Carmel River Watershed: Water Supply Perspective

A presentation for the

Western States Source Water and Ground Water Protection Forum

Tuesday, May 5, 2009

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Preamble

Ground Water vs. Groundwater

- That is not an earthquake you felt, it was the USGS changing its longstanding policy on the two-word vs. one-word spelling.
- On March 26, 2009, USGS Tech Memo 2009.03 issued, reversing Tech Memo 75.03, and the 35year old policy on the two-word spelling.
- Change becomes effective on August 1, 2009
- Additional information at http://water.usgs.gov/admin/memo/GW/gw09.03.html



Topics

<u>Overview</u>

- Monterey Peninsula setting
- Water supply sources
- Historical water supply development

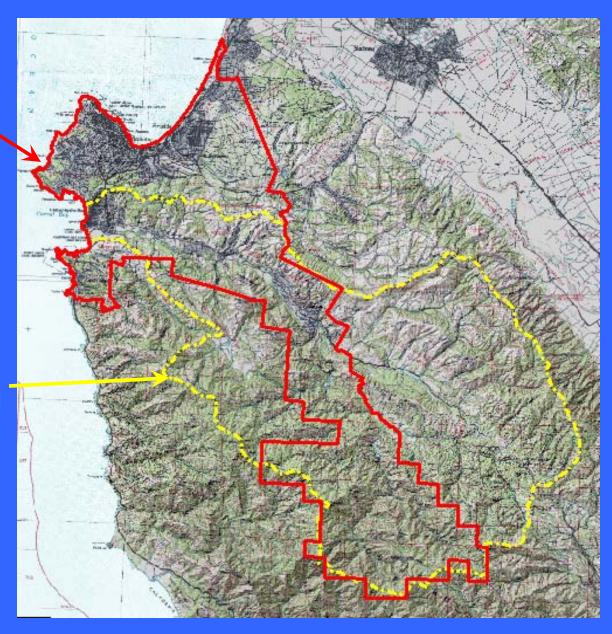
Issues, Constraints, Opportunities

- Water extractions
- Riparian vegetation, channel-bank stability
- Endangered Species Act
- Carmel River Dams: sedimentation, safety
- 2008 watershed fire
- Lagoon / wetland protection and enhancement
- Water supply planning



MPWMD Boundary

> Carmel River Watershed Boundary



Monterey Peninsula Water Resource System



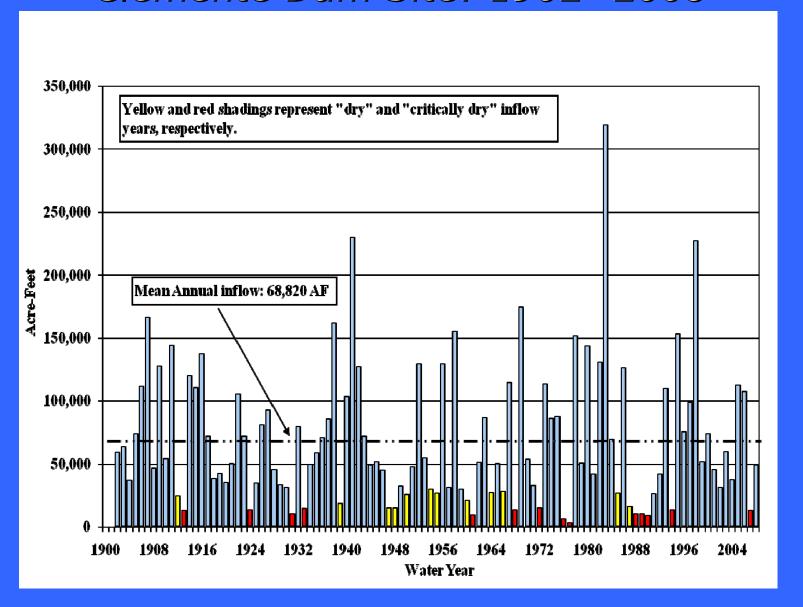
Carmel River Watershed - Physical Features

- Area: 255 square miles (163,000 acres)
- River length: 36 miles of main stem
- Upper 20 river miles: steep canyons, relatively undeveloped, headwaters in Ventana Wilderness Area
- Lower 16 river miles: alluvial valley floor, moderately to densely developed
- River mouth: Large lagoon and wetland (100 acres)

Rainfall in the basin

- Rainfall amounts vary significantly geographically and seasonally
 - annual rainfall at San Clemente Dam ranges from <3 inches to >46 inches
 - annual rainfall in the basin ranges
 from <15 inches at the coast to more
 than 40 inches in the headwaters
 - 10-inch overnight accumulations are rare, but occurred in 1995 and 1998

Unimpaired Carmel River Flow at San Clemente Dam Site: 1902-2008



Mediterranean Climate





Above - Carmel River steelhead, June 1988 (photo: MPWMD).

Left - San Clemente Dam, March 10, 1995 (photo: California American Water).



Highly Variable
Landscape from
the ocean to
headwaters

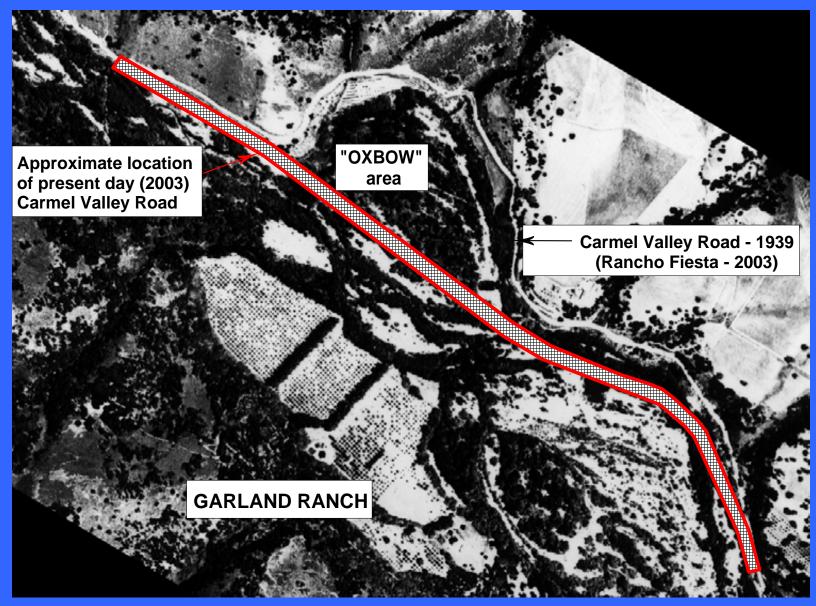
Above - river flow through the "slot" at the Carmel River mouth, April 25, 2008

Right - Upper Carmel River, 2007

Lower Carmel River - Cultural Features

- Highly erodible channel banks
- 19 bridges, 3 dams
- >420 riverfront properties
- >1,500 parcels in 100-year floodplain
- Alluvial portion of the river has been straightened and narrowed since the early 1900's
- About 438 acres of riparian area along the lower 18.6 miles of the river

River Straightening



Early Carmel River Water Supply Development: Ranchos (granted 1820's-1840's)



Joining of Carmel Valley to the Monterey Peninsula

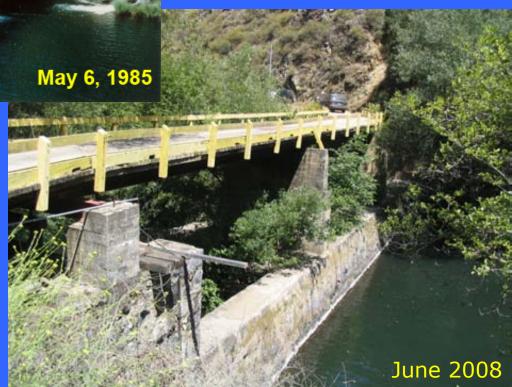


Hotel Del Monte opened June 10, 1880 by Charles Crocker (Pacific Improvement Company)



Old Carmel Dam

- 700 Chinese laborers
- 25 miles of 12-inch iron pipe crossed river in five places
- first Monterey Peninsula municipal water supply



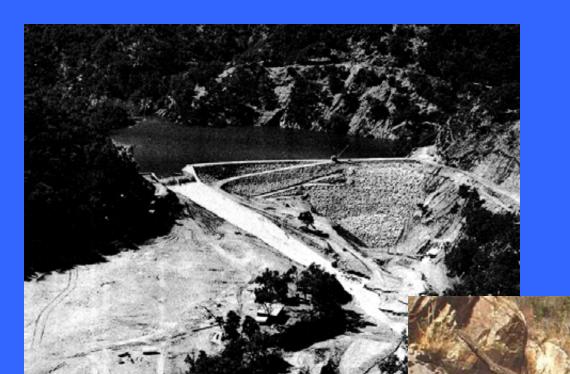


San Clemente Dam

San Clemente Dam . March 29, 1932

Constructed in 1921: \$1-2 million





Los Padres Dam

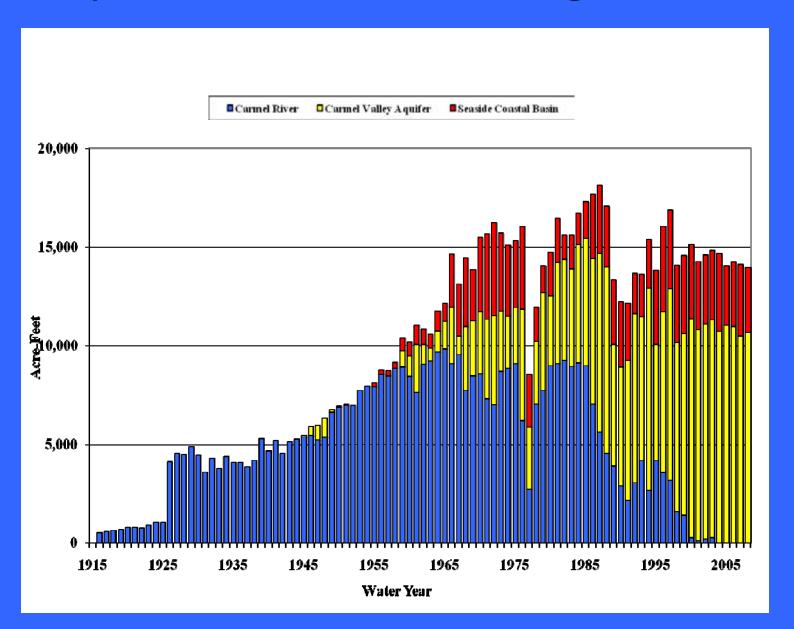
Constructed in 1949: \$1.5 million

Los Padres Reservoir - upstream end of inundation zone, October 15, 2007
Note top of oak tree next to Thomas Christensen that remained after the reservoir was filled in 1949.

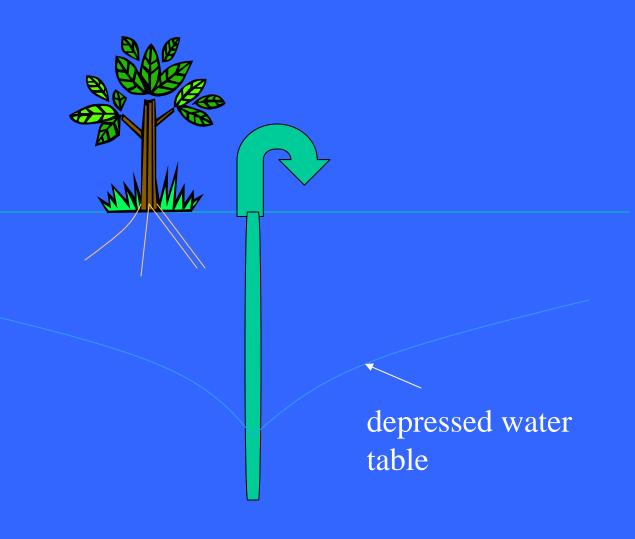
Monterey Peninsula Water Supply at a Glance

- Largest municipal water purveyor California
 American Water 15,000 AFY
- Cal-Am water supply from two source areas:
 - 1. Carmel River alluvial aquifer system 75%
 - 2. Seaside Groundwater Basin 25%

California American Water Production By Source: 1916 through 2008



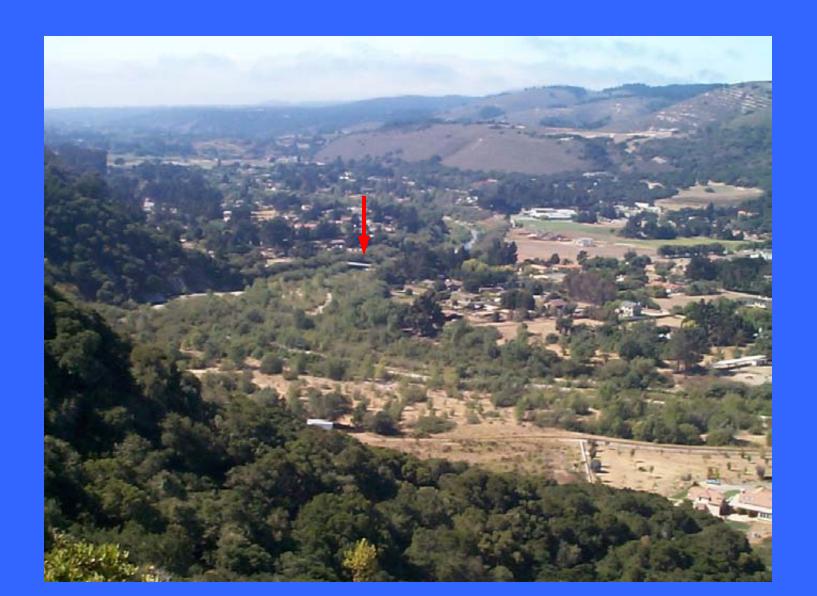
Issue: Groundwater pumping impacts riparian vegetation and channel-bank stability



Schulte Project Area 1988



Schulte Project Area 2001



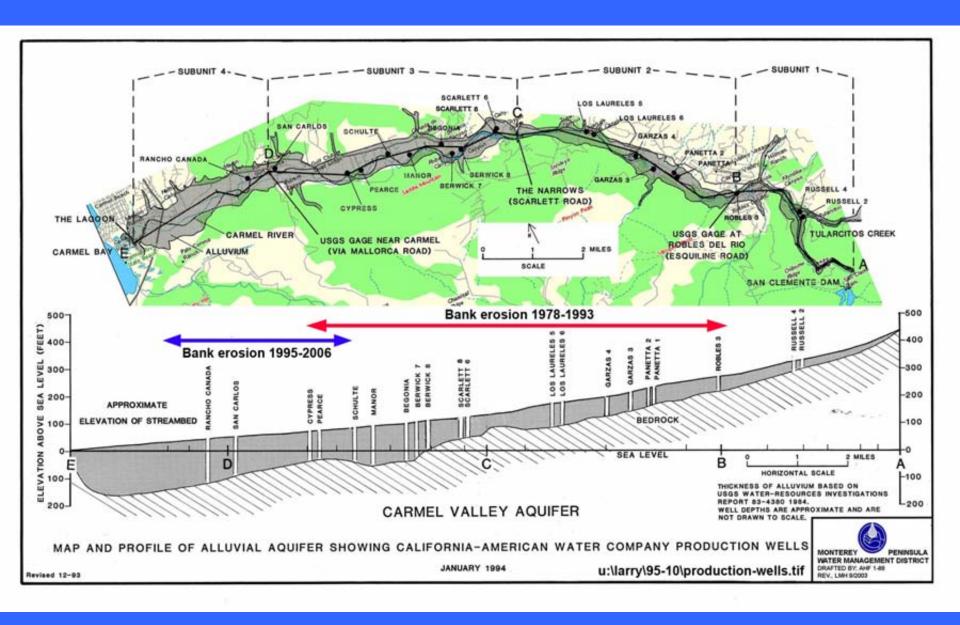
Schulte Project – 1982 and 2003

Left - Looking upstream from Schulte Bridge, April 1982. Note tires, wooden jacks, and concrete rubble dumped by the owner on the streambank to slow erosion.

Right - May 2003 - after MPWMD-sponsored restoration work. The arrow shows where the brown well pump building was at the upper left of the 1982 photo. MPWMD continues to maintain and monitor this project area.



Bank Erosion Problem Areas



Issue: ESA listings

 Red-Legged Frog, Steelhead listed as threatened species





Issue: Reservoir sedimentation and seismic safety

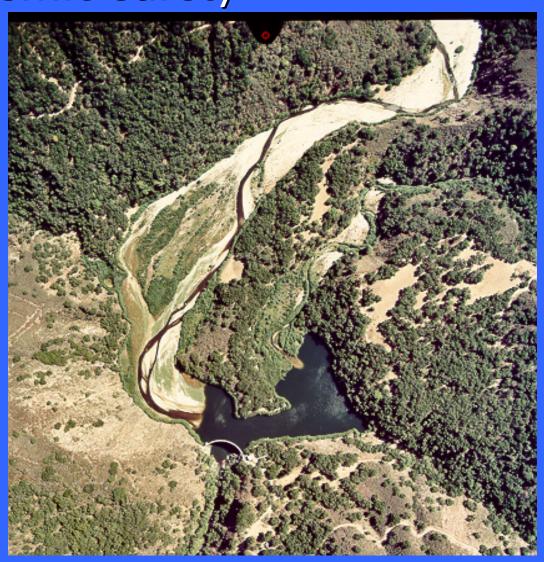
San Clemente Dam and Reservoir

Storage loss

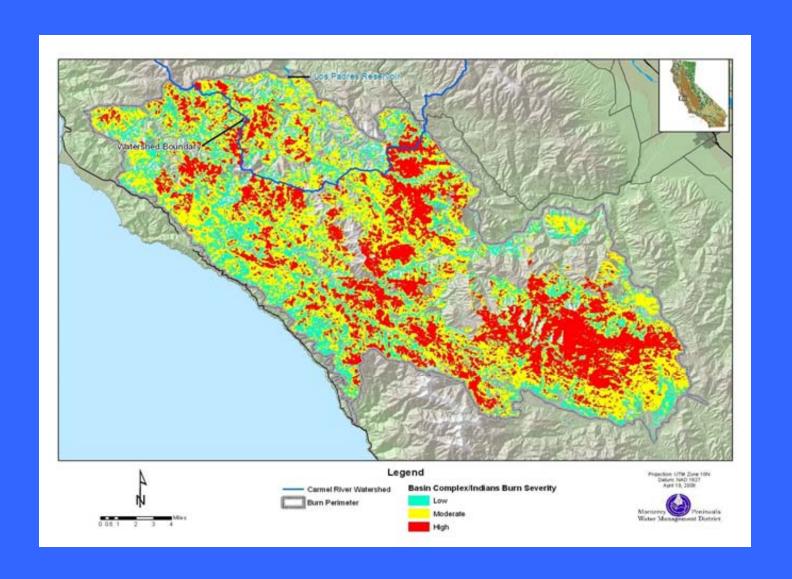
1921: 1,425 acre-feet 2008: < 100 acre-feet

Proposals:

- Strengthen dam
- Remove dam and reroute river



Issue: 2008 Basin Complex Fire burned approximately 20% of Carmel River Watershed





Fire
Hastens
Mass
Wasting

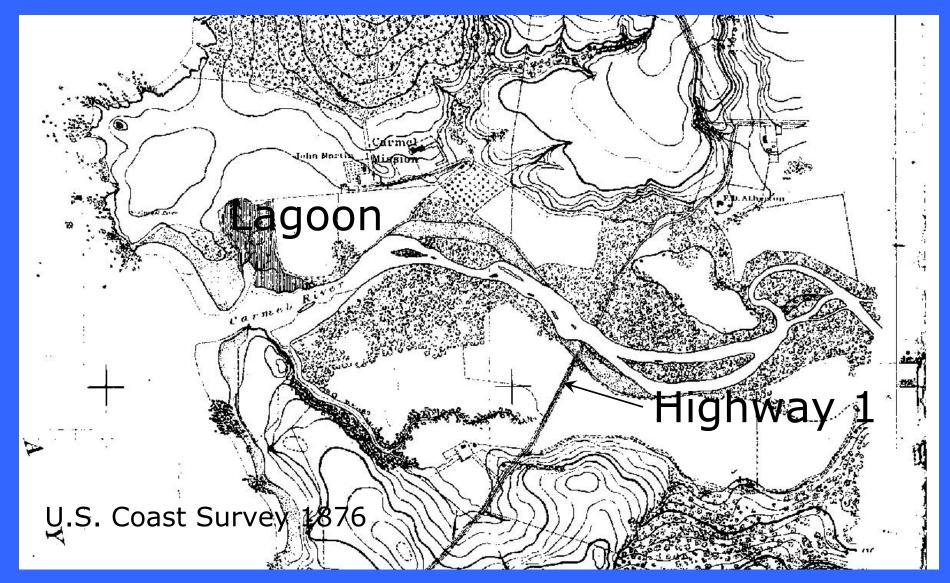
Below - Danish Creek watershed - July 12, 2008



Basin Complex Fire Will Increase Sediment Load into Los Padres Reservoir



Issue: Lagoon and Wetlands Management





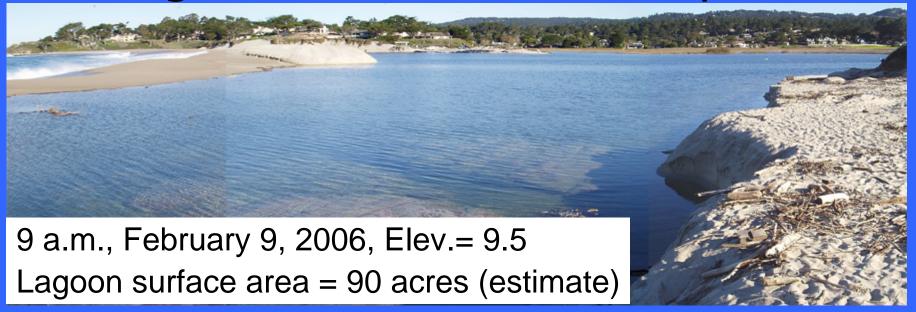
Breaching
the the
Carmel River
State Beach
– an old
tradition







High and low water comparison





Constraints: Water Supply Regulations

 State Water Resources Control Board Order (1995): Orders reduction in Cal-Am Carmel River extractions by 70 %

 Seaside Basin Groundwater Adjudication (2006): Orders reduction by Cal-Am and other pumpers by 46 %



Thank you for your attention.



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