Draft

INITIAL STUDY/ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

for the

PAVEMENT RECYCLING FACILITY PROJECT

PREPARED FOR

City of Del Rey Oaks
650 Canyon Del Rey
Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940
(831) 394-8511

PREPARED BY

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947 Cass Street, Suite 5
Monterey, CA 93940

April 2023

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APPENDICES

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. **Project Title**: Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Pavement Recycling Facility Project.

2. **Lead Agency/Project Proponent Name and Address:** City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940.

3. **Contact Person & Phone Number**: John Guertin, City Manager, City of Del Rey Oaks, (831) 394-8511, jguertin@delreyoaks.org.

4. **Project Location:** The project site comprises approximately 2.9 acres within a 232-acre parcel. The project site is located on South Boundary Road in the City of Del Rey Oaks, in Monterey County, APN 031-191-026-000. The parcel is bounded by the City of Seaside to the north, unincorporated County land owned by the U.S. Army to the northeast, the City of Del Rey Oaks to the southeast, and the City of Monterey to the south.

5. **Project Summary**: The project under consideration is the Pavement Recycling Facility Project proposed by Monterey Peninsula Engineering (MPE). MPE is seeking to relocate their existing City of Marina-based concrete and base rock recycling facility to a parcel on the former Fort Ord in the City of Del Rey Oaks for a period of five (5) years. The site would be cleared of vegetation (primarily maritime chaparral with scattered coast live oak trees) and graded to accommodate a pavement crusher unit. The existing dirt access road into the site would be improved with 12 inches of base rock to support truck traffic. During operation, the crusher unit and its conveyer belts would be erected between two stockpiles of raw and finished concrete. The project site would be powered by an on-site power supply and would not require water or electricity connections. Water for dust control would be managed through portable water trucks. The facility would operate approximately five (5) days per week, weekdays from 7 am to 5 pm. Access to the site would be provided via South Boundary Road. The proposed project would result in the removal of seven (7) trees. The proposed project site is located in the City's C-I-V=Neighborhood Commercial with Visitor Overlay zone and would require a text amendment to the City's Municipal Code to allow the proposed project as a conditional use.

6. **Land Use Designations**: The project site is within a parcel designated as GC(C-1-V) General Commercial-Visitor (Neighborhood Commercial-Visitor) in the City of Del Rey Oaks General Plan and zoned as C-I-V=Neighborhood Commercial with Visitor Overlay in the City's Municipal Code.

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2. PROJECT SUMMARY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City), acting as the Lead Agency, has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in accordance with California Government Code Section 65759, to assess the potential environment impacts of the Pavement Recycling Facility Project (project or proposed project) in substantial compliance with the State of California guidelines for implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City has determined that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment. This IS/MND has been prepared in accordance with the CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et. seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15000 et. seq.

An Initial Study is an informational document prepared by a Lead Agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a)). If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(a)(1). However, if the Lead Agency determines that revisions in the proposed project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level, an IS/MND may be prepared instead of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15070(b)). In this instance, the lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines Section 15071. The mitigation measures prescribed for environmental effects described in this IS/MND would be implemented in conjunction with the proposed project, as required by CEQA. The mitigation measures would be incorporated into the proposed project through proposed project conditions of approval. The City would adopt findings and a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the proposed project in conjunction with approval of the proposed project.

This document will also serve as a basis for soliciting comments and input from members of the public and public agencies regarding the project. This Draft IS/MND will be circulated for agency and public review during a 30-day public review period pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15073. **During the public review period, comments concerning the analysis contained in the Draft IS/MND should be sent to: John Guertin, City Manager, 650 Canyon Del Rey Blvd, Del Rey Oaks, California 93940; or via email at jguertin@delreyoaks.org.** Comments received by the City on the IS/MND will be reviewed and considered as part of the deliberative process in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15074.

The following section is consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15071 and 15124 to the extent that it is applicable to the project. This section contains a detailed description of the project background, project location, project description, project goals and objectives, and applicable regulatory requirements.

2.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2005, the City acquired several parcels of land on the former Fort Ord from the Fort Ord Reuse Authority (FORA). With the potential for City growth and development with the acquisition of this land, the City also took on significant, unfunded maintenance responsibilities. While the City has made progress in identifying development opportunities and partners for the Fort Ord lands, the continued maintenance responsibilities are stretching limited resources. As the City pursues development options for its largest (approximately 232 acres) former Fort Ord parcel, located along South Boundary Road, the City is also looking for opportunities to utilize this land to generate revenue that offsets maintenance costs.

The project proponent, Monterey Peninsula Engineering (MPE), is seeking to relocate their existing City of Marina-based pavement, concrete, and hardscape (base rock) recycling facility to the City's 232-acre parcel along South Boundary Road for a period of five (5) years. Currently, MPE is leasing land for their existing site from the City of Marina. However, several residential development projects near the facility are under construction and MPE is concerned that the facility could be a nuisance to future occupants. Therefore, MPE explored alternative sites for their facility that would not conflict with surrounding land uses and approached the City to temporarily utilize 2.9 acres of the South Boundary Road parcel. The proposed project would be a temporary facility that would generate revenue for the City while other long-term development options are considered.

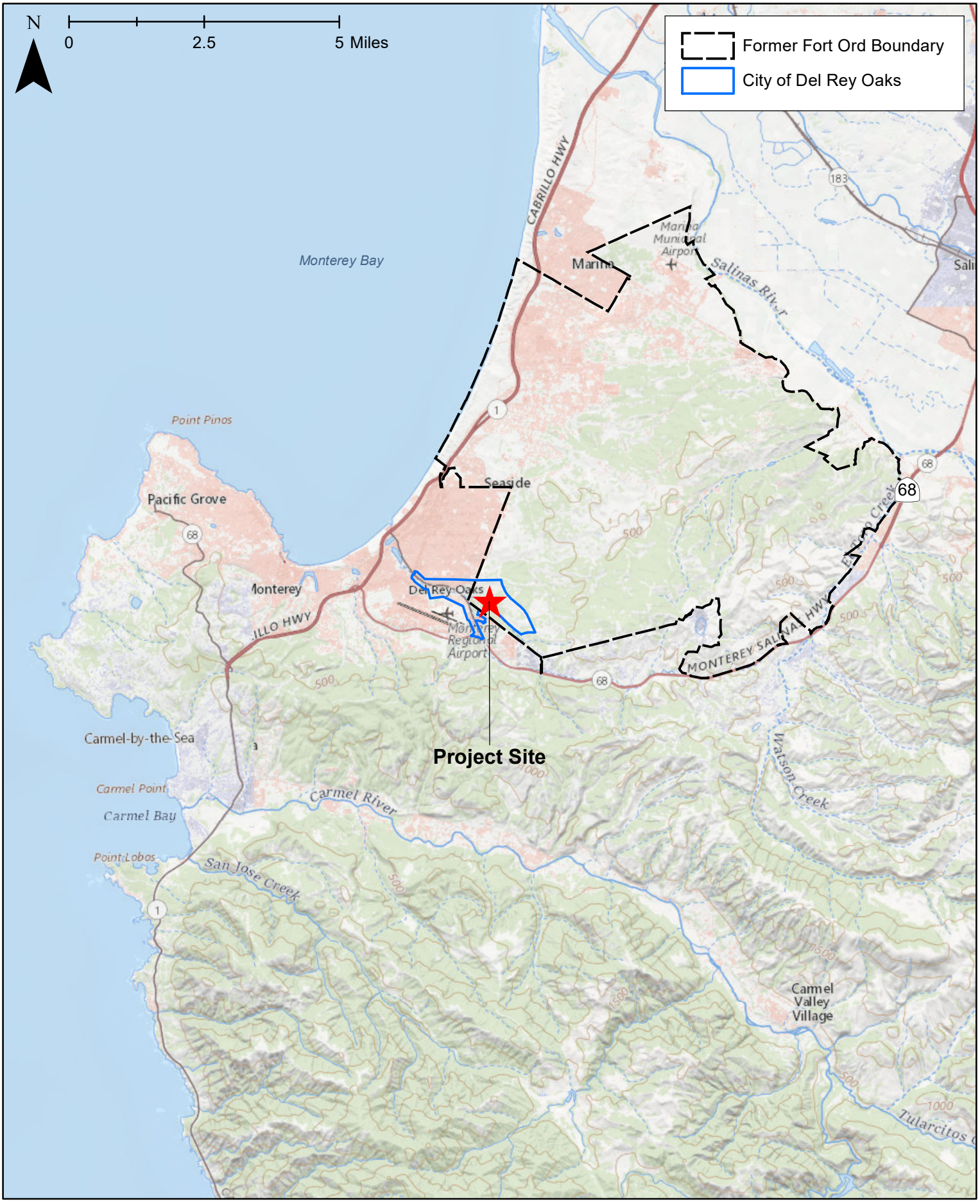
2.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The City and MPE coordinated to determine the most appropriate site within the City while also minimizing impacts to the environment. Originally, MPE proposed a site east of General Jim Moore Boulevard, also located within the 232-acre parcel. However, access from General Jim Moore would require an easement through private property, whose owners were not agreeable to an access easement. MPE then suggested the currently proposed site in their permit application. A member of the public, specifically a project proponent of the Fort Ord Regional Trail and Greenway (FORTAG) project, suggested an alternative site further east of the proposed site. However, this alternative site did not have an existing access road, would require additional tree removal, and would result in an increase in habitat impacts. The City met with a representative of the Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC), the Lead Agency for the FORTAG project, on April 4, 2023, to visit both the proposed project site and proposed alternative site and discussed the characteristics of the proposed project and potential conceptual future alignment of FORTAG in the project vicinity. It was concluded that the proposed project would not negatively affect the future FORTAG alignment. In addition, the City met with Dr. Fred Watson and Dr. Scott Waltz, FORTAG project proponents, on April 11, 2023, to discuss the proposed project and future FORTAG alignment, and they concurred with the City and TAMC's conclusion that the proposed project would not negatively affect the future FORTAG alignment. As a result, the City and MPE determined the currently proposed site is the preferred project site.

The project site is located on South Boundary Road in the City of Del Rey Oaks in Monterey County, California, and comprises approximately 2.9 acres within a 232-acre parcel (APN 031-191-026-000) (**Figures 1** and **2**). The parcel is bounded by the City of Seaside to the north, unincorporated County land owned by the U.S. Army to the northeast, City of Del Rey Oaks to the southeast, and City of Monterey to the south. Local access to the site is provided by South Boundary Road, and regional access to the site is provided by General Jim Moore Boulevard, which runs through the City of Seaside and terminates at Canyon Del Rey Boulevard/SR 218 in the City of Del Rey Oaks. The surrounding property is currently undeveloped and vegetated primarily with maritime chaparral and coast live oak woodland. The project site was previously used by the U.S. Army for training operations and contains numerous homeless encampments and associated deposited debris, which is common with undeveloped land in the region. The parcel is planned for future development by the City. The parcel contains numerous unpaved roadways that are currently maintained for emergency access.

2.4 ZONING ORDINANCE AND GENERAL PLAN

The City's Zoning Ordinance (Title 17) provides development standards and regulations and is a guideline for development within the City. The Zoning Ordinance sets development standards, such as height limits, lot coverage, and variances, for individual zoning districts consistent with the General Plan, as required by California Government Code Section 65860. The project site is zoned C-1-V (Neighborhood Commercial With Visitor Overlay) (**Figure 3**) and is designated in the City's General Plan for visitor-serving, office, recreational, and open space uses (**Figure 4**). The proposed project site would require a text amendment to the City's Municipal Code to allow the proposed project as a conditional use.



Regional Location

Date	Figure
4/24/2023	1
Scale: 1 in = 10,000 ft	

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Proposed Project Location

Date
4/24/2023

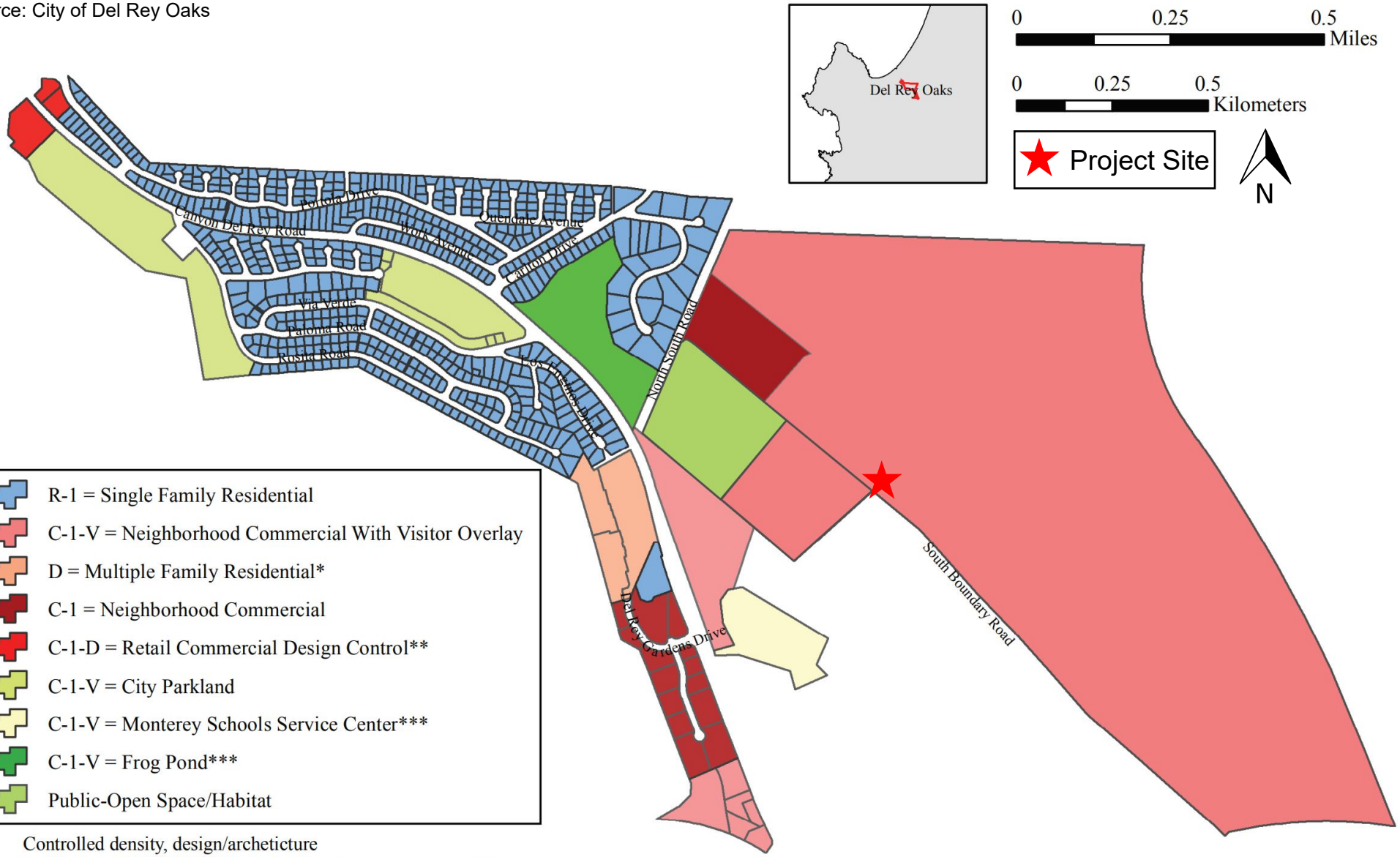
Scale
1 in = 700 ft

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

Figure
2

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\9614\Final Products\783 MPEIS\MND\Fig 2 - Project Location.mxd

Source: City of Del Rey Oaks



* Controlled density, design/archeticture

** Portion of C-1-D used for restaurant would need a use permit or rezoning for commercial use. The County allowed restaurant on property was never rezoned.

*** County issued a special permit to the School District and Del Rey Oaks did not rezone when parcel was annexed to City.

**** Monterey County Regional Park, to remain in natural state.

Del Rey Oaks Zoning Map

Date 10/28/2022

Scale N/A

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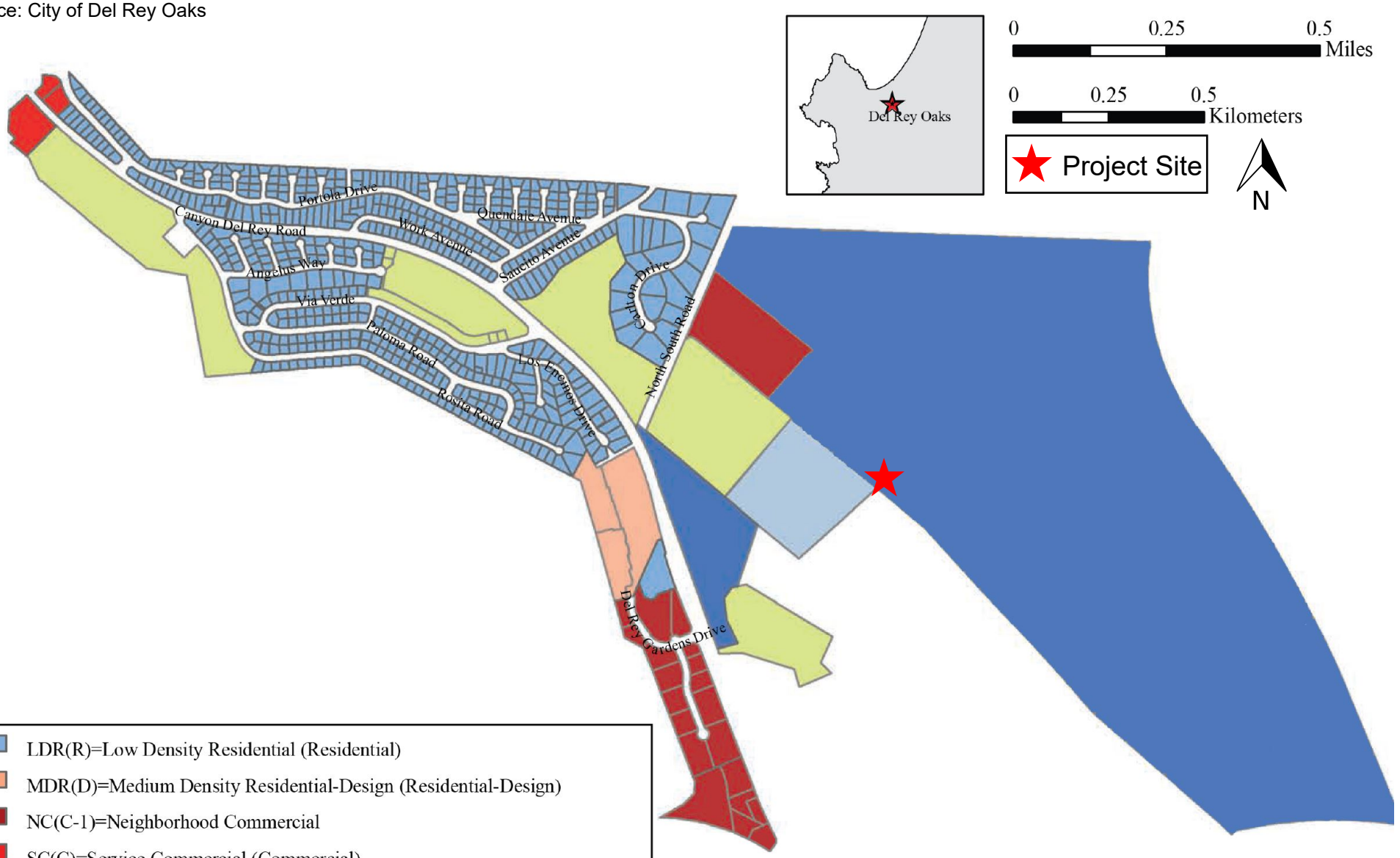
Figure 3

P:\DDA Current Projects\9614 drocon\783 MPE Project\Admin Draft IS-MND\Figures\Figure 3 Zoning Map.pdf

Source: City of Del Rey Oaks



Del Rey Oaks Land Use Map

Date
10/28/2022

Scale
N/A

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Figure
4

P:\DDA Current Projects\9614 drocon\783 MPE Project\Admin Draft IS-MND\Figures\Figure 4 Land Use Map.pdf

2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the relocation of a crusher unit and concrete/hardscape recycling facility from the City of Marina to approximately 2.9 acres of an undeveloped parcel in the City of Del Rey Oaks, (**Figures 1** and **2**). Construction of the project would consist of vegetation, tree, and debris removal, grading of a flat pad to accommodate the crusher unit, placement of 12 inches of base rock at the entrance to the project site to support truck traffic, and installation of a solar-powered gate to prevent public trespass into the site (**Figure 5a**). For the purposes of this IS/MND, it is assumed that the entire 2.9-acre project site would be improved. The proposed project site is located in the City's C-I-V=Neighborhood Commercial with Visitor Overlay zone and would require a text amendment to the City's Municipal Code to allow the proposed project as a conditional use.

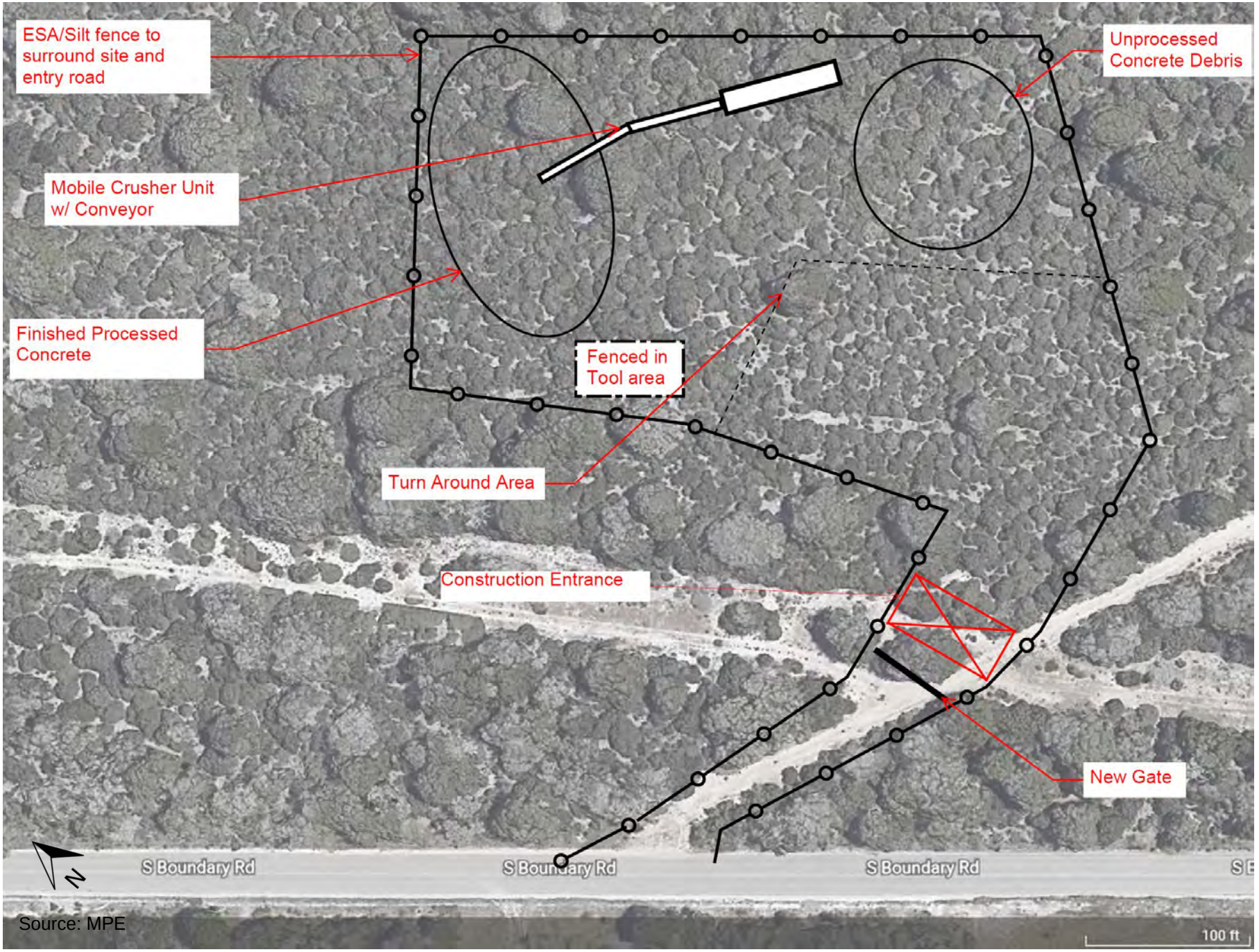
Project Construction

The proposed project would be constructed at existing grade and would be visually screened from South Boundary Road by existing vegetation to blend the site into the environment (**Figure 5a**). This would allow for natural mounding around the site and a less-visible profile from South Boundary Road. Ample space around the perimeter, an access gate, and a driveway would separate the site from South Boundary Road.

Construction activities would primarily consist of site preparation and setting up the portable crushing equipment. Construction activities would be limited to the hours of 7 am to 5 pm, Monday through Friday. Construction activities would not occur at night or on weekends. It is estimated that site preparation and equipment set up will require two to three weeks. Construction activities are estimated to generate approximately 5 to 10 truck trips per day, between 7 am and 5 pm. If an effort to reduce the number of truck trips, vegetation clearing would be accomplished using a brush chipper and material would be deposited on the perimeter of the site as ground cover. No vendor trips are required or anticipated. Grading required for the proposed facilities would result in approximately 750 cubic yards (cy) of cut and fill, which would be balanced on site. No import or export of soil would be required. Portable bathrooms would be provided by MPE during construction and operations, and serviced weekly by a licensed service contractor. Construction equipment would include a loader, water truck, and portable service truck. The service area where trucks will gather and send material will be the same location as the current service area. Construction of the proposed project would require removal of seven (7) coast live oak trees (**Figure 5b**). Traffic safety signage would be installed as shown in **Figure 5c**. A typical road section is shown in **Figure 5d**.

Project Operation

The crusher unit and its conveyer belts would be erected between two stockpiles of raw and finished product and would not require permanent water or electricity connections; power would be provided by a Tier 4 Caterpillar power supply. Portable restrooms would be provided onsite. Erosion control would consist of check dams and drainage features that would address water runoff and the site would be encircled with Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fencing. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be prepared and implemented to avoid or minimize any potential impacts to water quality in the vicinity of the project. Fugitive dust would be mitigated by the application of an eco-friendly palliative or clear water from a portable water truck. The recycling facility would operate at approximately 60 A-weighted decibels (dBA).



Proposed Site Plan

Date
10/28/2022

Scale
N/A

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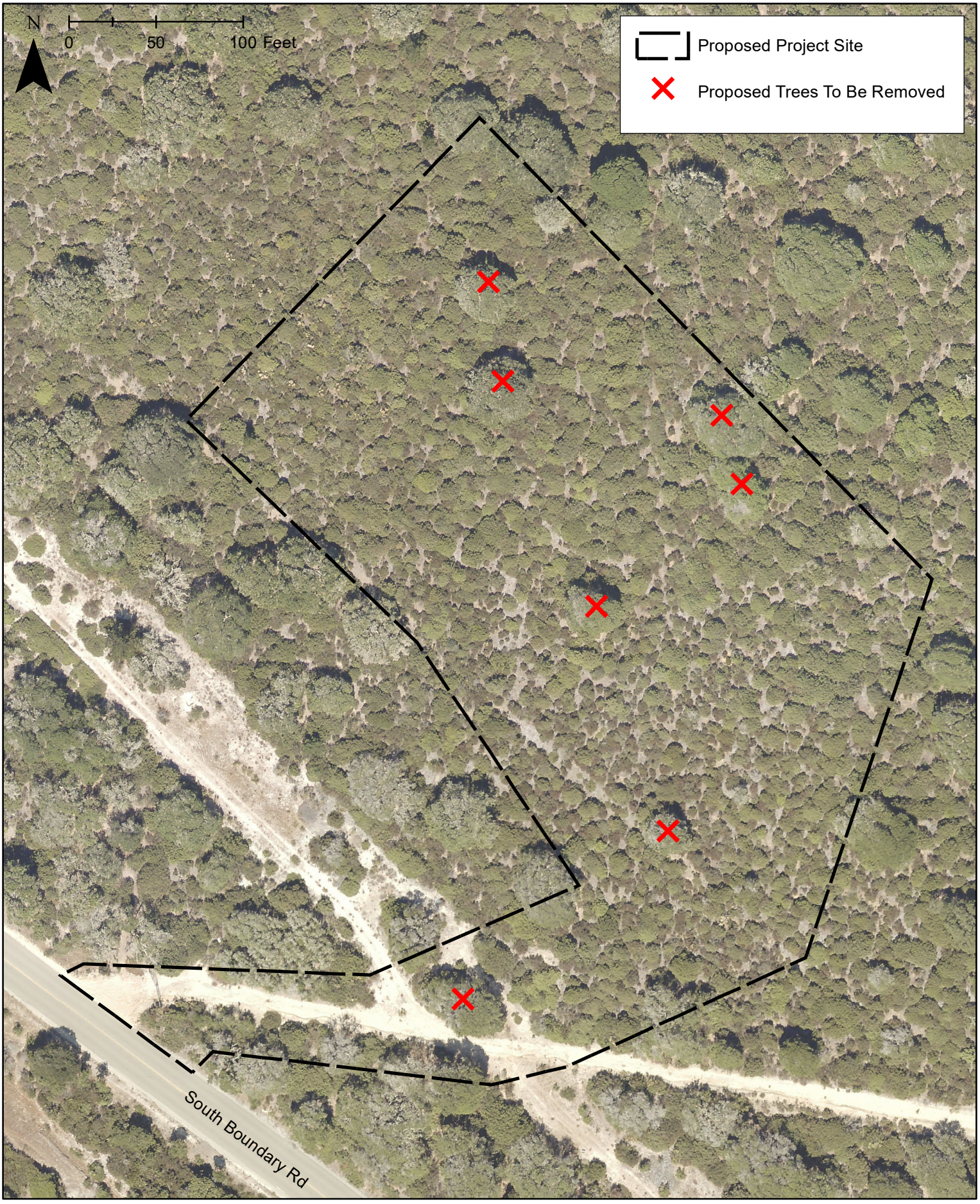
Figure
5a

P:\DDA Current Projects\9614 drocon\783 MPE Project\Admin Draft IS-MND\Figures\Figure 5a Site Plan.pdf



Proposed Tree Removal Plan

Date
4/24/2023

Scale
1 in = 70 ft

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Figure
5b

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\9614\Final Products\783 MPE\ISMND\Fig 5b - Tree Removal Plan.mxd

Proposed Traffic Safety Signage Plan

Date
4/24/2023

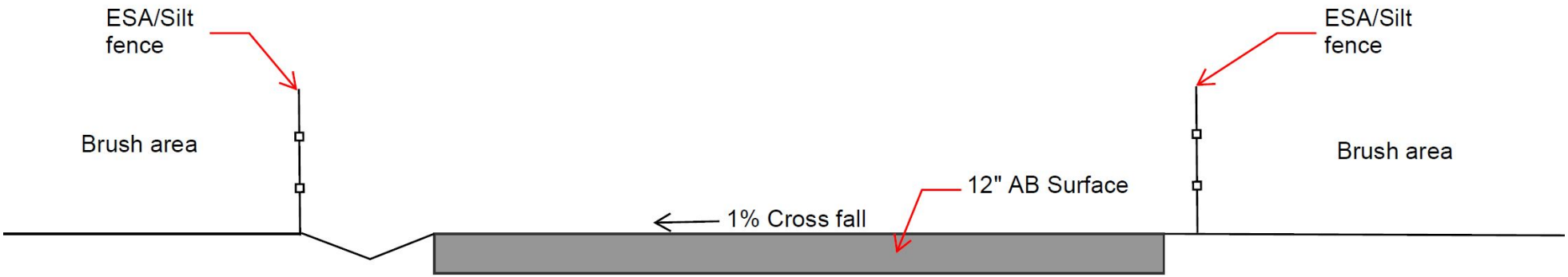
Scale
1 in = 300 ft

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

Figure
5c

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\9614\Final Products\783 MPE\ISMND\Fig 5c - Traffic Safety Plan.mxd

Source: MPE



Typ Road Section

NTS

Proposed Site Road Section Plan

Date
10/28/2022

Scale
N/A

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
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Figure
5d

P:\DDA Current Projects\9614 drocon\783 MPE Project\Admin Draft IS-MND\Figures\Figure 5d Site Road Section.pdf

Access to the site would be provided via South Boundary Road by an automatic locked gate set back from the roadway. The facility would operate weekdays from 6:30 am to 5 pm and is anticipated to operate approximately five days per week. Operation of the proposed project is estimated to last approximately 60 months, from June 2023 to March 2028. Operation of the project is expected to require three full-time employees. An average of 25 trips per day would be generated by operation of the proposed project.

2.6 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the proposed project is to relocate a concrete and hardscape recycling facility from the existing site to avoid potential environmental impacts to future residents. The proposed project's key objectives are as follows:

- Utilize vacant parcel to create revenue by temporarily leasing land, generate sales tax from outside the area, and generate sales tax from products produced and sold on former Fort Ord;
- Relocate to a site that is compatible with existing land uses;
- Assist the City of Del Rey Oaks to comply with AB 939 Cal Recycle Mandate to Divert 50% of waste from the landfill;
- Divert broken concrete and hardscape from local landfill and process it into a useable, saleable, recycled product;
- Reduce quarrying emissions by offsetting the virgin quarrying required to produce base rock needed for construction;
- Reduce the amount of road trip miles and emissions for northern Monterey County recycling efforts;
- Reduce trespassing incidents on the parcel, which are currently challenging the local community, through the presence of operations;
- Provide additional holding yard space for the City of Del Rey Oaks; and
- Reduce the cost of base rock by providing local supply and reducing trucking distances.

2.7 PROJECT APPROVALS AND PERMITS

This IS/MND is an informational document for both agency decision-makers and the public. The City is the Lead Agency responsible for the adoption of this IS/MND and MMRP, project, and lease approval, and permits (e.g., grading and excavation). Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement) may include:

- Monterey Bay Air Resources District,
- Regional Water Quality Control Board, and
- City of Del Rey Oaks (Lease, Business License, Text Amendment to City Municipal Code, and Conditional Use Permit).

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3. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- ☐ Aesthetics
- ☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- ☐ Air Quality
- ☑ Biological Resources
- ☑ Cultural Resources
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Geology and Soils
- ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- ☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- ☐ Hydrology and Water Quality
- ☐ Land Use and Planning
- ☐ Mineral Resources
- ☐ Noise
- ☐ Population and Housing
- ☐ Public Services
- ☐ Recreation
- ☐ Transportation
- ☑ Tribal Cultural Resources
- ☐ Utilities and Service Systems
- ☐ Wildfire
- ☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

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4. DETERMINATION

Based on this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ 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.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ 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.

☐ 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.

John Guertin, City Manager	April 25, 2023
Signature	Date

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5. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This Initial Study evaluates the following resource sections below: aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, transportation, tribal cultural resources, utilities and service systems, and wildfire.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following describes how the proposed project's impacts to resource areas will be analyzed in this Initial Study in accordance with CEQA. Each resource section includes: 1) existing setting and applicable regulatory background, 2) CEQA impact checklist for the resource area, and 3) impact discussion in response to the questions in the checklist and mitigation, where warranted. The impact discussion will identify the level of environmental effect from the proposed project. An explanation or discussion is required for all answers to the resource impact checklist as follows.

1. A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must consider the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular environmental impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant based on the thresholds. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less-Than-Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level mitigation measures.

5. Supporting Information Sources: A source list will be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted will be cited in the discussion.

6. The explanation of each issue will identify:
    a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
    b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND IMPACTS

The following section describes the environmental setting and identifies the environmental impacts anticipated from implementation of the proposed project. The criteria provided in the CEQA environmental checklist was used to identify potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the project.

5.1. AESTHETICS

Setting

The proposed project would be located in the former Fort Ord within City limits. The project site is currently undeveloped and, aside from the adjacent South Boundary Road, is surrounded by undeveloped land on all sides. The project site consists of densely vegetated maritime chaparral with some coast live oak trees scattered throughout. As noted above, the project would require vegetation clearance and removal of seven trees (less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height [dbh]) (**Figure 5b**).

The project site is not located in a critical viewshed or within view from a designated scenic highway. Similarly, the project site is not located on a locally designated scenic roadway or a designated public viewing area (Monterey County, 2010). State Route (SR) 68, the nearest state-designated scenic highway, is approximately 0.7 mile south of the project site (Caltrans, 2023). However, the project site is not visible from this segment of SR 68 or any critical viewing areas along SR 68. Similarly, the project site is not visible from any locally designated scenic corridors. Moreover, the project site is screened from the nearest publicly accessible roadway (South Boundary Road) by a dense mix of maritime chaparral and coast live oak woodland vegetation, and as such is generally not visible to the public.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
AESTHETICS. Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X		1, 2
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			X		1, 2
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X		1, 2
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				X	1, 2

Explanation

a, c) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista nor substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views

of the site and its surroundings. The project is not located within an area that is designated as a public viewing area or within a critical viewshed. Additionally, views of the site from South Boundary Road would be screened by existing trees and dense vegetation. This is a less-than-significant impact.

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. The segment of SR 68 located south of the project site is designated as a scenic highway; however, the project site is not visible from SR 68, nor can SR 68 be seen from the project site. Similarly, the project site is not visible from any designated scenic corridors or a common public viewing area. The project site is surrounded by existing vegetation that generally obstructs views of the site from surrounding areas. This is a less-than-significant impact.

d) **No Impact**. The project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The project does not entail any nighttime construction or operation activities and would therefore not introduce any new sources of nighttime lighting. Operation of the project would be conducted during daytime hours and would not require lighting. As a result, the proposed project would have no impact on day or nighttime views in the area.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Setting

In California, agricultural land is given consideration under CEQA. According to Public Resources Code section 21060.1, “agricultural land” is identified as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria. CEQA also requires consideration of lands that are under Williamson Act contract. The California Department of Conservation, under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), produces maps and statistical data that are used for analyzing impacts on California’s agricultural resources.

The project site is not designated as prime agricultural land, is not under Williamson Act Contract, and is not zoned for agricultural use. In addition, there is no evidence that the site has been actively farmed within the past five years. There are no existing agricultural resources, uses, or operations within the project site or within the areas surrounding the project, nor have there been any such agricultural operations for many years. Existing nearby land uses consist of commercial, industrial, and residential developments. There is no agricultural land within or near the project.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
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 forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. 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?				X	1, 2, 3
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X	1, 2, 3
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))?				X	1, 2, 3
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses?				X	1, 2, 3
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?				X	1, 2, 3

Explanation

a-e) **No Impact**. The proposed project would not result in direct impacts to Important Farmlands (Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmlands) or Timberland Production Zones, nor would it conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, as the site does not contain any of these land use designations. The project site is designated as "Other Land" on the Important Farmlands Map. In addition, the project site does not contain any forest land and the project would not result in loss or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. Thus, the proposed project would have no impact on agricultural or forestry resources.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

Setting

The proposed project is located within the North Central Coast Air Basin (NCCAB), which is under the jurisdiction of the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD), formerly the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD). MBARD is responsible for producing an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that reports air quality and regulates stationary air pollution sources throughout the NCCAB. MBARD is also responsible for measuring the concentration of pollutants and comparing those concentrations against Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). Additionally, MBARD

monitors criteria pollutants to determine whether they are in attainment or not in attainment. **Table 1** illustrates the attainment status for criteria pollutants.

Table 1. Attainment Status for the NCCAB		
Pollutants	**State Designation**	**Federal Designation**
Ozone (O_3)	Nonattainment – Transitional	Attainment
Inhalable Particulates (PM_{10})	Nonattainment	Attainment
Fine Particulates ($PM_{2.5}$)	Attainment	Attainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Monterey Co. – Attainment	Attainment
	San Benito Co. – Unclassified	Attainment
	Santa Cruz Co. – Unclassified	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Attainment
Source: Monterey Bay Air Resources District, 2017. 2012 – 2015 Air Quality Management Plan		

MBARD has set air quality thresholds of significance for the evaluation of projects. **Table 2** illustrates the thresholds of significance used to determine if a project would have a significant air quality effect on the environment during construction.

Table 2. Thresholds of Significance Construction Emissions	
Pollutant	**Threshold of Significance (lb./day)**
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	137
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	137
Respirable Particular Matter (PM_{10})	82
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	55
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550
Source: Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 2016. Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act.	

In addition to these thresholds, MBARD has also determined that a significant short-term construction generated impact would occur if more than 2.2 acres of major earthmoving (i.e., excavation) per day was to occur. Activities associated with this threshold include excavation and grading. For projects that require minimal earthmoving activities, MBARD has determined that a significant short-term construction generated impact would occur if more than 8.1 acres per day of earthmoving was to occur (MBUAPCD, 2008).

Table 3 illustrates the thresholds of significance used to determine if a project would have a significant air quality effect on the environment during operation.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) defines a sensitive receptor as children, elderly, asthmatic, and others who are at high risk of negative health outcomes due to exposure to air pollution. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sec. 42705.5, a sensitive receptor includes hospitals, schools and daycare centers and such locations as the district or state board may determine. MBARD similarly defines sensitive receptors and adds that the location of sensitive receptors be explained in terms that draw a relationship to the project site and potential air quality impacts.

Table 3. Thresholds of Significance Operational Emissions	
Pollutant	**Threshold of Significance (lb./day)**
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	137
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	137
Respirable Particular Matter (PM_{10})	82
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	55
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550
Source: Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 2016. Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act.	

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
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:					
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				X	1, 2, 4, 5
b) 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?			X		1, 2, 4, 5
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X		1, 2, 4, 5
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X		1, 2, 4, 5

Explanation

a) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not conflict or obstruct implementation of an air quality plan. CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(d) requires that a project is evaluated for consistency with applicable regional plans, including the AQMP. As stated above, the MBARD has developed and implemented several plans to address exceedance of state air quality standards, including the most recent MBARD 2012-2015 AQMP, which was approved in March 2017. This plan addresses attainment of the state ozone standard and federal air quality standard. The AQMP accommodates growth by projecting growth in emissions based on population forecasts prepared by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) and other indicators. Consistency determinations are issued for commercial, industrial, residential, and infrastructure related projects that have the potential to induce population growth. A project is considered inconsistent with the AQMP if it has not been accommodated in the forecast projects considered in the AQMP. The proposed project consists of the temporary relocation of an existing pavement facility and would not induce substantial population growth or result in the need for additional residential development beyond what currently exists. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct an applicable air quality plan and no impact would occur.

b)–c) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutants for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. The MBARD's 2016 Guidelines

for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (2016 CEQA Guidelines) contain standards of significance for evaluating potential air quality effects of projects subject to the requirements of CEQA. According to MBARD, a project would violate an air quality standard and/or contribute to an existing or projected violation if it would emit (from all sources, including exhaust and fugitive dust) more than:

- 137 pounds per day of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x),
- 137 pounds per day of reactive organic gases (ROG),
- 82 pounds per day of respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}),
- 55 pounds per day of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and
- 550 pounds per day carbon monoxide (CO).

According to the MBARD's criteria for determining construction impacts, a project would result in a potentially significant impact if it would result in 8.1 acres of minimal earthmoving per day or 2.2 acres per day with major grading and excavation. Construction of the proposed project would require 750 cy of cut and fill, which would be balanced on-site. Construction would require equipment such as tractors, backhoes, excavators, loading trucks, and pickup trucks. Construction related emissions would come from sources such as exhaust or fugitive dust. Construction of the proposed project would not, however, exceed MBARD's significance criteria. The proposed project would result in minimal ground-disturbing activities. Specifically, the proposed project would disturb approximately 2.5 acres. Grading and excavation related activities would occur over several days and would not exceed MBARD's daily ground disturbing thresholds for excavation (2.2 acres per day) or grading (8.1 acres per day). The proposed project would implement standard construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) related to dust suppression (e.g., watering active construction areas, prohibiting grading activities during periods of high wind (over 15 mph), covering trucks hauling soil, covering exposed stockpiles, etc.) thereby further ensuring that temporary construction-related effects would be minimized.

The proposed project would result in operational emissions due to operational energy use and traffic. However, it is unlikely that the proposed project would result in a significant impact for several reasons. First, the proposed project consists of the relocation of an existing plant. Therefore, the proposed project is not increasing operational emissions from existing levels. Second, due to the nature of the proposed project (i.e., a relocation of an existing facility) the proposed project would not result in additional traffic trips beyond what the existing facility produces. Finally, the proposed project would utilize a Tier 4 generator which complies with current emission standards for diesel generators, and all other operational equipment is Cal-CARB certified. The proposed project would also utilize solar energy for access gates. Therefore, the operation of the proposed project would not result in an increase of criteria pollutants beyond existing levels. This is a less-than-significant impact.

CARB identifies sensitive receptors as children, elderly, asthmatics and others who are at a heightened risk of negative health outcomes due to exposure to air pollution. Locations where sensitive receptors congregate may include hospitals, schools, and day care centers. The nearest

sensitive receptors to the project site are residences located 2,000 feet northwest of the site on Carlton Drive. As discussed above, construction of the project would generate temporary air quality impacts. However, these impacts would be temporary in nature and would not exceed the thresholds set by MBARD. Operation of the proposed project would not result in increased air quality impacts beyond existing levels. Therefore, this impact is less than significant.

d) **Less-than-Significant Impact**. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residences located 2,000 feet northwest of the site on Carlton Drive. Construction and operation of the project could generate temporary odors from equipment (e.g., diesel exhaust), which could be noticeable at times in the project vicinity. However, odors would be temporary and intermittent in nature, and located far from any sensitive receptors. Therefore, the proposed project would not create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. This represents a less-than-significant impact.

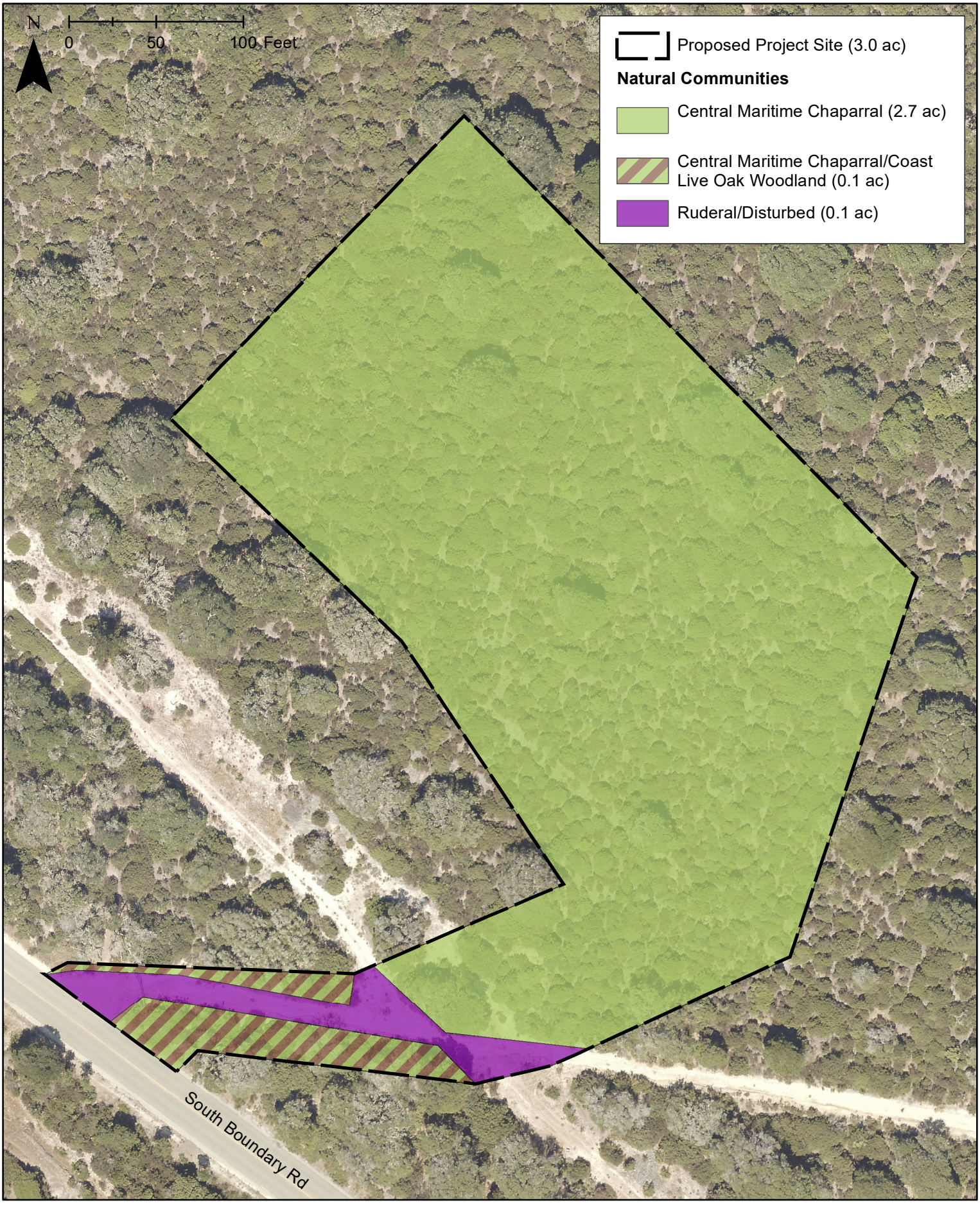
5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Setting

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A) conducted a biological survey of the project site in December 2022 and conducted a comprehensive assessment of biological resources present within the project site, the results of which are documented in the *Biological Resources Report for the Pavement Recycling Facility Project* (DD&A, 2023). The Biological Resources Report describes the existing biological resources within and adjacent to the project site, including any special-status species or sensitive habitats which occur or have the potential to occur within and adjacent to the site. The report also assesses the potential impacts to biological resources that may result from full buildout of the project and recommends appropriate minimization and mitigation measures necessary to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, the report includes an overview of applicable federal, state, and local regulations, and identifies any relevant permits that may be required for the project. The following section summarizes the findings of the Biological Resources Report. The findings of the report are herein incorporated by reference consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15150. For a detailed review of the biological survey methods and results, please refer to the Biological Resources Report in **Appendix A**.

Biological Setting

Three natural communities, central maritime chaparral, central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix, and ruderal/disturbed, occur within the project site. Due to its limited distribution and pressures from development and urbanization, military operations, and fire suppression, central maritime chaparral is listed as a sensitive habitat on the CDFW's *Natural Communities List*. It is also identified as a sensitive habitat in the HMP. Approximately 2.7 acres of central maritime chaparral occur within the project site and an additional 0.1 acre of this natural community intergrades with coast live oak woodland in the project site (**Figure 6**). No other sensitive habitats occur within the project site.



Natural Communities within the Proposed Project Site

Date
4/24/2023

Scale
1 in = 70 ft

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

Figure
6

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\9614\Final Products\783 MPEIFig 3 - Natural Communities.mxd

Two special-status plant species, sandmat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pumila*) and Monterey ceanothus (*Ceanothus rigidus*), were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey. Other special-status plant species, including Monterey spineflower (*Chorizanthe pungens* var. *pungens*), Douglas's spineflower (*Chorizanthe douglasii*), Fort Ord spineflower (*Chorizanthe minutiflora*), seaside bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus* ssp. *littoralis*), coast wallflower (*Erysimum ammophilum*), Monterey gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria*), northern curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella sinuata* ssp. *nigrescens*), and Yadon's piperia (*Piperia yadonii*), have the potential to occur within the project site because suitable habitat for these species is present within the site and the CNDDB reports occurrences of these species in the vicinity of the project. The December 2022 survey was conducted outside the blooming period of these species and, as such, their presence or absence within the site could not be determined.

Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma macrotis luciana*, MDFW) nests were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey; therefore, this species is assumed to be present within the project site. Several other special-status wildlife species, including Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), Monterey ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus salarius*), Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and raptors and other nesting birds, have the potential to occur within the site based on suitable habitat features and known occurrences of these species in the area.

Approach to Analysis

The U.S. Army's decision to close and dispose of the Fort Ord military base was considered a major federal action that could affect listed species under the ESA. In 1993, the Service issued a Biological Opinion (BO) in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA on the disposal and reuse of former Fort Ord requiring that an HMP be developed and implemented to reduce the incidental take of listed species and loss of habitat that supports these species (Service, 1993, Service, 2017b). The *Fort Ord Installation-Wide Multispecies Habitat Management Plan* (Fort Ord HMP or HMP) was prepared to assess impacts on vegetation and wildlife resources and provide mitigation for their loss associated with the disposal and reuse of former Fort Ord (ACOE, 1997).

The HMP establishes guidelines for the conservation and management of species and habitats on former Fort Ord lands by identifying lands that are available for development, lands that have some restrictions with development, and habitat reserve areas. The intent of the plan is to establish large, contiguous habitat conservation areas and corridors to compensate for future development in other areas of the former base. The HMP identifies what type of activities can occur on each parcel at former Fort Ord; parcels are designated as "development with no restrictions," "habitat reserves with management requirements," or "habitat reserves with development restrictions." The HMP sets the standards to assure the long-term viability of former Fort Ord's biological resources in the context of base reuse so that no further mitigation should be necessary for impacts to species and habitats considered in the HMP. This plan has been approved by the Service; the HMP, deed restrictions, and Memoranda of Agreement between the Army and various land recipients provide the legal mechanism to assure HMP implementation. It is a legally binding document, and all recipients of former Fort Ord lands are required to abide by its management requirements and procedures.

The HMP anticipates some losses to special-status species and sensitive habitats as a result of redevelopment of the former Fort Ord. With the designated reserves and corridors and habitat management requirements in place, the losses of individuals of species and sensitive habitats considered in the HMP are not expected to jeopardize the long-term viability of those species, their populations, or sensitive habitats on former Fort Ord. Recipients of disposed land with restrictions or management guidelines designated by the HMP are obligated to implement those specific measures through the HMP and through deed covenants. However, the HMP does not provide specific authorization for incidental take of federal or state listed species to existing or future non-federal land recipients under the ESA or CESA. As such, impacts to applicable federal and state listed species require incidental take authorization under Section 7 or Section 10 from the Service and/or a Section 2081 incidental take permit (ITP) from the CDFW.

The project site is located within a parcel designated by the HMP as "development" and no uses beyond what is permissible by the HMP are proposed with the project. As described above, parcels designated as "development" do not have management requirements. However, sensitive biological resources within development parcels are required to be identified so that they may be salvaged for use in restoration activities in habitat reserve areas. Through implementation of the HMP, impacts to HMP species and habitats occurring within the designated development parcels were anticipated and mitigated off campus through the establishment of habitat reserves and corridors and the implementation of habitat management requirements within habitat reserve parcels on former Fort Ord.

The HMP species which are known or have the potential to occur within the project site include central maritime chaparral (including any mixes of this habitat type), Monterey ornate shrew, Northern California legless lizard, sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, and Yadon's piperia. With the designated off-site habitat reserves and corridors and habitat management requirements of the HMP in place, the loss of these species associated with development in the Fort Ord area is not expected to jeopardize the long-term viability of these species and their populations on the former Fort Ord (Service, 1993). This is such because the recipients of disposed land with habitat management requirements and development restrictions designated by the HMP will be obligated to implement those specific measures through the HMP and deed covenants. Because the project is: 1) only proposing development activities within designated development parcels; 2) required to comply with the HMP; and 3) would not result in any additional impacts to HMP species beyond those anticipated in the HMP, no additional mitigation measures for these HMP species are required. In addition to the HMP species identified, impacts to central maritime chaparral habitat are also addressed in the HMP and, therefore, impacts to this natural community are also considered mitigated through the implementation of the HMP based on the same conclusions.

The recipients of former Fort Ord lands, including the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), the County of Monterey, and the Cities of Del Rey Oaks, Marina, and Seaside, are required to implement HMP requirements in accordance with the deed covenants. Therefore, if the City is in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO, impacts to HMP special-status species and sensitive habitats are considered less-than-significant and no additional mitigation measures for these resources would be required for impacts within the project site. However, if the City is not in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO, then impacts to

HMP species and habitats may be considered significant and additional mitigation measures may be required.

As described earlier in this section, the HMP does not exempt existing or future land recipients from the federal and state requirements of ESA and CESA. Two HMP species have the potential to occur within the project site (seaside bird's-beak and Monterey gilia) that are state listed and would require take authorization from the CDFW under CESA if present within the site and impacts cannot be avoided. Therefore, although these species are HMP species, the take of these species is prohibited under the CESA without authorization. Development resulting in take of these species would need to be authorized by the CDFW through the issuance of an incidental take permit from the CDFW to avoid violation of the CESA.

The HMP, as well as the BO, require the identification of sensitive biological resources within development parcels that may be salvaged for use in restoration activities in habitat reserve areas. The City is required to implement HMP requirements in accordance with the deed covenants, which apply to all parcels within the former Fort Ord. Therefore, this analysis assumes that salvage of HMP species will be conducted in accordance with this requirement.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. 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?		X			1, 2, 6, 7
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?		X			1, 2, 6, 7
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X	1, 2, 6, 7
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?			X		1, 2, 6, 7
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			X		1, 2, 6, 7
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?			X		1, 2, 6, 7

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** MDFW nests were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey; therefore, this species is assumed to be present within the site. Two other non-HMP special-status wildlife species (Townsend's big eared bat and coast horned lizard) and two HMP wildlife species (Monterey ornate shrew and Northern California legless lizard) have the potential to occur within the project site. In addition, raptors and other nesting birds have the potential to nest within any of the large trees present within and adjacent to the project site. If present within or directly adjacent to the site, construction activities could result in injury, nest abandonment, or mortality of individuals. This is a potentially significant impact.

Implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and species-specific **Mitigation Measures BIO-4** through **BIO-6** would reduce potentially significant impacts to Townsend's big eared bat, MDFW, coast horned lizard, and raptors and other nesting birds to a less-than-significant level through a combination of education; implementation of protective measures during construction; monitoring; invasive species control; pre-construction surveys; and avoidance, preservation, and protection of active nests, if found during pre-construction surveys.

As described in the Approach to Analysis, impacts within development parcels to special-status species addressed in the HMP are considered less than significant if the recipients of former Fort Ord land are in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO. The City is required to prepare and implement a Borderland Management Plan in accordance with the HMP and BO. The City is currently in the process of preparing the plan; however, it has not been approved yet by the Service. Therefore, additional mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential impacts to Monterey ornate shrew and Northern California legless lizard to a less-than-significant level. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** will reduce construction-related impacts to these species through a combination of education, protective measures during construction, monitoring, and invasive species control to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: *The following best management practices will be implemented to reduce impacts to special-status species:*

- *A qualified biologist will conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew prior to any construction activities. The qualified biologist will meet with the construction crew at the onset of construction at the project site to educate the construction crew on the following: 1) the appropriate access route(s) in and out of the construction area and review project boundaries; 2) how a biological monitor will examine the area and agree upon a method which will ensure the safety of the monitor during such activities, 3) the special-status species and sensitive habitats that are known or may be present; 4) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the construction effort; 5) the general provisions and protections afforded by the Service and CDFW; and 6) the proper procedures if a special-status species is encountered within the project site.*

- *Trees and vegetation within and directly adjacent to the project site which are not planned for removal or trimming will be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible with exclusionary fencing, such as hay bales for herbaceous and shrubby vegetation or protective wood barriers for trees. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor the site at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.*
- *Grading, excavating, and other activities that involve substantial soil disturbance will be planned and implemented in consultation with a qualified hydrologist, engineer, or erosion control specialist, and will utilize standard erosion control techniques to minimize erosion and sedimentation to native vegetation (pre-, during, and post-construction).*
- *No firearms will be allowed on the project site at any time.*
- *All food-related and other trash will be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project site at least once a week during construction and operation of the project, or more often if trash is attracting avian or mammalian predators. Construction personnel and facility employees will not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the area.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: *The project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to monitor all ground disturbing construction activities (i.e., vegetation removal, grading, excavation, or similar activities) to protect any special-status species encountered. Any handling and relocation protocols of special-status wildlife species will be conducted by a qualified biologist with an appropriate scientific collection permit. After ground disturbing project activities are complete, the qualified biologist will train an individual from the construction crew to act as the on-site construction biological monitor. The construction biological monitor will be the contact for any special-status wildlife species encounters, will conduct daily inspections of equipment and materials stored on site and any holes or trenches prior to the commencement of work, and will ensure that all installed fencing stays in place throughout the construction period. The qualified biologist will then conduct regular scheduled and unscheduled visits to ensure the construction biological monitor is satisfactorily implementing all appropriate mitigation protocols. The qualified biologist and the construction monitor shall complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance throughout the duration of the project. The log will also include any special-status wildlife species observed and relocated.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: *The following measures will be implemented to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native, invasive species:*

- *Any landscaping or replanting required for the project will not use species listed as noxious by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) or invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC).*

- *Bare and disturbed soil will be landscaped with CDFA recommended seed mix or plantings from locally adopted species to preclude the invasion of noxious weeds in the project site.*
- *Construction equipment will be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds, before mobilizing to arrive at the construction site and before leaving the construction site.*
- *All non-native, invasive plant species will be removed from disturbed areas prior to replanting.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: *To avoid and reduce impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat, any tree limbing or removal operations should occur between September 15 and November 1. If tree limbing or removal operations must occur outside the period of September 15 through November 1, the project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for roosting bats, as follows:*

- *For any trees, snags, or buildings that could provide roosting space for cavity- or foliage-roosting bats, potential bat roost features shall be thoroughly evaluated to determine if bats are present. Visual inspection and/or acoustic surveys shall be utilized as initial techniques.*
- *If roosting bats are found, the biologist shall develop and implement acceptable passive exclusion methods in coordination with or based on CDFW recommendations. If bat maternity roosts and/or winter hibernacula are present, exclusion shall take place during the appropriate windows (September 15 and November 1), if feasible, to avoid harming these resources. Authorization from CDFW is required to evict winter hibernacula for bats.*
- *If established maternity colonies are found, the biologist will coordinate with CDFW to establish a buffer around the colony that protects pre-volant young from construction disturbances until the young can fly or to implement other measures acceptable to CDFW.*
- *If a tree is determined not to be an active roost site for roosting bats, it may be immediately limbed or removed. If foliage- roosting bats are determined to be present, limbs shall be lowered, inspected for bats by a qualified biologist, and chipped immediately or moved to a dump site. Alternately, limbs may be lowered and left on the ground until the following day, when they can be chipped or moved to a dump site. No logs or tree sections shall be dropped on downed limbs or limb piles that have not been in place since the previous day.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: *Not more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey of suitable habitat within the project site to locate existing MDFW nests. Any MDFW nests identified within the project site shall be mapped and flagged for avoidance. Graphics depicting all MDFW nests shall be provided to the construction*

contractor. Any MDFW nests that cannot be avoided shall be relocated according to the following procedures:

- *Each active nest shall be disturbed by the qualified biologist to the degree that the woodrats leave the nest and seek refuge elsewhere.*
- *Nests shall be dismantled during the non-breeding season (between October 1 and December 31), if possible.*
- *If a litter of young is found or suspected, nest material shall be replaced and the nest left alone for 2-3 weeks; after this time, the nest will be rechecked to verify that young are capable of independent survival before proceeding with nest dismantling.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: *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 15 and before February 1. 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 500 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 September). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, and because some species breed multiple times in a season, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys will be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the final construction plans.*

If raptors or other protected avian species nests are identified during the pre-construction surveys, the qualified biologist will notify MPE and an appropriate no-disturbance buffer will be imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance should take place (generally 500 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.

Two HMP plant species, sandmat manzanita and Monterey ceanothus, are known to occur within the project site; three individuals plus approximately 396 square feet and 36 individuals plus approximately 147 square feet of sandmat manzanita and Monterey ceanothus, respectively, were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey. Suitable habitat for four other HMP plant species (seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, and Yadon's piperia) and four non-HMP special-status plant species (Douglas's spineflower, Fort Ord spineflower, and northern curly-leaved monardella) is also present within the project site. The December 2022 biological survey was conducted outside of the blooming period of these species; therefore, presence/absence of these species within the site could not be determined. If present within the site, construction activities could result in adverse impacts to these species, including loss of individuals, soil compaction, dust, loss of habitat, erosion, and introduction and spread of

non-native, invasive species. If present and cannot be avoided, impacts to seaside bird's-beak and/or Monterey gilia would require an ITP from CDFW. This is a potentially significant impact.

Implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and **BIO-7** through **BIO-8** would reduce potential impacts to Douglas's spineflower, Fort Ord spineflower, and/or northern curly-leaved monardella, if present within the project site, to a less-than-significant level. These measures would avoid or minimize construction-related impacts by requiring focused botanical surveys prior to construction; education; protective measures and monitoring during construction; invasive species control; avoidance to the greatest extent feasible. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-11**, below, would further minimize potential project impacts to special-status species by preserving an of a 2.8-acre area of maritime chaparral off-site.

As described in the Approach to Analysis, impacts within development parcels to special-status species addressed in the HMP are considered less than significant if the former Fort Ord land recipients are in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO. As discussed above, the City has not completed the required Borderland Management Plan. Therefore, additional mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential impacts to sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, and Yadon's piperia, if present within the project site, to a less-than-significant level. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and **BIO-7** through **BIO-9** would be implemented to reduce less-than-significant impacts to special-status HMP plant species. **Mitigation Measures BIO-7** and **BIO-9** acknowledge that the project applicant will survey for special-status HMP plant species within the project site and if present, will determine whether salvage is feasible and if so, seed and topsoil salvage would occur to support reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, **BIO-7** through **BIO-9**, and **BIO-11** would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level by requiring focused botanical surveys; education; protective measures during construction; monitoring; invasive species control; avoidance to the greatest extent feasible; and preservation of an off-site maritime chaparral habitat area.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7*: A qualified biologist shall be retained to conduct surveys for annual special-status plant species within the project site. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period of these species and shall be conducted according to Service, CDFW, and CNPS protocols. The biologist shall prepare a report that provides the results of the surveys, and, if found the number and locations of individuals/populations identified.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-8*: Special-status plants shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. Special-status plants outside the project's disturbance limits (within and directly adjacent to the project site) shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible through the use of exclusionary fencing or flagging, such as construction fencing or hay bales. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor the site at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact. If avoidance of all special-status plant species that require take authorization from CDFW is not feasible, the project applicant shall comply with CESA and obtain necessary permits prior to construction.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-9: *If HMP plant species that do not require take authorization from the Service or CDFW (i.e., sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, coast wallflower, and Yadon's piperia) are identified within the project site during focused botanical surveys, salvage efforts for these species shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist in coordination with the project applicant to further reduce impacts per the requirements of the HMP and BO. Where salvage is determined feasible and proposed, seed collection should occur from plants within the project site and/or topsoil should be salvaged within occupied areas to be disturbed. Seeds shall be collected during the appropriate time of year for each species by qualified biologists. The collected seeds and topsoil shall be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed construction areas and reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist and the project applicant. For impacts to the HMP species that do require take authorization from CDFW (i.e., seaside bird's-beak and Monterey gilia), the project applicant shall comply with CESA and obtain necessary permits prior to construction.*

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Central maritime chaparral, including any mixes of this natural community, is considered a sensitive habitat by CDFW and the HMP. Approximately 2.7 acres of central maritime chaparral and 0.1 acre of central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix are present within the project site, and it is anticipated that all these areas would be graded to facilitate the project. As described in the Approach to Analysis, impacts to central maritime chaparral are considered mitigated through the implementation of the HMP if the City is in compliance with the HMP and BO. However, the City has not completed the required Borderland Management Plan, and, therefore, additional mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential impacts to this sensitive habitat to a less-than-significant level. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and **BIO-10** and **BIO-11** would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level by requiring education; protective measures during construction; monitoring; invasive species control; and replacement of any sensitive habitats impacted following construction.

Mitigation Measure BIO-10: *Central maritime chaparral and central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix communities directly adjacent to the project site shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. Where these natural communities will be avoided, they shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible through the use of exclusionary fencing or flagging. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.*

Mitigation Measure BIO-11: *Prior to occupancy, maritime chaparral (including mixes of this natural community) that is impacted on-site shall be compensated for at a 1:1 ratio by placing an area of similar habitat at an off-site location into permanent conservation. The project applicant shall coordinate with the City to identify and preserve an area within the City's former Fort Ord lands in perpetuity. The project applicant shall retain a qualified biologist to identify a site of comparable biological resources and of equivalent acreage. The qualified biologist shall prepare a report that identifies the proposed conservation site and the biological resources within the proposed conservation site for approval by the City. The site shall be preserved in perpetuity*

through the recording of a conservation easement, deed restrictions, or other appropriate conservation method.

c) **No Impact.** The project would have no impact on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.), as none are present within or adjacent to the project site.

d) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** Wildlife movement corridors are pathways or habitat linkages that connect discrete areas of natural open space otherwise separated or fragmented by topography, changes in vegetation, and other natural or man-made factors, such as urbanization. The fragmentation of natural habitat creates isolated "islands" of vegetation that may not provide sufficient area or resources to accommodate sustainable populations for a number of species, and therefore, adversely affect both genetic and species diversity. Corridors often partially or largely mitigate the adverse effects of fragmentation by 1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats to replenish depleted populations and increase the gene pool available; 2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk that catastrophic events (e.g., fire and disease) will result in population or species extinction; and 3) serving as travel paths for individual animals moving throughout their home range in search of food, water, mates, and other needs, or for dispersing juveniles in search of new home ranges.

The 2010 Monterey County General Plan EIR identified a number of significant wildlife movement corridors and linkages within the vicinity of the former Fort Ord, including Linkage 308: Fort Ord – Ventana; Linkage 322: Highway 68 Western Crossing; Linkage 350: Sierra de Salinas – Toro Peak; Linkage 339: Salinas Valley Floor; and Linkage 378: Salinas River – Pinnacles National Monument (County, 2007). The HMP considered conservation area connectivity as an essential component of the design of the conservation areas and corridors within the former Fort Ord. The HMP created conservation areas and corridors with the purpose of linking the plant and animal populations in the northern portion of the former base at the Marina Municipal Airport to the populations in the south to the Fort Ord National Monument and the El Toro Creek undercrossing of SR 68. The implementation of the HMP preserves over 18,500 acres of a variety of habitats supporting a variety of common and special-status plant species and maintains a north-south wildlife corridor across the former Fort Ord lands to connect with the primary, significant wildlife linkages.

The project site is not located within any of the significant wildlife movement corridors or linkages identified above. In addition, the project would not create a barrier that would disconnect, fragment, or otherwise impede wildlife movement in the area. This impact is less than significant.

e) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** Coast live oak trees, which are protected under DRO Municipal Code, occur within the project site. However, the City does not require a tree removal permit to remove oak trees within its public streets, ways, parks, or rights-of-way. Therefore, a tree removal permit would not be required to remove the proposed seven (7) coast live oak trees within the project site. However, per City Municipal Code, such removals require permission from the City Manager and must be conducted under the supervision of the City Manager. The

project applicant will comply with DRO Municipal Code and coordinate with the City Manager for permission and supervision to remove any oak trees within the project site. This impact is less than significant.

f) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The project site is not located within an approved HCP or NCCP area. However, the site is located within the former Fort Ord and the plan area of the HMP. As described in the Approach to Analysis, the proposed land use is consistent with the approved HMP as it is located within parcels designated for "development." The project will comply with the requirements of the HMP, as applicable. Therefore, this impact is less than significant. Additionally, while not required to reduce a significant impact, implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-7** and **BIO-9** (which acknowledge that the project applicant will survey for special-status HMP plant species within the project site and if present, will determine whether salvage is feasible and if so, seed and topsoil salvage would occur to support reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site) will further ensure compliance with the HMP. This impact is less than significant.

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Setting

The former Fort Ord is located within the currently recognized ethnographic territory of the Costanoan (also known as the Ohlone) group. This Native American group followed a hunting/gathering subsistence pattern, with partial dependence on the natural acorn crop. Habitation is considered to have been semi-sedentary, and occupation sites often occur at the confluence of streams, and along streams or near springs. European settlement of the area occurred in the 1700s, and the Ohlone population and culture began its demise shortly thereafter. The former Fort Ord property was originally part of several ranches. The area became an active military base prior to World War II (FORA, 1997). The former Fort Ord was used as a staging area during World War II and as a training facility during the Korean and Vietnam wars.

The areas within former Fort Ord with the greatest archaeological sensitivity include terraces and benches adjacent to the Salinas River and El Toro Creek. All other areas of former Fort Ord are moderate to low archaeological sensitivity. The project site is in an area of moderate archaeological sensitivity.

California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, in effect since July 2015, provides CEQA protections for tribal cultural resources. All lead agencies approving projects under CEQA are required, if formally requested by a culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe, to consult with such tribe regarding the potential impact of a project on tribal cultural resources before releasing an environmental document. Under California Public Resources Code Section 21074, tribal cultural resources include site features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects that are of cultural value to a tribe and that are eligible for or listed on the California Register of Historic Resources or a local historic register, or that the lead agency has determined to be of significant tribal cultural value.

Pursuant to AB 52, tribal notification letters were sent out on April 14, 2023, and are included in **Appendix B**. As of April 25, 2023, no requests for consultation have been received.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?				X	1, 2, 8
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA 15064.5?		X			1, 2, 8
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X			1, 2

Explanation

a) **No Impact.** CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 defines a historical resource as one being listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. No listed or known potential National Register of Historic Places and/or California Register of Historical Resources are located within the City and, thus, there are none within the vicinity of the proposed project site. No other significant or potentially significant local, state, or federal historic properties, landmarks, points of interest, etc. have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed project. Therefore, no impacts would result to historical resources pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

b-c) **Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 requires that lead agencies evaluate potential impacts to archaeological resources and determine whether a project may have a significant effect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource. The project site is located in an area of moderate archaeological sensitivity. No known archaeological resources or human remains have been documented at the proposed project site. However, no subsurface testing for buried archaeological resources was completed, and, therefore, there is the possibility of inadvertently uncovering such resources or human remains during construction. The potential inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources and/or human remains and potential inadvertent damage or disturbance during construction would be considered a significant impact. This impact can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level with the implementation of **Mitigation Measures CR-1** and **CR-2**.

Mitigation Measure CR-1: *If archaeological materials or features are discovered at any time during construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (150 ft.) of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist (defined as one who is certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists). If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated and implemented.*

Mitigation Measure CR-2: *If human remains are discovered at any time during construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (150 ft.) of the find.*

- *The contractor shall call the Monterey County Coroner and await the Coroner's clearance. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.*
- *NAHC shall notify the most likely descendent.*
- *The Native American descendent, with permission of the landowner or representative, may inspect the site of the discovery and recommend the means for treating or disposing with appropriate dignity the human remains and any associated grave goods.*
- *The Native American descendent shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the removal and analysis of human remains and associated items; preservation of the Native American human remains and associated items in place; relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment; or other culturally appropriate treatment. If the NAHC is unable to identify a descendent or the descendent identified fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours, the landowner shall reinter the human remains and items associated with the Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.*
- *If the landowner and Native American descendent reach agreement on the appropriate procedure, the landowner shall follow this procedure.*
- *If the landowner and Native American descent cannot reach agreement, the parties shall consult with the Native American Heritage Commission. The landowner shall consider and, if agreeable, follow the identified procedure.*
- *If the landowner and Native American descendant cannot reach agreement after consultation, the Native American human remains shall be reinterred on the property with appropriate dignity.*

5.6 ENERGY

Setting

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) is the primary electric and natural gas service provider in Monterey County. In 2018, all PG&E customers within Monterey County were enrolled in Central Coast Community Energy (3CE), formally known as Monterey Bay Community Power. 3CE is a locally controlled public agency providing carbon-free electricity to residents and businesses. 3CE works through PG&E, who provides billing, power transmission and distribution, grid maintenance service, and natural gas to customers.

The proposed project does not require electricity or natural gas supply on-site. The facility is operated by a Tier 4 diesel generator and solar-powered access gate.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
ENERGY. Would the project:					
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X		1
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?				X	1

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The proposed project would not result in a potentially significant environmental effect due to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources, during construction or operation. The construction of the project (i.e., grading of the site and placement of base rock) would require energy via petroleum-based fuels such as diesel fuel and gasoline. During operation, the crusher unit would be powered by an on-site power supply (a Tier 4 Caterpillar power supply) and the facility would be completely shut down and would consume no energy during off-hours. The project's construction and operation energy use has not been quantified; however, the construction and operation of the project would not cause inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy because: 1) the construction and operation schedule and process is designed to be efficient to avoid excess monetary costs, 2) energy use required to complete construction would be minor and temporary in nature, and 3) during operations, the facility would be completely shut down and would consume no energy during off-hours. This is a less-than-significant impact.

b) **No Impact**. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The project would not be connected to energy infrastructure and would be powered by an on-site power supply. Therefore, no impact would occur.

5.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Setting

The geologic structure of central California is primarily a result of tectonic events during the past 30 million years. Faults in the area are believed to be a result of movements along the Pacific and North American tectonic plate boundaries. The movements along these plates are northwest-trending and largely comprised of the San Andreas Fault system. The region's complex geology is a result of changes in sea level and tectonic uplifting. Geologic units in the region have been displaced by faulting and folding. Granitic basement and overlying tertiary deposits have been juxtaposed along many of the northwest/southeast-trending faults.

The geology of the project site is characterized by older, consolidated rock exposed at the ground surface (FORA, 1997). The project site is underlain by Pleistocene Stabilized Dunes, with overlying

unconsolidated alluvial and fluvial deposits. The soil series on the site include Baywood and Arnold (FORA, 1997). No portions of the City are within an Alquist-Priolo zone.

Seismic Hazards. The Monterey Bay area is located in a seismically active region and is subject to strong ground shaking during an earthquake on any of the regional fault systems. Three fault zones are located in the vicinity of the City that are considered active. The San Andreas Fault is located within 25 miles of Del Rey Oaks; the Palo Colorado-San Gregorio fault is located 14 miles southwest; and the Monterey Bay fault zone is located directly offshore. The maximum credible earthquake magnitude is greater than 6.0 for the Monterey Bay fault zone, greater than 7.0 for the Palo Colorado – San Gregorio fault, and greater than 8.0 for the San Andreas Fault. There are several inferred or concealed earthquake faults (i.e., Reliz or Gabilan, Chupines, Ord Terrace, and Del Rey Oaks faults) that either cross or are adjacent to the former Fort Ord.

The potential for earthquake damage from ground shaking is moderate to high in the City. Liquefaction potential in the area ranges between low and high. The proposed project site is in an area of low liquefaction hazard risk.

Erosion and Soils Constraints. The majority of the City is within a moderate erosion hazard zone. Soils at the nearby former Fort Ord are susceptible to erosion, and the Reuse Plan EIR identified soil constraints and increased erosion/sedimentation as being a less-than-significant impact with implementation of the policies and programs contained in the Reuse Plan EIR. These policies outline measures and standards to avoid or minimize potential increased erosion or site development in areas with significant soils constraints. All of the Reuse Plan EIR policies and programs have been incorporated into the City's General Plan and would serve to avoid/reduce potential impacts. The proposed project location is in an area of moderate erosion hazard risk.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:					
a) Directly or indirectly cause 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.				X	1, 2, 6, 8
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X		1, 2, 6, 8
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X		1, 2, 6, 8
iv) Landslides?			X		1, 2, 6, 8
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X		1, 2, 6, 8

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
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?			X		1, 2, 6, 8
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?				X	1, 2, 6, 8
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				X	1, 2, 6, 8
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X	1, 2, 6, 8

Explanation

ai) **No Impact**. The proposed project is not located within any of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones established by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act of 1972. Therefore, no impact would occur.

aii-aiv) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** While the proposed project is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, the project site is located within a region that is seismically active. Due to the proximity of the project to active and potentially active faults, there is the potential for seismic shaking at the site. However, no known active or potentially active faults cross the site, the risk of earthquake-induced ground rupture occurring across the property is considered low. In addition, the Monterey County Geologic Hazard Zones map does not identify any fault hazard zones in the project area. Furthermore, the project site is located within an area of low liquefaction hazard and low landslide susceptibility, and the project site has no appreciable vertical relief. Finally, the project does not include construction or operation of any permanent structures. Therefore, and considering the short, five-year lifetime of the project, the risk of strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, or landslides at the project site that could directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including loss, injury, or death, is low. This is a less-than-significant impact.

b) **Less Than Significant Impact**. Construction of the proposed project would require minor grading, including up to 750 cy of cut and fill, which could result in localized erosion onsite. However, the project would implement standard construction BMPs and SWPPP measures intended to minimize potential erosion-related effects and would also be required to implement standard erosion control measures during construction. Erosion control would be addressed through emplacement of gravel on the access roadway. Check dams and drainage features would address runoff and the entire project site would be encircled with ESA/silt fencing. The project would not, therefore, result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. This is a less-than-significant impact.

c) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The project site does not contain soil or geological hazards that could result in lateral spreading, subsidence, or liquefaction. Therefore, there is low risk of lateral

spreading, landslide, subsidence, or collapse. Liquefaction risks are discussed in discussion item ai-aiv) above. This is a less-than-significant impact.

d) **No Impact**. The project site does not contain expansive soils. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) **No Impact**. The proposed project consists of a pavement recycling facility that would not require the use of septic systems or sewer systems. No permanent infrastructure would be constructed. Restroom facilities will be provided via portable toilets and serviced by a licensed disposal company. Therefore, septic systems are not proposed or anticipated for the project. As a result, the proposed project would not result in any potential adverse effects due to soils being incapable of supporting septic disposal since the pavement recycling facility would not involve the construction of any septic systems. Therefore, no impact would occur.

f) **No Impact**. Significant paleontological resources are fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, and diagnostically or stratigraphically important, as well as those that add to an existing body of knowledge in specific areas, stratigraphically, taxonomically, or regionally. They include fossil remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates, remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy, and assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlations – particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphic evolution, paleoclimatology, and the relationships of aquatic and terrestrial species. Most of the fossils found in Monterey County are of marine life forms and form a record of the region's geologic history of advancing and retreating sea levels. A review of nearly 700 known fossil localities within the County was conducted by paleontologist in 2001; 12 fossil sites were identified as having outstanding scientific value. The project site is not located on or near any of those sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

5.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Setting

Various gases in the earth's atmosphere, when exceeding naturally occurring or "background" levels due to human activity, create a warming or greenhouse effect, and are classified as atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHGs). These gases play a critical role in determining the earth's surface temperature. Solar radiation enters the atmosphere from space and a portion of the radiation is absorbed by the earth's surface. The earth emits this radiation back toward space, but the properties of the radiation change from high-frequency solar radiation to lower-frequency infrared radiation. Greenhouse gases, which are transparent to solar radiation, are effective in absorbing infrared radiation. As a result, the radiation that otherwise would have escaped back into space is retained, resulting in a warming of the atmosphere known as the greenhouse effect. Among the prominent GHGs contributing to the greenhouse effect, or climate change, are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), ozone (O_3), water vapor, nitrous oxide (N_2O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Human-caused emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the greenhouse effect. In California, the transportation sector is the largest emitter of GHGs.

MBARD has not yet adopted a threshold for construction related GHG emissions but recommends utilizing thresholds set by other districts (e.g., Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District [SMAQMD]). SMAQMD adopted an updated threshold based on the 2030 target year in April 2020. According to SMAQMD, a project would result in a significant GHG related impact if the project would emit more than 1,100 metric tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalent-CO_2e ($MTOCO_2e$) per year. Operation of a stationary source project would not have a significant GHG impact if the project emits less than 10,000 $MTOCO_2e$.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X		1, 2, 4, 5
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X		1, 2, 4, 5

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The project is in the NCCAB, where air quality is regulated by MBARD. As discussed above, if a project emits less than 1,100 $MTOCO_2e$ per year, its GHG emissions impact would be less than significant. The proposed project would generate temporary construction related GHG emissions during vegetation removal, grading, and placement of base rock. Any potential effects from GHG generation during construction would be short-term and temporary. Operation of the proposed project would not generate GHG emissions that would either directly or indirectly have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed project consists of the relocation of an existing facility; therefore, the project would not result in new GHG emissions. Additionally, as discussed previously, the proposed project would utilize a new Tier 4 Caterpillar which complies with current emissions standards for diesel generators. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact.

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. Neither the State, MBARD, nor the City have adopted GHG emissions thresholds or a GHG emissions reduction plan that would apply to the project. But as shown above, the project is not expected to generate GHG emissions that would exceed applicable thresholds. The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases as described above. Therefore, this is a less-than-significant impact.

5.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Setting

Hazardous materials, as defined by the California Code of Regulations (CCRs), are substances with certain physical properties that could pose a substantial present or future hazard to human health or the

environment when improperly handled, disposed, or otherwise managed. A hazardous waste is any hazardous material that is discarded, abandoned, or slated to be recycled. Hazardous materials and waste can result in public health hazards if improperly handled, released into the soil or groundwater, or through airborne releases in vapors, fumes, or dust. Soil and groundwater having concentrations of hazardous constituents higher than specific regulatory levels must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste when excavated or pumped from an aquifer.

There are no active contaminated sites within the City. However, the entire former Fort Ord was included on the Federal National Priority List (NPL), also known as the "Superfund list."[1] Portions of the former Fort Ord lands, including the project site, were identified in the Land Use Inventory as containing unexploded ordnance (UXO) by the U.S. Army and remains on the NPL. This area is referred to as the Del Rey Oaks/Monterey Munitions Response Area (MRA). UXO is composed of bombs artillery, mortar, rocket and small arm ammunitions, mines, demolition charges, pyrotechnics, grenades, high explosives, and propellants. The Del Rey Oaks/Monterey MRA Record of Decision (ROD) is an official document that provides a record of how the area has been cleaned of UXO. The ROD implements land use controls to include MEC safety education programs for site users, construction support, and restrictions on residential use for specified areas. As a result, the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) and the EPA, the federal regulatory agencies responsible for oversight of the former Fort Ord site, concluded that the parcel was safe for redevelopment and reuse for most purposes (e.g., hotel, time-share, recreation, commercial), and subsequently transferred the parcel to the City.

According to the *Remedial Design/Remedial Action Work Plan: Del Rey Oaks Munitions Response Area*, the project site is within ACOE transfer parcel E29a. Land Use Controls (LUCs) for this parcel were analyzed and selected to limit the risk associated with unexploded munitions that may remain at the Del Rey Oaks MRA (Arcadis, 2010). Restrictions for this parcel include:

1. No sensitive uses
2. No soil disturbance or violation of ordinance without soil management plan
3. Notification of MEC
4. Access rights

The City of Del Rey Oaks has also adopted a city ordinance (Chapter 15.48 – Digging and Excavation on the former Fort Ord, "the Excavation Ordinance") that regulates soil disturbance activities within the Del Rey Oaks MRA. A permit is required from the City for any excavation, digging, development or ground disturbance of any type involving the displacement of ten cubic yards or more of soil. The permit would be valid for one year from the date it is issued.

Although the Army transferred some of the procedural responsibilities to the City, the Army retained ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity. The Army has agreed to provide MEC Recognition and Safety Training for any persons that will be conducting ground-disturbing or intrusive activities within the Del Rey Oaks MRA and will maintain relevant training records as described in the Munitions Response Site Security Program. The City (the current landowner) will provide site-wide construction

[1] Portions of the former Fort Ord have been delisted; however, the project site remains on the NPL list (https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0902783).

support in compliance with the Excavation Ordinance throughout the remainder of the MRA as defined in the agreement between the City and DTSC at the time of early transfer of the property. Although the Army does not believe construction support throughout the entire MRA is necessary based on the results of the Del Rey Oaks MRA Remedial Investigation and Risk Assessment, pursuant to the Del Rey Oaks – DTSC Agreement, the City agreed to implement this requirement, at its expense, through establishment and maintenance of a city ordinance (Arcadis, 2010).

The project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The proposed project consists of a temporary relocation of a pavement recycling facility and the proposed land use is compliant with the Monterey Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. There are no schools located within the project site; the nearest school is Peninsula Adventist School, located within the City of Seaside approximately 0.6 mile north of the project site.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) prepares maps of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHS), which are used to develop recommendations for local land use agencies and for general planning purposes. The project site is not within a State Responsibility Area for high fire severity hazard. However, federal land adjacent to the site is within a Federal Responsibility Area for high fire severity hazard. In addition, lands directly to the south within unincorporated Monterey County are designed as "high" and "very high" fire risk. (Cal Fire, 2007 and 2008).

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X		1, 2, 6
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?			X		1, 2, 6
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school?				X	1, 2, 6
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			X		1, 2, 6, 9
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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?			X		1, 2, 6, 10
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X	1, 2, 6

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			X		1, 3, 6, 11

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project would entail the use of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel, cleaning materials, etc.) during construction and operation. The types and amounts of hazardous materials used would vary according to the type of activity. It is unlikely that construction of the project would create a significant impact due to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials in part due to the size of the project and the temporary nature of construction. Hazardous materials would be handled and stored in compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to hazardous materials. In addition, the proposed project would implement standard BMPs and erosion control measures (e.g., minimize grading, re-vegetate disturbed areas, etc.) that would minimize potential impacts associated with the project. The implementation of these measures would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

Operation of the proposed project would not result in an impact to the creation of potential hazards or hazardous materials through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Operation of the proposed project would entail the use of hazardous materials such as diesel fuel for the generator. Hazardous materials would be handled and stored in compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to hazardous materials. Furthermore, any hazardous materials would be limited in quantity and concentrations set forth by the manufacture and/or applicable regulation. As a result, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on hazards or hazardous materials.

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The project would be temporary in nature, and any concrete dust created during the crushing process of operation would be mitigated through the application and spraying of water. The facility does not accept air conditioner (AC) pipe, a typical source of asbestos, and would only process clean concrete and asphalt. Testing completed to date has been negative for asbestos. Hazardous materials would be handled and stored in compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to hazardous materials. Furthermore, any hazardous materials would be limited in quantity and concentrations set forth by the manufacture and/or applicable regulation. As a result, the proposed project would not result in a significant hazard to the public. This is a less-than-significant impact.

c, f) **No Impact.** The project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 miles of a school, and would not physically interfere with an adopted emergency plan. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d-e) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The project site is located on the NPL, which is considered a list of hazardous materials sites pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. The proposed facility is not a sensitive use, and construction and operation would comply with all land use controls and requirements, including, but not limited to, conducting MEC training, compliance with the

Excavation Ordinance, and preparation of a soil management plan. As a result, the proposed project would not result in a significant hazard to the public. This is a less-than-significant impact.

The project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The proposed project consists of a temporary relocation of a pavement recycling facility and the proposed land use is compliant with the Monterey Regional Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. As described above, the proposed project would not result in exposing people working at the site to a hazard. The proposed facility is temporary and would not expose people working at the site to excessive noise from airport operations. This is a less-than-significant impact.

g) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The project site is not within a State Responsibility Area for high fire severity hazard. However, federal land adjacent to the site is within a Federal Responsibility Area for high fire severity hazard. In addition, lands directly to the south within unincorporated Monterey County are designed as "high" and "very high" fire risk. The proposed project is temporary, does not involve any habitable structures, and is located along a roadway for emergency access. Therefore, the proposed project would not directly expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. This is a less-than-significant impact.

5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Setting

The project site is located within the Salinas River Watershed in the Seaside Groundwater Basin. The Seaside Groundwater Basin, which is managed by MPWMD in cooperation with California American Water (CalAm), is not designated as a critically over-drafted basin. No surface water is present within the site. The nearest lake, river, or stream to the project site is an unnamed seasonal blue-line stream located approximately 400 feet to the south of the site, across South Boundary Road. No impervious surfaces are present within the site, and the project would not result in new impervious surfaces.

The project site is not located in an area subject to significant seiche or tsunami. The site is in an area designated as a Zone X flood hazard zone by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood maps. Zone X is defined as an area of minimal flood hazard.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X		1, 2

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X		1, 2
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:			X		1, 2
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			X		1, 2
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;			X		1, 2
iii) 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; or			X		1, 2
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?			X		1, 2
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X	1, 2, 12
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				X	1, 2

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirement or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality. The project site is not and would not be connected to water infrastructure as all water would be imported on site. Check dams and drainage features would be constructed around the project site to address runoff, and SWPPP measures, including silt fence surrounding the site, would be implemented during construction and throughout the lifetime of the project. This is a less-than-significant impact.

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management. The project site is not and would not be connected to water infrastructure as all water would be imported on site. The proposed project is the relocation of an existing crushing facility, whose operation is essentially a dry process that sprays fresh water for limited dust control. As a result, the project would not result in new or increased water consumption. This is a less-than-significant impact.

ci-civ) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The project would not introduce impervious materials onsite and would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in erosion, siltation, or flooding onsite or offsite; 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; or impede or redirect flood flows. Check dams and drainage features would address runoff, and the project area would be encircled with ESA/silt fencing and SWPPP measures. This is a less-than-significant impact.

d-e) **No Impact.** The project is not in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone or risk the release of pollutants due to project inundation. Additionally, the project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan as the project would not introduce impervious materials onsite or require water infrastructure hookups. There would be no impact.

5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Setting

As shown in **Figure 4**, a majority of the City consists of low-density single-family homes. There are also areas of medium-density housing, retail commercial, offices, and industry. Lands annexed in the former Fort Ord area have not been developed, but the General Plan designates the area for visitor-serving, office, recreational, and open space uses. Within the City, development is governed by the City's General Plan, which provides an overall policy guide, as well as several other plans depending on the location of development; these include:

*Fort Ord Base Reuse Plan***.** The Monterey Bay Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) approved a significant expansion of the City in 1997, when 360 acres were added to the Sphere and City limits as part of the "Fort Ord Properties Reorganization." The Reuse Plan is designated under the FORA Act as the official local plan for all purposes related to planning, disposition, reuse and redevelopment of the former Fort Ord (Government Code Section 67675). The Reuse Plan EIR evaluated impacts of full buildout of Fort Ord estimated to occur over 40-60 years. On June 13, 1997, the FORA certified, and adopted findings in consideration of, the Draft Reuse Plan EIR. The Final Reuse Plan EIR was certified with the intent that it would serve as a program EIR and provide a "first-tier" analysis for future development within the former Fort Ord.

The General Plan addresses and incorporates objectives and policies from the Reuse Plan, containing specific residential land use policies and program actions. Upon adoption of the Reuse Plan, local jurisdictions were required to amend and submit their General Plans to FORA for a determination of conformity with the Reuse Plan, and to conform their zoning regulations to the FORA-approved amended general plans (Government Code sections 67675–67675.7, inclusive). The City prepared its General Plan Amendment, and FORA found the City's General Plan Amendment was consistent with the Reuse Plan by Resolution (June 17, 1997).

*City Redevelopment Plan for the former Fort Ord Base***.** The City adopted amendments to its Zoning Ordinance covering the Redevelopment Plan area in conformance with the land use designations, development standards, and policies of the Reuse Plan.[2]

*Monterey Regional Airport Land Use Plan***.** Government Code section 65302.3 requires that the General Plan must be consistent with airport land use plans. This plan identifies safety and noise considerations and appropriate mitigation measures for areas surrounding the airfield. The requirement of consistency

[2] Resolution #97-1, approved by the City Council on July 17, 2002, adopted the General Plan Update and Certified the EIR for the General Plan Update.

can impact development due to development restrictions and/or the inclusion of noise attenuation features.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?				X	1, 2, 6
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10

Explanation

a) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not physically divide an established community. The proposed project is the temporary relocation of a pavement recycling facility in a project site that is undeveloped and surrounded by undeveloped land. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) **Less-than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project would include approval for a text amendment to the City's Municipal Code to allow a pavement recycling facility as a conditional use within the C-I-V=Neighborhood Commercial with Visitor Overlay zone. With this approval, the proposed project would be consistent with current zoning and land use designations. Further, the proposed project and the zoning text amendment are consistent with the City's General Plan General Commercial-Visitor land use designation, which is intended to allow (among other things) business uses. As a result, the project would not conflict with any policy adopted for the purposes of avoiding and/or mitigating an adverse environmental effect. Where appropriate, this IS/MND has identified mitigation measures to further reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. As a result, the proposed project is not anticipated to conflict with any policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding and/or substantially lessening an adverse impact.

5.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Setting

In accordance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA), the California Geological Survey (CGS) maps the regional significance of mineral resources throughout the State, with priority given to areas where future mineral resource extraction could be precluded by incompatible land use or to mineral resources likely to be mined during the 50-year period following their classification. The CGS delineates Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) based on their mineral resource potential. According to the City General Plan, there are no large mines or mining operations currently occurring in the City.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
MINERAL RESOURCES. 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?				X	1, 2, 6
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?				X	1, 2, 6

Explanation

a, b) **No Impact**. The proposed project would not result in the loss of mineral resources that are of value to the region and residents, or availability of locally-important mineral resource recovery site. Furthermore, there are no mineral resources found within City limits, and as a result, the potential future development proposals would have no impact on mineral resources as well.

5.13 NOISE

Setting

Noise is commonly defined as unwanted sound. Sound levels are usually measured and expressed in decibels ("dB") with zero (0) decibels corresponding roughly to the threshold of hearing. Most sounds consist of a broad band of frequencies, with each frequency differing in sound level. The intensities of each frequency add together to generate a sound. Most environmental noise includes a conglomeration of noise from distant sources, which creates a relatively steady background noise in which no particular source is identifiable.

Major noise sources in the immediate project vicinity include the Monterey Regional Airport, SR 218, and SR 68. Generally, noise levels diminish as distance from the noise source increases. Some land uses are more sensitive to noise than others. Noise sensitive land uses are generally defined as residences, lodging, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, churches, meeting halls, and office buildings. Potentially sensitive noise receptors in the area consist of the residential neighborhoods to the northwest and offices to the south of the project area. The proposed project site is located on former Fort Ord property and is not located adjacent to any sensitive noise receptors (i.e., homes, hospitals, schools).

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
NOISE. Would the project result in					
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X		1, 2, 6

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X		1, 2, 6
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?			X		1, 2, 6, 10

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** Construction and operation of the project would generate temporary noise in the project vicinity due to the use of equipment (e.g., crushing unit, trucks). Policy N-4 of the DRO General Plan specifies that noise/land use compatibility are considered impacted if noise levels exceed 45 dB inside a building and 65 dB outside a building. The project is the temporary relocation of a pavement recycling facility whose crushing operation would typically operate at less than 60 dB. The project site is surrounded by undeveloped land and is not located near any sensitive areas or facilities. As such, the project would not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of established standards. This is a less-than-significant impact.

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The project would not generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise. Construction of the project would consist of vegetation removal, grading, and placement of base rock. Groundborne vibration would be generated from these activities but would be minor and temporary in nature. This is a less-than-significant impact.

c) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project site is within the vicinity of the Monterey Regional Airport Land Use Plan and is less than one mile from Monterey Regional Airport. The proposed project is located within Airport Safety Zone 7 of the airport. The Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for the Monterey Regional Airport provides compatibility standards to restrict development of land uses that could pose hazards to the public in the case of an aircraft accident. Table 4B of the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan provides conditions for Zone 7. The proposed project conforms to the requirements presented in Table 4B, does not propose explicitly prohibited uses, and would not conflict with the standards in the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. As a result, the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. This is a less-than-significant impact.

5.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Setting

The City of Del Rey Oaks currently has over 1,700 residents in a total area of 0.5 square miles. Over the past decade, the City has maintained a static population with little variation from year to year. Population growth over the past two decades has increased slightly overall with a population increase of approximately 3 percent since 1990. Del Rey Oaks' total population at the start of 2018 was estimated at approximately 1,727 (DOF, 2019).

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial unplanned 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)?				X	1, 2, 6
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X	1, 2, 6

Explanation

a, b) **No Impact**. The proposed project is a temporary relocation of a pavement recycling facility and would not result in unplanned population growth. The proposed project site and surrounding area is currently undeveloped. The project would not require the construction of additional housing, nor result in population growth or displacement of housing or people. Therefore, no impact would occur.

5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Setting

Fire Protection Services. The City is currently provided with fire protection services through a contract with the City of Seaside. The fire protection services include fire prevention and public education services and response to fires, rescues, hazardous material incidents, medical aid calls, and natural or man-made disasters. In addition, services include fire hydrant testing, coordination of disaster planning with the City, provision of public education classes in earthquake preparedness, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and First Aid.

Police Services. The City Police Department is located at 650 Canyon Del Rey in Del Rey Oaks. The police department currently has five full time officers including the chief of police.

Schools. Local schools are operated by the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District (MPUSD). The MPUSD also serves Monterey, Seaside, Marina, Sand City, and adjacent unincorporated areas. The closest schools to the City are Del Rey Woods Elementary School, Colton Middle School, King Middle School, and Monterey High School.

Parks. Del Rey Oaks has a number of large parks which dominate the lowland section of the City along the creek. Work Memorial Park is located on the west side of Rosita Drive and Del Rey Park is located on the east side of Rosita Drive at the end of Angelus Road.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or 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:					
a) Fire protection?				X	1, 2, 6
b) Police protection?				X	1, 2, 6
c) Schools?				X	1, 2, 6
d) Parks?				X	1, 2, 6
e) Other public facilities?				X	1, 2, 6

Explanation

a-e) **No Impact**. The proposed project would not result in new home developments or entitlements as it does not directly generate housing or demand for new or physically altered public service facilities, including fire protection, police, schools, and libraries. Use of the proposed project site would require the applicant to maintain and keep the access road clear of overgrowth to improve fire protection. An access gate would allow emergency access through the use of an automatic gate opener and would dissuade future homeless encampments. The project would not increase population that would require public services including schools and parks. As a result, the proposed project would have no impact on public services.

5.16 RECREATION

Setting

The City has three major recreational park areas: Work Memorial Park, Del Rey Park, and the Frog Pond Wetland Preserve. Work Memorial Park includes a golf driving range, tennis courts, and a large area of natural oak woodland. Del Rey Park includes basketball courts, a baseball/softball diamond, play equipment, a picnic area and play field, and the old Town Hall. A portion of this land is leased by the City for residents' storage of Recreational Vehicle parking. The Frog Pond Wetland Preserve provides an important wetland open space area and is managed by the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
RECREATION. Would the project:					
a) 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?				X	1, 2
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X	1, 2

Explanation

a, b) **No Impact**. The proposed project would not result in direct impacts to recreational resources in the City. The temporary pavement recycling facility does not directly generate housing or demand for new or expanded recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. As a result, the proposed project would have no impact related to recreational resources.

5.17 TRANSPORTATION

Setting

Access to the project site would utilize South Boundary Road, a two-lane collector road that begins at General Jim Moore Boulevard in the west, connects to Rancho Saucito to the east, and terminates at the Laguna Seca WeatherTech Raceway further east. Major roads in the area include SR 218 (Canyon Del Rey Road), a two-lane state arterial connecting SR 1 with SR 68 through the City; and SR 68 (Monterey – Salinas Highway), a two-lane rural highway connecting SR 1 in Monterey and U.S. Highway 101 in Salinas which serves as a commuter route between Salinas and the Monterey Peninsula, provides access to the low-density developments along it, and functions as a scenic route to the Monterey Peninsula.

Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) provides fixed-route bus service in Monterey County and Peninsula cities. MST Route 8 serves as the direct bus route along the entirety of SR 218, providing access to the City, while Route 7 and the "DRO Shuttle" also operate within City limits. Additional bus routes run along SR 68 (Route 21) and Del Monte Boulevard (Route 20). Pedestrian facilities in the area include sidewalks, crosswalks, and pedestrian signals. There is not a significant amount of foot-traffic in the vicinity of the City and there are no sidewalks on South Boundary Road near the project site. Due to topographical constraints, it is not anticipated that pedestrian movements will significantly increase in the future. There is an existing Class II bike facility along SR 218. There are no other bicycle facilities in the area.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:					
a) Conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle lanes and pedestrian paths?			X		1, 2
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X		1, 2
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X		1, 2
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X		1, 2

Explanation

a-d) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The proposed project would be temporary in nature and would be accessed via South Boundary Road. The access road into the project site would be improved with base rock and maintained throughout the five-year lifetime of the project, thereby improving emergency access to the area. The proposed project would include a traffic safety signage plan as shown in **Figure 5c**, which would reduce potential traffic hazard impacts to a less-than-significant level. The proposed project involves the relocation and operation of an existing pavement recycling facility and would not result in an increase in the overall number of vehicle trips. As a result, the proposed project would not conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, conflict with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b), increase transportation hazards due to design features or incompatible uses, or result in inadequate emergency access. This is a less-than-significant impact.

5.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Setting

Assembly Bill 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) required an update to Appendix G (Initial Study Checklist) of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines to include questions related to impacts to tribal cultural resources. Changes to Appendix G were approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016. Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), which went into effect January 1, 2005, requires local governments (city and county) to consult with Native American tribes before making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. The intent is to "provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places." The purpose of involving tribes at these early planning stages is to allow consideration of cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy, before individual site- specific, project-level, land use designations are made by a local government. The consultation requirements of SB 18 apply to General Plan or Specific Plan processes proposed on or after March 1, 2005. All lead agencies approving projects under CEQA are required, if formally requested by a culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe, to consult with

such tribe regarding the potential impact of a project on tribal cultural resources before releasing an environmental document. Under California Public Resources Code section 21074, tribal cultural resources include site features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects that are of cultural value to a tribe and that are eligible for or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a local historic register, or that the lead agency has determined to be of significant tribal cultural value.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:					
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resources, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or		X			1, 2
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		X			1, 2

Explanation

a-b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The proposed project site does not contain any resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k). The proposed project site is within an area of moderate archaeological sensitivity. Furthermore, no tribal cultural resources or Native American resources have been identified to date, and findings of these resources are unlikely.

Pursuant to AB 52, tribal notification letters were sent out on April 14, 2023, and are included in **Appendix B**. As of April 25, 2023, no requests for consultation have been received. While no known tribal cultural resources exist at the project site, construction-related activities could potentially affect a buried tribal cultural resource or previously unknown tribal cultural resource. This represents a potentially significant impact that would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through the incorporation of **Mitigation Measures CR-1** and **CR-2**.

5.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The City currently provides (or is provided via contract with other jurisdictions) a variety of services, including water supply, sewage, and solid waste disposal, as described further below.

Water Supply. Two water suppliers, the Marina Coast Water District (MCWD) and CalAm, serve the City. CalAm is a privately owned and operated water company with a system capacity regulated by the MPWMD. The City has negligible acre-feet per year (AFY) of water to allocate to new uses in the City within their MPWMD allocation, but they do have an allocation of water assigned for redevelopment of the former Fort Ord area of the City within the MCWD jurisdiction.

Most of the City, with the exception of the area within the former Fort Ord, is under the CalAm operation and supply. CalAm draws from Carmel River surface water, alluvial ground water in the Carmel Valley, and Seaside coastal ground water to supply customer needs. The Monterey Peninsula has historically experienced water shortages that limit residential development. CalAm is under a cease and desist order (CDO) and no new water connections are allowed within the service boundaries, which includes the City, until a new source of water supply is implemented. The portion of City within the boundaries of the former Fort Ord is within the jurisdiction of the MCWD, and new development must abide by its requirements and limitations.

Wastewater Treatment. Wastewater treatment services are supplied to the City by the Seaside Sanitation District. Wastewater is treated by the Regional Water Pollution Control Facility, operated by Monterey One Water (M1W), with treatment facilities located outside of the City of Marina. Wastewater treatment services are supplied to the City by the Seaside Sanitation District. Wastewater is treated by the Regional Treatment Facility operated by the M1W.

Solid Waste Disposal. A Waste Management Disposal Service has a contract with the City to provide weekly solid waste collection and disposal for Del Rey Oaks residents. Seaside Disposal Service provides curbside pickup of all recyclable materials.

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:					
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X	1, 2
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			X		1, 2
c) 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?				X	1, 2
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure?				X	1, 2
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statues and regulations related to solid waste?				X	1, 2

Explanation

a) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not require connection to utility services and would not directly result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities which would cause significant environmental effects. The proposed project would not require utility inputs. The crushing facility would be self-contained, and all fuel would be provided by the applicant. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project would use imported water to spray for dust abatement resulting from the crushing process and would not require connection to municipal water services. In addition, the project is a temporary relocation of an existing facility in the region which would not consume more water than the existing facility. This is a less-than-significant impact.

c-e) **No Impact.** The proposed project would not require connections to wastewater treatment or solid waste services and would not generate excessive solid waste, solid waste reduction goals, or local, state, or federal reduction statues related to solid waste. The proposed project promotes the effort of solid waste reduction through the recycling of concrete for reuse. Therefore, no impact would occur.

5.20 WILDFIRE

Setting

CalFire prepares maps of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones VHFHS, which are used to develop recommendations for local land use agencies and for general planning purposes. The project site is not within a State Responsibility Area for high fire severity hazard. However, federal land adjacent to the site is within a Federal Responsibility Area for high fire severity hazard. In addition, lands directly to the south within unincorporated Monterey County are designed as “high” and “very high” fire risk. (Cal Fire, 2007 and 2008).

CEQA Thresholds

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:					
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X		1, 2, 11
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?			X		1, 11

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?			X		1, 11
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?			X		1, 8, 11

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. The proposed project not would impact the ability of the City, State, federal agencies, or local fire districts or law enforcement agencies to implement any adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan. The project would be accessed via existing roads but not generate significant vehicle trips such or induce population growth such that an emergency evacuation plan would be impacted. This is a less-than-significant impact.

b-d) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. Although the project contains and is surrounded by potential fire fuels (i.e., dense vegetation), the project site is in a relatively flat area and the project would not involve the construction of permanent structures. As a result, the proposed project is not anticipated to expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability or drainage changes. As a result, the project would not result in an impact due to exposure of people or structures to significant wildfire risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. The existing dirt road access route into the project site would be improved with gravel and maintained throughout the lifetime of the project, and an electric gate would be installed to replace the existing manual entry gate into the site. This component of the project would be a beneficial impact to emergency access into the site. This is a less-than-significant impact.

5.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Potentially Significant Issues	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Checklist Source(s)
MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE. Does the project:					
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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?		X			1-12
b) 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 the past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.			X		1-12
c) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X		1-12

Explanation

a) **Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation**. As discussed in this Initial Study, the proposed project would not: 1) degrade the quality of environment; 2) substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; 3) cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; 4) threaten to eliminate plant or animal community; 5) reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal; or 6) eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory. The proposed project would result in temporary construction-related impacts to biological resources that would be mitigated to less than significant through mitigation measures identified above. Similarly, the project site does not contain, nor is the site located near, any known cultural or tribal cultural resources. While unlikely, construction could unearth resources that were previously unknown. However, this Initial Study also identifies mitigation to ensure that potential impacts to previously unknown tribal cultural resources are minimized to a less-than-significant level. All potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed project would be minimized to a less-than-significant level through the implementation of mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study.

b, c) **Less-Than-Significant Impact**. Based on the analysis provided in this Initial Study, the proposed project would have impacts on environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. Under CEQA, "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. As stated throughout this document, the proposed project is temporary in nature and would not result in permanent structures. As a result, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact due to environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable; or environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

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6. SOURCES/REFERENCES

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Karen Minami, Deputy City Clerk

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CHECKLIST SOURCES

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Appendix A

Biological Resources Report for the Pavement Recycling Facility Project

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Biological Resources Report
for the
Pavement Recycling Facility Project

April 2023

Prepared for

City of Del Rey Oaks
650 Canyon Del Rey Blvd
Del Rey Oaks, California 93940

Prepared by

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

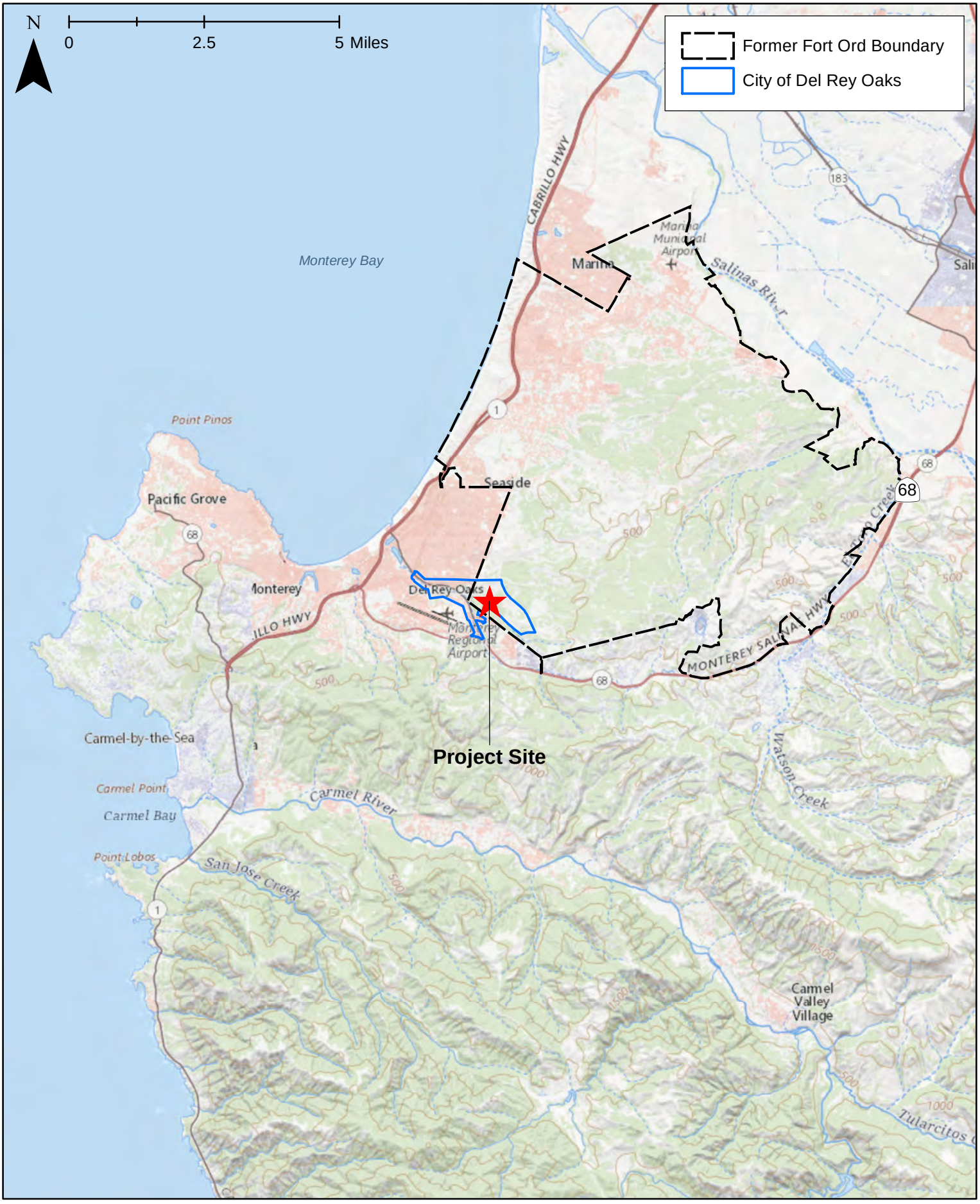
Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A) is contracted by the City of Del Rey Oaks (City or DRO) to provide environmental consulting services for the Pavement Recycling Facility Project (project or proposed project). The project site is located on South Boundary Road, within City limits and the former Fort Ord, and comprises approximately 2.9 acres of a 232-acre parcel (APN 031-191-026-000) (**Figures 1** and **2**). The parcel is bounded by the City of Seaside to the north, unincorporated County of Monterey land owned by the U.S. Army to the northeast, DRO to the southeast, and City of Monterey to the south.

The project applicant, Monterey Peninsula Engineering (MPE), is seeking to relocate their existing City of Marina-based concrete and base rock recycling facility to the City parcel on the former Fort Ord for a period of five years. The project site would be cleared of vegetation (including seven trees) and would be graded to accommodate a pavement crusher unit. The existing dirt access road into the site would be improved with 12 inches of base rock to support truck traffic. During operation, the crusher unit and its conveyer belts would be erected between two stockpiles of raw and finished concrete. The project site would be powered by an on-site power supply and would not require water or electricity connections. Water for dust control would be managed through portable water trucks. The facility would operate weekdays from 7 am to 4 pm. Access to the site would be provided via South Boundary Road.

To satisfy the reporting criteria of the City and other regulatory agencies, DD&A completed a biological assessment of the project site to determine if sensitive biological resources are present or have the potential to occur within and in the vicinity of the site. This report describes the existing biological resources within and adjacent to the project site, including any special-status species or sensitive habitats which occur or have the potential to occur within and adjacent to the site. This report also assesses the potential impacts to biological resources that may result from the project and recommends appropriate minimization and mitigation measures necessary to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, this report includes an overview of applicable federal, state, and local regulations, and identifies any relevant permits that may be required for the project.

1.2 Summary of Results

Three natural communities, central maritime chaparral, central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix, and ruderal/disturbed, occur within the project site. Central maritime chaparral and central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix communities are considered sensitive habitats. Two special-status plant species, sandmat manzanita and Monterey ceanothus, are known to occur within the project site. Other special-status plant species, including Monterey spineflower, Fort Ord spineflower, seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, northern curly-leaved monardella, and Yadon's piperia, have the potential to occur within the project site. In addition, several special-status wildlife species, including Townsend's big-eared bat, Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, Monterey ornate shrew, Northern California legless lizard, coast horned lizard, and raptors and other nesting birds, also have the potential to occur within the site.



Regional Location

Date	Figure
4/24/2023	1
Scale: 1 in = 10,000 ft	

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

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Project Location

Date	Figure
4/24/2023	2
Scale: 1 in = 700 ft	

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

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Avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are identified in this report to avoid or reduce potential impacts to these sensitive biological resources to a less than-significant level under CEQA. An incidental take permit from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) may be required for potential project impacts to seaside bird's-beak and Monterey gilia, if present within the project site. No other regulatory permits for biological resources are anticipated for the project.

2. METHODS

2.1 Personnel and Survey Methods

DD&A biologists Liz Camilo and Rikki Lougee conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of the project site on December 7, 2022, to characterize habitats present and to identify any special-status plant or wildlife species or suitable habitat for these species within the site. Survey methods included walking the project site to identify general habitat types and potential sensitive habitat types, conducting an assessment of potential wetlands and other waters, conducting a focused botanical survey of the site for perennial plants, and conducting a reconnaissance-level plant and wildlife habitat survey to identify suitable habitat for any other special-status plant and wildlife species within the site. Data collected during the survey were used to assess the environmental conditions of the project site and its surroundings, evaluate environmental constraints in the site and within the local vicinity, and provide a basis for recommendations to minimize and avoid impacts.

Surveys for botanical resources were conducted in accordance with the applicable guidelines outlined in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (Service, 2000), the CDFW *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (CDFW, 2018), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS, 2001). Populations of five or fewer special-status plants were mapped as a point and the number of individual plants was documented, while populations of plants with more than five individuals were mapped as a polygon. Populations included all individuals within approximately three feet of another individual; individual plants further away than three feet were mapped as a separate polygon or point.

2.2 Data Sources

DD&A conducted a desktop literature review to determine the presence or potential presence of special-status species and other sensitive biological resources within the project site. Primary data sources include:

- Current agency status information from the Service and CDFW for species listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and those considered CDFW "species of special concern", including:
  - California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrences reports from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Seaside, Carmel Valley, Marina, Monterey, Mt. Carmel, Salinas, Soberanes Point, and Spreckels quadrangles (**Appendix A**; CDFW, 2022b), and
  - The Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Resource List for the project site (**Appendix B**; Service, 2022a);
- The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2022);
- The National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper (Service, 2022b);
- The National Hydrographic Dataset (USGS, 2022);
- *Flora and Fauna Baseline Study of Fort Ord* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [ACOE], 1992); and

- *Installation-Wide Multispecies Habitat Management Plan for Former Fort Ord* (HMP) (ACOE, 1997).

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 C**). This list presents these species along with their legal status, habitat requirements, and a brief statement of their likelihood to occur within the project site.

2.2.1 Botany

The classification and characterization of the vegetation of the project site is based on field observations and the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et.al., 2009). Vegetation types identified in the *Manual of California Vegetation* were utilized to determine if communities identified as sensitive on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, 2022a) are present within the project site. Information regarding the distribution and habitats of local and state vascular plants was also reviewed (Howitt and Howell, 1964 and 1973; Munz and Keck, 1973; Baldwin et al., 2012; Matthews and Mitchell, 2015; Jepson Flora Project, 2022). All plants observed within the project site during the field observations were identified to species or intraspecific taxon necessary to eliminate them as being special-status species using keys and descriptions in *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Edition 2* (Baldwin et al., 2012) and *The Plants of Monterey County an Illustrated Field Key* (Matthews and Mitchell, 2015). Scientific nomenclature for plant species identified within this document follows Baldwin, et. al, (2012); common names follow Matthews and Mitchell (2015). A full botanical inventory was not recorded for the project site but the dominant species within each habitat were noted. Dominant plant species are those which are more numerous than their competitors in an ecological community or make up more of the biomass; generally, the species that are most abundant. Most ecological communities are defined by their dominant species.

The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory (Cal-IPC, 2022) was reviewed to determine if invasive plant species are present within the project site.

2.2.2 Wildlife

The presence or potential presence of special-status wildlife within the project site were determined using field observations of habitat and local occurrence data. The following literature and data sources were reviewed: CDFW reports on special-status wildlife (Remsen, 1978; Williams, 1986; Thelander, 1994); California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program species-habitat models (CDFW, 2008; Zeiner et al., 1988 and 1990); *Flora and Fauna Baseline Study of Fort Ord* (ACOE, 1992); the HMP (ACOE, 1997); and general wildlife references (Stebbins, 1985).

2.3 Definitions

2.3.1 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 vegetation types. Vegetation types considered sensitive include those listed on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (i.e., those habitats that are rare or endangered within the borders of California) (CDFW, 2022a), those that are occupied by species listed under the ESA or are critical habitat in accordance with the ESA, and those that are defined as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas under

the California Coastal Act. 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 and Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands), state regulations (such as CEQA and the CDFW Streambed Alteration Program), or local ordinances or policies (such as city or county tree ordinances and general plan policies).

2.3.2 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 ESA or CESA. Listed species are afforded legal protection under the ESA and CESA. Species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 are also considered special-status species. Animals on the CDFW'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. CDFW also includes some animal species that are not assigned any of the other status designations in the CNDDB "Special Animals" list; however, these species have no legal or protection status and are not analyzed in this document.

Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) or included in CNPS California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR; formerly known as CNPS Lists) 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are also treated as special-status species as they meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 of the CESA and in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.[1] In general, the CDFW requires that plant species on CRPR 1A (plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere), CRPR 1B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere), CRPR 2A (plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere); and CRPR 2B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere) of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2021) be fully considered during the preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA. CNPS CRPR 4 species (plants of limited distribution) may, but generally do not, meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 of CESA, and are not typically considered in environmental documents relating to CEQA. While other species (i.e., CRPR 3 or 4 species) are sometimes found in database searches or within the literature, these do not meet the definitions of Section 2062 and 2067 of CESA and are not analyzed in this document unless they are locally significant.

Raptors (e.g., eagles, hawks, and owls) and their nests are protected under California 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, protected species under 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 may also be considered special-status animal species in some cases, depending on project-specific analysis and relevant, localized conservation needs or precedence.

[1] CNPS initially created five CRPR to categorize degrees of concern; however, to better define and categorize rarity in California's flora, the CNPS Rare Plant Program and Rare Plant Program Committee have developed the new CRPR 2A and CRPR 2B.

2.4 Regulatory Setting

The following discussion describes the major federal, state, and local laws regulating biological resources that may be applicable to the project.

2.4.1 Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

Provisions of the ESA of 1973 (16 USC 1532 et seq., as amended) protect federally listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats from unlawful take. Listed species include those for which proposed and final rules have been published in the Federal Register. The ESA is administered by the Service or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). In general, NMFS is responsible for the protection of ESA-listed marine species and anadromous fish, whereas other listed species are under Service jurisdiction.

Section 9 of ESA prohibits the take of any fish or wildlife species listed under ESA as endangered or threatened. Take, as defined by ESA, is "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct." Harm is defined as "any act that kills or injures the fish or wildlife…including significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife." In addition, Section 9 prohibits removing, digging up, and maliciously damaging or destroying federally listed plants on sites under federal jurisdiction. Section 9 does not prohibit take of federally listed plants on sites not under federal jurisdiction. If there is the potential for incidental take of a federally listed fish or wildlife species, take of listed species can be authorized through either the Section 7 consultation process for federal actions or a Section 10 incidental take permit process for non-federal actions. Federal agency actions include activities that are on federal land, conducted by a federal agency, funded by a federal agency, or authorized by a federal agency (including issuance of federal permits).

Fort Ord Installation-Wide Multispecies Habitat Management Plan

The U.S. Army's decision to close and dispose of the Fort Ord military base was considered a major federal action that could affect listed species under the ESA. In 1993, the Service issued a Biological Opinion (BO) in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA on the disposal and reuse of former Fort Ord requiring that an HMP be developed and implemented to reduce the incidental take of listed species and loss of habitat that supports these species (Service, 1993, Service, 2017b). The *Fort Ord Installation-Wide Multispecies Habitat Management Plan* (Fort Ord HMP or HMP) was prepared to assess impacts on vegetation and wildlife resources and provide mitigation for their loss associated with the disposal and reuse of former Fort Ord (ACOE, 1997).

The HMP establishes guidelines for the conservation and management of species and habitats on former Fort Ord lands by identifying lands that are available for development, lands that have some restrictions with development, and habitat reserve areas. The intent of the plan is to establish large, contiguous habitat conservation areas and corridors to compensate for future development in other areas of the former base. The HMP identifies what type of activities can occur on each parcel at former Fort Ord; parcels are designated as "development with no restrictions," "habitat reserves with management requirements," or "habitat reserves with development restrictions." The HMP sets the standards to assure the long-term viability of former Fort Ord's biological resources in the context of base reuse so that no further mitigation

should be necessary for impacts to species and habitats considered in the HMP. This plan has been approved by the Service; the HMP, deed restrictions, and Memoranda of Agreement between the Army and various land recipients provide the legal mechanism to assure HMP implementation. It is a legally binding document, and all recipients of former Fort Ord lands are required to abide by its management requirements and procedures.

The HMP anticipates some losses to special-status species and sensitive habitats as a result of redevelopment of the former Fort Ord. With the designated reserves and corridors and habitat management requirements in place, the losses of individuals of species and sensitive habitats considered in the HMP are not expected to jeopardize the long-term viability of those species, their populations, or sensitive habitats on former Fort Ord. Recipients of disposed land with restrictions or management guidelines designated by the HMP are obligated to implement those specific measures through the HMP and through deed covenants. However, the HMP does not provide specific authorization for incidental take of federal or state listed species to existing or future non-federal land recipients under the ESA or CESA. As such, impacts to applicable federal and state listed species require incidental take authorization under Section 7 or Section 10 from the Service and/or a Section 2081 incidental take permit (ITP) from the CDFW.

The project site is located within a designated "development" parcel under the HMP. Parcels designated as "development" do not have management requirements relative to HMP species. However, the 2017 Programmatic BO and HMP require the identification of sensitive botanical resources within the development parcels that may be salvaged for use in restoration activities in reserve areas (Service, 2017b and ACOE, 1997).

2.4.2 State Regulations

California Endangered Species Act

The CESA was enacted in 1984. The California Code of Regulations (Title 14, §670.5) lists animal species considered endangered or threatened by the state. Section 2090 of CESA requires state agencies to comply with endangered species protection and recovery and to promote conservation of these species. Section 2080 of the Fish and Game Code prohibits "take" of any species that the commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species. "Take" is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." A Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit from the CDFW may be obtained to authorize "take" of any state listed species.

California Native Plant Protection Act

The CNPPA of 1977 directed CDFW to carry out the legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and Endangered plants in the State." The CNPPA prohibits importing rare and Endangered plants into California, taking rare and Endangered plants, and selling rare and Endangered plants. The CESA and CNPPA authorized the Fish and Game Commission to designate endangered, threatened, and rare species and to regulate the taking of these species (§2050-2098, Fish and Game Code). Plants listed as rare under the CNPPA are not protected under CESA; however, these plants may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research.

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 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Section 3800 prohibits take of nongame birds.

Fully Protected Species. The classification of fully protected was the state's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish (§5515), mammals (§4700), amphibians and reptiles (§5050), and birds (§3511). Most fully protected species have also been listed as threatened or endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Species of Special Concern. As noted above, the CDFW also maintains a list of wildlife "species of special concern." Although these species have no legal status, the CDFW 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.

2.4.3 Local Regulations

Del Rey Oaks Municipal Code

The City recognizes oak trees and other significant trees as significant historical, aesthetic, and ecological resources and actively seeks to create favorable conditions for the preservation and propagation of resources within City limits. DRO Municipal Code Chapter 12.16 (Street Trees and Shrubs) requires a tree removal permit from the City Manager to alter (i.e., significantly damage the health or appearance of) protected oaks and other significant trees within City limits, unless exempted. The City defines protected trees as follows:

- *Oak tree* means any tree of the *Quercus* genus more than 30 inches in circumference as measured two feet above the root crown or, in the case of an oak with more than one trunk, any such tree with a circumference of any two trunks of at least 40 inches as measured two feet above the root crown.
- *Significant tree* means a woody perennial plant which usually, but not necessarily, has a single trunk, and which has a height of 30 feet or more, or has a circumference of 36 inches or more at 24 inches above the ground.

Per DRO Municipal Code (amended in 2019 in Ordinance No. 298 of the City Council of the City of Del Rey Oaks), the following are exempted from the tree removal permit requirements described above:

- Cases of emergency caused by a tree being in a hazardous or dangerous condition, as determined by the City Manager or any member of the police or fire department or an affected utility company;
- The necessary cutting and trimming or trees when done for the purpose of protecting or maintaining overhead public utility lines pursuant to Rule No. 35 of General Order No. 95 of the Public Utilities Commission of the State;

- The removal of trees within the City located in or upon a public street, way, park, place, or right-of-way. However, such removals require permission from the City Manager and must be conducted under the supervision of the City Manager; and

- Tree removal requests made by a public agency. However, such removals require permission from the City Manager and must be conducted under the supervision of the City Manager.

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3. RESULTS

3.1 Natural Communities

Three natural communities, including central maritime chaparral, central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix, and ruderal/disturbed, occur within the project site (**Figure 3**). The following discussion provides an overview of these communities and their distribution within the project site.

3.1.1 Central Maritime Chaparral

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification: brittle leaf–wooly leaf manzanita chaparral *(Arctostaphylos [crustacea, tomentosa]* shrubland alliance)
- *California Natural Communities List*: Sensitive

Central maritime chaparral is the dominant natural community within the former Fort Ord, where it is characterized by a wide variety of sclerophyllous shrubs occurring in moderate to high density. Within the project site, central maritime chaparral is dominated almost entirely by a dense cover of shaggy-barked manzanita (*Arctostaphylos tomentosa*) and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Other species observed within this natural community include mock heather (*Ericameria ericoides*), Monterey ceanothus (*Ceanothus rigidus*), sandmat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pumila*), and occasionally coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Approximately 2.7 acres of central maritime chaparral occur within the project site (**Figure 3**).

Common wildlife species that may occur within central maritime chaparral habitat include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus* ssp. *oreganus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer catenifer*), coast garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*), and brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*).

3.1.2 Central Maritime Chaparral/Coast Live Oak Woodland Mix

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification: coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia*/*Toxicodendron diversilobum*/grass association) and brittle leaf–wooly leaf manzanita chaparral *(Arctostaphylos [crustacea, tomentosa]* shrubland alliance)
- *California Natural Communities List*: Sensitive

The coast live oak is the dominant tree of woodlands and savannas at the former Fort Ord, usually occurring in pure stands. Coast live oak woodland is an open-canopied to nearly closed-canopied community with a grass or sparsely scattered shrub understory. Three coast live oak communities, each with different growth characteristics, understory associates, and canopy cover, have been recognized on the former Fort Ord: coastal coast live oak woodland, inland coast live oak woodland, and coast live oak savanna (ACOE, 1992). Only "coastal" coast live oak woodland occurs within the project site. The distinction of "coastal" is given based on the proximity of the coast live oak woodland to the coast. In coastal coast live oak woodland, coast live oaks grow in unprotected sites and are exposed to the combined stresses of strong winds, salt spray, and sterile, sandy soils, which are often referred to as "sand hills." These environmental factors create an oak woodland characterized by short, wind-pruned trees that intergrades with the surrounding coastal scrub and maritime chaparral communities.

Natural Communities

Date
4/24/2023

Scale
1 in = 70 ft

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Figure
3

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\9614\Final Products\783 MPEFig 3 - Natural Communities.mxd

Within the project site, coast live oak woodland intergrades with central maritime chaparral in some areas to create a moderate to dense canopy of coast live oak, shaggy-barked manzanita, California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*), and silk tassel (*Garrya elliptica*). The understory is dominated by non-native grasses such as little rattlesnake grass (*Briza minor*). Approximately 0.1 acre of central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix occurs in the project site (**Figure 3**).

Common wildlife species that may occur within central maritime chaparral habitat (see the discussion above) may also occur within this mixed community. In addition, oaks provide nesting sites for many avian species and cover for a variety of mammals, including mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and California pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus californicus*). Acorns provide an important food source for acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*). Other common wildlife species which may be found in coast live oak woodlands are Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and great-horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*) also nest and roost in coast live oaks.

3.1.3 Ruderal/Disturbed

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification: Not Listed
- *California Natural Communities List*: Not sensitive

Ruderal areas are those areas which have been developed or have been subject to historic and ongoing disturbance by human activities and are devoid of vegetation or dominated by non-native and/or invasive weed species. Ruderal areas within the project site include two crisscrossing dirt road access routes. These areas are regularly disturbed by vehicle and foot traffic and are mostly devoid of vegetation. However, scattered occurrences of mock heather, deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), and ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) are present. Approximately 0.1 acre of ruderal habitat occurs within the project site (**Figure 3**).

Ruderal/disturbed areas are considered to have low biological value as they are generally dominated by non-native plant species and consist of relatively low-quality habitat from a wildlife perspective. However, common wildlife species that do well in the adjacent central maritime chaparral and central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix communities may be found foraging within ruderal areas.

3.2 Sensitive Habitats

3.2.1 Central Maritime Chaparral

Due to its limited distribution and pressures from development and urbanization, military operations, and fire suppression, central maritime chaparral is listed as a sensitive habitat on the CDFW's *Natural Communities List* (CDFW, 2022a). It is also identified as a sensitive habitat in the HMP (ACOE, 1997) . As described above, approximately 2.7 acres of central maritime chaparral occur within the project site and an additional 0.1 acre of this natural community intergrades with coast live oak woodland in the project site (**Figure 3**).

3.3 Special-Status Species

Published occurrence data within the project site and surrounding quadrangles were evaluated to compile a table of special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the project site (see *Section 2, Methods*). Each of these species was evaluated for their likelihood to occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site. The special-status species that are known to occur within the project site or that were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the site are identified are discussed below. All other species are assumed unlikely to occur or have a low potential to occur based on the species-specific reasons presented in **Appendix C**, are therefore unlikely to be impacted by the project and are not discussed further.

3.3.1 Special-Status Wildlife

Townsend's Big-Eared Bat

The Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) is a CDFW species of special concern. The Townsend's big-eared bat is a year-round resident in California occurring from low desert to mid-elevation montane habitats. It is found primarily in rural settings from inland deserts to coastal redwoods, oak woodland of the inner Coast Ranges and Sierra foothills, and low to mid-elevation mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Townsend's big-eared bats typically roost during the day in caves and mines, but can roost in buildings that offer suitable conditions. Night roosts are in more open settings and include bridges, rock crevices, and trees. It hibernates in mixed sex aggregations of a few to several hundred individuals. Hibernation is more prolonged in colder areas. This species arouses periodically and moves to alternative roosts and actively forages and drinks throughout the winter. A single young is born per year between May and July. Females form maternity colonies of 35 to 200 individuals, while males roost individually. Townsend's big-eared bats feed primarily on small moths that are gleaned from vegetation.

The CNDDB reports two occurrences of Townsend's big-eared bat within quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately six miles north of the project site. No suitable day or maternity roosting habitat is present within the project site; however, this species may utilize any of the large trees within the project site for night roosts and may forage within the site. Therefore, Townsend's big-eared bat has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat

The Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma macrotis luciana*, MDFW) is a CDFW species of special concern. This is a subspecies of the dusky-footed woodrat *(Neotoma macrotis)*, which is common to oak woodlands and other forest types throughout California. Dusky-footed woodrats are frequently found in forest habitats with moderate canopy cover and a moderate to dense understory, including riparian forests; however, they may also be found in chaparral communities. Relatively large nests are constructed of grass, leaves, sticks, and feathers and are built in protected spots, such as rocky outcrops or dense brambles of blackberry and/or poison oak. Typical food sources for this species include leaves, flowers, nuts, berries, and truffles. Dusky-footed woodrats may be a significant food source for small- to medium-sized predators. Populations of this species may be limited by the availability of nest material. Within suitable habitat, nests are often found in close proximity to each other.

Suitable habitat for MDFW is present within the project site in maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports only one occurrence of MDFW within the quadrangles reviewed; however, this species is known to occur throughout the former Fort Ord. In addition,

nests of this species were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey. Therefore, MDFW is assumed to be present within the project site.

Monterey Ornate Shrew

The Monterey ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus salarius*), also known as the Salinas ornate shrew, is a CDFW species of special concern and HMP species. In general, this shrew is common in the southern two-thirds of California west of the Sierra Nevada, from Mendocino to Butte counties, south to the Mexican border. It occupies a variety of mostly moist or riparian woodland habitats and also occurs within chaparral, grassland, and emergent wetland habitats where there is thick duff or downed logs. The breeding season is long; while most pregnancies occur in March and April, they may occur from February through October. The litter size is about six and females may have more than one litter per year. Most individuals do not live to breed a second year. Foraging occurs under logs rocks and leaf litter, and prey items are mostly insects and some other invertebrates.

Suitable habitat for Monterey ornate shrew is present within maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports five non-specific occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately one mile west of the project site. Therefore, Monterey ornate shrew has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Northern California Legless Lizard

The Northern California legless lizard is a CDFW species of special concern, as well as an HMP species.[2] This fossorial (burrowing) species typically inhabits sandy or loose (friable) soils. Habitats known to support Northern California legless lizard include (but are not limited to) coastal dunes, valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, and coastal scrub at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,800 meters (6,000 feet). The Northern California legless lizard forages on invertebrates beneath the leaf litter or duff layer at the base of bushes and trees or under wood, rocks, and slash in appropriate habitats. The diet of this species likely overlaps to some extent with that of juvenile alligator lizards and perhaps some other salamanders. This species may be preyed upon by alligator lizards, snakes, birds, and small mammals. Little is known about the specific habitat requirements for courtship and breeding; however, the mating season for this species is believed to begin late spring or early summer, with one to four live young born between September and November.

Suitable habitat and soils for Northern California legless lizard is present throughout the entire project site where appropriate cover conditions occur. The CNDDB reports 47 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately two miles west of the project site within Fort Ord

[2] The HMP identifies this species as black-legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra* ssp. *nigra*) to differentiate it from the previously identified silvery-legless lizard (*A. p.* ssp. *pulchra*). These subspecies are based primarily on phenotypic differences (black-legless lizard being much darker, having fewer scales on the back, and a relatively shorter tail) and very limited genetic work. Further, the range of the black-legless lizard has historically been classified as "restricted to coastal and interior dune sand other areas of sandy soils in the vicinity of Monterey Bay and the Monterey Peninsula" (Service, 1998), while the range of silvery-legless lizard has been classified as widespread throughout central California (Parham and Papenfuss, 2008). However, recent genetic studies have revealed five lineages of this species that correspond with different geographic areas of California (Parham and Papenfuss, 2008). These studies do not, however, identify the legless lizards occurring on the coast of Monterey Bay (i.e., the currently designated black-legless lizard) as a separate lineage. Currently, CDFW identifies both subspecies as the Northern California legless lizard and this document, therefore, follows the current regulatory identification.

Dunes State Park. In addition, DD&A biologists have observed this species in several areas of the former Fort Ord. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Coast Horned Lizard

The coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) is a CDFW species of special concern. Horned lizards occur in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper, chaparral, and annual grass habitats. This species generally inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and wind-blown deposits in a wide variety of habitats. Coast horned lizards rely on camouflage for protection and will often lay motionless when approached. Horned lizards often bask in the early morning on the ground or on elevated objects such as low boulders or rocks. Predators and extreme heat are avoided by burrowing into loose soil. Periods of inactivity and winter hibernation are spent burrowed into the soil or under surface objects. Little is known about the habitat requirements for breeding and egg-laying of this species. Prey species include ants, beetles, wasps, grasshoppers, flies, and caterpillars.

Suitable habitat for coast horned lizard is present throughout the project site. The CNDDB reports six occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located more than five miles north of the project site. However, DD&A biologists have observed this species throughout the former Fort Ord. Therefore, this species has a high potential to occur within the undeveloped areas of the project site.

Raptors and Other Protected Avian Species

Raptors, their nests, and other nesting birds are protected under California Fish and Game Code. While the life histories of these species vary, overlapping nesting and foraging similarities 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 September, with peak activity May through July. Prey for these species include small birds, small mammals, and some reptiles and amphibians. Many raptor species hunt in open woodland and habitat edges.

Various species of raptors and other nesting birds, such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus),* American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), have a potential to nest within any of the large trees present within and directly adjacent to the project site.

3.3.2 Special-Status Plants

Sandmat Manzanita

Sandmat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pumila)* is a CNPS CRPR 1B and HMP species in the Ericaceae family. This evergreen shrub blooms from February through May and is associated with openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, closed cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, and cismontane woodland habitats on sandy soils at elevations of three to 205 meters. A large and important portion of this species' range is found on the former Fort Ord (Army, 1992), where it grows near the similar Hooker's manzanita (*A. hookeri* ssp. *hookeri)*. Over twenty years of weed abatement within Fort Ord National Monument (FONM) have resulted in improved habitat quality for sandmat manzanita and other rare plants within the former Fort Ord; however, continued expansion of exotic species is also an on-going threat to this species.

Suitable habitat for sandmat manzanita is present within throughout project site. This species was observed within maritime chaparral and ruderal/disturbed communities during the December 2022 biological survey; DD&A mapped three individuals plus approximately 396 square feet of sandmat manzanita within the project site (**Figure 4**).

Monterey Ceanothus

Monterey ceanothus (*Ceanothus rigidus*) is a CNPS CRPR List 4[3] and HMP species in the Rhamnaceae family. This evergreen shrub blooms from February through April (sometimes through June) and is associated with closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of three to 550 meters. It is endemic to the central California coast in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz Counties; however, it is presumed extirpated from the latter (Elkhorn Slough CTP, 2007). The most abundant and probably the most vigorous population of Monterey ceanothus is found on the former Fort Ord (Army, 1992).

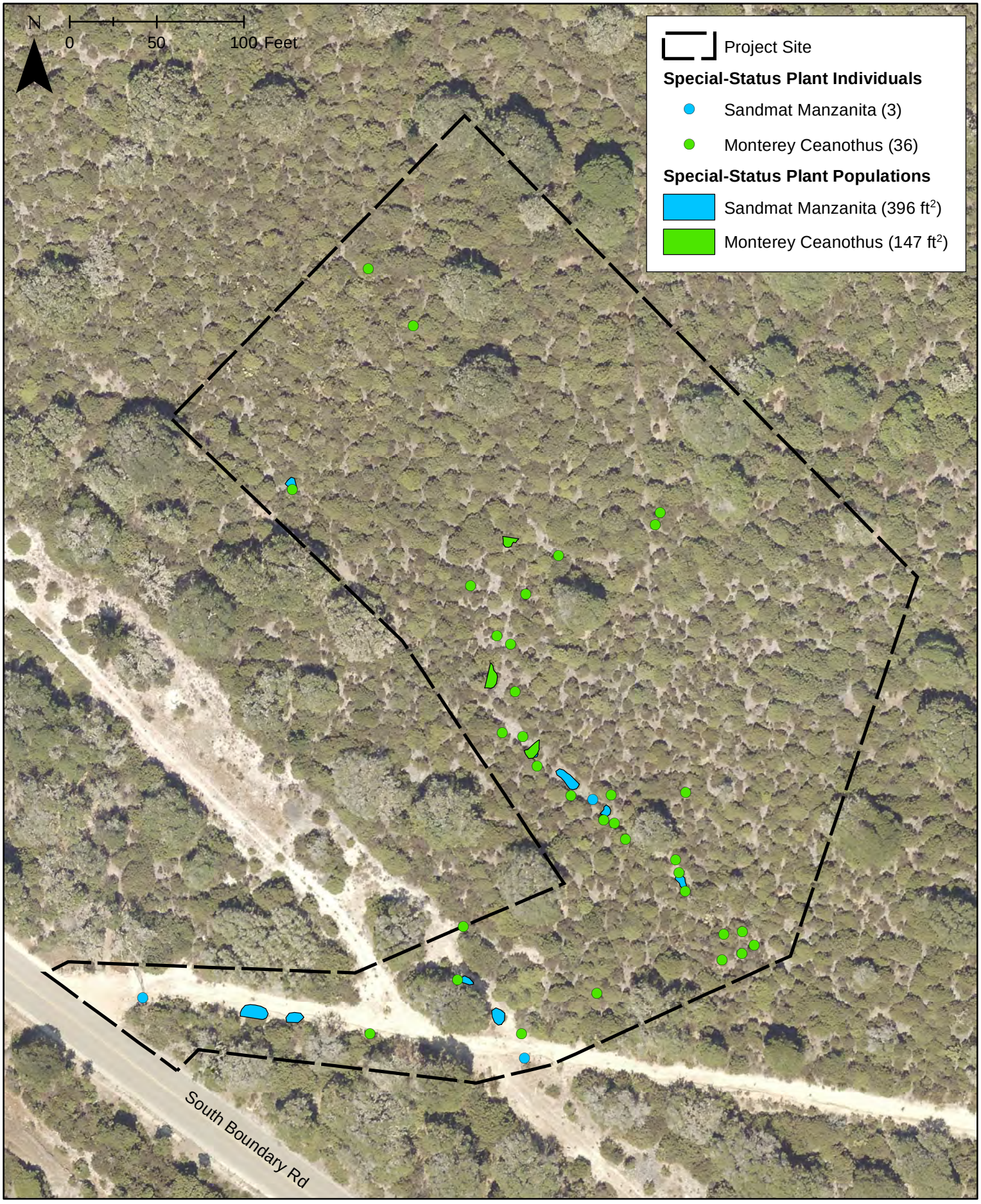
Suitable habitat for Monterey ceanothus is throughout the project site. This species was observed within maritime chaparral and ruderal/disturbed communities during the December 2022 biological survey; DD&A mapped 36 individuals plus approximately 147 square feet of Monterey ceanothus within the project site (**Figure 4**).

Monterey Spineflower

Monterey spineflower (*Chorizanthe pungens* var. *pungens*) is a federally threatened, CNPS CRPR 1B, and HMP species. It is a small, prostrate annual herb in the Polygonaceae family that blooms from April to June. The white to rose floral tube of Monterey spineflower distinguishes it from the more common, but closely related, diffuse spineflower (*Chorizanthe diffusa*), which has a lemon-yellow floral tube. Monterey spineflower is likely self-pollinated in addition to being insect pollinated. It produces small seeds that are dropped or shaken by wind from their capsule and may then be dispersed with blowing sand or by fur-bearing animals to which the spiny fruits may attach and be carried. It typically occurs on open sandy or gravelly soils on relic dunes in coastal dune, coastal scrub, and maritime chaparral habitats, though it can also be associated with cismontane woodlands and valley and foothill grasslands, at elevations of three to 450 meters. This species colonizes recently disturbed sandy soils. In chaparral, scrub, and oak woodland habitats, Monterey spineflower occurs in sandy openings between shrubs. In grasslands, it occurs along roadsides, in firebreaks, and other disturbance patches; it is crowded out of mature grassland vegetation. In older stands that have avoided fire long enough to have dense, closed shrub or tree canopies, it is restricted to roadsides and firebreaks. In dune habitats at the former Fort Ord, Monterey spineflower prefers disturbed sites within otherwise stabilized dunes (Army, 1992).

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support Monterey spineflower; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 18 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, including an occurrence which partially overlaps the project site. In addition, DD&A has mapped occurrences of this species directly adjacent to the project site. Therefore, Monterey spineflower has a high potential to occur within the project site.

[3] As described in *Section 2.3.2 Special-Status Species*, CNPS CRPR List 4 species are not typically given management consideration under CEQA; however, Monterey ceanothus is addressed in this document because it is an HMP species.



Special-Status Plant Species Occurrences

Date
12/20/2022

Scale
1 in = 70 ft

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Figure
4

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\9614\Final Products\783 MPEFig 4 - Rare Plants.mxd

Fort Ord Spineflower

Fort Ord spineflower (*Chorizanthe minutiflora*) is a CNPS CRPR 1B species in the Polygonaceae family. This annual herb blooms from April through July and is associated with sandy openings of maritime chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations of 55 to 150 meters. Fort Ord spineflower is endemic to the Monterey Bay region, where it is known only from Fort Ord National Monument. It sometimes co-occurs with Monterey spineflower, though the latter is much more prevalent.

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support Fort Ord spineflower; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports five occurrences of Fort Ord spineflower within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located less than one mile from the project site. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Seaside Bird's-Beak

Seaside bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus rigidus* ssp. *littoralis*) is a state endangered, CNPS CRPR 1B, and HMP species. It is a tall, diffuse annual herb in the Scrophulariaceae family that blooms from June through August. The species is hemiparasitic, acting as a parasite by attaching its roots to a host plant but also producing some of its own chlorophyll. It is insect pollinated to produce small seeds that are dropped or shaken by wind from their capsule. This species grows in sandy soils of stabilized dunes covered by closed-cone pine forest, cismontane woodland, maritime chaparral, coastal shrub, and grasslands. Plants thrive in areas of recent surface soil disturbance or in areas with reduced levels of competition from shrubs and herbaceous plants. Populations are usually small and scattered in recently disturbed openings in these communities. Its known range is restricted to the area between Carmel and Elkhorn Slough in northern Monterey County and at Burton Mesa and Vandenberg Air Force Base in Santa Barbara County; however, Santa Barbara's populations of seaside bird's-beak may be introductions and appear to be hybrids (Army, 1992).

The former Fort Ord constitutes a substantial portion of seaside bird's-beak's range, where it occurs as scattered, localized populations in maritime chaparral and coastal oak woodlands (Army, 1992). The CNDDB reports that seaside bird's beak is known from 40 occurrences in California (CDFW, 2022). The distribution of the species is restricted to northern Monterey County and Santa Barbara County. In Monterey County the species is generally found between Carmel and Elkhorn Slough, in the former Fort Ord, and at the Monterey Airport. Occurrences of the species have declined as a result of coastal development and the destruction and fragmentation of its habitat. Additional losses of populations can be expected to occur as these development pressures continue to result in loss and fragmentation of habitat. High fire frequency and out-of-season burning may also be adversely affecting the species. Fires, ground-disturbing activities and recreational use contribute to the spread of invasive species like pampas grass, ice plant, and veldt grass, which are capable of overtaking bird's-beak habitat. A recent study concludes that management will require managing competition with invasive plant species, small mammals herbivory, and moth larvae herbivory on seeds, and availability of host plants (ICF, 2019).

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur along the margins of maritime chaparral and within ruderal/disturbed and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 13 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, several within one mile of the project site. In addition, DD&A has mapped occurrences of this species near the project site during surveys for other purposes. Therefore, seaside bird's-beak has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Coast Wallflower

Coast wallflower (*Erysimum ammophilum*) is a CNPS CRPR 1B and HMP species in the Brassicaceae family. This perennial herb blooms February through June and is associated with openings in maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of zero to 60 meters. It is endemic to California, where it is known from dunes and bluffs near Monterey Bay, the coastline of San Diego County, and parts of the Channel Islands (Calscape, 2022). The former Fort Ord provides a moderate amount of suitable habitat for coast wallflower and may constitute an important portion of its range because of the limited extent of and high degree of disturbance to its habitat in California (Army, 1992).

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support coast wallflower; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 19 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, two within one mile of the project site. Therefore, coast wallflower has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Monterey Gilia

Monterey gilia is a federally endangered, state threatened, CNPS CRPR 1B, and HMP species endemic to the Monterey Bay area. This small, erect annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family typically germinates from December to February and blooms from April through June. It can self-pollinate as well as outcross, and fruit is set from the end of April to the end of May (ICF, 2019). It produces small seeds that are dropped or shaken from their capsules and are then dispersed, likely by gravity or wind. Monterey gilia is found in sandy openings of maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dune, and coastal scrub habitats at elevations of zero to 45 meters. It occurs at scattered locations throughout most of the former Fort Ord, which constitutes a substantial portion (at least half) of its range (Army, 1992). Most populations are small and localized, occurring on roadsides, on the cut banks of sandy ephemeral drainages, in recently burned chaparral, and in other disturbed patches; however, large populations are known from the southern portion of Marina Municipal Airport. Although it often co-occurs with Monterey spineflower, it is much more restricted and differs in microhabitat requirements. It is also found with virgate eriastrum, a species that appears to have similar ecological requirements.

Many of the populations of Monterey gilia found at Fort Ord support individuals with characteristics intermediate with the related subspecies slender-flowered gilia (*G. tenuiflora* ssp. *tenuiflora*), which is an inland species known to occur near Fort Ord in sandy washes of woodlands in the Salinas Valley (Army, 1992). It is possible that Fort Ord is a zone of intergradation between these two subspecies. Current research from the CSUMB Department of Applied Environmental Science suggests that *G. tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria* plants within the former Fort Ord comprise two distinct, equally endangered sub-species of *G. tenuiflora*, with characteristics of *G. tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria* found in more coastal populations and those of *G. tenuiflora* ssp. *tenuiflora* found in more inland populations (pers. comm. Dr. Fred Watson, CSUMB).

Extremely limited in its range, Monterey gilia is critically endangered due to removal of its habitat for human development, degradation of its habitat from invasive, non-native plants, and trampling by recreational users (Service, 2020). Loss of populations and habitat have resulted from coastal urban development, sand mining operations, and golf course construction. Recreational users, such as off-road vehicle users, hikers, and equestrians, threaten populations and habitat. The introduction of the aggressive ice plant and European beach grass for dune stabilization has altered habitats to unsuitable conditions for

sand gilia. Commercial and residential development in and near Marina, Seaside, Sand City, and the Monterey Peninsula threaten remaining sand gilia populations.

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support Monterey gilia; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 26 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest occurrence located within one mile of the project site. In addition, DD&A has mapped occurrences of this species near the project site during surveys for other purposes. Therefore, Monterey gilia has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Northern Curly-Leaved Monardella

The northern curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella sinuata* ssp. *nigrescens*) is a CNPS CRPR 1B species in the Lamiaceae family. This annual herb is found in chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub at elevations of 0-300 meters. This species may also be found in ponderosa pine sandhills in Santa Cruz County and valley and foothill grassland habitats at elevations from 5-300 meters. The blooming period is from April through September.

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support northern curly-leaved monardella; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports eight occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, two within one mile of the project site. Therefore, northern curly-leaved monardella has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Yadon's Piperia

Yadon's piperia (*Piperia yadonii*), also known as Yadon's rein orchid, is a federally endangered, CNPS CRPR 1B, and HMP species in the Orchidaceae family. It grows from an underground caudex/corm from the early spring through summer and recedes into dormancy during the late summer through winter. Plants may produce only vegetative growth for several years before first producing flowers (ICF, 2019). The blooming season is fairly short, with the first flowers opening mid- to late-June and blooming generally completed by early August. Recent data suggest that only a small percentage (typically 2–5%) of individuals in a population may flower in any year (ICF, 2019). Yadon's piperia is easily mistaken for more common relatives and biologists have confirmed it impossible to identify Yadon's piperia based on morphology without mature flowers (ICF, 2019). As in some other plant taxa, individual orchids that flower in one year may not have the necessary energy reserves to flower in the following year. As a result, an unknown proportion of a population may be dormant in any given year, thus making it difficult to track population dynamics through monitoring of population size. However, it would be expected that some percentage of a resident population would flower in any given year. As a result, while it may be difficult to track population dynamics in any given year, determining presence or absence for a specific area is not.

Yadon's piperia is endemic to Monterey County and has been found in two primary habitat types, Monterey pine forest and chaparral, but is also found in coastal scrub and in grasslands mixed with planted Monterey pines. In Monterey pine forest habitat, the species appears to favor a predominantly herbaceous understory typically under the perimeter canopy of evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*) and woollyleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos tomentosa*). In chaparral, the species is typically found on rocky outcroppings, in sandy areas or eroded ridgetops where the soil is shallow, growing beneath dwarfed Hooker's manzanita

shrubs (ICF, 2019). Overall, this species favors a well-drained sandy soil substrate that retains moisture during the rainy season but is not subject to inundation (ICF, 2019).

Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support Yadon's piperia; however, this species may occur along the margins of maritime chaparral and within ruderal/disturbed and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 18 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located less than one mile from the project site. Therefore, Yadon's piperia has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

3.4 Protected Trees

Coast live oak trees occur within the project site. As described in *Section 2.4 Regulatory Setting*, the City regulates the removal or alteration of protected oak trees within City limits. The proposed project would require the removal of seven coast live oak trees on City-owned property. In accordance with City Code, the removal of these trees would require permission from the City Manager and must be conducted under the supervision of the City Manager.

4. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

4.1 Approach to Analysis

The following section describes potential impacts that may result from the project. The project site is located within a parcel designated by the HMP as "development" and no uses beyond what is permissible by the HMP are proposed with the project. As described above, parcels designated as "development" do not have management requirements. However, sensitive biological resources within development parcels are required to be identified so that they may be salvaged for use in restoration activities in habitat reserve areas. Through implementation of the HMP, impacts to HMP species and habitats occurring within the designated development parcels were anticipated and mitigated off campus through the establishment of habitat reserves and corridors and the implementation of habitat management requirements within habitat reserve parcels on former Fort Ord.

The HMP species which are known or have the potential to occur within the project site include Monterey ornate shrew, Northern California legless lizard, sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, and Yadon's piperia. With the designated off-site habitat reserves and corridors and habitat management requirements of the HMP in place, the loss of these species associated with development in the Fort Ord area is not expected to jeopardize the long-term viability of these species and their populations on the former Fort Ord (Service, 1993). This is such because the recipients of disposed land with habitat management requirements and development restrictions designated by the HMP will be obligated to implement those specific measures through the HMP and deed covenants. Because the project is: 1) only proposing development activities within designated development parcels; 2) required to comply with the HMP; and 3) would not result in any additional impacts to HMP species beyond those anticipated in the HMP, no additional mitigation measures for these HMP species are required. In addition to the HMP species identified, impacts to central maritime chaparral habitat are also addressed in the HMP and, therefore, impacts to this natural community are also considered mitigated through the implementation of the HMP based on the same conclusions.

The recipients of former Fort Ord lands, including the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), the County of Monterey, and the Cities of Del Rey Oaks, Marina, and Seaside, are required to implement HMP requirements in accordance with the deed covenants. Therefore, if the City is in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO, impacts to HMP special-status species and sensitive habitats are considered less-than-significant and no additional mitigation measures for these resources would be required for impacts within the project site. However, if the City is not in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO, then impacts to HMP species and habitats may be considered significant and additional mitigation measures may be required.

As described earlier in this report, the HMP does not exempt existing or future land recipients from the federal and state requirements of ESA and CESA. Two HMP species have the potential to occur within the project site (seaside bird's-beak and Monterey gilia) that are state listed and would require take authorization from CDFW under CESA if present within the site and impacts cannot be avoided. Therefore, although these species are HMP species, the take of these species is prohibited under CESA without authorization. Development resulting in take of these species would need to be authorized by the CDFW through the issuance of an incidental take permit from the CDFW to avoid violation of CESA.

The HMP, as well as the BO, require the identification of sensitive biological resources within development parcels that may be salvaged for use in restoration activities in habitat reserve areas. The City is required to implement HMP requirements in accordance with the deed covenants, which apply to all parcels within the former Fort Ord. Therefore, this analysis assumes that salvage of HMP species will be conducted in accordance with this requirement.

4.2 Thresholds of Significance

For the purposes of this analysis, an impact is significant and requires mitigation if it would result in any of the following:

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 CDFW or the Service;
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or the Service;
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling hydrological interruption, or other means;
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 nursery sites;
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
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.

4.3 Areas of No Impact

Criterion "c" is not evaluated for impacts to state or federally protected wetlands or other waters as none are present within or directly adjacent to the project site.

4.4 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact BIO-1: 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 CDFW or the Service.

Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

MDFW nests were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey; therefore, this species is assumed to be present within the site. Two other non-HMP special-status wildlife species (Townsend's big eared bat and coast horned lizard) and two HMP wildlife species (Monterey ornate shrew and Northern California legless lizard) have the potential to occur within and directly adjacent to the project site. In addition, raptors and other nesting birds have the potential to nest within any of the large trees present within and directly adjacent to the project site. If present within or directly adjacent to the site,

construction activities could result in injury, nest abandonment, or mortality of individuals. This is a potentially significant impact.

Implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and species-specific **Mitigation Measures BIO-4** through **BIO-6** would reduce potentially significant impacts to Townsend's big eared bat, MDFW, coast horned lizard, and raptors and other nesting birds to a less-than-significant level through a combination of education; implementation of protective measures during construction; monitoring; invasive species control; pre-construction surveys; and avoidance, preservation, and protection of active nests, if found during pre-construction surveys.

As described in the Approach to Analysis, impacts within development parcels to special-status species addressed in the HMP are considered less than significant if the recipients of former Fort Ord land are in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO. The City is required to prepare and implement a Borderland Management Plan in accordance with the HMP and BO. The City is currently in the process of preparing the plan; however, it has not been approved yet by the Service. Therefore, additional mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential impacts to Monterey ornate shrew and Northern California legless lizard to a less-than-significant level. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** would reduce construction-related impacts to these species through a combination of education, protective measures during construction, monitoring, and invasive species control to a less-than-significant level.

> ***Mitigation Measure BIO-1:*** The following best management practices will be implemented to reduce impacts to special-status species:
>
> - A qualified biologist will conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew prior to any construction activities. The qualified biologist will meet with the construction crew at the onset of construction at the project site to educate the construction crew on the following: 1) the appropriate access route(s) in and out of the construction area and review project boundaries; 2) how a biological monitor will examine the area and agree upon a method which will ensure the safety of the monitor during such activities, 3) the special-status species and sensitive habitats that are known or may be present; 4) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the construction effort; 5) the general provisions and protections afforded by the Service and CDFW; and 6) the proper procedures if a special-status species is encountered within the project site.
> - Trees and vegetation within and directly adjacent to the project site which are not planned for removal or trimming will be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible with exclusionary fencing, such as hay bales for herbaceous and shrubby vegetation or protective wood barriers for trees. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.
> - Grading, excavating, and other activities that involve substantial soil disturbance will be planned and implemented in consultation with a qualified hydrologist, engineer, or erosion control specialist, and will utilize standard erosion control techniques to minimize erosion and sedimentation to native vegetation (pre-, during, and post-construction).

- No firearms will be allowed on the project site at any time.
- All food-related and other trash will be disposed of in closed containers and removed from the project site at least once a week during construction and operation of the project, or more often if trash is attracting avian or mammalian predators. Construction personnel and facility employees will not feed or otherwise attract wildlife to the area.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: The project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to monitor all ground disturbing construction activities (i.e., vegetation removal, grading, excavation, or similar activities) to protect any special-status species encountered. Any handling and relocation protocols of special-status wildlife species will be conducted by a qualified biologist with an appropriate scientific collection permit. After ground disturbing project activities are complete, the qualified biologist will train an individual from the construction crew to act as the on-site construction biological monitor. The construction biological monitor will be the contact for any special-status wildlife species encounters, will conduct daily inspections of equipment and materials stored on site and any holes or trenches prior to the commencement of work, and will ensure that all installed fencing stays in place throughout the construction period. The qualified biologist will then conduct regular scheduled and unscheduled visits to ensure the construction biological monitor is satisfactorily implementing all appropriate mitigation protocols. The qualified biologist and the construction monitor shall complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance throughout the duration of the project. The log will also include any special-status wildlife species observed and relocated.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: The following measures will be implemented to reduce the introduction and spread of non-native, invasive species:

- Any landscaping or replanting required for the project will not use species listed as noxious by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) or invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC).
- Bare and disturbed soil will be landscaped with CDFA recommended seed mix or plantings from locally adopted species to preclude the invasion on noxious weeds in the project site.
- Construction equipment will be cleaned of mud or other debris that may contain invasive plants and/or seeds and inspected to reduce the potential of spreading noxious weeds, before mobilizing to arrive at the construction site and before leaving the construction site.
- All non-native, invasive plant species will be removed from disturbed areas prior to replanting.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: To avoid and reduce impacts to Townsend's big-eared bat, any tree limbing or removal operations should occur between September 15 and November 1. If tree limbing or removal operations must occur outside the period of September 15 through November 1, the project applicant will retain a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for roosting bats, as follows:

- For any trees, snags, or buildings that could provide roosting space for cavity- or foliage-roosting bats, potential bat roost features shall be thoroughly evaluated to determine if bats

are present. Visual inspection and/or acoustic surveys shall be utilized as initial techniques.

- If roosting bats are found, the biologist shall develop and implement acceptable passive exclusion methods in coordination with or based on CDFW recommendations. If bat maternity roosts and/or winter hibernacula are present, exclusion shall take place during the appropriate windows (September 15 and November 1), if feasible, to avoid harming these resources. Authorization from CDFW is required to evict winter hibernacula for bats.
- If established maternity colonies are found, the biologist will coordinate with CDFW to establish a buffer around the colony that protects pre-volant young from construction disturbances until the young can fly or to implement other measures acceptable to CDFW.
- If a tree is determined not to be an active roost site for roosting bats, it may be immediately limbed or removed. If foliage- roosting bats are determined to be present, limbs shall be lowered, inspected for bats by a qualified biologist, and chipped immediately or moved to a dump site. Alternately, limbs may be lowered and left on the ground until the following day, when they can be chipped or moved to a dump site. No logs or tree sections shall be dropped on downed limbs or limb piles that have not been in place since the previous day.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Not more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey of suitable habitat within the project site to locate existing MDFW nests. Any MDFW nests identified within the project site shall be mapped and flagged for avoidance. Graphics depicting all MDFW nests shall be provided to the construction contractor. Any MDFW nests that cannot be avoided shall be relocated according to the following procedures:

- Each active nest shall be disturbed by the qualified biologist to the degree that the woodrats leave the nest and seek refuge elsewhere.
- Nests shall be dismantled during the non-breeding season (between October 1 and December 31), if possible.
- If a litter of young is found or suspected, nest material shall be replaced and the nest left alone for 2-3 weeks; after this time, the nest will be rechecked to verify that young are capable of independent survival before proceeding with nest dismantling.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: 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 15 and before February 1. 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 500 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 September). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, and because some species breed multiple times in a

season, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys will be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the final construction plans.

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 500 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.

Impacts to Special-Status Plants

Two HMP plant species, sandmat manzanita and Monterey ceanothus, are known to occur within the project site; three individuals plus approximately 396 square feet and 36 individuals plus approximately 147 square feet of sandmat manzanita and Monterey ceanothus, respectively, were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey. Suitable habitat for five other HMP plant species (Monterey spineflower, seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, and Yadon's piperia) and two non-HMP special-status plant species (Fort Ord spineflower and northern curly-leaved monardella) is also present within the project site. The December 2022 biological survey was conducted outside of the blooming period of these species; therefore, presence/absence of these species within the site could not be determined. If present within the site, construction activities could result in adverse impacts to these species, including loss of individuals, soil compaction, dust, loss of habitat, erosion, and introduction and spread of non-native, invasive species. If present and cannot be avoided, impacts to seaside bird's-beak and/or Monterey gilia would require an ITP from CDFW. This is a potentially significant impact.

Implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and **BIO-7** through **BIO-8** would reduce potential impacts to Fort Ord spineflower and/or northern curly-leaved monardella, if present within the project site, to a less-than-significant level. These measures would avoid or minimize construction-related impacts by requiring focused botanical surveys prior to construction; education; protective measures and monitoring during construction; invasive species control; avoidance to the greatest extent feasible. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-11**, below, would further minimize potential project impacts to special-status species by preserving a 2.8-acre area of maritime chaparral off-site.

As described in the Approach to Analysis, impacts within development parcels to special-status species addressed in the HMP are considered less than significant if the former Fort Ord land recipients are in compliance with the HMP and 2017 Programmatic BO. As discussed above, the City has not completed the required Borderland Management Plan. Therefore, additional mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential impacts to sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, seaside bird's-beak, coast wallflower, Monterey gilia, and Yadon's piperia, if present within the project site, to a less-than-significant level. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and **BIO-7** through **BIO-9** would be implemented to reduce less-than-significant impacts to special-status HMP plant species. **Mitigation Measures BIO-7** and **BIO-9** acknowledge that the project applicant will survey for special-status HMP plant species within the project site and if present, will determine whether salvage is feasible and if so, seed and topsoil salvage would occur to support reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3**, **BIO-7** through **BIO-9**, and **BIO-11** would reduce impacts to a less-than-

significant level by requiring focused botanical surveys; education; protective measures during construction; monitoring; invasive species control; avoidance to the greatest extent feasible; and preservation of an off-site maritime chaparral habitat area.

> ***Mitigation Measure BIO-7****:* A qualified biologist shall be retained to conduct surveys for annual special-status plant species within the project site. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period of these species and shall be conducted according to Service, CDFW, and CNPS protocols. The biologist shall prepare a report that provides the results of the surveys, and, if found, the number and locations of individuals/populations identified.
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> ***Mitigation Measure BIO-8****:* Special-status plants shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. Special-status plants outside the project's disturbance limits (within and directly adjacent to the project site) shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible through the use of exclusionary fencing or flagging, such as construction fencing or hay bales. Only certified weed-free straw will be used to avoid the introduction of non-native, invasive species. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact. If avoidance of all special-status plant species that require take authorization from CDFW is not feasible, the project applicant shall comply with CESA and obtain necessary permits prior to construction.
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> ***Mitigation Measure BIO-9:*** If HMP plant species that do not require take authorization from the Service or CDFW (i.e., sandmat manzanita, Monterey ceanothus, Monterey spineflower, coast wallflower, and Yadon's piperia) are identified within the project site during focused botanical surveys, salvage efforts for these species shall be evaluated by a qualified biologist in coordination with the project applicant to further reduce impacts per the requirements of the HMP and BO. Where salvage is determined feasible and proposed, seed collection should occur from plants within the project site and/or topsoil should be salvaged within occupied areas to be disturbed. Seeds shall be collected during the appropriate time of year for each species by qualified biologists. The collected seeds and topsoil shall be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed construction areas and reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site, as determined appropriate by the qualified biologist and the project applicant. For impacts to the HMP species that do require take authorization from CDFW (i.e., seaside bird's-beak and Monterey gilia), the project applicant shall comply with CESA and obtain necessary permits prior to construction.

Impact BIO-2: Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or the Service.

Central maritime chaparral, including any mixes of this natural community, is considered a sensitive habitat by CDFW and the HMP. Approximately 2.7 acres of central maritime chaparral and 0.1 acre of central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix are present within the project site, and it is anticipated that all these areas would be graded to facilitate the project. As described in the Approach to Analysis, impacts to central maritime chaparral are considered mitigated through the implementation of the HMP if the City is in compliance with the HMP and BO. However, the City has not completed the required Borderland Management Plan, and, therefore, additional mitigation measures have been identified to reduce potential

impacts to this sensitive habitat to a less-than-significant level. **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-3** and **BIO-10** and **BIO-11** would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level by requiring education; protective measures during construction; monitoring; invasive species control; and replacement of any sensitive habitats impacted following construction.

> ***Mitigation Measure BIO-10:*** Central maritime chaparral and central maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix communities directly adjacent to the project site shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. Where these natural communities will be avoided, they shall be protected prior to and during construction to the maximum possible through the use of exclusionary fencing or flagging. A biological monitor will supervise the installation of protective fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective fencing remains intact.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure BIO-11:*** Prior to occupancy, maritime chaparral (including mixes of this natural community) that is impacted on-site shall be compensated for at a 1:1 ratio by placing an area of similar habitat at an off-site location into permanent conservation. The project applicant shall coordinate with the City to identify and preserve an area within the City's former Fort Ord lands in perpetuity. The project applicant shall retain a qualified biologist to identify a site of comparable biological resources and of equivalent acreage. The qualified biologist shall prepare a report that identifies the proposed conservation site and the biological resources within the proposed conservation site for approval by the City. The site shall be preserved in perpetuity through the recording of a conservation easement, deed restrictions, or other appropriate conservation method.

Impact BIO-3: 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 nursery sites.

Wildlife movement corridors are pathways or habitat linkages that connect discrete areas of natural open space otherwise separated or fragmented by topography, changes in vegetation, and other natural or man-made factors, such as urbanization. The fragmentation of natural habitat creates isolated "islands" of vegetation that may not provide sufficient area or resources to accommodate sustainable populations for a number of species, and therefore, adversely affect both genetic and species diversity. Corridors often partially or largely mitigate the adverse effects of fragmentation by 1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats to replenish depleted populations and increase the gene pool available; 2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk that catastrophic events (e.g., fire and disease) will result in population or species extinction; and 3) serving as travel paths for individual animals moving throughout their home range in search of food, water, mates, and other needs, or for dispersing juveniles in search of new home ranges.

The 2010 Monterey County General Plan EIR identified a number of significant wildlife movement corridors and linkages within the vicinity of the former Fort Ord, including Linkage 308: Fort Ord – Ventana; Linkage 322: Highway 68 Western Crossing; Linkage 350: Sierra de Salinas – Toro Peak; Linkage 339: Salinas Valley Floor; and Linkage 378: Salinas River – Pinnacles National Monument (County, 2007). The HMP considered conservation area connectivity as an essential component of the design of the conservation areas and corridors within the former Fort Ord. The HMP created conservation areas and

corridors with the purpose of linking the plant and animal populations in the northern portion of the former base at the Marina Municipal Airport to the populations in the south to the Fort Ord National Monument and the El Toro Creek undercrossing of Highway 68. The implementation of the HMP preserves over 18,500 acres of a variety of habitats supporting a variety of common and special-status plant species and maintains a north-south wildlife corridor across the former Fort Ord lands to connect with the primary, significant wildlife linkages.

The project site is not located within any of the significant wildlife movement corridors or linkages identified above. In addition, the project would not create a barrier that would disconnect, fragment, or otherwise impeded wildlife movement in the area. Therefore, this impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BIO-4: Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Coast live oak trees, which are protected under DRO Municipal Code, occur within the project site. However, the City does not require a tree removal permit to remove oak trees within its public streets, ways, parks, or rights-of-way. Therefore, a tree removal permit would not be required to remove the proposed seven (7) coast live oak trees within the project site. However, per DRO Municipal Code, such removals require permission from the City Manager and must be conducted under the supervision of the City Manager. The project applicant will comply with DRO Municipal Code and coordinate with the City Manager for permission and supervision to remove any oak trees within the project site. Therefore, this impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Impact BIO-5: Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The project site is not located within an approved HCP or NCCP area. However, the site is located within the former Fort Ord and the plan area of the HMP. As described in the "Approach to Analysis," the proposed land use is consistent with the approved HMP as it is located within parcels designated for "development." The project will comply with the requirements of the HMP, as applicable. Therefore, this impact is less than significant. Additionally, while not required to reduce a significant impact, implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-7** and **BIO-9** (which acknowledge that the project applicant will survey for special-status HMP plant species within the project site and if present, will determine whether salvage is feasible and if so, seed and topsoil salvage would occur to support reseeding and restoration efforts on- or off-site) will further ensure compliance with the HMP. Therefore, this impact is less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

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APPENDIX A

California Natural Diversity Database Report

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Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Seaside (3612157) OR Carmel Valley (3612146) OR Marina (3612167) OR Mt. Carmel (3612147) OR Salinas (3612166) OR Soberanes Point (3612148) OR Spreckels (3612156) OR Monterey (3612158))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes OR Fungi)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Agrostis lacuna-vernalis vernal pool bent grass	PMPOA041N0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Allium hickmanii Hickman's onion	PMLIL02140	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
Arctostaphylos edmundsii Little Sur manzanita	PDERI04260	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri Hooker's manzanita	PDERI040J1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Arctostaphylos montereyensis Toro manzanita	PDERI040R0	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis Pajaro manzanita	PDERI04100	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Arctostaphylos pumila sandmat manzanita	PDERI04180	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Castilleja ambigua var. insalutata pink Johnny-nip	PDSCR0D403	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
Chorizanthe minutiflora Fort Ord spineflower	PDPGN04100	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens Monterey spineflower	PDPGN040M2	Threatened	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Clarkia jolonensis Jolon clarkia	PDONA050L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis seaside bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0P2	None	Endangered	G5T2	S2	1B.1
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
Cypseloides niger black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T1T2	S2	
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Delphinium hutchinsoniae Hutchinson's larkspur	PDRAN0B0V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	PDRAN0B1W0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Ericameria fasciculata Eastwood's goldenbush	PDAST3L080	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Eriogonum nortonii Pinnacles buckwheat	PDPGN08470	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Erysimum ammophilum sand-loving wallflower	PDBRA16010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Erysimum menziesii Menzies' wallflower	PDBRA160R0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
Eumetopias jubatus Steller sea lion	AMAJC03010	Delisted	None	G3	S2	
Euphilotes enoptes smithi Smith's blue butterfly	IILEPG2026	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S2	
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria Monterey gilia	PDPLM041P2	Endangered	Threatened	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	PGCUP04031	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa Monterey cypress	PGCUP04060	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	PDROS0W043	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Hydrobates homochroa ashy storm-petrel	ABNDC04030	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP
Lavinia exilicauda harengus Monterey hitch	AFCJB19013	None	None	G4T3	S3	SSC
Layia carnosa beach layia	PDAST5N010	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Legenere limosa legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Lupinus tidestromii Tidestrom's lupine	PDFAB2B3Y0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Malacothamnus palmeri var. involucratus Carmel Valley bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0B1	None	None	G3T2Q	S2	1B.2
Malacothrix saxatilis var. arachnoidea Carmel Valley malacothrix	PDAST660C2	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Meconella oregana Oregon meconella	PDPAP0G030	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.1
Microseris paludosa marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens northern curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18162	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Neotoma macrotis luciana Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08083	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9 steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209H	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3	FP
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S4	SSC
Pinus radiata Monterey pine	PGPIN040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Piperia yadonii Yadon's rein orchid	PMORC1X070	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2
Plagiobothrys uncinatus hooked popcornflower	PDBOR0V170	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	PDROS1B370	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Ramalina thrausta angel's hair lichen	NLLEC3S340	None	None	G5?	S2S3	2B.1
Rana boylii pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	AAABH01056	Proposed Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis Salinas harvest mouse	AMAFF02032	None	None	G5T1	S2	
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Rosa pinetorum pine rose	PDROS1J0W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Sidalcea malachroides maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Sorex ornatus salarius Monterey shrew	AMABA01105	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Stebbinsoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris	PDAST6E050	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Sulcaria spiralifera twisted horsehair lichen	NLT0042560	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Tortula californica California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover	PDFAB402W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Trifolium polyodon Pacific Grove clover	PDFAB402H0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
Trifolium trichocalyx Monterey clover	PDFAB402J0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1

Record Count: 91

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APPENDIX B

IPaC Resource List

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IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Monterey County, California

Local office

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

(805) 644-1766
(805) 644-3958
FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov

2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
California Least Tern Sterna antillarum browni Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Marbled Murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus — Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense — Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076

Fishes

NAME	STATUS

Tidewater Goby Eucyclogobius newberryi — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57

Insects

NAME	STATUS

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus — Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Clover (tidestrom''s) Lupine Lupinus tidestromii Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4459	Endangered
Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Marsh Sandwort Arenaria paludicola Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229	Endangered
Monterey Gilia Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/856	Endangered
Monterey Spineflower Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/396	Threatened
Yadon's Piperia Piperia yadonii Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4205	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Oystercatcher Haematopus bachmani This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
Black Swift Cypseloides niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Black Tern Chlidonias niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093	Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
Black Turnstone Arenaria melanocephala This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere

Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii — Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

California Gull Larus californicus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum — Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Scripps's Murrelet Synthliboramphus scrippsi — Breeds Feb 20 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and

understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▪)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (▪)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

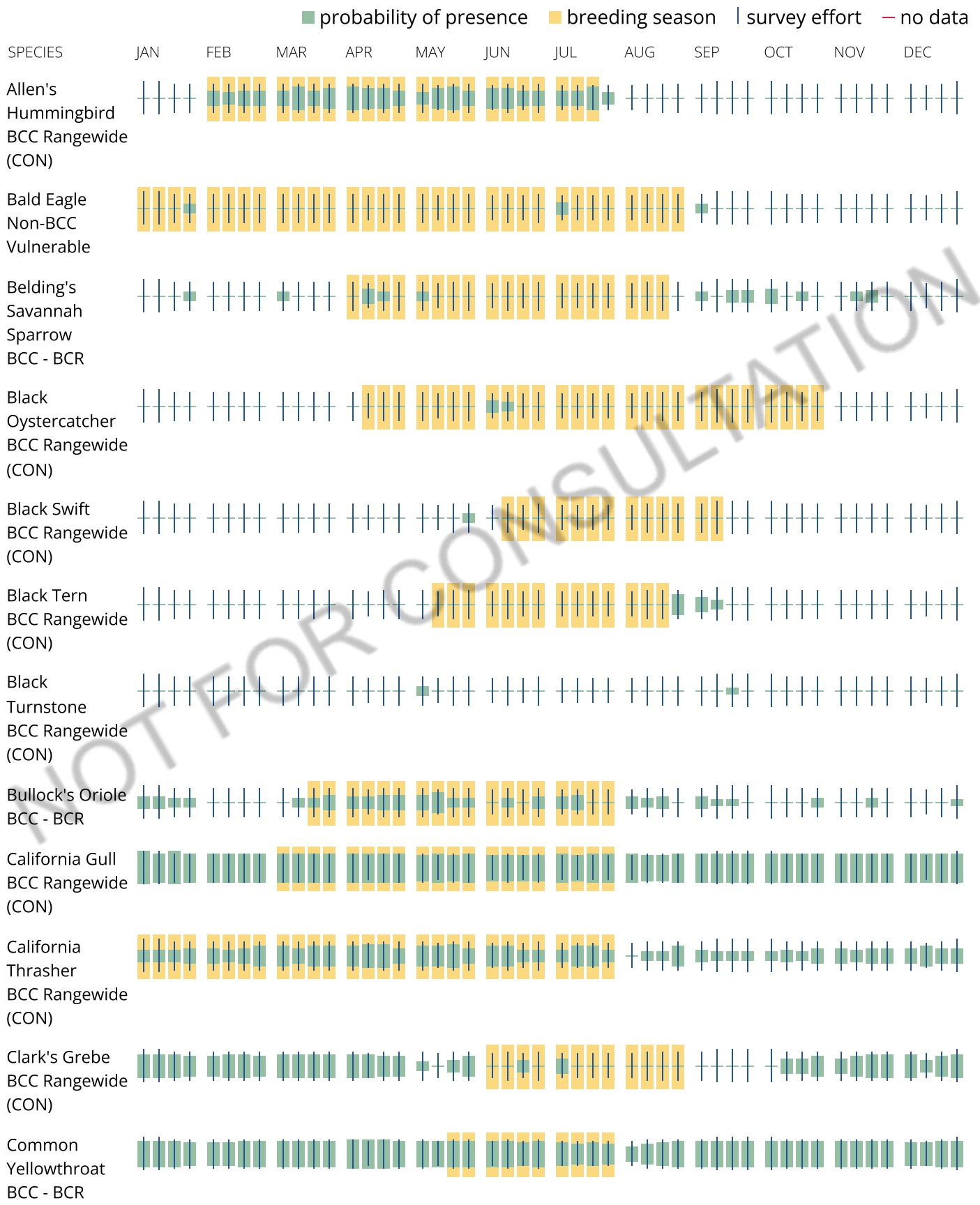
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

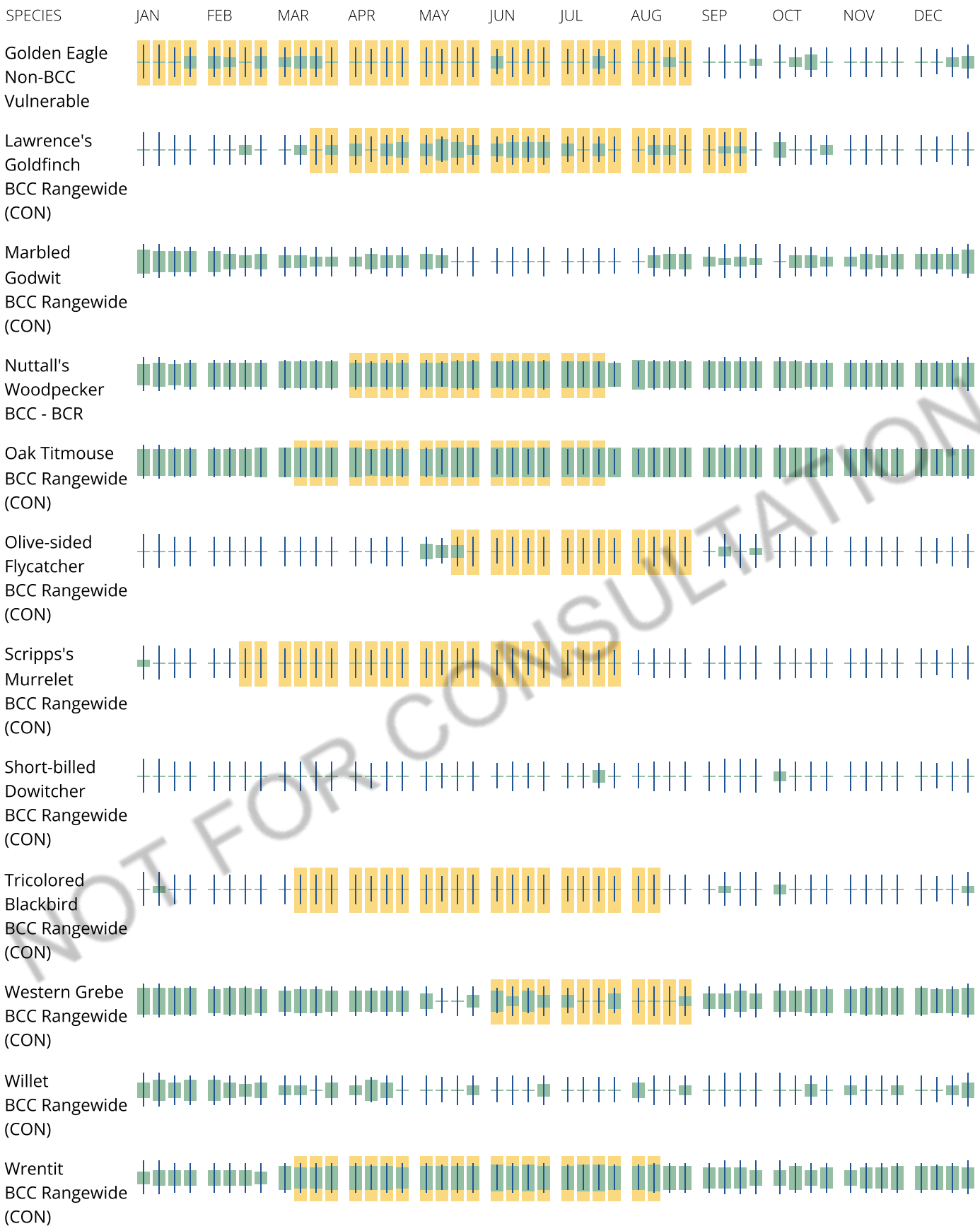
No Data (–)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);

2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on Federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local Ecological Services Field Office or visit the CBRA Consultations website. The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

There are no known coastal barriers at this location.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the official CBRS maps. The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the NWI map to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also

been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

APPENDIX C

Special-Status Species Table

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Special-Status Species Table

Carmel Valley, Marina, Monterey, Mt. Carmel, Salinas, Seaside, Soberanes Point, and Spreckels Quadrangles

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
MAMMALS			
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	— / CSC / —	Found primarily in rural settings from inland deserts to coastal redwoods, oak woodland of the inner Coast Ranges and Sierra foothills, and low to mid-elevation mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Typically roost during the day in limestone caves, lava tubes, and mines, but can roost in buildings that offer suitable conditions. Night roosts are in more open settings and include bridges, rock crevices, and trees.	**Moderate** May use some of the trees within mixed maritime chaparral/oak woodland habitat at the project site for night roosts and may forage throughout the project site. However, no suitable day, colonial, or maternity roost habitat is present. The CNDDB reports two occurrences of this species within quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately six miles north of the project site.
Neotoma macrotis luciana Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	— / CSC / —	Forest and oak woodland habitats of moderate canopy with moderate to dense understory. Also occurs in chaparral habitats.	**Present** Suitable habitat is present within the project site maritime chaparral and mixed maritime chaparral/oak woodland communities. Nests of this species were observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Sorex ornatus salarius Monterey shrew	— / CSC / —	Mostly moist or riparian woodland habitats, and within chaparral, grassland, and emergent wetland habitats where there is a thick duff or downed logs.	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the project site in maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports five non-specific occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately one mile west of the project site.
Taxidea taxus American badger	— / CSC / —	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
BIRDS			
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	— / ST / —	Nest in colonies in dense riparian vegetation, along rivers, lagoons, lakes, and ponds. Forages over grassland or aquatic habitats.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	— / CSC / —	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Brachyramphus marmoratus Marbled murrelet	FT / SE / —	Occur year-round in marine subtidal and pelagic habitats from the Oregon border to Point Sal. Partial to coastlines with stands of mature redwood and Douglas-fir. Requires dense mature forests of redwood and/or Douglas-fir for breeding and nesting.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The CNDDB does not report any occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus Western snowy plover	FT / CSC / —	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis Yellow rail	— / CSC / —	Wet meadows and coastal tidal marshes. Occurs year round in California, but in two primary seasonal roles: as a very local breeder in the northeastern interior and as a winter visitor (early Oct to mid-Apr) on the coast and in the Suisun Marsh region	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Cypseloides niger Black swift	— / CSC / —	Regularly nests in moist crevice or cave on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons. Forages widely over many habitats.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE / SE / —	Breeds in riparian habitat in areas ranging in elevation from sea level to over 2,600 meters. Builds nest in trees in densely vegetated areas. Establishes nesting territories and builds and forages in mosaics of relatively dense and expansive areas of trees and shrubs, near or adjacent to surface water or underlain by saturated soils. Not typically found nesting in areas without willows (*Salix sp*.), tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), or both.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The CNDDB does not report any occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed.
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	FE / SE / —	Roosting sites in isolated rocky cliffs, rugged chaparral, and pine covered mountains 2000-6000 feet above sea level. Foraging area removed from nesting/roosting site (includes rangeland and coastal area—up to 19-mile commute one way). Nest sites in cliffs, crevices, potholes.	**Unlikely** Suitable roosting habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present. In addition, the CNDDB does not report any occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed.
Hydrobates homochroa Ashy storm-petrel (nesting)	— / CSC / —	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	— / ST+CFP / —	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	— / CFP / —	Found in estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters along the California coast. Usually rests on water or inaccessible rocks, but also uses mudflats, sandy beaches, wharfs, and jetties.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Riparia riparia Bank swallow (nesting)	— / ST / —	Nest colonially in sand banks. Found near water; fields, marshes, streams, and lakes.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Sterna antillarum browni California least tern	FE / SE / —	Prefers undisturbed nest sites on open, sandy/gravelly shores near shallow-water feeding areas in estuaries. Sea beaches, bays, large rivers, bars.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The CNDDB does not report any occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's Vireo	FE / SE / —	Riparian areas and drainages. Breed in willow riparian forest supporting a dense, shrubby understory. Oak woodland with a willow riparian understory is also used in some areas, and individuals sometimes enter adjacent chaparral, coastal sage scrub, or desert scrub habitats to forage.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The CNDDB does not report any occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS			
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	FT / 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.	**Low** Extensive surveys have been conducted within the former Fort Ord to determine the aquatic resources that are known or have the potential to be occupied by CTS. No potential or known CTS breeding (aquatic) habitat is present within the project site. Suitable upland habitat, including mammal burrows, is present within the maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix community within the site. The nearest known CTS-occupied breeding resource is approximately 1.5 miles (2.5 kilometers) east of the project site at Pond 71. Although this is beyond the known dispersal range of CTS, other potential CTS breeding ponds, including Pond 32 and Frog Pond, are less than one mile from the project site. However, due to hydrology, presence of fish, and/or negative findings during surveys in 2006 and 2007, these ponds have been considered to not be potential CTS breeding resources. As such, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low and the potential for take of this species as a result of project activities is unlikely.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	— / CSC / —	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.	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the project site within maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix habitats. The CNDDB reports 47 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately two miles west of the project site within Fort Ord Dunes State Park. In addition, DD&A biologists have observed this species in several areas of the former Fort Ord.
Emys marmorata Western pond turtle	— / CSC / —	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable aquatic habitat within the project site. In addition, the project site is beyond the home range of any suitable aquatic resources.
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast horned lizard	— / CSC / —	Associated with open patches of sandy soils in washes, chaparral, scrub, and grasslands.	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the project site within maritime chaparral and ruderal habitat. The CNDDB reports six occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located more than five miles north of the project site. However, DD&A biologists have observed this species throughout the former Fort Ord.
Rana boylii Foothill yellow-legged frog	FC / SE/ —	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats, including hardwood, pine, and riparian forests, scrub, chaparral, and wet meadows. Rarely encountered far from permanent water.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT / CSC / —	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.	**Low** No suitable breeding or upland habitat (within 300 feet of a breeding resource) is present within the project site. Suitable dispersal habitat is present, and potential breeding ponds are located within the dispersal range of the project site. However, specific protections for migrating CRLF are unwarranted because dispersal habitat is ubiquitous and migrating CRLF are widely distributed across the landscape in space and time (Bulger et. al, 2003). As such, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low and the potential for take of this species as a result of project activities is unlikely.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot toad	— / CSC / —	Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats for the western spadefoot. Occur primarily in grassland habitats but can be found in valley and foothill woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg laying.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	— / CSC / —	Occurs mainly in valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, coastal scrub, and mixed chaparral but is known to occur in grasslands and mixed conifer types. Seek cover under rocks and logs, in mammal burrows, rock fissures, or man-made structures such as wells. Breed in intermittent ponds, streams, lakes, and reservoirs.	**Unlikely** Suitable upland habitat is present within the project site; however, not suitable breeding habitat is present. The CNDDB reports three occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located more than eight miles from the project site within the Salinas River riparian corridor.
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped garter snake	— / CSC / —	Associated with permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation in a variety of habitats from sea level to 2400m elevation.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
FISH			
Eucyclogobius newberryi Tidewater goby	FE / — / —	Brackish water habitats, found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches. Tidewater gobies appear to be naturally absent (now and historically) from three large stretches of coastline where lagoons or estuaries are absent and steep topography or swift currents may prevent tidewater gobies from dispersing between adjacent localities. The southernmost large, natural gap occurs between the Salinas River in Monterey County and Arroyo del Oso in San Luis Obispo County.	**Not Present** No suitable obligate habitat within the project site.
Lavinia exilicauda harengus Monterey hitch	— / CSC / —	Found only within the Pajaro and Salinas River systems. Can occupy a wide variety of habitats, however, they are most abundant in lowland areas with large pools or small reservoirs that mimic such conditions. May be found in brackish water conditions within the Salinas River lagoon during the early summer months when the sandbar forms at the mouth of the river.	**Not Present** No suitable obligate habitat within the project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus Steelhead (south-central California coast DPS)	FT / — / —	Cold headwaters, creeks, and small to large rivers and lakes; anadromous in coastal streams.	**Not Present** No suitable obligate habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES			
Bombus occidentalis Western bumble bee	— / SC / —	Found in a range of habitats, including mixed woodlands, farmlands, urban parks and gardens, montane meadows, and prairie grasslands. Requires plants that bloom and provide adequate nectar and pollen throughout the colony's life cycle, which is from early February to late November. Generally nests underground, often in abandoned mammal burrows. Populations are currently largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada; however, the historic range includes the northern California coast.	**Low** The CNDDB reports six occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately 2.8 miles west of the project site. However, only marginal, very low-quality habitat is present in small, isolated areas of maritime chaparral/coast live oak woodland mix where the understory is grassier and less dense. As such, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low and the potential for take of this species as a result of project activities is unlikely.
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT / — / —	Require ephemeral pools with no flow. Associated with vernal pool/grasslands from near Red Bluff (Shasta County), through the central valley, and into the South Coast Mountains Region.	**Not Present** No suitable obligate habitat within the project site. The CNDDB does not report any occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed.
Danaus plexippus Monarch butterfly	FC / — / —	Overwinters 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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Euphilotes enoptes smithi Smith's blue butterfly	FE / — / —	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey County. Plant hosts are *Eriogonum latifolium* and *E. parvifolium*.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. The obligate host plants were not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	— / — / —	Ephemeral ponds with no flow. Generally associated with hardpans.	**Not Present** No suitable obligate habitat within the project site.
PLANTS			
Agrostis lacuna-vernalis Vernal pool bent grass	— / — / 1B	Vernal pool Mima mounds at elevations of 115-145 meters. Annual herb in the Poaceae family; blooms April-May. Known only from Butterfly Valley and Machine Gun Flats of Ft. Ord National Monument.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Allium hickmanii Hickman's onion	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands at elevations of 5-200 meters. Bulbiferous perennial herb in the Alliaceae family; blooms March-May.	**Low** The CNDDB reports 16 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located less than one mile from the project site. Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, maritime chaparral within the project site is likely too dense to support this species.
Arctostaphylos edmundsii Little Sur manzanita	— / — / 1B	Coastal bluff scrub and chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-105 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms November-April.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Arctostaphylos hookeri* ssp. *hookeri Hooker's manzanita	— / — / 1B	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.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Arctostaphylos montereyensis Toro manzanita	— / — / 1B	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.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis Pajaro manzanita	— / — / 1B	Chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-760 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms December-March.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Arctostaphylos pumila Sandmat manzanita	— / — / 1B	Openings of 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.	**Present** Suitable habitat is present within the project site in maritime chaparral and coast live oak woodland habitats, including mixes of these habitats. This species was observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Arenaria paludicola Marsh sandwort	FE / SE / 1B	Known from only two natural occurrences in Black Lake Canyon and at Oso Flaco Lake. Sandy openings of freshwater of brackish marshes and swamps at elevations of 3-170 meters. Stoloniferous perennial herb in the Caryophyllaceae family; blooms May-August.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside the known distribution range of this species.
Astragalus tener var. *tener* Alkali milk-vetch	— / — / 1B	Playas, valley and foothill grassland on adobe clay, and vernal pools on alkaline soils at elevations of 1-60 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms March-June.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE / SE / 1B	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie (mesic); elevation 3-164 feet. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms March-May.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Castilleja ambigua var. insalutata Pink Johnny-nip	— / — / 1B	Coastal prairie and coastal scrub at elevations of 0-100 meters. Annual herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms May-August.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Ceanothus rigidus Monterey ceanothus	— / — / 4	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 3-550 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Rhamnaceae family, blooms February-June.	**Present** Suitable habitat is present within the project site in maritime chaparral habitat, including mixes of this habitat. This species was identified within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii* Congdon's tarplant	— / — / 1B	Valley and foothill grassland on heavy clay, saline, or alkaline soils at elevations of 0-230 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms May-November.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Chorizanthe minutiflora Fort Ord spineflower	— / — / 1B	Sandy openings of maritime chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations of 55-150 meters. Only known occurrences on Fort Ord National Monument. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-July.	**Moderate** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports five occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located less than one mile from the project site.
Chorizanthe pungens* var. *pungens Monterey spineflower	FT / — / 1B	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-July.	**High** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 18 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, including an occurrence which partially overlaps the project site. In addition, DD&A has mapped occurrences of this species directly adjacent to the project site during surveys for other purposes.
Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta Robust spineflower	FE / — / 1B	Openings in cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, maritime chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 3-300 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-September.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is outside the known distribution range of this species.
Clarkia jolonensis Jolon clarkia	— / — / 1B	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 20-660 meters. Annual herb in the Onagraceae family; blooms April-June.	**Low** Suitable habitat is present within the project site. The CNDDB reports six occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed; however, all reported occurrences are historical and have not been verified during subsequent field work. It is possible that these occurrences are misidentified *C. lewisii*, which is visually similar and known to occur in the area.
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub, sometimes on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 30-250 meters. Annual herb in the Plantaginaceae family; blooms March-May.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Cordylanthus rigidus* ssp. *littoralis Seaside bird's-beak	— / SE / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils, often on disturbed sites, at elevations of 0-425 meters. Annual hemi-parasitic herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms April-October.	**Moderate** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur along the margins of maritime chaparral and within ruderal/disturbed and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 13 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, several within one mile of the project site. In addition, DD&A has mapped occurrences of this species near the project site during surveys for other purposes.
Delphinium californicum ssp. *interius* Hospital Canyon larkspur	— / — / 1B	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.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Delphinium hutchinsoniae Hutchinson's larkspur	— / — / 1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal prairie at elevations of 0-427 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms March-June.	**Low** Suitable habitat is present within the project site. The CNDDB reports 13 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed. However, this species is not known to occur on the former Fort Ord.
Delphinium umbraculorum Umbrella larkspur	— / — / 1B	Cismontane woodland at elevations of 400-1600 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Ericameria fasciculata Eastwood's goldenbush	— / — / 1B	Openings in closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 30-275 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Asteraceae family; blooms July-October.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Eriogonum nortonii Pinnacles buckwheat	— / — / 1B	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.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Erysimum ammophilum Coast wallflower	— / — / 1B	Openings in maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-60 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms February-June.	**Moderate** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 19 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, two within one mile of the project site.
Erysimum menziesii Menzies' wallflower	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal dunes at elevations of 0-35 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms March-September.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Fritillaria liliacea Fragrant fritillary	— / — / 1B	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland, often serpentinite, at elevations of 3-410 meters. Bulbiferous perennial herb in the Liliaceae family; blooms February-April.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria Monterey gilia	FE / ST / 1B	Openings in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-45 meters. Annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Moderate** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 26 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest occurrence located within one mile of the project site. In addition, DD&A has mapped occurrences of this species near the project site during surveys for other purposes.
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	FT / — / 1B	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.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa Monterey cypress	— / — / 1B	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.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Horkelia cuneata ssp. *sericea* Kellogg's horkelia	— / — / 1B	Openings of closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 10-200 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms April-September.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	— / — / 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 5-350 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms May-September.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE / — / 1B	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Layia carnosa Beach layia	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-60 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-July.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Legenere limosa Legenere	— / — / 1B	Vernal pools and wetlands at elevations of 1-880 meters. Annual herb in the Campanulaceae family; blooms April- June.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Lupinus tidestromii Tidestrom's lupine	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal dunes at elevations of 0-100 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Malacothamnus palmeri var. *involucratus* Carmel Valley bush-mallow	— / — / 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 30-1100 meters. Perennial deciduous shrub in the Malvaceae family; blooms May-October.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Malacothrix saxatilis var. *arachnoidea* Carmel Valley malacothrix	— / — / 1B	Chaparral and coastal scrub on rocky soils at elevations of 25-1036 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms June-December.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Meconella oregana Oregon meconella	— / — / 1B	Coastal prairie and coastal scrub at elevations of 250-620 meters. Annual herb in the Papaveraceae Family; blooms March-April.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Microseris paludosa Marsh microseris	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 5-300 meters. Perennial herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms April-July.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *nigrescens* Northern curly-leaved monardella	— / — / 1B	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest (ponderosa pine sandhills) on sandy soils at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Lamiaceae family; blooms April-September.	**Moderate** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports eight occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, two within one mile of the project site.
Monolopia gracilens Woodland woollythreads	— / — / 1B	Openings of broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite soils at elevations of 100-1200 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms February-July.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Pinus radiata Monterey pine	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and cismontane woodland 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.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Piperia yadonii Yadon's piperia	FE / — / 1B	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 February-August.	**Moderate** Maritime chaparral areas within the site are likely too dense to support this species; however, this species may occur within ruderal areas and along the margins of maritime chaparral and maritime chaparral/oak woodland mix communities. The CNDDB reports 18 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located less than one mile from the project site.
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. *chorisianus* Choris's popcorn-flower	— / — / 1B	Mesic areas of chaparral, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub at elevations of 15-160 meters. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms March-June.	**Low** Maritime chaparral habitat within the project is likely too dense and dry to support this species.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Plagiobothrys uncinatus Hooked popcornflower	— / — / 1B	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.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forests, vernally mesic meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps at elevations of 10-149 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms April-August.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Ramalina thrausta Angel's hair lichen	— / — / 2B	North coast coniferous forest on dead twigs and other lichens. Epiphytic fructose lichen in the Ramalinaceae family. In northern CA it is usually found on dead twigs, and has been found on *Alnus rubra*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Quercus garryana*, and *Rubus spectabilis*. In Sonoma County it grows on and among dangling mats of *R. menziesii* and *Usnea* spp.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Rosa pinetorum Pine rose	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 2-300 meters. Perennial shrub in the Rosaceae family; blooms May-July. Possible hybrid of *R. spithamea*, *R. gymnocarpa*, or others; further study needed.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Stebbinsoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris	— / — / 1B	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.	**Low** Suitable habitat is present within the project site. However, this species is not known to occur on the former Fort Ord.
Sulcaria spiralifera Twisted horsehair lichen	— / — / 1B	California North Coast coniferous forest at elevations of 0–30 meters. Often found on conifers, including *Picea sitchensis*, *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Abies grandis*, and *Tsuga heterophylla*. Fruticose lichen in the Parmeliaceae family.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the December 2022 biological survey.
Tortula californica California screw moss	— / — / 1B	Valley and foothill grassland and chenopod scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 10-1460 meters. Moss in the Pottiaceae family.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover	— / — / 1B	Gravelly margins of broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and coastal prairie at elevations of 105-610 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-October.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Trifolium hydrophilum Saline clover	— / — / 1B	Marshes and swamps, mesic and alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence
Trifolium polyodon Pacific Grove clover	— / SR / 1B	Mesic areas of closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 5-120 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-July.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Trifolium trichocalyx Monterey clover	FE / SE / 1B	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.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

STATUS DEFINITIONS

Federal

FE = listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
FT = listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
FC = Candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act
— = no listing

State

SE = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
ST = listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
SC = Candidate for listing under California Endangered Species Act
SR = listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act
CFP = California Fully Protected Species
CSC = CDFW Species of Concern
— = no listing

California Native Plant Society

1B = California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B species; plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B = California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B species; plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
4 = California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 4 species; watch list: plants of limited distribution
— = no listing

Former Fort Ord Habitat Management Plan

Bold = species considered in the HMP

POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE

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

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Appendix B

AB 52 Tribal Cultural Resources Notification Letters

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CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD., DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD, DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Lopez,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD., DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Cerda,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD., DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Esselen Tribe of Monterey County
Tom Little Bear Nason, Chairman
P. O. Box 95
Carmel Valley, CA, 93924

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Nason,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Esselen Tribe of Monterey County in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD, DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Sayers,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD, DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Kakoon Ta Ruk Band of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians of the Big Sur Rancheria
Isaac Bojorquez, Chairman
PO Box 8355
Woodland, CA, 95776

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Bojorquez,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Kakoon Ta Ruk Band of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians of the Big Sur Rancheria in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD., DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation
Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1301
Monterey, CA, 93942

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Miranda-Ramirez,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

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Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD, DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone
Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA, 92345
rumsenama@gmail.com

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Ybarra,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD, DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Ms. Kanyon Sayers-Roods,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

CITY OF DEL REY OAKS
650 CANYON DEL REY BLVD., DEL REY OAKS, CALIFORNIA 93940
PHONE (831) 394-8511 FAX (831) 394-6421

April 13, 2023

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

Subject: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Consultation Request for the City of Del Rey Oaks Pavement Recycling Facility Project, Monterey County

Dear Chairperson Woodrow,

The City of Del Rey Oaks (City) is the lead agency for the Pavement Recycling Project (proposed project), which is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed project, which consists of relocating an existing pavement recycling facility in the City of Marina to land owned by the City of Del Rey Oaks. The proposed project site is approximately 2.5 acres located east of General Jim Moore Boulevard and on the north side of South Boundary Road on former Fort Ord lands within city limits (see Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project would include a crusher unit and conveyor belts for the purpose of processing recycled paving materials to be reused for other construction uses.

The proposed project must comply with California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), which requires local governments to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified the Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band in a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated within the geographic area of the above listed proposed project. Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the formal notification of the proposed project and an invitation to provide comments regarding the proposed project. The City is interested in obtaining information regarding the presence of cultural resources within or adjacent to proposed project locations and in learning of any concerns you or other tribal members may have regarding this proposed project.

The point of contact for the City is:

John Guertin, City Manager

City of Del Rey Oaks, 650 Canyon Del Rey, Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940

Phone: (831) 394-8511
email: jguertin@delreyoaks.org

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 17, 2022 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on February 22, 2023 that the search was negative for Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources located within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range and Section as the Project Area.

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Codes (PRC) 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014 (i.e., AB 52).

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on the proposed project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitant to contact John Guertin at the address and email above or you can contact me by phone (831) 394-8511, email (jguertin@delreyoaks.org). Thank you for your assistance.

Very Respectfully,

John Guertin, City Manager Del Rey Oaks

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