



# Pacific Grove Local Water Project



## Draft Environmental Impact Report

Volume 2 - Appendices

September 16, 2014

Brezack & Associates Planning

## *APPENDIX A*

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### **NOP and Responses**

March 4, 2014

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT  
AND SCOPING MEETING**

**SUBJECT:** Notice of preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Pacific Grove Local Water Project. Pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Plus<sup>1</sup> requirements, the City of Pacific Grove (City) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an EIR for the project. The City would like input from interested agencies and the general public on the scope and content of the environmental analysis.

**PROJECT NAME:** Pacific Grove Local Water Project (PGLWP)

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The proposed project site is located on Oceanview Boulevard, west of the intersection with Asilomar Avenue, within the City of Pacific Grove in Monterey County (see Figure 1, Project Location and Figure 2, Proposed Site Plan).

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The primary goal of the proposed project is to create a new supply of non-potable water for irrigation of the Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links, the El Carmelo Cemetery, other irrigation locations and for other uses of recycled water as permitted in the State of California, to substitute recycled water where potable water is currently being used. The City of Pacific Grove would construct and own the PGLWP facilities.

The City is coordinating with California American Water (CAW), Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, Pebble Beach Community Services District, and other public agency stakeholders regarding the PGLWP. The PGLWP would be designed, constructed and operated in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements to protect public health and the environment.

The proposed project consists of the construction of a sewer diversion structure, a 0.28 million gallons per day (mgd) Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP), waste pump station and force main, recycled water pump station, approximately 0.25 miles of 8 inch pipeline to recycled water customer sites, user connections and site retrofits. The proposed project would serve approximately 125 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water mostly to the City of Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links and El Carmelo Cemetery. The predominant use of recycled water would be landscape

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<sup>1</sup> The proposed project will be partially funded with a loan from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) State Revolving Fund loan program. Because this program is partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, it is subject to federal environmental regulations, including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the General Conformity Rule for the Clean Air Act (CAA), among others. However, instead of having to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), USEPA has chosen to use the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as the compliance base for California's SRF Loan Program, in addition to compliance with ESA, NHPA and CAA. Collectively, the State Water Board calls these requirements **CEQA-Plus**.

irrigation. Irrigation would occur primarily at night to maximize water use efficiency and minimize public contact. The proposed project is the first phase of a multi-phase, long-term PGLWP that could provide up to 600 AFY of recycled water.

Figure 3 presents the location of recommended project uses and facilities. Table 1 presents the user names and estimated demand information.

Table 1 - Demand Group I Irrigation Demands					
ID	Potential Customer	Demand Type	3-Year Reported Irrigation Demand (AFY)	Estimated Actual Irrigation Requirement (AFY)	Peak Monthly Demand (mgd)
1	Municipal Golf Links	Landscape Irrigation	75	90	0.179
2	El Carmelo Cemetery	Landscape Irrigation	8	10	0.020
3	Crespi Pond Restroom	Landscape Irrigation Toilet and Urinal Flushing	0.3	0.4	0.001
4	Truck Fill	Construction and Street Sweeping	20	24	0.048
5	Golf Maintenance Facility	Toilet Flushing	0.3	0.4	0.001
6	Environmental Research Division	Landscape Irrigation	0.2	0.2	0.000
	Total		104	125	0.248

The objectives of the PGLWP are:

- To conserve available potable water supplies for domestic uses and to maximize the recycling and reuse of non-potable reclaimed municipal wastewater in a cost effective manner.
- To substitute the City's irrigation using CAW potable water with recycled water.
- To maximize the use of existing wastewater collection, treatment, recycling and recycled water distribution infrastructure for the development of irrigation water and other non-potable demands.

The PGLWP proposes to produce and distribute high quality recycled water to replace potable water used for non-potable water demands. The PGLWP would include the following new facilities described in the following sections:

- *Source Water Diversion*: wastewater diversion and collection facilities, including the reconditioning or replacement of an existing pipeline to convey source water to the new treatment facilities;

- *Treatment Facilities:* a new SRWTP, located at the site of the retired Point Pinos WWTP, using membrane bioreactor treatment technology, and associated facilities to filter, treat, and disinfect the product water,
- *Recycled Water Storage and Distribution Facilities:* consisting of the retrofit of two existing concrete tanks, a new pump station, pipelines, and appurtenant facilities to convey the recycled water to recycled water customers.
- *Waste Disposal Facilities:* consisting of a new pump station and force main pipeline that discharges into the existing regional sewage collection facilities.
- *Future Facilities:* consisting of expansion of both the SRWTP and the distribution system to provide recycled water to other non-potable demands throughout Pacific Grove and other locations.

### **Source Water Diversion Facilities**

Wastewater would be diverted from the City's sewer collection system near the intersection of Asilomar Avenue and Del Monte Boulevard. The flow would be diverted by gravity in a new flow diversion structure equipped with a bypass. The flow diversion structure would have a surface area of approximately sixty-four square-feet located near the intersection of Asilomar Avenue and Del Monte Boulevard.

Approximately 0.6 million gallons per day (mgd), equivalent to 678 AFY, of wastewater is available at the proposed diversion structure.

An 8-inch pipeline would be constructed from the diversion structure to the SRWTP. The proposed pipeline alignment is located within the existing easement and alignment of the retired sewage diversion pipeline to the Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant through the City of Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links. Approximately 1,370 linear feet of 8-inch pipeline would be constructed by a combination of open-cut and trenchless construction methods.

### **Treatment Facilities**

The proposed SRWTP would initially be constructed to meet a peak recycled water demand of 0.28 mgd, and could later be expanded to up to 0.54 mgd.

The proposed SRWTP would be located at the site of the retired Point Pinos WWTP (see Figure 2, Proposed Site Plan). The Project site is approximately 1 acre in size. The Project site is located on a heavily disturbed lot on the Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links at Ocean View Boulevard. The City of Pacific Grove owns and operates this lot as a secondary corporation yard and truck filling station for street maintenance. The City stores groundwater seepage in the existing WWTP clarifier and digester tanks for use by street sweeping trucks, sewer flushing, and construction. The two large tanks (retired WWTP facilities) and heavily traveled dirt driveways dominate the site. Construction materials and spoils are currently stored around the driveways and fill material is stockpiled in the northwestern corner of the site. Portions of the existing facilities would be restored and reused as part of the SRWTP operations.

Raw sewage would enter the headworks of the treatment facilities by gravity flow through a bar screen that would remove large debris. Wastewater would then be pumped through a fine screen. Screened wastewater would be routed to a membrane bioreactor (MBR) for biological treatment. The MBR would have aerated and unaerated zones to reduce nutrient concentrations in the recycled water (ammonia and phosphorous). The membranes would filter out suspended solids from the treated water. Permeate from the membranes would flow to an ultraviolet light disinfection system. The treated irrigation water would be pumped to onsite storage tanks. This satellite recycled water treatment plant would produce recycled water suitable for unrestricted uses pursuant to Title 22 of the California Water Code.

The SRWTP would produce the following wastes that would require further treatment or disposal:

- Screenings (both large debris and fine screenings)
- Waste activated sludge (WAS) (from bioreactor)
- Fine screen wash water
- Membrane cleaning solution.

Debris from the fine screens would be processed through a washer/compactor to remove organics and minimize odors. The screenings would be regularly collected and hauled off-site for disposal.

WAS from the SRWTP would be returned to the wastewater collection system for conveyance to the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency's (MRWPCA) Regional Treatment Plant (RTP). The waste pipeline would be 2-inches in diameter if the Monterey-Pacific Grove ASBS Stormwater Management Project (ASBS)<sup>2</sup> project is not constructed. If the ASBS project is constructed the waste pipeline would be up to 12-inches in diameter. In both cases the waste pipeline would be approximately 1,000 feet in length and would be constructed using trenchless technology in Ocean View Boulevard.

Wastes would be pumped to the MRWPCA RTP collection system downstream through a new Pump Station 15.1. A 1,000-gallon tank for temporary waste storage would be required at the SRWTP.

Recycled water would be pumped to the existing 200,000-gallon clarifier and 430,000-gallon digester for operational storage. Recycled water storage would provide flow equalization, storage for irrigation water, and hydraulic residence time adequate to meet regulatory disinfection requirements. The existing concrete tanks would be retrofitted to meet existing American Water Works Association (AWWA) and OSHA standards.

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<sup>2</sup> The City of Pacific Grove issued a NOP for the Monterey-Pacific Grove ASBS Stormwater Management Project (ASBS) EIR on October 2, 2013. A copy is available on the City's website at: <http://www.ci.pg.ca.us/index.aspx?page=306>. The primary goal of the ASBS project is to limit flow and improve stormwater quality discharged into the Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) located along the Pacific Grove coastline. The project includes the diversion of both dry weather and portions of wet weather surface water runoff flows into an upgraded stormwater collection and treatment system from the ASBS watershed area, which includes much of the City of Pacific Grove and a portion of the City of Monterey. The proposed ASBS project would be co-located on the former PGWTP site with the PGLWP.

### ***Recycled Water Distribution Facilities***

The City proposes to construct a recycled water distribution system, including pipelines up to 12-inches in diameter, to convey the recycled water from the SRWTP to recycled water customers. The proposed distribution pipeline alignment would begin with a connection point from the SRWTP recycled water pump station. The pipeline would be constructed through the Municipal Golf Links to Asilomar Avenue, with multiple lateral pipelines connecting to individual customer service connections.

The pipeline alignment would be expanded in the future to additional recycled water customers as demand and financing warrant. The pipeline would be located in the following alignment:

- From Asilomar Avenue to Municipal Golf Links; Along upper property line of Municipal Golf Links to Briggs Avenue to Jewell Avenue; along Jewell Avenue to 19<sup>th</sup> Street.
- From Forest Avenue to Sunset Drive.
- From Sunset Drive to 17 Mile Drive; along 17 Mile Drive to Lighthouse Avenue along Lighthouse Avenue to Asilomar Avenue.
- From 17 Mile Drive to Lopez Avenue to Forest Lake.
- From Forest Avenue to Prescott Avenue to Rifle Range Road.

The recycled water distribution system would require flow control valves and other appurtenant facilities. The proposed project includes work for furnishing and installing connections between the recycled water distribution system and existing irrigation systems, recycled water meters, valves, valve boxes, and installation of a “swivel-ell”. The swivel-ell allows the user to switch from the potable or recycled water distribution system while maintaining an air gap, as required by California Department of Public Health (CDPH) regulations. Site retrofits include necessary signage, painting vaults and aboveground piping purple, tags, and purple sprinkler heads.

### ***Future Facilities***

Future phases of the project would require expansion of both the SRWTP and the distribution system to provide recycled water to other non-potable demands throughout Pacific Grove and other locations. However, because later phases of the PGLWP would require further development, their inclusion in the EIR is programmatic in nature and they will be analyzed at a lesser level of detail than the proposed project.

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:** Aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, noise, public services and utilities, and transportation/traffic.

**PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING:** Pursuant to the public participation goals of the City and of CEQA, the City of Pacific Grove will host an EIR Scoping Meeting to gather additional input on the content and focus of the environmental analysis to be conducted and

presented in the EIR. The scoping meeting will be held at the Pacific Grove City Hall, 300 Forest Avenue, Pacific Grove, on **Wednesday, March 4, 2014 at 6 PM.**

**COMMENTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE EIR:** The City of Pacific Grove welcomes all comments regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. All comments will be considered in the preparation of the EIR. Written comments must be submitted by **April 4, 2014.**

Please direct your comments to:

**Daniel Gho, Superintendent Public Works**  
**City of Pacific Grove**  
**Public Works Department**  
**2100 Sunset Drive**  
**Pacific Grove, CA 93950**  
Email: [dgho@ci.pg.ca.us](mailto:dgho@ci.pg.ca.us)



Figure 1 – Project Location



Figure 2 – Proposed Site Plan



Figure 3 – Location of Recommended Project Uses and Facilities

### Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613  
For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

SCH #

Project Title: Pacific Grove Local Water Project (PGLWP)

Lead Agency: City of Pacific Grove, Public Works Department

Contact Person: Janiel Gho, Superintendent

Mailing Address: 2100 Sunset Drive

Phone: (831) 648-5722 EXT. 203

City: City of Pacific Grove

Zip: 93950

County: Monterey

Project Location: County: Monterey

City/Nearest Community: City of Pacific Grove

Cross Streets: Sunset Drive and Aellomar Avenue

Zip Code:

Longitude/Latitude (degrees, minutes and seconds): " N / " W Total Acres:

Assessor's Parcel No.: Section: Twp.: Range: Base:

Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #: Airports:

Waterways:

Railways:

Schools:

#### Document Type:

- |   |  |                                    |  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| CEQA: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOP | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIR                 | NEPA: <input type="checkbox"/> NOI | Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Document |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Cons           | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplement/Subsequent EIR | <input type="checkbox"/> EA        | <input type="checkbox"/> Final Document        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neg Dec              | (Prior SCH No.)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft EIS | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mit Neg Dec          | Other:   | <input type="checkbox"/> FONSI     |  |

#### Local Action Type:

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Update             | <input type="checkbox"/> Specific Plan            | <input type="checkbox"/> Rezone                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Annexation                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Plan Amendment          | <input type="checkbox"/> Master Plan              | <input type="checkbox"/> Prezone                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Redevelopment             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Plan Element | <input type="checkbox"/> Planned Unit Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Use Permit                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Permit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Plan                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Plan                | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Division (Subdivision, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                    |

#### Development Type:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residential: Units _____ Acres _____                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation: Type _____                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Office: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining: Mineral _____                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Power: Type _____ MW _____                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste Treatment: Type Wastewater MGD 0.26 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational: _____                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste: Type _____                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational: _____                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Facilities: Type _____ MGD _____               |   |

#### Project Issues Discussed in Document:

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetic/Visual         | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/Parks                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Land                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Flooding                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools/Universities                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Quality            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Forest Land/Fire Hazard               | <input type="checkbox"/> Septic Systems                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Supply/Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archeological/Historical | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geologic/Seismic           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Capacity                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland/Riparian                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources     | <input type="checkbox"/> Minerals                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading | <input type="checkbox"/> Growth Inducement                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Zone             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage/Absorption      | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing Balance            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic/Hazardous                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Cumulative Effects                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economic/Jobs                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services/Facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic/Circulation             | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:                              |

#### Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation:

Pacific Grove Water Treatment Plant/Open Space (O)/Open Space (O) and Open Space - Institutional (OSI)

#### Project Description: (please use a separate page if necessary)

The primary goal of the proposed project is to create a new supply of non-potable water for irrigation of the Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links, the El Carmelo Cemetery and other irrigation locations and for other uses of recycled water as permitted in the State of California to substitute recycled water where potable water is currently being used.

Note: The State Clearinghouse will assign identification numbers for all new projects. If a SCH number already exists for a project (e.g., Notice of Preparation or previous draft document) please fill in.

**Reviewing Agencies Checklist**

Lead Agencies may recommend State Clearinghouse distribution by marking agencies below with an "X". If you have already sent your document to the agency please denote that with an "S".

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Resources Board                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office of Historic Preservation          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boating & Waterways, Department of             | <input type="checkbox"/> Office of Public School Construction                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> California Emergency Management Agency         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parks & Recreation, Department of        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> California Highway Patrol                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide Regulation, Department of                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans District # 5               | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities Commission                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Division of Aeronautics               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional WQCB # 3                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Planning                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources Agency                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central Valley Flood Protection Board          | <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Recycling and Recovery, Department of     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coachella Valley Mtns. Conservancy             | <input type="checkbox"/> S.F. Ray Conservation & Development Comen.          |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Commission                  | <input type="checkbox"/> San Gabriel & Lower L.A. Rivers & Mtns. Conservancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colorado River Board                           | <input type="checkbox"/> San Joaquin River Conservancy                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, Department of         | <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Monica Mtns. Conservancy                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corrections, Department of                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Lands Commission                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delta Protection Commission                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SWRCB: Clean Water Grants                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education, Department of                       | <input type="checkbox"/> SWRCB: Water Quality                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Commission                              | <input type="checkbox"/> SWRCB: Water Rights                                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region # 4              | <input type="checkbox"/> Tahoe Regional Planning Agency                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food & Agriculture, Department of              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic Substances Control, Department of  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of    | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Resources, Department of                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Services, Department of                |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Services, Department of      | Other: _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing & Community Development                | Other: _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native American Heritage Commission |  |

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**Local Public Review Period (to be filled in by lead agency)**

Starting Date \_\_\_\_\_ Ending Date \_\_\_\_\_

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**Lead Agency (Complete if applicable):**

Consulting Firm: _____	Applicant: _____
Address: _____	Address: _____
City/State/Zip: _____	City/State/Zip: _____
Contact: _____	Phone: _____
Phone: _____	

-----  
**Signature of Lead Agency Representative:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 21161, Public Resources Code.

## Mailing List

US Army Corps of Engineers  
441 G Street NW  
Washington, DC 20314-1000

US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Ventura Office  
2493 Portola Road, Suite B  
Ventura, CA 93003

California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Central Region  
1234 E. Shaw Avenue  
Fresno, CA 93710

State Water Resources Control Board  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, attention Bridget Hoover  
99 Pacific Street, Bldg. 455A  
Monterey, California 93940

Coastal Commission Central Coast office, attention Dan Carl  
725 Front Street, Suite 300  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060-4508

Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, attention Brad Hagemann  
5 Harris Court, Bldg D  
Monterey, CA 93940

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, attention Larry Hampson  
P.O. Box 85  
Monterey, CA 93942-0085

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, attention Jennifer Epp  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401-7906

California American Water  
Attn: Eric J. Sabolsice, Jr, Director, Operations Coastal Division  
511 Forest Lodge Road  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
[eric.sabolsice@amwater.com](mailto:eric.sabolsice@amwater.com)

Monterey County Recorder-County Clerk  
P. O. Box 29  
Salinas CA 93902-0570

Monterey City Clerk's Office  
City Hall  
580 Pacific Street  
Monterey, CA 93940

Monterey Peninsula Unified School District  
Ms. Leslie Codianne, Interim Superintendent  
[lcodianne@mpusd.k12.ca.us](mailto:lcodianne@mpusd.k12.ca.us)

Molly Erickson  
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California Department of Parks and Rec  
[todd.lewis@parks.ca.gov](mailto:todd.lewis@parks.ca.gov)

Monterey County Department of Health  
[listerdm@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:listerdm@co.monterey.ca.us), [fowlerne@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:fowlerne@co.monterey.ca.us), [fredrichm@co.monterey.ca.us](mailto:fredrichm@co.monterey.ca.us)

Monterey County RMA - Planning Department, Attention Mike Novo  
[novom@monterey.ca.us](mailto:novom@monterey.ca.us)

Division of Safety and Dams  
[damsafety@water.ca.gov](mailto:damsafety@water.ca.gov)

Sierra Club, Ventana Chapter"  
[chapter@ventana.sierraclub.org](mailto:chapter@ventana.sierraclub.org)

Monterey/Santa Cruz Counties Building and Construction Trades Council

League of Women Voters, Executive Director

Pacific Grove City Council  
[bill@billkampe.org](mailto:bill@billkampe.org)  
[huit@comcast.net](mailto:huit@comcast.net)  
[alanpg@comcast.net](mailto:alanpg@comcast.net)  
[kencun17@sbcglobal.net](mailto:kencun17@sbcglobal.net)  
[rudyfischer@earthlink.net](mailto:rudyfischer@earthlink.net)  
[caseyypg@yahoo.com](mailto:caseyypg@yahoo.com)  
[danmiller39@comcast.net](mailto:danmiller39@comcast.net)

Pacific Grove Planning Commission

Other emails:

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[cnps@cnps.org](mailto:cnps@cnps.org)

[landwatch@mclw.org](mailto:landwatch@mclw.org)

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[vclairmont@lwv.org](mailto:vclairmont@lwv.org)

## City Council Meeting

- " Citizen John More: My name's John More, I'm the President of the Pacific Grove Taxpayer Association. The cost of this is stunning. Twenty-nine hundred to thirty-four dollars an acre-foot for non-drinking water, I mean give me a break that's almost what the desal is gonna cost. Where are you gonna get this money? We're broke. Our new pension deficit termination costs a hundred twenty million and we're practically have no employees anymore I dunno who you're gonna give employee of the week or of the month to, there's practically nobody left. So we're broke, if you're going to talk about taxes, this is really going to be a tough sell. Y'know, my thought.
- " Mayor Bill Kampe: Seeing no further public input, I would like to turn on a couple points, one is, what is the source of revenue for paying this?
- " 1:07:25 Let me just clarify on the allusion to taxes. This will be payed for by the users, not by tax payers, is that correct?
- " 1:08:20 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: Thank you Mr. Mayor. I guess my questions are pretty much along the same lines as the Mayor's, and I just want to make sure because, we're taking big steps involving a fair amount of money and I want to make sure we're on solid ground here. So, you're saying that the revenue that we will get, if we take from that the loan repayment costs, whatever they happen to be after Brown saw it, after maintenance and equipment costs and staff contractor and MRWPCA processing costs, it'll be revenue positive or revenue neutral?
- " 1:09:35 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: One other question. I know the capital costs for the project is actually fairly reasonable for a major project, a total of 3.8 million, but if I look at the piping costs for the five regions, that comes, I mean there is a lot of cost there also, there's like six million.
- " 1:11:15 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: I do have one last question, I wanna just say, Mr. Gho, I take offense that your comments that the MRWPCA project probably won't reach the deadline: we're doing quite well on that and we're actually moving faster than expected on a few things so I'd be willing to make a little side bet on this. A bottle of scotch or something. Um but so the last question that we're going to be doing a lot of open cuts both through pavement and through turf- well I actually let me change that question. We do a lot of pipe bursting and utilizing what's there but in the places were we do open trench through pavement or turf, does that present any opportunities for underground utilities in the city of Pacific Grove?
- " 1:12:20 Councilmember Casey Lucius: Thank you Mayor. I thought this was an amazing report. It took me three days to read the entire thing, but I'm so fascinated by all of it and I think it's so impressive and so exciting for our city and it really does show Pacific Grove being innovative and taking the lead on very important issues so I commend the staff and Brezack and Associates for your work and thank you. I do have a couple questions that I asked the city manger already but I think for the benefit

of the rest of the council and for the public, I just want to repeat those for the record and have the city manager address them. So one was regarding historical and archaeological determinations and how those determinations might impact the timeline and the progress. A second issue was how this entire plan could affect the golf course and golf course operations and our Courseco contract, and then the third was the Design-Build-Plus option, and my concern about that although it sounds enticing and beneficial for many reasons it also, my concern is that it might take the ownership out of the hands of City, so I wanted some clarification about that. So other than those three questions or concerns, I thought this was an amazing report, thank you.

- " 1:20:10 Councilmember Casey Lucius: "Because my question was the distinction between Design-Build and Design-Build-Plus, and the Design-Build-Plus, which I think is what the facility plan report is proposing has the additional services of operate own and finance, and that is why I was concerned about ownership.
- " 1:21:00 Councilmember Kunio: " If the capacity is up with the higher lever, closer to 600, would there be potential for other users to buy into the system? In other words, if we've met our basic needs for the golf course and cemetery and watering our public areas and there was still water beyond that, what could we do with that? What type of arrangements could we come up with? Would it be a consortium, would it be a flat contract?
- " 1:22:20 Councilmember Kunio: "More the opportunities. If this has been done in other areas, and they've been able to entice other people to jump on board and use the water beyond capacity and locality.
- " 1:23:30 Councilmember Alan Cohen: "I sorta wanta get onto councilmember Kunio's focus and I'll ask it straight out: can we sell the water?
- " 1:24:15 Councilmember Alan Cohen: "And just to go onto that, I know we were interested at one time in purchasing Pebble Beach's water, it was actually more expensive than what we were paying ourselves; it that correct? Pebble beach was, at one time we were looking to buy water from Pebble Beach, and it was going to be more expensive than what were paying already to Carmel.
- " 1:25:20 Councilmember Alan Cohen:

## Public Input

- " Citizen John More: My name's John More, I'm the President of the Pacific Grove Taxpayer Association. The cost of this is stunning. Twenty-nine hundred to thirty-four dollars an acre-foot for non-drinking water, I mean give me a break that's almost what the desal is gonna cost. Where are you gonna get this money? We're broke. Our new pension deficit termination costs a hundred twenty million and we're practically have no employees anymore I dunno who you're gonna give employee of the week or of the month to, there's practically nobody left. So we're broke, if you're going to talk about taxes, this is really going to be a tough sell. Y'know, my thought.
- " Mayor Bill Kampe: "Seeing no further public input, I would like to turn on a couple points, one is, what is the source of revenue for paying this?"
- " 1:07:25 Mayor Bill Kampe: "Let me just clarify on the allusion to taxes. This will be payed for by the users, not by tax payers, is that correct?"
- " 1:08:20 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: Thank you Mr. Mayor. I guess my questions are pretty much along the same lines as the Mayor's, and I just want to make sure because, we're taking big steps involving a fair amount of money and I want to make sure we're on solid ground here. So, you're saying that the revenue that we will get, if we take from that the loan repayment costs, whatever they happen to be after Brown saw it, after maintenance and equipment costs and staff contractor and MRWPCA processing costs, it'll be revenue positive or revenue neutral?"
- " 1:09:35 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: One other question. I know the capital costs for the project is actually fairly reasonable for a major project, a total of 3.8 million, but if I look at the piping costs for the five regions, that comes, I mean there is a lot of cost there also, there's like six million.
- " 1:11:15 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: I do have one last question, I wanna just say, Mr. Gho, I take offense that your comments that the MRWPCA project probably won't reach the deadline: we're doing quite well on that and we're actually moving faster than expected on a few things so I'd be willing to make a little side bet on this. A bottle of scotch or something. Um but so the last question that we're going to be doing a lot of open cuts both through pavement and through turf- well I actually let me change that question. We do a lot of pipe bursting and utilizing what's there but in the places were we do open trench through pavement or turf, does that present any opportunities for underground utilities in the city of Pacific Grove?"
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- " 1:25:20 Councilmember Alan Cohen: We're not, no surcharges, we're giving it to ourselves, the water on the golf course or cemetery, but if we go to an outside jurisdiction, is the city going to collect surcharges?
- " 1:26:10 Councilmember Alan Cohen: One final question if I may, just for clarification I know I've asked this during the year: once it's online and we use the recycled water, do we still get our current allocation of potable water from Cal Am?
- " 1:26:55 Councilmember Daniel Miller: "So, how much of the capital costs, you say none's going to come out of the general fund, how much is thing going to come out of the golf fund, the cemetery fund, and the sewer fund.

- " 1:27:50 Councilmember Daniel Miller: " Theoretically, say it rains a whole lot, twenty years from now, and you're not using as much water because you're not buying as much water, what guarantees that the income derived from the nonpotable water sales to the three entities named are going to cover the cost of operating the continuous improvements that need to be done with the plants as opposed to 'Hey we're short this year, just like we ended up at the golf course, and as I think what they will end up with the cemetery, how, we're short now, general fund here we come. What guarantees do people of Pacific Grove have that that's not going to happen or that golf money aren't going to end up not coming to the city because they gotta stay to pay for water or whatever, the or the cemetery, for goodness sake. What guarantees do the people of Pacific Grove have that they're not going to end up being, that there's not going to be money coming out of the general fund to pay for nonpotable water?"
- " 1:29:30 Councilmember Daniel Miller: "I guess what I'm trying to delineate here is the difference between when you say that no money's coming out of the general fund, that there's still taxpayer money for the people of Pacific Grove that are going toward building this because they're putting in money to the sewer fund currently."
- " 1:30:30 Councilmember Daniel Miller: "The last one here as far as the financing. So basically what is being said is that this is going to be self-sustaining, and there is going to be no other services of any kind that are going to be impacted by us committing to do this project."
- " 1:31:10 Councilmember Daniel Miller: "The second thing, this is kind of a technical thing, there's two things in here, first of all, there's three things. Pictures that are black, that you really can't tell what the heck they are, "Draft" being written across each page, that's one of the reasons it takes three days to read it, you're trying to figure out the words that are under those draft pages, and then the report from Harper and Associates Engineering Inc. that if anybody actually read that, looks kind of like an eye test, looks like somebody did justification on it or something. Y'know, every fifth word is split and divided, it's like you're trying to put together a crossword puzzle, so I would hope that our water system isn't being put together the same as the report was, because unlike what other people said tonight, personally, if this was my report, I wouldn't have let it see the light of day until those were fixed, but that's just me."
- " 1:32:20 Councilmember Hewitt: "I have a question about EIR or EIRs I guess, and thank you for the presentation it was very well presented, thank you. You had pointed out or indicated that the EIR would be, that the MPWSP project would be evaluating the local water project as a project alternative. How is that related to the EIR on this project that we will be responsible for doing, and is there going to be any kind of a timing issue raised by that?"
- " 1:34:15 Councilmember Rudy Fischer: "Just a clarifying question for me: when it starts out that we expect to do about 125 acre-feet per year"

something about a third of an acre-foot per day processing. If we get up to the 600 acre-feet that's about 2 acre-feet per day. Is the plant scalable and do we have the room and the space for everything else there?

- " 1:36:15 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: "So let me ask you, whenever you bring one of these 40-ft trucks in you're having to pay something. So is the 3.8 million the initial facilitation and getting the requisite number of units in but then each time we scale up there's additional expense.
- " 1:36:40 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: "But the cost would be less because you're just incrementally adding the trailer, the facility itself.
- " 1:36:55 Councilmember Rudy Fisher: "Thank you very much, this is an excellent project, and Brezack and Associates has done an excellent job. Mr. Mayor, I'd like to make a motion.



**NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A  
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT  
AND SCOPING MEETING**

Notice is hereby given of preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Monterey-Pacific Grove ASBS Stormwater Management Project. Pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City of Pacific Grove will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an EIR for the project. The City of Monterey is a co-sponsor of the project and will be a Responsible Agency under CEQA.

**PROJECT NAME:** Monterey-Pacific Grove ASBS Stormwater Management Project

**LOCATION:** The project includes five associated components located in the City of Pacific Grove, with a portion of one component in the City of Monterey. The five components include: 1) the former David Avenue Reservoir, adjacent to the intersection of David Avenue, Terry Street, and Carmel Avenue; 2) the Pine Avenue right-of-way between 7th and 18th Streets; 3) the Ocean View Boulevard right-of-way (and vicinity) from Forest Avenue west to the former Pacific Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant (PG WTP); 4) the former PG WTP and adjacent Crespi Pond; and 5) the Ocean View Boulevard right-of-way (and vicinity) from Forest Avenue east to David Avenue.

**DESCRIPTION:** The primary goal of the proposed project is to limit flow and improve stormwater quality discharged into the Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) located along the Pacific Grove coastline. The proposed improvements for each of the five project components are listed below.

1. David Avenue Reservoir. A new inlet connection to the Monterey storm drain collection system; a new outlet connection to the Pacific Grove storm drain collection system; and installation of a multi-layer geomembrane liner and sub-drain system within the interior of the former Reservoir to enable water storage behind the existing dam.
2. Pine Avenue Conveyance. A new storm drain conveyance pipeline beneath Pine Avenue; an underground stormwater equalization/storage facility in the vicinity of the Robert Down Elementary School; a new pump station between 14th and 15th Street; and a new underground storage facility near the intersection of Jewell Avenue and Caldonia Street.
3. Ocean View Boulevard Conveyance. New storm drain conveyance pipeline; pipe lining within an existing abandoned sewer force main; and three new pump stations at Jewell Avenue, Sea Palm Avenue, and south-east of Coral Street.
4. Point Pinos Stormwater Treatment Facility and Crespi Pond. Storm water treatment facilities at the former PG WTP; and discharge to the Monterey Bay through an improved outfall or reuse as irrigation water. Unused stormwater could also be discharged to MRWPCA if capacity is available.
5. Diversions to MRWPCA. Upgrades to the City of Pacific Grove's existing dry weather urban diversion system to allow the conveyance of wet weather flows to MRWPCA Regional Water Treatment Plant in Marina.

**PUBLIC COMMENT AND SCOPING MEETING:** Please address comments on the content and focus of the environmental analysis to Sarah Hardgrave, Environmental Programs Manager, prior to the close of the comment period on November 1, 2013.

City of Pacific Grove  
Public Works Department  
2100 Sunset Drive  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
shardgrave@ci.pg.ca.us

In addition, an EIR Scoping Meeting to gather additional input will be held at the Pacific Grove City Hall, 300 Forest Avenue, Pacific Grove, on October 24, 2013 at 6 PM.

**Laura Emerson**

*Cop log*

09/21/13 - 09/27/13

**Auto**

Officers were flagged down on Ocean View Blvd. by a male subject who reported that his car had been broken into and his cell phone stolen while he was surfing.

Subject reported a past tense non-injury collision on Forest Ave. at Beaumont Ave. The driver of vehicle #1 had stopped at the intersection of David Ave. and Ransford Ave. to let a child cross at the crosswalk. The driver of the car behind them, vehicle #2 did not stop soon enough and collided with vehicle #1, causing major damage. [Kudos to the driver of vehicle #1 for apparently keeping their foot so firmly on the brake.]

Report of unspecified vandalism to a vehicle on David Ave.

An SUV parked on Lobos Ave. was reported as stolen, along with the spare keys, and there are no known suspects.

A vehicle was struck while making a left turn onto Hwy. 68 because the driver did not see the oncoming traffic.

**21st century car in an 18th century driveway**

Following up on an email complaint, an SUV parked in a driveway on 19th St. was noted to be parked as close as possible to the garage door but still extended into the street, endangering pedestrians who must enter traffic to get around the vehicle.

**Brandish and run**

The subject contacted police to say he was brandishing a knife and was threatened. When police arrived, subject fled the scene.

**Pole accosts vehicle**

A vehicle was making a right turn onto Pine Ave. when it scraped against a pole.

**Was anybody paying attention?**

The driver of vehicle #2 turned onto Forest Ave. from the Grove Market parking lot at the precise moment that the driver of vehicle #1, parked on Forest Ave., opened their door. There was damage to both vehicles.

**Blinded by the light**

The driver of a vehicle traveling west on Lighthouse Ave. was blinded by the sun and collided with a parked vehicle.

**Lost and found**

Reporting party was walking with his family along Sinex Ave. and later realized he'd lost his wallet.

A driver license was found in the street on Lighthouse Ave.

A credit card was found in the street on Pine Ave.

A paper bag containing knitted hats was found in the interview room at the police department.

A suitcase was found on the off-ramp of Highways 1 & 68 and eventually returned to its owner.

A purse was found on a bench near Esplanade St. and Ocean View Blvd. that contained a visa, passport and Chinese driver license. The owner was contacted.

**PG&E does not make personal calls**

Party reported receiving a phone call from a utility company stating he needed to pay his bill. The utility company confirmed the phone call was a fraud.

**Thievery**

During the night, reporting party on Grove Acre Ave. heard suspicious noises outside his apartment and the next day he observed unusual marks along the wooded corridor where his bike is chained. He suspects someone tried to steal his bike.

Party reported that their wallet, keys and radio were taken from their work place on Lighthouse Ave. and there is no suspect information.

A bike was left unsecured in a parking area on Central Ave. and not there when the owner later returned.

After leaving her vehicle parked and locked for one hour while she shopped at a business on Forest Ave., the victim discovered the passenger side window smashed and her purse missing.

**Ruelas Guilty in Olinger Murder**

*Ruelas' brother previously convicted*

Monterey County District Attorney Dean Flippo announced that Jacobo Ruelas, age 34 and a resident of Soledad, was convicted by a jury of first-degree murder with special circumstances, kidnapping for carjacking, and kidnapping for robbery for the murder of 17-year-old Kristopher Olinger in 1997.

Jacobo Ruelas committed first-degree murder by killing Kristopher Olinger, aged 17, after carjacking, kidnapping, and robbing the Monterey High School senior. In September of 1997, Kris was on a class assignment taking photographs of the Point Pinos Lighthouse in Pacific Grove when he was stabbed 29 times. Kris was still alive despite his severe injuries when his assailants tossed him over a cliff in Pacific Grove. Kris managed to climb up the cliff only to die in the adjoining dirt turnout. On September 30, 1997, law enforcement officials located Kris Olinger's vehicle in San Jose. There were no known suspects at that time.

In 2005, investigators received information through the California Department of Justice Automated Palm Print System that prints recovered from the victim's vehicle matched Jacobo Ruelas and his brother Angel Ruelas. Subsequent investigation led to eye-witnesses to the murder.

In August of 2006, the Grand Jury of Monterey County indicted Jacobo Ruelas and Angel Ruelas on charges of special circumstance murder, carjacking, and kidnapping. Angel Ruelas pled guilty to special circumstances murder, kidnapping and carjacking with gang and weapon enhancements on April 24, 2013, as he began his jury trial. He was later sentenced to life without possibility of parole.

District Attorney Dean Flippo stated that, "It has taken a number of years to bring the responsible individuals to final verdicts." Flippo said that he commends the family of Kris Olinger for remaining steadfast over all these years in working to see that justice was done. He noted that Kris's mother Shell and his step-father Loren both died before final resolution of the case. Kris's step-brother Travis Phillips has been committed to seeing that justice was done and was an inspiration to the prosecution team by his unwavering support in our efforts to bring the defendants to trial. DA Flippo stated that he was extremely proud of DDA Jeannine Pacioni for all her efforts and her determination to keep the trials on track to end the many delays that had occurred since 2006. He also commended the officers of the Pacific Grove Police Department for their perseverance in pursuing the suspects and the outstanding assistance of District Attorney Investigators.

Sentencing of Jacobo Ruelas before Judge Mark E. Hood will be on October 30, 2013, where he is also facing a sentence of life in prison without possibility of parole.

Cedar Street Times was established September 1, 2008 and was adjudicated a legal newspaper for Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California on July 16, 2010. It is published weekly at 306 Grand Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

Press deadline is Wednesday, noon. The paper is distributed on Friday and is available at various locations throughout the county as well as by e-mail subscription.

Editor/Publisher: Marge Ann Jameson

Copy Editor: Michael Sizemore

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CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE

# Agenda

Pacific Grove Local Water Project  
Public Scoping Meeting

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**DATE:** Tuesday, March 4, 2014  
**TIME:** 6:00 p.m.  
**PLACE:** Pacific Grove City Hall City Council Chambers,  
300 Forest Avenue, Pacific Grove

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- 1) Welcome and Introductions
- 2) What is CEQA?
- 3) Purpose of CEQA Scoping Meeting
- 4) Description of Proposed Project
- 5) Potential Environmental Impacts
- 6) Project Schedule – Timeline and Milestones
- 7) Contact Information

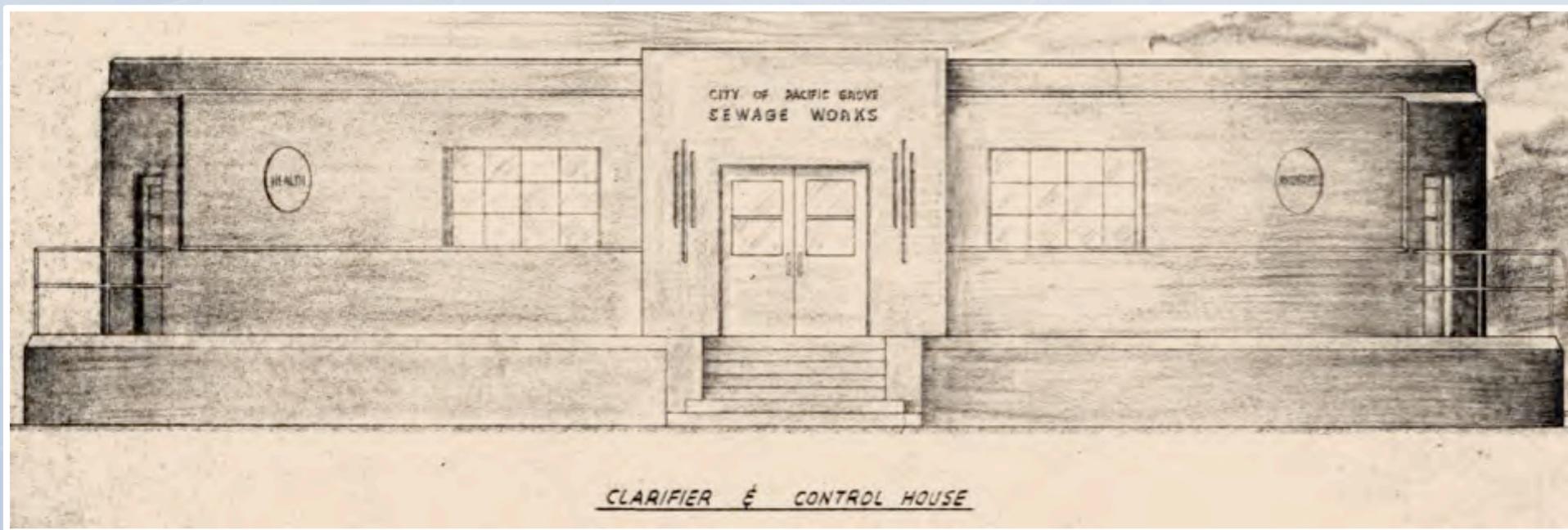
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Comments and Questions (as needed)

# Pacific Grove Local Water Project

## Public Scoping Meeting

Tuesday March 4, 2014



# Welcome and Introductions



# Agenda

- 1) Welcome and Introductions
- 2) What is CEQA?
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Comments and Questions



# What is CEQA?

## California Environmental Quality Act

- 1970 State of California environmental law
- Purpose of CEQA:
  - Provide information to decision makers and public about environmental consequences of actions
  - Evaluate the project's anticipated physical environmental effects
  - Provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the environmental issues
  - Obligation to avoid or reduce harm to the environment when feasible (“mitigation”)



# Purpose of the Notice of Preparation (NOP)

- Formally begins environmental review process
- Indicates to community that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be prepared
- Solicits community input regarding issues and concerns to be discussed in the EIR



# Purpose of CEQA Scoping Meeting

- Receive additional input from the public and interested agencies on the environmental issues that the Draft EIR should address.
- The City has chosen to hold this meeting to enhance public participation as part of the project's review under CEQA.
- Today's meeting is NOT intended as a forum to discuss the merits of the proposed project.



# Opportunities to Comment

- You are encouraged to comment tonight at this meeting.
- Written comments will be accepted instead of or in addition to verbal comments.
- Please limit comments to environmental issues to be analyzed in the EIR.
- NOP Comment Period will end on **April 4, 2014, at 6:00 p.m.**
- 45-day Draft EIR Comment Period (August – October 2014).
- City Council Hearing (February – March 2015).



# Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

- Informational document based on facts, not speculation.
- Studies are prepared and conclusions of significance made in accordance with CEQA Guidelines
- Non-biased process that neither supports nor opposes the project.



# EIR Steps

- ✓ Notice of Preparation
- ✓ 30-Day Notice of Preparation Comment Period
- ✓ Public Scoping Meeting
- Preparation of Draft EIR
- 45-Day Public Comment Period
- Preparation of Response to Comments & Final EIR
- Public Hearing Process
  - Certification of Final EIR
  - Adoption of Findings of Fact
  - Adoption of Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program



# Overview of PGLWP

1. Water Supply to the Peninsula is in Critically Short Supply
2. Cal-American Must Replace 10,730 AFY From the Carmel River
3. Pacific Grove Proposed its Local Water Project to Create 125 AFY of New Non-Potable Water to Irrigate Golf Course & Cemetery
4. Project Ultimate Capacity = 600 AFY



# Draft Facilities Plan Report (DFPR) & Grant Funding

- DFPR Prepared & Submitted to State
- Met with SWRCB on Feb 24, 2014
- 50% Reimbursement to be Released
- 100% Reimbursement @ Final Report
- Facilitates SRF Application Process

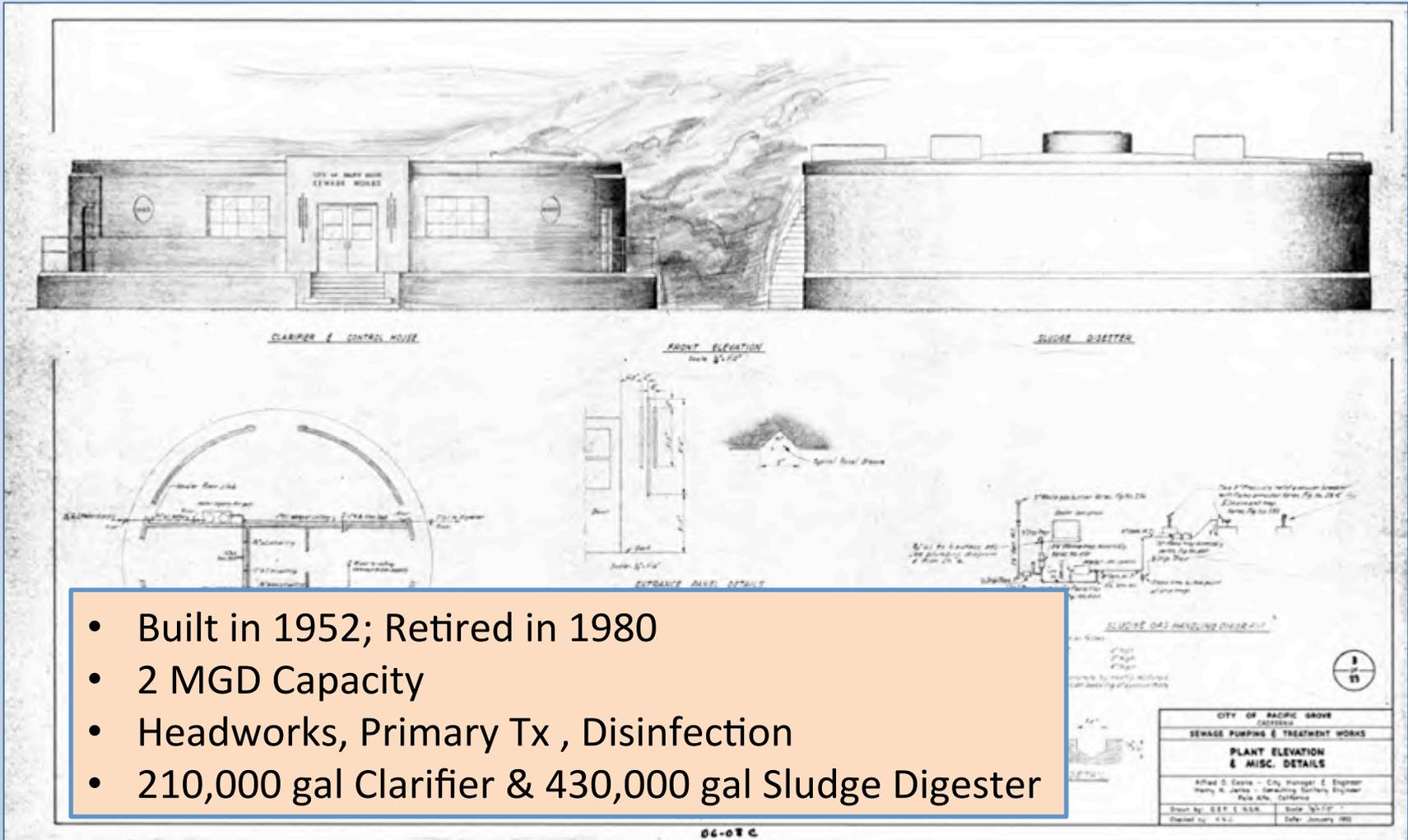




# Project Overview



# Existing Pt. Pinos Facilities



- Built in 1952; Retired in 1980
- 2 MGD Capacity
- Headworks, Primary Tx , Disinfection
- 210,000 gal Clarifier & 430,000 gal Sludge Digester



172'-10"

280'-8"

DIGESTER

CLARIFIER

PROPOSED NEW STORAGE APROX

REMOVE TREES UP TO 20' BUFFER FROM FENCELINE

PROPOSED NEW DRIVEWAY

RELICATE MOTOR CYCLE PARKING

PROPOSED NEW SS PUMP STATION

EXISTING PS TO BE ABANDONED

PROPOSED MBR FACILITIES

REMOVE TREES UP TO 10' BUFFER FROM FENCELINE

PROPOSED INFLUENT PUMPS

PROPOSED RECYCLED WATER PUMP STATION

OCEAN VIEW BLVD

CRSFP

PE

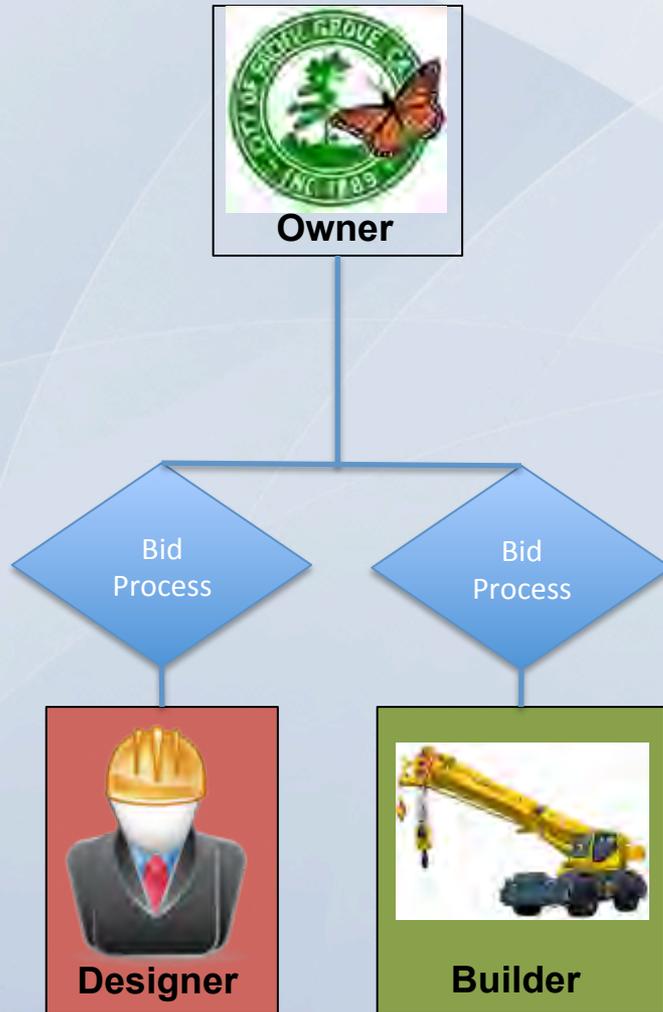


# Construction Contracting

- City Plans to Obtain Design-Build-Operate Entity (D-B-O) Responsible for:
  - Completion of Design Engineering
  - Facility Construction
  - Operations
- Provision of Recycled Water to Demand Group 1



# Construction Options



**DESIGN - BID - BUILD**



**DESIGN - BUILD**



# Potential Environmental Impacts

*Based upon potential significant environmental effects, an EIR will be prepared to further evaluate issues identified during planning.*

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural Resources
- Land Use & Planning
- Noise
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Population & Housing
- Soils & Geologic Hazards
- Hazards & Hazardous Materials
- Public Services
- Transportation & Traffic
- Hydrology & Water Quality
- Utilities & Service Systems



# Supporting Technical Analysis

- ✓ Topographic Survey
- ✓ Preliminary Biology
- ✓ Preliminary Cultural & Historic Resources
- ✓ Condition Assessment of Existing Structures
- ✓ Site Geotechnical
- ✓ CCTV of Diversion Pipeline
- ✓ Arborist Tree Survey
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Section 106 Survey (National Historic Preservation Act)



# Major Milestones

## 1. Permit Applications

1. CCC CDP
2. RWQCB/CDPH WDR
3. Air Quality Construction & Operations
4. Discharge to MRWPCA

## 2. CEQA-Plus

1. City as Lead Agency
2. Analysis of *largest* potential impacts = ASBS & PGLWP separately.
3. Demand Groups II & III at Programmatic Level

## 3. SRF & Draft Facility Plan Report

1. Report Sets the Project Up for A Low Interest CWSRF Loan
2. Funding Will Be For Demand Group 1



# Timeline & Milestones

#	Info	Title	Expected Start	Expected End	Expected Duration	2013				2014				2015				2016			
						Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
0		Pacific Grove Local Water Project	07/01/2013	11/23/2016	3.7 years	[Red bar spanning from Q2 2013 to Q4 2016]															
1		Notice to Proceed	07/01/2013	07/01/2013	0 hours	[Red diamond at start of Q2 2013]															
2		Facility Planning Grant Report Completion	07/01/2013	02/07/2014	8 months	[Red bar from Q2 2013 to Q1 2014]															
3		Stakeholder Coordination	07/01/2013	10/20/2016	3.6 years	[Red bar from Q2 2013 to Q4 2016]															
6		Design Development	07/01/2013	04/04/2014	10 months	[Red bar from Q2 2013 to Q1 2014]															
9		CEQA Compliance	11/16/2013	04/03/2015	1.5 years	[Red bar from Q4 2013 to Q2 2015]															
27		Regulatory Permitting	07/01/2013	06/04/2015	2.1 years	[Red bar from Q2 2013 to Q4 2015]															
32		Design Build Contractor Assistance	04/07/2014	11/23/2016	2.87 years	[Blue bar from Q4 2014 to Q4 2016]															

**FPGR**  
 Draft 1/31/14  
 Rvw. Meeting 2/24/14  
 Final Report ~3/20/14

**D-B-O Selection**  
 Q2 2015

**Commissioning**  
 Q3 2016



# Contact Information

- Please submit written comments (or e-mail) to:

Daniel Gho, Superintendent

City of Pacific Grove, Public Works Department

2100 Sunset Drive

Pacific Grove, California 93950

[dgho@ci.pg.ca.us](mailto:dgho@ci.pg.ca.us)

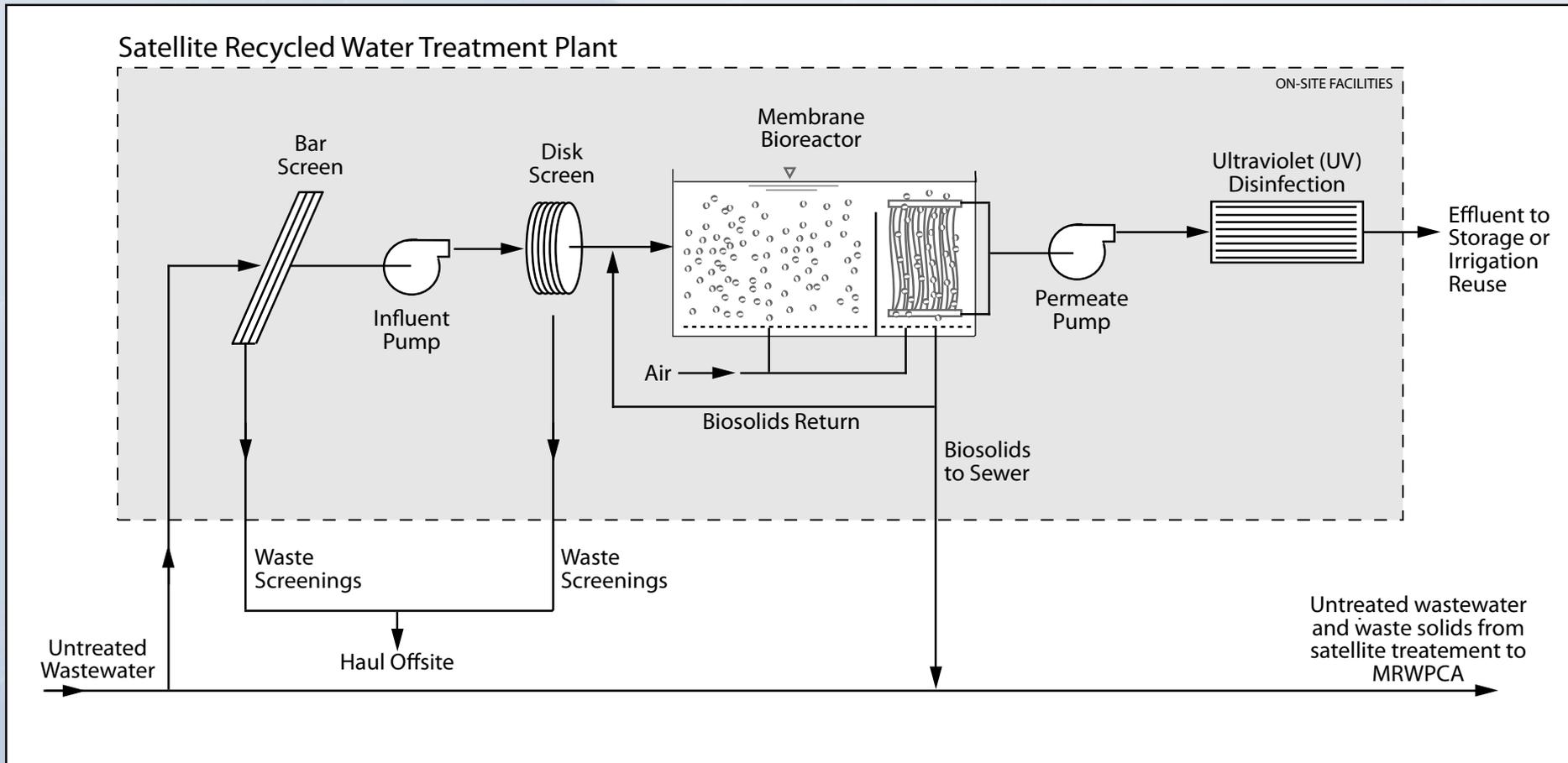
- Your Comments Must Include:
  - Your Name, Address, e-mail, or contact number



# Discussion



# Proposed Treatment Train





## **PGLWP EIR Scoping Meeting Transcript, March 4, 2014**

### Only Questions Transcribed

[18:10] Why can't those two [ASBS and LWP facilities] be joined together? ... [19:10] I'd think you'd want to reanalyze their impact as well as your impact.

[35:45] Where's the [influent] pipe coming from? [Where is it located?] Will there be a pump there? ... We have a golf course right there, it's quiet, it's not smelly, what's going to happen there?

[38:30] The people playing at the green and tee aren't going to be affected by that [noise]?

[39:00] It's all behind those trees?

[39:45] You don't want to ruin the aesthetics of those two wonderful little buildings, especially the administration building, you don't want to put anything close.

[42:20] You said you don't deal with solid waste; are we going to get a sludge that's so thick that we're going to have problems going into the system? Is this similar to the reverse-osmosis system?

[46:15] Where does the sewer go? Once it gets treated, how does it get back [to the sewer]?

[49:15] There won't be a waterless urinal?

[52:15] What kind of ongoing facility use is there [at the treatment plant] today? Is it going to intensify? What are you going to do about lighting? If you trim those trees and then put a light out there... you don't want to trim it all out to the point that you see right through.

[55:55] The council hasn't approved this? What's the cost?

[57:00] Who owns that water now? We don't owe it to MRWPCA?

[59:45] I'm basing this on what happened in San Jose in the last drought. If we are talking about cutting out water that we buy from Cal Am. We're going to produce 125 AFY that we in turn are not going to buy from Cal Am. Could they conceivably cut allotment, or raise the rate based on the fact we're not buying from them?

[1:01:20] You talked about the possibility of sharing treated water with Pebble Beach. They're already doing something out there. At what point do we say we can't share with them at all?

[1:02:30] The last area I was concerned about is the potential for producing spills and leaks, this close to the ocean.

[1:05:51] I have visions of it being abandoned and lying fallow for 30 years, and what has happened to it in those last 30 years?

[1:06:25] What was on that site before the treatment plant?

[1:06:55] How is it going to be powered? Could it be powered by solar on top of those tanks?

RECEIVED

February 27, 2014

FEB 27 2014

To: Sarah Hardgrave

CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE  
COMMUNITY DEV DEPT

From: PG Residents for the Preservation of Point Pinos

Re: Monterey Pacific Grove ASBS Storm Water Management Project Draft  
EIR – Comments

First of all, we want to say we are fully supportive of the cities storm water management needs. The Point Pinos site seems like a good location if done properly. The key to the project is simply that at the end of construction the newly operating storm water treatment facility operates LIKE IT NEVER EVER HAPPENED. Especially in three critical areas. Site, Sound and Smell.

The Point Pinos area, where this project will take place, is in an environmentally & economically sensitive area to Pacific Grove. The area is zoned as OS-R or Open Space Recreational and is limited to low-intensity, day time recreational use only.

Question: Does this new use conform to the LUP, 3.3-4.3 and the General Plan 2.15.5 Open space?

Additionally, the proposed site is subject to conditions spelled out in the Quitclaim Deed dated August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2006 between the United States of America and the CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE. Recorded as document 2006074277 with the Monterey County Recorder.

Question: Does the new use of the property as a storm water treatment facility violate any covenants or restrictions of that quitclaim deed?

A great deal of unique wild life lives at Point Pinos in harmony with many tourists who visit the area right next to the proposed treatment facility. We understand the "site" problem is most likely taken care of since the project will be within the confines of the current fencing around the tanks so there will be no appearance change as you see it now on Sunset Ave or from surrounding areas. (Please confirm that understanding in any response) However, Sound and smell of any kind must be confined to the same area or we risk killing the goose that laid the golden egg. While sounds of the

Ocean waves can drown out many sounds there are plenty of days and nights when the Ocean is perfectly calm and all that can be heard is the bell buoy. The city would not want to establish a mechanical sound out near the point or have a smell occur that would lower the economic value of this tourist and local's destination of solitude and beauty. Based on our own due diligence of similar water treatment facilities noise of any kind should be easily confined to the fenced area surrounding the water tanks and treatment facility using normal soundproofing installation methods for treatment plants of this type. It is also our understanding that no smell is attached to storm water treatment but we want to make sure the City takes every precaution and mitigates these three areas to the fullest. A good example is the pump stations along the coast going to Marina. Not one member of our group can remember ever hearing any kind of sound emanating from those pump stations. Likewise any pumping devices at the Point Pinos treatment site should be similar in nature. So with that in mind we would like to address some issues during construction and ask some questions about the operation after construction.

#### CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

1. **CONSTRUCTION TIMES.** Our understanding is that construction times for the project at Point Pinos are until 7pm weekdays. Other sites of construction have a 5pm cutoff. We ask that construction end at 5pm on weekdays the same as other construction sites in the EIR draft.
2. **NOISE LEVELS** during construction at Point Pinos are proposed to be at a higher DB range than at other proposed construction sites in the EIR draft. We ask that the Point Pinos site be subject to the same lower DB ranges during construction.
3. **POINT PINOS AREA HAUL ROUTES NEED CHANGED.** Traffic routed on Asilomar Ave, up Lighthouse to 17 mile drive and then out Highway 68 as depicted in Figure 4.12-5 (Haul Routes) is not a good route. Instead we recommend that all traffic stay on Sunset during construction. Why? Following the proposed haul route in the EIR draft from Asilomar Ave up to Lighthouse Ave. you have numerous considerations. First, trucks must stop and turn on Oceanview at Asilomar Ave. Cars are often parked on either side of Asilomar Ave. for the Golf driving range making it hard to maneuver for larger vehicles. Most trucks would have to travel over the center line to

pass through. Add in tourists walking in the area, this could be hazardous. Trucks, using this route, must then pass by the, the 18<sup>th</sup> tee, the 18<sup>th</sup> green, the Clubhouse, the El Carmelo Cemetery and historic Point Pinos Lighthouse before going by the 10<sup>th</sup> tee and green causing excessive noise and traffic bottlenecks in the area. Trucks will most likely need to stop many times at the crosswalk next to the Clubhouse causing disturbance on numerous occasions. Dirt and debris will likely fall from trucks during stops and starts on the route leaving the Clubhouse area a mess. The area above the Clubhouse is often filled with cars for funerals at the Chapel and tourists visiting the Lighthouse, again slowing or stopping will be required. Trucks will need to stop again at Lighthouse before turning left, then transverse up the steep hill right by many hotels and motels disturbing occupants and causing traffic snarls. Additionally on Lighthouse Ave the school district picks up and drops off school children on buses which will cause more stopping for the trucks. Add in the fact the trucks will be passing by the environmentally sensitive Monarch Butterfly sanctuary and heavily trafficked area around the Adult school, this just doesn't make sense. Another stop must then be made at 17 mile drive to turn right going by many residential homes and the Ball field which can fill the neighborhood with parked cars. A final stop at 17 mile drive and Hiway 68 will need to be made.

A much less stop filled and safer route would be for all trucks to simply stay on Sunset Ave. coming and going to Hiway 68. Sunset Ave is a non-stop route and will not affect golfers, the clubhouse, the cemetery, historic Lighthouse area, Butterfly sanctuary and many lodging businesses and residential areas close to the road. Homes on Sunset are back from the roadway and no stopping and starting will occur as it is a direct shot without stop signs or congested areas. Traffic on Sunset is minimal during the week. Using the Sunset only route will create less noise, traffic and disturbances in critical tourist destinations like the Clubhouse and Lighthouse. Trucks will end and begin in the same place as in the proposed route, at the corner of 17 mile drive and Sunset to make their way up or down Hiway 68. While the proposed route may be a shorter route (about half a mile) it is without a doubt a longer in time route with fuel costs higher due to the frequent stopping and starting. Less down gearing will be required on the Sunset only route so trucks on that route will be quieter than normal for the task at hand. We would ask that compression breaks only be used if necessary on all routes. Additionally all signage used during construction should be at

street level and out of view from residential and scenic areas. Mitigating the blight from these signs during construction is critical.

Questions:

How long will the construction portion of the project take?

How many signs will be needed during construction and where are they proposed to be placed on Oceanview and Sunset Ave?

How will construction people be identified?

Will all construction equipment be required to be equipped with well-maintained mufflers and other sound control devices equal to or better performing than those originally supplied by the manufacturer?

Will noisy portable equipment such as generators and compressors be located as far away from residential receptors as practical and muffled within enclosures?

Will equipment be allowed to idle for long periods of time or be shut off when not being used?

## ON GOING OPERATION OF POINT PINOS STORMWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AFTER CONSTRUCTION

### OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

**LIGHTING:** Under the Quitclaim deed between the USA and Pacific Grove, the grantee shall not construct, maintain, operate or permit any structures, buildings or activities on the property which shall interfere with the beam of light from the Federal Aid-to-Navigation associated with the property. Namely the Point Pinos Lighthouse

Question: How will lighting at the proposed site for the treatment facility be installed so as not to interfere or cause confusion with the beam of light from the Federal Aid-to-Navigation Lighthouse?

Question: How many additional lights will be needed at the treatment facility?

Question: Do they need to stay on all night or when no one is around?

Question: What will be done to insure lighting does not create a glare?

Question: How high will the lights need to be?

NOISE: The following types of operational noise are associated with treatment facilities and/or pump stations:

Noise from the operation of mechanical equipment, including pumps, blowers, fans, centrifuges, and co generation engine or turbine generators.

Question: Will any of the above be used at the Point Pinos Site?

Noise from standby electrical generation equipment (e.g. backup generators for treatment facilities or pump station during a power outage.

Question: Will any of the above be used at the Point Pinos Site?

Noise from electrical power substations

Question: Will an electrical power substation be required at Point Pinos?

Noise from water flowing over Weirs should be enclosed.

Question: Will Weirs be used at Point Pinos?  
If Weirs are used will they be enclosed?

Question: Will all treatment plant noise sources with tonal qualities, such as engines, fans and blowers be designed with noise reductions in the appropriate frequency bands to reduce tonal components of the spectrum to limited levels over the existing minimum hour ambient noise levels in the same frequency band as the tonal source?

Vibration may occur from the operation of mechanical equipment at treatment plant and pump stations.

Question: Is the equipment to be used at the Point Pinos site capable of generating vibration high enough to be detected by sensitive properties? Including golfers at the 16<sup>th</sup> green and 17<sup>th</sup> tee?

Question: Will all pumps, blowers, centrifuges, fans and engine generators be designed with the necessary vibration isolation and damping foundations

to reduce transmission of force to the supporting structures to levels below the threshold of human perception of the nearest tourist and residential area?

Question: Will Vapor-phase or liquid-phase technologies be used to control any possible odor emitting from the treatment building?

Times of operation

Question: Will the storm water treatment facility need to operate all the time?

Question: Obviously in a drought water may not be available to be treated, we take it the plant will therefore not operate at that time, is that correct? Or likewise in a very rainy season when excessive water fills the tanks will the plant need to operate at that time? Does the plant need to operate at night to meet its goals? Does the OS-R zoning, where the facility will operate, prohibit nighttime activities requiring that it be non-operational at night?

Storage of water in tank.

Question: How much treated water can be stored at the Point Pinos site at one time?

Question: The tanks on site are very old, have they been tested structurally to make sure they can handle full capacity or will they only be able to handle a less than capacity amount of treated water?

Size of Treatment Facility.

Question: What will be the storm water treatment plants full capability in terms of gallons of water treated daily?

Question: New buildings for the treatment facility appear to be built on the west side of the current tanks at Point Pinos. What is the size of those buildings?

Question: Does the amount of water treated in anyway affect the ability to keep Crespi pond full of water year round?

On going traffic or haul routes for ongoing maintenance and operation.

Question: We don't see any specific route plans after the facility is built for ongoing maintenance and operations. Since the city will be sending personnel from the main public works yard on Sunset Ave to the site can traffic for those needs stay confined between Point Pinos and the public works yard on Sunset Ave only? We think this would be prudent considering it is the shortest distance between two points and other routes pose problems with commercial City businesses like the Clubhouse and Cemetery.

Again, we see no effect whatsoever on surrounding residential areas once the construction has ended and the ongoing operation of the storm water treatment facility has began. Our goal and Cities goal should be that once the construction is over, IT'S LIKE NOTHING EVER HAPPENED. We want to see the vital environmental and economic viability of the Point Pinos Point area to remain unchanged. The Point Pinos storm water treatment facility should and will then be seen as a "MODEL" program for other cities.

#### Additional comments

The fencing that was put up in front of the tanks for restoration purposes was suppose to be a temporary fence. We do not like that kind of fencing in view sensitive areas. While you can see through the fencing "straight on" at an angle you cannot. The fence was not appropriate for the topography of the area as it blocked out the views when driving on Sunset. We ask that as part of the project the fence be taken down or replaced with a rope fence like those used in the Asilomar dunes for the area just in front of the treatment facility and driveway and extending around the corner just before where the old foghorn was located.

Thank you for the consideration of our ideas and in answering our questions.

Please mail responses for the above questions to:  
PG Residents for the Preservation of Point Pinos  
C/O John Bridges  
Fenton & Keller Law Firm  
P.O. Box 791  
Monterey, CA 93942-0791

**From:** Sarah Hardgrave <shardgrave333@gmail.com>  
**Subject:** Call from Roger Pasquire - NOP scoping comment  
**Date:** March 6, 2014 9:33:04 AM PST  
**To:** jim brezack <jbrezack@brezack.com>, John Keene  
<john.keene@comcast.net>  
**Cc:** Daniel Gho <dgho@ci.pg.ca.us>, Thomas Frutchet  
<tfrutchet@ci.pg.ca.us>

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Hi Jim & John,

Roger Pasquire, who was in attendance at the scoping meeting, just called me. His primary concern is related to tree trimming and impact on views. Therefore, the EIR should include an analysis of whether the trimming will open up any view into the site from Roger's house at Asilomar and Del Monte (or any other homes along Asilomar).

Please include this in your scoping comments.

Thanks, Sarah

**From:** Daniel Gho <dgho@ci.pg.ca.us>  
**Subject:** Fwd: Pacific Grove Local Water Project NOP - SCH#2014021058  
**Date:** March 21, 2014 4:33:07 PM PDT  
**To:** "jbrezack@brezack.com" <jbrezack@brezack.com>

---

Jim,  
I have not reviewed email below:  
FYI.  
Daniel  
Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Sanderson, Brandon@Wildlife"  
<[Brandon.Sanderson@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Brandon.Sanderson@wildlife.ca.gov)>  
**Date:** March 21, 2014 at 4:11:20 PM PDT  
**To:** "[dgho@ci.pg.ca.us](mailto:dgho@ci.pg.ca.us)" <[dgho@ci.pg.ca.us](mailto:dgho@ci.pg.ca.us)>  
**Cc:** "[state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov](mailto:state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov)"  
<[state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov](mailto:state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov)>, "[jacob\\_martin@fws.gov](mailto:jacob_martin@fws.gov)"  
<[jacob\\_martin@fws.gov](mailto:jacob_martin@fws.gov)>, "Hillyard, Deborah@Wildlife"  
<[Deborah.Hillyard@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Deborah.Hillyard@wildlife.ca.gov)>  
**Subject: Pacific Grove Local Water Project NOP -  
SCH#2014021058**

Mr. Gho,

The Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) is in review of the Pacific Grove Local Water Project (Project) Notice of Preparation (NOP). In reviewing the biological resources for the project it appears there is the potential for sensitive plant species to occur in the area of the Project including but not limited to the State endangered Menzies' wallflower (*Erysimum menziesii*), beach layia (*Layia carnosa*), tidestrom's lupine (*Lupinus tidestromii*), State threatened Monterey gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria*) and federally threatened Monterey spineflower (*Chorizanthe pungens*), along with other sensitive plant species and

nesting bird habitat. The Department advises surveys be conducted at the appropriate time of year to determine the presence/absence, location, and abundance of sensitive plant and animal species and natural communities that may occur on or adjacent to the Project site. In addition to the specific surveys that we have recommended below, general wildlife surveys should be conducted over the entire Project site to determine potential impacts to wildlife species and habitats of concern. Sensitive natural communities that may occur on the Project site should also be identified and mapped and potential impacts evaluated and mitigated.

Potential impacts to sensitive species must be identified in the EIR along with avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to lessen potential impacts. If there is the potential for "take" of State listed plants to occur as part of the project then an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) from the Department to authorize "take" shall be acquired. The Department provides the following comments regarding the potential impacts to biological species.

### **Department Jurisdiction**

**Trustee Agency Role:** The Department is a Trustee Agency with the responsibility under CEQA for commenting on projects that could impact plant and wildlife resources. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1802, the Department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. As a Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, the Department is responsible for providing, as available, biological expertise to review and comment on environmental documents and impacts arising from project activities, as those terms are used under CEQA.

**Responsible Agency Role:** The Department is a Responsible Agency when a subsequent permit or other type of discretionary approval is required from the Department, such as an Incidental Take Permit, pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) issued under Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et seq.

The Department has regulatory authority over projects that could result in the "take" of any species listed by the State as threatened or endangered, pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2081. If the Project could result in the "take" of any species listed as threatened or endangered under CESA, the Department may need to issue an Incidental Take Permit for the Project. This Project has the potential to result in "take" of State listed plants. CEQA requires a Mandatory Finding of Significance if a project is likely to substantially impact threatened or endangered species (Sections 21001(c), 21083, Guidelines Sections 15380, 15064, 15065).

Significant impacts must be avoided or fully mitigated in order for "take" authorization to be issued by the Department. While the CEQA Lead Agency may make a supported Statement of Overriding Considerations (SOC), the Department cannot issue "take" authorization unless all impacts to listed species have been "minimized and fully mitigated" (Fish and Game Code Section 2081). The CEQA Lead Agency's SOC does not eliminate the Project proponent's obligation to comply with CESA. In other words, compliance with CESA does not automatically occur based solely on local agency project approvals or CEQA compliance; and CEQA compliance by the Lead Agency which includes an SOC in regards to listed species cannot be utilized by the Department to support issuance of "take" authorization. Consultation with the Department, by the City (acting as the Lead Agency) is warranted to ensure that Project implementation does not result in unauthorized "take" of a State-listed species.

Incidental “take” authority is required prior to engaging in “take” of any plant or animal species listed under CESA. Plants listed as threatened or endangered under CESA cannot be addressed by methods described in the Native Plant Protection Act. No direct or indirect disturbance, including translocation, may legally occur to State listed species prior to the applicant obtaining incidental “take” authority in the form of an Incidental Take Permit.

**Permit Streamlining:** Issuance of an LSAA and/or an Incidental Take Permit by the Department is considered a “project” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15378) and is subject to CEQA. The Department typically relies on the Lead Agency’s CEQA compliance to make our own findings. For the Lead Agency’s CEQA document to suffice for permit/agreement issuance, it must commit to fully describing the potential Project related impacts to stream/riparian resources and listed species, as well as measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to these resources. Impacts to State listed species must be “fully mitigated” in order to comply with CESA (California Fish and Game Code Section 2081(b)(2)). If the CEQA document issued by the City for this Project does not contain this information, the Department may need to act as a Lead CEQA Agency and complete a subsequent CEQA document. This could significantly delay permit issuance and, subsequently, Project implementation. For that reason, it is very important that the MND reflect suitable and feasible avoidance, minimization, and compensatory mitigation, such that we are able to make findings per CEQA necessary for ITP issuance. In addition, CEQA grants Responsible Agencies authority to require changes in a Project to lessen or avoid effects of that part of the Project which the Responsible Agency will be called on to approve (CEQA Guidelines Section 15041).

**Bird Protection:** The Department has jurisdiction over actions that may result in the disturbance or destruction of active nest sites or the unauthorized “take” of birds. Sections of the Fish and Game Code that protect birds, their eggs, and nests include Sections 3503 (regarding unlawful “take,” possession or needless destruction of the nest or eggs of any bird), 3503.5 (regarding the “take,” possession or destruction of any birds-of-prey or their nests or eggs), and 3513 (regarding unlawful “take” of any migratory nongame bird).

### **Specific Comments**

**Nesting Birds:** The trees, shrubs, and grasses within and in the vicinity of the Project site likely provide nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors. The Department encourages Project implementation to occur during the non-nesting bird season. However, if ground disturbing activities must occur during the breeding season (February through mid-September), the City is responsible for ensuring that implementation of the Project does not result in any violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or relevant Fish and Game Codes as referenced above. Prior to work commencing; including staging, clearing, and grubbing, the Department recommends surveys for active nests be conducted by a qualified wildlife biologist no more than 10 days prior to the start of the of the Project commencing and that the surveys be conducted in a sufficient area around the work site to identify any nests that are present and to determine their status. A sufficient area means any nest within an area that could potentially be affected by the Project. In addition to direct impacts, such as nest destruction, nests might be affected by noise, vibration, odors, and movement of workers or equipment. Identified nests should be continuously surveyed for the first 24 hours prior to any construction related activities to establish a behavioral baseline. Once work commences, all nests should be continuously monitored to detect any behavioral changes as a result of the Project. If behavioral changes are observed, the work causing that change should cease and the Department consulted for additional avoidance and minimization measures.

If continuous monitoring of identified nests by a qualified wildlife biologist is not feasible, the Department also recommends a minimum no disturbance buffer of 250 feet around active nests of non-listed bird species and a 500 foot no-disturbance buffer around the nests of unlisted raptors until the breeding season has ended, or until a qualified biologist has determined that the birds have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival. Variance from these no disturbance buffers may be implemented when there is compelling biological or ecological reason to do so, such as when the Project area would be concealed from a nest site by topography. Any variance from these buffers is advised to be supported by a qualified wildlife biologist and it is recommended the Department be notified in advance of implementation of a no disturbance buffer variance.

**Botanical Inventory:** As stated above there is the potential for sensitive plant species to occur within the Project area. Botanical surveys are recommended to be conducted prior to Project activities and should be performed in accordance with follow guidelines developed by the Department (DFG, 2000) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS, 2000). Botanical surveys are floristic in nature and must be timed appropriately, and cover the entire property, and may require multiple surveys in order to detect all species which could potentially be present on the property before impact analysis occurs. Note the above referenced guidelines instruct the use of reference sites to confirm appropriate survey timing, particularly for seasonably variable, often difficult to detect species. Please see the following links for guidance documents on plant survey protocols.

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/plant/>

<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=18959&inline=1>

[http://www.fws.gov/ventura/species\\_information/protocols\\_guidelines/docs/botanicalinventories.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/ventura/species_information/protocols_guidelines/docs/botanicalinventories.pdf).

**California Species of Special Concern (CSSC):** Species of plants and animals need not be officially listed as Endangered, Rare, or Threatened (E, R, or T) on any State or Federal list to be considered E, R, or T under CEQA. If a species can be shown to meet the criteria for E, R, or T, as specified in the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15380), it should be fully considered in the environmental analysis for the Project.

**Avoidable Wildlife Impacts from Erosion Control Mesh Products:** Due to this Project site's extensive wildlife habitat interface, the Department recommends that erosion control and landscaping specifications allow only natural-fiber, biodegradable meshes for use in erosion control mats, blankets, and straw or fiber wattles. "Photodegradable" and other plastic mesh products have been found to persist in the environment, ensnaring and killing terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. Plastic mesh erosion control products would likely cause unanticipated, avoidable impacts including "take" of special status species.

**USFWS Consultation:** The Department recommends consultation with the USFWS prior to any ground disturbance related to this Project due to potential impacts to federally listed species. "Take" under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) is more stringently defined than under CESA; "take" under FESA may also include significant habitat modification or degradation that could result in death or injury to a listed species, by interfering with essential behavioral patterns such as breeding, foraging, or nesting. Consultation with the USFWS in order to comply with FESA is advised well in advance of Project implementation.

**Conclusions:** Biological studies are recommended to include, but not be limited to rare plants and nesting

birds. Surveys are instructed to be comprehensive and address the subsequent impact assessment of all special status species that are found to occur or are likely to occur on or near the Project site. Impact analysis is also advised to address direct, indirect, temporary, and permanent impacts to sensitive. Proposed measures to mitigate Project impacts are recommended to emphasize avoidance and minimization over translocation of resources or provision of compensatory resources on- or off-site. Natural-fiber, biodegradable meshes for use in erosion control applications is recommended. In addition, the Department recommends that the USFWS be consulted due to potential impacts to federally listed species.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project. The Department is available to consult with the City regarding potential effects to wildlife resources, as well as specific measures which would mitigate potential effects of the project, once appropriate surveys have been conducted. Depending upon the results of the described biological surveys, actual Project site configuration, and other details which should be disclosed in the EIR, we may have additional comments and recommendations regarding avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of Project impacts to habitat and special status species. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Brandon Sanderson, Environmental Scientist, at 3196 Higuera Street, Suite A, San Luis Obispo, California 93401, by telephone at (805) 594 6141, or by email at [brandon.sanderson@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:brandon.sanderson@wildlife.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Brandon Sanderson

\*\*\*Please note that as of Jan 1, 2013 our new name is the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and new department web and email addresses took effect.\*\*\*

Brandon Sanderson  
Environmental Scientist  
Department of Fish & Wildlife  
3196 S. Higuera St., Suite A  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401  
805-594-6141  
[Brandon.Sanderson@wildlife.ca.gov](mailto:Brandon.Sanderson@wildlife.ca.gov)  
<http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/>

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



April 10, 2014

Daniel Gho  
Public Works Superintendent  
City of Pacific Grove  
Public Works Department  
2100 Sunset Drive  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

RE: Pacific Grove Local Water Project (PGLWP), Monterey County.

Dear Mr. Gho:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has been contacted by the culturally affiliated Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation regarding the above referenced project and the impact on known and recorded archaeological and cultural sites, specifically, CA-MNT-127, in Monterey county.

The NAHC created by the California Legislature in 1976 is the state's "Trustee Agency" for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources, sacred sites on public lands and Native American burial sites. The NAHC facilitates consultation between California tribal governments, Indian organizations and Tribal Elders with local, state and federal agencies in fulfillment of its legislative mandate. This activity is carried out on a daily basis through the environmental review and related processes required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and other federal and state tribal consultation provisions.

CEQA mitigation measures for preserving archaeological resources include preservation in place, our preferred method, as well as planning construction to avoid the site, incorporating the site within open space or conservation easements as well as capping the site with a layer of sterile soil. Data recovery through excavation is the last resort. Once a Native American cultural site or archaeological site is subjected to data recovery, it is destroyed.

This project has the potential to impact many archaeological sites as the area is considered highly sensitive, especially for Native Americans. Further disturbance could damage as yet unrecorded subsurface resources and result in significant impacts, not to mention the finding of Native American human remains.

We do suggest that an archaeological survey be prepared and that a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources be present during all ground disturbing activity.

The Monterey area was home to many thousands of Native Americans and still is home to many culturally and spiritually active tribal entities. We respectfully request consultation and avoidance as viable alternatives to destruction of Native American cultural resources.

If you have any questions, please call me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,



Katy Sanchez  
Program Analyst

cc: Cynthia Gomez, California Tribal Advisor  
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation  
Mary Doane, Archaeological Consulting

***APPENDIX B***

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**CEQA Environmental Checklist**

# CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE LOCAL WATER PROJECT

## CEQA Environmental Checklist

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Project Title:	City of Pacific Grove Local Water Project (PGLWP)
Lead agency name and address:	Public Works/Community Development City of Pacific Grove 2100 Sunset Dr. Pacific Grove, CA 93950
Contact person and phone number:	Daniel Gho, Public Works Director (831) 648-5781.
Project Location:	At the site of the retired Pt. Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant, in the City of Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California.
Project sponsor's name and address:	Public Works/Community Development Public Works Department 2100 Sunset Drive Pacific Grove, California 93950
General plan description:	Open Space (O) and Open Space – Institutional (OSI)
Zoning:	Open Space
Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation.)	<p>A new satellite recycled water treatment facility will be constructed at the former Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant and deliver recycled water to irrigate the Municipal Golf Links and the El Carmelo Cemetery. Raw wastewater will be captured and diverted from the City's sewer collection system adjacent to existing manhole (MH) 801, located near the intersection of Asilomar Avenue and Del Monte Boulevard, and conveyed to the new satellite recycled water treatment plant via 1,100 feet of new 8-inch diameter sewer pipeline constructed within the golf course. A new sanitary sewer pump station and approximately 1,000 feet of new force main will convey treatment plant waste streams to the regional sewer collection system. Approximately 1,300 feet of new 12-inch diameter recycled water pipeline will be constructed to deliver water to the golf links, cemetery and other local irrigation demands.</p> <p>The distribution facilities would be expanded to additional recycled water customers as demand and financing warrant. The pipelines would be located along the following routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From Asilomar Avenue to Municipal Golf Links; Along upper property line of Municipal Golf Links to Briggs Avenue to Jewell Avenue; along Jewell Avenue to 19<sup>th</sup> Street.</li> <li>• From Forest Avenue to Sunset Drive.</li> <li>• From Sunset Drive to 17 Mile Drive; along 17 Mile Drive to Lighthouse Avenue along Lighthouse Avenue to Asilomar Avenue.</li> <li>• From 17 Mile Drive to Lopez Avenue to Forest Lake.</li> <li>• From Forest Avenue to Prescott Avenue to Rifle Range Road.</li> </ul>

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Surrounding land uses and setting; briefly describe the project's surroundings:	The retired PGWWTP (referred to here as the Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant) is surrounded by open space, pedestrian trails, and the Monterey Bay to the north, dune habitat restoration to the west, and the Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links to the south and east.
Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g. permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):	California Coastal Commission, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Public Health.

**ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:**

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture and Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geology/Soils
<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology/Water Quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation/Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities/Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance

**DETERMINATION:**

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed Project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed Project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed Project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed Project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed Project, nothing further is required

<b>Signature:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<b>Printed Name:</b>	<b>For:</b>

## 1.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion:

- a, c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed satellite recycled water treatment facility, the proposed new recycled distribution pipelines, and the proposed sanitary sewer diversion could temporarily impact scenic vistas or temporarily degrade the existing visual character or quality of the project sites and their surroundings. However, the majority of the project facilities will be screened by existing trees located at the PGWWTP fence line. Other project facilities such as pipelines and appurtenances will be located underground and are not expected to impact visual aesthetics. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant; however, this issue will be discussed in the EIR.
- b) **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not adversely affect a scenic resource within a state scenic highway. According to the California Department of Transportation Scenic Highways Program, State Route 1 is an Officially Designated State Scenic Highway and All American Road.<sup>1</sup> However, the project area is not visible from State Route 1; therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.
- d) **Less-than Significant Impact.** Reuse of the retired PGWWTP as part of the proposed Project would introduce nighttime security lighting at the site. The site is currently used for storage and stockpiling of materials by the City of Pacific Grove and does not currently have nighttime security lighting. However, provision of new lighting would not result in a substantial increase in lighting. The Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) would continue to be largely concealed by existing vegetation. In addition, all lighting would be down-lit and directional in nature,

<sup>1</sup> Source: California Scenic Highway Mapping System. [http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic\\_highways/](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/).

consistent with City of Pacific Grove standards. Thus, the visual impact from nighttime lighting would be less than significant; however, this issue will be discussed in the PEIR.

## 1.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project, and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion:

**a-e) No Impact.** No agricultural uses are currently located on-site nor has the site historically been used for agricultural purposes. The site is not classified as Prime

Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. There are no Williamson Act contracts applicable to the project site. Thus, the proposed Project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.

### 1.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion:**

- a) **Less-than Significant Impact.** A project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2008 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and 2012 AQMP Revision for the Monterey Bay Region if it is inconsistent with the AQMP growth assumptions, in terms of population, employment, or regional growth in vehicle miles traveled (VMT). These population forecasts were developed, in part, using data obtained from local jurisdictions on projected land uses and population projections identified in community plans. Projects that result in an increase in population that is inconsistent with local community plans would be considered inconsistent with the AQMP.

As noted in Section 1.13, *Population and Housing*, no direct or indirect growth inducement is expected to result from project implementation. Therefore, the

proposed Project would not exceed growth assumptions in the AQMP directly (through population growth) or indirectly (by removing obstacles to growth). As such, implementation of the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) air quality management plans and impacts would be less than significant. This issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.

- b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The North Central Coast Air Basin (NCCAB) is in attainment or unclassifiable for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and it is designated as non-attainment with respect to the more stringent state PM<sub>10</sub> standard and the state's eight-hour ozone standard. Vehicles are a significant source of these pollutants, both directly through combustion and indirectly due to the interaction of combustion by-products with one another and with ultraviolet (UV) light. Construction activities related to the proposed Project could emit criteria air quality pollutant emissions that could exceed MBUAPCD thresholds and result in potentially significant regional and local air quality impacts. This issue will be evaluated in the PEIR. Operational criteria air quality pollutant emissions from the proposed Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) are not expected to exceed MBUAPCD thresholds and will therefore not result in potentially significant regional and local air quality impacts. SRWTP operational emissions will be evaluated in the PEIR.
- c) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Construction and operational activities related to the proposed Project could emit criteria air quality pollutant emissions that together with other cumulative projects in the area could exceed MBUAPCD thresholds and result in potentially significant air quality impacts. This issue will be evaluated in the PEIR.
- d-e) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Certain population groups are more sensitive to air pollution than the general population; in particular, children, the elderly, and acutely ill and chronically ill persons, especially those with cardio-respiratory diseases, are considered sensitive receptors. Sensitive receptors that are in proximity to localized sources of particulate matter, toxics, and CO are of particular concern. As described in the MBUAPCD's *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (February 2008), a sensitive receptor is defined as: any residence including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; education resources such as preschools and kindergarten through grade twelve (k-12) schools; daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. MBUAPCD recommends evaluating potential impacts to sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project site.

Project construction would occur throughout residential areas and adjacent to existing residences in the cities of Pacific Grove. Diesel exhaust would be emitted during construction operations, which could be objectionable to some people. Operational emissions from the proposed SRWTP may also include toxic air contaminants (TACs) and odors. These issues will be evaluated in the PEIR.

# 1.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion:**

a) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** Based on the initial reconnaissance level biological survey provided in Appendix A, no special-status plant or wildlife species were identified within the Project site. No special-status plant species are expected to occur based on the disturbance/maintenance regime and lack of suitable habitat. Some nesting avian species, including raptors, are afforded protection under the California Department of Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Monterey cypress surrounding the Project site could provide nesting habitat for avian species. No other special-status wildlife species are expected to occur within the Project site based on the lack of suitable habitat.

No special-status plant species were observed within the Project site during the field survey and none are expected to occur. Therefore, the Project will not result in impacts to special-status plant species.

No sensitive habitats were observed within the Project site during the field survey and none are expected to occur. Therefore, the Project will not result in impacts to sensitive habitats.

Impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds may result from construction activities and removal of trees, and may be considered a significant impact under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These impacts can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with the implementation of the mitigation provided below:

**Mitigation Measure BIO-1:**

*To avoid and reduce impacts to nesting raptors and other protected nesting avian species, construction activities can be timed to avoid the nesting season period (February 1 to August 31). Alternatively, if avoidance of the nesting period is not feasible, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for nesting raptors and other protected nesting avian species within and immediately adjacent to proposed construction activities if construction is to be initiated between February 1 and August 31. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction. If nesting raptors and/or other nesting avian species are identified during the pre-construction surveys an appropriate no-disturbance buffer imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance shall take place (generally 300 feet in all directions) until the young of the year have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.*

Therefore, this impact would be mitigated to less than significant; however, this issue will be discussed in the EIR.

- b, c, f) No Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within a riparian corridor or the boundaries of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved conservation agreement. None of the project components contain riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.
- d) Less-than Significant Impact.** Due to the location and the disturbed condition of the project site, it is not anticipated to disrupt any movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. The retired PGWTP site is now used by the City of Pacific Grove as a corporation yard and water storage facility. Two circular tank structures remain on-site, including a clarifier/administrative office (east tank) and a sludge digester (west tank), and the majority of the site is comprised of dirt driveways, with storage of construction material and debris along the periphery. The site is surrounded by a fence and mature vegetation, primarily Monterey cypress. Additionally, the proposed Project is not anticipated to disrupt any established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery

sites.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, potential impacts to wildlife corridors or nursery sites would be less than significant; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.

- e) **Less-than Significant Impact.** Trimming of Monterey cypress present at the project site would result in impacts to trees protected under the City of Pacific Grove 2013 Amended Urban Forestry Tree Ordinance. Compliance with the ordinance would result in less than significant impacts to these trees.<sup>3</sup> Impacts related to the construction and operation of the proposed Project would be less than significant; however, this issue will be discussed further in the PEIR.

## 1.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion:

- a) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The designer of the Point Pinos WWTP was Sanitary Engineer, Harry N. Jenks. Harry Jenks opened an engineering office in Palo Alto, where he worked from 1933 until his death in 1964. His most significant contribution was the Biofiltration Process, which became an industry standard. Eventually, Harry and his son, John who joined the firm in 1948, designed 23 of the treatment plants in the San Francisco Bay Area as well as numerous plants throughout California. During his lifetime, Jenks patented a number of new processes to treat water and wastewater, including ten new ten new treatment processes. He appears to be a significant personage in California history.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc., July 2013. Pacific Grove Local Water Project Initial Reconnaissance Level Biological Survey. (See Appendix A)

<sup>3</sup> City of Pacific Grove Waste Water Treatment Plant Cypress Tree Assessment, January 21, 2014. (See Appendix B)

<sup>4</sup> Archives & Architecture, LLC. 2013. Preliminary Review for Potential Historic Resources (*Fatal Flaw Analysis*) of Pacific Grove's Former Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The site may be considered historically significant if it 1) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; 2) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; 3) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or 4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.<sup>5</sup> The impact to historical resources is potentially significant. This issue will be evaluated in the PEIR.

- b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) conducted an archaeological assessment of the proposed Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) at the former Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant (PPWWTP) in Pacific Grove. Albion's investigation included a background records search at the California Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University, and a field investigation entailing pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing of the subject parcel. The assessment was designed to adequately identify archaeological resources that may be impacted by the planned project under current CEQA guidelines (Article 5: Section 15064.5).

A search of records at the NWIC indicated that the project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Fourteen sites, including 12 prehistoric and two historic age sites were identified within a 0.25-mile radius. Two of the prehistoric sites are mapped in close proximity to the project location. CA-MNT-127 (located immediately north of the project boundary) is a rich occupation midden containing abundant shell and bone. CA-MNT-128 is a shell midden located 100 meters (approximately 328 feet) to the south. Historic site CA-MNT-676 is located 100 meters (approximately 328 feet) to the southwest; the site is reported to have produced at least six "Indian" and one "white" skeleton as well as hundreds of musket balls. Archaeological survey in 1977 (Breschini and Edwards 1977) did not relocate purported site constituents. Historic site CA-MNT-674 is the Point Pinos Lighthouse, located about 220 meters (approximately 722 feet) to the south. The structure was built in 1885 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (#7700312).

Albion's field investigation confirmed the presence of prehistoric cultural materials likely associated with a previously recorded site CA-MNT-127. Details on the nature, extent, depth, and integrity of the deposit are unknown. The site is located in an area of planned development and will therefore require consideration during the CEQA review process. This issue will be evaluated in the PEIR.

- c) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project is not anticipated to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature because the work will occur in previously disturbed and developed areas. However, the proposed Project has the potential to disturb unknown or undiscovered resources because it includes ground-disturbing activities. This issue will be evaluated in the PEIR.
- d) **Potentially Significant Impact.** As stated above, one historic site was reported to have produced at least six "Indian" and one "white" skeleton; therefore, the potential

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<sup>5</sup> California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). 2010. Statutes and Guidelines §15064.5.

for human remains exists on the site. The impact is considered potentially significant. This issue will be discussed in the PEIR.

## 1.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion:

- a-i) **Less-than Significant Impact.** Faults generally produce damage in two ways: ground shaking and surface rupture. Ground shaking covers a wide area and is greatly influenced by the distance of the site to the seismic source, soil conditions, and depth to groundwater. Surface rupture is limited to very near the fault. The proposed Project is located in a seismically active region and a number of potentially active and active faults are located within proximity. However, the proposed project is

- not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. No active faults are known to transect the individual project components. The San Andreas Fault is located approximate 28 miles east of Pacific Grove. Two other active fault zones affecting Pacific Grove are the Monterey Bay and the Palo Colorado-San Gregorio Fault Zones, located east and west of the project area respectively.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, surface fault rupture is considered to be low at the project site; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
- a-ii) **Potential Significant Impact.** The project area is located in a seismically active region that could be subject to seismic shaking impacts during earthquakes generated from surrounding active faults in the region. The PEIR will evaluate potential seismic impacts and how they might impact the construction and operation of the proposed Project.
  - a-iii) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The *Geotechnical Report*<sup>7</sup> prepared for this component site (Pacific Geotechnical Engineering, August 2013) indicates that the Point Pinos Stormwater Treatment Facility site has low potential for liquefaction because water does not accumulate above the bedrock, but rather drains away rapidly. Therefore, this impact is not anticipated to be significant; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
  - a-iv) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The California Geologic Survey Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the project area indicates that the project site is not located within landslide hazard zone. In addition, pursuant to the City of Pacific Grove General Plan, most areas of Pacific Grove have an extremely low potential for landslides. The PEIR will not evaluate potential landslide impacts.
  - b) **Potential Significant Impact.** Construction and operational activities associated with the proposed Project could result in erosion impacts. The PEIR will evaluate potential erosion impacts that might result from the construction and operation of the proposed Project.
  - c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The project site is not located in an area of potential subsidence. Furthermore, the project site is located in an area designated as “Low” for liquefaction potential. Therefore, this impact is not anticipated to be significant; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
  - d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The near-surface soils, in the project area, are generally sands with a low percentage of fines. These types of soils generally have a low expansion potential. Therefore, this impact is not anticipated to be significant; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
  - e) **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems that rely on soil. No impact would occur; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.

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<sup>6</sup> Pacific Geotechnical Engineering. (August 2013). *Geotechnical Investigation Pacific Grove ASBS Stormwater Management Project Cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove, CA.*

<sup>7</sup> Pacific Geotechnical Engineering. (August 2013). *Geotechnical Investigation Pacific Grove ASBS Stormwater Management Project Cities of Monterey and Pacific Grove, CA.*

## 1.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion

(a–b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** On June 1, 2005, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05. The goal of this Executive Order is to reduce California’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to (1) 2000 levels by 2010, (2) 1990 levels by 2020, and (3) 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. In 2006, this goal was further reinforced with the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 sets the same overall GHG emissions reduction goals while further mandating that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) create a plan, which includes market mechanisms, and implement rules to achieve “real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases.” The potential impacts related to GHG emissions generated by the proposed Project will be analyzed further in the PEIR.

## 1.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

### VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?
- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?
- g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

## Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** Once operational, the proposed Project would utilize limited transport and use of hazardous materials related to operation of treatment facility, including pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and other similar compounds. In addition, sodium hypochlorite (liquid) would be stored and used onsite for disinfection. Users of these materials within the proposed Project must comply with all federal, state and local regulations regarding the transportation of hazardous materials in accordance with product labeling and use instructions. Compliance with these regulations would result in less than significant impacts; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
- b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** As discussed in above), the construction and operation of the proposed Project would involve the use and transport of small quantities of hazardous materials such as solvents, lubricants, enamels, paint, fuel, pesticides, and herbicides, but would do so in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws. Compliance with these laws would result in less than significant impacts; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
- c) **Potential Significant Impact.** Project construction would occur throughout residential areas and adjacent to existing schools in the cities of Pacific Grove. Diesel exhaust would be emitted during construction operations which could be objectionable to some people. Operational emissions from the proposed Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) may also include toxic air contaminants (TACs) and odors. This issue will be evaluated in the PEIR.
- d) **Potential Significant Impact:** Some project components (i.e., pipelines) could be located on or near sites which are included on the list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Trenching and grading activities associated with construction could expose construction workers to health

hazards by releasing contaminants that could be present in the soil or groundwater. Therefore, the PEIR will evaluate the potential of any hazardous waste sites or substances to be present within the project area.

- e,f) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within two miles of an existing public or public use airport or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The nearest airstrip (public or private) is over five miles away. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.
- g) **Less than Significant Impact.** Construction and operation of the proposed Project could potentially interfere with any current emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans for local, state, or federal agencies. While public access to some roads would be limited during construction, access to all roads for emergency vehicles would be maintained during construction and project operation. Any emergency procedures or design features required by city, state and federal guidelines would be implemented during construction and operation of the proposed Project. Impacts would be less than significant; however, this issue will be discussed in the EIR.
- h) **Less than Significant Impact.** The project area is surrounded by urban land uses and would not be considered to have wildland fire potential. In addition, the proposed Project would not place people or structures at a significant risk of loss, injury, or death due to wildland fires. Therefore, this impact is not anticipated to be significant; this issue will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.

## 1.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

- |   |                          |                          |                                     |                                     |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**Environmental Setting**

**Discussion**

- a, e, f) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Construction activities including grading, trenching, excavation, and soil hauling associated with the proposed Project would have the potential to degrade water quality due to erosion and sedimentation. A Construction General Permit and a Storm Water Pollution Protection Plan will be required for construction related discharges that would mitigate any potential impacts. In addition, operation of a recycled water system could potentially impact water quality. The recycled water system will be operated and designed in compliance with the California Water Code to provide treatment system redundancy, separation from potable water sources, and limit potential contamination of water resources. The EIR will evaluate potential water quality impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed Project, as well as compliance with regulations and standards provided in the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan. No further study of these issues are required.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The PGLWP proposes to produce and distribute high quality recycled water to replace potable water used for non-potable water demands. This would place very little additional demand on water supplies and this demand would only take place during the construction. The amount of water used as a result of the proposed Project would be insignificant. No further study of this issue is required.
- c, d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The project area is relatively flat and minimal erosion runoff is expected. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not

substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area and would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, this impact is not anticipated to be significant; however, this issue will be discussed further in the PEIR.

- g) **No Impact.** Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in the placement of housing in the 100-year flood hazard area. No further study of this issue is required.
- h) **No Impact.** The proposed improvements are not located in the 100-year flood hazard area.<sup>8</sup> No further study of this issue is required.
- i, j) **Less than Significant Impact.** The project site is located within a moderate tsunami run up area. In addition, the proposed Project may involve installation of improvements within the projected sea level rise coastal flood scenario. The proposed Project could be susceptible to damage in the event of a tsunami or increased flooding or erosion resulting from sea level rise. However, water conveyance, wastewater conveyance, and stormwater conveyance utilities are not identified as critical facilities.<sup>9</sup> In addition, proposed Project facilities would not exacerbate vulnerability to a tsunami hazard or the effects of sea level rise. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant; these issues will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.

## 1.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not physically divide an established community, because the proposed Project does not include any significant new

<sup>8</sup> Source: **FEMA Map Service Center**, <https://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/FemaWelcomeView?storeId=10001&catalogId=10001&langId=-1>.

<sup>9</sup> Monterey, County of. (2007). *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

design features or other characteristics that would divide an existing community. No further study of this issue is required.

- b) **Potential Significant Impact:** The proposed Project will be located in area that is under the jurisdiction of the City of Pacific Grove. The PEIR will evaluate potential conflicts with relevant planning programs, policies and regulations that apply to the project area: including: the City of Pacific Grove’s 1994 General Plan and the Pacific Grove Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan and the California Coastal Zone.
- c) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within the boundaries of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved conservation agreement. There would be no impact. No further study of this issue is required.

## 1.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion

- a-b) **No Impact.** There is no land designated for mineral resources in the City of Pacific Grove (Pacific Grove General Plan, 1994). The proposed Project is not located on, adjacent to, or near mineral resources or recovery sites. There are no known mineral resources known to exist on or in the vicinity of project component sites. There would be no impact to mineral resources. No further study of this issue is required.

## 1.12 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- |   |                          |                                     |                                     |                                     |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## Discussion

- a, c, d) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation:** Project construction activities would involve the use of a variety of construction equipment, including vehicles to transport of personnel and materials to the site, heavy machinery used in grading and clearing the site, as well as equipment used during construction of the proposed recycled water distribution system pipelines. Construction equipment would include: an excavator, bulldozer, front loader, dump truck, water truck, sheepsfoot soil compactor, roller compactor, cement truck, and delivery truck for materials. Construction of the proposed Project would not require pile driving.

Proposed construction activities could cause exposure to noise in excess of standards established within the applicable local general plans or noise ordinances. Actual noise levels resulting from construction and maintenance activities would vary depending on the type of equipment used, the number of concurrent activities, and the distance to a particular receiver. Construction and operation related noise impacts would be mitigated by limiting construction hours. Facilities would be designed to minimize noise with appropriate acoustical treatments. Further analysis of this topic is required to determine if the proposed Project would result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of local plans or noise ordinances. The impact is considered less than significant with mitigation; however, this issue will be discussed further in the PEIR.

- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Construction and operation of the facility is not anticipated to create groundborne vibration. Activities that could generate excessive groundborne vibrations include pile driving, blasting, and demolition and these activities are not required to implement the proposed Project. Therefore, excessive groundborne vibrations are not anticipated due to the proposed Project. Impacts associated with the generation of excessive groundborne noise levels are considered less than significant and this topic will not be evaluated further in the PEIR.
- e, f) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within two miles of an existing public or public use airport or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The nearest airstrip

(public or private) is over five miles away. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.

## 1.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion

- a) No Impact.** Project implementation would result in improved water resources management, by reducing existing irrigation demands on potable water. Because the irrigation demands that would be met with recycled water the potable water would be used to offset existing diversions and pumping of the under drain of the Carmel River. The implementation of the proposed Project does not represent a new potable water supply that can be dedicated to other uses. As such, Project implementation would not provide additional water supplies that would support growth beyond that envisioned under the City's General Plan. Therefore, no impacts related to growth inducement or population and housing would be associated with the proposed Project. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.
- b, c) No Impact.** The majority of project components (i.e., recycled water distribution system pipelines) would be constructed within existing roadway rights-of-way. The project site is located in an area previously used for a public facility. None of the project components contain residences. As such, the proposed Project would not displace any houses or people or require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.

## 1.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The proposed Project includes installation of new satellite recycled water treatment facility and appurtenances, and would not generate an increase in population that would increase demand for fire or police protection, thus necessitating the provision of new or additional fire or police facilities. Additionally, the proposed Project would not generate students or otherwise increase demand for schools. The proposed Project would not generate additional population, and therefore would not increase citywide demand for parks. There would be no impact to these public services; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.

## 1.15 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion**

a, b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would not create an increase in population or promote activities that would increase the use of existing parks and recreational facilities. Additionally, the proposed Project would not include any recreational facilities or promote any activities that would require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The proposed satellite recycled water treatment at the former Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant would be located adjacent to the Pacific Grove Municipal Golf Links. Construction of irrigation pipelines may cause temporary impacts to course play, however, construction activities would be scheduled to avoid peak use time. Therefore, the impact to recreation is considered less than significant; these issues will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.

**1.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC**

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

**Discussion**

- a, b) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation:** The Project includes components which could temporarily affect traffic and transportation. Traffic-generating construction activities related to pipeline installation would consist of the daily arrival and departure of construction workers to the work site; trucks hauling equipment and materials to the work site; and the hauling of excavated spoils from, and import of new fill to, each work site. Construction equipment used for pipeline construction would include backhoes, front-end loaders, dump trucks, flatbed delivery trucks, cranes, compactors, concrete trucks, and paving equipment. A traffic plan will be generated to minimize construction related traffic impacts to the area. Therefore, the PEIR for the Project will further evaluate potential traffic related impacts.
- c) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within two miles of an existing public or public use airport or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The nearest airstrip (public or private) is over five miles away. Therefore, no impact would occur; this issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.
- d, f) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation:** The proposed Project would not change the configuration (alignment) of area roadways, and would not introduce types of vehicles that are not already traveling on area roads. However, heavy equipment operating adjacent to or within a road right-of-way would temporarily increase the risk of accidents. Construction-generated trucks on project area roadways would interact with other vehicles. Potential conflicts also could occur between construction traffic and bicyclists and pedestrians. A traffic plan will be generated to minimize construction related traffic impacts to the area. The impact is considered potentially significant, and this issue will be evaluated further in the PEIR.
- e) **Less than Significant Impact:** The proposed Project will not cause any roadway closures that would inhibit emergency access into the project area. As part of the proposed Project the City will ensure that emergency access is maintained at all times. Impacts related to the construction and operation of the proposed Project would be less than significant; however, this issue will be discussed further in the PEIR.

**1.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS**

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------

Would the project:

- a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

- |   |                          |                          |                                     |                                     |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

### Discussion

- a,e) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would not generate additional wastewater treatment demands to the Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency (MRWPCA) Regional Treatment Plant (RTP). Residual wastes from the SRWTP would be discharged to the regional wastewater collection system for treatment at the RTP. A special discharge permit would be required to be obtained from MRWPCA that would specify discharge quality requirements. Additional treatment is not anticipated to be needed to meet MRWPCA permit requirements.. The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts related to wastewater treatment requirements, and no further evaluation is required in the PEIR.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact .** The purpose of the proposed Project is the construction of new recycled water infrastructure to offset potable water demands. The proposed Project includes the upgrade, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing water and wastewater infrastructure. The proposed Project includes the replacement and upgrade of an existing sanitary sewer pump station and force main. The proposed Project would have less than significant impacts related to new or expansion of existing water or wastewater facilities. Further evaluation will be included in the EIR.
- c) **Less than Significant Impact:** Construction of the proposed Project could include small changes in to the storm water drainage system. However, the effects of these changes on the environment are expected to be less than significant, given the minor changes involved; however, this issue will be discussed in the EIR.

- d) **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not require water entitlements; therefore, no impacts would occur. This issue will not be further analyzed in the PEIR.
  
- f) **Less than Significant Impact:** Solid waste from construction and operation of the proposed Project would be disposed of at a local landfill. The Monterey Peninsula Landfill and Recycling Facility has a remaining capacity of 48.56 million cubic yards and is not anticipated to close until 2107. It is therefore anticipated that the landfill has adequate capacity to serve this demand during the life of the proposed Project. The proposed Project does not include any residential or staffed facilities that would create any other waste byproducts. Impacts during operation would be less than significant; and no further evaluation is required in the PEIR.
  
- g) **Less than Significant Impact:** The proposed Project would be in compliance with all federal, state, and local codes and regulations pertaining to the disposal of solid waste. These codes include Part 13 Title 42 – Public Health and Welfare of the California Health and Safety Code, and Chapter 39 Solid Waste Disposal – of the United States Code. The proposed Project would also be compliant with AB 939, the California Solid Waste Management Act, which requires each city in the state to divert at least 50 percent of their solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting. Because the proposed Project would implement and be consistent with the procedures and policies detailed in these codes, there would be no impacts associated with consistency related to laws pertaining to solid waste disposal. Impacts would be considered to be less than significant; and no further evaluation is required in the PEIR.

## 1.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?



### Discussion

a, b, c) **Potentially Significant Impact:** The proposed Project has the potential to result in potentially significant impacts in all environmental issue areas, as identified in the preceding sections of this Environmental Checklist. These issues would be studied in the Environmental Impact Report that would be prepared for the proposed Project. Mitigation measures would be identified in the EIR where feasible to reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

## *APPENDIX C*

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Biology Reports

*APPENDIX C-1*

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Arborist Report

City of Pacific Grove  
Waste Water Treatment Plant  
Cypress Tree Assessment

Prepared for:

City of Pacific Grove

Prepared by:

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Urban Forestry  
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ISA Certified Arborist #536  
1213 Miles Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

January 21, 2014

Owner:

City of Pacific Grove  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA

Planner:

Brezack & Associates Planning  
3000 Citrus Circle, Suite 210  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598

Urban Forester and Arborist

Frank Ono, SAF member #48004, ISA Certified Arborist #536  
F.O. Consulting  
1213 Miles Ave  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

## **SUMMARY**

This report is an assessment of the overall condition of the cypress trees within the fence line of the sewage treatment plant which were found to be minimally maintained and overgrown. It includes recommendations for pruning maintenance required to preserve and maintain cypress tree health and structural integrity. I have been informed that discussions for the potential improvement of the site are underway, however, whether or not any development is to occur, pruning is first recommended to improve the existing use of the area and to better determine trees that may present future problems for the safety of the area.

## **INTRODUCTION**

This tree assessment/arborist report is prepared for the City of Pacific Grove, owner of the Waste Water Treatment Plant located along Sunset Drive, Pacific grove CA by Frank Ono, Urban Forester and Certified Arborist, member Society of American Foresters #48004 and International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist #536. The City of Pacific Grove Municipal Codes identifies Monterey cypress trees as native tree species that require protection and special consideration for management.

## **ASSIGNMENT/SCOPE OF PROJECT**

The City of Pacific Grove has requested an assessment of the cypress trees on this property and to give a recommendation for maintenance required to preserve and maintain cypress tree integrity and health. To accomplish this assignment, the following tasks have been completed;

- Evaluate overall health, structure and preservation suitability of existing cypress trees along the perimeter of the property.
- Make recommendations for methods and treatments to facilitate tree retention and sustainability.
- Document findings in the form of a report as required by the City of Pacific Grove.

## **LIMITATIONS**

This assignment is limited to a visual review of trees found on site; the review is intended to assess sustainability of existing tree resources found on site. Existing growing conditions were found so congested and overgrown it was impossible to make individual tree assessments due to the fact that the planted hedge is escaped and overgrown. Because of the overgrown condition, trees were inspected as an aggregate of groups of stems originating from common basal units if not observed as a single tree.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this report is to give an independent assessment of the health of cypress trees onsite and to make recommendations for maintenance required to preserve and maintain tree integrity and health

## **GOAL**

The goal of this plan is to protect and maintain the City of Pacific Grove urban forested resources through the adherence of protection and maintenance standards, which allow the sustainability of its urban forest resources. Furthermore it is the intended goal of this report to encourage urban forest stability and sustainability, perpetuating the forested character of the property and the immediate vicinity.

## SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1) Assessor's Parcel Number: 007-011-003-000
- 2) Location: Ocean View Boulevard
- 3) Parcel size: Approximately two acres.
- 4) Existing Land Use: The parcel is publicly owned.
- 5) Slope: The parcel is mildly sloped and appears less than 5%.
- 6) Soils: The parcel is located on soils classified by the Monterey County Soils report as Baywood sand soils. The Baywood series consists of somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in stabilized sand dunes. Slopes may range from 2 to 15 percent with this soil type. Runoff is slow to medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Permeability is rapid, and the available water capacity is 2.5 to 3 inches.
- 7) Vegetation: The vegetation surrounding this site is planted Monterey cypress (generally associated with this soil type consists of manzanita, chamise, annual grasses, and scattered oaks. The vegetation on site is composed primarily of Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) interspersed with some Myoporum bushes and no significant understory present.
- 8) Stand Condition and Health: The stand of trees and their health is evaluated with the use of the existing trees and those of surrounding adjacent trees as a complete stand. The Monterey cypress appears to be a planted hedge and previously maintained as such. Hedge growth is now escaped with a number of dead limbs resting within crowns and live but broken limbs resting on the ground. Older pruning techniques used on trees along the northwest property line has resulted with exposed portion of hedged tree interiors along the property line. Exterior growth of trees on the west and north sides of the property line is also observed to be experiencing dieback from salt wind burn. Trees along the east and southern property lines have had foliage partially protected from the prevailing west winds are larger in height and diameter and appear to may have been pruned more for structure at one time.

Close observation of cypress tree interiors show growth of Lace Lichen, (*Ramalina menziesii*) growing on the tree branches, as well as, an orange colored algae (*Trentepohlia aurea v. polycarpa*) growing on limbs in areas closest to the direct salt spray. Lace Lichen is nonparasitic and does not harm the trees. *Trentepohlia aurea v. polycarpa*, is a green alga rich in beta carotene (gives it its bright orange color) and also nonparasitic. There are also observations of minor insect activity in the foliage such aphids, mealy bugs, moths, caterpillars, scale insects, or mites that can affect the general health of the trees (can be controlled by washing with soap solution or with appropriate chemical treatments).

## **BACKGROUND**

On December 12, 2013, I (Frank Ono, F.O. Consulting) I met with Albert Weisfuss, City of Pacific Grove contract arborist and Daniel Gho, City of Pacific Grove Public Works Manager, regarding Monterey cypress trees located at the waste water treatment facility. I have been requested to perform an assessment of the overall condition of the trees within the fence line of the sewage treatment plant to make recommendations for maintenance required to preserve and maintain cypress tree health and structural integrity.

## **OBSERVATIONS**

The following list includes observations made while on site, and summarizes details observed.

- Monterey Cypress of varying sizes surround the site. Trees also vary in structural condition and health. Vegetation on site is congested and overgrown. Trees appear spaced approximately six feet apart with approximately 60 stems counted. Tree height varies with heights of 25 to 35 feet in height; shortest trees are located along the north property lines and tallest trees are at the south east property.
- A wire mesh chain link fence surrounds the compound. The majority of stem centers are at a distance of approximately four to eight feet from the fence. There are several low growing limbs that have been allowed to grow through the chain link material.
- Crown spread varies, smaller trees located along the northern property line area appears to approximately 30 feet in spread. Larger mature trees located along the south western area of the property have upper crowns of 65 feet with lower horizontal growing limbs that extend 30 feet or more further making existing crowns of about 100 feet. The tallest cypresses appear to have root plate movement and in need of crown reduction and thinning.
- Much of the growth growing toward the center of the lot are low lying limbs resting on the ground to give the area an illusion of more trees than actually exist. Many of the larger stature trees that have these lower growing horizontally limbs occupy the interior work space of the lot.
- It also appears ongoing maintenance work within the compound have graded other areas where debris and soils have been disturbed or stockpiled.

## **DISCUSSION**

The Monterey cypress tree has specific properties associated with coastal sites and well adapted to coastal conditions. The tree is native to the California Monterey coast with younger trees having a narrow and pyramidal form that grows to a spreading large canopy in older age. The cypress tree grows best in groves where the plants offer structural support for each other through common rooting and limb support. A characteristic of cypress is for it to have limb breakage that will rests on the ground to offer surrounding vegetation protection from wind. The tree is subject to coryneum canker fungal disease (*Seiridium cardinale*) for which there is no cure, however most cypress trees that are in coastal conditions have obtained an acquired resistance to the disease. I did not note significant coryneum canker at this time. The row of trees found on site are typical of escaped hedges. Interiors of trees have large amount of dead wood. Many of the trees limbs have failed as limbs have drooped with weight, age and growth with elongated limbs that are resting on the ground but still actively growing with new green foliage.

## **CONCLUSION/ASSESSMENT**

The site is surrounded by trees planted as both a hedge that visually shields the compound and a physical windbreak for the area (trees located along the western and northern property line act as a buffer for dominant coastal winds). Overall cypress tree growth is excessive, not being maintained and receiving minimal maintenance. Overgrown limbs fallen inside the interior of the fenced compound with many cracked but still with green foliage. Long elongated limbs are resting on the ground, foliage green and overgrown to have overtaken maintenance service areas. Trees along the north and western perimeter are wind trained with low heights and dead wood on the north and west sides of the plants. Remaining trees that receive protection from coastal winds by being in the shadow of existing buildings and forefront protection of north and western plantings appear healthier. They have resultant taller growth and better structure.

It is impossible to delineate what trees may be necessary for removal as the situation exists. There are dead stems within the rows of trees that possibly could need removal however these dead stems also serve a function of blocking wind as well as a visual impairment. A large number of salvageable trees exist and an appropriate determination for tree removal should be made after pruning and maintenance of trees.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

No tree removal is recommended at this time as stated previously. Pruning is recommended to clear away overgrown limbs to find and make a determination for trees that present a clear and present danger for surrounding areas. Type of pruning of each tree must be determined on a case by case basis. Shorter stature trees along the western and northern areas should be crown thinned; these trees appear to have broken and overgrown limbs that need to be removed along their southern facing portions (interior of the compound). Taller stature trees located along the eastern and southern property lines will need crown reduction; they have large lower limbs that are resting on the ground that must be removed. Trees that are located along areas subject to the most coastal winds (western and northern frontages) should receive the least amount of pruning while trees that are better protected such as the trees along the east and south property lines is recommended to receive more aggressive pruning.

Overall pruning would consist of lower limb removal, dead wooding, and some crown thinning. Pruning in each case is different and dependent on scaffold architecture, but typically a healthy Monterey cypress would have crown spreads that mirror crown heights; i.e. a 30 foot high cypress tree may be sustained by a thirty foot wide canopy or less, a forty foot with a forty foot wide crown etc. The important thing is to get tree limb weight over center and to minimize thick heavy and tall crown sails. Many of the trees viewed on site are in need of intense crown reduction and deadwood removal, so in the case of tree located along the east property line tree crowns could be reduced from 100 feet in spread to forty-sixty feet in spread as much of the crown spread is laying on the ground. There was also a case of the tallest tree appearing to have root plate movement which will need drastic crown reduction and thinning.

## Tree Pruning

Pruning should be supervised by a competent arborist who is well versed in Monterey cypress growth characteristics. Pruning will be focused on the larger canopied trees and those trees that have either deadwood or are exhibiting some structural defect or minor disease that must be compensated. Those trees that require most pruning are the closest to the compound entrance (north east property corner), compound work areas, and adjacent parking and restroom structure located along the western property line). Trees should be monitored on occasion for health and vigor after pruning. Should the health and vigor of any tree decline it will be treated as appropriately recommended by a certified arborist or qualified forester.

The following are offered as guidelines when pruning;

- In general the trees will be pruned first for safety, next for health, and finally for aesthetics.
- Type of pruning is determined by the size of branches to be removed. General guidelines for branch removal are:
  1. Fine Detail pruning- limbs under 2 inch diameter are removed
  2. Medium Detail Pruning – Limbs between 2 and 4 inch diameter
  3. Structural Enhancement – limbs greater than 4 inch diameter.
  4. Broken and cracked limbs-removed will be removed in high traffic areas and areas of concern.

Crown thinning is the cleaning out of or removal of dead diseased, weakly attached, or low vigor branches from a tree crown

- All trees will be assessed on how a tree will be pruned from the top down.
- Trimmers will favor branches with strong, U- shaped angles of attachment and where possible remove branches with weak, V- shaped angles of attachment and/or included bark.
- Lateral branches will be evenly spaced on the main stem of young trees and areas of fine pruning.
- Branches that rub or cross another branch will be removed where possible.
- Lateral branches will be no more than one-half to three-quarters of the diameter of the stem to discourage the development of co-dominant stems where feasible.
- In most cases trimmers will not remove more than one- quarter of the living crown of a tree at one time. If it is necessary to remove more, it will be done over successive years.

Crown- raising removes the lower branches of a tree to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians and vistas.

- Live branches on at least two-thirds of a tree's total height will be maintained wherever possible. The removal of many lower branches will hinder the development of a strong stem.
- All basal sprouts and vigorous epicormic sprouts will be removed where feasible.

Crown reduction is used to reduce the height and/or spread of trees and is used for maintaining the structural integrity and natural form of a tree.

- Pruning cuts will be at a lateral branch that is at least one-third the diameter of the stem to be removed wherever possible.
- When it is necessary to remove more than half of the foliage from a branch it may be necessary remove the entire branch.

Crown restoration is used to improve the structure and appearance of trees that have been topped or severely pruned by the use of heading cuts. One of three sprouts on main branch stubs should be selected to reform a natural appearing crown. Selected vigorous sprouts may need to be thinned to ensure adequate attachment for the size of the sprout. Restoration may require several years of pruning.

Report Prepared By:



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Frank Ono, SAF member #48004 and ISA Certified Arborist #536

January 21, 2013

Date

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Tree located along north property line



Trees located along west property line

View of tree on northwest corner of property



View of west property line looking south

Trees along south property line looking to the access gate from golf course.



Trees on interior of southeast corner of the property. Tree limbs are growing horizontally on ground that should be removed.

View looking east, circled area shows broken and horizontal limbs that need removal



Interior dead wood along east property line (there are limbs with green foliage at end of branches).

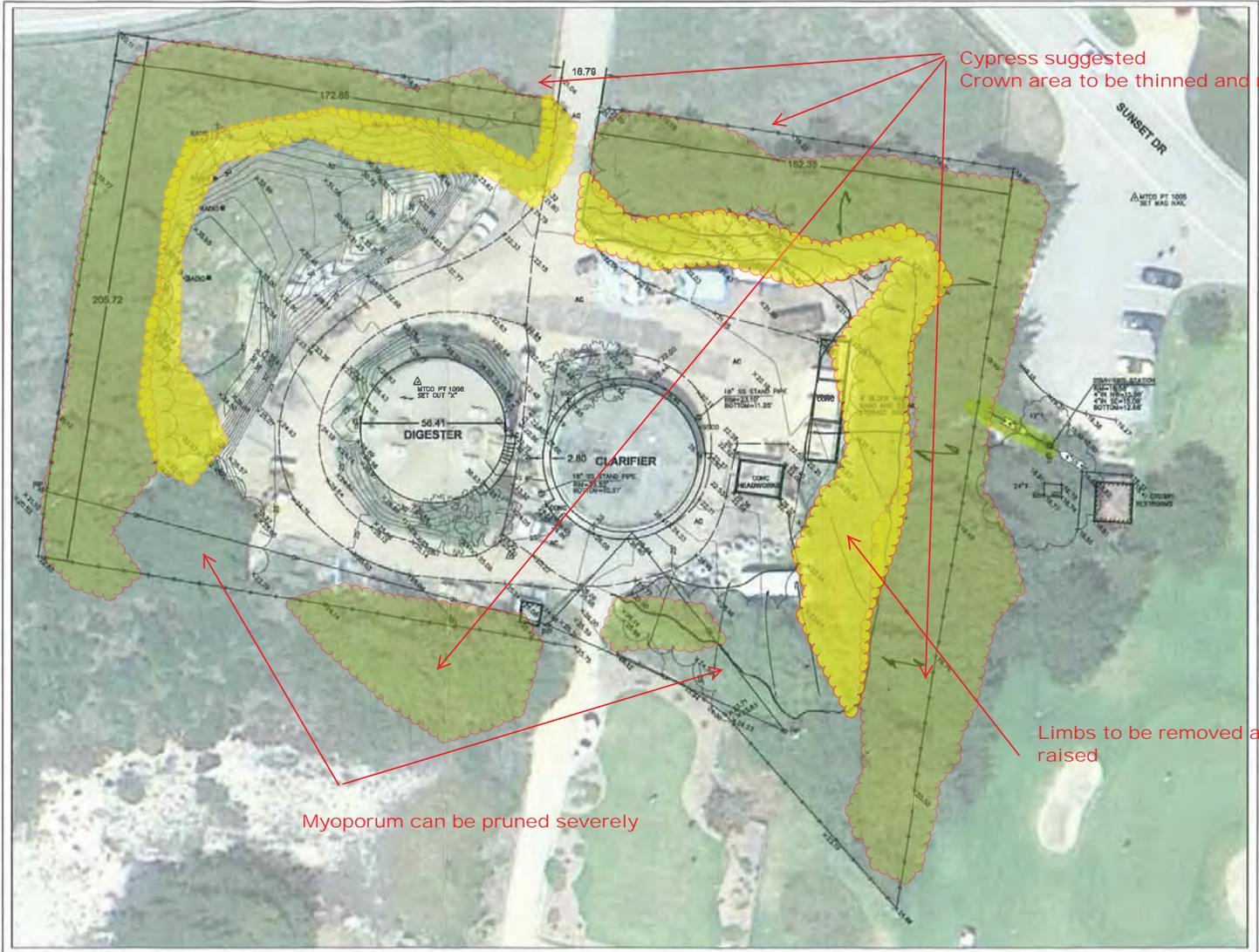
Trees along east property line with low limbs in need of crown raising



Typical of interior of trees



Typical of trees growing along east and north property lines.



**LEGEND**

- = RECORD PROPERTY LINE
- - - = CENTERLINE
- - - - - = FENCE 6" CHAIN LINK
- = OVERHEAD WIRES
- = TREE DRIP LINE
- AC = ASPHALT CONCRETE
- CONC = CONCRETE
- ERI = ELECTRICAL RISER
- EL = ELECTRICAL BOX
- JP = JOINT POLE
- PP = POWER POLE
- RADIO = RADIO ANTENNA
- SS = SANITARY SEWER
- ⊙ = SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE OR STAND PIPE
- ⊕ = FOUND MONUMENT AS NOTED
- △ = SURVEY CONTROL POINT - SET
- △SSD = SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
- 36" T = TREE WITH TRUNK DIAMETER
- CM — = DIMENSION

**POINT TABLE**

POINT NO.	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
1001	2127619.08	5700422.06	42.90	NSR DESIGNATION MARK
1005	2127665.81	5701462.84	19.69	SET MAGNAN
1008	2128225.83	5700865.73	38.68	SET MAGNAN
1009	2127884.58	5700774.85	38.15	SET OUT "X"

**PROJECT CONTROL BENCHMARK**

POINT #1001 ELEVATION = 42.90 FEET (NAVD88)  
 STATION MARK IS A BRONZE STATION DISK SET IN CONCRETE AND STAMPED HORN 1932.

**NOTE**

1. THE CONTOUR INTERVAL SHOWN HEREON IS 1.0 FEET.

**DATUM**

THIS SURVEY WAS ESTABLISHED BY RTK SURVEY UTILIZING THE CSDS RTK NETWORK.

CCS83, ZONE 4.



*APPENDIX C-2*

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Biological Reconnaissance Report



## Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

July 23, 2013

James M. Brezack  
Brezack & Associates Planning  
3000 Citrus Circle, Suite 210  
Walnut Creek, CA 94598

### RE: Pacific Grove Local Water Project

Dear Mr. Brezack,

DENISE DUFFY & ASSOCIATES, Inc. (DD&A) was contracted by Brezack & Associates Planning perform an initial reconnaissance survey and analysis of existing biological occurrence databases to determine the potential for presence of special-status plants and animals or sensitive habitats within the boundaries of the Pacific Grove Local Water Project (Project). Specifically, the Project site has been defined to include the fenced area located along Ocean View Boulevard in the City of Pacific Grove; adjacent to the Pacific Grove Golf Links and Pt. Pinos (APN 007-011-003) (Figure 1).

The emphasis of this study is to describe the existing biological resources within the Project site, and identify potential constraints that may occur to special-status botanical and wildlife species and sensitive habitats.

### METHODS

A biological survey was conducted by DD&A Associate Environmental Scientist, Matthew Johnson, on July 18, 2013. Prior to the site visit, special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Monterey quadrangle and four surrounding quadrangles (Marina, Mt. Carmel, Seaside, and Soberanes Pt.) from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and other materials referenced below were reviewed to create a list of special-status plant and wildlife species known or with the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project (see attached). Habitats within the Project site were characterized in the field to assess potential project-related impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats and for potential occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species.

### RESULTS

The Project site is located on a heavily disturbed lot adjacent to the Pacific Grove Golf Links and Ocean View Boulevard. The City of Pacific Grove operates this lot as a corps yard and water facility. Two structures remain from the former Pt. Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant (a clarifier/administrative office and a sludge digester) and heavily traveled dirt driveways dominate the lot. Construction materials and debris are littered around the driveways and fill material is stockpiled in the northwestern corner of the site. The entire site is surrounded, along the fence line, by Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*). The disturbance associated with the use of the site prohibits vegetation from emerging and therefore a majority of the site is bare ground. Areas of the Project site that are not bare ground would be classified as ruderal/disturbed. This habitat type is dominated by non-native species such as slender oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Additional species present within the Project site include rabbit-foot grass (*Polypogon monspessulana*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), Pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and

Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*). Wildlife species that may inhabit this habitat include those that are adept at surviving in urban environments, including skunks (*Mephitidae* sp.), California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and raccoons (*Procyon lotor*). Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) have also been observed frequently at the Project site by City employees. (Avian species may use the Monterey Cypress surrounding the Project site as nesting habitat.

No special-status plant or wildlife species were identified within the Project site. No special-status plant species are expected to occur based on the disturbance/maintenance regime and lack of suitable habitat. Some nesting avian species, including raptors, are afforded protection under the California Department of Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Monterey cypress surrounding the Project site could provide nesting habitat for avian species. No other special-status wildlife species are expected to occur within the Project site based on the lack of suitable habitat.

## CONCLUSION

No special-status wildlife species were observed within the Project site during the field survey. Raptors and other avian species, protected under the MBTA and Fish and Game Code, have the potential to nest within the Monterey cypress surrounding the Project site. Impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds may result from construction activities and removal of trees, and may be considered a significant impact under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These impacts can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with the implementation of the mitigation provided below:

*To avoid and reduce impacts to nesting raptors and other protected nesting avian species, construction activities can be timed to avoid the nesting season period (February 1 to August 31). Alternatively, if avoidance of the nesting period is not feasible, pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for nesting raptors and other protected nesting avian species within and immediately adjacent to proposed construction activities if construction is to be initiated between February 1 and August 31. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction. If nesting raptors and/or other nesting avian species are identified during the pre-construction surveys an appropriate no-disturbance buffer imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance shall take place (generally 300 feet in all directions) until the young of the year have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.*

No special-status plant species were observed within the Project site during the field survey and none are expected to occur. Therefore, the Project will not result in impacts to special-status plant species.

No sensitive habitats were observed within the Project site during the field survey and none are expected to occur. Therefore, the Project will not result in impacts to sensitive habitats.

If you have any questions or comments please feel free to contact me by phone: (831) 373-4341 or email: [mjohnson@ddaplanning.com](mailto:mjohnson@ddaplanning.com).

Sincerely,



Matthew Johnson  
Associate Environmental Scientist



Title: **Pacific Grove Local Water Project Vicinity Map**

File: C:\GIS\GIS\_Projects\2013-42 PG Local Water\Final Products\Vicinity Map.mxd

Date: 7/18/2013

Scale: 1 inch = 0.02 miles

Project: 2013-42



Monterey | Truckee | San Jose  
**Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc.**  
 Environmental Consultants Resource Planners  
 947 Cass Street, Suite 5  
 Monterey, CA 93940  
 (831) 373-4341

Figure  
**1**



Quad is (Monterey (3612158) or Marina (3612167) or Seaside (3612157) or Mt. Carmel (3612147) or Soberanes Point (3612148))

### CNDDB Element Query Results

ScientificName	CommonName	ElementCode	OccCount	GlobalRank	StateRank	FederalListingStatus	StateListingStatus	CNPSList	OtherStatus	Habitat
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	428	G2G3	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC-Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_EN-Endangered   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Swamp   Wetland
Allium hickmanii	Hickman's onion	PMLIL02140	26	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub   Valley & foothill grassland
Ambystoma californiense	California tiger salamander	AAAAA01180	1067	G2G3	S2S3	Threatened	Threatened		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Cismontane woodland   Meadow & seep   Riparian woodland   Valley & foothill grassland   Vernal pool   Wetland
Anniella pulchra nigra	black legless lizard	ARACC01011	39	G3G4T2T3Q	S2	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Anniella pulchra pulchra	silvery legless lizard	ARACC01012	91	G3G4T3T4Q	S3	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Arctostaphylos edmundsii	Little Sur manzanita	PDERI04260	8	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Coastal bluff scrub
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri	Hooker's manzanita	PDERI040J1	18	G3T2?	S2?	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub
Arctostaphylos montereyensis	Toro manzanita	PDERI040R0	15	G2	S2.1	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal scrub
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro manzanita	PDERI04100	19	G2	S2.1	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral
Arctostaphylos pumila	sandmat manzanita	PDERI04180	12	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	6	G1T1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal

										dunes
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	1832	G4	S2	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   Great Basin grassland   Great Basin scrub   Mojavean desert scrub   Sonoran desert scrub   Valley & foothill grassland
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	96	G4	S3S4	None	None		CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland   Great Basin scrub   Pinon & juniper woodlands   Valley & foothill grassland
Castilleja ambigua var. insalutata	pink Johnny-nip	PDSCR0D403	13	G4T1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal prairie
Central Dune Scrub	Central Dune Scrub	CTT21320CA	24	G2	S2.2	None	None			Coastal dunes
Central Maritime Chaparral	Central Maritime Chaparral	CTT37C20CA	19	G2	S2.2	None	None			Chaparral
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	91	G4T2	S2	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Valley & foothill grassland
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	120	G3T3	S2	Threatened	None		ABC_WLBCC-Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin standing waters   Sand shore   Wetland
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Monterey spineflower	PDPGN040M2	31	G2T2	S2	Threatened	None	1B.2		Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta	robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	22	G2T1	S1	Endangered	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland   Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal dunes
Clarkia jolonensis	Jolon clarkia	PDONA050L0	21	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland
Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	49	G1	S1	None	None		IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal dunes
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	25	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis	seaside bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0P2	33	G5T2	S2	None	Endangered	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Cypseloides niger	black swift	ABNUA01010	46	G4	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC-Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-	

										Least Concern   USFWS_BCC- Birds of Conservation Concern	
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	monarch butterfly	IILEPP2010	334	G5	S3	None	None				Closed-cone coniferous forest
<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i>	Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	18	G3T2?	S2?	None	None	1B.2			Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Meadow & seep
<i>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</i>	Hutchinson's larkspur	PDRAN0B0V0	23	G2	S2.1	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive		Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	1135	G3G4	S3	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU-Vulnerable   USFS_S-Sensitive		Aquatic   Artificial flowing waters   Klamath/North coast flowing waters   Klamath/North coast standing waters   Marsh & swamp   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters   South coast flowing waters   South coast standing waters   Wetland
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	77	G5T3Q	S3	None	None		CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern		Marine intertidal & splash zone communities   Meadow & seep
<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>	Eastwood's goldenbush	PDAST3L080	17	G2	S2.1	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive		Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
<i>Eriogonum nortonii</i>	Pinnacles buckwheat	PDPGN08470	24	G2	S2.3	None	None	1B.3			Chaparral   Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	sand-loving wallflower	PDBRA16010	22	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive		Chaparral   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i>	Menzies' wallflower	PDBRA160R0	19	G2	S2	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1			Coastal dunes
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	117	G3	S2S3	Endangered	None		AFS_EN-Endangered   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU-Vulnerable		Aquatic   Klamath/North coast flowing waters   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   South coast flowing waters
<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	Smith's blue butterfly	IILEPG2026	66	G5T1T2	S1S2	Endangered	None		XERCES_CI-Critically Imperiled		Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	69	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive		Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   Ultramafic   Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i>	sand gilia	PDPLM041P2	29	G3G4T2	S2	Endangered	Threatened	1B.2			Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
<i>Hesperocyparis goveniana</i>	Gowen cypress	PGCUP04031	4	G1	S1	Threatened	None	1B.2			Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest

Hesperocyparis macrocarpa	Monterey cypress	PGCUP04060	2	G1	S1	None	None	1B.2		Closed-cone coniferous forest
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea	Kellogg's horkelia	PDR0S0W043	38	G4T2	S2?	None	None	1B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	235	G5	S4?	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern   WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Broadleaved upland forest   Cismontane woodland   Lower montane coniferous forest   North coast coniferous forest
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	33	G1	S1	Endangered	None	1B.1		Alkali playa   Cismontane woodland   Valley & foothill grassland   Vernal pool   Wetland
Layia carnosa	beach layia	PDAST5N010	22	G2	S2	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub
Linderiella occidentalis	California linderiella	ICBRA06010	382	G3	S2S3	None	None		IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Vernal pool
Lupinus tidestromii	Tidestrom's lupine	PDFAB2B3Y0	21	G1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Coastal dunes
Malacothamnus palmeri var. involucreatus	Carmel Valley bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0B1	32	G3T2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Ultramafic
Malacothamnus palmeri var. palmeri	Santa Lucia bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0B5	9	G3T2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral
Malacothrix saxatilis var. arachnoidea	Carmel Valley malacothrix	PDAST660C2	17	G5T2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Coastal scrub
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0	31	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub   Valley & foothill grassland
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	45	G2G3	S2S3	None	None	1B.2		Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   North coast coniferous forest   Ultramafic   Valley & foothill grassland
Monterey Cypress Forest	Monterey Cypress Forest	CTT83150CA	2	G1	S1.2	None	None			Closed-cone coniferous forest
Monterey Pine Forest	Monterey Pine Forest	CTT83130CA	11	G1	S1.1	None	None			Closed-cone coniferous forest
Monterey Pygmy Cypress Forest	Monterey Pygmy Cypress Forest	CTT83162CA	2	G1	S1.1	None	None			Closed-cone coniferous forest
Northern Bishop Pine Forest	Northern Bishop Pine Forest	CTT83121CA	1	G2	S2.2	None	None			Closed-cone coniferous forest
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	53	G3	S3.2	None	None			Marsh & swamp   Wetland
Oceanodroma homochroa	ashy storm-petrel	ABNDC04030	21	G2	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC-Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern   BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Protected deepwater coastal communities

									IUCN_EN-Endangered   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - south/central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209H	32	G5T2Q	S2	Threatened	None		AFS_TH-Threatened   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Aquatic   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   South coast flowing waters
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	19	G4T3	S1S2	Delisted	Delisted		BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	677	G4G5	S3S4	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal scrub   Desert wash   Pinon & juniper woodlands   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   Valley & foothill grassland
Pinus radiata	Monterey pine	PGPIN040V0	5	G1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest
Piperia yadonii	Yadon's rein orchid	PMORC1X070	29	G2	S2	Endangered	None	1B.1		Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal bluff scrub
Plagiobothrys uncinatus	hooked popcornflower	PDBOR0V170	14	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Valley & foothill grassland
Potentilla hickmanii	Hickman's cinquefoil	PDR0S1B0U0	5	G1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal bluff scrub   Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Meadow & seep   Wetland
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	1338	G4T2T3	S2S3	Threatened	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic   Artificial flowing waters   Artificial standing waters   Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Riparian forest   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters   South coast flowing waters   South coast standing waters   Wetland
Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis	Salinas harvest mouse	AMAFF02032	7	G5T1	S1	None	None			Marsh & swamp   Wetland
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	282	G5	S2S3	None	Threatened		BLM_S-Sensitive   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland

Rosa pinetorum	pine rose	PDR0S1J0W0	11	G2Q	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Closed-cone coniferous forest
Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	136	G3G4	S3S4.2	None	None	4.2		Broadleaved upland forest   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   North coast coniferous forest
Stebbinsoseris decipiens	Santa Cruz microseris	PDAST6E050	16	G2	S2.2	None	None	1B.2		Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   Ultramafic
Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	470	G5	S4	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh   Alkali playa   Alpine   Alpine dwarf scrub   Bog & fen   Brackish marsh   Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Chenopod scrub   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal dunes   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   Desert dunes   Desert wash   Freshwater marsh   Great Basin grassland   Great Basin scrub   Interior dunes   Lone formation   Joshua tree woodland   Limestone   Lower montane coniferous forest   Marsh & swamp   Meadow & seep   Mojavean desert scrub   Montane dwarf scrub   North coast coniferous forest   Oldgrowth   Pavement plain   Redwood   Riparian forest   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   Salt marsh   Sonoran desert scrub   Sonoran thorn woodland   Ultramafic   Upper montane coniferous forest   Upper Sonoran scrub   Valley & foothill grassland
Tortula californica	California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	10	G2?	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub   Valley & foothill grassland
Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	PDFAB402W0	23	G2	S2	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest   Cismontane woodland   Coastal prairie

Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	PDFAB400R5	44	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2		Marsh & swamp   Valley & foothill grassland   Vernal pool   Wetland
Trifolium polyodon	Pacific Grove clover	PDFAB402H0	12	G1	S1	None	Rare	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal prairie   Meadow & seep   Valley & foothill grassland   Wetland
Trifolium trichocalyx	Monterey clover	PDFAB402J0	3	G1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1		Closed-cone coniferous forest
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	45	G3	S3.1	None	None			Valley & foothill grassland

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*APPENDIX C-3*

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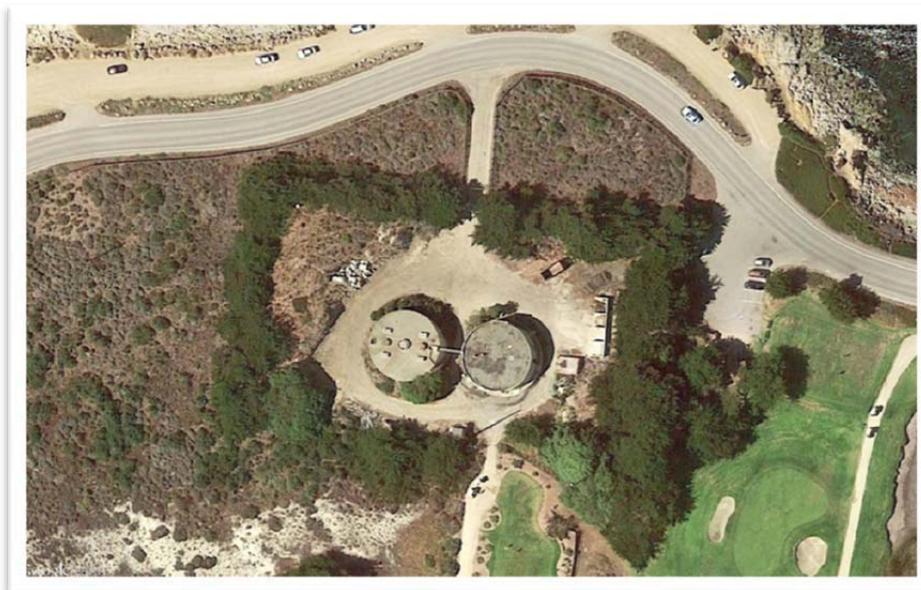
Biological Resources Report

# BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

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## PACIFIC GROVE LOCAL WATER PROJECT SATELLITE RECYCLED WATER TREATMENT PLANT SITE

JUNE 2014



**PREPARED BY:**



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## 1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

### 1.1 Summary of Results

The City of Pacific Grove (City) is proposing to construct the Pacific Grove Local Water Project (PGLWP), which includes a Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant (SRWTP) located at the site of the retired Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), on Pacific Grove Golf Links, south of Ocean View Boulevard (Figure 1). Denise Duffy & Associates (DD&A) was contracted to conduct biological surveys at the SRWTP site. This report details the findings of these surveys.

Two habitat types were observed within the Project site: ruderal/developed, and Monterey cypress grove. A brief description of these habitats and a statement of the presence or potential presence of special-status species are presented in Section 4 of this document.

This report evaluates the potential for occurrence of special-status species within the Project site. Nesting raptors and other protected avian species have the potential to occur within the Project site based on observations, presence of appropriate habitat, and known occurrences within the vicinity. Please refer to **Appendix A** and Section 4.0 for a detailed description of species that may occur on the project site. All other species evaluated are assumed “unlikely to occur” or were determined “not present” within the Project site for the species-specific reasons presented in **Appendix A**.

Monterey Cypress trees were observed surrounding the Project site. Native Monterey cypress is a CNPS List 1B.2 plant, which is treated as a special-status species in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. Only two native stands of Monterey cypress are found on the Monterey Peninsula, located at Point Lobos and Pebble Beach. All other stands of Monterey cypress, including those that were identified surrounding the Project site, are assumed to have been planted as landscape trees. Therefore, the Monterey cypress located at the Project site would not be classified as a special-status plant species. No special-status plant species were identified within the Project site during focused rare plant surveys and none are expected to occur.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Pacific Grove is proposing to construct the Pacific Grove Local Water Project. The PGLWP consists of a sewer diversion structure, a 0.28 million gallons per day (mgd) Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Plant, a waste pump station and force main pipeline, a recycled water pump station, approximately 0.25 miles of 8-inch pipeline, customer connections, and onsite retrofits required for the use of recycled water. This report presents the findings of a biological resources assessment conducted by Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A) for the PGLWP at the proposed SRWTP site (Project) (Figure 2). The emphasis of this study is to describe existing biological resources within and surrounding the proposed SRWTP site, identify any special-status species and sensitive habitats within the proposed SWRTP site, assess potential impacts that may occur to biological resources, and recommend appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures necessary to reduce those impacts in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

### 2.1 Project Description

The project would be implemented according to a Design-Build (DB) procurement process. A separate Operations Contract would be implemented for treatment plant and recycled water distribution system operations. Therefore, some facility and operational details have not yet been determined. Because the City is using a DB approach, the facility detailed construction design has not yet been fully completed. However, based upon the expected sewage quality and quantity, recycled water requirements to meet Title 22 standards, City's performance criteria, and site constraints, the SRWTP will likely consist of the following facilities:

- Headworks facility, including flow metering, fine screens, and grit removal;
- Combined Biological and Filtration treatment, likely using Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) process;
- Disinfection, likely Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection;
- Solids management, odor control, and emergency power equipment;
- Waste sewage pipeline, pump station, and force main;
- Retrofit of the existing tanks to serve as recycled water storage reservoirs; and,
- Pump station to pressurize the recycled water distribution system.

Raw sewage would enter the headworks of the treatment facilities by gravity flow through a bar screen that would remove large debris. Sewage would then be pumped through a fine screen. Screened sewage would be routed to the MBR for biological treatment. The MBR would have aerated and unaerated zones to reduce nutrient concentrations (e.g., ammonia and phosphorous). The membranes would remove suspended solids. Discharge (permeate) from the membranes would flow to an UV disinfection system. The treated water would be pumped to onsite storage tanks. This satellite recycled water treatment plant would produce recycled water suitable for unrestricted uses pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 22, sections 60301- 60355.

The SRTWP facilities would be operated 24 hours per day. The facility would be supplied operational power from the existing electric utility grid. The SRTWP is expected to use approximately 495 kWh/day. The SRWTP would include a 50 kw portable emergency generator for the waste sewage pump station. In the event of a power loss at the SRWTP, the diversion structure would be closed, sewage would bypass

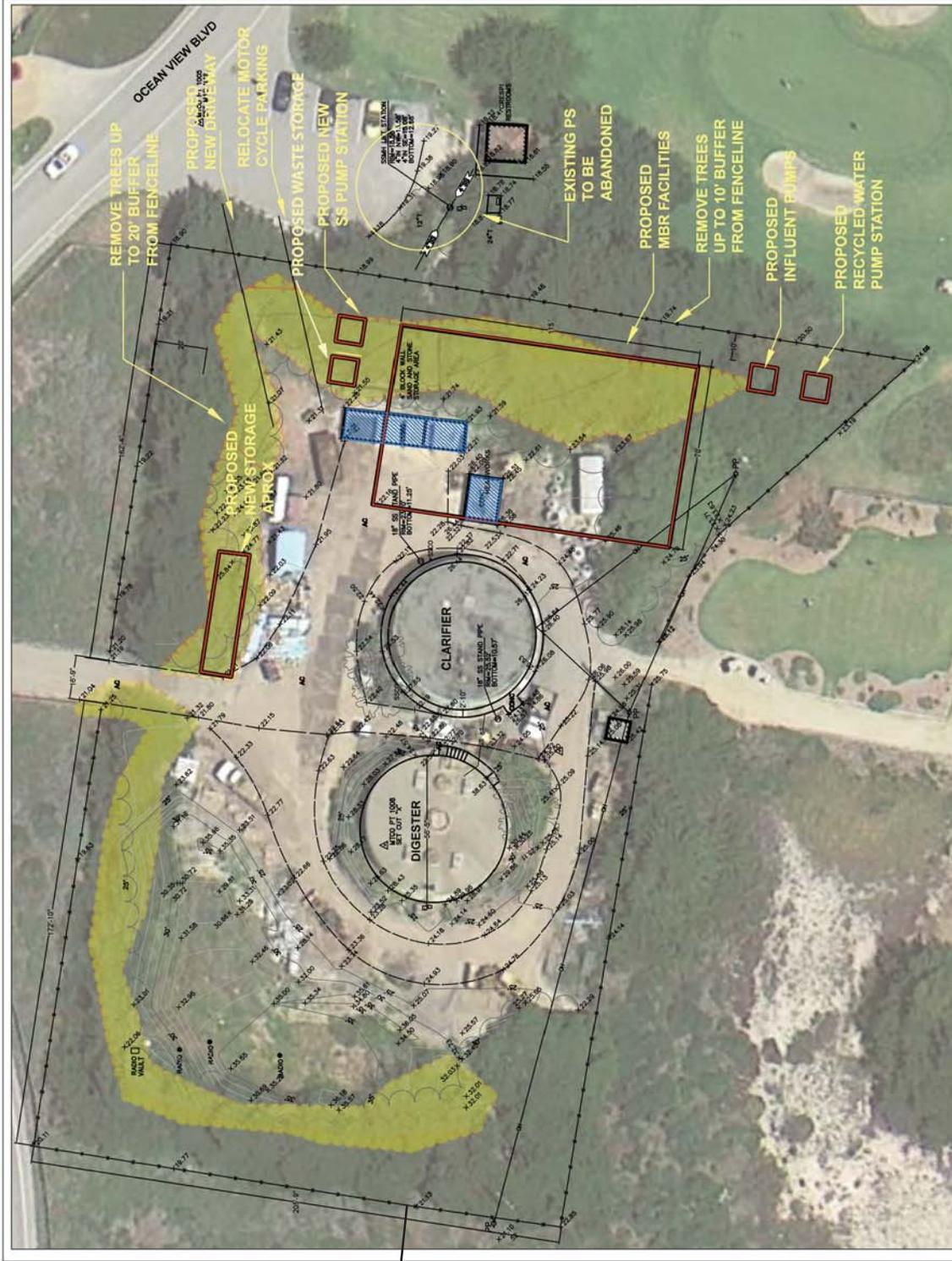
the SRWTP and be conveyed to the regional wastewater collection system. Therefore, backup power is not anticipated to be needed for the treatment facilities.

## **2.2 Project Location and Area**

The SRWTP is proposed at the site of the retired Point Pinos Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), located on Pacific Grove Golf Links, south of Ocean View Boulevard (Figure 2). The project site is approximately 2-acres. The site is heavily disturbed and has been continually used for municipal maintenance purposes for the past 65-years. The City of Pacific Grove owns and operates this lot as a secondary corporation yard and truck station for street and sewer maintenance. The City collects and stores groundwater seepage in the existing WWTP clarifier and digester tanks for use by street sweeping trucks, sewer flushing, and for construction water. The two large tanks of the retired WWTP facilities and heavily traveled dirt driveways dominate the site. Construction materials and spoils are currently stored around the driveways and fill material is stockpiled in the northwestern corner of the site.

The Project site is generally surrounded by the following uses:

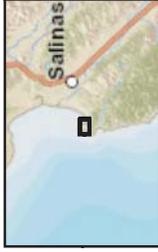
- Pacific Grove Golf Links is located to the south and east of the Project site;
- Coastal scrub habitat is located immediately west and north of the Project site, and;
- Ocean View Boulevard borders the coastal scrub habitat to the north of the Project site.



Survey Area

**LEGEND**

- = RECORD PROPERTY LINE
- = CENTERLINE
- = FENCE R' CHAIN LINK
- = OVERHEAD WRES
- = TREE DRIP LINE
- = ASPHALT CONCRETE
- = CONCRETE
- = ELECTRICAL RISER
- = JOINT POLE
- = POWER POLE
- = RADIO ANTENNA
- = SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE OR STAND PIPE
- = FOUND MONUMENT'S NOTED
- = CONCRETE FOUNDATION
- = SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
- = TRILE WITH TRUNK DIAMETER
- = DIMENSION
- = PLANNED FACILITIES
- = EXISTING TO BE REMOVED



Project Site Map

Date: 5/30/2014  
 Scale: N/A  
 Project: 2013-42



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## 3.0 METHODS

### 3.1 Personnel and Survey Dates

An initial reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on July 18, 2013 by DD&A biologist Matthew Johnson (Associate Environmental Scientist). The reconnaissance-level survey was conducted to prepare a biological constraints memo during the preliminary phases of the project. Habitats within the Project site were characterized in the field to assess potential project-related impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats and for potential occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species.

Additional biological surveys, including a floristic survey, were conducted at the Project site on May 13, 2014 by Mr. Johnson and Jami Davis (Assistant Environmental Scientist). The survey areas were defined by maps provided by Brezack & Associates Planning (Figure 2). Survey methods included walking the survey area and using aerial maps to identify general habitat types and potential sensitive habitats, and conducting a focused survey of appropriate habitat for special-status plant species. Concurrently, a reconnaissance-level wildlife habitat survey was conducted to identify suitable habitat and observe any special-status wildlife species. Available reference materials were reviewed prior to conducting the field surveys, including the DFW's CNDDDB occurrence reports (DFW, 2014), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service list of Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species that May Occur in Monterey County (Service, 2014), and aerial photographs of the Project site.

The Project site was surveyed for botanical resources following the applicable guidelines outlined in: *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (Service, 2000), *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (DFW, 2009), and *CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS, 2001). Reference populations for special-status plant species with the potential to occur on the Project site were checked periodically to ensure that the botanical survey was conducting during the appropriate blooming period.

### 3.2 Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that have been formally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Listed species are afforded legal protection under the ESA and CESA. Species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under the CEQA Section 15380 are also considered special-status species. Animals on the DFW's list of "species of special concern" (most of which are species whose breeding populations in California may face extirpation if current population trends continue) meet this definition and are typically provided management consideration through the CEQA process, although they are not legally protected under the ESA or CESA. Additionally, the DFW also includes some animal species that are not assigned any of the other status designations in the CNDDDB "Special Animals" list. The DFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need, regardless of their legal or protection status.

Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) or on California Native Plant Society (CNPS) lists are also treated as special-status species in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. In general, DFW considers plant species on List 1 (List 1A [Plants presumed extinct in

California] and List 1B [Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere]), or List 2 (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere) of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2014) as qualifying for legal protection under this CEQA provision.<sup>1</sup> In addition, species of vascular plants, bryophytes, and lichens listed as having special-status by DFW are considered special-status plant species (DFW, 2011).

Raptors (e.g., eagles, hawks, and owls) and their nests are protected under both federal and state laws and regulations. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and California Fish and Game Code<sup>2</sup> Section 3513 prohibit killing, possessing, or trading migratory birds except in accordance with regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Birds of prey are protected in California under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5. Section 3503.5 states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” In addition, fully protected species under the Fish and Game Code Section 3511 (birds), Section 4700 (mammals), Section 5515 (fish), and Section 5050 (reptiles and amphibians) are also considered special-status animal species. Species with no formal special-status designation but thought by experts to be rare or in serious decline are also considered special-status animal species (DFW, 2011).

After careful consideration, the DFW has removed the Service’s federal “species of concern” designation from the CNDDDB. The federal species of concern list was an internal Service list maintained by some of the field offices comprised of taxa that were formerly designated as Candidate categories C1 and C2 in addition to some other miscellaneous taxa. This list is no longer updated within the Service’s Ventura Office, which includes Monterey County as part of its area of responsibility. As a result, the federal species of concern designation is not considered an indicator of special-status species status in this analysis.

### **3.3 Sensitive Habitats**

Sensitive habitats include riparian corridors, wetlands, habitats for legally protected species, areas of high biological diversity, areas supporting rare or special-status wildlife habitat, and unusual or regionally restricted habitat types. Habitat types considered sensitive include those listed on the CNDDDB’s working list of high priority and rare natural communities (i.e., those habitats that are rare or endangered within the borders of California) (DFW, 2010b), those that are occupied by species listed under ESA or are critical habitat in accordance with ESA, and those that are defined as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) under the California Coastal Act (CCA). Specific habitats may also be identified as sensitive in city or county general plans or ordinances. Sensitive habitats are regulated under federal regulations (such as the Clean Water Act [CWA] and Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands), state regulations (such as CEQA and the DFW Streambed Alteration Program), or local ordinances or policies (such as city or county tree ordinances and general plan policies).

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<sup>1</sup> Species on CNPS List 3 (Plants about which we need more information - a review list) and List 4 (Plants of limited distribution - a watch list) may, but generally do not, qualify for protection under this provision.

<sup>2</sup> California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) changed its name to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department), effective January 1, 2013. Please note that although the name has changed, California Fish and Game Code was not changed.

### 3.4 Data Sources

The primary literature and data sources reviewed in order to determine the occurrence or potential for occurrence of special-status species at the Project site are as follows:

- current agency status information from the Service and DFW for species listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under ESA or CESA, and those considered DFW “species of special concern” (2011);
- the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS, 2014);
- and CNDDDB occurrence reports (DFW 2014). The Monterey quadrangle and the four surrounding quadrangles (Marina, Mt. Carmel, Seaside, and Soberanes Point) from the CNDDDB were reviewed for documented special-status species occurrences in the vicinity of the Project site.

From these resources, a list of special-status plant and wildlife species known or with the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project site was created (**Appendix A**). The list presents these species along with their legal status, habitat requirements, and a brief statement of the likelihood to occur.

#### 3.4.1 Botany

The entire Project site was surveyed for botanical resources following the applicable guidelines outlined in *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (Service, 2000), *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (DFW, 2009), and *CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS, 2001).

The following literature and data sources were reviewed: The Jepson Manual – Vascular Plants of California (Baldwin, et. al., 2012); The vascular plants of Monterey County, California (Howitt and Howell, 1964); Supplement to the vascular plants of Monterey County, California (Howitt and Howell, 1973); Jepson Online Interchange for California Floristics (Jepson Flora Project, 2014); An Illustrated Field Key to the Flowering Plants of Monterey County (Matthews, 2006); and A California flora and supplement (Munz and Keck, 1973)

#### 3.4.2 Wildlife

The following literature and data sources were reviewed: California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program species-habitat models (DFW, 2008; Zeiner et al., 1988 and 1990); Monterey Birds (Roberson, 1985), Birds of North America Western Region (Vuillemier, 2011) and general wildlife references (Stebbins, 2003).

### 3.5 Regulatory Setting

The following regulatory discussion describes the major laws that may be applicable to the Project.

### 3.5.1 Federal Regulations

#### Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA of 1918 prohibits killing, possessing, or trading migratory birds except in accordance with regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Most actions that result in taking or in permanent or temporary possession of a protected species constitute violations of the MBTA. The Service is responsible for overseeing compliance with the MBTA and implements Conventions (treaties) between the United States and four countries for the protection of migratory birds – Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia. The Service maintains a list of migratory bird species that are protected under the MBTA, which was updated in 2010 to: 1) correct previous mistakes, such as misspellings or removing species no longer known to occur within the United States; 2) add species, as a result of expanding the geographic scope to include Hawaii and U.S. territories and new evidence of occurrence in the United States or U.S. territories; and 3) update name changes based on new taxonomy (Service, 2010).

### 3.5.2 State Regulations

#### California Fish and Game Code

Birds: Section 3503 of the Fish and Game Code states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3511 prohibits take or possession of fully protected birds. Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory nongame birds designated under the federal MBTA. Section 3800 prohibits take of nongame birds.

Species of Special Concern: As noted above, the DFW also maintains a list of animal “species of special concern.” Although these species have no legal status, the DFW recommends considering these species during analysis of project impacts to protect declining populations and avoid the need to list them as endangered in the future.

### 3.5.3 Local Regulations

#### City of Pacific Grove

The City of Pacific Grove Code Chapter 12.20 requires approval and permit procurement for the removal or substantial pruning of a “protected tree”. Conditions of the permit may require that “protected trees” planned for significant pruning or removal be replaced at a ratio determined by the City arborist. “Protected trees” are defined by five categories:

- (1) Native Trees. All gowen cypress, regardless of size; all coast live oak, Monterey cypress, Shore pine, torrey pine, and Monterey pine six inches or greater in trunk diameter, measured at 54 inches above native grade.
- (2) All Other Private Trees. In addition to definition (1) of this section, all other trees on private property, regardless of species, 12 inches or greater in trunk diameter, measured at 54 inches above native grade.

- (3) Monarch Butterfly Habitat Trees. All trees in or within 100 yards of designated Monarch sanctuaries. For the purposes of this title, the following sites are designated as Monarch sanctuaries, serving as official Pacific Grove Monarch butterfly over-wintering sites:
- (A) Monarch Grove Sanctuary. That portion of land bordered on the east and west by Ridge Road and Grove Acre Avenue, respectively, on the south by Short Street, and on the north by the northerly boundary of assessor's parcel numbers 006-361-30-031, -032, -033, and -034, extended from Grove Acre easterly to Ridge Road.
  - (B) Washington Park Site. That portion of land bordered on the east and west by Alder Street and Melrose Avenue, respectively, on the north by Pine Avenue, and on the south by the imaginary extension of Junipero Avenue westerly from Alder to Melrose.
- (4) Public Trees. All trees on public property six inches or greater in trunk diameter, measured at 54 inches above native grade, and all street trees, regardless of size.
- (5) Designated Trees. All trees that are otherwise protected and will be impacted as a result of development, both proposed for pruning or removal and where the development will impact the critical root zone of the tree that requires protection during construction, and all trees otherwise identified – during development or otherwise – for special protection by the property owner.

Habitat Conservation Plans or NCCP

There are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) associated with the Project site.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Habitat Types

Two habitat types were observed during Project site surveys (Figure 3). A brief description these habitats can be found below, along with a statement of the presence or potential presence of special-status species.

#### 4.1.1 Ruderal/Developed

Ruderal/developed areas are those areas which have been disturbed by human activities and are dominated by non-native annual grasses and other “weedy” species. A majority of the site is classified as ruderal/developed habitat. The City owns and operates the Project site as a secondary corporation yard and truck station for street and sewer maintenance. The City collects and stores groundwater seepage in the existing WWTP clarifier and digester tanks for use by street sweeping trucks, sewer flushing, and for construction water. The two large tanks of the retired WWTP facilities and heavily traveled dirt driveways dominate the site. Construction materials and spoils are currently stored around the driveways and fill material is stockpiled in the northwestern corner of the site.

While most of this habitat is dominated by bare ground, there are areas of vegetation. Dominant species found within these vegetated areas include; black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*), and slender oat (*Avena barbata*). Non-dominant plant species observed within this habitat type include; New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia tetragonioides*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). For a complete list of the plants identified on the Project site, please refer to **Appendix B**.

Common wildlife species which do well in urbanized and disturbed areas can utilize this habitat, such as the American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), coast range fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis bocourti*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*). This habitat type is considered to have low biological value, as it generally dominated by non-native plant species and consists of relatively low quality habitat from a wildlife perspective.

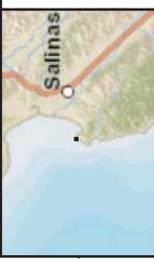
No special-status plant species were observed within ruderal/developed habitat and no special-status plant species are expected to occur. No special-status wildlife species were observed within this habitat type and none are expected to occur.

#### 4.1.1 Monterey Cypress Grove

Surrounding the ruderal/developed habitat, along the boundary of the Project site is a grove of mature Monterey cypress trees (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*). Due to the dense nature of the cypress trees, few other plant species exist within this habitat type. Common wildlife species listed above for ruderal/developed habitat would also utilize this habitat type. Avian species including song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), western scrub jay, American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) and white crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), could utilize this habitat type for nesting and foraging. Additionally, raptors such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red-shouldered hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) could use this habitat as nesting habitat.



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, HERE, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Mallan), TomTom  
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, iSat, USDA, USGS, AEX, Geomatics, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



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Date: 6/5/2014  
 Scale: 1 inch = 70 feet  
 Project: 2013-42

# Habitat Map

Figure 3

Monterey Cypress trees were observed surrounding the Project site. Native Monterey cypress is a CNPS List 1B.2 plant, which is treated as special-status species in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. Only two native stands of Monterey cypress are found on the Monterey Peninsula, located at Point Lobos and Pebble Beach. All other stands of Monterey cypress, including those that were identified surrounding the Project site, are assumed planted as landscape trees. Therefore, the Monterey cypress located at the Project site would not be classified as a special-status plant species.

No other special-status plant species were observed within this habitat type and no special-status plant species are expected to occur. No special-status wildlife species were observed within this habitat type. Nesting raptors and other migratory bird species, which are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code, could utilize this habitat type for nesting

#### 4.2 Special-Status Species

Published occurrence data within the Project site and surrounding USGS Quads were evaluated to compile a table of special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the Project site (Please refer to “Methods Section” and **Appendix A**). Each of these species was evaluated for their likelihood to occur within and immediately adjacent to the Project site (**Appendix A**).<sup>3</sup> The special-status species that are known to or have been determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within or immediately adjacent the Project site are discussed below. All other species presented in **Appendix A** are assumed “unlikely to occur” for the species-specific reasons presented.

##### 4.2.1 Special-Status Wildlife Species

The Project site and adjacent areas were evaluated for the presence or potential presence of a variety of special-status wildlife species (**Appendix A**). The following species are discussed due to their moderate or high potential to occur or known presence within the Project site and potential to be impacted by the Project. All other species presented in **Appendix A** are assumed “unlikely to occur” or have a low potential to occur but are unlikely to be impacted for the species-specific reasons presented.

##### Nesting Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Other Protected Avian Species

Raptors and their nests and migratory birds are protected under Fish and Game Code and the MBTA. While the life histories of these species vary, overlapping nesting and foraging similarities (approximately February through August) allow for their concurrent discussion. Most raptors are breeding residents throughout most of the wooded portions of the state. Stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, or other forest habitats, as well as open grasslands, are used most frequently for nesting. Breeding occurs February through August, with peak activity during May through July. Prey for these species includes small birds, small mammals, and some reptiles and amphibians. Many raptor species hunt in open woodland and habitat edges. Various species of raptors (such as red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, American kestrel [*Falco sparverius*], and turkey vulture [*Cathartes aura*]) have a potential to nest within any of the Monterey cypress trees that surround the Project site. Additionally, migratory bird species that may be present within the Project site include, but are not limited to, western tanager, song sparrow, western scrub jay, American goldfinch, spotted towhee and white crowned sparrow.

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<sup>3</sup> Please see **Appendix A** for the evaluation standards for the potential for species to occur.

#### *4.2.2 Special-Status Plant Species*

The Project site and adjacent areas were evaluated and surveyed for the presence or potential presence of a variety of special-status plant species (**Appendix A**). Floristic surveys were conducted at the Project site and surrounding area as described in the “Methods” section above. No special-status plant species were observed at the Project site during focused surveys and none are expected to occur.

#### **4.3 Sensitive Habitats**

No sensitive habitats were observed during the Project site surveys and none are expected to occur.

## 5.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

### 5.1 Impacts

#### 5.1.1 Monterey Cypress Trees

The Project may result in significant pruning and/or removal of Monterey cypress trees, which are potentially “protected trees”, as defined by the City of Pacific Grove Municipal Code Chapter 12.20. This impact could be considered a potentially significant impact. Mitigation is included below to reduce this potentially significant impact to less-than-significant.

#### 5.1.2 Nesting Raptors, Migratory Birds and Other Protected Avian Species

The MBTA protects the majority of migrating birds breeding in the U.S., regardless of their official federal or state listing status under the ESA or CESA. The law applies to the disturbance or removal of active nests occupied by migratory birds during their breeding season. It is specifically a violation of the MBTA to directly kill or destroy an occupied nest of any bird species covered by the MBTA. CDFG Code Section 3503 protects the nest and eggs of native non-game birds. Under this law, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any such birds or to take, possess, or destroy the nests or eggs of any such bird. The CDFG Code Section 86 defines “take” as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” Most of the birds observed or with the potential to occur within the Project site are protected under both the MBTA and CDFG Code Section 3503.

Construction-related activities (e.g., trimming and removal of vegetation, and equipment noise, vibration, and lighting) that result in harm, injury, or death of individuals, or abandonment of an active nest would be considered a significant impact. Monterey cypress trees surrounding the site provide nesting habitat for protected avian species. If a raptor or other migratory birds, regardless of its federal or state status, were to nest on or adjacent to the site prior to or during proposed construction activities, such activities may result in the abandonment of active nests or direct mortality to these birds. Construction activities that adversely affect the nesting success of raptors or result in mortality of individual birds constitute a violation of state and federal laws and would be considered a significant impact under CEQA. This is considered a potentially significant impact. Mitigation is included below to reduce this potentially significant impact to less-than-significant.

### 5.2 Mitigation Measures

#### 5.2.1 Monterey Cypress Trees

If the Monterey cypress trees that surround the Project site are determined to be “protected trees”, as defined by the City of Pacific Grove Municipal Code Chapter 12.20, the project applicant will adhere to the permitting procedures detailed in the City of Pacific Grove Municipal Code Chapter 12.20. The procurement of a tree removal/pruning permit may require the project applicant to replace all “protected trees” that were removed as a part of the Project. All actions associated with “protected trees” will be conducted under the supervision of the City arborist, as stated in the City of Pacific Grove Municipal Code.

### *5.2.2 Nesting Raptors, Migratory Birds and Other Protected Avian Species*

Construction activities that may directly (e.g., vegetation removal) or indirectly (e.g., noise/ground disturbance) affect protected nesting avian species will be timed to avoid the breeding and nesting season. Specifically, vegetation and/or tree removal can be scheduled after September 16 and before January 31. Alternatively, a qualified biologist will be retained by the project applicant to conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting raptors and other protected avian species within 300 feet of proposed construction activities if construction occurs between February 1 and September 15. Pre-construction surveys will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction activities during the early part of the breeding season (February through April) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May through August). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals, and because some species breed multiple times in a season. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys will be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the final construction plans and in coordination with the Service and DFW, as needed.

If raptors' or other protected avian species' nests are identified during the pre-construction surveys, the qualified biologist will notify the project applicant and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer will be imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance should take place (generally 300 feet in all directions for raptors; other avian species may have species-specific requirements) until the young of the year have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival, as determined by a qualified biologist.

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## **APPENDIX A.**

Table of Special-Status Species Known or With the Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of the  
Pacific Grove Local Water Project, Satellite Recycled Water Treatment Site

(CNDDDB Rare Plant Report from the Monterey quadrangle and the six surrounding quadrangles  
[Marina, Mt. Carmel, Seaside, and Soberanes Point])

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	--/CNDDDB/--	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics with access to trees for cover and open areas or edge for feeding. This species generally roost in dense foliage of trees.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable day roost or maternity colony habitat is present within the Project Site.
<i>Neotoma macrotis luciana</i> Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	--/SSC/--	Forest and oak woodland habitats of moderate canopy with moderate to dense understorey. Also occurs in chaparral habitats.	<b>Unlikely:</b> Suitable habitat is not present at the Project site.
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis distichilis</i> Salinas harvest mouse	--/CNDDDB/--	Known only to occur from the Monterey Bay region. Occurs in fresh and brackish water wetlands, and probably in the adjacent uplands around the mouth of the Salinas River.	<b>Unlikely:</b> Suitable habitat is not present at the Project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	--/SSC/--	Dry, open grasslands, fields, pastures savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. The principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated grounds.	<b>Unlikely:</b> Suitable habitat is not present at the Project site.
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	--/SSC/--	Nest in colonies in dense riparian vegetation, along rivers, lagoons, lakes, and ponds. Forages over grassland or aquatic habitats.	<b>Unlikely:</b> Suitable habitat is not present at the Project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl	--/SSC/--	Year round resident of open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Frequent open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Use rodent burrows (often California ground squirrel) for roosting and nesting cover. Pipes, culverts, and nest boxes may be substituted for burrows in areas where burrows are not available.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately four miles from the Project Site.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	--/CNDDDB/--	An uncommon winter resident and migrant at lower elevations and open grasslands in the Modoc Plateau, Central Valley, and Coast Ranges and a fairly common winter resident of grassland and agricultural areas in southwestern California. Frequent open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Does not breed in California.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately nine miles from the Project Site.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> Western snowy plover	FT/SSC/--	Sandy beaches on marine and estuarine shores, also salt pond levees and the shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy, gravelly or friable soil substrate for nesting.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. Friable soils are not present on the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is adjacent to the Project Site; however, it is a historical reference from 1913.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift	--/SSC/--	Regularly nests in moist crevices or caves on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons. Forages widely over many habitats.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately seven miles from the Project Site.
<i>Eremophila alpestris acita</i> California horned lark	--/WL/--	Variety of open habitats, usually where large trees and/or shrubs are absent. Found from grasslands along the coast to deserts at sea-level and alpine dwarf-shrub habitats are higher elevations. Builds open cup-like nests on the ground.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately nine miles from the Project Site.
<i>Oceanodroma homochroa</i> Ashy storm petrel	--/SSC/--	Tied to land only to nest, otherwise remains over open sea. Nests in natural cavities, sea caves, or rock crevices on offshore islands and prominent peninsulas of the mainland.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> Bank swallow	--/CNDDDB/ST	Nest colonially in sand banks. Found near water; fields, marshes, streams, and lakes.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately five miles from the Project Site.
<b>FISH</b>			
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> Tidewater goby	FE / CSC / --	Brackish water habitats, found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches.	<b>Not Present:</b> No aquatic habitat present within the Project Site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Steelhead (South/Central California Coast DPS)	FT / -- / --	Coastal perennial and near perennial streams, with suitable spawning and rearing habitat and no major barriers.	<b>Not Present:</b> No aquatic habitat present within the Project Site.
<b>REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS</b>			
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	FT/SSC/ST	Annual grassland and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats in central and northern California. Need underground refuges and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources.	<b>Not Present:</b> No breeding habitat on the Project Site. Compaction of soils due to ongoing Project Site use precludes underground refugia.
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> California legless lizard  (includes <i>A. p. nigra</i> and <i>A. p. pulchra</i> as recognized by the DFG)	--/SSC/--	Requires moist, warm habitats with loose soil for burrowing and prostrate plant cover, often forages in leaf litter at plant bases; may be found on beaches, sandy washes, and in woodland, chaparral, and riparian areas.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. Soils are not suitable for this species.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	--/SSC/--	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats including streams, lakes, ponds, irrigation ditches, etc. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of vegetation, or open banks.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	--/SSC/--	Associated with open patches of sandy soils in washes, chaparral, scrub, and grasslands.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. Soils are not suitable for this species.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/SSC/--	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent or late-season sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. During late summer or fall adults are known to utilize a variety of upland habitats with leaf litter or mammal burrows.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
<i>Coelus globosus</i> Globose dune beetle	--/CNDDDB/--	Coastal dunes. These beetles are primarily subterranean, tunneling through sand underneath dune vegetation.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately nine miles from the Project Site.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> Monarch butterfly	--/CNDDDB/--	Overwinterers in coastal California using colonial roosts generally found in Eucalyptus, pine, and acacia trees. Overwintering habitat for this species within the Coastal Zone represents ESHA. Local ordinances often protect this species as well.	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site.
<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i> Smith's blue butterfly	FE/CNDDDB/--	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Plant hosts are <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> and <i>E. parvifolium</i> .	<b>Unlikely:</b> No suitable habitat present within the Project Site. Host plant was not identified on the Project site.
<i>Lindieriella occidentalis</i> California linderiella	--/CNDDDB/--	Ephemeral ponds with no flow. Generally associated with hardpans.	<b>Not Present:</b> No aquatic habitat present within the Project Site.
<b>PLANTS</b>			
<i>Allium hickmanii</i> Hickman's onion	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands at elevations of 5-200 meters. Bulbiferous herb in the Alliaceae family; blooms March-May.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> Little Sur manzanita	--/1B.2/--	Coastal bluff scrub and chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-105 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms November-April.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i> Hooker's manzanita	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 85-536 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms January-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Arctostaphylos montereyensis</i> Toro manzanita	--/1B.2/--	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 30-730 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms February-March.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i> Pajaro manzanita	--/1B.1/--	Chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-760 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms December-March.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Arctostaphylos pumila</i> Sandmat manzanita	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 3-205 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms February-May.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/1B.1/SE	Coastal bluff scrub on sandy soils, coastal dunes, and mesic areas of coastal prairie at elevations of 1-50 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms March-May.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>insalutata</i> Pink Johnny-nip	--/1B.1/--	Coastal prairie and coastal scrub at elevations of 0-100 meters. Annual herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms May-August.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	--/1B.1/--	Valley and foothill grassland on alkaline soils at elevations of 1-230 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms June-November.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i> Monterey spineflower	FT/1B.2/--	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils at elevations of 3-450 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> Robust spineflower	FE/1B.1/--	Openings in cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 3-300 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-September.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Clarkia jolonensis</i> Jolon clarkia	--/1B.2/--	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 20-660 meters. Annual herb in the Onagraceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub, sometimes on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 30-250 meters. Annual herb in the Scrophulariaceae family; blooms March-May.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i> Seaside bird's-beak	--/1B.1/SE	Closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils, often on disturbed sites, at elevations of 0-425 meters. Hemi-parasitic, annual herb in the Scrophulariaceae family; blooms April-October.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Delphinium californicum</i> ssp. <i>interius</i> Hospital Canyon larkspur	--/1B.2/--	Openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and mesic areas of cismontane woodland at elevations of 230-1095 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</i> Hutchinson's larkspur	--/1B.2/--	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal prairie at elevations of 0-427 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms March-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i> Eastwood's goldenbush	--/1B.1/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and openings in coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 30-275 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Asteraceae family; blooms July-October.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Eriogonum nortonii</i> Pinnacles buckwheat	--/1B.3/--	Chaparral and valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils, often on recent burns, at elevations of 300-975 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms May-September.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i> Sand-loving (coast) wallflower	--/1B.2/--	Maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and openings in coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-60 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms February-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i> Menzies' wallflower	FE/1B.1/SE	Coastal dunes at elevations of 0-35 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms March-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> Fragrant fritillary	--/1B.2/--	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland, often serpentine, at elevations of 3-410 meters. Bulbiferous perennial herb in the Liliaceae family; blooms February-April.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i> Monterey (sand) gilia	FE/1B.2/ST	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and openings in coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-45 meters. Annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Hesperocyparis goveniana</i> Gowen cypress	FT/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest and maritime chaparral at elevations of 30-300 meters. Evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. Natively occurring only at Point Lobos near Gibson Creek and the Huckleberry Hill Nature Preserve near Highway 68.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> Monterey cypress	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 10-30 meters. Evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. Natively occurring only at Cypress Point in Pebble Beach and Point Lobos State Park; widely planted and naturalized elsewhere.	<b>Present:</b> Native occurrences of this plant occur only at Cypress Point and Pebble Beach, all other occurrences on the Monterey Peninsula are considered either planted or naturalized, and therefore they are not given the same management consideration.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	--/1B.1/--	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, and openings in coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 10-200 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms April-September.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE/1B.1/--	Mesic areas of valley and foothill grassland, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-470 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Layia carnos</i> Beach layia	FE/1B.1/SE	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-60 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-July.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i> Tidestrom's lupine	FE/1B.1/SE	Coastal dunes at elevations of 0-100 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June. Only Monterey County plants are state-listed Endangered as var. <i>tidestromii</i> .	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Malacothammus palmeri</i> var. <i>involutus</i> Carmel Valley bush-mallow	--/1B.2/--	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 30-1100 meters. Deciduous shrub in the Malvaceae family; blooms May-August.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Malacothammus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Santa Lucia bush-mallow	--/1B.2/--	Chaparral on rocky soils at elevations of 60-360 meters. Deciduous shrub in the Malvaceae family; blooms May-July.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>arachnoidea</i> Carmel Valley malacothrix	--/1B.2/--	Chaparral and coastal scrub on rocky soils at elevations of 25-1036 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms June-December (uncommon in March).	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Microseris paludosa</i> Marsh microseris	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands at elevations of 3-300 meters. Perennial herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms April-June (July).	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>nigrescens</i> Northern curly-leaved monardella	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest (ponderosa pine sandhills) on sandy soils at elevations of 0-305 meters. Annual herb in the Lamiaceae family; blooms May-September.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> Woodland woollythreads	--/1B.2/--	Openings of broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland on serpentine soils at elevations of 100-1200 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms February-July.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Pinus radiata</i> Monterey pine	--/1B.1/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 25-185 meters. Evergreen tree in the Pinaceae family. Only three native stands in CA, at Ano Nuevo, Cambria, and the Monterey Peninsula; introduced in many areas.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Piperia yadonii</i> Yadon's rein orchid	FE/1B.1/--	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, and maritime chaparral at elevations of 10-510 meters. Annual herb in the Orchidaceae family; blooms May-August.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i> Hooked popcornflower	--/1B.1/--	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands on sandy soils at elevations of 300-760 meters. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms April-May.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Potentilla hickmanii</i> Hickman's cinquefoil	FE/1B.1/SE	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forests, vernal meadows, and freshwater marshes and swamps at elevations of 10-149 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms April-August.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Rosa pinetorum</i> Pine rose	--/1B.2/--	Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 2-300 meters. Shrub in the Rosaceae family; blooms May-July. Possible hybrid of <i>R. spithamea</i> , <i>R. gymnocarpa</i> , or others; further study needed.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i> Maple-leaved checkerbloom	--/4.2/--	Broadleaved upland forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian woodlands, often in disturbed areas, at elevations of 2-700 meters. Perennial herb in the Malvaceae family; blooms April-August.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i> Santa Cruz microseris	--/1B.2/--	Broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and openings in valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite, at elevations of 10-500 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms April-May.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Tortula californica</i> California screw moss	--/1B.2/--	Valley and foothill grassland and chenopod scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 10-1460. Moss in the Pottiaceae family.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover	--/1B.1/--	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and margins of coastal prairie on gravelly soils at elevations of 105-610 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-October.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	--/1B.2/--	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), and vernal pools at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.
<i>Trifolium polyodon</i> Pacific Grove clover	--/1B.1/SR	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, and mesic areas in valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 5-120 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i> Monterey clover	FE/1B.1/SE	Sandy openings and burned areas of closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 30-240 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	<b>Not Present:</b> Not identified during focused botanical surveys in 2014.

**STATUS DEFINITIONS**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

- FE = listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- FT = listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
- FC = federal Candidate under the federal Endangered Species Act
- = no listing

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)**

- SE = listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
- ST = listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
- SC = state Candidate under the California Endangered Species Act
- SR = listed as Rare under the California Endangered Species Act
- SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern
- FP = California Fully Protected Animal
- = no listing

**WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife Watch List**

CNDDDB = This designation is being assigned to animal species that are not assigned any of the other status designations defined in this table. These animal species are included in the DFG's CNDDDB "Special Animals" list (2010), which includes all taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special-status species." The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**

- 1B = List 1B species; Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2 = List 2 species; Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
- 3 = List 3 species; plants about which more information is needed
- 4 = List 4 species; plants of limited distribution (CNPS Watch List)
- = no listing

**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**

- Present = known occurrence of species within the site; presence of suitable habitat conditions; or observed during field surveys
- High = known occurrence of species in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; presence of suitable habitat conditions
- Moderate = known occurrence of species in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; presence of marginal habitat conditions within the site
- Low = species known to occur in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; lack of suitable habitat or poor quality
- Unlikely = species not known to occur in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation, no suitable habitat is present within the site
- Not Present = species was not observed during surveys

\* = Bold text indicates Fort Ord HMP species

## **APPENDIX B.**

Floristic Survey Plant List for the Pacific Grove Local Water Project Satellite Recycled Water Treatment  
Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender oat
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote bush
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Briza minor</i>	Quaking grass
<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	California brome
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess brome
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepard's purse
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Ice plant
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass
<i>Echium candicans</i>	Pride of Madera
<i>Elaeagnus sp.</i>	Olive tree
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Seaside daisy
<i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i>	Lizard-tail
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California cudweed
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	Wild barley
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Common toad rush
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian rye grass
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	Yellow bush lupine
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
<i>Marah fabaceus</i>	Wild cucumber
<i>Medicago sp.</i>	Bur clover
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet clover
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda-buttercup
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu grass
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly ox-tongue
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Cut-leaved plantain
<i>Raphanus sativa</i>	Wild radish
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel
<i>Silene sp.</i>	Catchfly
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Nightshade
<i>Sonchus sp.</i>	Sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria sp.</i>	Chickweed
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach