.70	07/22/14	65401	0	DAYKIN PLAYCLOTHES			OUTSTANDING
		67.70	150-686-7533-00000			SWEATSHIRTS STRAW FESTIVAL			
1	300192	$38.29	07/22/14	03355	0	DEMCO INC			OUTSTANDING
		38.29	150-620-7559-00000			PROCESSING COLOR CODING DOTS			
1	300329	$135.00	07/22/14	59801	0	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			OUTSTANDING
		135.00	206-364-7307-00000			ZONE VOUCHERS			
1	300193	$1266.00	07/22/14	03422	0	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			OUTSTANDING
		959.00	150-409-7361-00000			FINGERPRINTS			
		258.00	150-210-7361-00000			DOJ LIVESCANS			
		49.00	150-450-7351-00000			DOJ LIVESCANS			
1	300153	$286.15	07/11/14	03017	55719	DEVIN DERHAM-BURK			OUTSTANDING
		286.15	130-000-2050-00000			E.SANTANA			
1	300342	$100.00	07/22/14	61419	0	DIAZ, JOSE A.			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300306	$477.00	07/22/14	56164	0	DIAZ, NORMA			OUTSTANDING
		477.00	120-279-5895-00178			CANCELLED RENTAL			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300194	$109.52	07/22/14	03589	0	DISCOUNT SCHOOL SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		109.52	150-691-7533-00166			SUPPLIES		
1	300293	$1609.42	07/22/14	55052	0	DLT SOLUTIONS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		402.36	150-510-7533-00000			AUTOCAD SUPPORT		
		1207.06	710-540-7351-00000			AUTOCAD SUPPORT		
1	300282	$1491.00	07/22/14	53850	0	EBSCO INFORMATION SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		1491.00	150-620-7353-00000			CORE COLLECTIONS RENEWAL		
1	300399	$583.97	07/22/14	66191	0	EDMO DISTRIBUTORS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		583.97	730-560-7536-00000			RADIO TOYOTA TRUCK		
1	300195	$328.96	07/22/14	03911	0	EDWARDS TRUCK CENTER INC		OUTSTANDING
		328.96	720-913-7813-42103			VALVE		
1	300304	$100.00	07/22/14	56048	0	ESPINOZA, ROXANN		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300196	$15.45	07/22/14	04081	0	EWING IRRIGATION PRODUCTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		15.45	150-680-7533-00000			TOOL		
1	300270	$375.30	07/22/14	52833	0	FASTENAL COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		181.79	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		23.59	150-680-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		6.73	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		4.37	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		15.92	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		1.93	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		35.14	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		105.83	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300197	$174.90	07/22/14	04170	0	FEDEX		OUTSTANDING
		105.25	740-570-7212-00000			FRT		
		11.07	730-560-7212-00000			FRT		
		30.90	150-410-7212-00000			FRT		
		27.68	150-410-7559-00000			SHIPPING AND POSTAGE FEES		
1	300198	$3202.06	07/22/14	04186	0	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1395.28	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		1523.70	720-596-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		181.19	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		101.89	710-530-7324-00000			PIPING PARTS		
1	300401	$100.00	07/22/14	66193	0	FERRACANE, MARGARET		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET RBATE		
1	300362	$530.00	07/22/14	63960	0	FIRST ALARM SECURITY & PATROL, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		530.00	730-560-7361-00000			JULY PATROL SERVICES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300199	$960.36	07/22/14	04282	0	FIRST ALARM, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		153.42	730-560-7361-00000			AIRPORT ALARM SERVICE			
		165.48	150-690-7361-00000			CONTRACT SERVICE			
		84.36	150-220-7361-00000			CONTRACT SERVICE			
		113.85	150-450-7361-00000			CONTRACT SERVICE			
		37.95	720-596-7361-00000			CONTRACT SERVICE			
		321.09	740-575-7361-00000			LEASE			
		84.21	150-419-7533-00000			215 UNION PROP & EVIDENCE			
1	300200	$588.75	07/22/14	04302	0	FISHER SCIENTIFIC			OUTSTANDING
		375.85	710-541-7506-00000			LAB SUPPLIES			
		111.52-	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLY CREDIT			
		87.98	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES			
		236.44	710-541-7506-00000			LAB SUPPLIES			
1	300320	$5054.57	07/22/14	59311	0	FLO-LINE TECHNOLOGY			OUTSTANDING
		956.34	710-532-7324-00000			STATORS FOR PUMPS			
		4098.23	710-530-7324-00000			PUMP			
1	300201	$18004.45	07/22/14	04603	0	FREITAS & FREITAS ENGINEERING & PLANNING			OUTSTANDING
		18004.45	350-950-7361-42073			ENGINEERING AND PLANNING SERVI			
1	300305	$202.00	07/22/14	56117	0	FREON FREE			OUTSTANDING
		202.00	740-572-7361-00023			RECYCLING			
1	300202	$2056.02	07/22/14	04707	0	GALE/CENGAGE LEARNING			OUTSTANDING
		76.14	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
		100.00	250-621-7857-03311			ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION			
		1879.88	250-621-7857-03311			ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION			
1	300341	$673.69	07/22/14	61030	0	GOLDEN STATE FLOW MEASUREMENT INC.			OUTSTANDING
		673.69	720-597-7559-00000			SR CHAMBERS			
1	300387	$2434.58	07/22/14	65597	0	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		2434.58	150-523-7505-00000			LOT TIRES			
1	300384	$119.33	07/22/14	65440	0	GRADEK, IAN			OUTSTANDING
		119.33	730-560-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS			
1	300243	$773.47	07/22/14	11442	0	GRAINGER			OUTSTANDING
		773.47	150-220-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300203	$29663.16	07/22/14	05030	0	GRANITE ROCK COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		1472.57	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		16778.09	720-598-7537-00000			SUPPLIES			
		11412.50	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300273	$120043.18	07/22/14	53060	0	GRANITE ROCK COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		120043.18	730-910-7837-42121			RESOLUTION NO. 124-13(CM)			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300204	$2715.55	07/22/14	05077	0	GREEN RUBBER-KENNEDY AG		OUTSTANDING
		203.65	740-575-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		175.63	730-560-7321-00000			SUPPLIES		
		54.85	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		1779.02	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		109.08	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		210.12	740-572-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		183.20	740-572-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300279	$385.00	07/22/14	53271	0	GREEN TOUCH		OUTSTANDING
		385.00	710-530-7559-00000			LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE		
1	300375	$380.30	07/22/14	65001	0	GROCERY OUTLET		OUTSTANDING
		88.32	260-339-7559-04001			PARKS & REC SUPPLIES		
		45.89	260-339-7559-04001			SUPPLIES		
		16.45	150-691-7533-00161			PARKS SUPPLIES		
		12.73	150-691-7533-00166			CONTIGO PROGRAM SUPLS		
		41.31	150-691-7533-00159			WOW SUPPLIES		
		108.04	150-691-7533-00161			CALLAGHAN PARK SUPPLIES		
		21.46	260-339-7559-04001			PARKS CONTIGO SUPPLIES		
		38.70	710-540-7559-00129			SCIENCE WORKSHOP SUPPLIES		
		7.40	710-540-7559-00129			SCIENCE WORKSHOP SUPPLIES		
1	300300	$100.00	07/22/14	55529	0	GRUZLEWSKI, ANTHONY		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300308	$700.00	07/22/14	56773	0	HEARTLAND AVIATION GROUP		OUTSTANDING
		700.00	730-560-7221-00000			ADVERTISING		
1	300379	$4405.00	07/22/14	65262	0	HERNANDEZ, VALENTE LLAMAS		OUTSTANDING
		4405.00	150-620-7325-00000			CARPET CLEANING LIBRARY		
1	300336	$100.00	07/22/14	60482	0	HERRERA, MARIA L.		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	301008	$145.60	07/09/14	66073	0	HORIBE, ERIC		OUTSTANDING
		145.60	150-691-7343-00159			ZUMBA Y MAS JUNE CLASS		
1	300155	$9005.00	07/11/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457		OUTSTANDING
		9005.00	130-000-2050-00000			303800		
1	300156	$4136.57	07/11/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457		OUTSTANDING
		4136.57	130-000-2050-00000			303884 PTS		
1	300205	$286.29	07/22/14	05818	0	IDEXX LABORATORIES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		286.29	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300363	$266.23	07/22/14	64123	0	INFOSEND, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		266.23	150-280-7361-00000			NEWSLETTER-UTIL BILLING		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300333	$125.00	07/22/14	60235	0	INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNIL, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		125.00	150-315-7351-00000			HICKS RENEWAL		
1	300340	$865.00	07/22/14	60829	0	JERRY ALLISON LANDSCAPING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		97.00	720-596-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE SERVICE		
		97.00	710-531-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE SERVICE		
		581.00	720-597-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE SERVICE		
		90.00	710-530-7559-00000			CLEARWATER LANDSCAPE MAINT		
1	300208	$312.00	07/22/14	06185	0	JOBS AVAILABLE		OUTSTANDING
		312.00	150-409-7361-00000			AD		
1	300257	$584.18	07/22/14	51131	0	JOHN'S ELECTRIC MOTOR SERVICE		OUTSTANDING
		584.18	740-575-7324-00000			NEW 5 HP MOTOR FOR BLOWER		
1	300311	$123.00	07/22/14	57246	0	JOHNSON, ROBERTS, & ASSOCIATES		OUTSTANDING
		75.50	150-210-7361-00000			QUESTIONNAIRES		
		47.50	150-210-7361-00000			SUPPLIES HR		
1	300289	$1336.00	07/22/14	54438	0	K & D LANDSCAPING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		622.00	246-321-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE MAINT		
		714.00	309-525-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE MAINT		
1	300209	$296.72	07/22/14	06355	0	K-MART CORP		OUTSTANDING
		18.41	150-691-7533-00161			PARKS AND REC		
		141.24	150-691-7533-00159			WOW ACTIVITITY SUPPLIES		
		28.65	150-691-7533-00161			CALLAGHAN PARK		
		108.42	710-540-7559-00129			SCIENCE W/SHOP SUPPLIES		
1	300269	$222.42	07/22/14	52417	0	KELLY-MOORE PAINT COMPANY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		222.42	740-570-7559-00024			PAINT		
1	300321	$1496.50	07/22/14	59534	0	KITTLESON, GARY		OUTSTANDING
		1496.50	720-596-7361-00000			SERVICE		
1	300388	$24200.16	07/22/14	65783	0	KONE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3742.20	309-521-7361-00000			ELEVATOR SERVICE		
		8108.10	150-220-7361-00000			ELEVATOR SERVICE		
		1871.10	730-560-7361-00000			ELEVATOR SERVICE		
		1871.10	150-620-7361-00000			ELEVATOR SERVICE		
		8607.66	309-525-7361-00000			ELEVATOR SERVICE		
1	300283	$1200.00	07/22/14	53868	0	LA GANGA ESPECIAL		OUTSTANDING
		1200.00	710-540-7361-00422			FULL COLOR ADS		
1	300358	$2034.75	07/22/14	63399	0	LANDTEC NORTH AMERICA		OUTSTANDING
		2034.75	740-575-7324-00000			REPAIRS AND CALIBRATION		
1	300400	$35.00	07/22/14	66192	0	LAS PALMITAS PRODUCE		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT AMOUNT	CHECK DATE G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS INV VEND
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			REFUND INSPECT FEE		
1	300313	$317.91	07/22/14	57829	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT TARGETS INC		OUTSTANDING
		194.21	150-410-7533-00000			SHOOTING TARGETS		
		123.70	150-410-7533-00000			SHOOTING TARGETS		
1	300310	$159.00	07/22/14	57160	0	LEXIS NEXIS RISK DATA MANAGEMENT		OUTSTANDING
		159.00	150-410-7323-00000			JUNE CONTRACT FEE		
1	300211	$146.48	07/22/14	06760	0	LINCOLN STREET RADIATOR		OUTSTANDING
		146.48	150-523-7505-00000			RADIATOR		
1	300324	$100.00	07/22/14	59581	0	MACIAS, REFUGIO		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300343	$100.00	07/22/14	61532	0	MALDONADO, PATRICIA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300398	$90.00	07/22/14	66190	0	MARTINEZ, ANGEL		OUTSTANDING
		90.00	150-685-5850-00000			PARADE REG REFUND		
1	300389	$1565.00	07/22/14	65885	0	MES VISION		OUTSTANDING
		1565.00	787-299-7320-00000			CLAIMS RUN 6/30/14		
1	300248	$420.00	07/22/14	50432	0	MISAC		OUTSTANDING
		420.00	150-250-7351-00000			MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL		
1	300377	$1857.58	07/22/14	65255	0	MIWALL CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		1857.58	150-410-7559-00000			AMMUNITION		
1	300212	$2922.00	07/22/14	07367	0	MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR		OUTSTANDING
		2922.00	710-530-7369-00000			FUEL ANALYSIS		
1	300213	$1413.92	07/22/14	07385	0	MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE		OUTSTANDING
		70.50	720-598-7559-00000			REBAR		
		6.10	720-598-7559-00000			CONCRETE		
		1337.32	740-570-7369-00000			SCALE CHARGES		
1	300214	$1064.60	07/22/14	07400	0	MONUMENT LUMBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		1017.81	150-450-7359-00000			SUPPLIES		
		46.79	150-220-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300281	$51013.22	07/22/14	53542	0	MORENO PETROLEUM COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		5731.33	740-575-7561-00000			FUEL AND OIL		
		948.40	710-530-7324-00000			FUEL AND OIL		
		44333.49	150-523-7562-00000			FUEL AND OIL		
1	300309	$200.00	07/22/14	57016	0	MORGAN, SCOTT		OUTSTANDING
		200.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILETS		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300332	$3141.08	07/22/14	60037	0	NATIONAL METER & AUTOMATION, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		971.08	720-597-7559-00000			ORION END POINTS		
		2170.00	720-597-7559-00000			STARTER KIT		
1	300154	$22295.14	07/11/14	05078	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		22295.14	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300287	$110.53	07/22/14	54362	0	NEW READERS PRESS		OUTSTANDING
		30.09	150-626-7542-00000			BOOKS		
		80.44	150-626-7542-00000			BOOKS		
1	300330	$670.67	07/22/14	59904	0	NODA AUDIO VISUAL		OUTSTANDING
		670.67	250-935-7857-42043			DVD		
1	300338	$100.00	07/22/14	60643	0	OJEDA-AVILA, ENRIQUE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL-CAR WASH		
1	300258	$145.00	07/22/14	51167	0	OLVERA, JULIAN		OUTSTANDING
		145.00	720-598-7091-00000			BOOT REIMBURSEMENT		
1	300157	$5369.00	07/11/14	08107	0	OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL #3		OUTSTANDING
		5369.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300385	$100.00	07/22/14	65446	0	ORTIZ, IRWIN		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300348	$195.47	07/22/14	62007	0	OSUNA AUTO ELECTRIC & SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		OUTSTANDING
		23.85	150-680-7321-00000			LEVER		
		37.38	730-560-7326-00000			GEN REPAIR		
		134.24	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS AND LABOR		
1	300355	$160.03	07/22/14	63167	0	PACIFIC 4		OUTSTANDING
		160.03	710-541-7506-00000			GLOVES		
1	300263	$180.10	07/22/14	51730	0	PACIFIC CASCADE CORP.		OUTSTANDING
		180.10	150-419-7533-00000			CHALK/CHALK HOLDER		
1	300215	$42.00	07/22/14	08223	0	PACIFIC CREDIT SERVICES INC		OUTSTANDING
		42.00	150-210-7361-00000			CREDIT HISTORY		
1	301005	$65.00	07/09/14	08223	0	PACIFIC CREDIT SERVICES INC		OUTSTANDING
		65.00	205-380-7361-00000			INSPECTION SERVICE		
1	300216	$1269.78	07/22/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1269.78	720-596-7211-00000			350 HAMES RD JUNE SVC		
1	300217	$1166.82	07/22/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1166.82	710-530-7211-00000			401 PANABAKER JUNE SVC		
1	300298	$859.29	07/22/14	55375	0	PAJARO VALLEY FABRICATION INC.		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		240.00	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR FORK		
		28.08	150-523-7505-00000			LABOR-TRK #503		
		480.00	740-572-7324-00023			REPAIR CONTAINER		
		53.70	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS		
		30.38	150-523-7505-00000			LABOR		
		27.13	150-523-7505-00000			LABOR		
1	300218	$515.32	07/22/14	08340	0	PAJARO VALLEY LOCK SHOP		OUTSTANDING
		24.67	150-523-7505-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
		16.67	150-410-7325-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
		302.49	150-680-7541-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
		8.66	740-570-7324-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
		49.36	740-570-7559-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
		23.41	730-560-7325-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
		90.06	710-530-7324-00000			LOCKS AND REPAIRS		
1	300219	$1315.47	07/22/14	08343	0	PAJARO VALLEY PRINTING		OUTSTANDING
		92.01	150-691-7501-00166			NEWSLETTER		
		687.46	150-626-7559-00000			OP TO READ PROGRAM SCRAPBOOK		
		270.17	730-560-7357-00000			500-ENVELOPES		
		265.83	150-409-7357-00000			BUS CARD POLICE DEPT		
1	300220	$1903.29	07/22/14	08350	0	PAJARO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT		OUTSTANDING
		1903.29	710-540-7361-00420			TRIP-RECYCLE CTR		
1	300221	$290580.00	07/22/14	08360	0	PAJARO VALLEY WATER MGMT AGENCY		OUTSTANDING
		290580.00	720-596-7369-00000			GROUNDWATER AUG FEE		
1	300171	$54.00	07/11/14	59033	0	PAL POLICE ACTIVITIES LEAGUE		OUTSTANDING
		54.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300325	$698.00	07/22/14	59615	0	PANTHER PROTECTIVE SERVICE		OUTSTANDING
		323.00	150-690-7361-00000			RAMSAY SECURITY SERV		
		187.50	150-690-7361-00000			SEC SERVICE RAMSAY		
		187.50	150-690-7361-00000			SEC SERV RAMSAY PARK		
1	300337	$42.47	07/22/14	60618	0	PAPE MATERIAL HANDLING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		42.47	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300222	$257714.00	07/22/14	08372	0	PARSAC		OUTSTANDING
		257714.00	780-293-7711-00000			PROP PREMIUM 14/15		
1	300295	$555.00	07/22/14	55276	0	PENINSULA PEST MANAGEMENT INC.		OUTSTANDING
		555.00	710-530-7361-00000			PEST CONTROL		
1	300391	$469.58	07/22/14	66043	0	PKT WELDING & FABRICATION		OUTSTANDING
		469.58	150-523-7505-00000			WELDING SUPPLIES		
1	300294	$6624.17	07/22/14	55259	0	POLYDYNE, INC		OUTSTANDING
		6624.17	710-530-7551-00000			CLARIFLOC		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300266	$15.77	07/22/14	51955	0	PORT SUPPLY			OUTSTANDING
		15.77	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES PINTO LAKE			
1	300335	$8984.58	07/22/14	60472	0	POWERPLAN			OUTSTANDING
		1935.19	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS			
		1466.86	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS			
		3033.35	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR			
		1234.82	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS			
		1314.36	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS			
1	300326	$489.89	07/22/14	59675	0	PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION,INC			OUTSTANDING
		53.99-	720-598-7559-00000			CREDIT ON ACCT			
		134.46-	720-598-7559-00000			CREDIT ON ACCT P1178			
		212.59-	720-598-7559-00000			CREDIT ON ACCT P1178			
		106.86-	720-598-7559-00000			CREDIT ON ACCT P1178			
		114.63-	720-598-7559-00000			CREDIT ON ACCT P1178			
		13.22-	720-598-7559-00000			CR ON ACCT P1178			
		138.86	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		98.00	720-597-7561-00000			SUPPLIES P1178			
		156.25	720-597-7561-00000			SUPPLIES			
		156.70	720-597-7561-00000			SUPPLIES			
		60.51	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		5.36	720-597-7561-00000			SUPPLIES P1178			
		50.95	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES P1178			
		24.41	150-523-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		32.33	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES P1178			
		26.64	150-523-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		226.40	710-530-7324-00000			WELDING SUPPLIES			
		132.80	150-523-7505-00000			CYLINDER CHARGES			
		16.43	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300327		07/22/14	59675	0	UNISSUED			UNISSUED
1	300172	$518.00	07/11/14	62976	0	PRE-PAID LEGAL SERVICES INC.			OUTSTANDING
		518.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114			
1	301010	$7890.56	07/09/14	65844	0	PREFERRED BENEFIT			OUTSTANDING
		7890.56	787-299-7318-00000			CLAIMS W/ENDING 7/03/14			
1	301014	$4718.31	07/15/14	65844	0	PREFERRED BENEFIT			OUTSTANDING
		4718.31	787-299-7318-00000			CLAIMS WE 7/10/14			
1	300277	$100.00	07/22/14	53155	0	PREVEDELLI, SILVIA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300158	$2141.95	07/11/14	08790	0	PROF FIRE FIGHTERS-WATSONVILLE			OUTSTANDING
		2141.95	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114			
1	11112401	$252238.35	07/11/14	08840	0	PUBLIC EMP RETIREMENT SYSTEM			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		252238.35	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300168	$261.02	07/11/14	55765	66174	Premiere Credit of North America LLC		OUTSTANDING
		261.02	130-000-2050-00000			E.GIL 572190034		
1	300223	$210.00	07/22/14	08898	0	QUADRANT SYSTEMS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		210.00	720-600-7501-00000			CASH DRAWERS		
1	300224	$61.09	07/22/14	08900	0	QUALITY WATER ENTERPRISES		OUTSTANDING
		61.09	740-575-7361-00000			ACT 892550 JUNE 2014		
1	300254	$313.95	07/22/14	50963	0	QUEST DIAGNOSTICS		OUTSTANDING
		313.95	785-290-7319-00000			LAB WORK A MONTALBO		
1	300374	$436.50	07/22/14	64986	0	RADICH, RADOVAN		OUTSTANDING
		436.50	150-410-7533-00000			EXAM & TREATMENT K-9		
1	300292	$35.86	07/22/14	55025	0	RDO EQUIPMENT CO.		OUTSTANDING
		0.91	720-596-7559-00000			PIN		
		23.23	150-523-7505-00000			GUAGE		
		11.72	150-523-7505-00000			HARDWARE		
1	300297	$5950.00	07/22/14	55365	0	RECORDED BOOKS, LLC		OUTSTANDING
		3400.00	150-620-7353-00000			ESERVICES		
		2550.00	150-620-7353-00000			ESERVICES		
1	300225	$19.95	07/22/14	09100	0	REDSHIFT INTERNET SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		19.95	710-534-7361-00000			WEB HOSTING		
1	300357	$32.00	07/22/14	63278	0	REDWOOD TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		32.00	150-409-7361-00000			TOXICOLOGY TESTING		
1	300226	$465.38	07/22/14	09140	0	REGISTER PAJARONIAN		OUTSTANDING
		144.20	720-596-7361-00000			CUS SERV AD		
		129.78	710-540-7361-00000			ENVIRON ED ASST		
		111.24	720-596-7361-00000			ACCT ASSISTANT		
		80.16	150-690-7221-00000			LABORER AD		
1	300164	$175.00	07/11/14	51096	51673	REQUA, DEBRA		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			FL003841 C.JOHNSON		
1	300395	$134.96	07/22/14	66186	0	RIOS, FABIAN		OUTSTANDING
		134.96	720-596-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300227	$650.39	07/22/14	09421	0	ROSS RECREATION EQUIPMENT CO., INC.		OUTSTANDING
		475.15	150-680-7533-00000			SWING CHAIN		
		175.24	150-680-7533-00000			BOLT LINKS		
1	300159	$9629.46	07/11/14	09490	0	S C COUNTY EMP CREDIT UNION		OUTSTANDING
		9629.46	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300376	$20000.00	07/22/14	65165	0	SADA SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		20000.00	150-250-7361-00000			SOFTWARE-GOOGLE APPS		
1	300256	$40.00	07/22/14	51102	0	SAFARI SIGNS		OUTSTANDING
		40.00	150-523-7505-00000			DECALS		
1	300228	$53226.02	07/22/14	09547	0	SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		11000.90	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
		558.50	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICES		
		558.50	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
		708.50	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
		13424.59	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
		14652.10	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
		12322.93	740-572-7361-00023			SERVICE		
1	300322	$52.00	07/22/14	59557	0	SALAS, CORESTA		OUTSTANDING
		52.00	260-336-7533-03234			FOOD ADVANCE		
1	300323	$160.00	07/22/14	59557	0	SALAS, CORESTA		OUTSTANDING
		160.00	260-336-7533-03226			FOOD ADVANCE		
1	300307	$829.30	07/22/14	56586	0	SAMPLES EMBROIDERY		OUTSTANDING
		504.30	150-691-7533-00159			CAMP T-SHIRTS		
		325.00	150-692-7510-00162			YOUTH SOCCER HATS		
1	300262	$809.71	07/22/14	51698	0	SAN BENITO SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		809.71	720-598-7559-00000			CONCRETE MIX		
1	301012	$13144.05	07/10/14	66188	0	SANTA CRUZ MOTORS		OUTSTANDING
		13144.05	120-000-2260-00000			VIN 1FMNE31L75HA65742		
1	300229	$52.00	07/22/14	09701	0	SANTA CRUZ SENTINEL		OUTSTANDING
		52.00	730-560-7351-00000			PAPER SUBSCRIPTION		
1	300350	$2131.04	07/22/14	62101	0	SANTA CRUZ SENTINEL		OUTSTANDING
		1706.30	150-160-7221-00000			ADS		
		212.37	710-540-7361-00000			ADS		
		212.37	720-596-7361-00000			ADS		
1	300351	$728.83	07/22/14	62743	0	SAVE MART SUPERMARKETS		OUTSTANDING
		15.06	150-691-7501-00158			SUPPLIES		
		111.74	150-691-7533-00158			SUPPLIES		
		153.87	150-688-7344-00000			SUPPLIES		
		399.84	150-691-7342-00166			SUPPLIES		
		48.32	740-570-7232-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300230	$1172.47	07/22/14	09839	0	SCOTTS VALLEY SPRINKLER & PIPE		OUTSTANDING
		18.23	720-596-7559-00000			REPAIRS & SUPPLIES		
		165.45	740-575-7559-00000			REPAIRS & SUPPLIES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		137.29	730-560-7509-00000			REPAIRS & SUPPLIES		
		788.95	710-531-7559-00000			REPAIRS & SUPPLIES		
		37.68	150-680-7533-00000			REPAIRS & SUPPLIES		
		24.87	354-959-7821-00188			REPAIRS & SUPPLIES		
1	300160	$1234.47	07/11/14	09882	0	SEIU LOCAL 521		OUTSTANDING
		1234.47	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300167	$2.00	07/11/14	55327	0	SEIU LOCAL 521 COPE		OUTSTANDING
		2.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114		
1	300231	$73.92	07/22/14	09952	0	SHERWIN WILLIAMS		OUTSTANDING
		73.92	740-570-7559-00024			PAINTING TOOLS		
1	300267	$651.06	07/22/14	52348	0	SIERRA CHEMICAL CO		OUTSTANDING
		900.00-	720-596-7551-00000			DEPOSIT REFUNG		
		1551.06	720-596-7551-00000			CHLORINE		
1	300232	$85.00	07/22/14	09965	0	SIGN SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		85.00	150-686-7533-00000			STRAW FES BANNER		
1	300390	$124.35	07/22/14	66033	0	SILKE COMMUNICATIONS		OUTSTANDING
		124.35	740-572-7559-00023			BATTERIES		
1	300250	$230.00	07/22/14	50481	0	SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY		OUTSTANDING
		230.00	150-409-7359-00000			FIELD TRAINING OFFICER		
1	300280	$64.82	07/22/14	53322	0	SPRING VALLEY WHOLESALE NURSERY		OUTSTANDING
		64.82	354-959-7821-00189			TREE FOR VISTA MONTANA		
1	300290	$1019.40	07/22/14	54553	0	SPRINT		OUTSTANDING
		213.94	730-560-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		23.71	150-450-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		75.98	150-250-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		705.77	150-409-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
1	300161	$175.00	07/11/14	10338	0	ST OF CA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			A.HERNANDEZ		
1	300334	$1202.80	07/22/14	60391	0	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		OUTSTANDING
		6.46	150-409-7501-00000			POLICE DEPT OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		9.89	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		18.49	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		10.29	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		23.70-	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		64.00-	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		64.00	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		175.78	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		86.78	150-622-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		121.59	150-409-7501-00000			POLICE DEPT OFFICE SUPPLIES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		59.22	150-409-7501-00000			POLICE DEPT OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		408.72	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		95.06	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		173.58	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		60.64	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES		
1	300233	$1853.40	07/22/14	10280	0	STAPLES CREDIT PLAN		OUTSTANDING
		364.65	150-688-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		282.91	150-691-7501-00158			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		324.52	150-626-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		31.35	720-596-7361-33151			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		297.58	150-691-7533-00161			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		81.26	150-691-7533-00159			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		269.43	150-450-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		30.66	150-692-7510-00164			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		15.57	150-409-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		61.82	740-570-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		28.56	150-692-7510-00164			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		65.09	150-692-7510-00162			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
1	300234	$3115.00	07/22/14	10319	0	STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION		OUTSTANDING
		1652.00	150-523-7562-00000			DG STF 57-425376		
		802.00	730-560-7562-00000			TK STF 44-027221 AIRPORT		
		661.00	150-523-7562-00000			UNDERGROUND STRG TANK		
1	300235	$1667.73	07/22/14	10330	0	STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE		OUTSTANDING
		1667.73	305-923-7307-00000			ANNUAL STREET REPORT		
1	300302	$139.71	07/22/14	56004	0	STOLZENTHALER, TAMI		OUTSTANDING
		60.67	710-540-7559-00420			REIMB EXP JAN2014-JUNE2014		
		42.71	710-540-7559-00000			REIMB EXP JAN2014-JUNE2014		
		36.33	720-596-7361-33151			REIMB EXP JAN2014-JUNE2014		
1	300236	$895.50	07/22/14	10551	0	SUPERIOR ALARM COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		279.00	150-690-7361-00000			ALARM SERVICE		
		135.00	730-560-7361-00000			ALARM MONITORING		
		481.50	730-560-7361-00000			ALARM LEASE		
1	300237	$230.00	07/22/14	10598	0	SWANA		OUTSTANDING
		230.00	740-575-7351-00000			RENEWAL K MITCHELL 14/15		
1	300361	$50.00	07/22/14	63906	0	T-MOBILE USA, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		50.00	150-409-7361-00000			MESSAGE RETRIEVAL		
1	300316	$244.11	07/22/14	58129	0	TARGET SPECIALTY PRODUCTS		OUTSTANDING
		22.70	354-959-7821-00188			TREE INJECTION NEEDLE		
		17.08	354-958-7821-00190			TREE INJECTION NEEDLE		
		204.33	150-680-7533-00000			TREE INJECTION NEEDLE		
1	300238	$975.00	07/22/14	10666	0	TARR, JON		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND STATUS
		975.00	150-690-7361-00000			INSTRUCTOR PAYMENT		
1	300239	$10164.70	07/22/14	10680	0	TAYLOR'S OFFICE CITY		OUTSTANDING
		1731.52	150-315-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		80.18	150-690-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		285.74	710-540-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		801.82	150-409-7357-00000			SUPPLIES		
		3374.78	150-410-7325-00000			SUPPLIES		
		333.07	150-626-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		382.02	150-120-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		32.24	150-110-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		352.11	710-530-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		479.00	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		194.22	720-597-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		99.71	150-230-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		40.09	150-692-7510-00210			SUPPLIES		
		662.77	730-560-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		186.60	150-691-7501-00159			SUPPLIES		
		373.76	150-210-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		303.51	150-160-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		303.51	150-130-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		148.05	150-626-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
1	300319	$125.00	07/22/14	59224	0	TEAMSOFTWARE SOLUTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		125.00	150-620-7322-00000			PUBLIC WEB BROWSER		
1	300240	$285.07	07/22/14	10699	0	TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		82.31	720-597-7361-00000			SUPPLIES		
		202.76	150-250-7322-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300349	$360.00	07/22/14	62092	0	TERRA X PEST SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		120.00	740-572-7361-00000			JUNE SERVICE		
		240.00	150-450-7361-00000			PEST CONTROL		
1	300241	$4166.72	07/22/14	10840	0	TOWNSEND AUTO PARTS		OUTSTANDING
		69.61	720-596-7559-00000			REPAIR PARTS & SUPPLIES		
		74.59	150-450-7324-00000			REPAIR PARTS & SUPPLIES		
		4022.52	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR PARTS & SUPPLIES		
1	300371	$600.00	07/22/14	64536	0	TRAUB, SANDRA		OUTSTANDING
		600.00	260-336-7533-03234			KICKBOXING PROGRAM		
1	300260	$154.80	07/22/14	51409	0	TRI COUNTY LANDSCAPE SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		23.65	150-680-7533-00000			TOPSOIL		
		131.15	354-959-7821-00188			REDWOOD		
1	300271	$1304.71	07/22/14	52953	0	TRI COUNTY TROPHY & ENGRAVING		OUTSTANDING
		1304.71	150-692-7510-00162			YOUTH SOCCER TROPHIES		
1	300242	$1769.82	07/22/14	10924	0	TRI-COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION INC		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		1.70	720-596-7361-00000			ADDL SERVICE CALL			
		122.00	150-450-7361-00000			REPAIR			
		192.12	150-690-7361-00000			SERVICE			
		63.00	150-690-7361-00000			SERVICE			
		90.00	150-690-7361-00000			SERVICE			
		36.00	150-690-7361-00000			SERVICE			
		1265.00	150-690-7325-00000			FINAL PAYMENT			
1	300386	$205.00	07/22/14	65570	0	UC REGENTS			OUTSTANDING
		205.00	150-620-7353-00000			MICROFILM COPIES REG PAJ			
1	300288	$177.50	07/22/14	54433	0	ULINE			OUTSTANDING
		177.50	150-419-7559-00000			BAGS AND CABLES			
1	300370	$134.25	07/22/14	64529	0	UNIQUE MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		134.25	150-620-7361-00000			COLLECTION AGENCY FEES			
1	300162	$272.00	07/11/14	11070	0	UNITED WAY OF SANTA CRUZ CO			OUTSTANDING
		272.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114			
1	300272	$222679.49	07/22/14	52965	0	US BANK			OUTSTANDING
		7548.57	740-570-7742-00000			REVENUE BONDS			
		59751.85	740-570-7741-00000			REVENUE BONDS			
		3706.47	710-530-7742-00000			REVENUE BONDS			
		43834.37	710-530-7741-00000			REVENUE BONDS			
		107838.23	720-596-7742-00000			REVENUE BONDS			
1	300344	$100.00	07/22/14	61892	0	VACA, RAFAEL & BETTY			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300352	$100.00	07/22/14	62886	0	VALENCIA, GRISELDA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	301007	$214.20	07/09/14	53312	0	VELASQUEZ, NATALIA CORDOBA			OUTSTANDING
		75.60	150-691-7343-00159			ZUMBA KIDS			
		138.60	150-691-7343-00159			ZUMBA JUNE CLASS			
1	300301	$667.67	07/22/14	55799	0	VERIZON WIRELESS			OUTSTANDING
		27.78	730-560-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		36.43	150-315-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		266.07	150-110-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		38.01	150-450-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		33.31	202-367-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		266.07	720-596-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
1	300276	$100.00	07/22/14	53122	0	VICTORY OUTREACH			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND			
1	300170	$2935.59	07/11/14	58532	0	WAGEWORKS INC			OUTSTANDING
		2935.59	130-000-2050-00000			AF06989			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/09/14 - 07/22/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300365	$950.00	07/22/14	64309	0	WATERWAYS CONSULTING, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		950.00	710-540-7307-00000			BRIDGE ANALYSIS			
1	300163	$4666.50	07/11/14	11570	0	WATSONVILLE POLICE ASSOCIATION			OUTSTANDING
		4666.50	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 071114			
1	300331	$2844.00	07/22/14	59908	0	WATSONVILLE WETLANDS WATCH			OUTSTANDING
		2176.00	710-540-7361-00421			CONDUCT SLOUGH TRAIL MAINTENAN			
		668.00	710-540-7361-00421			CONDUCT SLOUGH TRAIL MAINT.			
1	300244	$164.99	07/22/14	11687	0	WECO INDUSTRIES			OUTSTANDING
		164.99	710-531-7559-00000			QUICK CLAMPS			
1	300382	$142.48	07/22/14	65411	0	WILLIAMS, RAYVON			OUTSTANDING
		142.48	730-560-7232-00000			PARKING FEES/MILEAGE REIMB			
1	300274	$131.23	07/22/14	53064	0	WINZER CORPORATION			OUTSTANDING
		131.23	710-530-7324-00000			LIME REMOVER			
1	11112403	$324091.65	07/11/14	11700	0	WIRE TRANSFER-IRS			
		172337.57	130-000-2050-00000			FEDERAL			
		111222.98	130-000-2050-00000			SOCIAL SECURITY			
		40531.10	130-000-2050-00000			MEDICARE			
1	11112402	$67884.80	07/11/14	10334	0	WIRE TRANSFER-STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
		2003.54	130-000-2050-00000			SDI 77651115			
		65881.26	130-000-2050-00000			PIT 80038870			
1	300245	$500.00	07/22/14	11915	0	WITMER-TYSON IMPORTS, INC			OUTSTANDING
		500.00	150-410-7559-00000			K-9 TRAINING			
1	300373	$8487.50	07/22/14	64934	0	YORK RISK SERVICES GROUP, INC-CA			OUTSTANDING
		8487.50	780-291-7712-00000			COMP CLAIMS			
1	300367	$849.77	07/22/14	64379	0	ZOOM IMAGING SOLUTIONS			OUTSTANDING
		259.25	150-620-7322-00000			COPY CHARGES			
		249.71	150-620-7322-00000			COPY CHARGES			
		340.81	150-620-7322-00000			COPY CHARGES			

TOTAL # OF ISSUED CHECKS: 264 TOTAL AMOUNT: 2237367.40

TOTAL # OF VOIDED/REISSUED CHECKS: 0 TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

TOTAL # OF ACH CHECKS: 0 TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

TOTAL # OF UNISSUED CHECKS: 1

FUND TOTALS

FUND	FUND NAME	ISSUED TOTAL	VOIDED/REISSUED TOTAL
120	TRUST FUND	13,821.05	0.00
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	721,110.69	0.00
150	GENERAL FUND	198,136.84	0.00
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	33.31	0.00
205	COMMUNITY DEV BLOCK GRANT	65.00	0.00
206	ENTERPRIZE ZONE	135.00	0.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	674.25	0.00
250	LIBRARY FUND	12,655.98	0.00
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	1,063.23	0.00
305	GAS TAX	1,667.73	0.00
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	14,413.86	0.00
350	STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT FUND	18,004.45	0.00
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	260.62	0.00
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	123,405.78	0.00
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	459,101.63	0.00
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	250,655.76	0.00
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	141,472.90	0.00
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	266,201.50	0.00
785	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND	313.95	0.00
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND - POOL	14,173.87	0.00
	TOTAL -	2,237,367.40	0.00

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
GL Offsetting Entries
Expenditure Summary

Batch # 1882

Account #	Account Name	Amount	Acct Mth	Date	Acct Mth Total
130-000-2050-00000	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS PAYABLE	$721,110.69	2014/07	07/11/14	$721,110.69

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS
WARRANT REGISTER DATED 8/12/2014

FUND NO.	FUND NAME	AMOUNT
120	TRUST FUND	15,693.95
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	1,135,934.99
150	GENERAL FUND	605,517.60
170	INVESTMENT FUND	749.22
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	473,575.77
205	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	69.84
206	ENTERPRISE ZONE	480.00
207	RENTAL REHAB FUND	5,260.00
221	INCLUSIONARY HOUSING	104.08
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	41,221.90
250	LIBRARY FUND	47,245.05
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	10,293.40
265	PEG-CABLE TV FUND	285.00
305	GAS TAX	91,997.92
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	6,587.53
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	1,576.32
516	RDA OBLIGATION RETIREMENT-DEBT	1,496,542.37
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	552,063.36
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	198,486.47
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	109,926.84
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	36,666.05
765	COMPUTER FUND-ISF	1,168.74
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	88,549.54
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND-POOL	460,038.00
820	NARCOTICS FORFEITURE PENDING	1,054.01
	TOTAL	**5,381,087.95**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE CLAIMS ARE BUDGETED AND APPROPRIATED FOR:

EZEQUIEL R. VEGA
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT:

CARLOS J. PALACIOS
CITY MANAGER

TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 7/23/2014 TO 8/12/2014	4,245,152.96
PAYROLL INVOICES	1,135,934.99
TOTAL OF ALL INVOICES	**5,381,087.95**

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300411	$143.82	07/30/14	00304		0 A L LEASE COMPANY, INC		OUTSTANDING
		40.16	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		93.68	150-680-7533-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		43.06	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		33.08-	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
1	300591	$620.00	08/12/14	50873		0 A TOOL SHED RENTALS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		620.00	720-598-7559-00000			LIGHT TOWER RENTAL		
1	300606	$3250.00	08/12/14	52393		0 A-1 JANITORIAL SERVICE		OUTSTANDING
		300.00	150-690-7325-00000			CONCRETE FLOOR WAX		
		1400.00	720-596-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
		200.00	740-572-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
		1350.00	309-521-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICE		
1	300616	$539.59	08/12/14	53011		0 A. M. LEONARD, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		539.59	740-570-7324-00000			GRABBER TOOLS		
1	300676	$165.00	08/12/14	59101		0 ABSOLUTE STANDARDS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		165.00	710-541-7506-00000			ANION STANDARDS		
1	300404	$3470.22	07/29/14	00316		0 ACE HARDWARE		OUTSTANDING
		31.78	710-530-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		236.21	740-572-7559-00023			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		79.44	150-680-7541-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		249.03	150-680-7533-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		321.50	720-596-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		225.43	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		8.13	150-691-7533-00161			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		69.42	150-692-7510-00162			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		18.20	150-510-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		188.15	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		217.07	150-220-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		24.37	150-692-7510-00164			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		6.50	150-690-7325-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		73.71	740-575-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		427.68	740-570-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		71.76	740-570-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		17.88	720-597-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		308.76	740-570-7559-00024			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		101.88	150-450-7533-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		98.63	720-596-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		25.97	150-450-7542-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		123.57	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		184.66	710-531-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		14.09	150-691-7501-00158			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		361.59	260-339-7559-04001			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		1.09	354-959-7821-00188			PARTS/SUPPLIES		
		16.28-	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300760	$230.00	08/12/14	64494	0	AFFORDABLE LIBRARY PRODUCTS		OUTSTANDING
		230.00	150-620-7559-00000			SEC TAPES		
1	300431	$4754.31	07/25/14	56602	0	AFLAC		OUTSTANDING
		4754.31	130-000-2050-00000			H7935 INSURANCE		
1	300825	$4754.31	08/08/14	56602	0	AFLAC		OUTSTANDING
		4754.31	130-000-2050-00000			H7935 INSURANCE		
1	300802	$136.00	08/12/14	66201	0	AGUILAR, YASMIN		OUTSTANDING
		136.00	150-691-7342-00166			TRIP TO UCSS 7/2014		
1	300462	$115.41	08/12/14	00377	0	AIR EXCHANGE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		115.41	150-450-7533-00000			HOSE & REPAIRS		
1	300463	$13990.48	08/12/14	00460	0	AIRTEC SERVICE,INC		OUTSTANDING
		6827.00	246-321-7361-00000			CIVIC PLAZA SERVICE		
		662.51	730-560-7361-00000			SAGE BLDG SERVICE		
		1291.74	150-220-7361-00000			CITY HALL HVAC SERVICE		
		1791.88	150-620-7361-00000			REPAIRS		
		253.00	150-450-7361-00000			HVAC SERVICE		
		340.75	150-450-7361-00000			MAINTENANCE		
		303.00	150-620-7361-00000			HVAC SERVICE		
		493.00	730-560-7361-00000			ANIMAL SHELTER SERVICE		
		2027.60	150-220-7361-00000			ANNEX SERVICE		
1	300704	$150.00	08/12/14	60623	0	ALDAMA, MARTIN		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-685-7770-00198			STRAW FEST BOOTH		
1	300722	$6065.59	08/12/14	62218	0	ALEXANDER ELECTRIC INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3420.82	150-410-7325-00000			REPLACE CONTROLLER		
		2644.77	246-321-7361-00000			BATTERIES GENERATOR		
1	300667	$100.00	08/12/14	58323	0	ALEXANDER, TOM & MARGIT		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300464	$1500.00	08/12/14	00527	0	ALLDATA		OUTSTANDING
		1500.00	150-626-7559-00000			SUB RENEWAL		
1	300746	$381.88	08/12/14	63676	0	ALLIED OIL EQUIPMENT		OUTSTANDING
		381.88	730-560-7324-00000			FUEL TESTING		
1	300784	$1600.00	08/12/14	65664	0	AMERICAN AVIATION PROFESSIONALS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		800.00	730-560-7307-00000			COUNTER EQUIP		
		800.00	730-560-7307-00000			DATA GATHERING		
1	300465	$11.67	08/12/14	00682	0	AMERICAN MESSAGING		OUTSTANDING
		11.67	150-450-7222-00000			PAGING SERVICE		
1	300466	$1068.69	08/12/14	00875	0	AMREP COMPANY,INC		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		728.61	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		340.08	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300740	$26.00	08/12/14	63125	0	ANALGESIC SERVICES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		26.00	150-450-7503-00000			OXYGEN CYLINDERS			
1	300507	$2239.25	08/12/14	06458	0	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES			OUTSTANDING
		22.47	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		243.84	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS			
		1235.38	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS			
		104.68	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS			
		26.90	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		5.43	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		53.21	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		484.04	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS			
		31.65	710-541-7361-00000			CYL RENT			
		31.65	710-541-7361-00000			CYL RENT			
1	300467	$6170.95	08/12/14	00995	0	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES,INC			OUTSTANDING
		75.30	740-575-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		57.20	150-410-7516-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		89.80	150-220-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		62.60	150-620-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		18.62	150-450-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		837.31	720-598-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		434.78	720-597-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		1294.64	740-570-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		552.56	740-572-7361-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		345.58	150-523-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		69.20	150-680-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		1291.35	710-530-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		578.30	730-560-7516-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		376.89	720-596-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		45.02	150-450-7504-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
		41.80	246-321-7327-00000			UNIFORM & LINEN SERVICE			
1	300671	$177.77	08/12/14	58614	0	ARROWHEAD SCIENTIFIC, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		177.77	150-419-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300782	$40377.92	08/12/14	65412	0	ASCENT AVIATION GROUP, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		40377.92	730-560-7562-00000			FUEL			
1	300461	$26.86	08/12/14	00315	0	AT&T			OUTSTANDING
		26.86	150-409-7222-00000			WHITE_PAGE_ADV			
1	300744	$1994.94	08/12/14	63649	0	AT&T - at&t CALNET 2			OUTSTANDING
		1994.94	150-250-7222-00000			PRI_ACCOUNT			
1	300745	$11304.26	08/12/14	63649	0	AT&T - at&t CALNET 2			OUTSTANDING
		43.02	150-120-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		533.85	150-220-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		376.72	246-321-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		118.94	150-230-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		1162.06	150-250-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		44.34	150-315-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		87.01	221-347-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		4901.28	150-409-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		87.65	150-417-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		23.30	150-450-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		565.48	309-521-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		565.88	150-523-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		65.13	710-530-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		172.37	710-540-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		434.48	730-560-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		67.73	730-561-7361-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		497.78	720-596-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		95.98	150-622-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		1112.55	150-690-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		315.36	710-532-7361-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
		33.35	150-620-7222-00000			C60 SUMMARY		
1	300754	$100.00	08/12/14	64092		0 AZEVEDO, JOSEPH		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300598	$248.08	08/12/14	51704		0 BARRETO, PABLO		OUTSTANDING
		248.08	150-450-7323-00000			REIMB OF EXP 6/2014 HUB CAPS		
1	300582	$89.33	08/12/14	50386		0 BAVCO		OUTSTANDING
		89.33	720-597-7559-00000			BACKFLOW PARTS		
1	300468	$140.00	08/12/14	01410		0 BAYSIDE OIL II INC		OUTSTANDING
		70.00	740-572-7559-07831			DRAINED USED OIL FILTERS		
		70.00	740-572-7559-07831			USED OIL FILTERS		
1	300717	$270.00	08/12/14	61843		0 BC LABORATORIES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		270.00	710-541-7315-07021			BIOSOLIDS		
1	300806	$14.99	08/12/14	66209		0 BEAVERTON CITY LIBRARY		OUTSTANDING
		14.99	150-620-7559-00000			REPLACE LOST BOOK		
1	300469	$3900.00	08/12/14	01433		0 BELLINGER FOSTER STEINMETZ INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3900.00	207-387-7361-00000			RESOLUTIN NO. 28-14(CM)CONSULT		
1	300658	$565.00	08/12/14	57274		0 BEST DOORS INC.		OUTSTANDING
		565.00	150-450-7361-00000			SPRINGS ROLL UP DOOR		
1	300470	$5113.77	08/12/14	01439		0 BEWLEY'S CLEANING		OUTSTANDING
		570.00	246-321-7361-00000			MAIN ST / DAVIS ST		
		165.00	150-690-7361-00000			MAIN ST / DAVIS ST		
		1395.00	309-525-7361-00000			PKG GARAGE CLEANING		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		2868.82	150-690-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICES			
		114.95	710-540-7361-00129			JANITORIAL SERVICES			
1	300625	$35.59	08/12/14	53899		0 BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS			OUTSTANDING
		35.59	150-691-7533-00166			FISHING SUPPLIES			
1	300471	$259.74	08/12/14	01450		0 BIG CREEK LUMBER COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		206.77	150-680-7541-00000			SUPPLIES			
		7.80	720-596-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		45.17	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300472	$140.00	08/12/14	01455		0 BILL FANNIN FENCING & GATES			OUTSTANDING
		140.00	720-596-7559-00000			SERVICE CALL			
1	300592	$681.22	08/12/14	50884		0 BMI IMAGING SYSTEMS			OUTSTANDING
		681.22	150-620-7559-00000			TONER			
1	300659	$973.56	08/12/14	57528		0 BOUND TREE MEDICAL LLC			OUTSTANDING
		674.54	150-450-7503-00000			GLOVES			
		812.77	150-450-7503-00000			SAFETY GLASSES			
		190.95	150-450-7503-00000			SAFETY GLASSES			
		704.70-	150-450-7503-00000			CREDIT GLOVES			
1	300608	$614.00	08/12/14	52600		0 BOWKER			OUTSTANDING
		614.00	150-620-7351-00000			RENEWAL			
1	300626	$257.00	08/12/14	53989		0 BRENDT D. CARLSON, M.D., INC.			OUTSTANDING
		257.00	150-210-7319-00000			FIRST AID			
1	300733	$104.40	08/12/14	62768		0 BRINKS AWARDS & SIGNS			OUTSTANDING
		87.00	150-450-7516-00000			BADGES			
		17.40	150-450-7516-00000			TAGS			
1	300473	$114.24	08/12/14	01550		0 BRODART CO.			OUTSTANDING
		114.24	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
1	301019	$806.00	07/23/14	01619		0 BUD'S ELECTRIC SERVICE, INC			OUTSTANDING
		380.00	740-575-7361-00000			LANDFILL			
		426.00	740-575-7361-00000			LANDFILL			
1	300791	$7631.40	08/12/14	65809		0 BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP			OUTSTANDING
		7631.40	780-293-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE CITY OF			
1	300587	$2660.64	08/12/14	50708		0 BURTON'S FIRE APPARATUS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		346.02	150-450-7323-00000			S22165-REPAIR PARTS			
		1750.35	150-523-7505-00000			SIREN			
		564.27	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR PARTS			
1	300439	$12278.58	07/30/14	62393		0 BUSINESS CARD			OUTSTANDING
		25.00	205-383-8338-00000			CREDIT CARD CHARGES E VEGA			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		2032.86	150-409-7232-00000			PD TRAINING LODGING			
		270.00	740-570-7351-00000			SWANA DUES			
		120.00	730-560-7351-00000			ANL FEES AIRPORT			
		67.90	150-692-7510-00164			SUPPLIES PCS			
		25.00	150-120-7232-00000			CM EVENT			
		737.61	150-409-7359-00000			POLICE TRAINING LODGING			
		1005.43	150-691-7342-00166			PCS TRIPS			
		58.25	150-110-7501-00000			SUPPLIES			
		706.98	150-691-7342-00159			FIELD TRIP PARKS			
		1909.60	710-540-7559-00421			NATURE CTR STORAGE UNIT			
		31.00	765-550-7805-22003			GIS COMPUTER UPGRADE			
		600.00	150-691-7533-00158			EXERCISE CLASSES PARKS REC			
		66.09	150-419-7533-00000			EYEWASH PRESERVATIVE BOTTLES			
		79.00	260-339-7559-04001			ELECTRIC MOTORS SCI W/SHOP			
		136.69	730-560-7221-00000			AIRPORT SUPPLIES			
		89.10	740-570-7232-00000			GRAFITTI TRAINING			
		50.00	150-690-7322-00000			CONNECTION FEE INTERNET			
		69.99	710-530-7361-00000			DIRECT TV PUBLIC WORKS			
		1128.11	730-560-7324-00000			FUEL FILTER REPLACEMENT			
		69.96	150-250-7361-00000			DOMAIN MO. FEE GODADDY			
		288.65	150-315-7559-00000			DISPOSIBLE OVERALLS			
		275.00	710-530-7361-00000			JOB POSTING			
		598.30	309-525-7361-00000			VENTEK CHANGE MACHINE			
		26.87	150-110-7232-00102			TICKET FOR MAYOR			
		859.95	710-540-7359-00000			PW DIRECTOR PALMISANO TRAINING			
		74.07	730-560-7501-00000			AIRPORT OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		760.71	309-525-7361-00000			PAYMENT MACHINE			
		49.86	260-339-7559-04001			SCIENCE W/SHOP SUPPLIES			
		66.60	150-450-7322-00000			2 FIRE PHONES			
1	300474	$774.56	08/12/14	01665		0 BUSINESS FORMS UNLIMITED			OUTSTANDING
		774.56	150-230-7501-00000			DIRECT DEPOSIT STOCK			
1	300683	$100.00	08/12/14	59572		0 BUTCHER, ISABELLE			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			
1	300601	$667.99	08/12/14	51791		0 C & N TRACTOR			OUTSTANDING
		88.27-	740-575-7324-00000			REPAIRS AND PARTS			
		4.56	730-560-7323-00000			REPAIRS AND PARTS			
		425.49	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIRS AND PARTS			
		16.17	150-510-7324-00000			REPAIRS AND PARTS			
		113.43	150-680-7533-00000			REPAIRS AND PARTS			
		196.61	150-680-7321-00000			REPAIRS AND PARTS			
1	300799	$477.40	08/12/14	66198		0 C&A PORTABLE POTTIES SERVICE, LLC			OUTSTANDING
		477.40	150-685-7361-00000			4TH OF JULY RENTAL			
1	300787	$41.17	08/12/14	65763		0 C&K ENTERPRISE			OUTSTANDING
		41.17	150-523-7505-00000			ELEC SUPPLIES			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	11112408	$2499.12	07/25/14	62407		0 CA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT			
		2499.12	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514			
1	11112412	$1634.96	08/08/14	62407		0 CA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT			
		1634.96	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814			
1	300690	$6915.61	08/12/14	59751		0 CAL-WEST LIGHTING & SIGNAL MAINTENANCE INC.			OUTSTANDING
		5435.61	305-923-7839-42061			TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE			
		210.00	305-923-7839-42061			ANNUAL STREET LIGHT MAINTENANC			
		1095.00	305-923-7839-42061			ANNUAL STREET LIGHT MAINTENANC			
		175.00	150-685-7361-00000			BANNER INSTALL & REMOVE			
1	300476	$11946.00	08/12/14	01935		0 CALCON SYSTEMS, INC			OUTSTANDING
		7000.00	720-913-7813-42103			SCADA PROJECT			
		4946.00	720-596-7361-00000			SERVICES			
1	300649	$10135.80	08/12/14	56651		0 CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS			OUTSTANDING
		10135.80	710-540-7361-00421			TRAIL MAINT			
1	300477	$170.00	08/12/14	02110		0 CALIFORNIA PARKS & RECREATION			OUTSTANDING
		170.00	150-691-7351-00159			NEGRETE-DUES			
1	300428	$992.30	07/25/14	51096		62252 CALIFORNIA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT			OUTSTANDING
		992.30	130-000-2050-00000			B.MARTIN DEL CAMPO			
1	300822	$992.30	08/08/14	51096		62252 CALIFORNIA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT			OUTSTANDING
		992.30	130-000-2050-00000			B.MARTIN DEL CAMPO			
1	300665	$195.34	08/12/14	58112		0 CALTRONICS BUSINESS SYSTEMS			OUTSTANDING
		97.67	150-692-7361-00162			COPIER CHARGES			
		97.67	150-691-7361-00158			COPIER CHARGES			
1	300589	$60.00	08/12/14	50774		0 CAPCA			OUTSTANDING
		60.00	150-680-7359-00000			JOSE ROCHA SEMINAR			
1	300681	$100.00	08/12/14	59316		0 CARDENAS, LISA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300641	$150.00	08/12/14	55666		0 CARPIO, ANA CRISTINA			OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND			
1	300478	$7282.46	08/12/14	02299		0 CASCADE FIRE EQUIPMENT COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		1144.01	150-450-7533-00000			EQUIPMENT			
		2376.80	150-450-7533-00000			FIRE EQUIP			
		3112.96	150-450-7533-00000			FIRE EQUIP			
		648.69	150-450-7533-00000			FIRE EQUIP			
1	300585	$117.14	08/12/14	50641		0 CASSIDY'S PIZZA			OUTSTANDING
		73.72	150-410-7559-00000			PIT 6/12/14			
		43.42	720-598-7559-00000			PIZZA DEL. FIELD SVCS MTING			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300710	$312.00	08/12/14	61259	0	CASTER, ERYN		OUTSTANDING
		312.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		
1	300643	$20.58	08/12/14	56045	0	CDAA		OUTSTANDING
		20.58	820-425-7770-00000			ASSET DISTRIBUTION		
1	300640	$15070.01	08/12/14	55520	0	CDW GOVERNMENT, INC		OUTSTANDING
		75.73	150-450-7322-00000			LINE CORD		
		497.12	150-409-7501-00000			TONER-PD		
		26.63	710-530-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		79.83	730-560-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		213.20	150-688-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		238.63	150-250-7501-00000			CRYSTAL REPORTS		
		238.63	720-600-7501-00000			CRYSTAL REPORTS		
		13608.25	150-250-7361-00000			LICENSES & MAINTENANCE		
		91.99	740-570-7559-00000			HARD DRIVE		
1	300479	$362.39	08/12/14	02321	0	CEB		OUTSTANDING
		362.39	150-130-7351-00000			MUN LAW HANDBOOK		
1	300678	$270.62	08/12/14	59138	0	CELEBRATIONS PARTY AND RENTAL STORE		OUTSTANDING
		270.62	260-336-7533-03234			MOVIE KNIGHT		
1	300668	$41.94	08/12/14	58367	0	CENTER POINT LARGE PRINT		OUTSTANDING
		41.94	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS		
1	300480	$165.00	08/12/14	02346	0	CENTRAL COAST LANDSCAPE & MAINTENANCE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		165.00	720-596-7361-00000			FREEDOM RES		
1	300763	$2612.50	08/12/14	64642	0	CENTRAL COAST SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		2612.50	246-321-7361-00000			FIRE ALARM TESTING		
1	300620	$5474.00	08/12/14	53368	0	CENTRAL COAST WINDOWS		OUTSTANDING
		5474.00	150-220-7361-00000			WINDOW PD LOBBY		
1	300795	$20958.77	08/12/14	66106	0	CHEMTRADE CHEMICALS US LLC		OUTSTANDING
		5645.05	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM. SUL.		
		4937.66	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM. SUL.		
		5084.02	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE		
		5292.04	710-532-7551-00000			ALUM SULFATE		
1	300429	$121.60	07/25/14	55274	0	CINCINNATI LIFE INSURANCE CO		OUTSTANDING
		121.60	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300823	$121.60	08/08/14	55274	0	CINCINNATI LIFE INSURANCE CO		OUTSTANDING
		121.60	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300780	$275.26	08/12/14	65372	0	CINTAS DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT		OUTSTANDING
		30.58	720-596-7702-00000			DOCUMENT DISPOSAL		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		30.59	150-230-7702-00000			DOCUMENT DISPOSAL			
		30.59	710-530-7702-00000			DOCUMENT DISPOSAL			
		56.44	150-160-7702-00000			DOCUMENT DISPOSAL			
		127.06	150-410-7702-00000			DOCUMENT DISPOSAL			
1	300807	$501.00	08/08/14	02560		0 CITY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION			OUTSTANDING
		501.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814			
1	300405	$4060.00	07/29/14	02610		0 CITY OF WATSONVILLE-CASH			OUTSTANDING
		4060.00	150-686-7533-00000			STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL 2014 CASH			
1	300447	$835.85	08/05/14	02610		0 CITY OF WATSONVILLE-CASH			OUTSTANDING
		74.41	260-339-7559-04001			SUPPLIES SCIENCE W/SHOP			
		50.00	710-530-7359-00000			CWEA TRAINING			
		24.00	710-540-7212-00000			CERT LETTER POSTAGE PALMISANO			
		25.00	710-541-7359-00000			CWEA TRAINING			
		60.11	710-530-7232-00000			ONSITE EMERGENCY-MEAL			
		25.00	710-530-7359-00000			PURE WATER TRAINING SANCHEZ			
		25.00	710-531-7359-00000			CWEA TRAINING TELLEZ			
		38.44	260-339-7559-04001			SUPPLIES SCI W/SHOP			
		52.98	150-250-7232-00000			MILAGE REIMB M LAMOREAUX			
		44.00	150-409-7359-00000			WSAT TRAINING FUENTEZ			
		93.96	150-409-7232-00000			FIELD TRAINING LOPEZ/SANTANA			
		94.96	150-409-7359-00000			FIELD TRAINING KATICH			
		60.18	260-336-7533-03235			PAL GRANT TRIP			
		75.00	260-336-7533-03234			PAL/ADELANTE TRIP			
		92.81	740-570-7232-00000			SW MTING JULY 2014 STEELMAN			
1	300739	$3688.45	08/12/14	63094		0 CLICKAWAY CORPORATION			OUTSTANDING
		1137.74	710-540-7559-00000			COMP SUPPLIES			
		1137.73	720-600-7501-00000			COMP SUPPLIES			
		1137.74	765-550-7805-22003			COMP SUPPLIES			
		275.24	730-560-7501-00000			COMP SUPPLIES			
1	300481	$2562.15	08/12/14	02771		0 COAST COUNTIES TRUCK & EQUIP			OUTSTANDING
		16.50	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		220.82	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		431.57	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		114.70	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		24.23	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		241.39	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		49.80	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		363.23	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		120.42	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS			
		311.99	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 7/31/14			
		12.84	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 7/31/14			
		408.11	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 7/31/14			
		206.18	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 7/31/14			
		40.37	150-523-7505-00000			STATEMENT 7/31/14			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300761	$91.80	08/12/14	64534		0 CODE PUBLISHING		OUTSTANDING
		91.80	150-160-7357-00000			MUNI CODE UPDATE		
1	300775	$350.00	08/12/14	65193		0 COLEY HEATH, ANITA		OUTSTANDING
		350.00	150-409-7307-00000			BACKGRND CHECK		
1	300416	$359.18	07/25/14	02861		0 COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS		OUTSTANDING
		359.18	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300808	$359.18	08/08/14	02861		0 COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS		OUTSTANDING
		359.18	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300764	$2201.73	08/12/14	64666		0 COMMERCIAL TRUCK COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		7.99	150-523-7505-00000			SEAL		
		2444.77	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		174.29	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		24.40	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		13.73	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		41.99	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		505.44-	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300623	$285.00	08/12/14	53771		0 COMMUNITY TELEVISION OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY		OUTSTANDING
		285.00	265-393-7361-00000			COUNCIL MTG		
1	300670	$2750.00	08/12/14	58589		0 COMMUNITY TREE SERVICE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1375.00	720-596-7361-00000			SVC AMESTI RESERVOIR		
		1375.00	720-596-7361-00000			TREE SERVICE AT WELL 14		
1	300437	$164.92	07/30/14	02888		0 COMPUCOM SYSTEMS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		164.92	150-688-7533-00000			HP FUSER KIT		
1	300482	$224.10	08/12/14	02888		0 COMPUCOM SYSTEMS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		151.25	150-450-7501-00000			ADOBE ACROBAT		
		72.85	150-160-7501-00000			TONER		
1	300793	$4230.00	08/12/14	66011		0 CONSTANTINE, WILLIAM J.		OUTSTANDING
		4230.00	150-130-7303-00035			LEGAL SERVICES		
1	300776	$8238.19	08/12/14	65296		0 CORIX WATER PRODUCTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1948.12	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		1080.66	720-598-7559-00000			BRASS		
		3528.85	720-598-7559-00000			TAP SLEEVE		
		1680.56	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300417	$575.69	07/25/14	03017		0 COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		525.69	130-000-2050-00000			S.CARRILLO		
		50.00	130-000-2050-00000			C.SANCHEZ		
1	300436	$468289.00	07/30/14	03020		0 COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		468289.00	202-361-7361-00000			REPAY COST ALLOCATION SCRAGNCY		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300441	$151.00	07/31/14	03018	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		151.00	150-686-7361-00000			HEALTH PERMIT		
1	300444	$49985.00	08/04/14	03020	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		49985.00	516-732-7741-00000			TI OVERPMT LOAN		
1	300483	$100.00	08/12/14	03015	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	150-315-7309-00000			FILING FEES		
1	300603	$45140.33	08/12/14	52006	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		45140.33	250-621-5065-00000			AUG2014 MAINT OF EFFORT		
1	300809	$883.87	08/08/14	03017	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		463.35	130-000-2050-00000			S.CARRILLO		
		370.52	130-000-2050-00000			R.CASTEEL		
		50.00	130-000-2050-00000			C.SANCHEZ		
1	300484	$7573.10	08/12/14	03026	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ COLLECTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		6725.00	150-410-7765-00402			PARKING TIX SURCHARGE JUNE2014		
		848.10	150-410-7765-00402			PARKING TIX SURCHARGE JUNE2014		
1	300679	$615.00	08/12/14	59160	0	COUSINS, JACOB		OUTSTANDING
		315.00	150-450-7359-00000			TUITION REIMBURSEMENT		
		300.00	150-450-7359-00000			TUITION REIMBURSEMENT		
1	300675	$225.00	08/12/14	59083	0	CRIME SCENE CLEANERS INC		OUTSTANDING
		225.00	150-419-7559-00000			MED WASTE DISPOSAL		
1	300779	$489.38	08/12/14	65368	0	CRUSH		OUTSTANDING
		489.38	150-450-7559-00310			CADET CAPS		
1	301009	$1250.00	07/23/14	66187	0	CRUZ, MARCIANO		OUTSTANDING
		1250.00	150-692-7510-00162			SOCCER LEAGUE FEE		
1	300485	$486.33	08/12/14	03084	0	CRUZIO/THE INTERNET STORE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		251.71	150-690-7322-00000			DSL		
		57.95	710-540-7361-00421			DSL		
		75.95	150-250-7222-00000			DSL		
		47.95	150-523-7222-00000			DSL		
		52.77	150-417-7533-00000			DSL		
1	300434	$818.98	07/25/14	65812	0	CSAC EXCESS INSURANCE AUTHORITY		OUTSTANDING
		818.98	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300829	$3686.98	08/08/14	65812	0	CSAC EXCESS INSURANCE AUTHORITY		OUTSTANDING
		3686.98	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300637	$24979.85	08/12/14	55158	0	CSG CONSULTANTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		4926.85	150-315-7309-00000			CHANGE ORDER TERM EXTENDED TO		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		20053.00	150-315-7309-00000			S003803 CONSULTING SVC			
1	300445	$40.00	08/04/14	66081	0	CSMFO - MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER			OUTSTANDING
		40.00	710-540-7359-00000			REG. LIZ RETA			
1	300768	$492.00	08/12/14	64974	0	CUZICK, MATT			OUTSTANDING
		293.50	150-410-7323-00000			MOTORCYCLE REPAIRS			
		198.50	150-410-7323-00000			MOTORCYCLE REPAIRS			
1	300475	$94.00	08/12/14	01770	0	CWEA			OUTSTANDING
		94.00	710-530-7351-00000			CERT RENEWAL J MCCLOUD			
1	300486	$160.41	08/12/14	03118	0	D&G SANITATION			OUTSTANDING
		73.61	150-692-7361-00210			RENTAL			
		86.80	740-572-7361-00023			TOILET RENTAL			
1	300487	$292.95	08/12/14	03220	0	DAVIS AUTO PARTS			OUTSTANDING
		61.73	740-575-7324-00000			PARTS & SUPPLIES			
		160.29	730-560-7323-00000			PARTS & SUPPLIES			
		70.93	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS & SUPPLIES			
1	300648	$100.00	08/12/14	56593	0	DE LA TORRE, ESPERANZA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300725	$73.56	08/12/14	62491	0	DELICIAS TAQUERIA			OUTSTANDING
		73.56	150-410-7559-00000			PIT MEAL			
1	300488	$20.62	08/12/14	03293	0	DELTA GLASS			OUTSTANDING
		20.62	150-523-7505-00000			BIO CLEANER			
1	300489	$1723.48	08/12/14	03390	0	DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION			OUTSTANDING
		1723.48	150-315-7309-00000			MAPPING FEE			
1	300691	$480.00	08/12/14	59801	0	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			OUTSTANDING
		480.00	206-364-7307-00000			ENTER ZONE VOUCHERS			
1	300762	$228.81	08/12/14	64625	0	DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING & RECOVERY			OUTSTANDING
		228.81	740-572-7369-00000			PUBLIC DROP OFF			
1	301021	$879.19	07/23/14	64625	0	DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING & RECOVERY			OUTSTANDING
		879.19	740-575-7369-00000			APRIL-JUNE SERVICES			
1	301022	$62.66	07/23/14	64625	0	DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING & RECOVERY			OUTSTANDING
		62.66	710-540-7307-00000			4TH QTR SERVICE			
1	300415	$1116.00	07/30/14	66204	0	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY			OUTSTANDING
		1116.00	787-299-7307-00000			PCORI FEE FOR SELF-INS			
1	300418	$286.15	07/25/14	03017	55719	DEVIN DERHAM-BURK			OUTSTANDING
		286.15	130-000-2050-00000			E.SANTANA			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300810	$286.15	08/08/14	03017	55719	DEVIN DERHAM-BURK		OUTSTANDING
		286.15	130-000-2050-00000			E.SANTANA		
1	300594	$150.00	08/12/14	51421	0	DIGGORY, ZOOEY		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		
1	300490	$375.90	08/12/14	03589	0	DISCOUNT SCHOOL SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		160.95	150-691-7533-00159			CRAFT MATERIALS		
		214.95	150-691-7533-00161			CRAFT SUPPLIES		
1	300438	$66.90	07/30/14	59512	0	DIVISION OF THE STATE ARCHITECT		OUTSTANDING
		66.90	150-315-7307-00045			DISABILITY ACCESS AND EDUC		
1	300604	$4527.06	08/12/14	52046	0	DIXON & SONS TIRES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		4527.06	150-523-7505-00000			TIRES & REPAIRS		
1	300624	$995.00	08/12/14	53850	0	EBSCO INFORMATION SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		995.00	150-620-7353-00000			RENEWAL		
1	300788	$3942.50	08/12/14	65765	0	ECOPLEXUS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3942.50	710-530-7361-00000			RESOLUTION NO. 153-11(CM)		
1	300633	$100.00	08/12/14	54537	0	ELMORE, JAMES		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300402	$445989.62	07/24/14	65748	0	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT SPECIALISTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		445989.62	787-299-7319-00000			AUGUST 2014 HEALTH BENEFITS		
1	300580	$2039.00	08/12/14	50183	0	ENERGY SYSTEMS-CA		OUTSTANDING
		2039.00	710-531-7361-00000			GENERATOR STARTUP		
1	300719	$228.68	08/12/14	62004	0	ENVIROLOGIX		OUTSTANDING
		228.68	710-541-7506-00000			TUBE KIT		
1	300727	$500.00	08/12/14	62566	0	ESCAMILLA, RAMONA		OUTSTANDING
		500.00	120-279-5895-00193			RENTAL REFUND		
1	300687	$150.00	08/12/14	59689	0	ESPINDOLA, BELLA		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		
1	300491	$324.73	08/12/14	04081	0	EWING IRRIGATION PRODUCTS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		60.86	354-959-7821-00189			IRRIGATION PARTS		
		177.89	150-680-7533-00000			SPRINKLERS		
		191.22	150-680-7533-00000			RAINBIRD		
		105.24-	150-680-7533-00000			RETURNED ITEMS		
1	300410	$585.90	07/29/14	53254	0	EXPRESS CAFE		OUTSTANDING
		585.90	150-280-7232-00000			COUNCIL DINNERS		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300611	$3441.98	08/12/14	52833	0	FASTENAL COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		4.94	740-570-7324-00000			ROTARY HAMMER		
		70.90	150-680-7533-00000			RAIN WAND		
		150.77	720-598-7559-00000			SAFETY GLASSES		
		119.02	150-680-7559-00000			GLOVES		
		13.22	354-959-7821-00188			GLOVES		
		9.95	354-958-7821-00190			GLOVES		
		6.62	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES		
		139.22	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		189.84	150-680-7559-00000			GLOVES		
		22.10	354-959-7821-00188			GLOVES		
		15.95	354-958-7821-00190			GLOVES		
		208.97	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES		
		26.06	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		3.26	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		3.26	740-572-7559-00000			PARTS		
		40.69	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		17.87	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		7.54	150-510-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		268.86	150-523-7324-00000			BINDER		
		192.36	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		26.46	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		34.80	730-560-7326-00000			SUPPLIES		
		406.47	740-570-7324-00000			GLOVES		
		41.70	720-597-7559-00000			BATTERIES		
		99.51	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		12.60	150-523-7505-00000			GREASE		
		393.79	150-680-7533-00000			PARTS		
		40.38	354-959-7821-00188			PARTS		
		267.56	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		23.67	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		4.13	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		3.30	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		13.90	354-958-7821-00190			REBAR		
		149.47	150-680-7559-00000			CAN LINERS		
		12.63	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		81.41	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		40.33	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		41.85	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		11.57	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		34.99	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		174.99	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		7.16	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		7.91	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300612		08/12/14	52833	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	300613		08/12/14	52833	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	300492	$133.13	08/12/14	04170	0	FEDEX		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		28.13	150-620-7212-00000			FRT			
		5.84	205-380-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES			
		17.07	221-347-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES			
		6.68	150-410-7559-00000			FRT			
		69.57	710-541-7212-00000			FRT			
		5.84	730-560-7212-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES			
1	300493	$13527.07	08/12/14	04186	0	FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1433.06	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		9960.24	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS/SUPPLIES			
		2133.77	720-598-7537-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300773	$150.00	08/12/14	65164	0	FIGUEROA, CARLOS E.			OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND			
1	300751	$530.00	08/12/14	63960	0	FIRST ALARM SECURITY & PATROL, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		530.00	730-560-7361-00000			PATROL SERVICES			
1	300494	$1331.98	08/12/14	04282	0	FIRST ALARM, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		619.20	720-597-7361-00000			JOB BILLING SERVICE			
		130.20	720-596-7361-00000			1521 FREEDOM TEST/MONITOR			
		252.12	150-622-7361-00000			FREEDOM LIB SERVICE			
		207.48	150-680-7361-00000			MONITOR BURGLARY LEASE			
		122.98	150-622-7361-00000			SERVICE CALL			
1	300495	$543.50	08/12/14	04302	0	FISHER SCIENTIFIC			OUTSTANDING
		230.62	720-596-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		312.88	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300734	$825.00	08/12/14	62808	0	FLEMING, JOSEPHINE			OUTSTANDING
		825.00	710-540-7361-00422			GBP CONSULTING SVCS			
1	300647	$6680.00	08/12/14	56449	0	FONSECA/MCELROY GRINDING COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		6680.00	720-598-7361-00000			GRINDER RENTAL			
1	300655	$160.80	08/12/14	57041	0	FREEDOM HEATING INC			OUTSTANDING
		160.80	150-315-7770-00000			SPRUCE CIRCLE			
1	300610	$36.20	08/12/14	52780	0	FRIAS, MARTIN M.			OUTSTANDING
		36.20	150-315-7770-00000			PERMIT REFUND			
1	300701	$921.05	08/12/14	60479	0	G3 GRAPHICS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		921.05	150-626-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300496	$257.21	08/12/14	04707	0	GALE/CENGAGE LEARNING			OUTSTANDING
		102.22	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
		154.99	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
1	300696	$487.00	08/12/14	60077	0	GAMBOA, MARIA			OUTSTANDING
		487.00	120-279-5895-00178			RENTAL REFUNC			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300682	$100.00	08/12/14	59388	0	GARCIA, MARIANA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300590	$141.83	08/12/14	50811	0	GOLDEN GATE TRUCK CENTER		OUTSTANDING
		61.98	150-523-7505-00000			DOOR HANDLE		
		44.89	150-523-7505-00000			FUEL FILTER		
		34.96	150-523-7505-00000			FUEL FILTER		
1	300708	$25955.64	08/12/14	61030	0	GOLDEN STATE FLOW MEASUREMENT INC.		OUTSTANDING
		25955.64	720-597-7559-00000			WARRANTY FLEXNET MXU UPGRADES		
1	300783	$1173.62	08/12/14	65597	0	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		680.41	150-523-7505-00000			LOT TIRES		
		493.21	150-523-7505-00000			LOT TIRES		
1	300573	$152.22	08/12/14	11442	0	GRAINGER		OUTSTANDING
		152.22	150-523-7505-00000			FIRST AID KIT		
1	300497	$32468.14	08/12/14	05030	0	GRANITE ROCK COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		32468.14	305-923-7835-02191			RESOLUTION NO. 54-14(CM)		
1	300618	$385.00	08/12/14	53271	0	GREEN TOUCH		OUTSTANDING
		385.00	710-530-7559-00000			JUNE 2014 WWTF		
1	300627	$100.00	08/12/14	53993	0	GREEN, GARY		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300736	$910.00	08/12/14	62928	0	GRESHAM SAVAGE NOLAN & TILDEN APC		OUTSTANDING
		910.00	202-367-7303-00000			FORMERLY PO S004799 (C/O#4)		
1	300770	$213.41	08/12/14	65001	0	GROCERY OUTLET		OUTSTANDING
		21.89	710-540-7559-00420			SUPPLES		
		17.91	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES CALLAGHAN PARK		
		61.82	150-691-7533-00159			CAMP WOW SUPPLIES		
		17.00	710-540-7559-00420			ENV. SUPPLIES		
		3.99	710-540-7559-00420			SUPPLIES		
		11.99	150-691-7533-00166			CONTIGO PRGM		
		78.81	150-691-7533-00161			CALLAGHAN PARK		
1	300498	$1726.32	08/12/14	05137	0	GRUNSKY EBEY FARRAR & HOWELL,INC		OUTSTANDING
		1726.32	150-690-7361-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		
1	300499	$167172.80	08/12/14	05137	0	GRUNSKY EBEY FARRAR & HOWELL,INC		OUTSTANDING
		2497.50	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERV TO 1/31/14		
		6523.37	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERV TO 1/31/14		
		1309.00	780-293-7303-00000			LEGAL SERV TO 1/31/14		
		136.00	710-540-7307-00000			LEGAL SERV TO 1/31/14		
		425.00	202-361-7307-00000			LEGAL SERV TO 1/31/14		
		170.00	202-367-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME			CHECK
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	STATUS
		612.00	710-530-7303-00031			LEGAL SERVICE TO 1/31/14			
		153.00	150-130-7303-00035			LEGAL SERVICE TO 1/31/14			
		14324.55	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICE TO 1/31/14			
		2180.00	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICE TO 1/31/14			
		1596.00	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICE TO 1/31/14			
		12176.50	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		459.00	202-361-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		68.00	202-367-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		340.00	710-530-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		1853.00	710-540-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		255.00	720-596-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		3973.50	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		748.00	740-570-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		930.50	780-293-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		17559.60	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		68.00	150-130-7303-00035			LEGAL SERVICES			
		306.00	710-530-7303-00031			LEGAL SERVICES			
		1881.00	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		17.00	780-294-7303-00037			LEGAL SERVICES			
		382.00	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICES			
		13103.41	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		1496.00	202-361-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		68.00	202-367-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		170.00	710-530-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		255.00	710-540-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		119.00	720-596-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		204.00	780-293-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		680.00	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		19503.06	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		136.00	780-294-7303-00037			LEGAL SERVICES			
		170.00	710-530-7303-00031			LEGAL SERVICES			
		2998.50	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		703.00	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICES			
		7502.20	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		1221.00	202-361-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		2.40	710-540-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		170.00	720-596-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		153.00	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		16.50	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICES			
		15804.81	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		51.00	150-130-7303-00035			LEGAL SERVICES			
		7279.87	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		959.00	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICES			
		10675.90	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		436.48	202-361-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		68.00	710-530-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		7.47	710-540-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		68.00	720-596-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		1564.00	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		338.50	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICES			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		8020.63	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		
		612.00	710-530-7303-00031			LEGAL SERVICES		
		125.05	730-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		
		170.00	780-294-7303-00037			LEGAL SERVICES		
		1377.50	780-293-7303-00046			LEGAL SERVICES		
1	300674	$100.00	08/12/14	58799	0	GUTIERREZ, NANCY		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300666	$100.00	08/12/14	58235	0	GUZMAN, JUANITA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300500	$3170.67	08/12/14	05209	0	HACH COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		1798.10	710-530-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		1372.57	710-541-7557-00000			PARTS		
1	300412	$568.31	07/30/14	50670	0	HANSEN FEED AND PET SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		568.31	150-686-7361-00000			HAY BAILS STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL		
1	300688	$2486.76	08/12/14	59740	0	HARRIS COMPUTER SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		2486.76	720-913-7803-17110			TRAINING EXPENSE		
1	300709	$100.00	08/12/14	61152	0	HARRIS, PETE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300501	$41.23	08/12/14	05330	0	HARRISON'S COLOR CORNER		OUTSTANDING
		41.23	150-510-7559-00000			STRAINERS		
1	300726	$25.00	08/12/14	62547	0	HCD		OUTSTANDING
		25.00	205-383-8415-00000			ESCROW FEE		
1	300502	$930.58	08/12/14	05500	0	HERTZ EQUIPMENT RENTAL CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		930.58	720-598-7537-42106			RENTAL		
1	300721	$100.00	08/12/14	62193	0	HESTER, PETER		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300409	$2299.90	07/29/14	51675	0	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		87.82	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES		
		91.06	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES		
		905.25	720-596-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		34.64	150-691-7501-00158			SUPPLIES		
		119.54	150-691-7533-00158			SUPPLIES		
		5.50	150-680-7541-00000			SUPPLIES		
		578.96	730-560-7507-00000			SUPPLIES		
		259.32	730-560-7325-00000			SUPPLIES		
		18.79	260-339-7559-04001			SUPPLIES		
		88.89	150-450-7325-00000			SUPPLIES		
		110.13	710-540-7559-00129			SUPPLIES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300596	$272.55	08/12/14	51675	0	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		272.55	150-220-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300724	$3459.96	08/12/14	62391	0	HOPE SERVICES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1729.98	740-570-7361-00000			LITTER ABATEMENT & OTHER MISC.		
		1729.98	740-570-7361-00000			LITTER ABATEMENT & OTHER MISC.		
1	300753	$228.00	08/12/14	64015	0	HYDROPOINT DATA SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		228.00	720-596-7361-00000			SUB RENEWAL		
1	300420	$4105.00	07/25/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457		OUTSTANDING
		4105.00	130-000-2050-00000			303800		
1	300421	$4594.42	07/25/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457		OUTSTANDING
		4594.42	130-000-2050-00000			303884 PTS		
1	300812	$4025.00	08/08/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457		OUTSTANDING
		4025.00	130-000-2050-00000			303800		
1	300813	$4865.72	08/08/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457		OUTSTANDING
		4865.72	130-000-2050-00000			303884 PTS		
1	300504	$195.22	08/12/14	05818	0	IDEXX LABORATORIES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		195.22	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300662	$73.90	08/12/14	58001	0	INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		73.90	150-315-7542-00000			BUILDING CODE BOOK		
1	300581	$100.00	08/12/14	50213	0	INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SHOPPING CENTERS		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	207-387-7351-00000			MEMBERSHIP		
1	300505	$1180.15	08/12/14	06009	0	INTERSTATE BATTERY CO		OUTSTANDING
		1180.15	150-523-7505-00000			BATTERIES		
1	300801	$504.00	08/12/14	66200	0	J&E PRIVATE SECURITY		OUTSTANDING
		504.00	150-685-7361-00000			SEC 4TH OF JULY		
1	300718	$33760.59	08/12/14	61846	0	JARVIS, FAY & DOPORTO, LLP		OUTSTANDING
		21358.69	730-560-7303-00040			GENERAL PLAN		
		2164.17	150-130-7307-00000			BALLOT MEASURE		
		3951.56	730-560-7303-00040			GENERAL PLAN		
		44.17	150-130-7307-00000			BALLOT MEASURE		
		6242.00	730-560-7303-00040			GENERAL PLAN		
1	300657	$65.31	08/12/14	57246	0	JOHNSON, ROBERTS, & ASSOCIATES		OUTSTANDING
		65.31	150-210-7361-00000			HR MATERIALS		
1	300442	$1000.00	07/31/14	64269	0	JOHNSON, STEVE		OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	150-686-7361-00000			SERV STRAW FESTIVAL		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300632	$1336.00	08/12/14	54438	0	K & D LANDSCAPING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		622.00	246-321-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE		
		714.00	309-525-7361-00000			LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE		
1	300506	$26.56	08/12/14	06355	0	K-MART CORP		OUTSTANDING
		26.56	150-691-7533-00158			SUPPLIES PARKS AND REC		
1	300607	$67.15	08/12/14	52417	0	KELLY-MOORE PAINT COMPANY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		31.95	740-570-7559-00024			PAINT		
		35.20	150-680-7541-00000			PAINT FRANICH RESTROOM		
1	300786	$9095.00	08/12/14	65730	0	KEMA SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		9095.00	260-339-7361-03310			RESOLUTION NO. 32-13(CM)		
1	300595	$7224.04	08/12/14	51608	0	KEMIRA WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		7224.04	710-530-7551-00000			FERRIC CHLORIDE		
1	300689	$1122.00	08/12/14	59748	0	KESTREL CONSULTING INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1122.00	710-911-7835-33161			CONSULTING SERVICES FOR THE CI		
1	300508	$45052.53	08/12/14	06467	0	KINNETIC LABORATORIES, INC		OUTSTANDING
		45052.53	710-534-7361-00000			RESOLUTION NO. 187-09 (CM)		
1	300651	$1881.56	08/12/14	56689	0	KME FIRE APPARATUS		OUTSTANDING
		1700.41	150-450-7323-00000			MOTOR		
		181.15	150-450-7323-00000			AIR VALVE		
1	300778	$392.00	08/12/14	65314	0	KRAMER, CHRIS		OUTSTANDING
		192.00	150-450-7359-00000			FIRE MGMT CLASS		
		200.00	150-450-7351-00000			PARAMEDIC LICENSE RENEWAL		
1	300628	$1248.66	08/12/14	54072	0	L & P FINANCIAL SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		1248.66	740-572-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300509	$2517.32	08/12/14	06570	0	L N CURTIS & SONS		OUTSTANDING
		396.03	150-450-7533-00000			BOOTS		
		1328.04	150-450-7533-00000			ROPE		
		153.64	150-450-7533-00000			ROPE BAG		
		639.61	150-450-7533-00000			MONITOR		
1	300711	$1985.00	08/12/14	61309	0	L.R. PAINTING		OUTSTANDING
		1985.00	150-220-7361-00000			PAINT HISTORIC GAS STATION		
1	300680	$275.83	08/12/14	59233	0	LA ROSA MARKET & BAKERY		OUTSTANDING
		275.83	740-570-7232-00000			SAFETY MEETING		
1	300730	$900.00	08/12/14	62638	0	LA SELVA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	150-680-7361-00000			TREE REMOVAL		
		800.00	150-510-7361-00000			WORK 482 BECK ST.		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	209716		07/23/14	00000	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	300435		07/29/14	00000	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	301001		07/23/14	00000	0	UNISSUED		UNISSUED
1	300803	$127.40	08/12/14	66203	0	LATIN-AMERICAN PERIODICALS LLC		OUTSTANDING
		127.40	250-935-7857-42043			SP MAGAZINES		
1	300644	$800.00	08/12/14	56099	0	LIBRARY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		800.00	150-620-7322-00000			UPDATE		
1	300510	$420.00	08/12/14	06753	0	LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE		OUTSTANDING
		420.00	150-409-7307-00000			PROF SERVICES		
1	300578	$329.20	08/12/14	50064	0	LUCAS, DANNY		OUTSTANDING
		329.20	150-450-7359-00000			GEOGRAPHY CLASS		
1	300579	$416.24	08/12/14	50106	0	M & M PARTY RENTALS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		329.02	150-686-7533-00000			DECORATIONS		
		87.22	150-691-7511-00161			DECORATIONS		
1	301025	$1460.74	07/23/14	06860	0	MAGGIORA BROS DRILLING CO. INC		OUTSTANDING
		1460.74	150-690-7361-00000			GENERATOR AND SUPPLIES		
1	300785	$1360.60	08/12/14	65685	0	MALDONADO, JUAN		OUTSTANDING
		656.43	150-620-7357-00000			BUSINESS CARDS		
		644.49	150-315-7559-00000			INSPECTION FORMS		
		59.68	150-110-7357-00000			HURST BUSINESS CARDS		
1	300723	$100.00	08/12/14	62227	0	MANGER, NAOMI		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300706	$100.00	08/12/14	60747	0	MARTINEZ, JAVIER MARINEZ		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300512	$407.93	08/12/14	06975	0	MARTY FRANICH CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP		OUTSTANDING
		407.93	150-523-7505-00000			VEHICLE REPAIRS		
1	300511	$355.08	08/12/14	06970	0	MARTY FRANICH FORD-LINCOLN-MERCURY		OUTSTANDING
		355.08	150-523-7505-00000			VEHICLE REPAIRS		
1	300669	$295.00	08/12/14	58370	0	MEDIA ALL STARS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		295.00	150-690-7325-00000			AD		
1	300661	$150.00	08/12/14	57820	0	MELOCHE, PAUL		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		
1	300513	$21.70	08/12/14	07130	0	MERCURY METALS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		10.85	710-530-7324-00000			GAGE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND STATUS
		10.85	710-530-7324-00000			FLATBAR		
1	301011	$1565.00	07/23/14	65885	0	MES VISION		OUTSTANDING
		1565.00	787-299-7320-00000			EYE SERVICES		
1	300743	$100.00	08/12/14	63441	0	MEZA, AMY		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300714	$105.09	08/12/14	61514	0	MID-AMERICA SPORTS ADVANTAGE		OUTSTANDING
		84.09	150-692-7510-00163			SUPPLIES SPORTS		
		21.00	150-692-7510-00210			SUPPLIES SPORTS		
1	300635	$241.20	08/12/14	54802	0	MONTEREY BAY ANALYTICAL SERVICES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		44.20	710-541-7315-07022			SAMPLES TESTING		
		25.00	710-541-7315-07021			SAMPLES TESTING		
		122.00	710-532-7315-00000			SAMPLES TESTING		
		50.00	710-541-7315-07024			SAMPLES TESTING		
1	300663	$317.66	08/12/14	58051	0	MONTEREY BAY SERVICE COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		317.66	720-596-7361-00000			ICE MAKER REPAIRS		
1	300514	$14177.00	08/12/14	07367	0	MONTEREY BAY UNIFIED AIR		OUTSTANDING
		4725.66	710-530-7369-00000			PER CAP ASSESSMENT FY14-15		
		4725.66	720-596-7369-00000			PER CAP ASSESSMENT FY14-15		
		4725.68	740-570-7369-00000			PER CAP ASSESSMENT FY14-15		
1	300798	$175.00	08/12/14	66196	0	MONTEREY GARAGE TOWING AND STORAGE		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	150-410-7361-00000			TOWING SERVICE PD		
1	300515	$216.73	08/12/14	07400	0	MONUMENT LUMBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		104.90	730-560-7325-00000			STATEMENT 7/25/14		
		70.21	730-560-7326-00000			STATEMENT 7/25/14		
		41.62	730-560-7323-00000			STATEMENT 7/25/14		
1	300413	$6160.00	07/30/14	64276	0	MORAN, MERVIN A.		OUTSTANDING
		6160.00	150-686-7361-00000			AUDIO EQUIP STRWBRY FESTIVAL		
1	300804	$161.23	08/12/14	66205	0	MORENO, JOHN		OUTSTANDING
		161.23	740-570-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300759	$505.00	08/12/14	64453	0	MOVIE LICENSING USA		OUTSTANDING
		505.00	150-620-7351-00000			COPYRIGHT		
1	300805	$409.00	08/12/14	66208	0	MULLEN & TOLAND SYSTEMS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		409.00	740-572-7361-00023			APPLIANCE PROCESSING		
1	300516	$1175.00	08/12/14	07620	0	MUNI SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		1175.00	150-230-7307-00000			CAFR REPORT		
1	300695	$2276.94	08/12/14	60037	0	NATIONAL METER & AUTOMATION, INC.		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		2276.94	720-597-7537-00000			METER		
1	300419	$22045.14	07/25/14	05078	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		22045.14	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300811	$22540.14	08/08/14	05078	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		22540.14	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300728	$243.93	08/12/14	62579	0	NEOPOST, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		40.63	150-230-7212-00000			MAIL MACHINE MAINT		
		40.66	710-530-7212-00000			MAIL MACHINE MAINT		
		40.66	720-596-7212-00000			MAIL MACHINE MAINT		
		40.66	730-560-7212-00000			MAIL MACHINE MAINT		
		40.66	740-570-7212-00000			MAIL MACHINE MAINT		
		40.66	150-620-7212-00000			MAIL MACHINE MAINT		
1	300765	$336.00	08/12/14	64776	0	NOR CAL ASA		OUTSTANDING
		256.00	150-692-7351-00163			REGISTRATIONS		
		80.00	150-692-7351-00210			REGISTRATIONS		
1	300656	$638.22	08/12/14	57105	0	NORTH CENTRAL LABORATORIES		OUTSTANDING
		638.22	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300698	$215.16	08/12/14	60342	0	NPM INC.		OUTSTANDING
		215.16	730-560-7324-00000			REPAIR LEAK		
1	300707	$66.56	08/12/14	60992	0	O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		66.56	150-523-7505-00000			TRUCK PARTS		
1	300583	$466.42	08/12/14	50515	0	OCLC, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		466.42	150-620-7351-00000			METADATA		
1	300738	$4366.78	08/12/14	63012	0	OLIN CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		4366.78	710-532-7551-00000			SOD. HYP.		
1	300814	$5428.00	08/08/14	08107	0	OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL #3		OUTSTANDING
		5428.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300729	$392.00	08/12/14	62627	0	OPTICS PLANET, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		392.00	150-410-7533-00000			SIGHTS		
1	300586	$131.43	08/12/14	50686	0	ORIENTAL TRADING CO, INC		OUTSTANDING
		131.43	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES		
1	300712	$100.00	08/12/14	61377	0	ORTEGA, JUAN VERA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET		
1	300720	$491.45	08/12/14	62007	0	OSUNA AUTO ELECTRIC & SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		OUTSTANDING
		16.25	150-680-7321-00000			SAFETY LEVER		
		29.57	150-680-7533-00000			SHARPEN SAW		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		72.90	150-510-7324-00000			CHAIN		
		277.77	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS		
		24.94	720-598-7559-00000			BATT JUMPER		
		70.02	720-598-7559-00000			CRIMP CABLES		
1	300517	$14.00	08/12/14	08223	0	PACIFIC CREDIT SERVICES INC		OUTSTANDING
		14.00	205-383-8338-00000			CREDIT REPORT RUBBO		
1	300652	$950.00	08/12/14	56752	0	PACIFIC CREST ENGINEERING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		950.00	305-923-7307-42063			SPECIAL INSPECTION AND TESTING		
1	300518	$1402.77	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1402.77	150-680-7211-00000			795 VISTA MONTANA		
1	300519	$206.04	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		206.04	150-450-7211-00000			370 AIRPORT ST 100		
1	300520	$26640.11	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		26640.11	246-321-7211-00000			275 MAIN ST		
1	300521	$41.33	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		41.33	150-510-7211-00000			PAJARO LN @GV		
1	300522	$10936.14	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		10936.14	150-510-7211-00000			SVC 43 COMPTON/OBF REF 100109		
1	300523	$33.06	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		33.06	720-596-7211-00000			998 MAIN ST		
1	300524	$59.78	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		59.78	710-530-7211-00000			W BEACH & LEE		
1	300525	$111.26	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		111.26	150-510-7211-00000			HWY 129 AT BLACKBURN		
1	300526	$31099.64	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		31099.64	710-532-7211-00000			401 PANABAKER		
1	300527	$55.77	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		55.77	740-572-7211-00000			OHLONE & HARKIN SLOUGH		
1	300528	$1078.40	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1078.40	740-572-7211-00000			500 2ND ST		
1	300529	$18288.76	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		18288.76	150-622-7211-00000			2021 FREEDOM BLVD		
1	300530	$1037.16	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1037.16	150-510-7211-00000			FREEDOM AND DAVIS		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR # / ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300531	$5290.84 5290.84	08/12/14 730-560-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC BUENA VISTA DR		OUTSTANDING
1	300532	$24728.68 24728.68	08/12/14 710-530-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 500 CLEARWATER		OUTSTANDING
1	300533	$1204.04 1204.04	08/12/14 309-525-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 260 RODRIGUEZ		OUTSTANDING
1	300534	$21.57 21.57	08/12/14 150-680-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 201 PACIFICA		OUTSTANDING
1	300535	$205.51 205.51	08/12/14 730-560-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 100 AVIATION WY		OUTSTANDING
1	300536	$296.02 296.02	08/12/14 150-688-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 26 W FRONT		OUTSTANDING
1	300537	$11.54 11.54	08/12/14 150-690-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 75 HOPE DR		OUTSTANDING
1	300538	$67.93 67.93	08/12/14 150-510-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC HARKIN SLOUGH		OUTSTANDING
1	300539	$417.59 417.59	08/12/14 150-510-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC W BEACH & MAIN		OUTSTANDING
1	300540	$3346.46 3346.46	08/12/14 710-531-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC PUFFIN LN		OUTSTANDING
1	300541	$10.45 10.45	08/12/14 354-959-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 1180 E LAKE		OUTSTANDING
1	300542	$219.06 219.06	08/12/14 150-510-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CENTRAL AVE		OUTSTANDING
1	300543	$23591.62 23591.62	08/12/14 710-532-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 401 PANABAKER		OUTSTANDING
1	300544	$162.34 162.34	08/12/14 150-510-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC W 5TH AND MAIN		OUTSTANDING
1	300545	$3354.14 3354.14	08/12/14 150-690-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 1301 MAIN ST		OUTSTANDING
1	300546	$101.50 101.50	08/12/14 150-417-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 130 RODRIGUEZ		OUTSTANDING
1	300547	$10109.50 10109.50	08/12/14 720-596-7211-00000	08230 0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC 101 LIGHTHOUSE		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300548	$68313.85	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		68313.85	720-596-7211-00000		51	BURCHELL		
1	300549	$9.86	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		9.86	720-596-7211-00000		127	RIVERSIDE DR		
1	300550	$3255.48	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		3255.48	150-680-7211-00000			GREEN VALLEY RD		
1	300551	$13.05	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		13.05	150-680-7211-00000		651	OHLONE		
1	300552	$1308.42	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1308.42	354-959-7211-00000		125	AVIATION WY		
1	300553	$47.71	08/12/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		47.71	150-680-7211-00000		37	DAVIS AVE		
1	300755	$9641.00	08/12/14	64305	0	PACIFIC LIBRARY PARTNERSHIP		OUTSTANDING
		9641.00	150-620-7351-00000			PART FEES		
1	300554	$1460.91	08/12/14	08300	0	PACIFIC TRUCK PARTS		OUTSTANDING
		92.62	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		543.02	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		174.42	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		324.14	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		326.71	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300731	$70.00	08/12/14	62713	0	PADILLA, MARIA		OUTSTANDING
		70.00	150-692-7770-00162			ACTIVITY		
1	300639	$2006.17	08/12/14	55375	0	PAJARO VALLEY FABRICATION INC.		OUTSTANDING
		320.00	150-523-7505-00000			BUMPER REPAIR		
		440.00	150-523-7505-00000			FLAT BED FORKS		
		31.77	150-523-7505-00000			SHEAR MATERIAL		
		170.35	740-570-7324-00000			HR ANGLE		
		108.78	150-523-7505-00000			TRUCK #611 REPAIR		
		28.97	150-523-7505-00000			FLAT BAR		
		506.58	740-570-7324-00000			CONTAINER REPAIRS		
		39.54	150-523-7505-00000			HR PLATES		
		316.02	305-923-7334-00000			POST CLAMPS		
		44.16	150-523-7505-00000			HR PLATE		
1	300555	$2819.71	08/12/14	08343	0	PAJARO VALLEY PRINTING		OUTSTANDING
		1181.57	150-409-7357-00000			ENVELOPES AND FORMS		
		1546.13	150-280-7357-00000			OUR TOWN NEWSLETTER		
		92.01	150-691-7501-00166			CONTIGO NEWSLETTER		
1	300556	$282040.18	08/12/14	08360	0	PAJARO VALLEY WATER MGMT AGENCY		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		282040.18	710-530-5895-00000			PG&E REFUND		
1	300433	$54.00	07/25/14	59033	0	PAL POLICE ACTIVITIES LEAGUE		OUTSTANDING
		54.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300827	$54.00	08/08/14	59033	0	PAL POLICE ACTIVITIES LEAGUE		OUTSTANDING
		54.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300684	$375.00	08/12/14	59615	0	PANTHER PROTECTIVE SERVICE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		375.00	150-690-7361-00000			SECURITY		
1	300557	$160.00	08/12/14	08365	0	PAPA		OUTSTANDING
		160.00	150-680-7359-00000			ROCHA,SHIRAISHI REG		
1	300703	$220.74	08/12/14	60618	0	PAPE MATERIAL HANDLING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		220.74	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
1	300645	$102.80	08/12/14	56193	0	PASO ROBLES TRUCK CENTER		OUTSTANDING
		102.80	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	301017	$120.00	07/23/14	66195	0	PATH, STAR		OUTSTANDING
		60.00	150-210-7359-00000			AND JULY 17 2014 YOGA CLASS		
		60.00	150-120-7359-00000			AND JULY 17 2014 YOGA CLASS		
1	300407	$5219.43	07/29/14	66202	0	PEPSI BEVERAGES COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		5219.43	150-686-7533-00000			BEVS FOR STRAWBRY FSTVL 2014		
1	300789	$166.61	08/12/14	65793	0	PHENOVA CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIALS		OUTSTANDING
		166.61	710-541-7506-00000			TEST		
1	300797	$5008.36	08/12/14	66182	0	PIRANHA PIPE AND PRECAST, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		5008.36	710-531-7559-00000			WET WELL REPAIRS		
1	300794	$130.00	08/12/14	66043	0	PKT WELDING & FABRICATION		OUTSTANDING
		130.00	740-572-7324-00000			REPAIR BALER FLOOR PLATE		
1	300715	$100.00	08/12/14	61585	0	PLASCENCIA, CORAL		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	120-279-5895-00159			REISSUE CK 209049 5/13/14 RFND		
1	300558	$390.59	08/12/14	08670	0	PLEASANTON TRUCK & EQUIPMENT		OUTSTANDING
		390.59	150-523-7505-00000			SPRING ROLLER		
1	300646	$1405.49	08/12/14	56371	0	PLOTTER PROS		OUTSTANDING
		445.03	150-690-7501-00000			PRINTER PAPER & INK		
		960.46	150-690-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300638	$9982.00	08/12/14	55259	0	POLYDYNE, INC		OUTSTANDING
		4991.00	710-532-7551-00000			CLARIFLOC		
		4991.00	710-532-7551-00000			CLARIFLOC		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300700	$3754.05	08/12/14	60472	0	POWERPLAN		OUTSTANDING
		1207.67	150-523-7505-00000			SERVICE AND PARTS		
		1483.67	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS&LABOR		
		1015.04	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS		
		47.67	740-575-7324-00000			PARTS		
1	300686	$343.12	08/12/14	59675	0	PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION,INC		OUTSTANDING
		94.94-	710-530-7324-00000			CREDIT		
		217.62	710-530-7324-00000			CYLINDER CHARGES		
		128.52	150-523-7505-00000			CYLINDER CHARGES		
		22.98	730-560-7702-00000			CYLINDER CHARGES		
		68.94	740-575-7559-00000			CYLINDER CHARGES		
1	300828	$518.00	08/08/14	62976	0	PRE-PAID LEGAL SERVICES INC.		OUTSTANDING
		518.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300440	$11367.38	07/31/14	65844	0	PREFERRED BENEFIT		OUTSTANDING
		11367.38	787-299-7318-00000			CLAIMS		
1	300422	$2141.95	07/25/14	08790	0	PROF FIRE FIGHTERS-WATSONVILLE		OUTSTANDING
		2141.95	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300815	$2155.25	08/08/14	08790	0	PROF FIRE FIGHTERS-WATSONVILLE		OUTSTANDING
		2155.25	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300408	$3205.10	07/29/14	65708	0	PROMEVO, LLC		OUTSTANDING
		3205.10	150-250-7361-00000			GPANEL YEARLY MAINT/LIC ADD		
1	11112405	$251476.45	07/25/14	08840	0	PUBLIC EMP RETIREMENT SYSTEM		
		251476.45	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	11112409	$251614.16	08/08/14	08840	0	PUBLIC EMP RETIREMENT SYSTEM		
		251614.16	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300800	$22.57	08/12/14	66199	0	QTPOD		OUTSTANDING
		22.57	730-560-7562-00000			CASH CARDS		
1	300559	$46.23	08/12/14	08900	0	QUALITY WATER ENTERPRISES		OUTSTANDING
		45.23	740-575-7361-00000			BOTTLED WATER		
		1.00	740-575-7361-00000			CHARGE		
1	300560	$385.29	08/12/14	08921	0	QUILL CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		112.35	720-600-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		404.82	720-600-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		111.88-	720-600-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		20.00-	720-600-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300673	$156.00	08/12/14	58692	0	RAMIREZ, JOYCE		OUTSTANDING
		156.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300692	$100.00	08/12/14	59862	0	RAMOS, MERCEDES			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300771	$109.60	08/12/14	65031	0	RDO EQUIPMENT CO.			OUTSTANDING
		35.81	150-523-7505-00000			FILTER ELEMENT			
		22.68	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		6.51	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		44.60	150-523-7505-00000			FILTER			
1	300561	$19.95	08/12/14	09100	0	REDSHIFT INTERNET SERVICES			OUTSTANDING
		19.95	710-534-7361-00000			WEB HOSTING			
1	300562	$677.00	08/12/14	09140	0	REGISTER PAJARONIAN			OUTSTANDING
		129.92	150-160-7221-00000			APPEAL HEARING			
		146.36	150-315-7221-00000			PUBLIC HEARING			
		117.94	260-339-7361-03310			CLIMATE ACTION PLAN HEARING AD			
		120.18	150-160-7221-00000			TRAFFIC FEE AD			
		98.86	150-160-7221-00000			REZONE AD			
		63.74	150-162-7221-00000			NOTICE OF ELECTION			
1	300758	$140.00	08/12/14	64437	0	REMOTE SATELLITE SYSTEMS INT'L			OUTSTANDING
		140.00	150-450-7222-00000			SAT PHONE SERVICE			
1	300748	$354.50	08/12/14	63855	0	RENNE SLOAN HOLTZMAN SAKAI LLP			OUTSTANDING
		25.50	150-210-7307-00000			2014 LABOR STRATEGY			
		329.00	150-210-7307-00000			PROF SVC POA CONCESSIONS NEG.			
1	300427	$175.00	07/25/14	51096	51673	REQUA, DEBRA			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			C.JOHNSON FL003841			
1	300821	$175.00	08/08/14	51096	51673	REQUA, DEBRA			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			FL003841 C.JOHNSON			
1	300660	$100.00	08/12/14	57614	0	RICHARD, RAMONA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	300617	$1998.65	08/12/14	53134	0	RICOH USA, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1817.86	150-410-7533-00000			COPIER FEES			
		180.79	150-250-7322-00000			COPIER MAINTENANCE			
1	300654	$1348.04	08/12/14	56942	0	RICOH USA, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1348.04	150-409-7702-00000			COPIER CHARGES			
1	300621	$100.00	08/12/14	53497	0	ROCHA, RAMIRO			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			
1	300423	$9909.46	07/25/14	09490	0	S C COUNTY EMP CREDIT UNION			OUTSTANDING
		9909.46	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514			
1	300816	$9738.92	08/08/14	09490	0	S C COUNTY EMP CREDIT UNION			OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		9738.92	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300563	$199.17	08/12/14	09478	0	S&S WORLDWIDE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		199.17	150-691-7533-00161			GAME&CRAFT SUPPLIES		
1	300630	$80.00	08/12/14	54172	0	S. MARTINELLI & COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		80.00	740-570-7361-00000			SCALE SERVICE		
1	300742	$265.79	08/12/14	63313	0	SABRE BACKFLOW INC.		OUTSTANDING
		265.79	720-597-7559-00000			BACK FLOW KIT		
1	300774	$1037.34	08/12/14	65174	0	SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTEMS		OUTSTANDING
		1037.34	150-419-7559-00000			EVIDENCE ENVELOPES		
1	300565	$51523.15	08/12/14	09550	0	SAFETY STRIPING SERVICE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		51523.15	305-923-7837-42062			CITY WIDE RE-STRIPING		
1	300403	$117.49	07/28/14	63029	0	SAFEWAY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		52.57	260-336-7533-03234			SUPPLIES		
		64.92	150-688-7344-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300650	$300.00	08/12/14	56657	0	SALA BROTHERS WATER TRUCKING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		300.00	740-575-7361-00000			POTABLE WATER		
1	300741	$200.00	08/12/14	63208	0	SALYER, KENNETH		OUTSTANDING
		200.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILETS		
1	300772	$175.60	08/12/14	65091	0	SAMPLE TRAPS, LLC		OUTSTANDING
		80.99	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES		
		94.61	710-541-7506-00000			SAMPLE BOTTLES		
1	300597	$2009.85	08/12/14	51698	0	SAN BENITO SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		2009.85	720-598-7559-00000			CONCRETE MIX		
1	300697	$35.00	08/12/14	60133	0	SANCHEZ, JANET		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		
1	300749	$175.00	08/12/14	63894	0	SANCHEZ, MARIO		OUTSTANDING
		175.00	710-530-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS		
1	300564	$130.00	08/12/14	09487	0	SANCRA		OUTSTANDING
		105.00	150-692-7351-00163			REGISTRATIONS		
		25.00	150-692-7351-00210			REGISTRATIONS		
1	300566	$10000.00	08/12/14	09800	0	SANTA CRUZ ANTI-CRIME TEAM		OUTSTANDING
		10000.00	150-409-7369-00000			2014/15 EXPENSES		
1	300685	$187862.40	08/12/14	59640	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ANIMAL SERVICES AUTHORITY		OUTSTANDING
		187862.40	150-430-7361-00000			ANIMAL SERVICES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300609	$493.93	08/12/14	52681	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY AUDITOR CONTROLLER'S OFFICE			OUTSTANDING
		493.93	820-425-7770-00000			ASSET DISTRIBUTION			
1	300599	$25.00	08/12/14	51761	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE			OUTSTANDING
		25.00	820-425-7770-00000			PUBLICATION COSTS			
1	300600	$205.80	08/12/14	51761	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE			OUTSTANDING
		205.80	820-425-7770-00000			ASSET DISTRIBUTION			
1	300588	$887.00	08/12/14	50736	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERV.			OUTSTANDING
		887.00	246-321-7324-00000			FUEL TANK PERMIT			
1	301020	$954.00	07/23/14	50736	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERV.			OUTSTANDING
		954.00	740-575-7369-00000			HEALTH PERMIT			
1	300653	$308.70	08/12/14	56811	0	SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SPECIAL FUND			OUTSTANDING
		308.70	820-425-7770-00000			ASSET DISTRIBUTION			
1	300677	$365.00	08/12/14	59115	0	SCALMANINI, TIM			OUTSTANDING
		365.00	150-315-7770-00000			REINSTALL WATER METER			
1	300702	$75.00	08/12/14	60576	0	SCHALOW, FRED			OUTSTANDING
		75.00	720-596-7361-00000			MAINTENANCE			
1	300631	$1363.21	08/12/14	54421	0	SCORE AMERICAN SOCCER COMPANY, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1363.21	150-692-7510-00162			SOCCER UNIFORMS			
1	300752	$576.05	08/12/14	63963	0	SCOTTS VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT			OUTSTANDING
		576.05	150-450-7361-00000			RESPONSE			
1	300567	$48.46	08/12/14	09839	0	SCOTTS VALLEY SPRINKLER & PIPE			OUTSTANDING
		33.42	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES			
		7.13	740-575-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		7.91	354-959-7821-00188			SUPPLIES			
1	300705	$572.00	08/12/14	60711	0	SECURITY SHORING AND STEEL PLATES INC.			OUTSTANDING
		572.00	720-598-7559-00000			STEEL PLATES			
1	300424	$1272.39	07/25/14	09882	0	SEIU LOCAL 521			OUTSTANDING
		1272.39	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514			
1	300817	$1253.62	08/08/14	09882	0	SEIU LOCAL 521			OUTSTANDING
		1253.62	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814			
1	300430	$2.00	07/25/14	55327	0	SEIU LOCAL 521 COPE			OUTSTANDING
		2.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514			
1	300824	$2.00	08/08/14	55327	0	SEIU LOCAL 521 COPE			OUTSTANDING
		2.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300605	$1235.10	08/12/14	52348	0	SIERRA CHEMICAL CO		OUTSTANDING
		750.00-	720-596-7551-00000			DEPOSIT REFUND		
		600.00-	720-596-7551-00000			DEPOSIT REFUND		
		1034.04	720-596-7551-00000			CHLORINE		
		1551.06	720-596-7551-00000			CHLORINE		
1	300781	$299.90	08/12/14	65377	0	SIGMA-ALDRICH RTC		OUTSTANDING
		299.90	710-541-7506-00000			WP PROF		
1	300672	$275.00	08/12/14	58677	0	SILVA'S MOBILE GLASS		OUTSTANDING
		275.00	150-523-7505-00000			WINDSHIELD REPAIR		
1	300602	$272.41	08/12/14	51930	0	SIRCHIE FINGER PRINT LABORATORIES, INC		OUTSTANDING
		272.41	150-419-7559-00000			TESTING SUPPLIES		
1	300622	$100.00	08/12/14	53510	0	SMALLUCK, CHRISTINA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	300568	$238.65	08/12/14	10040	0	SMART & FINAL		OUTSTANDING
		238.65	150-688-7344-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300629	$634.99	08/12/14	54101	0	SPORTS TURF IRRIGATION		OUTSTANDING
		634.99	150-680-7533-00000			SPRINKLER PARTS		
1	300619	$72.09	08/12/14	53322	0	SPRING VALLEY WHOLESALE NURSERY		OUTSTANDING
		72.09	354-958-7821-00190			PLANTS		
1	300634	$1020.15	08/12/14	54553	0	SPRINT		OUTSTANDING
		213.68	730-560-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		24.42	150-450-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		75.98	150-250-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		706.07	150-409-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
1	300425	$678.64	07/25/14	10338	0	ST OF CA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD		OUTSTANDING
		503.64	130-000-2050-00000			E.GIL		
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			A.HERNANDEZ		
1	300818	$546.20	08/08/14	10338	0	ST OF CA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD		OUTSTANDING
		371.20	130-000-2050-00000			E.GIL		
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			A.HERNANDEZ		
1	300735	$1209.50	08/12/14	62855	0	ST VINCENT DE PAUL		OUTSTANDING
		1209.50	740-572-7361-00023			RECYCLING		
1	300584	$1557.97	08/12/14	50581	0	STANDARD & POOR'S		OUTSTANDING
		1557.97	250-935-7857-42043			REF BOOKS		
1	300699	$773.46	08/12/14	60391	0	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		OUTSTANDING
		117.16	150-450-7501-00000			FIRE DEPT OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		298.36	150-450-7501-00000			FIRE DEPT OFFICE SUPPLIES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		74.20	150-409-7501-00000			PD OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		63.75	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		120.75	150-409-7501-00000			PD OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		114.94	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		15.70-	150-230-7559-00000			CREDIT RETURNED ITEM		
1	300569	$926.58	08/12/14	10280		0 STAPLES CREDIT PLAN		OUTSTANDING
		199.63	150-409-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		57.31	150-450-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		63.55	150-686-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		91.75	710-540-7559-00421			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		31.40	150-692-7510-00162			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		343.62	150-450-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		70.99	720-596-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
		68.33	150-450-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES		
1	301018	$11820.20	07/23/14	10319		0 STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION		OUTSTANDING
		11820.20	740-575-7369-00000			LANDFILL SAN ANDREAS RD		
1	300713	$125.00	08/12/14	61380		0 SUPERIOR COURT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY		OUTSTANDING
		125.00	150-419-7361-00000			OPEN ACCESS		
1	300747	$224.00	08/12/14	63814		0 SWANK MOTION PICTURES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		112.00	150-688-7344-00000			MOVIE FEE		
		112.00	150-410-7559-00000			MOVIE FEE		
1	300750	$50.00	08/12/14	63906		0 T-MOBILE USA, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		50.00	150-409-7361-00000			RETRIEVE TEXT MESSAGE		
1	300796	$115.31	08/12/14	66117		0 TARGET BANK		OUTSTANDING
		55.00	150-688-7501-00000			SUPPLIES		
		60.31	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES		
1	300769	$1253.18	08/12/14	64981		0 TFS LEASING A PROGRAM OF DE LAGE		OUTSTANDING
		1253.18	150-620-7702-00000			COPIER LEASE		
1	300503	$203.63	08/12/14	05675		0 THE HOSE SHOP INC.		OUTSTANDING
		203.63	150-523-7505-00000			REPAIR SUPPLIES		
1	300443	$16530.10	07/31/14	65137		0 THE STUART RENTAL COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		16530.10	150-686-7361-00000			EQUIP RENTAL		
1	300737	$134.07	08/12/14	63011		0 THE UPS STORE		OUTSTANDING
		20.79	150-680-7533-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
		19.29	150-680-7559-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
		93.99	720-597-7559-00000			SHIPPING CHARGES		
1	300570	$579.89	08/12/14	10771		0 TINO'S PLUMBING, INC		OUTSTANDING
		579.89	150-450-7361-00000			WATER HEATER REPAIRS		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300664	$1260.00	08/12/14	58103	0	TOOLS FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS		OUTSTANDING
		1260.00	207-387-7361-00000			ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION		
1	300414	$5665.00	07/30/14	64274	0	TOP PRODUCTIONS, LLC INC.		OUTSTANDING
		5665.00	150-686-7361-00000			GENERATOR/ELECT POWER SVC		
1	300790	$416.82	08/12/14	65802	0	TRANSOURCE COMPUTERS		OUTSTANDING
		5.96	250-935-7803-42041			109228-TAX		
		102.72	150-620-7559-00000			109228-TAX		
		102.72	710-530-7559-00000			109228-TAX		
		102.71	720-596-7559-00000			109228-TAX		
		102.71	740-570-7559-00000			109228-TAX		
1	300614	$525.14	08/12/14	52953	0	TRI COUNTY TROPHY & ENGRAVING		OUTSTANDING
		434.00	150-110-7501-00000			PLAQUES		
		91.14	150-450-7503-00000			TAGS		
1	300571	$393.00	08/12/14	10924	0	TRI-COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION INC		OUTSTANDING
		288.00	150-680-7559-00000			SERVICE		
		105.00	150-690-7325-00000			SERVICE FIRE SYSTEM		
1	301024	$14606.95	07/23/14	66197	0	U S MOTORS		OUTSTANDING
		14606.95	120-000-2260-00000			2008 FORD E350		
1	300792	$749.22	08/12/14	65857	0	UNION BANK		OUTSTANDING
		749.22	170-231-7302-00000			BANK CHARGES		
1	300694	$1983.33	08/12/14	60026	0	UNITED ROTARY BRUSH CORPORATION		OUTSTANDING
		1983.33	150-523-7505-00000			GUTTER BROOMS		
1	300426	$272.00	07/25/14	11070	0	UNITED WAY OF SANTA CRUZ CO		OUTSTANDING
		272.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 072514		
1	300819	$272.00	08/08/14	11070	0	UNITED WAY OF SANTA CRUZ CO		OUTSTANDING
		272.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300406	$19441.00	07/29/14	65042	0	UNIVERSITY CORPORATION AT MONTEREY BAY		OUTSTANDING
		19441.00	720-596-7361-00000			SWRCB GRANT AGREEMENT FOR WATE		
1	300615	$1446557.37	08/12/14	52965	0	US BANK		OUTSTANDING
		320277.42	516-725-7742-00000			BOND PAYMENT		
		675000.00	516-725-7741-00000			BOND PAYMENT		
		35326.14	516-726-7742-00000			BOND PAYMENT		
		110000.00	516-726-7741-00000			BOND PAYMENT		
		95953.81	516-727-7742-00000			BOND PAYMENT		
		210000.00	516-727-7741-00000			BOND PAYMENT		
1	300766	$100.00	08/12/14	64795	0	VALENCIA, VERONICA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
1	300777	$500.00	08/12/14	65305	0	VASQUEZ, ALFONSO		OUTSTANDING
		500.00	150-315-7770-00000			REFUND PERMIT FEE		
1	300716	$150.00	08/12/14	61834	0	VASQUEZ, SUSANNA		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS REFUND		
1	300642	$694.79	08/12/14	55799	0	VERIZON WIRELESS		OUTSTANDING
		50.51	730-560-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		36.29	150-315-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		270.62	150-110-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		38.01	150-450-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		33.29	202-367-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
		266.07	720-596-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE		
1	300572	$351.32	08/12/14	11143	0	VWR INTERNATIONAL INC.		OUTSTANDING
		240.76	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES		
		110.56	710-541-7506-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	300732	$47365.54	08/12/14	62757	0	WACTOR & WICK LLP		OUTSTANDING
		20149.18	710-530-7303-00031			HEIM V COW		
		13403.60	710-530-7303-00031			HEIM V COW		
		12828.38	710-530-7303-00031			HEIM V COW		
		984.38	740-570-7307-00000			CONSULTING SERVICES		
1	300432	$2935.59	07/25/14	58532	0	WAGEWORKS INC		OUTSTANDING
		2935.59	130-000-2050-00000			AF06989		
1	300826	$2935.59	08/08/14	58532	0	WAGEWORKS INC		OUTSTANDING
		2935.59	130-000-2050-00000			AF06989		
1	300593	$134.40	08/12/14	50950	0	WAGONER, MICHAEL		OUTSTANDING
		134.40	710-530-7232-00000			CALL OUTS MILEAGE REIMBURSEMNT		
1	300756	$3252.50	08/12/14	64309	0	WATERWAYS CONSULTING, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		3252.50	720-596-7361-00000			CORR CREEK ENGINEERING		
1	300574	$36.84	08/12/14	11514	0	WATSONVILLE BLUEPRINT		OUTSTANDING
		36.84	150-315-7357-00000			BOND COPY		
1	300575	$739.32	08/12/14	11515	0	WATSONVILLE CADILLAC BUICK GMC		OUTSTANDING
		739.32	150-523-7505-00000			VEHICLE REPAIRS		
1	300820	$4590.00	08/08/14	11570	0	WATSONVILLE POLICE ASSOCIATION		OUTSTANDING
		4590.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 080814		
1	300693	$4126.00	08/12/14	59908	0	WATSONVILLE WETLANDS WATCH		OUTSTANDING
		2176.00	710-540-7361-00421			SLOUGH TRAIL SYSTEM MAINT.		
		1950.00	710-530-7559-00000			VEG MAINTENANCE		
1	300576	$780.00	08/12/14	11685	0	WEBER, HAYES AND ASSOCIATES, INC.		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 07/23/14 - 08/12/14

BANK	CHECK #	CHECK AMT	CHECK DATE	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME		CHECK STATUS
WO #		AMOUNT	G/L ACCT #			DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND
		780.00	730-560-7361-00000			GEOLOGIST FEE		
1	300636	$100.00	08/12/14	54947	0	WEMPE, TERI		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	11112407	$214187.86	07/25/14	11700	0	WIRE TRANSFER-IRS		
		107872.60	130-000-2050-00000			FEDERAL		
		74568.12	130-000-2050-00000			SOCIAL SECURITY		
		31747.14	130-000-2050-00000			MEDICARE		
1	11112411	$212646.31	08/08/14	11700	0	WIRE TRANSFER-IRS		
		106770.27	130-000-2050-00000			FEDERAL		
		74487.76	130-000-2050-00000			SOCIAL SECURITY		
		31388.28	130-000-2050-00000			MEDICARE		
1	11112406	$38584.67	07/25/14	10334	0	WIRE TRANSFER-STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
		1950.37	130-000-2050-00000			SDI 77651115		
		36634.30	130-000-2050-00000			PIT 80038870		
1	11112410	$36512.83	08/08/14	10334	0	WIRE TRANSFER-STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
		1999.37	130-000-2050-00000			SDI 77651115		
		34513.46	130-000-2050-00000			PIT 80038870		
1	300448	$450.00	08/06/14	66207	0	WISE MUSIC INC.		OUTSTANDING
		450.00	150-686-7361-00000			EQUIP. RENTAL AND SERVICE		
1	300446	$58081.64	08/04/14	64245	0	YORK INSURANCE SERVICES GROUP, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		58081.64	780-291-7712-00000			TRUST DEPOSIT JULY 2014		
1	301023	$6210.00	07/23/14	64245	0	YORK INSURANCE SERVICES GROUP, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		6210.00	780-291-7712-00000			BARRETT-DEPOSIT		
1	300767	$8487.50	08/12/14	64934	0	YORK RISK SERVICES GROUP, INC-CA		OUTSTANDING
		8487.50	780-291-7712-00000			COMP CLAIMS		
1	300577	$783.11	08/12/14	12015	0	ZEP VEHICLE CARE, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		783.11	740-570-7324-00000			TRUCK WASH SOAP		
1	300757	$846.30	08/12/14	64379	0	ZOOM IMAGING SOLUTIONS		OUTSTANDING
		846.30	150-620-7702-00000			HARD DRIVE SWEEP		

TOTAL # OF ISSUED CHECKS: 432 TOTAL AMOUNT: 5381087.95

TOTAL # OF VOIDED/REISSUED CHECKS: 0 TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

TOTAL # OF ACH CHECKS: 0 TOTAL AMOUNT: 0.00

TOTAL # OF UNISSUED CHECKS: 5

FUND TOTALS

FUND	FUND NAME	ISSUED TOTAL	VOIDED/REISSUED TOTAL
120	TRUST FUND	15,693.95	0.00
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	1,135,934.99	0.00
150	GENERAL FUND	605,517.60	0.00
170	INVESTMENT FUND	749.22	0.00
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	473,575.77	0.00
205	COMMUNITY DEV BLOCK GRANT	69.84	0.00
206	ENTERPRIZE ZONE	480.00	0.00
207	RENTAL REHAB FUND	5,260.00	0.00
221	INCLUSIONARY HOUSING	104.08	0.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	41,221.90	0.00
250	LIBRARY FUND	47,245.05	0.00
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	10,293.40	0.00
265	PEG -CABLE TV FUND	285.00	0.00
305	GAS TAX	91,997.92	0.00
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	6,587.53	0.00
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	1,576.32	0.00
516	RDA OBLIGATION RETIREMNT-DEBT	1,496,542.37	0.00
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	552,063.36	0.00
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	198,486.47	0.00
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	109,926.84	0.00
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	36,666.05	0.00
765	COMPUTER FUND - ISF	1,168.74	0.00
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	88,549.54	0.00
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND - POOL	460,038.00	0.00
820	NARCOTICS FORFEITURE PENDING	1,054.01	0.00
	TOTAL -	5,381,087.95	0.00

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
GL Offsetting Entries
Expenditure Summary

Batch # 1890

Account #	Account Name	Amount	Acct Mth	Date	Acct Mth Total
130-000-2050-00000	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS PAYABLE	$573,093.09	2014/08	08/08/14	$573,093.09

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
GL Offsetting Entries
Expenditure Summary

Batch # 1886

Account #	Account Name	Amount	Acct Mth	Date	Acct Mth Total
130-000-2050-00000	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS PAYABLE	$562,841.90	2014/07	07/25/14	$562,841.90

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS
WARRANT REGISTER DATED 8/26/2014

FUND NO.	FUND NAME	AMOUNT
120	TRUST FUND	3,251.00
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	579,082.75
150	GENERAL FUND	258,206.89
160	RETIREMENT FUND	458.00
170	INVESTMENT FUND	1,193.45
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	1,260.03
207	RENTAL REHAB FUND	3,900.00
210	CAL HOME GRANT FUNDS	1,400.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	29,531.54
250	LIBRARY FUND	47,243.66
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	22,583.50
281	PARKS DEVELOPMENT FUND	2,095.00
305	GAS TAX	8,783.19
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	57,888.97
350	STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT FUND	17,996.65
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	299.19
516	RDA OBLIGATION RETIREMENT-DEBT	5,775.00
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	132,576.96
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	75,711.61
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	56,318.23
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	42,180.74
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	23,594.39
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND-POOL	482,384.59
	TOTAL	**1,853,715.34**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE CLAIMS ARE BUDGETED AND APPROPRIATED FOR:

EZEQUIEL R. VEGA
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT:

CARLOS J. PALACIOS
CITY MANAGER

TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 8/13/2014 TO 8/26/2014	1,274,632.59
PAYROLL INVOICES	579,082.75
TOTAL OF ALL INVOICES	**1,853,715.34**

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	301146	$35.00	08/26/14	55111	0	7 ELEVEN STORE #2368-39689A			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301026	$350.76	08/26/14	00301	0	A L LEASE COMPANY, INC			OUTSTANDING
		46.16	730-560-7325-00000			SUPPLIES/PARTS			
		304.60	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES/PARTS			
1	301102	$127.00	08/26/14	50873	0	A TOOL SHED RENTALS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		127.00	150-688-7344-00000			GENERATOR RENTAL			
1	301119	$500.00	08/26/14	52393	0	A-1 JANITORIAL SERVICE			OUTSTANDING
		500.00	150-622-7361-00000			JANITORIAL SERVICES			
1	301225	$137.61	08/26/14	64113	0	ABBOTT & KINDERMANN, LLP			OUTSTANDING
		137.61	730-560-7303-00040			PROF SERV GEN PLAN			
1	301027	$600.00	08/26/14	00332	0	AFFILIATED PSYCHOLOGISTS INC.			OUTSTANDING
		600.00	150-210-7319-00000			PRE-SCREEN			
1	301281	$4754.31	08/22/14	56602	0	AFLAC			OUTSTANDING
		4754.31	150-000-2050-00000			H7935 INSURANCE			
1	300459	$63.30	08/13/14	53433	0	AIRGAS USA, LLC			OUTSTANDING
		31.65	710-541-7361-00000			CYL RENT			
		31.65	710-541-7361-00000			CYL RENT			
1	301133	$65.02	08/26/14	53433	0	AIRGAS USA, LLC			OUTSTANDING
		32.51	710-541-7506-00000			CYL RENT			
		32.51	710-541-7506-00000			CYL RENT			
1	301028	$5235.12	08/26/14	00460	0	AIRTEC SERVICE, INC			OUTSTANDING
		1160.00	150-220-7361-00000			VAV BOX-REPLACE			
		2380.12	150-220-7361-00000			REPAIRS QTR MAINTENANCE			
		1571.00	150-450-7361-00000			REPAIRS QTR MAINTENANCE			
		124.00	150-220-7361-00000			SERVICE			
1	300832	$5768.85	08/14/14	64243	0	ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		5768.85	780-293-7533-00000			ESTEBAN GARCIA CLAIM			
1	301163	$4200.00	08/26/14	56932	0	AMERICA LEARNS, LLC			OUTSTANDING
		4200.00	150-636-7351-00000			SUB RENEWAL			
1	301247	$1409.33	08/26/14	65819	0	AMERIGAS			OUTSTANDING
		174.73	710-531-7211-00000			PROPANE			
		603.86	710-531-7211-00000			PROPANE			
		424.00	710-531-7211-00000			PROPANE			
		134.52	710-531-7211-00000			PROPANE			
		45.77	720-598-7559-00000			COUNTER SALE PROPANE			
		26.45	720-598-7559-00000			COUNTER SALE PROPANE			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300456	$1810.00	08/13/14	62675	0	ANDERSON, WILLIAM			OUTSTANDING
		1810.00	710-530-7559-00000			REPAIR CHAIN LINK FENCE			
1	300458	$2175.95	08/13/14	06458	0	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES			OUTSTANDING
		22.47	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		1479.22	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		104.68	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
		32.33	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		53.21	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
		484.04	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	301061	$27.80	08/26/14	06458	0	APPLIED INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES			OUTSTANDING
		16.95	150-680-7321-00000			SUPPLIES			
		10.85	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	300457	$370.00	08/22/14	66213	0	ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ			OUTSTANDING
		370.00	130-000-2050-00000			PR 8/8/14 27 HRS OMITTED ON TS			
1	301059	$1875.00	08/26/14	06120	0	ARRIAGA, JOHN			OUTSTANDING
		468.75	150-280-7361-00000			PROF SERVICES			
		468.75	710-530-7361-00000			PROF SERVICES			
		468.75	740-570-7361-00000			PROF SERVICES			
		468.75	720-596-7361-00000			PROF SERVICES			
1	301235	$1050.00	08/26/14	65080	0	ARTHUR ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1050.00	710-540-7361-00129			LEASE SCIENCE WORKSHOP			
1	300451	$998.68	08/13/14	65875	0	ARTIC GLACIER PREMIUM ICE			OUTSTANDING
		998.68	150-686-7361-00000			ICE FOR STRWBRY FSTVL			
1	301242	$39250.76	08/26/14	65412	0	ASCENT AVIATION GROUP, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		39250.76	730-560-7562-00000			FUEL			
1	301029	$16330.00	08/26/14	01164	0	ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS			OUTSTANDING
		2695.12	720-596-7211-00000			WATACPC001			
		494.91	150-450-7211-00000			WATACPC001			
		174.14	740-570-7211-00000			WATACPC001			
		185.74	150-620-7211-00000			WATACPC001			
		2065.18	150-220-7211-00000			WATACPC001			
		494.91	150-660-7211-00000			WATACPC001			
		10220.00	710-530-7211-00000			MONTHLY CHARGE			
1	301030	$250.00	08/26/14	01215	0	AUTO CARE TOWING			OUTSTANDING
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			VEHICLE TOW			
		62.00	150-410-7323-00000			TOWING SERVICE			
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			FLAT WITH SPARE			
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			FLAT WITH SPARE			
		47.00	150-410-7323-00000			TIRE CHANGE			
1	301031	$92.01	08/26/14	01245	0	AUTOMOTIVE COLOR			OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		92.01	150-523-7505-00000			PAINT			
1	301204	$1500.00	08/26/14	61603	0	AVERY WEIGH-TRONIX LLC			OUTSTANDING
		1500.00	740-575-7361-00000			SERV LANDFILL SCALE			
1	301032	$1697.63	08/26/14	01342	0	BAKER & TAYLOR BOOKS			OUTSTANDING
		721.98	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
		283.19	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
		168.74	150-626-7542-00000			BOOKS			
		523.72	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
1	301236	$250.00	08/26/14	65117	0	BAY AREA POLYGRAPH			OUTSTANDING
		250.00	150-409-7307-00000			WPD OFFICER J. MORA			
1	301033	$3900.00	08/26/14	01433	0	BEST,BEST & KRIEGER LLP			OUTSTANDING
		3900.00	207-387-7361-00000			RESOLUTN NO. 26-14(CM)CONSULT			
1	301201	$100.00	08/26/14	61324	0	BENITEZ, MARTHA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	301034	$735.00	08/26/14	01439	0	BEWLEY'S CLEANING			OUTSTANDING
		570.00	346-321-7361-00000			EXTRA CLEANING			
		165.00	150-690-7361-00000			EXTRA CLEANING			
1	301138	$65.08	08/26/14	53899	0	BIG 5 SPORTING GOODS			OUTSTANDING
		65.08	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES			
1	301104	$542.50	08/26/14	51005	0	BODY BY HANK			OUTSTANDING
		542.50	150-523-7505-00000			DIFF UNIT			
1	301199	$36.75	08/26/14	61745	0	BORJA, ROZANNE			OUTSTANDING
		36.75	150-692-7770-00162			CLASS			
1	301262	$175.00	08/26/14	66214	0	BOSSO WILLIAMS			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	150-315-7307-00000			TELE CONFERENCE			
1	301139	$5566.25	08/26/14	53989	0	BRENDT D. CARLSON, M.D., INC.			OUTSTANDING
		2963.00	150-210-7319-00000			PHYSICALS			
		45.00	150-120-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		20.00	150-160-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		124.00	150-315-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		121.00	150-230-7307-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		264.00	150-450-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		212.00	150-620-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		205.00	150-690-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		625.00	150-410-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		69.25	730-560-7559-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		267.09	740-570-7559-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		324.47	710-530-7559-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		217.63	720-596-7559-00000			EAP SERVICES			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		19.78	150-220-7361-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		49.46	150-523-7559-00000			EAP SERVICES			
		39.57	150-510-7559-00000			EAP SERVICES			
1	301151	$35.00	08/26/14	55444	0	BRIDAL TUXEDO WORLD			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301035	$705.51	08/26/14	01550	0	BRODART CO.			OUTSTANDING
		240.05	150-620-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		34.48	150-620-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		430.98	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
1	301129	$13781.82	08/26/14	53113	0	BUCKLES-SMITH ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		4126.25	710-530-7324-00000			UPS UNITS FOR WATER			
		1547.28	710-532-7324-00000			UPS UNITS FOR WATER			
		7220.64	710-530-7324-00000			UPS UNITS FOR WATER			
		177.53	710-530-7324-00000			PLC REPLACEMENT CARD			
		710.12	710-532-7324-00000			PLC REPLACEMENT CARD			
1	300453	$303.00	08/13/14	01619	0	BUD'S ELECTRIC SERVICE, INC			OUTSTANDING
		303.00	300-521-7361-00000			LAMPS BEACH ST GARAGE			
1	301246	$1834.05	08/26/14	66809	0	BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP			OUTSTANDING
		1834.05	780-293-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE CITY OF			
1	11112416	$2287.34	08/22/14	62407	0	CA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT			
		2287.34	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301182	$35.00	08/26/14	59528	0	CALIFORNIA CHECK CASHING STORES, LLC			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301277	$992.30	08/22/14	51096	62252	CALIFORNIA STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT			OUTSTANDING
		992.30	130-000-2050-00000			FLI100479 B.MARTIN DEL CAMPO			
1	301205	$487.00	08/26/14	61613	0	CAMPOS, PETRA HERRERA			OUTSTANDING
		487.00	120-279-5895-00178			REFUND FACILITY RENTAL			
1	301250	$225.00	08/26/14	65955	0	CAPIO			OUTSTANDING
		225.00	150-160-7351-00000			DUES 8/1/14-7/31/15			
1	301160	$34.00	08/26/14	56711	0	CAPUT, GREG			OUTSTANDING
		34.00	150-692-7770-00164			REFUND			
1	301183	$150.00	08/26/14	59541	0	CASTRO, MONICA			OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS			
1	301261	$267.00	08/26/14	66211	0	CAVANAUGH, CATHY			OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00192			REFUND			
1	301178	$66.19	08/26/14	59138	0	CELEBRATIONS PARTY AND RENTAL STORE			OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR # / ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		66.19	260-346-7533-03235		MOVIE NIGHT PAL/PAT PAL		
1	301175	$41.94	08/26/14	58367	0 CENTER POINT LARGE PRINT		OUTSTANDING
		41.94	250-935-7857-42043		BOOKS		
1	301106	$100.00	08/26/14	51067	0 CENTRAL COAST CHRISTIAN CENTER		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	120-279-5895-00159		RENTAL REFUND		
1	301037	$4172.29	08/26/14	02360	0 CENTRAL ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		3825.31	710-531-7361-00000		STATEMENT 7/31/14		
		125.97	710-530-7324-00000		STATEMENT 7/31/14		
		46.98	150-680-7537-00000		STATEMENT 7/31/14		
		23.65	150-523-7505-00000		STATEMENT 7/31/14		
		18.01	730-560-7326-00000		STATEMENT 7/31/14		
		132.37	710-530-7559-00000		STATEMENT 7/31/14		
1	301038	$170.00	08/26/14	02449	0 CHAZ TOWING		OUTSTANDING
		170.00	150-410-7361-00000		TOWING SERVICE		
1	301257	$31360.97	08/26/14	66106	0 CHEMTRADE CHEMICALS US LLC		OUTSTANDING
		5192.99	710-532-7551-00000		ALUM SULFATE		
		4968.74	710-532-7551-00000		ALUM SULFATE		
		5278.98	710-532-7551-00000		ALUM SULFATE		
		5446.03	710-532-7551-00000		ALUM SULFATE		
		5325.82	710-532-7551-00000		ALUM SULFATE		
		5148.41	710-532-7551-00000		ALUM SULFATE		
1	300830	$54.70	08/13/14	02492	0 CHEVRON & TEXACO CARD SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		54.70	150-410-7561-00000		FUEL		
1	301141	$35.00	08/26/14	54369	0 CHRIS'S PRECISION MACHINE		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000		OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION		
1	301278	$121.60	08/22/14	55274	0 CINCINNATI LIFE INSURANCE CO		OUTSTANDING
		121.60	130-000-2050-00000		PAYROLL FOR - 082214		
1	301166	$697.44	08/26/14	57100	0 CITY OF SANTA CRUZ		OUTSTANDING
		232.48	710-534-7361-00000		ANALYSIS FOR CCLEAN		
		232.48	710-534-7361-00000		ANALYSIS FOR CCLEAN		
		232.48	710-534-7361-00000		ANALYSIS FOR CCLEAN		
1	301239	$110.00	08/26/14	65258	0 CLEAN BUILDING MAINTENANCE COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		110.00	150-620-7361-00000		JANITORIAL SERVICES		
1	301155	$368.75	08/26/14	55684	0 CNA SURETY		OUTSTANDING
		368.75	780-393-7711-00000		CA NOTARY POLICY		
1	301231	$955.95	08/26/14	64534	0 CODE PUBLISHING		OUTSTANDING
		955.95	150-160-7357-00000		MUNI CODE UPDATE		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	301238	$75.00	08/26/14	65193	0	COLEY HEATH, ANITA			OUTSTANDING
		75.00	150-409-7307-00000			PROF SERVICES			
1	301205	$359.18	08/22/14	02861	0	COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS			OUTSTANDING
		359.18	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301203	$267.00	08/26/14	61435	0	CORDOBA, JUAN M.			OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00159			REFUND FACILITY RENTAL			
1	301240	$1948.12	08/26/14	65296	0	CORIX WATER PRODUCTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1948.12	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	301039	$100.00	08/26/14	03015	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	150-315-7309-00000			PP2014-147,992014-168			
1	301058	$863.03	08/26/14	05064	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		128.00	150-419-7361-00000			NETWORK ACCESS			
		735.03	150-419-7361-00000			OPEN QUERY SCAN CHARGES			
1	301100	$765.17	08/26/14	50775	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		765.17	150-410-7331-00000			RADIO SHOP CHARGES			
1	301114	$45140.33	08/26/14	52006	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		45140.33	250-621-5065-00000			MAINT OF EFFORT MONTHLY PAYMNT			
1	301206	$1805.88	08/22/14	03017	0	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		446.46	130-000-2050-00000			S.CARRILLO			
		808.89	130-000-2050-00000			R.CASTEEL			
		50.00	130-000-2050-00000			C.SANCHEZ			
		560.53	130-000-2050-00000			R.TELLEZ			
1	301195	$189.44	08/26/14	60586	0	CRESTOR, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		189.44	150-690-7341-00000			BENCH PLAQUE			
1	301177	$75.00	08/26/14	59083	0	CRIME SCENE CLEANERS INC			OUTSTANDING
		75.00	150-419-7559-00000			MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL			
1	301229	$175.00	08/26/14	64427	0	CRIPPEN, CRISTEL			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	710-530-7559-00000			PLANT MAINTENANCE			
1	301184	$818.74	08/22/14	65812	0	CSAC EXCESS INSURANCE AUTHORITY			OUTSTANDING
		818.74	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301147	$725.00	08/26/14	55158	0	CSG CONSULTANTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		725.00	150-315-7309-00000			CHANGE ORDER NO. 3 EXTEND TERM			
1	301036	$79.00	08/26/14	01770	0	CWEA			OUTSTANDING
		79.00	710-541-7351-00000			AVIDANO-LAMBERT MEM			
1	301040	$1547.74	08/26/14	03118	0	D&G SANITATION			OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		735.26	150-685-7361-00000			TOILET RENTAL			
		162.75	720-598-7559-00000			NATURE CTR RENTAL			
		119.35	710-530-7559-00000			TOILET RENTAL			
		162.75	720-598-7559-00000			JULY 2014 NTR CTR RENTAL			
		367.63	150-685-7361-00000			TOILET RENTAL			
1	301149	$35.00	08/26/14	55287	0	D&L NAILS SPA			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301243	$572.01	08/26/14	65550	0	DASH MEDICAL GLOVES			OUTSTANDING
		572.01	150-419-7559-00000			EXAM GLOVES			
1	301041	$85.00	08/26/14	03293	0	DELTA GLASS			OUTSTANDING
		85.00	710-530-7324-00000			RESET GLASS			
1	301042	$1626.00	08/26/14	03422	0	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			OUTSTANDING
		1338.00	150-409-7361-00000			FINGERPRINTS			
		288.00	150-210-7361-00000			PRE-EMPLOY FINGERPRINTING			
1	301267	$286.15	08/22/14	03017	55719	DEVIN DERHAM-BURK			OUTSTANDING
		286.15	130-000-2050-00000			E.SANTANA			
1	300454	$487.38	08/13/14	52863	0	E & M ELECTRIC & MACHINERY, INC			OUTSTANDING
		487.38	720-596-7361-00000			SOFTWARE SUPPORT			
1	301043	$1000.00	08/26/14	03847	0	ECOLOGY ACTION OF SANTA CRUZ			OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	710-540-7361-00422			WEB PLEDGE			
1	301044	$35.00	08/26/14	03913	0	EL PAJARO COMMUNITY DEV CORP			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPMT BUS LICENSE			
1	301121	$35.00	08/26/14	52551	0	ELECRAFT INC.			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301103	$394.83	08/26/14	50992	0	EMBLEM ENTERPRISES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		394.83	150-410-7516-00000			POLICE PATCHES			
1	301232	$344.25	08/26/14	64810	0	EMERALD HILLS GOLFLAND			OUTSTANDING
		344.25	150-691-7342-00159			CAMP WOW			
1	300840	$450339.64	08/19/14	65748	0	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT SPECIALISTS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		450339.64	787-299-7319-00000			HEALTH BENEFITS			
1	300450	$1200.00	08/13/14	66026	0	ENCOMPASS COMMUNITY SERVICES			OUTSTANDING
		1200.00	150-686-7361-00000			SVCS STRWBRY FSTVL AUG1-3 2014			
1	301125	$1587.34	08/26/14	52833	0	FASTENAL COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		337.73	150-680-7504-00000			SUPPLIES			
		20.79	150-680-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
		13.20	354-959-7921-00183			SUPPLIES			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		9.93	354-959-7821-00190			SUPPLIES			
		118.66	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES			
		120.20	150-680-7533-00000			SUPPLIES			
		948.98	710-572-7559-00023			SUPPLIES			
		17.65	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	301045	$22.34	08/26/14	04170		0 FEDEX			OUTSTANDING
		5.84	150-230-7559-00000			SHIPPING			
		16.50	150-410-7559-00000			SHIPPING/POSTAGE FEES			
1	301046	$18327.29	08/26/14	04186		0 FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		13128.50	720-598-7559-00000			FIRE HYD			
		4014.50	720-598-7559-00000			FIRE HYD			
		1184.29	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES/MATERIALS			
1	301047	$641.01	08/26/14	04282		0 FIRST ALARM, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		212.16	150-690-7361-00000			231 UNION ST			
		105.00	150-690-7361-00000			120 SECOND ST			
		323.85	309-525-7361-00000			35 WEST BEACH ST			
1	301048	$469.92	08/26/14	04302		0 FISHER SCIENTIFIC			OUTSTANDING
		72.07	710-541-7506-00000			PARTS			
		397.85	710-541-7506-00000			LAB SUPPLIES			
1	301216	$750.00	08/26/14	62808		0 FLEMING, JOSEPHINE			OUTSTANDING
		750.00	710-540-7361-00422			CONSULTING SERVICES			
1	301180	$804.15	08/26/14	59311		0 FLO-LINE TECHNOLOGY			OUTSTANDING
		804.15	710-532-7324-00000			STATORS			
1	301249	$100.00	08/26/14	65940		0 FLORES, JESUS			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			
1	300843	$56.11	08/20/14	50548		0 FRANCHISE TAX BOARD			OUTSTANDING
		56.11	730-560-7501-00000			TAX WITHHOLDING			
1	301049	$16449.65	08/26/14	04603		0 FREITAS & FREITAS ENGINEERING & PLANNING			OUTSTANDING
		16449.65	350-950-7361-42073			ENGINEERING AND PLANNING SERVI			
1	301112	$35.00	08/26/14	51805		0 FULL STEAM STAFFING			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301050	$101.52	08/26/14	04707		0 GALE/CENGAGE LEARNING			OUTSTANDING
		101.52	250-935-7857-42043			BOOKS			
1	301153	$800.00	08/26/14	55612		0 GALLEGOS, MARIA E.			OUTSTANDING
		800.00	150-686-7770-00000			REFUND			
1	301051	$272.44	08/26/14	04771		0 GAYLORD BROS INC			OUTSTANDING
		46.90	150-620-7559-00000			STEEL WIRE EASEL			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		225.54	150-620-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	301211	$11285.20	08/26/14	62049	0	GC ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		9375.13	740-575-7307-00000			GROUND WATER REPORTING		
		1910.07	740-575-7307-00000			GROUND WATER MONITORING		
1	301181	$150.00	08/26/14	59364	0	GILL, JUDY M.		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	150-691-7770-00161			CLASS		
1	301244	$2419.93	08/26/14	65597	0	GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		2419.93	150-523-7505-00000			LOT TIRES		
1	301052	$209.00	08/26/14	05019	0	GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION		OUTSTANDING
		209.00	150-230-7351-00000			DUPAN&HAYS MEMBERSHIP		
1	301091	$993.56	08/26/14	11442	0	GRAINGER		OUTSTANDING
		281.38	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS		
		712.18	720-598-7559-00000			PARTS		
1	301053	$5128.14	08/26/14	05030	0	GRANITE ROCK COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		958.13	720-599-7537-00000			SUPPLIES		
		855.47	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		698.67	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		495.96	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		1153.21	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		585.20	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
		381.53	720-598-7559-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	301054	$556.99	08/26/14	05077	0	GREEN RUBBER-KENNEDY AG		OUTSTANDING
		48.59	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
		25.63	150-523-7505-00000			SUPPLIES		
		138.61	730-560-7323-00000			SUPPLIES		
		130.72	740-572-7559-00023			SUPPLIES		
		213.44	740-570-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	301234	$345.99	08/26/14	65091	0	GROCERY OUTLET		OUTSTANDING
		105.32	150-686-7533-00000			SNACKS FOR VOLUNTEERS		
		119.40	150-691-7511-00161			NTL NITE OUT SUPLS		
		62.25	260-339-7559-04001			SCJ WSHOP SUPLS		
		17.75	260-339-7559-04001			NATURE CTR SPLS		
		27.03	260-339-7559-04001			NATURE CTR SPLS		
		14.24	150-691-7511-00161			NAT'L NITE OUT SUPLS		
1	301055	$24048.36	08/26/14	05137	0	GRUNSKY FBEY FARRAR & HOWELL,INC		OUTSTANDING
		374.00	710-530-7303-00031			LEGAL SERVICES		
		306.00	780-294-7303-00037			LEGAL SERVICES		
		2618.00	780-293-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		
		9650.30	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		
		9033.56	150-130-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		
		85.00	720-560-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		1105.00	202-361-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		34.00	710-540-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		754.50	780-293-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		85.00	740-570-7307-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
		1003.00	720-596-7303-00000			LEGAL SERVICES			
1	301197	$97.86	08/26/14	60827	0	GUTIERREZ, IGNACIO			OUTSTANDING
		97.86	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			
1	301214	$100.00	08/26/14	62613	0	GUZMAN, KESIA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	301222	$122.00	08/26/14	63466	0	GUZMAN, NORMA A.			OUTSTANDING
		50.00	150-691-7770-00150			REFUND			
		72.00	150-692-7770-00164			REFUND			
1	301126	$35.00	08/26/14	51931	0	HALLETT, ANDREA			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND			
1	301152	$35.00	08/26/14	55508	0	HERNANDEZ, ELIZABETH			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND			
1	301255	$28.00	08/26/14	66073	0	HORIBE, ERIC			OUTSTANDING
		28.00	150-691-7343-00159			ZUMBA Y MAS JULY2014			
1	301036	$458.00	08/26/14	05812	0	ICMA RETIREMENT CORP.			OUTSTANDING
		458.00	130-278-7775-00000			ACCT MAINT 7-9/30/14			
1	301269	$4005.00	08/22/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457			OUTSTANDING
		4005.00	130-000-2050-00000			303300			
1	301270	$4276.48	08/22/14	05813	0	ICMA RETIREMENT TRUST 457			OUTSTANDING
		4276.48	130-000-2050-00000			303834 PTS			
1	301057	$707.57	08/26/14	05818	0	IDEXX LABORATORIES INC.			OUTSTANDING
		707.57	710-541-7506-00000			WENT 020 ENTEROLERT			
1	301226	$8208.98	08/26/14	64123	0	INFOSEND, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		8075.90	720-600-7361-00000			ONLINE BILLING AND MAILING OF			
		133.08	150-280-7357-00000			JULY NEWSLETTER			
1	301180	$259.51	08/26/14	59701	0	INORGANIC VENTURES INC			OUTSTANDING
		259.51	710-541-7506-00000			QC STANDARD FOR ION CHROMOTOGR			
1	301219	$702.53	08/26/14	62231	0	INTERSTATE ALL BATTERY CENTER			OUTSTANDING
		702.53	710-530-7324-00000			BATTERIES			
1	301171	$487.00	08/26/14	57598	0	IXTA IXTA, RAFAELA			OUTSTANDING
		487.00	120-279-5895-00178			RENTAL REFUND			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 ~ 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	300455	$1181.57	08/13/14	66212	0	J R BACON		OUTSTANDING
		1181.57	740-572-7361-00000			CARD BOARD DROP OFF AND BAIL		
1	301158	$319.99	08/26/14	57746	0	JOHNSON, ROBERTS, & ASSOCIATES		OUTSTANDING
		319.99	150-210-7361-00000			PHQ SHEETS		
1	301060	$690.69	08/26/14	06355	0	K-MART CORP		OUTSTANDING
		162.72	150-688-7533-00000			NATL NITE OUT SUPPLIES		
		108.24	150-688-7763-00200			NATL NITE OUT SUPLS		
		97.64	150-688-7763-00200			NATL NITE OUT SUPPLIES		
		157.40	150-691-7533-00161			CALLAGHAN PARK SUPPLIES		
		164.69	150-691-7533-00161			CALLAGHAN PARK SUPPLES		
1	301120	$171.13	08/26/14	52417	0	KELLY-MOORE PAINT COMPANY, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		171.13	150-688-7533-00000			PAINT		
1	301111	$7465.34	08/26/14	51608	0	KEMIRA WATER SOLUTIONS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		7465.34	710-530-7551-00000			FERRIC CHLORIDE		
1	301117	$126.00	08/26/14	52328	0	KIRBY, JEREMY		OUTSTANDING
		126.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND		
1	301101	$100.00	08/26/14	50846	0	KRIEG, MARTIN L.		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	301140	$147.05	08/26/14	54072	0	L & P FINANCIAL SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		147.05	740-572-7324-00000			PARTS		
1	301215	$40.00	08/26/14	62638	0	LA SELVA		OUTSTANDING
		40.00	150-680-7361-00000			STUMP REMOVAL		
1	301123	$35.00	08/26/14	52686	0	LA TIENDITA MARKET		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION		
1	301062	$149.85	08/26/14	06604	0	LARGE'S METAL FABRICATION, INC		OUTSTANDING
		149.85	710-530-7324-00000			PIPE		
1	301109	$35.00	08/26/14	51413	0	LARUE'S AUTO REPAIR		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION		
1	301167	$150.50	08/26/14	57160	0	LEXIS NEXIS RISK DATA MANAGEMENT		OUTSTANDING
		150.50	150-400-7361-00000			JULY CONTRACT FEE		
1	301251	$400.00	08/26/14	66003	0	LIFESTYLE FITNESS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		400.00	260-336-7533-03234			PAL/ADELANTE GRANT ACTIVITY		
1	301128	$35.00	08/26/14	52955	0	LINCOLN STREET VIDEO		OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION		
1	300841	$57174.06	08/20/14	59906	0	LUMENATURE		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
		57171.06	309-525-7307-00000			ENERGY EFFICIENT RETROFIT LOAN		
1	301094	$10.84	08/26/14	50106	0	M & M PARTY RENTALS, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		10.84	150-691-7511-00161			RAFFLE TICKETS		
1	301110	$100.00	08/26/14	51588	0	MAEZA, MARIA		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	301198	$100.00	08/26/14	60923	0	MAGANA, EDDIE		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE		
1	301207	$200.00	08/26/14	61750	0	MAGANA, EDDIE		OUTSTANDING
		200.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILETS		
1	301063	$31075.81	08/26/14	06970	0	MARTY FRANICH FORD-LINCOLN-MERCURY		OUTSTANDING
		31373.49	150-901-7805-42010			2014 POLICE INTERCEPTOR 4DR AW		
		602.32	150-901-7805-42010			2014 POLICE INTERCEPTOR 4DR AW		
1	301200	$100.00	08/26/14	61175	0	MAYEDA, ROBB		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND		
1	301064	$652.39	08/26/14	07063	0	MCMASTER CARR		OUTSTANDING
		652.39	710-530-7324-00000			SUPPLIES		
1	301065	$150.54	08/26/14	07130	0	MERCURY METALS, INC		OUTSTANDING
		120.72	710-530-7324-00000			HR FLOOR PLATE		
		35.82	710-530-7324-00000			HR PLATE		
1	300845	$3722.38	08/20/14	65885	0	MES VISION		OUTSTANDING
		3722.38	787-299-7330-00000			CLAIMS RUN 7/15 & 7/31 2014		
1	301066	$6112.89	08/26/14	07170	0	MID VALLEY SUPPLY		OUTSTANDING
		208.76	150-688-7344-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		1355.96	150-220-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		99.82	730-598-7559-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		20.46	730-560-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		431.01	150-410-7559-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		878.94	740-570-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		365.01	710-530-7559-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		309.63	240-321-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		342.43	150-620-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		904.78	150-690-7325-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		770.87	150-450-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		202.46	720-596-7524-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		61.85	150-691-7533-00166			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		72.65	150-680-7504-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
		89.06	309-521-7324-00000			JANITORIAL SUPPLIES		
1	301134	$69414.06	08/26/14	53542	0	MORENO PETROLEUM COMPANY		OUTSTANDING
		3424.45	740-575-7561-00000			FUEL AND OIL		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		1854.70	710-530-7324-00000			FUEL AND OIL			
		64134.91	150-523-7562-00000			FUEL AND OIL			
1	301131	$304.75	08/26/14	53267	0	NATIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH INSTITUTE			OUTSTANDING
		152.25	150-688-7533-00000			SIGNS			
		152.50	150-410-7533-00000			SIGNS			
1	301260	$22560.14	08/22/14	05078	0	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS			OUTSTANDING
		22560.14	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301191	$80.00	08/26/14	60342	0	NPM INC.			OUTSTANDING
		80.00	150-523-7582-00000			INSPECTION			
1	301098	$3271.97	08/26/14	50515	0	OCLC, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		3271.97	150-620-7351-00000			METADATA			
1	301209	$141.79	08/26/14	62007	0	OSUNA AUTO ELECTRIC & SMALL ENGINE REPAIR			OUTSTANDING
		31.45	710-530-7324-00000			PARTS			
		80.00	150-680-7321-00000			SHARPEN BLADES			
		17.35	150-523-7505-00000			ATC BREAKER			
		12.99	720-596-7324-00000			POLY BLADES			
1	301067	$530.18	08/26/14	08185	0	PACIFIC COAST FLAG			OUTSTANDING
		530.18	150-240-7559-00000			FLAGS			
1	301068	$14.00	08/26/14	08223	0	PACIFIC CREDIT SERVICES INC			OUTSTANDING
		14.00	150-210-7361-00000			CREDIT HISTORY			
1	301161	$9452.50	08/26/14	56752	0	PACIFIC CREST ENGINEERING, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		2095.00	221-929-7855-52021			GEO SERVICE			
		7357.50	305-923-7307-42063			SPECIAL INSPECTION AND TESTING			
1	301069	$1000.00	08/26/14	08229	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		1000.00	305-923-7837-03191			RELOCATE BOXES			
1	301070	$28565.76	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		28565.76	246-321-7211-00000			275 MAIN ST			
1	301071	$60.33	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		60.33	740-572-7211-00000			CHLONE AT SLOUGH			
1	301072	$1046.74	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		1046.74	150-510-7211-00000			FREEDOM & DAVIS			
1	301073	$5275.84	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		5275.84	730-560-7211-00000			BUENA VISTA			
1	301074	$3254.96	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC			OUTSTANDING
		3254.96	150-690-7211-00000			PARKS DEPT			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	301075	$1415.30	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1415.30	710-530-7211-00000		401	EMBARKER		
1	301076	$1119.74	08/26/14	08230	0	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		OUTSTANDING
		1119.74	720-596-7211-00000		350	HAMES RD		
1	301260	$267.00	08/26/14	66210	0	PAJARO VALLEY COMMUNITY TRUST		OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00192		REFUND			
1	301150	$147.13	08/26/14	55375	0	PAJARO VALLEY FABRICATION INC.		OUTSTANDING
		38.41	150-523-7505-00000		REPAIRS			
		60.00	150-523-7505-00000		REPAIRS			
		48.72	150-523-7505-00000		REPAIRS			
1	301077	$2367.76	08/26/14	08340	0	PAJARO VALLEY LOCK SHOP		OUTSTANDING
		40.30	710-540-7559-00421		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		1044.17	150-690-7325-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		193.60	740-570-7324-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		46.60	740-570-7324-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		26.44	150-523-7505-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		176.17	720-596-7559-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		6.05	730-560-7325-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		15.62	150-680-7541-00000		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
		18.81	150-692-7510-00163		REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES			
1	301116	$21745.95	08/26/14	52165	0	PAJARO VALLEY PREVENTION & STUDENT		OUTSTANDING
		6505.85	260-336-7367-03234		RESOLUTION NO. 6-14(CM)			
		15240.10	260-336-7367-03226		RESOLUTION NO. 8-13 (CM)			
1	301078	$151.90	08/26/14	08343	0	PAJARO VALLEY PRINTING		OUTSTANDING
		151.90	150-409-7357-00000		PRINTING BUSINESS CARDS			
1	301283	$54.00	08/22/14	59033	0	PAL POLICE ACTIVITIES LEAGUE		OUTSTANDING
		54.00	130-000-2050-00000		PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301108	$182.20	08/26/14	51336	0	PALMISANO, STEVE		OUTSTANDING
		182.20	710-540-7232-00000		COACHING TO EXCELLENCE SF			
1	300449	$2772.00	08/13/14	59615	0	PANTHER PROTECTIVE SERVICE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		2772.00	150-686-7361-00000		SECURITY STRWBRY FESTIVAL			
1	301105	$2612.50	08/26/14	59615	0	PANTHER PROTECTIVE SERVICE INC.		OUTSTANDING
		1235.00	150-690-7307-00196		SECUTIREY SERVICE			
		1206.50	150-690-7307-00196		SECURITY SERVICES			
		171.00	150-691-7361-00158		BAND NIGHT SECURITY			
1	301154	$100.00	08/26/14	55667	0	PAPEDEZ, JOSE Z.		OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000		LOW FLOW TOILETS			
1	301159	$184.13	08/26/14	56471	0	PARRA, STEPHEN		OUTSTANDING

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK NO	CHECK #	CHECK AMT AMOUNT	CHECK DATE G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		184.13	710-530-7232-00000			CALL OUTS APRIL-JUNE 2014			
1	301223	$1014.43	08/26/14	63593	0	PAPTEK SOLUTIONS, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1014.43	150-410-7533-00000			ENVELOPES			
1	301156	$70.00	08/26/14	55935	0	PAYLESS SHOE SOURCE			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	300452	$62.63	08/13/14	66202	0	PEPSI BEVERAGES COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		62.63	150-686-7533-00000			BEVERAGES STRAWBRY FSTVL			
1	301179	$100.00	08/26/14	59165	0	PEREZ, ANGELICA			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	301256	$187.68	08/26/14	66105	0	PEREZ, JOSEPH			OUTSTANDING
		187.68	150-410-7561-00000			FUEL FOR PAL TRIP EXP			
1	301142	$109.00	08/26/14	54410	0	PIERSON, BARBARA			OUTSTANDING
		40.00	710-541-7359-00000			CWEA DINNER MTING REIMB			
		69.00	710-534-7361-00000			WEBEX SUBS REIMB			
1	301174	$100.00	08/26/14	58287	0	PIMENTEL, JOSEFINA OR JORGE			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7772-00000			WASHER REBATE			
1	301253	$662.48	08/26/14	66043	0	PNT WELDING & FABRICATION			OUTSTANDING
		662.48	150-623-7505-00000			2 WELDING JOBS			
1	301148	$26169.79	08/26/14	55259	0	POLYDYNE, INC			OUTSTANDING
		19724.22	710-532-7551-00000			CLARIFLOC			
		6445.57	710-530-7551-00000			CLARIFLOC			
1	301194	$3105.72	08/26/14	60472	0	POWERPLAN			OUTSTANDING
		346.93	740-575-7324-00000			REPAIRS			
		1406.90	740-575-7324-00000			REPAIRS			
		1351.89	740-575-7324-00000			REPAIRS			
1	301187	$161.73	08/26/14	59675	0	PRAXAIR DISTRIBUTION, INC			OUTSTANDING
		106.29	710-530-7324-00000			CYLINDER RENTAL			
		15.90	720-598-7559-00000			CYLINDER RENTAL			
		39.54	720-598-7559-00000			SOAPSTONE HOLDER/FLAT			
1	300837	$12529.86	08/13/14	65844	0	PREFERRED BENEFIT			OUTSTANDING
		12529.86	787-299-7318-00000			CLAIMS			
1	300844	$15792.71	08/20/14	65844	0	PREFERRED BENEFIT			OUTSTANDING
		15792.71	787-299-7318-00000			CLAIMS W/ENDING 8/14/14			
1	301271	$2155.25	08/22/14	08790	0	PROF FIRE FIGHTERS-WATSONVILLE			OUTSTANDING
		2155.25	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	11112433	$252257.76	08/22/14	03840	0	PUBLIC EMP RETIREMENT SYSTEM			
		252257.76	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301280	$247.31	08/22/14	55705	60174	Premiere Credit of North America LLC			OUTSTANDING
		247.31	130-000-2050-00000			E.GIL			
1	301206	$31.00	08/26/14	61619	0	QUIROS, CARINA			OUTSTANDING
		31.00	150-692-7770-00164			ACTIVITY REFUND			
1	301144	$210.00	08/26/14	54440	0	RAMIREZ, MAXIMILIAN			OUTSTANDING
		70.00	120-279-5895-00159			REFUND			
		70.00	120-279-5895-00159			REFUND			
		70.00	120-279-5895-00159			RENTAL REFUND			
1	301079	$1456.25	08/26/14	09140	0	REGISTER PAJARONIAN			OUTSTANDING
		304.62	150-160-7221-00000			NOTICE OF VACANCY			
		435.69	305-973-7813-22197			BID AD			
		173.04	720-596-7361-00000			AD			
		144.20	150-409-7361-00000			AD			
		144.50	150-409-7361-00000			AD			
		144.20	150-690-7221-00000			AD			
		250.00	150-109-7357-00000			NAT NIGHT OUT AD			
1	301276	$175.00	08/22/14	51096	51673	REQUA, DEBRA			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			EL003841 C.JOHNSON			
1	301224	$34.00	08/26/14	64072	0	RICO, ERIC			OUTSTANDING
		34.00	120-279-5895-00159			REFUND FACILITY RENTAL			
1	301130	$2174.94	08/26/14	53134	0	RICOH USA, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		218.22	720-600-7357-00000			PRINTER REPAIR			
		55.26	150-690-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		79.32	150-691-7357-00161			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		164.10	150-315-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		356.89	710-530-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		35.00	150-691-7357-00159			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		44.07	150-682-7361-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		213.80	720-596-7357-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		19.92	150-620-7357-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		132.82	710-540-7361-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		64.75	150-230-7357-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		155.03	202-567-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		70.50	720-600-7357-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		94.69	150-120-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		94.69	150-160-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		63.13	150-210-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		63.13	150-130-7501-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			
		269.62	150-690-7322-00000			IKON COPIER MAINTENANCE			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	301164	$1410.16	08/26/14	56942	0	RICOH USA, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1410.16	150-409-7702-00000			COPIER CHARGES			
1	301107	$35.00	08/26/14	51269	0	RIVERSIDE COIN LAUNDRY			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	300842	$168.33	08/20/14	63073	0	ROBINSON,MITCH-DON'T PAY			OUTSTANDING
		168.33	730-560-7501-00000			DRY ERASE BOARD			
1	301189	$35.00	08/26/14	59763	0	ROVAI, SHELBY			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	120-279-5805-00159			REFUND FACILITY RENTAL			
1	301272	$9738.92	08/22/14	09490	0	S C COUNTY EMP CREDIT UNION			OUTSTANDING
		9738.92	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301237	$471.92	08/26/14	65174	0	SAFEGUARD BUSINESS SYSTEMS			OUTSTANDING
		471.92	150-419-7559-00000			EVIDENCE TAGS			
1	301184	$154.33	08/26/14	59557	0	SALAS, CORESTA			OUTSTANDING
		154.33	260-336-7533-03235			PAL/NATL PAL GRANT ACTIVITY			
1	301080	$1359.00	08/26/14	09566	0	SALINAS CALIFORNIAN			OUTSTANDING
		453.00	710-530-7361-00000			ADS			
		906.00	150-409-7361-00000			ADS			
1	301081	$267.00	08/26/14	09598	0	SALUD PARA LA GENTE INC			OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00192			REFUND			
1	301135	$35.00	08/26/14	53635	0	SAN GABRIEL ARCANGEL			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301137	$885.00	08/26/14	53669	0	SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION			OUTSTANDING
		885.00	710-541-7315-07021			CHARTER OF RV JOHN MARTIN			
1	301213	$174.92	08/26/14	62487	0	SANCHEZ, MARTIN			OUTSTANDING
		174.92	710-598-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS			
1	301158	$571.97	08/26/14	56468	0	SANTA CRUZ VETERINARY HOSPITAL			OUTSTANDING
		571.97	150-410-7533-00000			EXAM ELLEX			
1	301122	$29.00	08/26/14	52630	0	SAVAGE, NEIL P.			OUTSTANDING
		29.00	150-685-7770-00198			REFUND			
1	300831	$528.02	08/13/14	62743	0	SAVE MART SUPERMARKETS			OUTSTANDING
		18.66	150-692-7510-00162			SUPPLIES			
		99.45	740-570-7232-00000			SUPPLIES			
		74.48	150-691-7533-00158			SUPPLIES			
		291.64	710-540-7559-00129			SUPPLIES			
		7.76	150-691-7533-00161			SUPPLIES			
		36.03	150-691-7511-00158			SUPPLIES			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 09/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	300460	$2100.00	08/13/14	56422	0	SCHEDULE SOURCE			OUTSTANDING
		2100.00	150-620-7351-00000			SUBSCRIPTION 8/2014-8/2015			
1	301082	$92.77	08/26/14	09852	0	SCHWAN INC			OUTSTANDING
		92.77	740-572-7232-00000			BURRITOS-SW MEETING			
1	301143	$555.78	08/26/14	54421	0	SCORE AMERICAN SOCCER COMPANY, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		555.78	150-692-7510-00210			2014 SOCCER UNIFORMS			
1	301196	$50.00	08/26/14	60711	0	SECURITY SHORING AND STEEL PLATES INC.			OUTSTANDING
		50.00	720-598-7559-00000			STEEL PLATES			
1	301220	$120.00	08/26/14	63285	0	SEELEY, ROBERT			OUTSTANDING
		120.00	150-410-7361-00000			ADMINISTRAITVE HEARINGS			
1	301273	$1270.90	08/22/14	09882	0	SEIU LOCAL 521			OUTSTANDING
		1270.90	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301279	$2.00	08/22/14	55327	0	SEIU LOCAL 521 COPE			OUTSTANDING
		2.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214			
1	301118	$1343.60	08/26/14	52348	0	SIERRA CHEMICAL CO			OUTSTANDING
		106.46-	720-596-7551-00000			DEPOSIT RETURN			
		152.06-	720-596-7551-00000			DEPOSIT RETURN			
		600.00-	720-596-7551-00000			CHLORINE			
		900.00-	720-596-7551-00000			DEPOSIT REFUND			
		1551.06	720-596-7551-00000			CHLORINE			
		1551.06	720-596-7551-00000			CHLORINE			
1	301252	$1805.33	08/26/14	66033	0	SILKE COMMUNICATIONS			OUTSTANDING
		818.18	740-570-7324-00000			RADIO FOR SIDELOAD TRUCK			
		528.79	740-570-7324-00000			INSTALL RADIO FOR SIDELOAD TRU			
		255.00	740-570-7324-00000			INSTALL RADIO FOR SIDELOADER			
		203.36	710-530-7324-00000			RADIO REPAIR			
1	301099	$133.40	08/26/14	50610	0	SIQUEIROS, ALEX			OUTSTANDING
		133.40	150-523-7091-00000			SAFETY BOOTS			
1	301113	$100.37	08/26/14	51930	0	SIRCHIE FINGER PRINT LABORATORIES, INC			OUTSTANDING
		100.37	150-419-7559-00000			DRUG TESTS			
1	301124	$267.00	08/26/14	52733	0	SMITH, KAREN			OUTSTANDING
		267.00	120-279-5895-00161			REFUND FACILITY RENTAL			
1	301165	$35.00	08/26/14	57083	0	SOFIA ESPINOZA, DDS			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301083	$200.00	08/26/14	10120	0	SOIL CONTROL LAB, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	710-541-7315-07022			TESTING			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
		100.00	710-541-7315-07022			TESTING			
1	301097	$70.00	08/26/14	50481	0	SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY			OUTSTANDING
		70.00	150-409-7359-00000			TRAINING			
1	301210	$35.00	08/26/14	62026	0	SOUTHWEST TRUCK LINES			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	301115	$2441.25	08/26/14	52146	0	SPECTRATEK			OUTSTANDING
		813.75	150-409-7222-00000			CONTRACT CELLULAR SERV			
		1627.50	150-409-7222-00000			GPS TRACKER CELL SERVICE			
1	300835	$790.41	08/14/14	54553	0	SPRINT			OUTSTANDING
		23.96	150-220-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		71.88	710-530-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		47.92	710-531-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		23.96	710-540-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		23.96	710-541-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		119.80	740-570-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		23.96	740-571-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		23.96	740-572-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		95.84	740-575-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		119.53	720-596-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		119.80	720-597-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		47.92	720-598-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
		47.92	150-680-7222-00000			CELL SERVICE			
1	301274	$175.00	08/22/14	10338	0	ST OF CA FRANCHISE TAX BOARD			OUTSTANDING
		175.00	130-000-2050-00000			A.HERNANDEZ			
1	301217	$1313.50	08/26/14	62855	0	ST VINCENT DE PAUL			OUTSTANDING
		1313.50	740-572-7361-00023			RECYCL MATTRESSES			
1	301157	$267.00	08/26/14	56261	0	ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH			OUTSTANDING
		267.00	130-279-5895-00152			REFUND			
1	301193	$1262.98	08/26/14	60391	0	STAPLES ADVANTAGE			OUTSTANDING
		497.55	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		63.83	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		3.14	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		96.42	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		76.96	150-409-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES PD			
		8.66	150-409-7501-00000			POLICE DEPT OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		118.47	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		257.12	150-620-7501-00000			LIBRARY OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		57.15	150-230-7559-00000			FINANCE OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		93.68	150-691-7533-00159			PARKS OFFICE SUPPLIES			
1	301096	$35.00	08/26/14	50436	0	STARBUCKS COFFEE CO.#8978			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	301227	$36.75	08/26/14	64254	0	STEWART, CYNTHIA			OUTSTANDING
		36.75	150-692-7770-00162			CLASS			
1	301084	$225.00	08/26/14	10551	0	SUPERIOR ALARM COMPANY			OUTSTANDING
		225.00	150-690-7361-00000			1301 MAIN ST RAMSAY			
1	301126	$49.68	08/26/14	53647	0	SYNCB/AMAZON			OUTSTANDING
		49.68	150-620-7559-00000			SUPPLIES			
1	301173	$371.87	08/26/14	58129	0	TARGET SPECIALTY PRODUCTS			OUTSTANDING
		276.06	354-950-7551-00000			BAIT			
		95.81	150-680-7551-00000			BAIT			
1	301085	$1642.20	08/26/14	10666	0	TARR, JON			OUTSTANDING
		1642.20	150-692-7343-00162			TENNIS CAMP			
1	301086	$4068.14	08/26/14	10680	0	TAYLOR'S OFFICE CITY			OUTSTANDING
		95.19	740-572-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		639.76	720-597-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		122.01	730-560-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		372.28	150-160-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		1797.20	150-240-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		125.79	780-293-7533-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		83.56	710-530-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		83.55	720-595-7559-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		55.88	150-409-7357-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		80.18	150-690-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		10.08	150-692-7510-00162			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		86.82	150-210-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		130.74	150-120-7501-00000			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
		425.10	710-540-7357-00421			OFFICE SUPPLIES			
1	301254	$1970.42	08/26/14	66059	0	TEC ASSOCIATES			OUTSTANDING
		1970.42	710-530-7324-00000			METHANE GAS SENSOR			
1	301192	$375.00	08/26/14	60367	0	TELLEZ, RUBEN			OUTSTANDING
		375.00	710-530-7359-00000			TRAINING SERIES			
1	301212	$120.00	08/26/14	62092	0	TERRA X PEST SERVICES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		120.00	740-572-7361-00000			MONTHLY SERVICE JULY2014			
1	301263	$314.10	08/26/14	66215	0	THE GB GROUP INC.			OUTSTANDING
		314.10	150-315-7770-00000			ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONTRACT			
1	301087	$429.86	08/26/14	10771	0	TINO'S PLUMBING, INC			OUTSTANDING
		124.26	150-690-7325-00000			215 E BEACH VETS HALL			
		115.60	150-690-7325-00000			1301 MAIN ST YOUTH CTR			
		95.00	150-690-7325-00000			225 SUDDEN CALLAGHAN PARK			
		95.00	150-690-7325-00000			215 E BEACH VETS HALL			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	CHECK STATUS / INV VEND
1	301088	$4908.31	08/26/14	10840	0	TOWNSEND AUTO PARTS		OUTSTANDING
		140.91	150-450-7323-00000			PARTS AND SUPPLIES		
		273.49	730-596-7324-00000			PARTS AND SUPPLIES		
		4493.91	150-523-7505-00000			PARTS AND SUPPLIES		
1	301127	$417.73	08/26/14	52953	0	TRI COUNTY TROPHY & ENGRAVING		OUTSTANDING
		417.73	150-691-7511-00158			PLAQUES 2014 CESAR C AWARDS		
1	301089	$366.27	08/26/14	10924	0	TRI-COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION INC		OUTSTANDING
		366.27	150-220-7301-00000			REPAIRS		
1	301186	$150.00	08/26/14	59642	0	TRITON CONSTRUCTION		OUTSTANDING
		150.00	710-530-7324-00000			MONTHLY INSPECTIONS		
1	300838	$109185.00	08/18/14	66194	0	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		47448.48	150-280-7361-00000			MUNIS LICENSING		
		6468.86	150-620-7361-00000			MUNIS LICENSING		
		14544.57	710-530-7361-00000			MUNIS LICENSING		
		16670.61	720-596-7361-00000			MUNIS LICENSING		
		13572.58	740-570-7361-00000			MUNIS LICENSING		
		10479.90	730-560-7361-00000			MUNIS LICENSING		
1	301259	$2202.30	08/26/14	66194	0	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		957.06	150-280-7361-00000			RESOLUTION NO.83-14(CM) MUNIS		
		130.48	150-620-7361-00000			LIBRARY		
		293.37	710-530-7361-00000			WASTEWATER		
		336.25	720-596-7361-00000			WATER		
		273.76	740-570-7361-00000			SOLID WASTE		
		211.38	730-560-7361-00000			AIRPORT		
1	301248	$1193.45	08/26/14	65857	0	UNION BANK		OUTSTANDING
		1193.45	170-231-7302-00000			JULY 2014 SVCS		
1	301230	$393.80	08/26/14	64529	0	UNIQUE MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.		OUTSTANDING
		393.80	150-620-7361-00000			COLL AGENCY FEES		
1	301250	$232.75	08/26/14	66130	0	UNITED SITE SERVICES		OUTSTANDING
		232.75	730-560-7702-00000			TOILET RENTAL		
1	300833	$85.95	08/14/14	56764	0	UNITED STATES TREASURY		OUTSTANDING
		85.95	246-321-7361-00000			IRC INCOME TAX		
1	301275	$272.00	08/22/14	11070	0	UNITED WAY OF SANTA CRUZ CO		OUTSTANDING
		272.00	130-000-2050-00000			PAYROLL FOR - 082214		
1	301162	$5775.00	08/26/14	56792	0	US BANK		OUTSTANDING
		1925.00	516-725-7305-00000			REV CERTIFICATES		
		1925.00	516-726-7305-00000			REV CERTIFICATES		
		1925.00	516-727-7305-00000			REV CERTIFICATES		

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	301241	$137.74	08/26/14	65366	0	V & V MANUFACTURING, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		97.87	150-410-7516-00000			WPD BADGE D. RODRIGUEZ			
		89.87	150-410-7516-00000			WPD BADGE E. DELFIN			
1	300839	$1379.00	08/13/14	65189	0	VALERIO, ADAN			OUTSTANDING
		1379.00	780-294-7533-00000			SETTLEMENT			
1	301095	$36.75	08/26/14	50134	0	VARGAS, BERENICE			OUTSTANDING
		36.75	150-695-7770-00162			CLASS			
1	301170	$34.50	08/26/14	57430	0	VARGAS, RUBEN			OUTSTANDING
		34.50	150-315-7232-00000			MEAL ADV TRAINING NOV 2013			
1	301176	$100.00	08/26/14	58394	0	VASQUEZ, ENRIQUE			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			
1	301201	$200.00	08/26/14	61407	0	VASQUEZ, RICK			OUTSTANDING
		200.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILETS			
1	301245	$11070.80	08/26/14	65770	0	VAUGHAN, CASSADY BILL DBA/VAUGHAN			OUTSTANDING
		11070.80	720-596-7361-33151			AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTING SERVI			
1	301105	$105.25	08/26/14	51029	0	VAZQUEZ, ENRIQUE			OUTSTANDING
		105.25	740-570-7232-00000			SW MTING LUNCH AUG 2014			
1	301264	$110.00	08/26/14	66216	0	VELASCO, GUADALUPE			OUTSTANDING
		110.00	200-336-7533-03234			ADVANCE FOOD/PARKING			
1	301152	$117.60	08/26/14	53312	0	VELASQUEZ, NATALIA CORDOBA			OUTSTANDING
		117.60	150-691-7343-00159			ZUMBA HYBRID			
1	300836	$1019.66	08/14/14	55799	0	VERIZON WIRELESS			OUTSTANDING
		267.45	720-597-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		93.84	150-220-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		6.72	720-598-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		3.45	710-540-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		72.40	720-596-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		3.22	710-531-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		107.03	740-570-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		266.57	720-597-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		107.06	150-220-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		8.61	720-598-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		6.29	710-540-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		72.38	720-596-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
		4.64	710-531-7222-00000			DATA PLAN			
1	301090	$114.78	08/26/14	11143	0	VWR INTERNATIONAL INC.			OUTSTANDING
		114.78	710-541-7506-00000			THERMOMETER INFRARED			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / WO #	CHECK #	CHECK AMT / AMOUNT	CHECK DATE / G/L ACCT #	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME / DESCRIPTION	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS
1	301282	$2935.59	08/22/14	58532	0	WAGEWORKS INC			OUTSTANDING
		2935.59	130-000-2050-00000			AF06989			
1	301233	$2713.45	08/26/14	64972	0	WATSONVILLE DIESEL SERVICE & PARTS			OUTSTANDING
		2713.45	150-523-7505-00000			REPLACE BUSHINGS			
1	301210	$1400.00	08/26/14	63024	0	WATSONVILLE LAW CENTER			OUTSTANDING
		350.00	210-610-7307-02047			FTHB ED			
		350.00	210-610-7307-02047			FTHB ED			
		350.00	210-610-7307-02047			FTHB ED			
		350.00	210-610-7307-02047			FTHB ED			
1	301092	$1547.00	08/26/14	11685	0	WEBER, HAYES AND ASSOCIATES, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		1547.00	350-950-7831-42072			CONSULTING SVCS GROVE ST			
1	301172	$464.10	08/26/14	57907	0	WEST COAST RUBBER RECYCLING			OUTSTANDING
		464.10	740-572-7381-00023			RECYCLE TIRES			
1	301145	$35.00	08/26/14	54643	0	WESTERN DENTAL			OUTSTANDING
		35.00	150-450-7770-00000			OVERPAYMENT SELF INSPECTION			
1	11112415	$224134.06	08/22/14	11700	0	WIRE TRANSFER-IRS			
		116658.30	130-000-2050-00000			FEDERAL			
		74465.74	130-000-2050-00000			SOCIAL SECURITY			
		33010.02	130-000-2050-00000			MEDICARE			
1	11112414	$42967.84	08/22/14	10331	0	WIRE TRANSFER-STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
		2002.16	130-000-2050-00000			SDI 77651115			
		40965.68	130-000-2050-00000			PIT 80038870			
1	301093	$500.00	08/26/14	11915	0	WITMER-TYSON IMPORTS, INC			OUTSTANDING
		500.00	150-410-7559-00000			K-9 TRAINING			
1	301190	$73.50	08/26/14	60081	0	YERENA, NORA			OUTSTANDING
		73.50	150-692-7770-00162			CLASSES			
1	300834	$10439.45	08/14/14	64245	0	YORK INSURANCE SERVICES GROUP, INC.			OUTSTANDING
		10439.45	780-291-7712-00000			TRUST DEPOSIT			
1	301221	$100.00	08/26/14	63371	0	ZAVALA, CESAR			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			
1	301208	$60.00	08/26/14	61807	0	ZAVALA, JOSE LUIS			OUTSTANDING
		60.00	150-692-7770-00162			REFUND			
1	301228	$279.41	08/26/14	64379	0	ZOOM IMAGING SOLUTIONS			OUTSTANDING
		279.41	150-620-7322-00000			COPY CHARGES			
1	301169	$100.00	08/26/14	57354	0	ZUNIGA, KRYSTAL			OUTSTANDING
		100.00	720-596-7771-00000			LOW FLOW TOILET			

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
CHECK REGISTER
DATE RANGE: 08/13/14 - 08/26/14

BANK / VO #	CHECK # / AMOUNT	CHECK AMT / G/L ACCT #	CHECK DATE / DESCRIPTION	VENDOR #	ADDRS #	VENDOR NAME	INVOICE #	INV VEND	CHECK STATUS

TOTAL # OF ISSUED CHECKS:	291	TOTAL AMOUNT:	1853715.34
TOTAL # OF VOIDED/REISSUED CHECKS:	0	TOTAL AMOUNT:	0.00
TOTAL # OF ACH CHECKS:	0	TOTAL AMOUNT:	0.00
TOTAL # OF UNISSUED CHECKS:	0		

FUND TOTALS

FUND	FUND NAME	ISSUED TOTAL	VOIDED/REISSUED TOTAL
120	TRUST FUND	3,251.00	0.00
130	EMPLOYEE CASH DEDUCTIONS FUND	579,082.75	0.00
150	GENERAL FUND	258,206.89	0.00
160	RETIREMENT FUND	458.00	0.00
170	INVESTMENT FUND	1,193.45	0.00
202	REDEVELOPMENT OBLIG RETIREMENT	1,260.03	0.00
207	RENTAL REHAB FUND	3,900.00	0.00
210	CAL HOME GRANT FUNDS	1,400.00	0.00
246	CIVIC CENTER COMMON AREA	29,531.54	0.00
250	LIBRARY FUND	47,243.66	0.00
260	SPECIAL GRANTS	22,583.50	0.00
281	PARKS DEVELOPMENT FUND	2,095.00	0.00
305	GAS TAX	8,783.19	0.00
309	PARKING GARAGE FUND	57,988.97	0.00
350	STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENT FUND	17,996.65	0.00
354	SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNDS	299.19	0.00
516	RDA OBLIGATION RETIREMNT-DEBT	5,775.00	0.00
710	SEWER SERVICE FUND	132,576.96	0.00
720	WATER OPERATING FUND	75,711.61	0.00
730	AIRPORT ENTERPRISE FUND	56,318.23	0.00
740	WASTE DISPOSAL FUND	42,180.74	0.00
780	WORKERS COMP/LIABILITY FUND	23,594.39	0.00
787	HEALTH INSURANCE FUND - POOL	482,384.59	0.00
	TOTAL -	1,853,715.34	0.00

CITY OF WATSONVILLE
GL Offsetting Entries
Expenditure Summary

Batch # 1894

Account #	Account Name	Amount	Acct Mth	Date	Acct Mth Total
130-000-2050-00000	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS PAYABLE	$579,082.75	2014/08	08/22/14	$579,082.75

INFORMATION ITEMS
August 26, 2014

1.0 MINUTES

--Planning Commission
May 6, 2014

--Planning Commission
May 20, 2014

--Parks & Recreation Commission
June 5, 2014

--Minor Land Division Committee
May 19, 2014

2.0 APPLICATIONS FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES LICENCE

--Sushi Q
July 14, 2014

--Sushi Q (Amended)
July 14, 2014

--Carnitas Trejos
July 14, 2014

--Cork & Bottle
August 14, 2014

--East Lake 76
August 14, 2014

3.0 PROCLAMATIONS

--Childhood Cancer Awareness Month
September 2014

4.0 CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

--Alvin Jackson
July 4, 2014

--Participants of the Xilonen Danza Azteca Ceremony
July 12, 2014
All files are available for viewing at the City Clerk's office

M I N U T E S

REGULAR MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

COUNCIL CHAMBERS
275 MAIN STREET, 4th FLOOR, WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Tuesday, May 6, 2014 6:05 P.M.

In accordance with City policy, all Planning Commission meetings are recorded on audio and videotapes in their entirety, and the tapes are available for review in the Community Development Department (CDD). These minutes are a brief summary of action taken.

1.0 ROLL CALL OF COMMISSIONERS

Present were Commissioners Pedro Castillo, Rick Danna, Aurelio Gonzalez (arrived at 6:21 p.m.) , Dobie Jenkins, Jenny Sarmiento, Vice-Chair Mireya Gomez-Contreras, and Chair Marty Corley.

Staff members present were Principal Planner Keith Boyle, Senior Planner Suzi Merriam, Building Official Richard Hicks, Administrative Services Director Ezequiel Vega, Assistant Director of Public Works and Utilities Maria Esther Rodriguez, Police Chief Manny Solano, Recording Secretary Angela Paz and City Interpreter Carlos Landaverry.

2.0 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chairperson Corley led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3.0 PETITIONS AND ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

From the Public:

None

From the Commission:

Commissioner Jenkins recognized and commended Senior Planner Merriam for the Blue Plaque Presentation. He also congratulated Vice-Chair Gomez-Contreras for the one year anniversary of the opening of the Day Labor Center and asked if there was a possibility of opening a similar center in South County.

Vice-Chair Gomez-Contreras stated that possibly in the future.

Commissioner Jenkins also invited the Commissioners and the public to the World Migratory Bird Day on Saturday, May 10 at 10 am.

Commissioner Castillo stated that Sunday was Mother's Day and wished every mother a Happy Mother's Day and also reminded the public that June 3rd was a primary election and to vote in support of Measure G.

Commissioner Sarmiento stated the Pajaro Valley Prevention and Student Assistance Program strongly supports Measure G and encouraged the public to vote in support of Measure G.

4.0 CONSENT AGENDA

4.1 MOTION APPROVING MINUTES FOR THE APRIL 1, 2014 REGULAR MEETING

MOTION: It was moved by Commissioner Castillo, seconded by Commissioner Sarmiento, and carried by the following vote to approve the Consent Agenda:

AYES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Gomez-Contreras, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	None
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	Gonzalez
ABSTAIN:	COMMISSIONERS:	None

5.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION TO THE CITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT THE CITY'S 2014-2015 CAPTIAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP) WITH PROPOSED PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND FIND THE PROJECTS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE GENEREAL PLAN.

a) Staff Presentation

Principal Planner Keith Boyle informed the Commission that the Capital Improvement Program is to be presented once a year per City Charter.

The staff report was presented by Administrative Services Director, Ezequiel Vega and asked the Commission to approve the recommendation to City Council for approval of the CIP budget.

Commissioner Castillo asked if Ramsey Park would be relocated.

Mr. Vega stated that the park is not relocating, it's for improvements

Mr Boyle also clarified that only the skate park would be relocated.

Commissioner Danna inquired about the process of projects selection.

Mr. Vega stated that the projects selected are based on funding and needs.

Commissioner Jenkins inquired about the waste and recycle center building.

Maria Esther Rodriguez, Assistant Director of Public Works and Utilities, stated that the City is complying with State requirements.

b) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing

Hearing no further public comments, Chairperson Corley closed the Public Hearing.

c) Commission Discussion

None

d) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Castillo, seconded by Commissioner Jenkins, and carried by the following vote recommending adoption of the City's 2014-2015 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to the City Council and finding that the CIP support the General Plan:

AYES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Gomez-Contreras, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	None
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	None

5.2 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER AN APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL USE PERMIT AND DESIGN REVIEW PERMIT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW (PP2014-46), TO ALLOW THE ADDITION OF A 1,640 SQUARE FOOT CAR WASH TO AN EXISTING 2,363 SQUARE FOOT CONVENIENCE STORE AND SERVICE STATION, AT 1455 FREEDOM BOULEVARD (APN: 016-061-06), FILED BY JAMES OKI ENGINEERING, APPLICANT, ON BEHALF OF WATSONVILLE PETROLEUM, PROPERTY OWNER.

a) Staff Presentation

The staff report was given by Principal Planner Keith Boyle.

Commissioner Danna asked why the car wash wasn't included in the original project submittal.

Mr Boyle referred the question to the applicant.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked for the approximate number of gallons of water that would be used per car.

Mr Boyle referred the question to the applicant.

Commissioner Jenkins asked if a recycle system would be in place.

Mr. Boyle stated that it is a requirement of the ordinance that a recycled system be in place.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked if there was a limit in the number of car washes allowed in the City and if there is a possibility of potential problems with having too many car washes so close by.

Mr. Boyle stated that there are no general restrictions and that because we do not have surface water restriction and we have ground water, it is a more reliable source.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that is was more advantageous for individuals to use a car wash that captures water properly because it is more water efficient.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked if there was information that went out to the public to encourage the use car washes rather than washing cars at home.

Secretary Tavatzis stated that Public Works Department has an extensive water education program at the schools but wasn't sure what it involved.

Commissioner Castillo pointed out that there are several car washes in the same block and highly recommended that Public Works Department check water usage.

Commissioner Gomez-Contreras stated that she wanted to point out that there are four car washes in the area.

b) Applicant Presentation

Shashi Sharma, applicant presented the project and explained the operation of the recycle system that will be in place at the car wash.

Commissioner Jenkins asked staff if the self-operated car washes in the City recaptured their water and how much water is used at these locations.

Mr. Boyle stated that the newer ones with the drive through tunnel do have a water recycle system but that the older ones did not and he did not know how much water is used but that he could research it.

Commissioner Jenkins inquired about the coupon that is sent to the residents in Morgan Hill.

Mr Sharma stated that these coupons encourage residents to wash their cars at the car washes rather than at their homes.

Commissioner Danna inquired about the number of times the water was recycled and how the water was cleaned.

Mr. Sharma explained that the water goes through 3 recycled cycles and that the water goes through an auto clean system.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked approximately how many gallons of water per vehicle is being used.

Mr. Sharma stated 15 to 20 gallons per vehicle.

c) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing.

Marilu Fernandez, stated that she supports the project.

Elizabeth Mendoza, stated that she supports the project.

Chris Hatton, stated that this recycle system is the first one being used and more research should be done before it is approve. He is against the approval of the project.

Carlos Echeverria, stated he does not approve of hand car washes and is in support of this project.

Yamina Espinoza, she agree with and supports the project.

Commissioner Jenkins asked if the people stay in their cars while going through the car wash and if he had any information placards in place on how the water is cleaned at the facility.

Mr Sharma stated that the car wash has an attendant that assists while the car is going through the car wash process and that he does not have placards at his facilities.

Hearing no further public comments, Chairperson Corley closed the Public Hearing.

d) Commission Discussion

Commissioner Gonzalez stated that the main concern is the drought and the usage of water and that he is not in favor of this project at this time.

Commissioner Castillo would like to send a memo to Public Works Department inquiring about the water usage at all current car washes and stop permitting car washes at Ramsey Park.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that a request will be sent to Public Works Director to direct staff to create a report of water usage at all current car washes in the City and Ramsey Park is the only legal car wash site in the City and is available for a one day rental for a fee.

Commissioner Danna stated that he is in favor of the project and hopes that the other car washes in the City use the same system because this system will save water rather than abuse it.

Commissioner Gomez-Contreras reiterated Commissioner Danna's comments and thanked the applicant for supporting schools fund raising programs. She also suggested that educational boards be installed so people understand how water is used and recycled.

Chairperson Corley asked the applicant if 25 gallons of fresh water are used per vehicle.

Mr. Sharma stated that the water that drops is 25 gallons but that this water is recycled and reused.

Commissioner Sarmiento inquired about the average number of cars that are washed at other car washes.

Mr. Boyle stated that they can get water usage but not number of cars being washed.

e) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Jenkins, seconded by Commissioner Castillo, and carried by the following vote to adopt a resolution approving Application (PP2014-46) for a Special Use Permit and Environmental Review:

AYES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Gomez-Contreras, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Gonzalez
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	None

5.3 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER AN APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL USE PERMIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW (PP2014-5), TO ALLOW THE CONVERSION OF AN EXISTING RETAIL COMMERCIAL SPACE TO A 94 BED WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER AND REHABILITATION FACILITY WITH ASSOCATED RETAIL SPACE, AT 55 BRENNAN STREET (APN: 018-151-20), FILED BY TOM ROSA, APPLICANT, ON BEHALF OF WELLS FARGO BANK, PROPERTY OWNER.

a) Staff Presentation

The staff report was given by Principal Planner Keith Boyle.

Commissioner Gonzalez inquired about the letter sent to staff by Chuck Allen regarding the number of parking spaces assigned to this project.

Principal Planner Boyle referred the question to Chuck Allen.

Commissioner Sarmiento inquired about the impact by changing this area from retail to residential.

Mr. Boyle stated that there would be a loss of sales tax.

Chairperson Corley asked how the number of beds was determined and if the Fire Department approved.

Mr. Boyle stated that it was part of the application and yes, Fire Department approved it.

b) Applicant Presentation

Mike Borden, Executive Director of Teen Challenge presented the project.

Commissioner Danna asked if most of the residents are from Watsonville and who refers them to the shelter.

Mr. Borden stated that the residents come from all over and they mostly come from word of mouth, churches, and organizations.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked staff if the facility would be required to use low-flow water usage and what requirements are in place for open or closed containers at the site for construction debris.

Mr. Boyle stated that all new projects require low-flow water usage and that there are no requirements for a closed container but one will be placed at the site.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that the container would be placed on the parking lane.

Commissioner Jenkins inquired about the Board of Directors.

Mr. Borden stated that all board members are local residents.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked if the facility would include an open space and if tobacco education will be incorporated while they stay at the facility. She also inquired about health care for women and children.

Mr. Borden stated that the facility will have three dorm areas and that they would incorporate tobacco education. None of the residents are allowed to smoke on site. Yes, staff will assist with connecting them with health care facilities.

Commissioner Gomez-Contreras inquired about staff, breakdown of where residents come from, outreach, and parking issues with students.

Mr. Borden stated that staffing is a ratio of 1 to 4 and most of them are current clients; 75% live locally; outreach is done by staff members at the facility and clients are not allowed to bring cars to the facility.

Commissioner Danna inquired about a play area for the children.

Mr. Borden stated that the shelter would include a play area.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked if there would be changes to the façade of the building.

Mr. Borden stated that the façade would stay as is.

c) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing.

Timothy J. Walsh, business owner at 45 Brennan Street expressed his concern with the approval of the project due to the lack of parking and the negative impact his parking lot will have if this project is approved.

Manny Solano, Police Chief, spoke in favor of the project and stressed the overwhelming need of this organization. He also acknowledged that issues such as parking or congregating may arise and having personal knowledge with the

response history of the organization, he believes the issues would be dealt with in a timely manner.

Chuck Allen spoke in favor of the project and commended staff for their work on this project. He stated that he would work hard to make sure people do not park in Mr. Walsh's lot and that if this building would be used for commercial or professional use, what would happen then? The fact of the matter is that there is no parking lot. He also stated that he and his wife committed to 20 parking spaces at night because he has other tenants that require the use of some of the parking spaces.

Hearing no further public comments, Chairperson Corley closed the Public Hearing.

d) Commission Discussion

Commissioner Jenkins inquired about parking lots near the facility and pointed out several City owned parking lots near the facility. He also asked if the parking spaces offered by Mr. Allen would be used by staff.

Commissioner Castillo asked if the parking lot on Brennan Street and Main Street, next to the laundromat was a City owned parking lot. He also asked about the parking lot on Main Street between Moreland Notre Dame School and Chase Bank.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that the parking lot by the laundromat is City owned but that the one next to Moreland Notre Dame is not. She also stated that there is a large City owned parking lot on East Lake Avenue and Fifth Street, behind El Miramar Restaurant that is open to the public.

Mr. Borden stated that very few staff members own cars but if they did, they would use Mr. Allen's parking lot. Only one staff member has a car.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked staff if the organization can get parking permits for the parking garage and expressed his concern with the Resolution and its requirements and asked staff to clarify the requirement of 35 parking spaces.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that parking permits are available at a reduced price for non-profits at City Hall. She also reminded the Commission that the neighboring residents that attended the community meeting were not concerned with parking issues.

Mr. Boyle stated that the standard is 35 parking spaces with an allowance to reduce it to 18 parking spaces due to the proposal submitted by the applicant that they do not allow clients to have cars, providing 28 spaces within 150 feet and the on-site parking that is there.

Commissioner Castillo stated that he strongly supports this program but understood the potential parking problems.

Chairperson Corley inquired about the percentage of students graduating from the program and the estimated date of the completion of the project.

Mr. Borden stated that the program had a very high retention rate but did not have the percentage of graduating students and he hopes to complete the project within a year.

e) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Sarmiento, seconded by Commissioner Danna, and carried by the following vote to adopt a resolution approving Application (PP2014-5) for a Special Use Permit and Environmental Review:

AYES	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Gomez-Contreras, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	None
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	None

5.4 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER A RECOMMENDATION TO THE CITY COUNCIL ON AN APPLICATION FOR A PLANNED DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL USE PERMIT WITH DESIGN REVIEW AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW (PP2013-243), TO CONSTRUCT 20 AFFORDABLE APARTMENT UNITS ON A 1.3 ACRE PARCEL, AT 56 ATKINSON LANE (APN: 019-226-42), FILED BY MID-PENINSULA THE FARM, INC., PROPERTY OWNER.

a) Staff Presentation

The staff report was given by Senior Planner Suzi Merriam.

Commissioner Castillo inquired about the Santa Cruz County Planning Commission's vote on this project and asked when this project will go to the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors and City of Watsonville Council for approval.

Planner Merriam stated the vote was unanimous in favor of the project and that the project would be presented to Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors on May 20, 2014 and on June 10, 2014 to City Council.

Commissioner Jenkins inquired about access to the trails from property and urged that it be on record that there should be access to the trails from this property. He also asked if there would be access from Brewington Street on future developments.

Ms. Merriam stated that that is something they would look at when Public Works Department starts work on the plan for the trail and that there is no agreement on access from Brewington Street for future developments.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that the Specific Plan did consider alternative accesses from Wagner Street and Brewington Street for future developments.

Commissioner Gonzalez inquired about adding solar to the covered parking.

Ms. Merriam stated that because of the location of the covered parking, it is not possible.

Commissioner Sarmiento inquired about water conservation and recycling.

Ms. Merriam stated they will be implementing water conservation and recycling.

Commissioner Danna asked if there was mitigation money being put aside from this project for traffic mitigation for Phase 2, if the money would be used specifically on this project and if a traffic study had been done

Ms. Merriam stated that money is being put into a fund for future use on this project, that these fees could be used anywhere in the City and that RBF did the traffic study for the area.

b) Applicant Presentation

Betsy Wilson, Director of Housing Development with Mid-Penn presented the project.

Commissioner Jenkins asked that the access to the trails be preserved in this project and future projects.

Ms. Wilson stated that there is no plan to develop the land parcel.

Commissioner Castillo asked about the process of name selection for the developments and if the development is open to all residents.

Ms. Wilson stated that a survey monkey is conducted to select the names and that there is a county live/work preference.

Commissioner Jenkins inquired about the history of Shapiro Knowels development.

Jan Lindenthal, Vice President of Real Estate Development with Mid-Penn stated that it was named after Erik Shapiro, Housing Chief for Santa Cruz County at time Rezoning Program was adopted and for his contribution to the rezoning program.

c) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing.

Bob Culbertosn, Member of Watsonville Wetlands Watch, stated that the was part of the group that the developer met with and is also part of the Atkinson Lane Technical Advisory Committee. He feels that the project is consistent with Wetland Watch's concerns for Environmental Impact and endorses the project.

Jose Marquez, Atkinson Lane resident asked how residents were notified, if it was possible to hold another community meeting, and expressed his concern with additional traffic.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that a bilingual mailer was sent and that his concern would be referred to the Public Works Traffic Engineer.

Commissioner Danna asked if the meeting was held close to Labor Day holiday.

Secretary Tavantzis stated that the meeting was not held close to the holiday.

Hearing no further public comments, Chairperson Corely closed the Public Hearing.

d) Commission Discussion

None.

e) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Castillo, seconded by Commissioner Jenkins and carried by the following vote recommending to the City Council to adopt a resolution recommending approval of an Application (PP2013-234) for a Planned Development:

AYES: COMMISSIONERS Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Gomez-Contreras, Corley
NOES: COMMISSIONERS: None
ABSENT: COMMISSIONERS: None

It was moved by Commissioner Sarmiento, seconded by Commissioner Castillo, and carried by the following vote recommending to the City Council to adopt a resolution approving Application (PP2013-234) for a Special Use Permit with Design Review and Environmental Review:

AYES: COMMISSIONERS Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Gomez-Contreras, Corley
NOES: COMMISSIONERS: None
ABSENT: COMMISSIONERS: None

6.0 REPORT OF SECRETARY

Secretary Marcela Tavantzis stated that she would have an update on new projects at the May 20, 2014 Planning Commission meeting.

7.0 ADJOURNMENT

Chairperson Corley adjourned the meeting at 9:22 p.m. The next Planning Commission meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, May 20, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers.

Marcela Tavantzis, Secretary
Planning Commission

Marty Corley, Chairperson
Planning Commission

ADOPTED MINUTES

M I N U T E S

REGULAR MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

COUNCIL CHAMBERS
275 MAIN STREET, 4th FLOOR, WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

May 20, 2014 **6:04 P.M.**

In accordance with City policy, all Planning Commission meetings are recorded on audio and videotapes in their entirety, and the tapes are available for review in the Community Development Department (CDD). These minutes are a brief summary of action taken.

1.0 ROLL CALL OF COMMISSIONERS

Present were Commissioners Pedro Castillo, Rick Danna, Aurelio Gonzalez, Dobie Jenkins, Jenny Sarmiento (arrived at 6:11 p.m.), and Chair Marty Corley. Vice-Chair Mireya Gomez-Contreras was absent. Chair Corley stated Commissioner Gomez-Contreras had notified staff of her absence and requested that her absence be excused.

Staff members present were Secretary Marcela Tavantzis, Principal Planner Keith Boyle, Senior Planner Suzi Merriam, Lieutenant David McCartney, Sargent Michael McKinley, Recording Secretary Deborah Muniz and City Interpreter Sofia Vazquez-Quintero.

2.0 PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner Jenkins led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3.0 PETITIONS AND ORAL COMMUNICATIONS: None

4.0 CONSENT AGENDA

4.1 MOTION APPROVING MINUTES FOR THE MAY 6, 2014 REGULAR MEETING

(This item will be continued to the June 3, 2014 meeting. The minutes were not completed in time to be included in the meeting packet.)

Secretary Marcela Tavantzis stated since the May 6th meeting was only two weeks ago there was nonsufficient time to complete the minutes in order to be included in the meeting packet.

5.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE SIXTH MONTH REVIEW OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT (PP2013-223) AND POTENTIAL REVOCATION OF PERMIT, TO HAVE BEER AND WINE SALES (TYPE 41 LICENSE) AT EL MIRAMAR, AT 522-528 MAIN STREET (APN: 018-241-36).

a) Staff Presentation

The staff report was given by Senior Planner Suzi Merriam.

Ms. Merriam presented a review of the Police Department data from December 2013 to May 2014. She stated that Sargent Michael McKinley and Lieutenant David McCartney were both present to answer questions.

Commissioner Danna asked if it is illegal for a business to have their employees advertise in front of the business carrying signage.

Ms. Merriam replied they can stand in front with a sign but standing in the roadway is not in compliance. No audible music is allowed beyond the premises.

Commissioner Jenkins asked if the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) has taken any action to date.

Sgt. McKinley stated he spoke to Agent Francisco Gonzalez of the Salinas ABC office. Mr. Gonzalez told him that he went to El Miramar on April 11, 2014 and the owner admitted to the facts that his employee sold alcohol to a minor during the December 2013 decoy. ABC gave him the option of either getting a suspension or paying the fine. The owner has decided to pay the fine.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked about the decoy operation and why the Police report was not included in the meeting packet.

Principal Planner Keith Boyle replied that the report contained personal information which included names, age, home address etc. and this could not be included.

Commissioner Corley asked if the video camera system was working in the restaurant and bar. He also questioned having an 18 year old left in charge of the bar.

Sgt. McKinley stated the camera system is in place and the monitor showed the cameras were working but he is not certain if it is recording.

Mr. Merriam stated it is not against ABC regulations to have an 18 year old in charge; however, they are not allowed in the bar area or billiard area.

b) Applicant Presentation

Juan Yepez Garcia, business owner of El Miramar, was present to answer questions. He stated his 18 year old son was in the restaurant not in the bar. His son was taking care of the place while he was at the store. He never sold any hard liquor but he keeps a bottle of tequila in his office for his personnel use.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked Mr. Garcia about the charges of selling alcohol to minors and locking the back doors.

Mr. Garcia stated he was not present when the alcohol was sold to a minor. He locks the back doors only during the first hour on the days when the boxing matches are televised in order to control the entrance. It is not easy to control all the entrances and he cannot afford to hire security.

Commissioner Corley asked if there is security on site.

Mr. Garcia replied that he only has security for the televised boxing matches.

Commissioner Danna asked Mr. Garcia if he was present on January 26, 2014 when a fight occurred in the parking lot behind the business. He also asked him about the presence of alcohol in the kitchen.

Mr. Garcia replied he did not know about the fight until tonight. He said he had stored all the alcohol in a storage area but he never sold it.

Ms. Merriam stated no alcohol was allowed on the premises.

Commissioner Corley expressed his concerns with serving alcohol to minors and locking the back doors.

Mr. Garcia stated the employee who sold the alcohol to the minor was fired. He has two employees that have attended the LEAD training.

Commissioner Jenkins asked how many times during the past six months have the Police responded to the premises for non-alcohol related incidents.

Sgt. McKinley replied there are five known incidents; however, if dispatch is not given an address then they cannot track it.

c) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing, and hearing no public comments, closed the Public Hearing.

d) Commission Discussion

Commissioner Danna stated it is a difficult decision; however, too many City resources are being utilized.

e) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Danna, seconded by Commissioner Jenkins, and carried by the following vote to adopt a resolution Revoking Special Use Permit (PP2013-223) for beer and wine sales (Type 41 License):

AYES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	None
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	Gomez-Contreras

Mr. Boyle stated there is a 14 day appeal period in which Mr. Garcia can appeal to the City Council.

5.2 A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE SIXTH MONTH REVIEW OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT (PP2013-47) AND CONSIDERATION OF TRANSFER OF PERMIT (PP2014-73) TO A NEW OWNER (EMILIA RAMIREZ), THAT ALLOWS EXTENDED WEEKEND HOURS AND ENTERTAINMENT AT LAS ISLITAS, WITH BEER AND WINE SALES (TYPE 41 LICENSE), AT 1230 MAIN STREET (APN: 016-172-76).

a) Staff Presentation

The staff report was given by Principal Planner Keith Boyle. He stated that the six month review of the business was not brought forward at the six month interval due to the change of ownership. There was a significant violation issue and the business owner took action to correct it. The Police Department has had no significant issues since the violation and agrees with the transfer of ownership. Staff is not recommending any changes to the Conditions.

Commissioner Castillo asked if any other incidents have occurred since the August 2013 incident.

Sgt. McKinley replied that the Police Department has been there several times and there have been no incidents.

Secretary Marcela Tavantzis stated the business uses colored wrist bands to distinguish minors and adults.

Sgt. McKinley stated the security company patrols the parking lot which also helps.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked about the transfer of ownership.

Mr. Boyle stated the current owner Iliana Ramirez is transferring the business to her sister Emilia Ramirez. Tonight's public hearing is for both the six month review and the transfer of ownership.

Ms. Tavantzis stated the first violation occurred at the very beginning of the six month period of operation. After that the business was monitored very closely and there have been no further violations. She told the Commission they could terminate the extended hours and entertainment permit for the failure of serving a minor. The new owner would have to apply for a Use Permit and be reviewed in six months. Staff can recall the Use Permit at any time; it does not have to be a scheduled review. She stated the change in ownership was not to evade the six month review or the one violation.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked if the new owner has been managing the business currently.

Mr. Boyle stated the sisters have been sharing the management but deferred the question to the applicant for the specifics.

Commissioner Castillo asked why the six month review was not brought before the Commission in November 2013.

Mr. Boyle replied staff had it scheduled and then decided to wait because of a potential ownership change. The business recognized the violation and changed their procedures to address the issues.

Ms. Tavantzis acknowledged staff's failure to bring it to the Commission. Since the Police Department had no further violations there was no rush.

Commission Corley asked if the alcohol license is being transferred to the sister.

Mr. Boyle stated the sister has to get the Special Use Permit first before the transfer of the alcohol license can occur. The alcohol transfer is done by ABC.

b) Applicant Presentation

Emelia Ramirez, applicant, stated the incident occurred with a new waitress. They would appreciate the Commission's support and are trying to operate the business according to the law.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked Ms. Ramirez what plans are in place when she is not present at the business and who will be in charge?

Ms. Ramirez replied that her son will be managing the place when she is not there. She plans to have all her employees attend the LEAD classes and orientation is provided to new employees.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked Ms. Ramirez if her son is over 21 years of age.

Mrs. Ramirez's son replied he is 27 years old and has not taken the LEAD training yet.

Commissioner Gonzalez asked about the LEAD training that was to be completed within six months.

Ms. Ramirez's son replied that half of the employees employed by the previous owner attended the training; however, the new employees have not attended the training.

Commissioner Corley commended Ms. Ramirez for using the wrist bands. He asked when did she decide to use them and are they tamper proof?

The son replied they decided to use them after their first violation and the security company was not doing a good job. They also changed security companies. The wrist bands are tamper proof.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked if the wrist bands are collected after each event to prevent them from being reused.

The son replied that different colors are used.

c) Public Hearing

Chairperson Corley opened the Public Hearing, and hearing no public comments, closed the Public Hearing.

d) Commission Discussion

Commissioner Castillo recommended that the LEAD training be completed as soon as possible.

Commissioner Corley asked when the next LEAD training will be offered by the Police Department.

Sgt. McKinley replied that Watsonville is no longer offering the training since their grant is up; however, contact the Salinas or San Jose ABC offices for the training.

Mr. Boyle recommended modifying Condition No. 23 requiring the LEAD training be conducted within three months instead of six months from the date of permit approval.

e) Motion:

It was moved by Commissioner Danna, seconded by Commissioner Castillo, and carried by the following vote to adopt a resolution approving the transfer of Permit (PP2014-73) to a new owner (Emilia Ramirez); find that the business has operated per the Conditions of Special Use Permit (PP3013-47) and approve the modification to Condition No. 23 requiring the LEAD training be conducted within three (3) months from the date of permit approval.

Condition No. 23:
Business owner and management staff and any employee involved in service of alcohol shall be required to attend Responsible Beverage Service/LEAD Training conducted by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) within ~~six (6)~~ three (3) months from the date of permit approval and each three years thereafter. Upon completion of the training, submit a card verifying full attendance of the 3.5-hour training to the Community Development Department by ***September 7, 2014.*** For future LEAD training dates, contact Laura Macleod at (831) 465-2212. (CDD-P, WPD)

AYES:	COMMISSIONERS:	Castillo, Danna, Gonzalez, Jenkins, Sarmiento, Corley
NOES:	COMMISSIONERS:	None
ABSENT:	COMMISSIONERS:	Gomez-Contreras

6.0 REPORT OF SECRETARY

Secretary Tavantzis announced that the business owner of Popo's restaurant (1047 Freedom Boulevard) has appealed the Planning Commission's decision approving the revocation of their Administrative Use Permit (PP2011-259) for the sale of beer and wine (Type 41 License). The Appeal Hearing will be heard at either the June 10 or June 24 City Council meeting.

The Planning Commission's decision approving the Special Use Permit and Environmental Review (PP2014-5) for 55 Brennan Street has been appealed for lack of parking. There is no new information to report regarding the General Plan. The proposed construction of 20 affordable housing units at 56 Atkinson Lane will be going to the City Council in June.

Commissioner Sarmiento asked which tenants are going into the building being built next to the Grocery Outlet.

Secretary Tavantzis replied that there are no tenants yet.

7.0 ADJOURNMENT

Chairperson Corley adjourned the meeting at 7:12 p.m. The next Planning Commission meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, July 1, at 4:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers.

Marcela Tavantzis, Secretary
Planning Commission

Marty Corley, Chairperson
Planning Commission

Minutes
CITY OF WATSONVILLE
PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION

Old City Council Chambers
City Hall, 250 Main Street, Watsonville

June 5, 2014 **6:30 P.M.**

==========

1.0 ROLL CALL

Commissioners: Hurtado-Aldana, Lopez, Orozco, Rodriguez, Sauer
Staff: Parks and Community Services Director Ana Espinoza
Assistant Director Brad Blachly
Recreation Supervisor Israel Tirado
Yasmin Aguilar, Recreation Coordinator
Administrative Assistant I Desiree Moya

2.0 COMMUNICATIONS

a) **Oral Communications from Commissioners & Members of the Public**

No oral communications.

b) Correspondence Addressed/Referred to Commission

3.0 CONSENT AGENDA

3.1 Motion to Approve Minutes of the Regular Meeting of May 1, 2014

Commissioner Hurtado-Aldana moved to approve Minutes of regular meeting of May 1, 2014
Commissioner Lopez second that motion

Chair Rodriguez took a vote:
Ayes: Hurtado-Aldana, Lopez, Orozco, Rodriguez, Sauer
Noes: None
Abstains: None
Absent: DeHart, Garcia

Motion passed.

3.2 Motion to Cancel the July 3, 2014 Commission Meeting due to City Observance of the July 4th Holiday on Thursday July 3, 2014.

Commissioner Hurtado-Aldana moved to approve to cancel the July 3, 2014 Commission Meeting
Commissioner Orozco second that motion

Chair Rodriguez took a vote:
Ayes: Hurtado-Aldana, Lopez, Orozco, Rodriguez, Sauer
Noes: None
Abstains: None
Absent: DeHart, Garcia

Motion passed.

4.0 ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA

None.

5.0 PUBLIC HEARINGS

None

6.0 PRESENTATIONS & REPORTS

6.1 Report on Poster Selection for the 2015 Watsonville Strawberry Festival by Israel Tirado, Recreation Supervisor.

Recreation Supervisor updated the commission on information regarding 2015 Poster selection for the Watsonville Strawberry Festival. The deadline to submit poster entries was extended date July 14, 2014. Original artwork must be submitted. The winner will be chosen by a selection committee comprised of community members, City Staff, business owners and non-profit organization members. Commissioner Sauer asked how members where selected to be on the Strawberry Festival poster selection committee. Members are selected by City staff as follows: Parks and Recreation Commission member, City Manager or designee, City Council or Mayor designee, Youth City Council Mayor or designee, or Pajaro Valley Arts Council or designee.

6.2 Report on Contigo Program Parent Leadership Committee (PLC) and Parent Workshops by Yasmin Aguilar, Recreation Coordinator

Recreation Coordinator Yasmin Aguilar reported on the progress of the Contigo Program Parent Leadership Committee. The PLC is one of four program components. PLC of the Contigo program consist, the goal to promote neighborhood unity and responsibility; organizing two neighborhood events and; community meetings per year for neighbors to get the opportunity to get to know each other and build relationships. There was some PLC challenges such as lack of accountability, attendance inconsistency, need for sharing of responsibilities and being not dependent on staff. In order to help organize the PLC, new roles where created consisting of an event coordinator, sponsorship lead, entertainment lead, food lead and marketing lead. Role assignments have been selected through voting by the parents participating in the Contigo program, all nominations are confidential. Once a voluntary leadership role has been accepted, they are not allowed to repeat the same role within the same year. Each person filling these rolls will complete a six

month term and are required to complete one workshop to develop leadership skills, plan, implement, one event and plan & implement one community meeting. PLC Coordinator Erika Gutierrez shared her experience being part of the Contigo program; She shared how her child started focusing in school and has been bringing her grades up. Erika felt very glad to have the chance to be a Coordinator for the PLC. She learned a lot and was able to meet people in various organizations. Commissioner Rodriguez asked, what her feeling was if she did not go through this program. Erika said that without this program not many parents would be as involved as they are. Coordinator Aguilar discussed how the PLC also offers parent workshops *Creciendo una Familia Sana*, consisting of gang Prevention, making the connection between the home and school and bullying prevention. These workshops are offered in addition to the *Guiding Good Choices an a* evidence based parenting curriculum. Coordinator Aguilar also introduced the Contigo newsletter and how the newsletter keeps teachers and school administrators informed on program events and it motivates and engages Contigo families. Staff have gained support from local businesses to sponsor the newsletter in order to offset printing.

7.0 NEW BUSINESS

None

8.0 UNFINISHED BUSINESS

None

9.0 REPORTS

9.1 Director's Report

Informational Items:

A. Final Enhancements to the Spirit of Watsonville 4th of July Parade

B. Paperless Agenda Packets

C. Friends of Watsonville Parks and Community Services Bylaws

D. Proposed Ramsay Skate Park Relocation and Expansion

Director Espinoza has been working with Zack Wormhoudt who is a landscape architect and his specialty is skate park design. He will help with conducting two public workshops to help design the skate park. The contract with Mr. Wormhoudt is scheduled to be considered by City Council their next council meeting. The cost for Mr. Wormhoudt services is $28,800. Final dates for the workshops are being scheduled, and will be held at Ramsay on Thursdays in the evening. A public service announcement will also be developed and will be air on channel 70 in July that will include the public workshop dates. Flyers will also be distributed. Public support will be sought at any level for this project.

10.0 ADJOURNMENT

The next Commission meeting will be held on August 7, 2014

ATTACHMENTS (Bolded Items included in current packet)

3.1 Minutes of the May 1, 2014 Meeting
6.2 Contigo Program Parent Leadership Committee
9.1 Department Newsletter & Flyers
9.1 Informational Items:

A. Spirit of Watsonville 4th of July Parade Enhancements
B. Information on Paperless Agenda Packets
C. Friends of Watsonville Parks and Community Services Bylaws
D. Ramsay Skate Park Relocation and Expansion

State of California)
)Ss.
County of Santa Cruz)
I declare under penalty of perjury that I am employed by the City of Watsonville, in the Parks & Recreation Department that I posted this Agenda on the outdoor bulletin board in front of City Hall, 250 Main Street

_____

Dated:_____

Signature_____

ADOPTED

MINUTES
MINOR LAND DIVISION COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

Monday, May 19, 2014 **CITY HALL – 250 MAIN STREET**
3:35 p.m. **CONFERENCE ROOM 1A**

1.0 ROLL CALL

MEMBERS/ALTERNATES PRESENT:

CDD Director/Committee Chairperson Marcela Tavantzis, Principal Planner/Committee Secretary, Keith Boyle, Building Official Richard Hicks, Division Fire Chief Pablo Barreto, Assistant Public Works and Utilities Director Maria Esther Rodriguez.

(Please note: Chairperson Tavantzis took minutes of meeting.)

STAFF PRESENT:

Senior Planner, Suzi Merriam
.

2.0 MINUTES

2.1 MOTION TO FILE AND ACCEPT THE MINUTES OF THE APRIL 14, 2014 REGULAR MEETING.

A motion was made by Member Boyle, seconded by Member Barreto and carried by unanimous voice vote.

3.0 NEW BUSINESS

3.1 BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT (PP2014-26) TO MERGE TWO LOTS TO ACCOMMODATE A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT 580 AUTO CENTER DRIVE, (APNS: 016-172-61,62), FILED BY BOOS DEVELOPMENT WEST, LLC, APPLICANT.

a) Staff Presentation

Senior Planner, Suzi Merriam presented the staff report recommending approval.

b) Public Comment

None

c) Committee Discussion

None

d) Motion

A motion was made by Member Barreto, seconded by Member Rodriguez and carried by unanimous voice vote to approve Application (PP2014-26) for a Boundary Line Adjustment.

5.0 ORAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM COMMITTEE AND GENERAL PUBLIC

Principal Planner Keith Boyle stated that Marty Franich made a suggestion of a potential new restaurant in the front.

6.0 ADJOURNMENT

Chairperson Tavantzis adjourned the meeting at 3:45 p.m. The next regular meeting is tentatively scheduled for Monday, June 16, 2014, at 3:30 p.m. in Conference Room 1A at City Hall, 250 Main Street, Watsonville, California.

Marcela Tavantzis, Committee Chairperson
Minor Land Division Committee

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control

State of California

APPLICATION FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE(S)

ABC 211 (6/99)

TO: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
1137 WESTRIDGE PARKWAY
SALINAS, CA 93907
(831) 755-1990

File Number: **546890**
Receipt Number: **2240918**
Geographical Code: **4403**
Copies Mailed Date: **July 8, 2014**
Issued Date:

DISTRICT SERVING LOCATION: **SALINAS**

First Owner: **SHIM, HYUN CHUL**

Name of Business: **SUSHI QU**

Location of Business: **912 E LAKE AVE**
STE 912
WATSONVILLE, CA 95076-3404

County: **SANTA CRUZ**

Is Premise inside city limits? **Yes** Census Tract **1101.00**

Mailing Address: **850 ROSEDALE AVE**
(If different from **APT 44**
premises address) **CAPITOLA, CA 95010-2239**

Type of license(s): **41**

Transferor's license/name: Dropping Partner: Yes___ No X

License Type	Transaction Type	Fee Type	Master	Dup	Date	Fee
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ANNUAL FEE	NA	Y	0	07/08/14	$350.00
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ORIGINAL FEES	NA	Y	0	07/08/14	$300.00
NA	FEDERAL FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	07/08/14	$48.00
NA	STATE FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	07/08/14	$78.00
					Total	$776.00

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? **No**
Have you ever violated any provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or regulations of the Department pertaining to the Act? **No**
Explain any "Yes" answer to the above questions on an attachment which shall be deemed part of this application.

Applicant agrees (a) that any manager employed in an on-sale licensed premises will have all the qualifications of a licensee, and (b) that he will not violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of SANTA CRUZ Date: July 8, 2014

Under penalty of perjury, each person whose signature appears below, certifies and says: (1) He is an applicant, or one of the applicants, or an executive officer of the applicant corporation, named in the foregoing application, duly authorized to make this application on its behalf; (2) that he has read the foregoing and knows the contents thereof and that each of the above statements therein made are true; (3) that no person other than the applicant or applicants has any direct or indirect interest in the applicant or applicant's business to be conducted under the license(s) for which this application is made; (4) that the transfer application or proposed transfer is not made to satisfy the payment of a loan or to fulfill an agreement entered into more than ninety (90) days preceding the day on which the transfer application is filed with the Department or to gain or establish a preference to or for any creditor or transferor or to defraud or injure any creditor of transferor; (5) that the transfer application may be withdrawn by either the applicant or the licensee with no resulting liability to the Department.

Effective July 1, 2012, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7057, authorizes the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board to share taxpayer information with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department may suspend, revoke, and refuse to issue a license if the licensee's name appears in the 500 largest tax delinquencies list. (Business and Professions Code Section 494.5.)

Applicant Name(s)

Applicant Signature(s)

See 211 Signature Page

SHIM, HYUN CHUL

Amended COPY

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control — State of California

APPLICATION FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE(S)

ABC 211 (6/99)

TO: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
1137 WESTRIDGE PARKWAY
SALINAS, CA 93907
(831) 755-1990

File Number: **546890**
Receipt Number: **2240918**
Geographical Code: **4403**
Copies Mailed Date: **July 8, 2014**
Issued Date:

DISTRICT SERVING LOCATION: **SALINAS**

First Owner: **SHIM, HYUN CHUL**
Name of Business: **SUSHI QU**
Location of Business: **912 E LAKE AVE**
WATSONVILLE, CA 95076-3404

County: **SANTA CRUZ**
Is Premise inside city limits? **Yes** Census Tract **1101.00**
Mailing Address: **850 ROSEDALE AVE**
(If different from premises address) **APT 44**
CAPITOLA, CA 95010-2239

Type of license(s): **41**

Transferor's license/name: Dropping Partner: Yes___ No___

License Type	Transaction Type	Fee Type	Master	Dup	Date	Fee
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ANNUAL FEE	NA	Y	0	07/08/14	$350.00
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ORIGINAL FEES	NA	Y	0	07/08/14	$300.00
NA	FEDERAL FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	07/08/14	$48.00
NA	STATE FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	07/08/14	$78.00
					Total	$776.00

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? **No**
Have you ever violated any provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or regulations of the Department pertaining to the Act? **No**
Explain any "Yes" answer to the above questions on an attachment which shall be deemed part of this application.

Applicant agrees (a) that any manager employed in an on-sale licensed premises will have all the qualifications of a licensee, and (b) that he will not violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of SANTA CRUZ Date: July 8, 2014

Under penalty of perjury, each person whose signature appears below, certifies and says: (1) He is an applicant, or one of the applicants, or an executive officer of the applicant corporation, named in the foregoing application, duly authorized to make this application on its behalf; (2) that he has read the foregoing and knows the contents thereof and that each of the above statements therein made are true; (3) that no person other than the applicant or applicants has any direct or indirect interest in the applicant or applicant's business to be conducted under the license(s) for which this application is made; (4) that the transfer application or proposed transfer is not made to satisfy the payment of a loan or to fulfill an agreement entered into more than ninety (90) days preceding the day on which the transfer application is filed with the Department or to gain or establish a preference to or for any creditor or transferor or to defraud or injure any creditor of transferor; (5) that the transfer application may be withdrawn by either the applicant or the licensee with no resulting liability to the Department.

Effective July 1, 2012, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7057, authorizes the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board to share taxpayer information with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department may suspend, revoke, and refuse to issue a license if the licensee's name appears in the 500 largest tax delinquencies list. (Business and Professions Code Section 494.5.)

Applicant Name(s) — Applicant Signature(s)

See 211 Signature Page

SHIM, HYUN CHUL

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control

State of California

APPLICATION FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE(S)

ABC 211 (6/99)

TO: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
1137 WESTRIDGE PARKWAY
SALINAS, CA 93907
(831) 755-1990

File Number: **546856**
Receipt Number: **2240784**
Geographical Code: **4403**
Copies Mailed Date: **July 7, 2014**
Issued Date:

DISTRICT SERVING LOCATION: **SALINAS**

First Owner: **CORDOVADETREJO, SILVIA**

Name of Business: **TREJOS CARNITAS**

Location of Business: **1047 FREEDOM BLVD**
WATSONVILLE, CA 95076

County: **SANTA CRUZ**

Is Premise inside city limits? **Yes** Census Tract **1105.01**

Mailing Address:
(If different from premises address)

Type of license(s): **41**

Transferor's license/name: **515568 / RODRIGUEZ, RODOLFO ZUNIGA** Dropping Partner: Yes___ No X

License Type	Transaction Type	Fee Type	Master	Dup	Date	Fee
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	ANNUAL FEE	NA	Y	0	07/07/14	$350.00
41 - On-Sale Beer And Wine	PERSON-TO-PERSON TRANSFER	NA	Y	0	07/07/14	$150.00
NA	FEDERAL FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	07/07/14	$48.00
NA	STATE FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	2	07/07/14	$78.00
					Total	$626.00

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? **No**
Have you ever violated any provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or regulations of the Department pertaining to the Act? **No**
Explain any "Yes" answer to the above questions on an attachment which shall be deemed part of this application.

Applicant agrees (a) that any manager employed in an on-sale licensed premises will have all the qualifications of a licensee, and (b) that he will not violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of SANTA CRUZ Date: July 7, 2014

Under penalty of perjury, each person whose signature appears below, certifies and says: (1) He is an applicant, or one of the applicants, or an executive officer of the applicant corporation, named in the foregoing application, duly authorized to make this application on its behalf; (2) that he has read the foregoing and knows the contents thereof and that each of the above statements therein made are true; (3) that no person other than the applicant or applicants has any direct or indirect interest in the applicant or applicant's business to be conducted under the license(s) for which this application is made; (4) that the transfer application or proposed transfer is not made to satisfy the payment of a loan or to fulfill an agreement entered into more than ninety (90) days preceding the day on which the transfer application is filed with the Department or to gain or establish a preference to or for any creditor or transferor or to defraud or injure any creditor of transferor; (5) that the transfer application may be withdrawn by either the applicant or the licensee with no resulting liability to the Department.

Effective July 1, 2012, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7057, authorizes the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board to share taxpayer information with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department may suspend, revoke, and refuse to issue a license if the licensee's name appears in the 500 largest tax delinquencies list. (Business and Professions Code Section 494.5.)

Applicant Name(s)

Applicant Signature(s)

See 211 Signature Page

CORDOVADETREJO, SILVIA

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control — State of California

APPLICATION FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE(S)

ABC 211 (6/99)

TO: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
1137 WESTRIDGE PARKWAY
SALINAS, CA 93907
(831) 755-1990

File Number: **548161**
Receipt Number: **2247247**
Geographical Code: **4403**
Copies Mailed Date: **August 13, 2014**
Issued Date:

DISTRICT SERVING LOCATION: **SALINAS**

First Owner: **MAGANA, RICARDO**

Name of Business: **EAST LAKE 76**

Location of Business: **676 E LAKE AVE**
WATSONVILLE, CA 95076

County: **SANTA CRUZ**

Is Premise inside city limits? **Yes** Census Tract **1101.00**

Mailing Address:
(If different from premises address)

Type of license(s): **20**

Transferor's license/name: **502061 / 676 E LAKE AVENUE LLC** Dropping Partner: Yes___ No X

License Type	Transaction Type	Fee Type	Master	Dup	Date	Fee
20 - Off-Sale Beer And Win	ANNUAL FEE	NA	Y	0	08/13/14	$254.00
20 - Off-Sale Beer And Win	PERSON-TO-PERSON TRANSFER	NA	Y	0	08/13/14	$50.00
NA	FEDERAL FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	1	08/13/14	$24.00
NA	STATE FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	1	08/13/14	$39.00
					Total	$367.00

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? **No**
Have you ever violated any provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or regulations of the Department pertaining to the Act? **No**
Explain any "Yes" answer to the above questions on an attachment which shall be deemed part of this application.

Applicant agrees (a) that any manager employed in an on-sale licensed premises will have all the qualifications of a licensee, and (b) that he will not violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of SANTA CRUZ Date: August 13, 2014

Under penalty of perjury, each person whose signature appears below, certifies and says: (1) He is an applicant, or one of the applicants, or an executive officer of the applicant corporation, named in the foregoing application, duly authorized to make this application on its behalf; (2) that he has read the foregoing and knows the contents thereof and that each of the above statements therein made are true; (3) that no person other than the applicant or applicants has any direct or indirect interest in the applicant or applicant's business to be conducted under the license(s) for which this application is made; (4) that the transfer application or proposed transfer is not made to satisfy the payment of a loan or to fulfill an agreement entered into more than ninety (90) days preceding the day on which the transfer application is filed with the Department or to gain or establish a preference to or for any creditor or transferor or to defraud or injure any creditor of transferor; (5) that the transfer application may be withdrawn by either the applicant or the licensee with no resulting liability to the Department.

Effective July 1, 2012, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7057, authorizes the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board to share taxpayer information with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department may suspend, revoke, and refuse to issue a license if the licensee's name appears in the 500 largest tax delinquencies list. (Business and Professions Code Section 494.5.)

Applicant Name(s) — Applicant Signature(s)

See 211 Signature Page

MAGANA, RICARDO

ABC-227 to follow

Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control — State of California

APPLICATION FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE(S)

ABC 211 (6/99)

TO: Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
1137 WESTRIDGE PARKWAY
SALINAS, CA 93907
(831) 755-1990

File Number: **548059**
Receipt Number: **2246837**
Geographical Code: **4403**
Copies Mailed Date: **August 12, 2014**
Issued Date:

DISTRICT SERVING LOCATION: **SALINAS**

First Owner: **JBN NAHAL INC**
Name of Business: **CORK & BOTTLE**
Location of Business: **1990 MAIN ST**
WATSONVILLE, CA 95076

County: **SANTA CRUZ**
Is Premise inside city limits? **Yes** Census Tract **1105.01**
Mailing Address:
(If different from
premises address)

Type of license(s): **21**

Transferor's license/name: **376470 / NAHAL, BHUPINDER SINGH** Dropping Partner: Yes___ No X

License Type	Transaction Type	Fee Type	Master	Dup	Date	Fee
21 - Off-Sale General	FIDUCIARY TRANSFER	NA	Y	0	08/12/14	$50.00
NA	FEDERAL FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	1	08/12/14	$24.00
NA	STATE FINGERPRINTS	NA	N	1	08/12/14	$39.00
					Total	$113.00

Have you ever been convicted of a felony? **No**
Have you ever violated any provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, or regulations of the Department pertaining to the Act? **No**
Explain any "Yes" answer to the above questions on an attachment which shall be deemed part of this application

Applicant agrees (a) that any manager employed in an on-sale licensed premises will have all the qualifications of a licensee, and (b) that he will not violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of SANTA CRUZ Date: August 12, 2014

Under penalty of perjury, each person whose signature appears below, certifies and says: (1) He is an applicant, or one of the applicants, or an executive officer of the applicant corporation, named in the foregoing application, duly authorized to make this application on its behalf; (2) that he has read the foregoing and knows the contents thereof and that each of the above statements therein made are true; (3) that no person other than the applicant or applicants has any direct or indirect interest in the applicant or applicant's business to be conducted under the license(s) for which this application is made; (4) that the transfer application or proposed transfer is not made to satisfy the payment of a loan or to fulfill an agreement entered into more than ninety (90) days preceding the day on which the transfer application is filed with the Department or to gain or establish a preference to or for any creditor or transferor or to defraud or injure any creditor of transferor; (5) that the transfer application may be withdrawn by either the applicant or the licensee with no resulting liability to the Department.

Effective July 1, 2012, Revenue and Taxation Code Section 7057, authorizes the State Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Board to share taxpayer information with Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department may suspend, revoke, and refuse to issue a license if the licensee's name appears in the 500 largest tax delinquencies list. (Business and Professions Code Section 494.5.)

Applicant Name(s) — Applicant Signature(s)

See 211 Signature Page

JBN NAHAL INC

Proclamation

Childhood Cancer Awareness Month

September 2014

WHEREAS, the American Cancer Fund for Children and Kids Cancer Connection report cancer is the leading cause of death by disease among U.S. children between infancy and age 15 and this tragic disease is detected in more than 15,000 of our country's young people each and every year; and

WHEREAS, one in five of our nation's children loses his or her battle with cancer and many infants, children and teens will suffer from long-term effects of comprehensive treatment, including secondary cancers; and

WHEREAS, founded over twenty years ago by Steven Firestein, a member of the philanthropic Max Factor family, the American Cancer Fund for Children, Inc. and Kids Cancer Connection, Inc. are dedicated to helping these children and their families; and

WHEREAS, the American Cancer Fund for Children and Kids Cancer Connection provide a variety of vital patient psychosocial services to children undergoing cancer treatment at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford in Palo Alto, UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland, as well as participating hospitals throughout the country, thereby enhancing the quality of life for these children and their families; and

WHEREAS, the American Cancer Fund for Children and Kids Cancer Connection also sponsor Courageous Kid Recognition Award ceremonies and hospital celebrations in honor of a child's determination and bravery to fight the battle against childhood cancer;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Karina Cervantez, Mayor of the City of Watsonville, in the State of California, on behalf of the Watsonville City Council do hereby proclaim September 2014 as *"Childhood Cancer Awareness Month"* and commend the American Cancer Fund for Children and Kids Cancer Connection for its ongoing dedication to children and their families battling cancer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Watsonville to be affixed this 5th day of August, two thousand and fourteen.

Karina Cervantez

Karina Cervantez, Mayor

WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

City of Watsonville ~ Mayor's Office

Certificate of

RECOGNITION

Alvin Jackson
105th Birthday

in celebration of your 105th birthday,
wishing you a wonderful
birthday and a year filled with
happiness and success.

July 4, 2014

Karina Cervantez

Karina Cervantez, Mayor
City of Watsonville

City of Watsonville Mayor's Office

RECOGNITION

Millie Quetzalixo Del Carmen Rojas

In Recognition of Learning Your Indigenous Cultural Traditions and Dances, and Participating as a Xilonen in the Annual Xilonen Danza Azteca Ceremony.

July 12, 2014

Karina Cervantez

Karina Cervantez
Mayor