



**ADDENDUM**

**TO:** Planning Commission  
**FROM:** Anastazia Aziz, Principal Planner  
**MEETING DATE:** January 11, 2018  
**SUBJECT:** Planning Commission Regular Meeting Agenda- Addendum

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**Attached is the Implementation Plan Draft with City Staff recommended modifications to the Coastal Commission's draft for your consideration at the January 11, 2018 Planning Commission Meeting:**

Agenda Item	Information Provided/Corrected
Item 7a – Implementation Plan	The attached draft of the Implementation Plan incorporates staff's recommended modifications to the Coastal Commission's November 2017 IP Draft.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

*Anastazia Aziz*

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Anastazia Aziz, AICP  
Principal Planner

**A. Chapter 23.90  
LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM COASTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**1. 23.90.010 Purpose and General Provisions of the Coastal Implementation Plan**

- A. Purpose.** The purpose of this Chapter is to implement the City of Pacific Grove Local Coastal Program (LCP) Land Use Plan (LUP), in accordance with the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976.
- B. Applicability.** The regulations found in this chapter shall apply to all areas of the City of Pacific Grove located within the Coastal Zone as established by the State Legislature.
- C. Local Coastal Program Coastal Implementation Plan.** This Chapter is the City of Pacific Grove LCP Coastal Implementation Plan (CIP), serving to carry out the policies of the LCP LUP, including providing the requirements for issuance of Coastal Development Permits (CDPs, or coastal permits). This Chapter is a component of the City of Pacific Grove LCP. In case of conflict with any other applicable non-LCP City policies or regulations, the CIP and LUP shall take precedence, with the LUP taking precedence if there are conflicts between the LUP and the CIP. Where the CIP and LUP are silent, other City policies and regulations shall be in force, but in no case shall such policies and regulations be used as a standard of review for CDPs.
- D. Agency Coordination.** The City shall work with other agencies as appropriate, particularly the Coastal Commission, to implement the LCP.
- E. LCP Violations.** The City shall actively investigate and prosecute any development activity that occurs within the Coastal Zone without a coastal development permit pursuant to the requirements of this LCP. The City shall work to resolve any alleged violations of this LCP in a timely manner, including through the use of appropriate enforcement actions. If the City does not act to resolve violations of this LCP in a timely manner, the Coastal Commission retains the authority to enforce the requirements of this LCP through its own enforcement actions pursuant to Coastal Act Sections 30809 and 30810.
- F. Severability.** If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or other portion of this Chapter is for any reason held to be invalid or unenforceable by a court, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the Chapter.
- G. Jurisdiction.** The City's jurisdiction over CDPs does not include tidelands, submerged lands, and public trust lands as described in Public Resources Code Section 30519(b) and described as areas of California Coastal Commission CDP Jurisdiction, including as illustrated on the Local Coastal Program Post-Certification Permit and Jurisdiction Map, as may from time to time be amended.
- H. Coastal Commission CDPs.** The Coastal Commission retains authority over CDPs approved and/or issued by the Coastal Commission prior to certification of this LCP, including with respect to condition compliance and amendments. Where either new development or a modification to existing development is proposed on a site where development was authorized in a Coastal Commission-issued CDP, the applicant shall apply to the Coastal Commission for a CDP amendment, unless the Commission's Executive Director determines that such development or modification is not inconsistent with and will not change the relevant terms and conditions underlying the CDP, in which case the application can be processed by the City.

- I. **Incomplete Applications at Certification.** Any proposed development within the City's Coastal Zone that is subject to the City's jurisdiction upon certification of the LCP, but for which a complete CDP application has not been filed with the Coastal Commission prior to certification of the LCP, shall be submitted instead to the City through an application pursuant to the certified LCP. The standard for review for such an application shall be the requirements of the certified LCP. A refund of application fees paid to the Coastal Commission shall only be due if no significant staff review time has been expended on the original application.
  
- J. **Complete Applications at Certification.** Any proposed development within the City's Coastal Zone that is subject to the City's jurisdiction upon certification of the LCP for which a complete CDP application has been filed with the Coastal Commission prior to certification of the LCP may, at the option of the applicant, remain with the Coastal Commission for completion of review. Alternatively, the applicant may withdraw the application filed with the Coastal Commission and resubmit it to the City through an application pursuant to the requirements of the certified LCP. In either case, the standard of review for any such application shall be the LCP. A refund of application fees paid to the Coastal Commission for a withdrawn application shall only be due if no significant staff review time has been expended on the withdrawn application.
  
- K. **Coastal Resource Protection.** The LCP, including this [CIP](#), shall be interpreted ~~and liberally construed~~ to accomplish the purposes of and carry out the objectives of the California Coastal Act, including in terms of best protecting coastal resources. Site specific biological resources, archaeological, visual, geologic, water quality, coastal hazards, and other coastal resource protection constraints may limit development to less than the maximum development potential listed for the LCP's zoning districts.
  
- L. **LCP.** The City of Pacific Grove LCP is made up of its LUP and this [CIP](#).

**2. 23.90.020 Definitions**

**A. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

"Accessory structure" ("accessory building"). Structures that are customarily incidental to, related to, and clearly subordinate to principal allowed uses and structures located on the same premises, such as parking facilities, restrooms, etc.

"Accessory use". A use of land or building, or portion thereof, that is customarily incidental to, related to, and clearly subordinate to a primary use of the land or building located on the same premises.

**B. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

"Best Available Science". The most current, generally accepted, data-driven information, as refined to be most applicable to the local circumstances and conditions, and considering a range of plausible impacts based on multiple time scales, emissions scenarios, or other factors developed to inform further decision-making regarding the range of impacts and vulnerabilities.

**C. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

"Coastal beach" (or beach) means the sandy area between the low tide and the first line of terrestrial vegetation or development or the toe of an adjacent coastal bluff or seawall, whichever is the most landward.

“Coastal Bluff” (Bluff or Cliff). A landform that includes a scarp or steep face of rock adjacent to the bay or ocean and meeting 1 of the following 2 parameters:

1. The toe is now or was historically (generally within the last 200 years) subject to marine erosion.
2. The toe of which lies within an area otherwise identified in Public Resources Code §30603(a)(1) or (a)(2).

Bluff line or edge shall be defined as the upper termination of a bluff, cliff, or seacliff. In cases where the top edge of the cliff is rounded away from the face of the cliff as a result of erosional processes related to the presence of the steep cliff face, the bluff line or edge shall be defined as that point nearest the cliff beyond which the downward gradient of the surface increases more or less continuously until it reaches the general gradient of the cliff. In a case where there is a steplike feature at the top of the cliff face, the landward edge of the topmost riser shall be taken to be the cliff edge. The termini of the bluff line, or edge along the seaward face of the bluff, shall be defined as a point reached by bisecting the angle formed by a line coinciding with the general trend of the bluff line along the seaward face of the bluff, and a line coinciding with the general trend of the bluff line along the inland facing portion of the bluff. Five hundred feet shall be the minimum length of bluff line or edge to be used in making these determinations.

“Coverage”. For the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area, see xxx. Except within the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area, the following terms related to coverage are applicable:

1. “Building coverage” means the portion of a development site that is covered by the fully enclosed portion of all buildings larger than 120 square feet, as well as by open carports. Building coverage is expressed as a percentage relative to the total lot area. In determining building coverage, the following shall not be counted: eaves and/or cantilevered portions of buildings, decks, open porches, and open stairways and landings.
2. “Site Coverage”. The sum of building coverage plus areas covered by impervious surfaces. Site coverage is expressed as a percentage relative to total lot area.
  - a. In determining site coverage, the following shall be counted:
    - i. Sand-set bricks and/or pavers, paving and/or flagstones, asphalt, concrete, mortared brick and stone, and decomposed granite;
    - ii. Open porches; and
    - iii. All accessory structures and buildings not already counted towards building coverage.
  - b. In determining site coverage, the following shall not be counted:
    - i. Four hundred square feet of any driveway, except for portions that serve as required parking space(s) or which occupy a required side yard;
    - ii. Sixty square feet of walkway, stoop, landing, stairway and/or steps in the front yard on building sites which are 50 feet or more in width;
    - iii. Turf block driveways and walkways and other pervious surfaces, unless covered; and eaves and/or cantilevered portions of buildings.

“Coastal Related Use” (“Coastal-Related Development”). Any use that is dependent on a coastal-dependent development or use.

**D. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Demolition”. To tear down or remove.

See also “Redevelopment.”

“Director”: The City of Pacific Grove Community and Economic Development Director.

**E. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

**F. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

Fill. Earth or any other substance or material, including pilings placed for the purposes of erecting structures thereon, placed on land or in a submerged area.

“Flood” (or “Flooding”). Refers to normally dry land becoming temporarily covered in water, either periodically (e.g., tidal flooding) or episodically (e.g., storm or tsunami flooding), including in relation to sea level rise.

“Floor area”. See “Gross Floor Area.”

**G. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Gross floor area” means the total enclosed areas of all floors of buildings, plus carports, where the ceiling is at least 7 feet tall. In calculating gross floor area, buildings shall be measured to the outside surface of exterior walls, and carports to the outside surfaces of supporting posts. Gross floor area is expressed in square feet.

1. In determining gross floor area, the following shall be counted:
  - a. Covered and fully enclosed porches, regardless of whether conditioned/unconditioned; and
  - b. Mezzanines, hallways, breezeways, and corridors.
2. In determining gross floor area, the following shall not be counted:
  - a. Accessory structures less than or equal to 120 square feet;
  - b. Covered open, or partially open, porches;
  - c. Those portions of cellars/basements where the ceiling is not more than 2 feet above finish grade at any point;
  - d. Eaves and/or cantilevered portions of buildings;
  - e. Garden structures.
3. In determining gross floor area, the following provisions shall also apply:

- a. Areas with an interior finished height that is greater than 16 feet shall be counted twice, with the exception of interior stairways that are less than than 8 feet wide.
- b. If required covered parking is not provided, the allowed gross floor area shall be reduced by the equivalent square footage

**H. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Height” means the vertical distance measured between natural grade and the top-most portion of development above natural grade, unless otherwise specified.

“Historic resources inventory” means:

1. The list of existing structures initiated in 1978 through a matching grant from the State Office of Historic Preservation and adopted by the city of Pacific Grove. The list was updated by the Heritage Society and the city of Pacific Grove to include structures built prior to 1927; and
2. Other properties determined by the historic resources committee or the Reviewing Authority to be of architectural and/or historical significance.

**I. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

**L. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Lodging”.

1. “Vacation rental” or “short term rental” mean the use of a residence or a portion of a residence for short-term transient use where food is not provided.
2. “Bed and breakfast inn” means the use of a residence for commercial lodging purposes where food is provided.
3. “Hotel” means the use of a commercial structure for commercial lodging purposes where food, parking, and other amenities customarily associated with hotels are provided, and where most rooms are accessed from within the hotel and not from separate entrances.
4. “Motel” means the use of a commercial structure for commercial lodging purposes where food, parking, and other amenities customarily associated with motels are provided, and where most rooms are accessed from separate entrances.
5. “Automobile court, cottage court, or motor lodge” means a motel that is used primarily for the accommodation of transient automobile travelers for which enhanced automobile facilities are included.

“Lot Width” means that dimension of a lot which fronts on a street. In the case of frontage on more than 1 street, it refers to the lesser of the 2 dimensions.

**M. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

**N. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

**P. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Person” means any individual, organization, partnership, limited liability company, or other business association or cooperation, including any utility, and any federal, state, local government, or special district or any agency thereof.

**R. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Revetment” means an engineered set of large rocks piled atop one another, typically as a response to erosion by tide and wave action and currents.

“Reviewing Authority” means the authority with the responsibility to review, approve, or deny coastal development permits and Local Coastal Program amendments (i.e. the City Planning Commission, the City Council, and the Coastal Commission).

**S. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

“Sea” means the Pacific Ocean and all harbors, bays, channels, estuaries, salt marshes, sloughs, and other areas subject to tidal action through any connection with the Pacific Ocean, excluding nonestuarine rivers, streams, tributaries, creeks, and flood control and drainage channels.

“Stream” means any stream mapped by the United States Geological Survey on the 7.5 minute quadrangle series, and/or in the National Hydrographic Dataset. Measure 100 feet landward from the top of the bank of any stream mapped by USGS on the 7.5 minute quadrangle series, or identified in a local coastal program. The bank of a stream shall be defined as the watershed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity at the outer line of the stream channel which separates the bed from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill, and serves to confine the water within the bed and to preserve the course of the stream. In areas where a stream has no discernable bank, the boundary shall be measured from the line closest to the stream where riparian vegetation is permanently established. For purposes of this section, channelized streams not having significant habitat value should not be considered.

“Site Coverage”, see Coverage.

“Structure” means any development constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground, or attached to something with a fixed location on or in the ground. "Structure" includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line.

“Submerged Lands” means lands which lie below the line of mean low tide.

**T. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

**V. Definitions. See also the definitions listed in LUP Section 1.10.**

## W. Definitions

“Wireless telecommunications facility” means antennas and towers, either individually or together, and associated equipment and structures used for wireless telecommunications purposes. Includes commercial radio, television antennas, and commercial communication transmitters or towers.

### 3. 23.90.030 Coastal Development Permit Processing Procedures

This section provides procedures for coastal development permit (CDP) application processing, filing, review, noticing, and action for development in the City of Pacific Grove’s CDP jurisdiction within the Coastal Zone.

- M. CDP Required.** All development, as defined in the LUP and Coastal Act Section 30106, within the coastal zone requires a CDP except as specified in Section 23.90.040 (Coastal Permit Exemptions).
- N. Reviewing Authority.** The Planning Commission shall take initial action on all CDP applications (except as provided for in Section 23.90.040). Certain Planning Commission decisions can be appealed to the City Council or referred directly to the City Council upon its request, where the City Council becomes the reviewing authority. Certain City Council decisions can be appealed to the Coastal Commission, where the Coastal Commission becomes the reviewing authority, all as described in Section 23.90.100
- O. Additional Permits.** The review of a CDP application shall be processed concurrently with any other discretionary permit applications required by the City. The City may not grant any discretionary approval for a proposed project that conflicts with this chapter, and any such discretionary approvals become effective only after a CDP is approved as required by this chapter and so long as they are consistent with the CDP terms and conditions.
- P. Unpermitted Development and Permitting Processes.** Development that occurred after the effective date of the Coastal Act of 1976 (i.e., January 1, 1977), or after the Coastal Initiative of 1972 (February 1, 1973), whichever is applicable, and that did not receive a CDP or was not otherwise authorized under the Coastal Act/Coastal Initiative, is not lawfully established or authorized development (“unpermitted development”). In addition, development inconsistent with the terms and conditions of an approved CDP is also not lawfully established or authorized development. Both categories of unpermitted development shall be the subject of this CIP’s enforcement section, which may include Coastal Commission enforcement as well (see Section 21.90.010 (E)). If development is proposed on a site with unpermitted development, then such application may only be approved if it resolves all permitting and coastal resource issues associated with the unpermitted development, including through retention of all or part of same if it can be approved as LCP consistent, or through removal and restoration of affected areas

### 4. 23.90.040 CDP Exemptions

The following projects are exempt from the requirement to obtain a CDP:

- A. Existing Single-Family Residences.** In accordance with Coastal Act Section 30610(a) and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 13250, both of which govern here in the case of conflicts or questions of interpretation, improvements to an existing single-family residence, including fixtures and



structures directly attached to a residence, landscaping, and structures normally associated with a single-family residence, such as garages, swimming pools, fences and storage sheds. This exemption **does not** include:

1. Improvements to a single-family residence if the residence and/or improvement is located on a beach, in a wetland, seaward of the mean high-tide line, within an environmentally sensitive habitat area including all improvements within the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area and Asilomar Conference Grounds, in an area designated highly scenic in the LCP (i.e., those areas designated in LUP Figure 4: Scenic Areas), or within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff.
2. Any significant alteration of land forms including removal or placement of vegetation on a beach, wetland, or sand dune, within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff, or within an environmentally sensitive habitat area.
3. The expansion or construction of water wells or septic systems.
4. Guest houses or self-contained residential units.
5. On property not included in Subparagraph A.1 above that is located between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea, or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance, or in significant scenic resources areas as designated in LUP Figure 4: Scenic Areas map, when one of the following circumstances apply:
  - a. Improvement that would result in an increase of 10 percent or more of internal floor area of an existing structure; or
  - b. An additional improvement of 10 percent or less where an improvement to the structure has previously been undertaken pursuant to this section; or
  - c. An increase in height by more than 10 percent of an existing structure or
  - d. An increase of height of 10 percent or less where height has already been undertaken pursuant to this section; and/or
  - e. Development includes any significant non-attached structure such as garages, fences, shoreline protective works or docks.

~~Changes to floor area and height are measured cumulatively over time from the date the CDP exemption was established by the Coastal Act (i.e., January 1, 1977).~~

6. Any improvement to a single-family residence where the coastal permit issued for the original structure by the Coastal Commission or City indicated that any future improvements would require a coastal permit or a CDP amendment or some other type of coastal authorization (e.g., a CDP waiver).

**B. Other Existing Structures.** In accordance with Coastal Act Section 30610(b) and CCR Section 13253, both of which govern here in the case of conflicts or questions of interpretation, improvements to an existing structure, other than a single-family residence or public works facility, including landscaping and fixtures and other structures directly attached to the structure. This exemption **does not** include:

1. Improvements to a structure if the structure and/or improvement is located on a beach; in a wetland, stream, or lake; seaward of the mean high-tide line; in an area designated highly scenic in the LCP (i.e., those areas designated in LUP Figure 4: Scenic Areas); or within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff.
2. Any significant alteration of land forms including removal or placement of vegetation, on a beach or sand dune; in a wetland or stream; within 100 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff, in a highly scenic area, or in an environmentally sensitive habitat area.
3. The expansion or construction of water wells or septic systems.
4. On property not included in subparagraph B.1 above that is located between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance, or in significant scenic resources areas as designated in LUP Figure 4: Scenic Areas map, when one of the following circumstances apply:
  - a. Improvement that would result in an increase of 10 percent or more of internal floor area of an existing structure;
  - b. An additional improvement of 10 percent or less where an improvement to the structure has previously been undertaken pursuant to this section;
  - c. An increase in height by more than 10 percent of an existing structure;
  - a. An increase of height of 10 percent or less where height has already been undertaken pursuant to this section; and/or
  - d. Development includes any significant non-attached structure such as garages, fences, shoreline protective works or docks.

~~Changes to floor area and height are measured cumulatively over time from the date that the CDP exemption was established by the Coastal Act (i.e., January 1, 1977).~~

5. Any improvement to a structure which changes the intensity of use of the structure.
6. Any improvement made pursuant to a conversion of an existing structure from a multiple unit rental use or visitor-serving commercial use to a use involving a fee ownership or long-term leasehold including, but not limited to, a condominium conversion, stock cooperative conversion or motel/hotel timesharing conversion.
7. Any improvement to a structure where the coastal permit issued for the original structure by the Coastal Commission or City indicated that any future improvements would require a coastal permit or a CDP amendment or some other type of coastal authorization (e.g., a CDP waiver).

**C. Repair or Maintenance Activities.** In accordance with Coastal Act Section 30610(d) and CCR Section 13252, both of which govern here in the case of conflicts or questions of interpretation, repair or maintenance activities that do not result in an addition to, or enlargement or expansion of, the object of those repair or maintenance activities. This exemption **does not** include:

1. Any method of repair or maintenance of a seawall, revetment, bluff retaining wall, breakwater, groin, culvert, outfall, or similar shoreline work that involves:
  - a. Repair or maintenance involving substantial alteration of the foundation of the protective work including pilings and other surface or subsurface structures;
  - b. The placement, whether temporary or permanent, of rip-rap, artificial berms of sand or other beach materials, or any other forms of solid materials, on a beach or in coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries and lakes or on a shoreline protective work except for agricultural dikes within enclosed bays or estuaries;
  - c. The replacement of twenty percent or more of the materials of an existing structure with materials of a different kind; or
  - d. The presence, whether temporary or permanent, of mechanized construction equipment or construction materials on any sand area, bluff, or environmentally sensitive habitat area, or within twenty feet of coastal waters or streams.
  - e. The placement of dredged spoils of any quantity within an environmentally sensitive habitat area, on any sand area, within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff or environmentally sensitive habitat area, or within 20 feet of coastal waters or streams; or
  - f. The removal, sale, or disposal of dredged spoils of any quantity that would be suitable for beach nourishment in an area the commission has declared by resolution to have a critically short sand supply that must be maintained for protection of structures, coastal access or public recreational use.
2. Any repair or maintenance to facilities or structures or work located in an environmentally sensitive habitat area (including in the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area or the Asilomar Conference Grounds), any sand area, within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff or environmentally sensitive habitat area, or within 20 feet of coastal waters or streams that include:
  - a. The placement or removal, whether temporary or permanent, of rip-rap, rocks, sand or other beach materials or any other forms of solid materials.
  - b. The presence, whether temporary or permanent, of mechanized equipment or construction materials.
3. Those activities specifically described as exempt from CDP requirements in the document entitled Repair, Maintenance and Utility Hookups, adopted by the Coastal Commission on September 5, 1978 unless a proposed activity will have a risk of substantial adverse impact on public access, environmentally sensitive habitat areas, wetlands, or public views to the ocean, in which case the 1978 document exemptions do not apply.
4. Unless destroyed by natural disaster, the replacement of 50 percent or more of a single family residence, seawall, revetment, bluff retaining wall, breakwater, groin or any other structure that is not repair and maintenance under Coastal Act Section 30610(d) but instead constitutes a replacement structure requiring a coastal permit.

- D. Replacement of Destroyed Structures.** The replacement of any legally established structure, other than a public works facility, destroyed by a disaster. The replacement structure shall conform to applicable LCP requirements, shall be for the same use as the destroyed structure, shall not exceed either the floor area, height, or bulk of the destroyed structure by more than 10 percent, and shall be sited in the same location on the affected property as the destroyed structure. As used in this section, “disaster” means any situation in which the force or forces which destroyed the structure to be replaced were beyond the control of its owner; “bulk” means total interior cubic volume as measured from the exterior surface of the structure; and “structure” includes landscaping and any erosion control structure or device which is similar to that which existed prior to the occurrence of the disaster.
- E. Temporary Events.** Temporary events as defined in this section and which meet all of the following criteria:
1. ~~Will be of less than 2 days in duration including setup and take-down~~ Are held between Memorial Day weekend and Labor Day weekend; and
  2. ~~Occupy all~~ The event will not occupy any portion of a publicly or privately owned a sandy beach ~~or park area, public pier, public beach parking~~ area and there is no potential for adverse effect on sensitive coastal resources; and
  3. A fee will not be charged for general public admission and/or seating where no fee is currently charged for use of the same area (not including booth or entry fees); or if a fee is charged, it is for preferred seating only and more than 75 percent of the provided seating capacity is available free of charge for general public use; and
  4. The proposed event has been reviewed in advance by the City and it has been determined that it meets the following criteria:
    - a. The event will result in no adverse impact on opportunities for public use of or access to the area due to the proposed location and or timing of the event either individually or together with other development or temporary events scheduled before or after the particular event;
    - b. There will be no direct or indirect impacts from the event and its associated activities or access requirements on environmentally sensitive habitat areas, rare or endangered species, significant scenic resources, or other coastal resources;
    - c. The event has not previously required a coastal permit to address and monitor associated impacts to coastal resources.
- F. Emergency Work.** Immediate emergency work necessary to protect life or property, or immediate emergency repairs to public service facilities necessary to maintain service as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

#### 5. 23.90.050 Challenges to City CDP Determinations

The determination of whether a development is exempt, non-appealable, or appealable for purposes of notice, hearing, and appeals procedures shall be made by the Director at the time the coastal permit application for development is submitted or as soon thereafter as possible, and in all cases prior to the application being

deemed complete for processing. This determination shall be made with reference to the certified Local Coastal Program, including any provisions that support the determination.

Where an applicant, interested person, the Coastal Commission's Executive Director, or the Director has a question as to the appropriate designation for the development, the following procedures shall establish whether a development is exempt, non-appealable, or appealable:

- G. City Determination.** The Director shall make its determination as to what type of development is being proposed and shall inform the applicant, interested parties, and the Coastal Commission in writing of the notice and hearing requirements for that particular development (i.e., exempt, appealable, non-appealable).
- H. Challenge to City Determination.** If the determination of the Director is challenged by the applicant, the Coastal Commission's Executive Director, or an interested person, or if the Director wishes to have a Coastal Commission determination as to the appropriate designation, the Director shall notify the Commission's Central Coast District office of the dispute/question and shall request an Executive Director's opinion.
- I. Coastal Commission Determination.** The Executive Director shall [within 10 working days of the request](#) provide his or her opinion to the City, the applicant, and any other known interested parties ~~as soon as possible~~. There are three possible outcomes:
1. If the Executive Director agrees with the City's determination, then the City's determination shall be final and shall apply to the proposed development.
  2. If the Executive Director disagrees with the City's determination, and the City then agrees with the Executive Director's opinion, then the review and permit procedures associated with the Executive Director's opinion shall apply to the proposed development.
  3. If the Executive Director disagrees with the City's determination, and the City disagrees with the Executive Director's opinion, then the matter shall be set for public hearing for the Coastal Commission to make the final determination of applicable review and permit procedures, and the Coastal Commission's determination shall apply to the proposed development.

#### 6. **23.90.060 CDP Application Submittal**

- J. Contents.** Coastal development permit application submittals shall include all the information and materials required by the Community Development Department. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide all necessary and requested evidence to allow for the reviewing authority to make a decision regarding whether the proposed development is consistent with the LCP, including with respect to the findings required by Section 23.90.080 (Findings for Approval). The application and accompanying materials shall be filed with the City before or concurrent with an application for any other required City permits for the proposed project. The CDP application shall include, at a minimum:
1. Project plans and supporting materials sufficient to determine whether the project complies with all relevant policies of the Local Coastal Program, including a clear depiction of all existing conditions and development on the site, and all proposed development;

2. Documentation of the applicant’s legal interest in all the property upon which development is proposed to be performed, including properties crossed and/or affected by construction. The area subject to the CDP application may include contiguous properties where the Director finds that necessary to achieve the requirements of the Local Coastal Program. The area covered by a proposed project may also include multiple ownerships;
3. Documentation of any prior CDPs or other coastal authorizations on the property, including any restrictions from permit conditions, deed restrictions, easements, and any other encumbrances affecting allowable development and use on the property;
4. All restrictions that apply to the property, including copies of the legal documents, and site plans noting where such restrictions apply;
5. A description of any unpermitted development on the site, including any violations of existing CDP terms and conditions, and provisions for resolving all permitting and coastal resource issues associated with the unpermitted development (see also Section 23.90.030 (P));
6. A dated signature by or on behalf of each of the applicants, attesting to the truth, completeness and accuracy of the contents of the application and, if the signer of the application is not the applicant, written evidence that the signer is authorized to act as the applicant’s representative and to bind the applicant in all matters concerning the application; and
7. Any additional information deemed by the Director to be required for specific categories of development or for development proposed for specific geographic areas or in relation to the specific issues raised by the application.

**K. Concurrent with other permits.** The application for a CDP shall be made concurrently with application for any other non-CDP permits or approvals required by the City.

**L. City Determination.** At time of submittal of CDP application, the City shall make a determination of whether the development is exempted, appealable, or non-appealable in accordance with Section 23.90.050. The determination shall be sent to the applicant, the Coastal Commission, and any known interested parties.

**7. 23.90.070 CDP Application Public Notice and Hearing**

**1. Public Hearing Requirements.** All Planning Commission and/or the City Council review and action on CDP applications shall require public hearings at the, except that the City may waive the public hearing requirement for development that qualifies as “minor development”, which is development that satisfies all of the following requirements:

- a. The development is consistent with the LCP;
- b. The development requires no discretionary approvals other than a CDP; and
- c. The development has no potential for adverse effects either individually or cumulatively on coastal resources, including public access to and along the shoreline and coast.

The City may waive the public hearing requirement for such minor development only if:

- d. Notice is sent to all persons who would otherwise be required to be notified of a public hearing as well as any other persons known to be interested in receiving notice;
- e. The notice provides information on how an interested party can request that a public hearing is held, and discloses that the failure by a person to request a public hearing may result in the loss of that person's ability to appeal a City action on the item to the Coastal Commission; and
- f. No request for a public hearing is received within ~~fifteen-ten~~ working days from the date the notice was sent.

**M. Noticing.** CDP applications shall be noticed at least ~~40~~~~seven~~ days prior (~~45~~~~seven~~ working days for minor development applications) to the required public hearing on the proposed project by posting notice at the proposed development site in at least one location that is conspicuously visible to the general public (and as many locations as necessary to ensure that the public is appropriately provided notice), and by mailing notice to:

- 1. The owner(s) and owner's agent of all properties for which development is proposed, the applicant, and any applicant representatives;
- 2. Each local agency expected to provide essential facilities or services to the project;
- 3. Any person who has filed a request for notice (e.g., for the site, for the particular development, for the type of development, development in general, etc.) with the Director;
- 4. All owners and all occupants of parcels of real property located within 100 feet (not including roads) of the perimeter of the real properties on which the development is proposed, but at a minimum all owners and all occupants of real property adjacent to the properties on which the development is proposed;
- 5. All agencies for which an approval for the proposed development may be required (e.g., USFWS, CDFW, RWQCB, etc.), including the State Lands Commission when an application for a Coastal Permit is submitted to the City on property that is potentially subject to the public trust;
- 6. All known interested parties; and
- 7. The Coastal Commission.

For other than minor development notices, legal notice shall also be published at least once in a local newspaper of general circulation in the County.

The Director may also require additional means of notice that is reasonably determined necessary to provide adequate public notice of the application for the proposed project.

**C. Content of notice.** The required notice may be combined with other required project permit notice(s), shall be mailed by First Class mail and shall include the following information:

- 8. A statement that the project is within the Coastal Zone, and that the project decision will include a determination on a CDP;

9. The date of filing of the application;
10. The name of the applicants and the applicants' agents;
11. The number assigned to the application;
12. A description of the proposed project and its location;
13. A determination of whether the project is appealable to the Coastal Commission;
14. The date, time and place of the hearing and/or decision on the application;
15. A brief description of the procedures for public comment and decision on the application, including listing what review authority is to decide on the CDP application, as well as the system of appeal for any actions taken;
16. If a public hearing is proposed to be waived for minor development, a description of the public hearing waiver process as provided in Section 23.90.070(A)(2); and
17. All procedures for challenge and appeal associated with the type of application being considered.

**D. Re-noticing required.** If a decision on a CDP is continued by the review authority to a date or time not specific, the item shall be re-noticed in the same manner and within the same time limits established by this Section. If a decision on a Coastal Permit is continued to a specific date and time within 30 days of the first hearing, then no re-noticing is required.

#### **8. 23.90.080 Required Findings for CDP Approval**

To approve a CDP, the review authority shall find that the development, as proposed and conditioned, is consistent with all applicable LCP policies and standards, including making all of the following findings, that themselves shall be based upon clear supporting evidence and analysis:

- N. LCP Consistency.** The project is consistent with the LCP LUP and CIP.
- O. Public Views.** The project protects and/or enhances public views.
- P. Habitat Protection.** The project protects vegetation, natural habitats and natural resources consistent with LCP.
- Q. Design Consistency.** The design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed development is consistent with any applicable LCP design requirements, including design plans and/or area plans incorporated into the LCP.
- R. Coastal Access.** The project protects and/or enhances public access to and along the coast.
- S. Visitor Serving.** The project supports the LCP goal of providing for visitor-serving needs as appropriate, including providing low and no cost visitor and recreational facilities.



**T. Appropriate Use.** The project is consistent with the allowed LCP uses associated with the property.

**U. Coastal Resources.** The proposed development protects and/or enhances coastal resources.

**9. 23.90.090 Notices of City’s Final Action on CDPs**

The City’s decision on a CDP shall become final when all local rights of appeal have been exhausted per Section 23.90.100. Within 10 calendar days of a final decision on a CDP application, the City shall provide notice of such action by first class mail to the applicant, the Coastal Commission, and any other persons who have requested such notice by submitting a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the City. The notice sent all parties shall at a minimum include a cover sheet or memo summarizing the relevant action information, and the notice sent to the Coastal Commission shall include that cover sheet/memo as well as additional supporting materials that further explain and define the action taken, as follows:

1. Cover Sheet/Memo: The cover sheet/memo shall be dated and shall clearly identify at a minimum the following information:

- a. All project applicants and project representatives and their address and other contact information.
- b. Project description and location.
- c. City decision making body, City decision, and date of decision.
- d. All local appeal periods and disposition of any local appeals filed.
- e. Whether the City decision is appealable to the Coastal Commission, the reason why it is or isn't appealable to the Coastal Commission, and procedures for appeal to the Coastal Commission.
- f. A list of all additional supporting materials provided to the Coastal Commission (see below).
- g. All recipients of the notice.

2. Additional Supporting Materials to the Coastal Commission: The additional supporting materials shall include at a minimum the following information:

- a. The final adopted findings and final adopted conditions.
- b. The final adopted staff report.
- c. The approved project plans.
- d. All other substantive documents cited and/or relied upon in the decision including CEQA documents, technical reports (e.g., geologic reports, biological reports, etc.), correspondence, etc.

**10. 23.90.100 Appeals of CDP Decisions**

**V. Appeals to the City Council.** All Planning Commission decisions on CDPs may be appealed by an aggrieved person to the City Council. An aggrieved person is any person who, in person or through a representative, appeared at a City public hearing in connection with the decision or action appealed, or

who, by other appropriate means prior to a hearing informed the City of the nature of their concerns, or who for good cause was unable to do either. An aggrieved Person includes the applicant for a CDP.

**W. City Council Appeal Submittal.** An appeal shall be submitted in writing within 10 calendar days of the date of the Planning Commission decision. The appeal shall state the pertinent facts and the basis for the appeal, and shall be filed with [applicable fees to](#) the City Clerk.

1. When an appeal is filed, the Director shall prepare a report on the matter and schedule the matter for a public hearing by the City Council. Notice of the hearing shall be provided in the same form as is required for consideration of the initial CDP application, and the hearing shall be conducted. Any interested party may appear and be heard regarding the appeal. At the hearing, the City Council may consider any issue involving the matter that is the subject of the appeal, in addition to the specific grounds for the appeal. The City Council may:
  - a. Affirm, affirm in part, or reverse the action or decision that is the subject of the appeal, based upon findings of fact about the particular case. The findings shall identify the reasons for the action on the appeal, and verify the compliance or noncompliance of the subject of the appeal with the LCP;
  - b. Modify and/or delete Planning Commission conditions and/or adopt additional conditions of approval; and
  - c. Disapprove a CDP approved by the Planning Commission, even if the appellant only requested modification or elimination of [4one](#) or more conditions of approval.
2. If new or different evidence is presented on appeal, or if other significant issues are raised such that a Planning Commission hearing is appropriate, the City Council may refer the matter back to the Planning Commission for further consideration, where such hearing shall be noticed and conducted in the same manner as for the initial consideration of the application.

**X. Appeals to the Coastal Commission.**

1. In accordance with Coastal Act Section 30603, any City CDP approval in the following geographic areas may be appealed to the Coastal Commission:
  - a. Projects located between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.
  - b. Projects located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff.
  - c. Projects in a sensitive coastal resource area (i.e., in the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area or the Asilomar Conference Grounds).
2. In accordance with Coastal Act Section 30603, any City CDP approval or denial for a major public works project (including a publicly financed recreational facility and/or a special district development) or a major energy facility may be appealed to the Coastal Commission.

3. Appeals to the Coastal Commission may be filed by the project applicant, any aggrieved person, or any two members of the Coastal Commission, and must be submitted to the Coastal Commission within 10 working days of Coastal Commission receipt of a non-deficient notice of final action.
4. City decisions may be appealed to the Coastal Commission only after an appellant has exhausted all local appeals from the Planning Commission to the City Council, except that exhaustion of City Council appeals is not required if any of the following occur:
  - a. The City requires an appellant to appeal to a body other than the City Council;
  - b. An appellant was denied the right of the appeal by a City ordinance that restricts the class of persons who may appeal a local decision.
  - c. An appellant was denied the right of local appeal because City notice and hearing procedures for the development did not comply with the provisions of this title.
  - d. The City required an appeal fee for the filing or processing of the appeal to the City Council.

**11. 23.90.110 CDPs**

**Y. CDP Effective Date.**

1. For CDP decisions that are not appealable to the Coastal Commission, CDPs shall become effective once the City's non-deficient Notice of Final Action per Section 23.90.090 has been received by the Commission.
2. For CDP decisions that are appealable to the Coastal Commission, CDPs shall become effective either (a) after the Coastal Commission's 10 working day appeal period has run with no valid appeal being filed, or (b) following Coastal Commission final action on an appeal, subject to any terms and conditions of such action.

**Z. CDP Expiration.** A CDP not exercised (i.e., requiring substantial ground altering physical development to be considered exercised) within two years of the date of its approval shall expire and become void, unless an extension of the expiration deadline is approved. Such extension shall only be granted for good cause, and only if there are no changed circumstances that may affect the consistency of the development with the LCP (and the Coastal Act, if applicable). In such cases where an extension is not granted, the CDP shall be considered expired and the applicant shall be required to reapply for a CDP. Any extension request shall be in writing by the applicant or authorized agent prior to expiration of the two-year period (and if received after the expiration, shall not be considered). Such extensions shall be considered CDP amendments for purpose of notice and appeal to the Coastal Commission.

**AA. CDP Amendment.** An applicant may request a CDP amendment by filing an application to amend the CDP pursuant to the requirements of this chapter that apply to new CDP applications. Any amendment approved for development in the coastal zone shall be required to be found consistent with all applicable Local Coastal Program requirements, including with regards to requirements of jurisdiction, hearings, notices and findings for approval, in the same way as new CDPs. Any CDP amendment shall be processed as appealable to the Coastal Commission if the base coastal permit was also processed as appealable, or if the development that is the subject of the amendment makes the amended project appealable to the Coastal Commission.

**BB. CDP Revocation.** Where one or more of the terms and conditions of a CDP have not been, or are not being, complied with, or when a CDP was granted on the basis of false material information, the Planning Commission or City Council may revoke or modify the CDP following public hearing. Notice of such hearing shall be the same as would be required for a new CDP.

**CC. CDP Application Resubmittals.** For a period of 12 months following the denial or revocation of a CDP, the City shall not accept an application for the same or substantially similar proposed project for the same site, unless the denial or revocation was made without prejudice, and so stated in the record.

## 12. 23.90.120 Emergency CDPs

Emergency CDPs may be granted at the discretion of the Director (or a local official designated by the City Council) for projects normally requiring CDP approval. To be eligible for an emergency CDP, an emergency must exist (defined for this purpose as a sudden unexpected occurrence demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to life, health, property, or essential public services), including when necessary to restore, repair, or maintain public works, utilities, and services during and immediately following a natural disaster or serious accident or other cases of emergency. The emergency CDP process is intended to allow for emergency situations to be abated through use of the minimum amount of temporary measures necessary to address the emergency in the least environmentally damaging manner.

**DD. Application.** Application for an emergency CDP shall be made to the City by letter if time allows, and by telephone or in person if time does not allow. The applicant shall submit the appropriate fees at the time of application for an emergency permit.

**EE. Required Information.** The information to be reported during the emergency, if it is possible to do so, or to be fully reported after the emergency, shall include all of the following:

1. The nature of the emergency.
2. The cause of the emergency, insofar as this can be established.
3. The location of the emergency.
4. The remedial, protective, or preventive work required to address the emergency.
5. If reported after the fact, the circumstances during the emergency that appeared to justify the course of action taken, including the probable consequences of failing to take action.
6. All available technical reports and project plans.

**FF. Verification of Facts.** The Director or other designated local official shall verify the facts, including the existence and nature of the emergency, as time allows. The Director may request, at the Applicant's expense, verification by a qualified professional of the nature of the emergency and the range of potential solutions to the emergency situation, including the ways such solutions meet the criteria for granting permit. The Director shall consult with the Coastal Commission as time allows.

**GG. Public Notice.** If time allows, the Director shall provide public notice of the proposed emergency action, with the extent and type of notice determined on the basis of the nature of the emergency itself.

**HH. Criteria for Granting Emergency CDP.** The Director may grant an emergency CDP upon making all of the following findings, that themselves shall be based upon clear supporting evidence and analysis:

1. An emergency exists and requires action more quickly than permitted by the procedures for ordinary CDPs.
2. The development can and will be completed within thirty days unless otherwise specified by the terms of the Emergency CDP.
3. Public comment on the proposed emergency action has been reviewed if time allows.
4. The work proposed would be consistent with the requirements of the certified LCP.
5. The proposed work is the minimum amount of temporary development necessary to abate the emergency in the least environmentally damaging manner.

**II. Conditions for Granting Emergency CDP.** The Director may attach reasonable terms and conditions to the granting of an emergency CDP, including an expiration date and the necessity for a regular CDP application by a specified date. At a minimum, all emergency CDPs shall include the following conditions:

1. The emergency CDP shall be voided if the approved activity is not exercised within 30 days of issuance of the emergency CDP.
2. The emergency CDP shall expire 690 days following its issuance. Any work completed outside of these time periods requires a regular CDP approval unless an extension is granted by the City.
3. The emergency development authorized by the emergency CDP is only temporary, and can only be allowed to remain provided a regular CDP is obtained to recognize it. Absent a regular CDP, the emergency development shall be removed and the affected area restored to pre-emergency conditions or better within 6 months of emergency CDP issuance.
4. Within 30 days of completion of construction authorized by the emergency CDP, site plans and cross sections shall be submitted clearly identifying all development completed under the emergency CDP (comparing any previously permitted condition to both the emergency condition and to the post-work condition), along with a narrative description of all emergency development activities undertaken pursuant to the emergency authorization. Photos showing the project site before the emergency (if available), during emergency project construction activities, and after the work authorized by the emergency CDP is complete shall also be provided.

**JJ. Application for Regular CDP.** Upon the issuance of an emergency CDP, the applicant shall submit a completed CDP application and any required technical reports within a time specified by the Director, not to exceed 390 days. All emergency development approved pursuant to this section is considered temporary and must be removed and the area restored if the development is not recognized by a regular CDP within 6 months of the date of the emergency CDP issuance, unless the Director authorizes an extension of time for good cause.

**KK. Reporting of Emergency CDPs.** The Director shall report emergency CDPs issued to the Coastal Commission and to the City Council and Planning Commission. The emergency CDP shall be scheduled

on the agenda of the City Council at its first scheduled meeting after that emergency CDP has been issued.

#### **23.90.135 Coastal Resource Protection Standards.**

- **The following sections (Sections 23.90.140 through 23.90.220) serve to implement the policies of the LCP's LUP as they relate to specific topics, including by describing application requirements, technical reports, and required findings. The following topics are covered below:**
- **Section 23.90.140: Coastal Hazards**
- **Section 23.90.150: Water Quality and Marine Resources**
- **Section 23.90.160: Scenic Resources**
- **Section 23.90.170: Biological Resources and/or Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas**
- **Section 23.90.180: Community Design**
- **Section 23.90.190: Land Uses and Designations**
- **Section 23.90.200: Cultural Resources**
- **Section 23.90.210: Public Infrastructure**
- **Section 23.90.220: Parks, Recreation, and Public Access**

#### **23.90.140 Coastal Hazards.**

- A. In order to protect life, property, and coastal resources from coastal hazards, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Coastal Hazards policies and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for All Development Potentially Subject to Coastal Hazards.
  1. Initial Coastal Hazards Assessment. The applicant shall submit an initial site assessment screening of all Coastal Permit applications [in the potential Hazard area maps](#) to determine whether the site may be subject to coastal hazards over its lifetime (generally over at least the next 75 years). The screening shall include a review of reports, resource maps, aerial photographs, site inspection, and the LCP's coastal hazard map in LUP Figure 3. Maps can be used as a resource for identification of coastal hazard areas; however, absence of mapping cannot alone be considered absence of hazard, and local site conditions must be examined at the time of coastal permit application using the best available science.
  2. Coastal Hazards Report. Where the initial site assessment reveals that the proposed development is located on or seaward of Ocean View Boulevard or Sunset Drive, mapped within LUP Figure 3, and/or otherwise may be subject to coastal hazards over the next 75 years, a site specific Coastal Hazards Report (Report) shall be prepared. The Report shall at a minimum provide for:
    - i. Purpose. The Report shall be prepared by a qualified geologist/engineer and shall identify the potential impacts of erosion, episodic and long-term shoreline retreat, flooding, inundation, storm waves, high seas, tidal scour, and tsunamis, including in relation to sea level rise, over the life of the development. The report shall recommend any mitigation measures or modifications to the project that are needed to ensure that the project is consistent with all applicable Land Use Plan Coastal Hazards policies.
    - ii. Content. The report shall, at a minimum, contain the following sections:
      - Summary
      - Geology of the Project Area
      - Wave, Tide, and Current Trends
      - Erosion Trends and Episodes in Project Area
      - Seasonal Beach Profiles and Trends

- Impacts from Coastal Hazards on the Proposed Project
  - Description of Project Alternatives to Avoid/Minimize Coastal Hazard Impacts
  - Mitigation of Coastal Hazard Impacts
  - Conclusions and Recommendations
  - Coordination with Other Agencies, Groups, or Consultants
  - Report Preparer's Qualifications
  - References
- iii. Coastal Hazards Analysis. The report shall at a minimum document the following:
1. Regional and local geologic setting, including topography, natural landforms, soil/rock types, thickness of soil or depth to bedrock, and other relevant properties such as erosion potential.
  2. Information about potential coastal hazards at the site, including normal and maximum tidal surges, wave conditions (including maximum expected wave height and frequency/magnitude of wave/tidal surge), storm conditions (including storm waves from a 100-year event or a storm that compares to the 1982/83 El Niño event).
  3. Long-term average annual erosion rates, based on photogrammetric analysis, LiDAR data, peer reviewed studies and reports, etc., quantified in distance per year (e.g., 6" per year). The long-term average annual erosion rate should be broken down separately for any differing geologic units (e.g., erosion for the upper bluff terrace deposits may differ from erosion for a harder lower bluff substrate) to the extent that these long-term rates differ.
  4. Episodic or rapid erosion, based on recent observations from the project site or nearby areas of comparable geology
  5. Ground and surface water conditions and variations, including hydrologic changes caused by the development (e.g., introduction of sewage effluent and irrigation water to the groundwater system, and alterations in surface drainage).
  6. For coastal bluffs, quantitative slope stability analyses (including a description of the factors of safety for the site and structures on it, and a breakdowns, as appropriate, for the factors of safety applying to the full bluff profile.
  7. Expectations for the near-term (3 to 5 years) changes to the site, considering current erosion and related conditions (including wave and storm conditions) Expectations for longer term changes, including the effects of sea level rise.
  8. Effect of the proposed development (including siting and design of structures, septic system, landscaping, drainage, and grading) and impacts of construction activity on the stability of the site and the adjacent area.
- iv. Mitigation of Coastal Hazards Analysis. The report shall include a detailed analysis of alternative options to avoid identified erosion/site stability hazards, including non-armoring alternatives. At a minimum the analysis shall include
1. Evaluation of alternatives including avoiding proposed development; relocation of any threatened structures, including an analysis of any technical feasibility questions and an estimate of expected costs to relocate; partial removal of threatened elements, again with a clear analysis and estimate of how this would be accomplished; and site drainage controls and native plant revegetation.
  2. Expectations on the degree of protection for each alternative must be provided, including an estimate of the number of years of stability provided to the structure or development being protected (absent additional armoring or other measures) associated with each option.

3. A combination of different alternatives should be considered when appropriate, such as for example, vegetation, surface water controls and periodic nourishment; or the use of incremental responses tied to identified triggers.
4. Identification of potential mitigation measures to address identified coastal resource impacts in each case

C. Applications for Shoreline Protective Devices.

1. In addition to the measures listed above, applications for shoreline protective devices shall be accompanied by the following information:
  - i. Permit History. A description of the permitting history of the structure (and associated development) for which the proposed shoreline protective device is sought, as well as the permitting history for any existing device protecting the structure. Such history shall identify the date of the structure's (and device's, if applicable) construction, their configuration at that time, any subsequent projects that altered their initial installation configuration, and any associated coastal development permits. All coastal development permits authorizing such development since 1972 must be identified.
  - ii. Coastal Hazards Threat. Information about the degree of the coastal hazards threat and risk to the existing structure that is warranting the proposed project (i.e., identification of the problem). The analysis shall include supporting geotechnical information including normal and maximum tidal surges, wave conditions (including maximum expected wave height), storm conditions, the effects of future sea level rise within the expected lifetime of the project based on the best available climate science, erosion rates with/without the device, and other applicable coastal processes at this location and the larger area.
  - iii. Coastal Processes. A wave uprush study describing the device's design wave height, maximum expected wave height, frequency of overtopping, and normal and maximum tidal ranges. The conditions that shall be considered in the wave uprush study are: 1) a seasonally eroded beach combined with long-term erosion; 2) high tide conditions, combined with long-term projections for sea level rise; 3) storm waves from a 100-year event or a storm that compares to the 1982/83 El Niño event. The study shall also document the effect of the device on adjoining property, the potential/effect of scouring at the device's base, and design life/maintenance provisions.
  - iv. Alternatives Analysis. An alternatives analysis of potential options that could be used to achieve the project goals while maximizing the value of the shoreline (e.g., aesthetic, recreational/access, habitat). These alternatives may include (but are not limited to) the use of "soft" protective strategies such as beach nourishment or stabilization using vegetation, "managed retreat" strategies, and a "no action" option. The descriptions of these alternatives shall include expected lifespans, reasons why they may or may not be feasible (e.g., engineering, site specific wave and shoreline conditions, economics, etc.), and information about the environmental impacts of the feasible alternatives.
  - v. Visual Simulations. Visual simulations of the proposed project (and all identified alternatives) from public vantage points, including from along Ocean View Boulevard, Sunset Drive, and the public pedestrian recreational trail.
  - vi. Impact Analysis. Sand supply and public access impact analysis that describes the following over a 20 year period:
    1. The loss of any existing public trails or accessways.
    2. The loss of the public beach area on which the device is located;
    3. The loss of public beach area that will result when the back-beach or bluff location is fixed on an eroding shoreline;



4. The amount of material that would have entered the sand supply system if the back-beach or bluff were to erode naturally.
- vii. Mitigation Plan. The mitigation plan shall identify public access improvements within the vicinity of the proposed shoreline protective device that are commensurate with the sand supply and public access impacts identified in the Impact Analysis described above. Such improvements may include new or restored vertical or lateral beach accessways, long-term beach nourishment programs, or other public access and recreation improvements. The mitigation plan shall require installation of any public access improvements within 6 months of construction of the shoreline protective device.
- viii. Maintenance and Monitoring Plan. The Maintenance and Monitoring Plan shall include ongoing monitoring of the shoreline protective device and related improvements and describe any future maintenance. The Plan must acknowledge and agree on behalf of the Applicant and all successors and assigns that it is Applicant's responsibility to: (a) maintain the approved protective device and any required mitigation in a structurally sound manner and in their approved states, including that the color, texture and undulations of the surfaces shall be maintained throughout the life of the device; (b) retrieve any failing portion of the permitted device or related improvements that might otherwise substantially impair the aesthetic qualities of the area; and (c) annually or more often inspect the development for signs of failure and/or displaced structural components.

#### **23.90.150 Water Quality and Marine Resources.**

- A. In order to protect water quality and marine resources in the City's coastal zone, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Water Quality and Marine Resources policies and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for Development. The applicant shall submit a water quality assessment for all development proposals, including for both new development and modifications to existing development, to identify potential water quality impacts. Where the assessment reveals the potential for water quality impairment, the project shall be required to have both a Construction Plan which addresses temporary (i.e., during construction) and a Post-Development Runoff Plan which addresses permanent (i.e., post construction) measures to control erosion and sedimentation, to reduce or prevent pollutants from entering storm drains, drainage systems, and watercourses, and to minimize increases in stormwater runoff volume and rate.
  1. Construction Plan. The Construction Plan shall, at a minimum, include the following:
    - i. Identification of the specific location of all construction areas, all staging areas, and all construction access corridors in site plan view. All such areas within which construction activities and/or staging are to take place shall be minimized to the fullest extent feasible in order to have the least impact on public access and ocean resources, including by using inland areas for staging and storing construction equipment and materials as feasible.
    - ii. Specification of the construction methods to be used, including all methods to be used to keep the construction areas separated from public recreational use areas (including using unobtrusive fencing or equivalent measures to delineate construction areas), and including verification that equipment operation and equipment and material storage will not significantly degrade public views during construction to the maximum extent feasible.
    - iii. Identification of the type and location of all erosion control/water quality best management practices that will be implemented during construction to protect coastal water quality, including at a minimum the following: (1) silt fences, straw wattles, or

equivalent apparatus, shall be installed at the perimeter of the construction site to prevent construction-related runoff and/or sediment from discharging to the ocean; (2) equipment washing, refueling, and/or servicing shall take place at least 100 feet from the coastal waters. All construction equipment shall be inspected and maintained at an off-site location to prevent leaks and spills of hazardous materials at the project site; (3) the construction site shall maintain good construction housekeeping controls and procedures (e.g., clean up all leaks, drips, and other spills immediately; keep materials covered and out of the rain, including covering exposed piles of soil and wastes; dispose of all wastes properly, place trash receptacles on site for that purpose, and cover open trash receptacles during wet weather; remove all construction debris from the site); and (4) all erosion and sediment controls shall be in place prior to the commencement of construction as well as at the end of each work day.

- iv. The Construction Plan shall provide that copies of the signed CDP and the approved Construction Plan be maintained in a conspicuous location at the construction job site at all times, and that such copies are available for public review on request. All persons involved with the construction shall be briefed on the content and meaning of the CDP and the approved Construction Plan, and the public review requirements applicable to them, prior to commencement of construction.
  - v. The Construction Plan shall provide that a construction coordinator be designated to be contacted during construction should questions arise regarding the construction (in case of both regular inquiries and emergencies), and that the construction coordinator's contact information (i.e., address, phone numbers, email, etc.) including, at a minimum, a telephone number that will be made available 24 hours a day for the duration of construction, is conspicuously posted at the job site where such contact information is readily visible from public viewing areas, along with indication that the construction coordinator should be contacted in the case of questions regarding the construction (in case of both regular inquiries and emergencies). The construction coordinator shall record the name and contact information (i.e., address, email, phone number, etc.) and nature of all complaints received regarding the construction, and shall investigate complaints and take remedial action, if necessary, within 24 hours of receipt of the complaint or inquiry.
2. Post-Development Runoff Plan. The Post-Development Runoff Plan shall, at a minimum, include the following:
- i. Quantification of impervious surface area, including any changes in impervious area.
  - ii. Identification of pollutants potentially generated and hydrologic characterization, including direction and location of runoff.
  - iii. Description of Low Impact Development strategies including protection and restoration of natural hydrological features; preservation and enhancement of non-invasive vegetation; maintaining or enhancing on-site filtration; minimizing impervious surfaces; disconnecting impervious surfaces from storm drain system.
  - iv. Use of alternative BMPs where on-site filtration is not feasible including use of green roofs; directing runoff to off-site infiltration facility; harvesting rooftop runoff for use that drains to sanitary sewer system.
  - v. Identification of all post-development structural BMPs, stormwater conveyances and discharges, structures, and pavements, including calculations for sizing BMPs using design storm standard.
  - vi. Use of source control BMPs in all development. BMP installation or implementation schedule.
  - vii. Description of BMP management including operations and maintenance, inspection, and training.

- A. In order to enhance public views and the scenic qualities of the City's Coastal Zone, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Scenic Resources policies and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for Development in Scenic Areas. The following documentation and requirements shall be provided for all CDP applications within scenic areas, including those mapped in LUP Figure 4; all development on, seaward, or visible from Ocean View Boulevard, Sunset Drive, and the pedestrian recreational trails seaward of these roads; and any other development that may adversely impact public views:
1. Site-specific Visual Analysis. At a minimum, the visual analysis shall include the following:
    - i. A site plan that identifies all public view corridors and pictures of existing public views of and including the project site from public viewing areas, including all before and after public views of and towards the ocean.
    - ii. Project plans that confirm height is within the requirements of the zoning district in which it is located. Exceptions are allowed only for chimneys, vents, and similar vertical extensions, not to exceed an additional 4 feet, and not to comprise more than 5 percent of a building's roof area. In all cases, heights may be further limited in order to meet LCP scenic resource protection requirements.
    - ~~iii. Documentation to confirm that the proposed height is not significantly greater (i.e., more than 25 percent) than the heights of existing buildings within 150 feet of the proposed structure.~~
    - ~~iv.iii.~~ Story poles and netting showing proposed ridgelines must be installed no later than project notices are posted, and remaining until appeals periods have passed and final actions rendered (including staying in place through Coastal Commission appeals if necessary). Visual simulations may also be required to help identify potential visual impacts.
    - ~~v.iv.~~ When trees defined as major vegetation limbs are proposed for removal, ribbons showing the location of the removal must be installed.
    - ~~vi.v.~~ Illustration showing the colors, textures, and architectural styles to show the exterior facades are compatible with development on adjacent blocks and the City's overall architectural character and do not cause the project to stand out from surrounding built and natural features.
  2. Exterior Lighting Plan. Where exterior lighting is proposed, a plan showing the location, types, and intensity of the proposed lights is required. At a minimum, the exterior lighting plan must include the following:
    - i. Lighting that is designed to minimize light spill into natural areas by using cut-off fixtures, directing light to the ground, and not flooding the site with light.
    - ii. Lighting that is minimally visible from coastal beaches and bluffs, and off-shore locations.
    - iii. Lighting that uses cut-off, shielded, or downward fixtures (i.e., the bulb is not directly visible) and is restricted to 60 watts (incandescent) or equivalent (15 watt fluorescent or 7.5 watt LED)
    - iv. Lighting that does not blink or flash unless required for navigation, safety, or similar purposes.
    - v. Unless shielded from the coast by buildings or vegetation, trail lighting that is mounted on bollards no greater than 4 feet tall and with the lighting shielded from the coast.
    - vi. Anti-reflective window glazing, awnings, or other anti-glare methods on south- and west-facing elevations and those elevations visible from public view points.
  3. Landscaping Plan. For projects that include landscaping that may impact public views, a plan showing the type, location, and mature height of all trees and shrubs shall be required. At a minimum, the Landscaping Plan must include the following:
    - i. Landscaping maintenance requirements that ensure, during both the growing stage and at maturity, plantings will not significantly encroach into a public view corridor or significantly obstruct public views to and of the ocean and shoreline areas.

- ii. New plantings adjacent to public areas from which ocean views are available are designed to preserve those public views. Hedge plantings must not exceed 3 feet in height, and shrubs shall be spaced or clustered to enhance views.
- iii. Trees that contribute to the scenic coastal character are retained, including trees along the shoreline and at Asilomar Conference Grounds. If removed, for example, due to disease or for public safety, these trees shall be replaced with an appropriate native species.
- iv. Where development will occur within a forested area, a reforestation plan and/or tree protection plan to ensure appropriate tree replacement or protection from damage.
- v. Landscaping that blends into the natural surroundings to the greatest extent.
- vi. Landscaping with plants native to the general region and selected for tolerance of drought and compatibility with the natural landscape, with an exception to allow Magic Carpet rosy ice plant (*Drosanthemum floribundum*) at Perkins Park.

### **23.90.170 Biological Resources and/or Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas**

- A. In order to protect biological resources in the City's Coastal Zone, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Biological Resources and/or Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) policies and standards and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for Development potentially affecting biological resources and/or ESHA.
  - 1. Initial Site Assessment. The applicant shall submit an initial site assessment with CDP applications potentially affecting biological resources and/or ESHA to determine whether the site may contain such resources. The screening shall include a review of reports, resource maps, aerial photographs, site inspection, and the LCP's biological resource maps in Figure 5. Maps can be used as a resource for identification of biological resource areas; however, absence of mapping cannot alone be considered absence of resource, and local site conditions must be examined at the time of coastal permit application using the best available science.
  - 2. Biological Assessment. If the initial site assessment reveals the potential presence of ESHA within 100 feet of any portion of the proposed development, a biological assessment conducted by a qualified biologist shall be required. The City may require independent peer review of a biological assessment prepared by an applicant, at the applicant's expense. At a minimum, the biological assessment shall include the following:
    - i. Date of site visit(s), description of study methods, and description of the biological conditions observed on the site and in the surrounding area;
    - ii. Discussion of potential for occurrence of and map identifying the location of any special-status species, including all species included within United States Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species lists and programs, California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Natural Diversity Database, and/or the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants on both the site, as well as within the 8 surrounding quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey quadrangle in which the site is located;
    - iii. List of dominant plant species on the parcel, including location, species, girth, height, and condition of protected trees;
    - iv. Description of natural features, plant communities, wildlife habitats, and special environmental features of the site or region, and assessment of special-status natural communities; wetlands, and wildlife movement corridors found on the site or potentially affected by the project;
    - v. Discussion of potential adverse impacts of proposed project's on biological resources;

- vi. Recommendations for further biological surveys, if deemed to be necessary for state and/or federal regulatory compliance; and
    - vii. Recommended mitigation, minimization, and/or avoidance measures to compensate for potential impacts to significant biological resources, including description of alternative designs for the proposed project (if any are proposed) and how alternative designs relate to the biological resources on the site and alternative design impacts compare to those of the project.
  3. Construction Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. A construction mitigation and monitoring plan shall be required for all development projects that, according to a biological assessment, may have the potential to adversely impact biological resources during construction. Based upon site specific resources, the construction mitigation and monitoring plan may require the following: preconstruction biological surveys; biological monitors; preconstruction worker education; limitations on staging and stockpile areas; appropriate buffers and temporary protective barriers; seasonal restrictions; and any other requirement necessary to protect biological resources.
- C. Applications for Development in the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area. In addition to the Biological Assessment and Construction Mitigation and Monitoring Plan described above, the following documentation and requirements shall be provided for all CDP applications within the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area:
  1. Land Survey. A site survey conducted by a licensed professional land surveyor to confirm the size of the lot. The survey shall also document coverage calculations for the Primary Coverage Area, Outdoor Use Area, and protected dune area. All coverage calculations shall be provided and broken down by classification and accompanied by a site plan illustration keyed to each sub-type in closed polygon format.
  2. Dune Restoration Plan. The Dune Restoration Plan shall provide for dune and related habitat enhancement for all areas outside the Residential Coverage Area, including on any City right-of-way adjacent to the project site. The dune restoration plan shall include:
    - i. Final contours of the site, after project grading, necessary to support dune restoration and development screening, shall be identified.
    - ii. Landscape and irrigation parameters that shall identify all plant materials (size, species, and quantity), all irrigation systems, and all proposed maintenance. All plants used on site shall be native species from local stock appropriate to the Asilomar Dunes planning area. Non-native and invasive plant species shall be removed and shall not be allowed to persist on the site. The planting of non-native invasive species, such as those listed on the California Invasive Plant Council's Inventory of Invasive Plants, is prohibited. All plant materials shall be selected to be complementary with the mix of native habitats in the project vicinity, prevent the spread of exotic invasive plant species, and avoid contamination of the local native plant community gene pool. The restoration plan shall also be designed to protect and enhance native plant communities on and adjacent to the site, including required restoration and enhancement areas. All restored areas shall be continuously maintained; all plant material shall be continuously maintained in a litter-free, weed-free, and healthy growing condition
    - iii. All required plantings shall be maintained in good growing conditions throughout the life of the project, and whenever necessary, shall be replaced with new plant materials to ensure continued compliance with the restoration plan.
    - iv. Installation of all plants shall be completed prior to occupancy of the residence. At a minimum, long-term maintenance requirements shall include site inspections by a qualified biologist annually, or more frequently on the recommendation of the biologist, to identify and correct any restoration and maintenance issues.
    - v. Five years from the date of initial planting under the restoration plan, and every ten years thereafter, the Permittee or her successors in interest shall submit a restoration

monitoring report prepared by a qualified specialist that certifies that the on-site restoration is in conformance with the approved restoration plan, along with photographic documentation of plant species and plant coverage.

- vi. If the restoration monitoring report or biologist's inspections indicate the restoration is not in conformance with or has failed to meet the performance standards specified in the restoration plan, the Permittee, or her successors in interest, shall submit a revised or supplemental restoration plan for review and approval. The revised restoration plan must be prepared by a qualified specialist, and shall specify measures to remediate those portions of the original plan that have failed or are not in conformance with the original approved plan.
3. Grading Plan. A grading plan shall be required for all projects that include grading. The plan shall limit all grading activities to the Residential Coverage Area described in Section D(b) and any areas necessary to complete septic removal and sewer installation with one exception: sand to be excavated to accommodate the development may be placed outside of the Residential Coverage Area, pursuant to the approved dune restoration plan described in Section (D)(c) above, in a manner that replicates surrounding natural dune forms, provided that it is free of impurities or previously imported soil or fill material. The grading plan shall be accompanied by a determination by a qualified biologist or landscape professional that the placement of sand or changes to existing site contours outside of the Residential Coverage Area, will support and enhance the restoration of natural habitat values, including avoiding direct impacts to sensitive plants. Any excess sands not used in conjunction with the native habitat restoration shall be made available for use within the Asilomar Dunes area of Pacific Grove.
4. Post-Construction Runoff. A post-construction runoff plan, as described in Section 23.90.150 above, shall be completed in conjunction with the Dune Restoration Plan described in Section (D)(c) above and the project biologist to determine the best suited location for percolation pits and drain systems to avoid any adverse impacts on native dune restoration activities.
5. Offsite Dune Habitat Restoration Requirement. An offsite dune habitat restoration plan shall be required for any project that includes new dune coverage. The offsite dune habitat restoration plan shall provide for restoration of dune habitat within the Asilomar Dunes system at the ratio of 2:1 mitigation. In lieu of providing for restoration of offsite dune habitat, the plan may be submitted with evidence that a dune restoration payment has been deposited into an interest-bearing account to be established and managed by one of the following entities: the City of Pacific Grove, Monterey County, or the California Department of Parks and Recreation, for the sole purpose of financing dune habitat restoration and maintenance within the Asilomar Dunes system. The amount of the payment shall be equivalent to the current cost of dune restoration on a per square-foot basis. All of the funds and any accrued interest shall be used for the above-stated purpose within ten years of the funds being deposited into the account. Any portion of the funds that remains after ten years shall be donated to one or more of the State Parks units located in the vicinity of the Monterey peninsula, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining dune habitat.

### **23.90.180 Community Design**

- A. Objectives. In order to protect and maintain the City's unique natural setting and character, to promote orderly development, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable LUP Community Design policies and the following design standards. All standards (including with respect to height, setbacks, density, coverage, etc.) shall be interpreted as maximums (or minimums) that shall be reduced (or increased as applicable) to protect and enhance such resources and meet LCP objectives to the maximum extent feasible. Protection of coastal resources shall be a priority in all City actions and decisions, and development must conform to all applicable LCP policies

related to hazards, water and marine resources, scenic resources, biological resources and environmentally sensitive habitat areas, cultural resources, and public access and recreation in addition to the following community design requirements.

- B. **Community Character Assessment.** The applicant shall submit an assessment of the development proposal showing its characteristics in relation to the character of the existing surrounding and nearby built and natural environment. Where the assessment indicates that the proposed project is potentially out of character with the surrounding or nearby environment, the applicant shall provide an expanded assessment that extends out at least to all parcels within at least 150 feet of the project site. The expanded assessment shall include any relevant information deemed necessary by the City to determine whether the proposed development is consistent with community character, which may include an evaluation and comparison of building heights, square footage, setbacks, lighting, lot coverage, landscaping, open space, or other features of the built and natural environment on parcels within 150 feet of the project site, or further if required by the City. All such assessments shall include a discussion of a range of design alternatives that could be utilized to achieve consistency with established community character in the area.
- C. **Residential Design Standards.** In addition to all other applicable LCP policies, the following design standards for development within Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, Medium Density Residential Mobile Home Park, and Medium High Density Residential LUP land use designations (excluding the Asilomar Dunes Residential Area) shall apply:
- a. **Coverage.** Building and other site coverage shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes, protect water quality (including by limiting impervious surfaces), and maintain community character, including thorough requirements for compact design, pervious materials, and maximized landscaping and open space. In no case shall building coverage exceed 50 percent of total lot area, and in no case shall site coverage exceed 60 percent of total lot area.
  - b. **Heights and Articulation.** Building and other structure heights shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. In no case shall building and other structures exceed 25 feet as measured from existing natural grade, and all such heights shall be reduced as necessary to ensure that existing blue water views from public vantage points are predominantly maintained or enhanced. For development that fronts on and/or is visible from Ocean View Boulevard or the Recreational Trail, story step-backs and building articulation shall be required to ensure that buildings and other structures do not dominate blue water ocean views, do not domineer over the public space, and do not appear as large, unarticulated flat planes.
  - c. **Off-Street Parking.** Off-street parking spaces shall be required in the number necessary to ensure that residential parking needs are provided on-site and do not conflict with public parking needs, including for public coastal access. Factors to consider when determining off-street parking requirements include the size of the lot, proximity to the shoreline, and adequacy of public parking opportunities for public coastal access in the vicinity. In any case, for lots ~~2,71,800~~ 1 square feet or greater, no less than two off-street parking spaces shall be required. For lots less than 1,800 square feet, off-street parking requirements may be waived so long as residential parking needs do not conflict with parking for public coastal access. Multi-family units shall have at no less than 1.5 spaces per unit.
  - d. **Setbacks.** Setbacks from streets and property lines shall be applied in a manner designed to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. For lots fronting Ocean View Boulevard, in no case shall front setbacks be less than 15 feet. For all other lots, in no case shall front setbacks be less than 8 feet.

- e. Other. Residential development shall be sited and designed to enhance public views and maintain community character, including through quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), and quality exterior materials and landscaping that respect and emphasize the natural setting and surrounding built environment.
- D. Asilomar Dunes Residential Area Design Standards. In addition to all other applicable LCP policies, the following design standards for development within the LUP's Asilomar Dunes Residential Area shall apply:
- a. Primary Coverage Area. Primary Coverage Areas shall be reduced to the degree necessary to protect sensitive habitat areas and/or other coastal resources. In no case shall the Primary Coverage Area exceed 15 percent of the total lot area for lots that are greater than one-half acre and 20 percent for lots that are less than one-half acre. For purposes of calculating the Primary Coverage Area, residential buildings, garages, driveways, patios, decks, paths, stepping stones and any other feature that covers dune areas shall count as coverage. For cantilevered structures and eaves, coverage shall include all dune areas directly below the cantilevered structure or eave. For stepping stones and similar pathways, coverage shall include all dune areas between stones/steppers (i.e., as if the stones were a continuous path) and shall be calculated as 3 feet wide unless the stones/steppers are actually wider, in which case the wider distance shall be used. Dune areas that are entirely enclosed or surrounded on three sides by development shall count as coverage. Any other area of dune that is not completely covered, but committed to non-dune use through siting and design of proposed development, shall also count as coverage. Driveways in the setback area shall not count as lot coverage. Driveways that exceed the front setback area may not count towards Primary Coverage Area if the project demonstrates a greater setback is necessary to protect Biological Resources, Scenic Views or Archeological resources.
  - b. Outdoor Use Area. Outdoor Use Areas shall be reduced to the degree necessary to protect sensitive habitat areas and/or other coastal resources. The Outdoor Use Area shall be limited to a maximum of 5 percent of the lot area of 51,000 square feet per lot; whichever is lesser, in addition to the Primary Coverage Area, and shall be located immediately contiguous to the Primary Coverage Area; and shall be otherwise sited and designed to maximize dune protection on and off the site. The only purpose of the Outdoor Use Area shall be to provide an area of open dune within which typical outdoor residential activities can take place (e.g., BBQs, lounge chairs, etc.). Half of the Outdoor Use Area shall not count as lot coverage. The Outdoor Use Area may include a perimeter fence, provided that such fencing shall be limited to a maximum of six feet in height as measured from grade and shall be visually unobtrusive. ~~The Outdoor Use Area may be increased above the 500 square-foot maximum if the Primary Coverage Area is reduced an equivalent amount.~~
  - c. Dune Restoration Area. All portions of the lot outside the Primary Coverage and Outdoor Use Areas shall be restored/enhanced and maintained in a natural dune condition within which the only allowed development, use, and activities are those associated with dune restoration/enhancement and protection. All dune restoration, enhancement, and protection areas shall be covered by both a dune restoration, enhancement and protection plan prepared by a qualified dune restoration professional, as well as a deed restriction or other similar legal restriction adhering to the property (i.e., a conservation easement, etc.) designed to limit allowed development, use, and activities to that associated with dune restoration, enhancement and protection.
  - d. Heights and Articulation. Building and other structure heights shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance-maintain public views of the dunes and ocean, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain Asilomar Dunes character. Development that would be visible from Sunset Drive shall not exceed 4820 feet in height above existing natural grade, and shall be designed to appear as one story from Sunset Drive. Development on all other parcels shall not exceed 25 feet in height above existing



natural grade, and may be designed to appear as one or two stories, as long as impacts to public dune views are minimized to the maximum degree feasible.

- e. Off-Street Parking. Off-street parking spaces shall be required in the number necessary to ensure that residential parking needs are provided on-site and do not conflict with public parking needs, including for public coastal access. Factors to consider when determining off-street parking requirements include the size of the lot, proximity to the shoreline, and adequacy of public parking opportunities for public coastal access in the vicinity. In any case, all such off-street parking shall only be accommodated within an enclosed and attached garage, and driveways shall be sited and designed to provide as direct of access to the garage as possible, and not to provide for occasional or longer term parking needs.
  - f. Setbacks. Setbacks from streets and property lines shall be applied in a manner designed to ~~enhance~~ maintain public views of the dunes and ocean, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain Asilomar Dunes character. All such setbacks shall take into account development on adjacent properties and shall be applied in a manner that maximizes dune contiguity overall. Setbacks shall be increased to the degree necessary to protect dunes and sensitive species, ~~enhance~~ maintain public views, maintain open space, and be compatible with Asilomar Dunes character. Development shall be set back from Sunset Drive at least 75 feet, with the exception of driveways and mailboxes/address signs, which shall be sited and designed to limit their visibility as much as possible. For all other development, in no case shall street setbacks be less than 15 feet. Driveways in setback areas shall not count as lot coverage.
  - g. Accessory Structures. Detached accessory structures (e.g., garages, carports, sheds, gazebos, etc.) are prohibited; all accessory structures must be attached to and/or be a part of the main residence.
  - h. Subdivisions. In order to maintain existing low densities necessary to protect coastal scenic and habitat resources, subdivisions shall be prohibited unless a full conservation easement is placed on the new parcel.
  - i. Other. Asilomar Dunes residential development shall be sited and designed to ~~enhance~~ maintain public views of the dunes and ocean, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain Asilomar Dunes character, including through siting and design that respects dune landforms, quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), low-slung structures that are subordinate to the dune setting and aesthetic, quality exterior materials, and dune restoration and enhancement that respects and emphasize open space and the natural setting.
- E. Visitor Commercial and Sunset Service Commercial Design Standards. In addition to all other applicable LCP policies, the following design standards for development within Visitor Serving and Sunset Service Commercial LUP land use designations shall apply:
- a. Coverage. Building and other site coverages shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes, protect water quality (including by limiting impervious surfaces), and maintain community character, including through requirements for compact design, pervious materials, and maximized landscaping and open space. In no case shall site coverage exceed 90 percent of total lot area.
  - b. Heights and Articulation. Building and other structure heights shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. In no case shall building and other structures exceed 40 feet as measured from existing natural grade, and all such heights shall be reduced as necessary to ensure to the maximum extent feasible that existing blue water views from public vantage points are predominantly maintained or enhanced. For

development that fronts on and/or is visible from Ocean View Boulevard or the Recreational Trail, story step-backs and building articulation shall be required to ensure that buildings and other structures do not dominate blue water ocean views, do not domineer over the public space, and do not appear as large flat planes. Within the Sunset Service Commercial area, heights shall be reduced as necessary to avoid structures silhouetting above the tree canopy.

- c. **Off-street Parking.** Off-street parking spaces shall be required in the number necessary to ensure that both customer and employee parking needs are provided on-site and do not conflict with public coastal access parking needs. Factors to consider when determining off-street parking requirements include the size of the lot, proximity to the shoreline, and adequacy of public parking opportunities for public coastal access in the vicinity.
  - d. **Setbacks.** Setbacks from streets and property lines shall be applied in a manner designed to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. In no case shall front setbacks be less than 8 feet.
  - e. **Public Access.** Development within the Sunset Service Commercial district shall ensure that existing public accessways are retained and enhanced with appropriate public access signage and amenities.
  - f. **Other.** All development shall be sited and designed to enhance public views and maintain community character, including through quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), and quality exterior materials and landscaping that respect and emphasize the natural setting and surrounding built environment.
- F. **Visitor Accommodation Design Standards.** In addition to all other applicable LCP policies, the following design standards for development within Visitor Accommodation LUP land use designation shall apply:
- a. **Coverage.** Building and other site coverages shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, protect water quality (including by limiting impervious surfaces), and maintain community character, including through requirements for compact design, pervious materials, and maximized landscaping and open space. In no case shall site coverage exceed 90 percent of total lot area.
  - b. **Heights and Articulation.** Building and other structure heights shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. In no case shall building and other structures exceed 40 feet as measured from existing natural grade, and all such heights shall be reduced as necessary to ensure to the maximum extent feasible that existing blue water views from public vantage points are predominantly maintained or enhanced. For development that fronts on and/or is visible from Ocean View Boulevard or the Recreational Trail, story step-backs and building articulation shall be required to ensure that buildings and other structures do not dominate blue water ocean views, do not domineer over the public space, and do not appear as large flat planes.
  - c. **Off-street Parking.** Off-street parking spaces shall be required in the number necessary to ensure that both guest and employee parking needs are provided on-site and do not conflict within public coastal access parking needs. Factors to consider when determining off-street parking requirements include the size of the lot, proximity to the shoreline, and adequacy of public parking opportunities for public coastal access in the vicinity. In no case shall less than one off-street parking space per four guest rooms be required.

- d. **Setbacks.** Setbacks from streets and property lines shall applied in a manner designed to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. In no case shall front setbacks be less than 8 feet.
- e. **Other.** All development shall be sited and designed to enhance public views and maintain community character, including through quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), and quality exterior materials and landscaping that respect and emphasize the natural setting and surrounding built environment.
- f. **American Tin Cannery Site.** In addition to the standards in subsections a-e above, the following additional design standards apply to the American Tin Cannery Site located seaward of Sloat Avenue between Eardley Avenue and Dewey Avenue:
  - i. **Coverage.** Site coverage may only be allowed up to 90 percent of the total site area if the project includes extensive public amenities (e.g., restrooms, information displays, seating areas, public access improvements on- and off-site, etc.) beyond that which is required by the LCP for other reasons. Otherwise, site coverage shall not exceed 80 percent of the total lot area.
  - ii. **Lower-Cost Visitor Accommodations.** At least 25% of any overnight units shall be provided and designated as lower-cost units (i.e., rates equal to or lower than the average daily peak rate (generally July and August) of hotels and motels within Monterey County that are below the average daily rates of hotels and motels across the entire State of California, if applicable, or rates equal to or lower than the average daily rates of hotels and motels across the entire State of California; whichever is less), where such requirement may also be satisfied off-site provided such units are located a similar distance from shoreline amenities and/or through in payment of a mitigation fee adequate to allow for such units and associated amenities to be developed (including land purchase and construction costs).
- G. **Open Space Recreational Design Standards.** In addition to all other applicable LCP policies, the following design standards for development within the Ocean View Boulevard and Sunset Drive right-of-ways, and the Open Space Recreational and Open Space Institutional LUP land use designations shall apply:
  - a. **Structures and Coverage.** Structures and coverage shall be minimized and allowed only for development that enhances public access and recreational uses or is necessary to provide essential public services. Commercial uses shall be restricted to existing or restored structures without the construction of new structures or the expansion of existing structures. All development shall stay within areas of existing coverage to the maximum extent feasible and shall be sited and designed to enhance public views, protect public views to and along the ocean, maintain and enhance open space, limit impervious surfaces, and maintain community character. Utility and related infrastructure shall be sited underground if possible, and shall be screened from view and otherwise camouflaged if unavoidably sited above-ground.
  - b. **Heights and Articulation.** Building and other structure heights shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain community character. In no case shall the height of new structures exceed 25 feet.
  - c. **Public Access.** Development shall be sited and designed to ensure that public access to public lands and the Pacific Ocean is maximized as much as possible, and restrictions on access shall only be considered when required to protect access areas, including associated native flora and fauna, from overuse. Any allowable restrictions on public access shall be minimized and shall be offset (e.g., through opening up additional access areas) to the maximum extent possible.

- d. Public Parking. Development shall be sited and designed to maintain or enhance public parking, including the number of available public parking spaces, to the maximum extent feasible.
- e. Landscaping. Development shall minimize the removal of existing native vegetation, and shall provide for landscaping improvements that include removal of non-native and/or invasive species, and plantings of noninvasive native plants in a manner sited and designed to enhance coastal habitats and public views.
- f. Other. All development shall be sited and designed to enhance public views and maintain community character, including through quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), and quality exterior materials and landscaping that respect and emphasize the natural setting and surrounding built environment.
- g. Design Standards for Asilomar Conference Grounds and Asilomar State Beach. The general standards listed above in subsection a-f above are not applicable. The following specific standards for development apply within the Asilomar Conference Grounds and Asilomar State Beach:
  - 1. Coverage. Building and other site coverage within the Asilomar Conference Grounds and Asilomar State Beach shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. All new and expanded facilities shall be restricted to existing areas of coverage if possible, and where not possible shall be located outside of the most sensitive areas. New coverage areas shall not be located further seaward than the general edge of the existing main developed areas at Asilomar Conference Grounds (e.g., the general seaward edge roughly running along the Grand Cypress Meadow, Parking Lot L, and the Surf, Sand, Seascape, and Sanderling buildings). All areas of new coverage shall be offset on at least a 3:1 basis by the removal and restoration of areas of existing coverage elsewhere within the Asilomar Conference Grounds and/or State Beach and/or elsewhere within the Asilomar Dunes area, with a preference for locations as near as possible to the area of impact unless other areas would provide more resource improvement overall (e.g., due to restoration priorities, contiguity with other resource areas, coordination with other restoration efforts, etc). Where such restoration does not fully mitigate the impact and there are no other appropriate areas to restore, the requirement may be addressed through proportionate contributions to the City's Environmental Assessment Fund provided such funds are used for dune restoration, enhancement, and protection efforts in the Asilomar Dunes area. All development shall be limited to the degree necessary to protect dunes and sensitive species, enhance public views (including public views to and along the ocean and shoreline), maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, and maintain site and Asilomar Dunes character.
  - 2. Heights. Building and other structure heights shall be limited as necessary to ~~enhance-maintain~~ public views, maintain pedestrian scale, and be consistent with site and Asilomar Dunes character. In no case shall the height of new buildings exceed 25 feet. Restored, replacement, or expanded buildings shall be limited to existing building heights. Maximum building heights shall be reduced as necessary to ensure that existing blue water views from public vantage points are maintained or enhanced as much as possible.
  - 3. Parking. Development shall be required to maintain or enhance public parking, including the number of available spaces, to the maximum extent feasible. Reductions in parking shall only be approved if it is determined that adequate parking is provided in other locations within the Conference Grounds.

4. **Public Access.** Development shall be sited and designed to ensure that existing public access and recreation areas remain open and available to the public unless limitations on such access is necessary to protect dunes and the habitat of rare and endangered species from overuse.
  5. **Landscaping.** Development shall minimize the removal of existing native vegetation and forest. Development shall provide for landscaping improvements that include removal of non-native and invasive species, and plantings of noninvasive native plants, including plantings of nursery stock pine trees grown from site-specific stock.
  6. **Other.** All development shall be sited and designed to enhance public views of the dunes and ocean, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain Asilomar Dunes character, including through siting and design that respects dune landforms, quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), low-slung structures that are subordinate to the dune setting and aesthetic, quality exterior materials, and dune restoration and enhancement that respects and emphasize open space and the natural setting.
  7. **Management Plan.** State Parks shall coordinate with the City and other stakeholders (e.g., Coastal Commission, Monterey County, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (Monterey Bay Sanctuary), Bureau of Land Management (California Coastal National Monument), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California State Lands Commission, Pebble Beach Company, etc.) to develop a comprehensive management plan to guide future use, management, and development of the Asilomar Conference Grounds and Asilomar State Beach. The management plan shall develop options for addressing coastal hazards, preserving historic structures, restoring and protecting native forest and dune habitat, removing and controlling nonnative and/or invasive vegetation utilizing integrated pest management methods, and enhancing and maximizing public access and recreational opportunities on the site.
- h. **Design Standards for Hopkins Marine Station.** The general standards listed above in subsection a-f above are not applicable. The following specific standards for development apply within the Hopkins Marine Station located seaward of Ocean View Boulevard between Eardley Avenue and Third Street shall apply:
1. **Coverage.** Building and other coverage within Hopkins Marine Station shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, protect water quality (including by limiting impervious surfaces), and maintain community character, including through requirements for compact design, pervious materials, and maximized landscaping and open space. All new and expanded facilities shall be restricted to existing areas of coverage if possible, and where not possible shall be located inland of the existing main developed areas and outside of the most sensitive areas. New coverage shall be offset on at least a 1:1 basis with the removal of coverage and restoration of those areas elsewhere within Hopkins Marine Station. All development shall limited to the degree necessary to protect sensitive species, enhance public views, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscape, and maintain site and community character.
  2. **Heights and Articulation.** Building and other structure heights shall be limited to the degree necessary to enhance public views, protect public views to and along the ocean and shoreline, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain site and community character. In no case shall buildings and other structures exceed 25 feet as measured from existing natural grade, and all such heights shall be reduced as necessary to ensure that existing blue water views from public vantage points are predominantly maintained or enhanced as much as possible.

3. **Off-street Parking.** Off-street parking spaces shall be required in the number necessary to ensure that parking needs are provided on-site and do not conflict with public parking needs, including for public coastal access. Development shall be required to maintain existing on-site parking spaces, and reductions in on-site parking shall only be approved if it is determined that adequate parking is provided in other locations within Hopkins Marine Station, and such reductions do not impact public parking spaces off-site.
4. **Setbacks.** Setbacks shall be applied in a manner designed to enhance public views, protect public views to and along the ocean, avoid hazardous areas, maintain adequate open space to preserve small-scale visual landscapes and pedestrian scale, and maintain site and community character.
5. **Public Access.** Significant development (e.g. replacement of 50% or more of existing development on the site on an individual or cumulative basis or construction of substantial new structures) shall be required to provide enhanced vertical, lateral, and/or visual public access. Enhanced lateral and vertical access includes providing a means for the general public to access the immediate shoreline in a way that maximizes public utility. Enhanced visual access includes removal of the existing chain-link property line fence along Ocean View Boulevard and other visual barriers to the shoreline and ocean, and, if some form of fencing/barrier is found to be necessary, replacement with one that is low-profile and can blend seamlessly into the surrounding viewshed.
6. **Landscaping.** Development shall minimize the removal of existing native vegetation. Development shall provide for landscaping improvements that include removal of nonnative and/or invasive species, and plantings of noninvasive native plants.
7. **Other.** All development shall be sited and designed to enhance public views of the shoreline and ocean, maintain pedestrian scale, and maintain site and community character, including through siting and design that respects the natural landforms, quality design, architectural articulation (including varied offsets and projections), low-slung structures that are subordinate to the shoreline setting and aesthetic, quality exterior materials, and other means that respects and emphasize open space and the natural setting.
8. **Management Plan.** Hopkins Marine Station shall coordinate with the City and other stakeholders (e.g., Coastal Commission, City of Monterey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (Monterey Bay Sanctuary), Bureau of Land Management (California Coastal National Monument), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California State Lands Commission, Monterey Bay Aquarium, etc.) to develop a comprehensive management plan to guide future use, management and development of the entire site. The management plan shall develop options to address coastal hazards, to restore and protect native habitat, to remove and control nonnative and/or invasive vegetation utilizing integrated pest management methods, and to provide increased and enhanced public vertical, lateral, and visual access to the site, shoreline and ocean.

### **23.90.190 Land Uses and Designations**

- A. In order to protect priority land uses as defined by the Coastal Act, including recreation and visitor-serving and coastal-dependent uses for both Pacific Grove residents and visitors, development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Land Uses and Designations policies and standards.

### **23.90.200 Cultural Resources**

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- A. In order to protect the City's archaeological and historic resources, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable LUP Cultural Resources policies and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for Development Potentially Affecting Cultural Resources. The following documentation and requirements shall be provided for all coastal permit applications that may impact Cultural Resources:
- a. Archeological Report. Due to the archeological sensitivity of the entire Pacific Grove Coastal Zone, an archeological report for projects that include soil disturbance shall be prepared by a qualified archeologist prior to approval of the project. Landscaping that does not involve construction of structures or changes to the site contours greater than 1 foot, is exempt from this requirement. At a minimum, the archeological report shall include the following:
    - i. Site information including location, parcel number, address, owner, applicant, parcel size, location of structures or improvements, and applicable maps;
    - ii. Review of relevant scientific literature or past archeological reports describing archeological resources on the site or on adjacent lands;
    - iii. Searches of the California Historical Resources Information System and Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File;
    - iv. Documentation of consultation with appropriate tribes as required by state law;
    - v. Date and findings of a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance;
    - vi. Discussion of potential adverse impacts on archaeological resources;
    - vii. Recommendations for further archaeological surveys, if deemed to be necessary; and
    - viii. Recommended mitigation, minimization, and/or avoidance measures to compensate for potential impacts to significant archeological resources, including description of alternative designs for the proposed project (if any are proposed) and how alternative designs relate to the archaeological resources on the site and alternative design impacts compare to those of the project.
  - b. Historic Resources Report. For new projects that include demolition or alterations to potential historical resources, a Historical Assessment Report prepared by a qualified professional is required prior to approval of the project. The lead author must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61) in history or architectural history. At a minimum, the Historical Assessment Report shall include the following:
    - i. Detailed description of the historical resources at the project site.
    - ii. Discussion of potential adverse impacts on historical resources from the project.
    - iii. Recommended mitigation, minimization, and/or avoidance measures to protect historical resources, including description of alternative designs for the proposed project (if any are proposed) and how alternative designs relate to the historical resources on the site and alternative design impacts compare to those of the project

### **23.90.210 Public Infrastructure.**

- A. In order to protect and provide public infrastructure within the City's Coastal Zone, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Public Infrastructure policies and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for Development potentially Affecting Public Infrastructure. The following documentation and requirements shall be provided for the following applications:
- a. Water Supply and Conservation Plan. For projects that will cause an increase in water use over existing uses, a Water Supply and Conservation Plan is required. At a minimum, the plan must include the following:

- i. Documentation confirming that the development will be served by an adequate existing water allocation and sustainable long-term water supply.
- ii. Water conservation plan that maximizes the use of water conservation fixtures, equipment, and landscaping. Water conservation features may include, but are not limited to, high-efficiency washing machines and dishwashers, recirculation pumps, low-flow showerheads, shower shut-off valves, faucet aerators, on-demand hot water heaters, high-efficiency low-flow toilets, xeriscape landscaping, drought tolerant plants, and reclaimed water and captured storm water for irrigation,
- b. Temporary Traffic Handling Plan. For public works and private construction projects that result in reduction of traffic capacity during peak summer months, for more than 1 week, or for special events that result in an increase in traffic of 25 percent or more over average hourly traffic volumes, a temporary traffic handling plan is required. At a minimum, the plan must include the following:
  - i. Identification, timing, and duration of all traffic, parking, and pedestrian walkway closures.
  - ii. Identification of alternative routes for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The plan shall ensure that public access to coast and adequate public parking is maintained.
  - iii. For special events that result in an increase in traffic of more than 35 percent over average hourly traffic volumes, the plan shall include shuttles from off-site parking areas and bicycle parking services.

### **23.90.220 Parks, Recreation, and Public Access.**

- A. In order to protect the public's access to the Coastal Zone including for recreation, views, and appreciation and study of the natural environment, and to maintain consistency with the LCP's Land Use Plan (LUP), development shall conform with all applicable Land Use Plan Parks, Recreation, and Public Access policies and the following requirements.
- B. Applications for Development potentially affecting public access. The following documentation and requirements shall be provided for the following applications:
  - a. Paid Public Parking Program. The establishment of a paid public parking program or changes to an existing program (e.g. changes in hours, locations, rates, etc.) shall require a CDP. At a minimum, applications must include the following:
    - i. Identification of the location, hours, and rates of paid public parking.
    - ii. Analysis of potential impacts of paid parking on coastal access; including the availability of free parking at other locations coastal locations, alternative access opportunities such as bike lanes and public transit.
    - iii. Establishment of a dedicated fund where all parking fees will be held and utilized solely to improve and enhance coastal access and recreation opportunities.
  - b. Temporary Public Access Impacts. Development that has the potential to temporarily impacts coastal access, including construction impacts or the temporary placement of any sign that could reduce public coastal access, shall require a CDP and development of a Public Access Management Plan. At a minimum, the plan must include the following:
    - i. Identification of the locations, times, and types of closures and/or limitations to existing public access and/or recreational opportunities.
    - ii. Documentation regarding the necessity of any closures and/or limitations (e.g. avoid
    - iii. Mitigation measures to avoid and/or limit impacts to public access including avoidance of peak use times (typically weekends and Memorial Day to Labor Day), minimizing road and trail closures by using phased construction schedules and use of private areas for staging, and providing alternative access through the creation of temporary accessways or placement of alternative access signage.



- iv. Temporary events shall also include additional strategies to avoid impacts to public parking and access, including use of traffic handlers, parking attendants, shuttles from off-site locations, bike valet programs, and/or directional/parking signs.
- c. Permanent Public Access Impacts. Development that has the potential to permanently impact coastal access, including in terms of limitations of use hours, limitations on particular recreational activities, or increased traffic leading to impacts to public access use of the City's circulation system, shall require development of a Public Access Management Plan. At a minimum, the plan must include the following:
  - i. Identification of the locations, times, and types of all closures and/or limitations to existing public access and/or recreational opportunities.
  - ii. Documentation regarding the necessity of any closures and/or limitations (e.g. avoid overuse, protect biological resources, maintain water quality, etc.).
  - iii. Analysis of potential impacts to coastal access; including the availability of alternative access and recreation opportunities at other coastal locations.
  - iv. Mitigation measures to avoid and/or offset impacts to public access, including providing additional and/or enhanced public access improvements in other locations and/or additional low-cost recreational opportunities.
  - v. Private development projects (e.g. visitor serving development) shall provide for public access enhancements and improvements both on and off-site as much as possible.