



**CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE**  
300 Forest Avenue, Pacific Grove, California 93950

**AGENDA REPORT**

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council  
**FROM:** Daniel Gho, Public Works Director  
**MEETING DATE:** June 6, 2018  
**SUBJECT:** Adoption of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for Pacific Grove Monarch Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements  
**CEQA:** Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration

**RECOMMENDATION**

Adopt the Findings set forth in the Staff report and approve the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Pacific Grove Monarch Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements and authorize the City Manager to file the Notice of Determination.

**DISCUSSION**

The Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary (PGMBS) is located within the City of Pacific Grove. The City of Pacific Grove is nicknamed “Butterfly Town, U.S.A.” The City takes great pride in supporting the thousands of monarchs that overwinter in the PGMBS every year. The sanctuary includes a dense open canopy forest of Eucalyptus, Cypress, Monterey Pine, Oak and Acacia trees, and an understory of shrubs and butterfly plants. It also includes a crushed granite walkway that meanders through the site. Benches and interpretive signage are also present offering educational opportunities to visitors.

The installation of a permanent restroom is needed to provide the public a facility onsite that is compliant with the American Disabilities Act (ADA) and connected to the City’s wastewater collection system for the approximately 30,000 annual visitors that visit the PGMBS between October and April, the overwintering time for the monarch butterflies. Throughout this period, on average, 100 visitors per day utilize the project site during the week, while up to 1,000 visitors are there on weekends. The project would replace the non-ADA compliant portable toilet that is delivered to the PGMBS seasonally and serviced routinely between October and April. The new restroom facility would include one unisex, ADA-compliant bathroom with one toilet, one sink, and provide the added benefit of connecting to City water and wastewater service lines. Currently, there are three 4-inch wastewater lines in the 15-foot wide utility easement extending through the southern portion of the sanctuary. The City would abandon these three private lines in place and install one 8-inch main to serve the new restroom, as well as the three residences just east of the restroom. Replacing the three private lines with a single public line would enable the City to have greater control of the future sewer line maintenance. Sewer infrastructure planned in this manner will ensure there are no incidents during the butterfly overwintering season.

The Project will be installed in two phases. Phase one, sewer and water infrastructure installation with an estimated installation period of 1-2 weeks between July and August 2018. Phase two, installation of the prefabricated restroom structure onsite with an estimated installation period of one week between May and September 2019. Project installation has been clarified in the Project Description. Restroom installation will occur in two phases because the prefabricated restroom facility takes approximately six months to deliver, and it needs to be installed outside the monarch butterfly overwintering season, which is October through April.

As this project is located within the Monarch Grove Sanctuary, based on the initial study, it was determined that a mitigated negative declaration would be prepared with mitigating measures.

### **CEQA**

The City of Pacific Grove is the Lead Agency for the proposed Project evaluated in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and independently reviewed and analyzed in the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and Final MND for the Project. The Draft MND has been available at the Pacific Grove Public Library, City Hall, and is posted on the City's website.

The CEQA Document provides objective information to assist the decision-makers and the public at large in their consideration of the environmental consequences of the proposed project. The public review period provided all interested jurisdictions, agencies, private organizations, and individuals the opportunity to submit comments related to this project. The Notice of Intent and the Draft MND were circulated for public review. The public review period for the Draft MND was open for 32 days from April 6, 2018, through May 7, 2018. The State Clearinghouse received and posted the Draft MND on April 6, 2018, and their review period concluded May 7, 2018.

Pursuant to CEQA, the environmental document evaluated the following impacts: (1) aesthetics; (2) agricultural resources; (3) air quality; (4) biological resources; (5) cultural resources; (6) geology/soils; (7) greenhouse gas emissions; (8) hazards and hazardous materials; (9) hydrology and water quality; (10) land use and planning; (11) mineral resources; (12) noise; (13) population and housing; (14) public services; (15) recreation; (16) transportation/traffic; (17) tribal cultural resources; (18) utilities and service systems and (19) mandatory findings of significance.

The City received and evaluated comment letters from two members of the public. Following CEQA, the City prepared written responses describing the disposition of significant environmental issues raised. The Final MND provides adequate, good faith, and reasoned responses to the public comments. The City reviewed the comments received and has determined that the comments do not add significant new information to the Draft MND, regarding adverse environmental impacts. The City has based its actions on the full appraisal of all viewpoints concerning the environmental impacts identified and analyzed in the Final MND. The responses to the comments on the Draft MND are contained in the Final MND. The responses in the Final MND clarify and amplify the analysis in the Draft MND.

The Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program (MMRP) includes all of the mitigation measures identified in the CEQA Document and has been designed to ensure compliance during all phases of project implementation. The MMRP provides the steps necessary to ensure that the mitigation measures are fully enforceable. The MMRP designates responsibility and anticipated timing for the implementation of mitigation; the City will serve as the MMRP Coordinator.

## **FINDINGS**

1. The Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared in accordance with all legal requirements, including public notice and comment period requirements.
2. The Council delates it has considered the Mitigated Negative Declaration and all comments received within the public comment period, as well as all written and oral comments received after the public comment period and finds that the document reflects the City's independent judgement and analysis.
3. There is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the Project, as mitigated, may or will have a significant effect on the environment. The Mitigated Negative Declaration identified potentially significant impacts to Cultural Resources, Noise, Tribal Resources, and Mandatory Findings of Significance. As discussed in the Mitigated Negative Declaration, mitigations have been incorporated into the Project to avoid or reduce each of these impacts to less-than-significant levels.
4. The City will ensure compliance with all mitigation measures are incorporated into the Project, and require compliance as part of its mitigation management program for the Project. These measures will reduce all potentially significant environmental effects of the Project to a less-than-significant level.
5. The Council designates the Office of the City Manager as the location and custodian of the documents and other materials constituting the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based.

## **OPTIONS**

1. Do nothing

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no fiscal impact by approving the IS/MND

## **GOAL ALIGNMENT**

Infrastructure  
Environmental

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
2. Comments and Response Letter

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,



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Daniel Gho  
Public Works Director

REVIEWED BY,



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Ben Harvey  
City Manager

## **INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

# **PACIFIC GROVE MONARCH BUTTERFLY SANCTUARY SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

### **PREPARED BY:**

City of Pacific Grove  
Public Works Department  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
Contact: Daniel Gho, Public Works Director  
831.648.5722

### **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY:**

Harris & Associates  
450 Lincoln Avenue, Suite 103  
Salinas, CA 93901  
Contact: Kate Giberson  
831.419.6800

May 2018



**Harris & Associates. 2018. Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project. May. State Clearinghouse #2018041021. (1601004001) Salinas, CA. Prepared for City of Pacific Grove, Pacific Grove, CA**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	American Disabilities Act
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAAQS	California ambient air quality standards
CBS	California Building Codes
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
City	City of Pacific Grove
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Carbon Monoxide
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HCP	Habitat Conservation plans
MBARD	Monterey Bay Air Resources District
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MRZs	Mineral Resource Zones
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plans
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone
OS	Open Space
PGMBS	Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary
PM10	Particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns
PM2.5	Particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project
PUD	Planned Unit Development
SLOAPCD	San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant



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## Environmental Checklist

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1. **Project Title:** Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Pacific Grove  
Public Works Department  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Daniel Gho, Public Works Director  
(831) 648-5722
4. **Project Location:** 250 Grove Acre Avenue, City of Pacific Grove,  
Monterey County, California (see **Figures 1** and **2**)
5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** City of Pacific Grove Public Works Department  
2100 Sunset Drive  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950
6. **General Plan Designation:** Open Space
7. **Zoning:** Planned Unit Development (PUD)
8. **Description of Project**

The City of Pacific Grove (City) Public Works Department is proposing the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project (project), which includes installing a new prefabricated restroom facility on the upper portion of the 3-acre Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary (PGMBS).

The project is needed to provide a sanitary public restroom facility onsite that is compliant with the American Disabilities Act (ADA) and connected to the City's wastewater collection system for the approximately 30,000 annual visitors that visit the PGMBS between October and February, the overwintering time for the monarch butterflies. Throughout this period, on average, 100 visitors per day utilize the project site during the week, while up to 1,000 visitors are there on weekends (Kihs, 2017). The project would replace the non-ADA compliant portable toilet that is brought to the site seasonally between October and April.

**Restroom Facility.** The new restroom facility would include one unisex, ADA-compliant bathroom with one toilet and one sink, connecting to existing water and wastewater (sewer) lines. The facility also would include a utility/storage closet for maintenance tools and supplies for the sanctuary, as well as materials to support the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History docent program.

The prefabricated structure would be up to 12 feet by 12 feet wide and 12 feet high. It would be situated on the existing 144-square foot (sf) disturbed landing area, where there is currently a fenced enclosure, which was used to conceal the portable toilet when it was located there, and would be removed. Refer to the "Restroom Location" label on the proposed site plan in **Figure 3**, and the example of a prefabricated restroom in **Figure 4**. For the last two years, the portable toilet has been located on the lower portion of the PGMBS site, adjacent to Grove Acre Avenue, where it can be more easily installed and removed each season (**Figure 3**). Also refer to **Figure 5**, which includes photographs of the new restroom site and portable toilet site.

The new restroom would connect to the existing water line located approximately 30 feet west of the new restroom site. There currently are also three 4-inch wastewater lines in the 15-foot wide utility easement extending through the southern portion of the PGMBS, from Grove Acre Avenue on the west side to Ridge

City of Pacific Grove

Road on the east side (**Figure 3**). The City would abandon these three private lines in place and install one 8-inch main to serve the new restroom, as well as the three residences just east of the restroom. Replacing the three private lines with a single public line would enable the City to have greater control of the maintenance to ensure there are no incidents during the butterfly overwintering season.

During butterfly season (October through April), the restroom would be open to the public daily, between 8:00 am and 4:00 pm. During the off season (May through September), the restroom would be open to the public Monday through Friday, between 9:00 am and 3:30 pm. There would be no external or nighttime lighting as this is a day use facility, and the restroom would be locked at night. The City would open, close, and maintain the restroom.

**Project Construction.** Construction activities would occur between May 1 and September 30, which is outside the butterfly overwintering season. Construction would occur in two phases. First, the City is planning to install the sewer lines during 1-2 weeks between July and August 2018. Second, the City is planning to install the prefabricated restroom structure during 1 week between May and September 2019. Because bird nesting season is between February and August, preconstruction surveys for nesting birds would be conducted by a qualified biologist and, if necessary, buffer zones created and/or construction delayed until September or until the birds fledge.

Construction activities would occur Monday through Friday, between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., consistent with the City's noise ordinance (Title 11, Chapter 11.96.040).

To connect to the existing water system, a new 1-inch lateral water line would be installed from the new restroom to the existing water line located at the hose spigot, approximately 30 feet west of the new restroom. The construction method for the new water line would be open trench excavation, whereby the trench would be backfilled and graded to original conditions.

To connect to the existing wastewater system, a new 4-inch lateral sewer line would be installed via open trench excavation from the new restroom to a new 8-inch sewer main, approximately 15 feet south of the new restroom. Currently, there is a 15-foot-wide utility easement with three 4-inch sewer lines extending through the PGMBS site, from Ridge Road and the three private residences on the east to Grove Acre Avenue on the west. The City would cap and abandon the three existing smaller lines in place, and install one new 8-inch sewer line to serve the new restroom and the three private residences. The construction method for the new 8-inch sewer line would be directional boring (not trenching) for approximately 400 linear feet, from Grove Acre Avenue on the west to the residential property line on the east. There would be no work in the easement extending in front of the residences.

Once the utility connections are in place, an approximately 144-sf cement pad would be installed, and the prefabricated structure would be installed on the cement pad by truck and crane, accessing the site through the adjacent Butterfly Grove Inn driveway.

Construction activities would not require tree removal. All excavated soil would be used for backfilling and grading, and no soil would be transported onsite or off site. The total area of disturbance would be approximately 144 sf for restroom installation, and 50 linear feet for trenching (30 feet to install lateral water line, 15 feet to install lateral sewer line, and 5 feet for the directional boring pits).

Construction activities could involve temporary lane closure on Grove Acre Avenue to connect the new sewer line and on Ridge Road when delivering the prefabricated restroom, but the roadways would remain open with appropriate traffic safety flags and signage.

Construction activities would require a crew of 4-5 workers. Project staging and construction worker parking would occur on Grove Acre Avenue.

The project would be constructed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations including, but not limited, to those listed below.

City of Pacific Grove

- The restroom facility will be constructed and installed in accordance with the City's building, zoning and safety codes and with the California Building Codes (CBC) seismic design force standards for the Monterey County area, per Chapter 18.04 of the Pacific Grove Municipal Code.
- During construction, the City's standard conditions of approval for dust abatement and air quality will be implemented. These include watering of loose soil, implementing erosion control measures, maintaining natural vegetation at the project site to the greatest extent feasible, protecting bare ground (e.g., mulch, erosion control blankets, netting), and installing gravel bags or similar to protect all drainage inlets.
- During construction, the requirements of applicable permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and the BMPs identified in the required Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be implemented to minimize the loss of topsoil and erosion, and to protect water quality.

Additionally, during project construction, the City would provide signage informing PGMBS users of the construction dates and any closures, and detours would be identified.

#### **9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:**

The 3-acre PGMBS (project site) is located between Ridge Road and Grove Acre Avenue, within the City of Pacific Grove and outside the Coastal Zone. The undeveloped site is sloped and includes a decomposed granite trail extending from Grove Acre Avenue at the bottom to the primary observation area with interpretive signage at the top. The remainder of the site includes large eucalyptus trees (butterfly habitat), and other trees, shrubs, and grasses (**Figure 5**).

Surrounding land uses include the Butterfly Grove Inn (a 30-room hotel/motel) to the north and east, and low density residential to the south, west and east. The Pacific Grove Adult Education Center is located on the east side of Ridge Road. Refer to **Figure 2**.

#### **10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:**

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

#### **Summary of Required Mitigation Measures:**

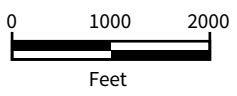
- Mitigation Measure CR-1: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Cultural Resources during Construction. Refer to page 30.
- Mitigation Measure CR-2: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Human Remains during Construction. Refer to page 31.
- Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Implement Noise Control Measures. Refer to page 49.
- Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Monitor Ground Disturbance during Construction. Refer to page 62.

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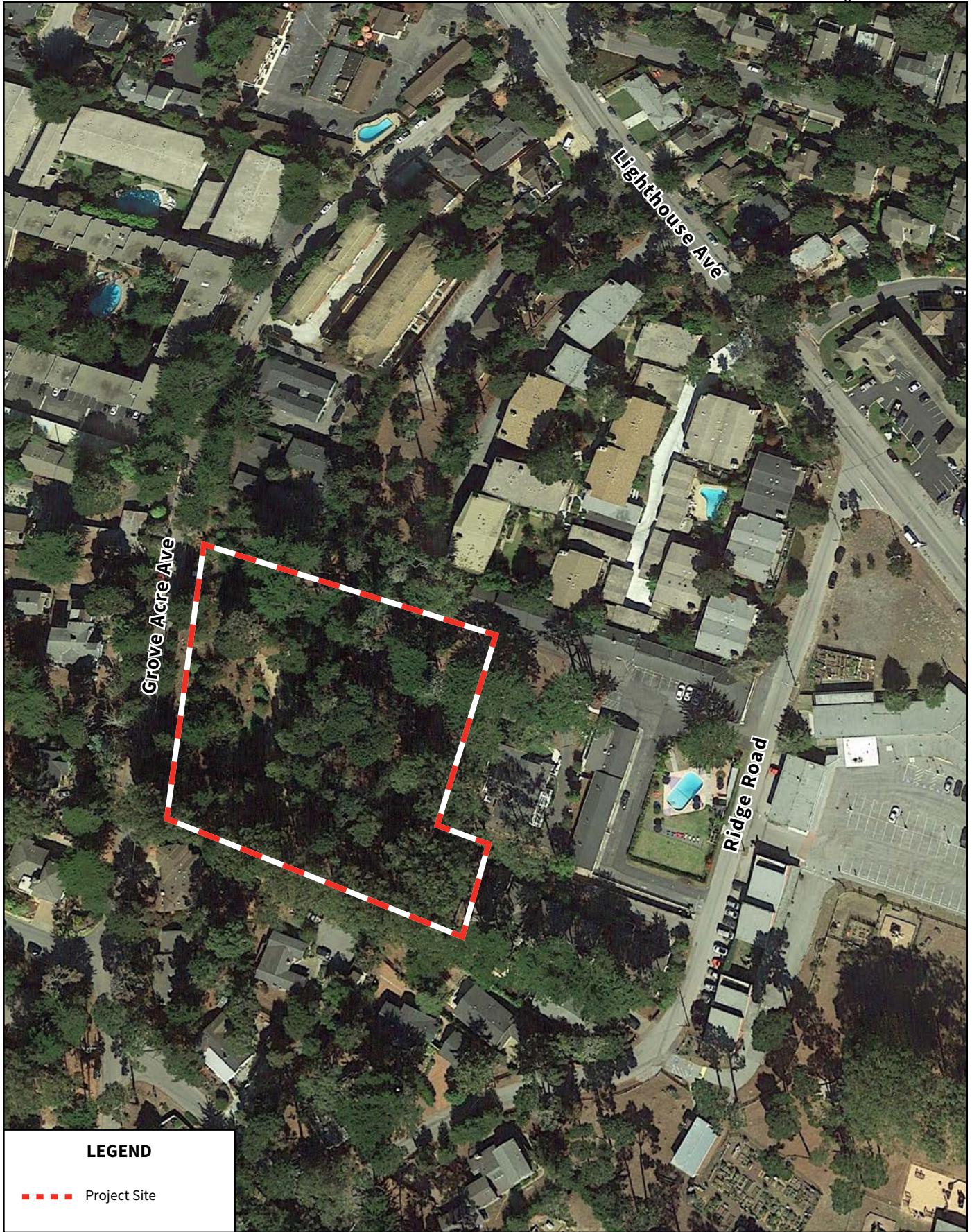


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Source: Google, 2017

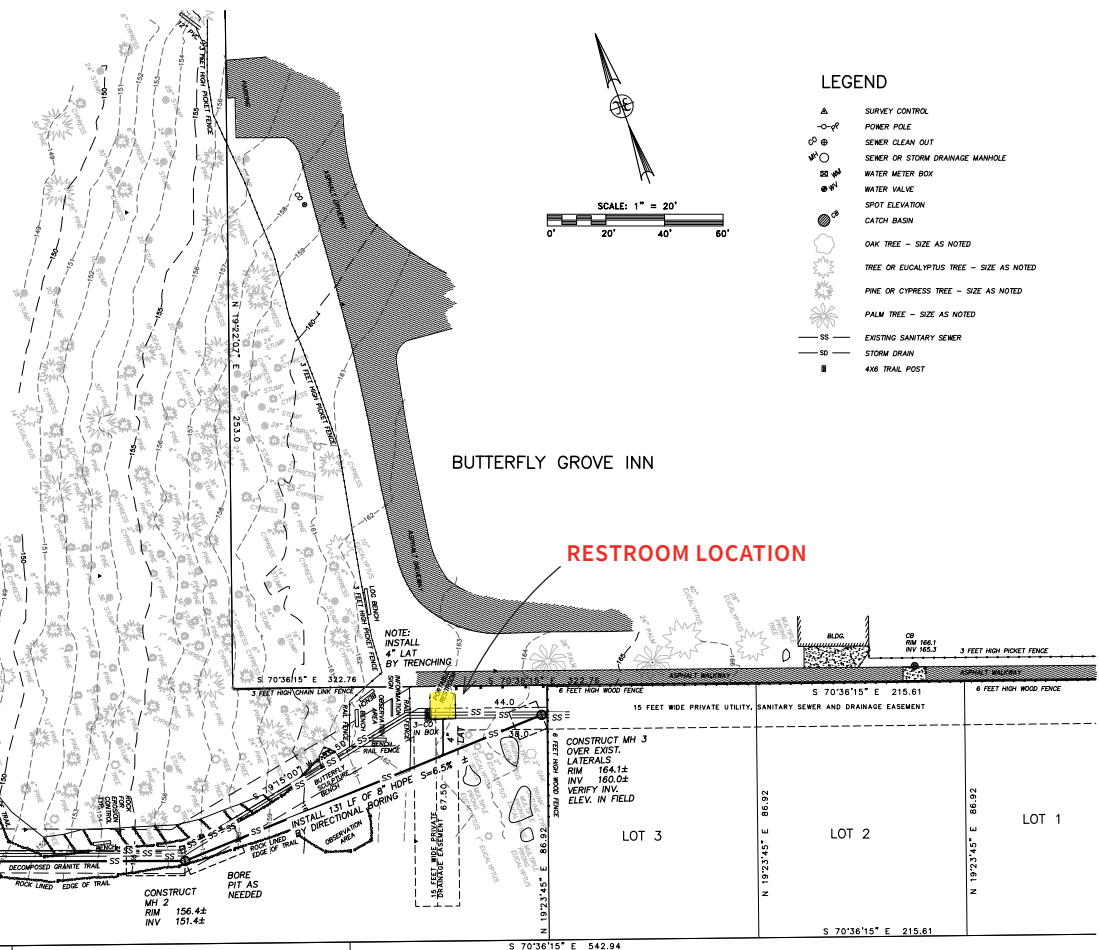
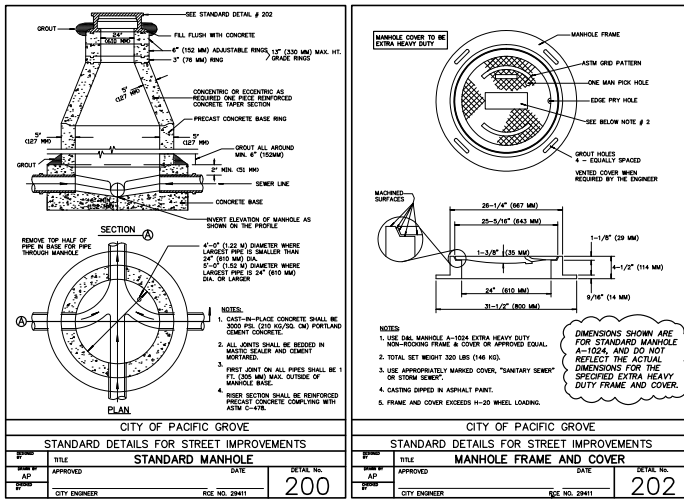


**Figure 1**  
Regional Location



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CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE			
STANDARD DETAILS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS			
DATE	TITLE	DATE	DETAIL NO.
APPROVED	STANDARD MANHOLE		200
CITY ENGINEER	RES. NO. 29411		

CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE			
STANDARD DETAILS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS			
DATE	TITLE	DATE	DETAIL NO.
APPROVED	MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER		202
CITY ENGINEER	RES. NO. 29411		

**CONSTRUCTION NOTES**

- UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND SERVICES ARE NOT ALL SHOWN. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT U.S.A. (800-227-2600) TO IDENTIFY THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. NO UTILITIES ARE SHOWN ALONG GROVE ACRE AVENUE.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO POTHOLE AND VERIFY THE EXACT LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS OF EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, AND SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY POTENTIAL CONFLICTS.
- NO GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS SITE. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM HIS OWN GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION FOR THE WORK.
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER LATERALS LOCATION SHOWN IS APPROXIMATE ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TEMPORARY ABOVE GROUND BYPASS SYSTEM FOR MAIN REPLACEMENT AS NEEDED.
- PIPE LENGTHS SHOWN ON THE PLAN SHEETS ARE HORIZONTAL DISTANCES. SLOPE DISTANCES ARE SLIGHTLY LONGER.

**TOPOGRAPHIC NOTES**

- BENCHMARK IS THE CENTER OF A SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE NEAR THE CORNER OF GROVE ACRE AVENUE AND MELTON PLACE. ASSUMED ELEVATION 132.37.
- UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, WHERE NOT LOCATED, INFORMATION REGARDING UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE APPROPRIATE UTILITY COMPANIES OR PUBLIC AGENCIES.
- THIS MAP PORTRAYS THE SITE AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY AND DOES NOT SHOW SOILS OR GEOLOGY INFORMATION, UNDERGROUND CONDITIONS, EASEMENTS, ZONING OR REGULATORY INFORMATION, OR ANY OTHER ITEMS.
- TREE SYMBOLS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE. DOT IN CENTER REPRESENTS APPROXIMATE CENTER OF TRUNK OR GROUP OF TREES.
- THE DECIMAL PLACE INDICATES THE HORIZONTAL POSITION OF THE SPOT ELEVATION SHOWN.

NEILL ENGINEERS CORP.  CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

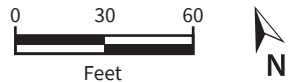
**SEWER MAIN REPLACEMENT**  
THROUGH  
**MONARCH BUTTERFLY SANCTUARY**  
CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA



W.O. 8409  
MAY 2017  
SCALE: 1"=20'

Registered Civil Engineer No. 29411 Date

SHEET 1 OF 1

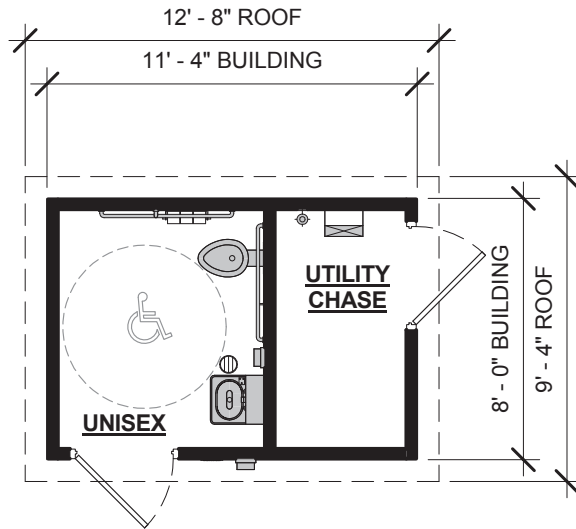


Site Plan for the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvement Project

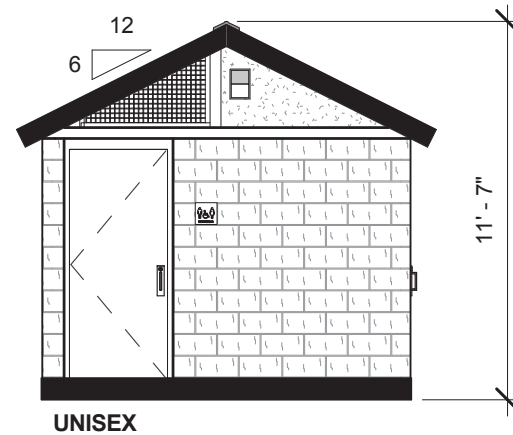
Source: Neill Engineers Corp.

**Figure 3**

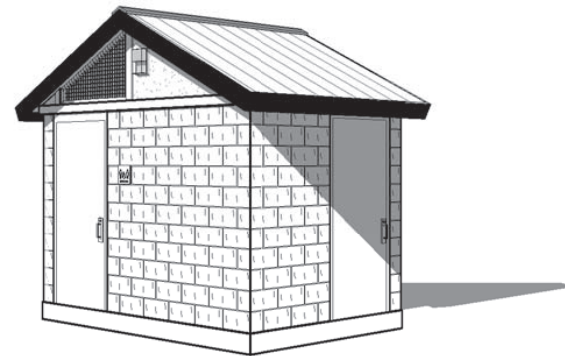




1 FLOOR PLAN  
3/16" = 1'-0"



2 FRONT ELEVATION  
3/16" = 1'-0"



3 PERSPECTIVE

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## PLAYGROUND SERIES

PS-011

MAXIMUM PERSON AN HOUR:

**45 S**

Ph: 888-888-2060 | Fax: 888-888-1448

~NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION ~ PRELIMINARY DESIGN DRAWING ONLY ~ DO NOT SCALE, DIMENSIONS PRESIDE

Source: Public Restroom Company, 2011



**A. PERMANENT RESTROOM LOCATION  
(AS SEEN FROM PATH FACING SOUTHWARD)**



**B. PORTABLE RESTROOM LOCATION  
(AS SEEN FROM GROVE ACRE AVENUE FACING EASTWARD)**



**C. UTILITY EASEMENT  
(AS SEEN FROM PATH FACING WESTWARD TOWARD GROVE ACRE AVENUE)**

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City of Pacific Grove

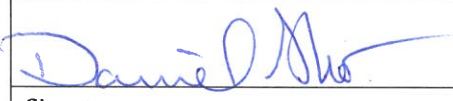
## Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would potentially be affected by this project, and mitigation measures are required to ensure a potential impact is less than significant.

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

## Determination

On the basis of this initial study evaluation:

<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent (City of Pacific Grove), including implementation of the mitigation measures identified herein. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have an impact on the environment that is "potentially significant" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the project, nothing further is required.
	
Signature	Date
Daniel Gho, Public Works Director	5-14-18 City of Pacific Grove

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

## Existing Conditions

The Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary is located within the City of Pacific Grove, which is nicknamed “Butterfly Town, U.S.A.”. The City takes great pride in supporting the thousands of monarchs that overwinter in the PGMBS every year. With its natural setting, the project site is considered to have strong visual character and high visual quality (**Figure 5**).

The sanctuary includes a dense open canopy forest of eucalyptus, cypress, Monterey Pine, oak and acacia trees, and an understory of shrubs and butterfly plants. It also includes a crushed granite walkway that extends through the site, benches, and project site interpretive signage to educate visitors (**Figure 5**). The project site is quiet in nature, as visitors are utilizing the sanctuary to observe the overwintering monarch butterflies.

The adjacent land uses include low density single and multi-family residential development with mature trees and vegetation. The Pacific Grove Adult Education Center is located across Ridge Road to the east. The Butterfly Grove Inn, a small 30 room hotel/motel, is located at the entrance to the sanctuary on Ridge Road, and borders the sanctuary to the north and east. The sanctuary is surrounded by a variety of fencing that partially shields views from within and from outside the project site, in addition to the natural screen provided by the forest and underlying vegetation present within the site.

The park is used by approximately 30,000 visitors annually between the months of October through April when the annual monarch population is overwintering within the sanctuary. During this time, visitor use peaks at approximately 1,000 people a day on weekends and 100 people a day during the week (Kihns, 2017).

The sanctuary is open during daylight hours, although there are no physical features that restrict entrance to the park at any time. There are no existing sources of light within or adjacent to the project site, and no safety lighting is provided within the sanctuary.

Sources of light from the surrounding area include interior and exterior lights from surrounding residences and the Butterfly Grove Inn. The only streetlight within the general vicinity of the project site

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is located along Ridge Road, near the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center, across the street from the eastern entrance to the sanctuary. The light from this fixture does not reach the sanctuary.

Within the general vicinity of the sanctuary, there are no designated scenic vistas, scenic highways or unique visual resources that have been identified in local and state planning documents. Seventeen Mile Drive is a scenic roadway extending through Pacific Grove, but it is located on the east side of the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center. It does not provide views of, and cannot be seen from, the PGMB.

The City of Pacific Grove General Plan includes a number of goals and policies to enhance and maintain the overall visual attractiveness of the City, including landscaping and roadways (City of Pacific General Plan, 1994). These include:

- Goal 1. Enhance and promote the overall visual attractiveness of Pacific Grove.
  - Policy 2. Continue to require citywide architectural review for all new structures, and for exterior changes to existing structures.
- Goal 3. Maintain and enhance the quality of the city's landscape and streetscape.
  - Policy 8. Endeavor to protect the tree canopy created by mature trees by planting replacement trees.

Additionally, the Pacific Grove Beautification and Natural Resources Commission (BNRC), which includes seven members of the community, reviews project plans and advises on natural resources and beautification matters.

## Discussion

- a. Scenic Vista.** Scenic vistas generally include areas that are designated by a local jurisdiction to have scenic or community value, but may also include areas that have expansive views, such as a lookout point. The project site is not identified as a scenic vista in the City of Pacific Grove General Plan, and extensive scenic views of the site and from the site are limited due to the existing mature trees and vegetation, and sloped nature of the site.

The project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

- b. Scenic Highways.** There are no scenic highways that have been identified by Caltrans adjacent to the project site, or with views of the project site. Further, the project site is not visible from 17-Mile Drive, which is a local scenic roadway, located approximately a ¼ mile east of Ridge Road on the east side of the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center and residential housing. The project would also not damage scenic resources along a scenic highway. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.

- c. Visual Character or Quality.** The prefabricated restroom facility would be earth tones in color (e.g., brown, beige, gray), and would be similar in dimension to the existing natural wooden fence in the eastern portion of the sanctuary (**Figure 5A**). The maximum height of the building would be approximately 12 feet tall, and the facility would be 12 feet by 12 feet in size. Further, the new structure would be approved by the City of Pacific Grove Beautification and Natural Resources Commission to ensure that the structure is in compliance with the goals of the City for visual resources.

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There would be temporary visual degradation of the site during construction while the structure was being placed and the connection of utilities was established. Trenching would occur for approximately 50 feet, from the site of the new restroom to the utility easement that runs east to west through the sanctuary (**Figure 3**). This would allow for the connection of water and wastewater from the restroom to existing utility services. This area would be backfilled to return to existing conditions following pipeline installation. Upgrades to the water and wastewater pipelines would also occur within 400 feet of the easement, but would be installed through directional bore.

With project implementation, the PGMBS would no longer require the portable restroom that is brought to the site and maintained seasonally, which would improve views of the site from Grove Acre Avenue (**Figure 5B**) and from within the western portion of the sanctuary. This is a beneficial impact for views in the western portion of the project site.

The project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

- d. New Sources of Light and Glare.** The project does not include any exterior light fixtures that would introduce new sources of light and glare into the project site. The new restroom facility would be earth tones in color, and would not include materials that cause glare within the project site. Further, the restrooms would only be open during the daytime, so there would be no interior light visible when it's dark outside.

There could be a temporary increase in light and glare from construction equipment during the 1-2 weeks of construction activities. However, any light and glare produced from the construction vehicles would be minimal and temporary in nature, would be diffused by the existing vegetation onsite, and would occur outside of the overwintering season when there are fewer visitors in the PGMBS.

The project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.



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

## Existing Conditions

Within the City of Pacific Grove, there are no lands that have been identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the Monterey County Important Farmland Map that has been developed by the State Department of Conservation, Office of Land Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (California Department of Conservation, 2010). On these maps, the project site is mapped as Urban and Built-Up Land, and project site is not located on land that is subject to a Williamson Act Contract (California Department of Conservation, 2015).

The project site is designated Open Space in the City of Pacific Grove General Plan (City of Pacific Grove, 1994), with a Planned Unit Development (PUD) zoning designation, which allows for residential development or compatible commercial uses, but not agricultural uses.

The project site does support an open canopy forest environment that includes cypress, eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, oak and acacia trees; however, it has not been zoned as forest or timberland.

## Discussion

**a,b. Conversion of Farmland, Conflict with Williamson Act.** The project site does not include and is not adjacent to land identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Implementation of the project would also not result in conflicts with existing Williamson Act contracts or City of Pacific Grove Zoning because the project site is not subject to an existing Williamson Act contract or zoned for agricultural or forestry/timberland use. Because the project would not convert farmland or conflict with agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract, there would be no impact.

**c-e. Conflict with Zoning for Forest Land, Timberland or Timberland Production, Loss of Forest Land, Conversion of Farmland.** The project site is a 3-acre dense, open canopy forest of eucalyptus, cypress, Monterey Pine, oak and acacia trees, with an understory of shrubs and butterfly plants. The project would be implemented entirely within the PGMBS, and project activities would largely be limited to the already disturbed fenced area within the upper eastern portion of the project site where the permanent restroom facility would be installed. Approximately 50 feet of trenching would also occur, connecting the restroom facility with water and wastewater pipelines being placed within the easement that runs between Ridge Road and Grove Acre Avenue. All trenching would be backfilled and returned to existing conditions, and there would be no tree removal or trimming as a result of project implementation.

There would be no change in the land use of the project site following project implementation; therefore, the project would not result in a conflict with existing zoning, and would not cause rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned for Timberland Production. There would be no loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use because implementation of the project would not result in the removal or trimming of any trees within the open canopy forest currently located within the sanctuary. Implementation of the project is also not expected to involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, may result in conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural use as there are no farm or agricultural land uses within the project site. Although the project site supports an open canopy forest, there would also be no loss or permanent impact on forest lands as a result of project implementation. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

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

### Existing Conditions

The City of Pacific Grove is located within the North Central Coast Air Basin (NCCAB) which includes Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties, and is under the jurisdiction of the Monterey Bay Air Resources District.

The NCCAB is generally bound by the Diablo Range to the northeast, the southern portion of the Santa Cruz Mountains, and the Santa Clara Valley which extends into the northeastern tip of the NCCAB. The southern end of the Santa Clara Valley transitions into the San Benito Valley, which has the Gabilan Range as its western boundary. To the west of the Gabilan Range is the Salinas Valley that extends from Monterey Bay at the northwest end to just past King City at the southeast end.

### Criteria Pollutants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) have established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS), respectively, for six criteria pollutants: ozone, CO, lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), and particulate matter (PM), which consists of PM that is 10 microns in diameter or less (PM10) and PM that is 2.5 microns in diameter or less (PM2.5).

Ozone and NO<sub>2</sub> are considered regional pollutants because they (or their precursors) affect air quality on a regional scale. NO<sub>2</sub> reacts photochemically with reactive organic gases (ROGs) to form ozone, and this reaction occurs at some distance downwind of the source of pollutants. Pollutants such as CO, SO<sub>2</sub>,

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and Pb are considered to be local pollutants that tend to accumulate in the air locally. Particulate matter is considered to be a local as well as a regional pollutant. The primary pollutants of concern in the study area are ozone (including nitrogen oxides), CO, and PM.

Counties are classified as either “attainment” or “nonattainment” by comparing the monitored air pollutant concentrations to the NAAQS and CAAQS. If a pollutant concentration is lower than the state or federal standard, the area is classified as being in attainment of the standard for that pollutant. If a pollutant violates the standard, the area is considered a nonattainment area. **Table 1** lists each criteria pollutant and their related attainment status for Monterey County.

**Table 1. Federal and State Attainment Status for the Monterey County Portion of the North Central Coast Air Basin**

Criteria Pollutant	Federal Designation	State Designation
O <sub>3</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment	Nonattainment
CO	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassified	Nonattainment
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
NO <sub>2</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
SO <sub>2</sub>	Unclassified	Attainment
Lead	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Source: California Air Resources Board 2013.		
Notes: CO = carbon monoxide O <sub>3</sub> = ozone PM <sub>10</sub> = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns PM <sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns NO <sub>2</sub> = nitrogen dioxide SO <sub>2</sub> = sulfur dioxide		

The Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD) is responsible for ensuring that NAAQS and CAAQS are not violated within the NCAAB, and for implementing strategies for air quality improvement and recommending mitigation measures for new growth and development. As part of this responsibility, the MBARD developed California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines that include analysis requirements for construction- and operational-related pollutant emissions and thresholds of significance for ROG, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and PM<sub>10</sub>.

### Sensitive Land Uses

The MBARD generally defines a sensitive receptor as residences including private homes, condominiums, apartments, and living quarters; education resources such as preschools and kindergarten through grade 12 (K-12) schools; daycare centers; and health care facilities such as hospitals or retirement and nursing homes. A sensitive receptor also includes long-term care hospitals, hospices, prisons, and dormitories or similar live-in housing (Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, 2008a).

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There are single and multi-family residential developments, as well as the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center, which includes the Parents Place preschool, located adjacent to the project site. In addition, the project site itself is public open space utilized by visitors throughout the year.

## Discussion

- a. **Conflict With or Obstruct Air Quality Plan.** Consistency of nonresidential projects such as the proposed project with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is determined by assessing whether the emission source complies with all applicable MBARD rules and regulations, including emission offset and emission control requirements and/or whether or not project emissions are accommodated in the AQMP. As described under “b”, the project would not generate new operational air emissions because the number of vehicle trips to the site is anticipated to be similar to current conditions, and would generate only minor construction emissions over the course of 1-2 weeks. The construction emissions are included in MBARD’s emissions inventory. Thus, the project complies with all applicable MBARD rules and regulations and will not conflict with MBARD clean air planning efforts. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Violate Air Quality Standards or Contribute to an Air Quality Violation.** Construction activities associated with the installation of the prefabricated restroom facility and associated pipelines would generate temporary, short-term emissions. Operation of the restroom facility would generate emissions similar to existing conditions. Currently vehicle trips are made throughout the overwintering season for maintenance on the temporary restroom facility on Garden Acre Avenue. Following project implementation, city employees would open and close the restroom as part of their current travel route to other sites requiring daily maintenance. The estimated emissions resulting from construction and operation of the proposed project are presented below. The impact discussion utilizes the MBARD’s thresholds to determine the level of impacts associated with the project, unless otherwise specified.

### Construction Emissions

The construction of the project would result in temporary emissions resulting from minor ground disturbance around the new restroom site to provide an adequate foundation for the restroom. Open trench excavation would occur along 50 linear feet from the facility to the easement for water and sewer pipeline connections. There would also be motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment and the movement of equipment across unpaved surfaces, worker trips and the delivery of the new prefabricated restroom. Emissions of airborne particulate matter are largely dependent on the amount of ground disturbance associated with site preparation activities.

The MBARD’s construction-related pollutant of concern is particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM10). The MBARD provides screening thresholds to determine if construction activities may result in an exceedance of this threshold. According to the MBARD, construction activities that involve minimal earth moving over an area of 8.1 acres or more, may result in potentially significant temporary air quality impacts, if not mitigated. Construction activities that require extensive site preparation (e.g., grading and excavation) may result in significant unmitigated impacts if the area of disturbance exceeds 2.2 acres per day.

The construction activities associated with the project will require minimal ground disturbance of less than 1 acre, which is significantly less than 8.1 acres. No extensive grading and excavation is anticipated.

Construction activities would result in some emissions, but on a limited scale that would not adversely affect criteria pollutant concentrations. Dust and PM10 emissions would be controlled by implementing the City's standard conditions of approval for dust abatement and air quality. These include watering loose soil, implementing erosion control measures, maintaining natural vegetation at the project site to the greatest extent feasible, protecting bare ground (e.g., use of mulching, erosion control blankets, and netting), and installing gravel bags or similar to protect all drainage inlets.

With the limited area of ground disturbance (substantially less than 8.1 acres) and implementation of the City's standard conditions of approval, construction activities would not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Therefore, the impact from construction emissions would be less than significant.

### **Operation Emissions**

The daily opening and closing of the restroom would result in air emissions similar to existing conditions. Currently, the temporary bathroom facilities that are installed along Garden Acre Avenue require routine maintenance. Following project implementation, the restroom facility would be opened and closed by a City employee along their daily route to maintain other sites within the City. Therefore, emissions related to vehicle use would remain the same, and minimal in nature. Therefore, the project would not violate air quality standards or contribute to air quality violations. This impact would be less than significant.

- c. Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase of Criteria Pollutants.** In accordance with MBARD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines, project emissions which are not consistent with the AQMP would be considered to have a cumulative regional air quality impact. As identified in the discussion for question "a" above, the project would be consistent with the 2008 Regional Air Pollutant forecasts in the AQMP. In addition, as noted in the discussion for question "b" above, neither construction nor operational emissions associated with the project would exceed MBARD significance thresholds. The project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is in nonattainment (which are O<sub>3</sub> and PM10 for the NCCAB). Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.
- d. Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations.** Sensitive receptors within the immediate vicinity of the project site include the three adjacent residences and those utilizing the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center on Ridge Road. This center includes the Parents Place preschool for children from birth to 3 years old, and also provides age specific interest classes for children ages 4 to 5.

As described above, construction of the project would result in temporary emissions of diesel-PM associated with the operation of off-road construction equipment (e.g., crane for installing the prefabricated restroom, small bobcat backhoe for open trench excavation).

Diesel-PM is identified by the ARB as a toxic air contaminant (TAC). Health-related risks associated with emissions of diesel-PM are primarily associated with long-term exposure and the associated risk of contracting cancer. For residential land uses, calculations of the cancer risk associated with exposure to TACs are typically based on a 70-year period of exposure. However, the use of diesel-powered construction equipment associated with the project would be temporary and episodic. Assuming an overall construction period of 1-2 weeks, short-term construction activities would account for significantly less than 1 percent of the 70-year exposure period typically used for the

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calculation of diesel-PM cancer risk. Furthermore, in July 2007, the ARB adopted regulations aimed at reducing diesel-PM generated by off-road equipment. This regulation requires the installation of diesel-PM control devices, such as particulate filters, for new equipment and encourages the replacement of older engines with newer emission-controlled models. By 2020, diesel-PM emissions are anticipated to be reduced by approximately 74 percent. For these reasons, diesel-PM generated by project construction, in and of itself, is not expected to create conditions where the probability of contracting cancer is greater than ten in one million for nearby sensitive receptors. Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors, including residents and faculty and students of the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center, to substantial pollutant concentrations, and the impact would be less than significant.

- e. **Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People.** Although offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can be very unpleasant, leading to considerable distress among the public and often generating citizen complaints to local governments and air districts. Any project with the potential to frequently expose the public to objectionable odors would have a significant impact. According to ARB's (2005) Air Quality and Land Use Handbook, land uses associated with odor complaints typically include sewage treatment plants, landfills, recycling facilities, refineries, and manufacturing facilities.

The project may cause temporary odors resulting from diesel exhaust during the 1-2 week construction period. Although these emissions may be noticeable from time to time, they would be intermittent and localized, and are not likely to adversely affect adjacent receptors. Furthermore, construction would occur outside of the overwintering period for monarch butterflies, likely during July or August of 2018, when visitor use of the sanctuary is low. It is also expected that odors associated with sewage at the project site would improve following the replacement of the temporary bathroom facility with the permanent feature that is connected to the local wastewater utility system. Because the project would not create substantial odors throughout the construction or operation of the bathroom facility, this impact would be less than significant.

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

## Existing Conditions

The project site is the City of Pacific Grove’s Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary, which is natural open space and supports one of the larger and more permanent aggregations of overwintering monarch butterflies along the California coast. In 2016, the Xerxes Society for Invertebrate Conservation ranked the PGMBS as the sixth most important California overwintering site. Butterflies cluster in blue gum eucalyptus and cypress trees within the sanctuary, and forage for nectar from the flowers of eucalyptus, bottlebrush, and other flowers.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was queried to determine the potential for other special-status species to occur on site. The results of this query, including the potential for occurrence of special-status species within the Monterey quadrangle, are included in **Appendix A**. Discussions of



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special-status species that do occur on site - Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, and Monarch Butterfly - are included below.

## Vegetation

The habitat on site is a mix of dense and open canopy forest. Over 475 trees have been catalogued and mapped; the denser stands of trees are located on the south and east sides of the PGMBS, and include a very dense stand of blue gum eucalyptus (planted in 1917) that support the main cluster zone for monarchs (Weiss 2011). The forest is park-like, in that it contains a mix of large, older, well-established native and non-native trees amongst younger trees that have been purposefully planted to provide habitat for monarch butterflies. The site consists of several clusters, rows, and individual trees interspersed within an understory of shrubs (including young trees) and grassland habitat. Individual trees either do provide, or have been planted with the intent to provide, microhabitats that would be useful to monarch butterflies by providing dappled sunlight and shade, wind protection, and/or are food and water sources.

Tree species in the project site include blue gum, pine, cypress, oaks, and coast redwoods. Mature Monterey pine and Monterey cypress trees, both special-status plants, occur on site. Their presence indicates that the site was likely Monterey pine and/or Monterey cypress forest habitat in the past; Monterey pine and Monterey cypress forests occur throughout Pacific Grove and the rest of the Monterey Peninsula, and are Sensitive Natural Communities identified in the CNDDDB. The original structure and functions provided by both of these communities have been altered significantly over time by local development, including the intentional and/or unintentional establishment of blue gum eucalyptus and other non-native species, which now dominate or co-dominate the canopy and understory.

Intentional planting of trees and shrubs are the result of previous and ongoing management of the site to maintain and sustain monarch butterfly use. The management plans call for the planting of young trees of varying species (Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, coast redwood, and blue gum eucalyptus) to eventually provide wind protection for the main grove, and replacement trees within the main grove to eventually replace limbs and trees lost to age and other natural causes. These trees were not planted to mimic a natural forest ecosystem, but rather in a strategic arrangement to provide the aforementioned benefits to the long-term sustainability of the grove for monarchs. In addition to trees, a garden of raised, planted beds of nectar plants such as bottle brush, butterfly bush, and native California lilac provide a food source for overwintering monarchs, and grasses in the open areas provide water sources. The result is a park-like, closely monitored and managed sanctuary that has been successful in maintaining monarch habitat.

The main monarch clustering area is located in an 'L-shaped' stand of blue gum eucalyptus trees in the southeast corner of the sanctuary along the south edge, and on a Monterey pine tree several meters south of the sanctuary (see discussion of monarch butterfly biology below). These areas have high to medium insolation, high exposure to SE, S, and SW winds, and medium to low exposure to NW winds. Variability within the microclimates in the grove is a function of the structure of the trees themselves, as the influence of individual trees, branches, and gaps changes significantly with changing weather conditions.

Two special-status plant species occur in the project site: Monterey pine and Monterey cypress.

### Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)

Monterey pines are native to only three locations in California: the Monterey Peninsula, Ano Nuevo, and Cambria. Monterey pines are listed as a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) 1B.1 plant, one that is seriously endangered in California, and the CNDDDB lists Monterey pines as critically imperiled both

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globally and within California as a result of habitat loss, genetic contamination, and pine pitch canker infestation.

The population of Monterey pines on the Monterey peninsula, including Pacific Grove, serve as an important feature in monarch overwintering sites. There are many Monterey pine trees in the sanctuary, including older established trees, and over 90 young trees that were planted in the 1990s as part of a restoration and management effort. The older Monterey pines that are interspersed with eucalyptus, both on and off the property (on private property adjacent to the sanctuary) provide the structure that supports the main clusters of monarch butterflies, and are therefore an integral part of the sanctuary's overwintering site.

Several of the trees in the main clustering area are older and likely near the end of their life span of 100 years (Weiss 1998). In 2005, approximately 12 Monterey pine trees died and needed to be trimmed or removed (Weiss pers. comm.). In addition, a number of the younger planted trees have succumbed to pitch canker infection, and need to be removed. Each year, an arborist inspects the trees and makes recommendations for the care and maintenance of the Monterey pines on site. The goal of the maintenance is the health of the Monterey pines themselves, public safety, and the continued support of their function as monarch butterfly roosting trees.

### **Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa* Harw. Ex Gordon)**

Monterey cypress are known to naturally occur in only two locations, both on the Monterey Peninsula, at Cypress Point (in the Del Monte reserve) and Point Lobos. It is restricted to a narrow coastal strip on rocky cliffs, slopes, and headlands, either in pure stands or in association with Monterey pine. It is tolerant of fog and salt water, and dry summers that are characteristic of coastal California.

Within the sanctuary, approximately 100 Monterey cypress co-occur with Monterey pine in the north portion of the sanctuary, north of the main cluster zone of blue gum eucalyptus. These trees are also very old, and most likely at the end of their life span. They are extensively managed, along with the rest of the trees on site. A few Monterey cypress have been planted in the sanctuary, but their slow growth does not make them a good candidate for extensive planting for either wind protection or butterfly roosting trees.

### **Wildlife**

The sanctuary is located within the City of Pacific Grove, and within the Pacific Grove Acres Neighborhood Planning Area (City of Pacific Grove, 1994). It is a residential area with medium density, and natural areas between homes, and is located adjacent to areas with natural park-like settings and habitats like Asilomar Dunes and Spanish Bay. As a result, common wildlife species that are adapted to human presence are often found within the Pacific Grove Neighborhood Planning Area.

The general plan reports the following mammals occur in Pacific Grove's neighborhoods: coyotes, blacktail deer, Botta's pocket gophers, jackrabbit, broad-handled mole, raccoons, Virginia opossum and squirrels. Over 349 species of birds have been identified by birders in Pacific Grove (City of Pacific Grove, 1994); the more common bird species in and around the sanctuary include: Anna's hummingbirds, cedar waxwing, house sparrow, mockingbird, American robin, Brewer's blackbird, European staling, California towhee and Stellar's jays.

These common species do not pose a threat to monarchs, because the milkweed diet of the monarchs allows them to concentrate poison in their bodies, making them undesirable prey. However, in the 2016-2017 monarch butterfly season, the monarch butterfly count volunteers identified a squirrel displaying a new behavior, disturbing clusters of butterflies and eating the non-poisonous parts of any butterflies it caught.

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One special-status wildlife species occurs in the project site: Monarch Butterfly.

### **Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)**

Monarch butterflies are listed in the CNDDDB as being globally uncommon but not rare, although the California overwintering population is listed as imperiled and vulnerable both nationally and state-wide. Monarch butterflies are a federal candidate species under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and are expected to be listed in 2019. They are listed as a US Forest Service Sensitive Species. Monarchs are also protected via Pacific Grove's Local Coastal Plan; Land Use Plan 2.3.4.1 (City of Pacific Grove, 1989). This Land Use Plan element encourages the planting and preservation of vegetation that the monarchs need for feeding and clustering, and ensures that any new development near trees used by butterflies would not adversely affect the butterflies or their habitat. Pacific Grove's General Plan provides protection for monarch habitat and the PGMBS in two elements:

1. Natural Resources Element, Goal 5: Protect Pacific Grove's biological resources, and
2. Parks and Recreation Element, Policy 4: Protect sensitive habitats, natural landforms, and scenic resources in planning for recreation facilities and for open space, taking into account the carrying capacity of the areas.

Each fall, monarchs west of the continental divide arrive in California to overwinter in approximately 400 groves of trees along the coast, from northern Mendocino County to Ensenada, Baja (The Monarch Project, 1986). Upon arrival, the monarchs cluster in temporary roosts, later congregating en masse in permanent roosts, which persist throughout the winter months and into spring. The monarchs cluster in large masses in the trees for protection from the elements, using specific locations within the grove to take advantage of different microclimates for thermoregulation and protection from excessive winds. An ideal overwintering area would be protected from wind, provide dappled sunlight in several areas and at different times of the day, and provide on-site or nearby foraging plants and a source of water.

Monarchs can only fly when the air temperature is above 55 degrees, after which the butterflies forage for nectar and drink water (dew) from grass and other vegetation. They return to cluster each night until they leave in the spring (February-March) to lay their eggs inland, in milkweed patches.

Numbers of monarchs at the PGMBS vary from year to year. For example, the maximum single-day count was 24,123 on November 16, 2014, and was 52,604 on February 14, 2015 (Wasser, 2015). On November 24, 2016, the count was approximately 17,100 butterflies, which was approximately 6% of California's population and 26% of Monterey County's population that year (Weiss 2017). These low numbers were possibly the result of a very stormy and rainy 2016. Monarch numbers were even lower in 2017, which was a relatively dry winter, with the annual November butterfly count approximately 7,350 monarchs at the Sanctuary (Lanese 2018). An additional butterfly count conducted by the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History staff and volunteers on February 10, 2018 (towards the end of the 2017-2018 monarch overwintering period) counted only 1,430 monarchs (Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History 2018).

### **PGMBS Management**

The City bought the PGMBS property in the mid-1990s and jointly manages the sanctuary with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), to whom the City granted a Conservation Easement in 1992.

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The conditions and requirements of the Conservation Easement include:

1. No building, billboard sign, fence or any other structure of any kind shall be erected on the property unless such structure replaces a pre-existing structure of similar size, bulk, and height. [Note: There was an existing house in the middle of the PGMBS that was removed in 2011 for public safety, and the CDFW determined the proposed restroom facility is allowed under this replacement justification (California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2015).]
2. There shall be no depositing of soil, trash, ashes, garbage, waste or any other material.
3. There shall be no excavating, dredging or removal of loam, gravel, soil, rock, sand or other materials nor any building of roads nor other change in the general topography of the land, except the maintenance of existing foot trails or roads.
4. There shall be no removal, destruction or cutting of trees, shrubs or other vegetation except as may be necessary for (a) fire breaks, (b) the maintenance of existing foot trails or roads, (c) the prevention or treatment of disease, or (d) other good husbandry practices approved by CDFW.
5. No advertising of any kind or nature shall be located on or within the property.
6. There shall be no activities, actions or uses detrimental to water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation or fish and wildlife habitat preservation

A number of studies and management plans have been developed over the years to provide guidance to the City and CDFW for maintaining and enhancing monarch butterfly habitat within the sanctuary (Leong 1994, Weiss 1998, Weiss 2011). These documents provide specific, detailed information regarding monarch butterfly biology and use of the site, a detailed map of the vegetation diversity and structure, and ongoing management of the site.

The management of the monarch sanctuary is based upon the recommendations set forth in the 1998 and 2011 Weiss reports, and the City's 2011 Pacific Grove Monarch Sanctuary Operational Management Plan. Specific yearly management activities include vegetation management, including tree limbing and removal. Yearly management activities in the project site are determined each year by a team comprised of CDFW biologists, monarch butterfly biologists, a City arborist, and the City Public Works director, with input from volunteers and the community. Management activities reflect a balance of monarch butterfly habitat objectives and public safety (i.e., removal of hazard trees and limbs).

The objectives identified in Weiss 2011 are:

1. Implement forest and tree management to create a mosaic of microclimates that allow monarchs to locally adjust their distribution in response to variable weather, including extreme wind storms.
2. Maintain public safety by timely treatments of hazard trees and branches without compromising monarch habitat.
3. Establish and maintain diverse and abundant nectar resources in and near the sanctuary to provide early and season-long nectar for the butterflies.
4. Establish and institutionalize the annual adaptive management cycle.
5. Reduce conflict and increase cooperation among the City and stakeholders.
6. Maintain the site for decades to come as the forest inevitably changes.

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Success criteria for the above-stated objectives are:

1. Attracting monarch butterflies each fall,
2. Maintaining persistent monarch butterfly aggregations through the overwintering season, and
3. Establishing use of new/modified/old trees and branches as the forest changes through time.

Adaptive management is used to make adjustments to the ongoing management of the monarch sanctuary; monitoring activities provide data and inform future management decisions to achieve the stated objectives. Data collected via monitoring and adaptive management can also be used to alter the management plan. For example, quantitative goals can eventually be developed from detailed analyses of monarch monitoring data over past years, and the relative proportions at different sites south and north of the sanctuary. Adaptive management also allows flexibility in light of changing conditions as the result of climate change and other environmental factors.

## Discussion

### a. **Adverse Effect on Any Species Identified as a Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species.**

There are two special-status species that occur at the project site: the monarch butterfly and Monterey pine. The monarch butterfly is a federal candidate species and US Forest Service Sensitive Species. CNDDDB lists the California overwintering population as imperiled and vulnerable both nationally and statewide. And, monarchs are protected under Pacific Grove's General Plan and Local Coastal Program. The Monterey pine has a CNPS listing of 1B.1, seriously endangered in California, and the CNDDDB lists Monterey pines as critically imperiled both globally and within California.

The City of Pacific Grove is committed to the protection and management of both of these species, their habitats, and the other species that occur in the sanctuary. Therefore, as described in the project description, the project has been designed as follows to avoid and minimize potential project impacts to these species and resources.

- To minimize the amount of construction time and construction-related impacts, the City proposes the installation of a pre-fabricated building, which would take 1-2 weeks, instead of constructing a traditional restroom building on site.
- To avoid and minimize impacts from site preparation, the pre-fabricated building would be located on the existing 144-square foot disturbed area surrounded by fencing that is the former site of the portable toilet, which was relocated to the southeast corner of the PSMBS two years ago to facilitate installation and removal.
- To minimize the amount of ground disturbance, the new sewer line would be installed using directional boring, which only requires boring pits and 5 square feet of disturbance, instead of open trench excavation. There would only be 50 linear feet of open trench excavation for the lateral sewer and water lines connecting to the restroom. The displaced, native earth would be used to fill the trenches and boring pits to original conditions.
- To avoid and minimize impacts to monarch butterflies, construction would occur in July or August, which is outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering season; butterflies arrive in fall and leave in spring.
- To avoid and minimize impacts to monarch butterflies when they are present, there would be no lights installed.

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- To avoid impacts to Monterey pines, there would be no tree removal or limbing undertaken as part of this project, and trenching and boring would not occur in or near the driplines of any Monterey pines or Monterey cypress.

The project would not adversely affect any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special-status species – including monarch butterflies, Monterey pines, and Monterey pine forest habitat. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

- b. Adverse Effect on Any Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community.** There is no riparian habitat on the project site, but there are Monterey pine trees and Monterey cypress trees.

Monterey pine forests and Monterey cypress forests, which are listed as Sensitive Natural Communities, are found on the Monterey Peninsula and in Pacific Grove. Natural Monterey cypress forest is located nearby, but not on the project site. Monterey pine forest occurs throughout Pacific Grove, and a good portion of this habitat is urbanized or within the urban interface (interspersed with homes).

Although there are many Monterey pine trees and Monterey cypress trees in the sanctuary, they are not dominant; and they co-dominate the canopy with blue-gum eucalyptus and Monterey cypress, acacia, and other non-native trees. In addition, the strategic planting of coast redwoods, Monterey pine and cypress, and other trees in the sanctuary render its structure and function much more park-like and disturbed than a natural Monterey pine or Monterey cypress forest.

The City of Pacific Grove wishes to protect the integrity of the habitat in the sanctuary, including the Monterey pine and cypress trees. As described above and in the project description, the project has been designed to avoid tree removal and limbing of any trees. The minimal amount of temporary soil disturbance (144 sf and 50 linear feet) would not adversely affect trees or forest.

The project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

- c. Adverse Effect on Federally Protected Wetlands.** There are no federally protected wetlands that occur within or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

- d. Interfere Substantially with Native Resident or Migratory Fish or Wildlife Species.** Monarch butterflies are migratory species, and many thousand individual butterflies overwinter in the sanctuary each year. The aforementioned avoidance and minimization measures described above and in the project description, including construction outside of the overwintering period, lack of lighting, and minimal ground disturbance would ensure that no individual butterflies are impacted, and that impacts to habitat would be negligible. Additionally, as described in the project description, preconstruction surveys for nesting birds would be conducted and, if necessary, buffer zones created and/or construction delayed until September or until the birds fledge.

Therefore, the project would not interfere substantially with the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. The impact would be less than significant.

- e. Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources.** The local policies that protect biological resources in the City of Pacific Grove include their General Plan and Local Coastal Program. Both of these documents provide protection and management guidance for the PGMBS, including monarch butterflies and Monterey pine and cypress forest habitats. The avoidance and minimization measures described above and in the project description are consistent with the

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relevant plans and policies protecting biological resources. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

- f. Conflict with an HCP.** There is no adopted project site habitat conservation plan that includes the project site, but the CDFW holds a Conservation Easement on the property, as described above in the Setting. The CDFW determined that the Conservation Easement allows for the project to be implemented (CDFW 2015). Therefore, there would be no conflict with an adopted habitat conservation plan or conservation easement, and the impact would be less than significant.

<b>V. Cultural Resources</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

In accordance with CEQA, a records search for the project site was obtained from the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, and an archaeological reconnaissance level field survey of the project site was performed for the project site in August of 2017. The results are included in an archaeological report prepared for the City (Morley, 2017) and summarized below.

The records search from the Northwest Information Center showed that there are at least 25 prehistoric sites within a one-mile radius of the project site. Most of these sites are found in the coastal bluffs and dunes near the shoreline of the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean.

The archaeological reconnaissance level field survey of the project site found no evidence of historic and prehistoric cultural activities. The survey was conducted by transecting the project site, and studying the ground and the soil for indicators of cultural resources. The soils and subsoils of the project site were revealed through rodent activity. Gopher mounds are found throughout the entire project site, allowing for the inspection of subsurface soils without excavation or boring.

In California, archaeologists are alerted to prehistoric sites by the presence of midden soils, darkened from accumulation of organic remains, and the presence of various shell remnants from either the bay or the littoral zone. Archaeologists also look for flaked stone artifacts and ground stone that is either complete or in fragments, representing mortars and pestles or manos and metates. Sites are often located near sources of fresh water. Some prehistoric sites are occupational sites, while others may be quarries, workstations, milling stations, hunting stations, or ideological sites that exhibit rock art or petroglyphs.

According to the USDA Web Soil Survey (<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>), soils within the project site are identified as Baywood sand, 2 to 15% slope, which is a class of soil found on old stabilized dunes. These dunes were formed by eolian (wind) action (Monterey County Soils Survey, 1978). Soils within the project site are very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2 on the Munsell Color Series Chart) fine sand. There are no inclusions within the soil, such as granitic pebbles or shale components. None of the indicators of a regional archaeology site are present within the soils of the project site, including marine shell fragments, pebbles or cobbles (burnt or unburnt), animal bone, or other artifacts.



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Furthermore, the site has been mapped as having a low potential to support paleontological resources, as determined by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Guidelines (Monterey County, 2010).

In summary, there was no evidence of historic or prehistoric cultural activity observed during the archaeological reconnaissance field survey of the project site, the area has low sensitivity to support paleontological resources, and there are no structures that could be considered 50 years old and potentially considered a historic resource visible on the project site.

## Discussion

- a. **Adverse Change in Significance of Historical Resource.** There are no existing buildings or structures on the project site that could be considered a known historical resource. However, ground disturbing activities during project construction, such as the open trench excavation, could result in the inadvertent discovery of a buried archaeological resource that could be determined to be a historical resource within the project site. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1** (Stop work in the event of unexpected occurrence of cultural resources during construction), the impact would be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measure CR-1: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Cultural Resources during Construction.** If evidence of cultural resources are identified during project construction, the construction crews will stop all work within 100 feet of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist assesses the previously unrecorded discovery and provides recommendations. Resources may include subsurface historic features such as artifact-filled privies, wells, and refuse pits, and artifact deposits, along with concentrations of adobe, stone, or concrete walls or foundations, and concentrations of ceramic, glass, or metal materials. Native American archaeological materials may include obsidian and chert flaked stone tools (such as projectile and dart points), midden (culturally derived darkened soil containing heat-affected rock, artifacts, animal bones, and/or shellfish remains), and/or groundstone implements (such as mortars and pestles).

- a.c. **Adverse Change in Significance of an Archaeological Resource; Destroy a Unique Paleontological Resource.** A records search of known archaeological sites within and adjacent to the project site did not reveal any previously discovered sites (Morley, 2017). Similarly, the site has also been found to be of low sensitivity for paleontological resources (Monterey County, 2010). The project site is, however, located within an area that is, in general, sensitive for archeological and paleontological resources. Therefore, ground disturbing activities such as open trench excavation may reveal previously undiscovered resources which could be determined significant. Although it is unlikely resources would be discovered because much of the project site has been previously disturbed, there is a possibility of the unanticipated and accidental discovery of archaeological and/or paleontological resources. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 (Stop work in the event of unexpected occurrence of cultural resources during construction), the impact would be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measure CR-1: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Cultural Resources during Construction.**

- d. **Disturb Human Remains.** There are no known human remains or known burial sites that are located within the project site, or within the vicinity of the project area. However, the Monterey Bay is rich in cultural resources and is considered an overall sensitive area. During ground-disturbing project related activities, such as open trenching, there is the possibility that unanticipated and

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accidental discovery of human remains or funerary objects may occur. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-2** (Stop work in the event of unexpected occurrence of human remains during construction), these potential impacts to unknown human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level.

**Mitigation Measure CR-2: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Human Remains during Construction.** If human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects are discovered during soil-disturbing activities, construction crews will stop work and immediately notify the Monterey County Coroner and a qualified archeologist, in accordance with applicable State laws. In the event that the Coroner determines that the human remains are Native American, the City will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) according to the requirements in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. NAHC will appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). A qualified archaeologist, City representative, and MLD will make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment, with appropriate dignity, of any human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[d]). The agreement will take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The PRC allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters.

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

## Existing Conditions

The City of Pacific Grove is located within the Monterey Bay Area, a seismically active region. The City is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and there are no active faults that run through the City (City of Pacific Grove, 1994).

Faults are caused by the movement of the earth's crust, which forces bedrock units located on opposite sides of a fault line to slide past each other. These lines are not discretely defined, so movement of the ground surface can occur throughout a fairly wide area that overlies a fault zone. An active fault is defined as a fault that has a historic seismic record (activity in the last 100 years) or displaces Holocene (11,000 years and younger) deposits. Faults that exhibit signs of geologically recent movement (active within the past 11,000 years) are considered the most likely to experience movement in the near future. Therefore, active faults are generally thought to have the greatest fault rupture potential. Most agencies,

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however, would consider potentially active faults (active within the past two million years) as being capable of generating future earthquakes. Faults classified as inactive are not considered to present a significant fault rupture hazard or seismic source. The City is located in an area where bedrock is close to the ground surface, providing overall stable conditions throughout the City (City of Pacific Grove, 1994).

The San Andreas Fault, considered dangerous to areas that lay within 50 to 100 miles of its trace, is approximately 28 miles east of the City. It is the predominant fault system in California, and has generated some of the largest and most destructive earthquakes in history. Other active fault zones that may affect the City include the Monterey Bay and the Palo Colorado-San Gregorio zones. These two areas, both of which have experienced movement along individual fault segments, are separated by the Monterey Canyon, which is submerged under the Monterey Bay, north of the project site. The Monterey Bay Fault Zone is offshore in the northern and southern areas of the Monterey Bay, while the Palo Colorado-San Gregorio is located 6 miles west and south of the City (City of Pacific Grove 1994).

The San Andreas, Monterey Bay and Palo Colorado-San Gregorio faults have been determined by the U.S. Geological Survey to be capable of producing earthquake magnitudes between 6.5 and 8.5 on the Richter Scale, with the Monterey Bay Fault the weakest and the San Andreas Fault the strongest. In addition to these three active faults zones, there are another 15 potentially active faults in Monterey County. In order to minimize potential impacts from ground shaking within the City, the Seismic Hazards Identification Program has been adopted as part of the building and construction standards, as outlined in Chapter 18.40 of the Municipal Code. The enforcement of the program minimizes the risks related to earthquakes and seismic events through measures incorporated into the design of projects that would be constructed within the City (Pacific Grove 1994).

According to the Soil Survey of Monterey County, California (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012), the project is predominately underlain with Baywood sand and Narlon loamy fine sand. The Baywood sand soils range from 2-15% slopes and are located in the western portion of the project site near Grove Acre Avenue. These are gently sloping to rolling soils on stabilized sand dunes. Runoff is slow to medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. The Narlon loamy fine sand soils range from 2-9% slopes, and are in the eastern portion of the project site near Ridge Road. These soils are gently to moderately sloping on dissected marine terraces. Runoff is slow to medium, and temporary shallow ponds may form in swales in wet winters. The erosion hazard is moderate.

Liquefaction is a phenomenon where near surface soils lose cohesion and are converted to a fluid state as a result of severe vibration. Structures built in and on soils respond differently to liquefaction. Underground structures that are less dense than the liquefied soil, such as utility mains, tend to rise to the surface; and structures more dense tend to subside. Loose, granular soils are most susceptible to these effects, while more stable silty clay and clay materials are generally somewhat less affected. In general, liquefaction potential varies according to soil type, with recent, unconsolidated alluvial soils having the highest potential. Within the City of Pacific Grove, the risk for liquefaction exists primarily in the beach and sand dune areas, and in fill areas close to the shoreline. These areas are generally located in the Spanish Bay and Asilomar areas, outside of the project site (City of Pacific Grove, 1994).

The project site gently slopes downward to the north and west towards the Pacific Ocean and Monterey Bay. The City of Pacific Grove as a whole has a low potential for landslides, and no landslides have been recorded within the City, with the exception of a few low bluff areas along the waterfront, throughout the history of the City (City of Pacific Grove, 1994).

## Discussion

- a. **Expose People or Structures to Geologic- or Soil-Related Adverse Effects Involving Rupture of Known Earthquake Fault, Strong Seismic Groundshaking, Seismic-Related Ground Failure, or Landslides.** The project involves the installation of a permanent prefabricated bathroom within the sanctuary, and associated open trenching and boring to connect appropriate water and wastewater piping to support the restroom facility. The new permanent restroom facility would replace the existing portable restroom facility that is brought to the site seasonally, and is not expected to result in a substantial increase in use of the sanctuary. The new facility would be constructed and installed in accordance with the required City and California Building Code (CBC) standards and specifications for seismic safety. Therefore, the project would not result in increased exposure of people or structures to potentially substantial adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic groundshaking, seismic-related ground failure, or landslides.
1. **Rupture of Known Earthquake Fault.** The project site is not within any earthquake fault zones designated by the state under the Alquist-Priolo Act, nor is it traversed by any faults recognized by the Uniform Building Code as active but not zoned by the State of California (City of Pacific Grove, 1994). The project would be constructed in accordance with the City's building, zoning and safety codes and with the California Building Codes (CBC) seismic design force standards. Accordingly, the risk of surface fault rupture at the site is considered low, and the potential for impacts related to surface fault rupture would be less than significant.
  - 2, 3. **Strong Seismic Groundshaking; Seismic-Related Ground Failure.** The project site is likely to experience strong groundshaking during the lifespan of the project. The potential for liquefaction within the project site is considered low (City of Pacific Grove, 1994). The principal concern related to human exposure to groundshaking or liquefaction is that both of these processes can result in structural damage. The project would result in the addition of a permanent prefabricated bathroom and associated water and wastewater pipeline installation within the sanctuary, and would be subject to the CBC seismic design force standards for the Monterey County area, per Chapter 18.04 of the Pacific Grove Municipal Code. Compliance with these standards would ensure that the bathroom structure and associated pipe improvements are designed and constructed to withstand expected seismic activity and associated hazards, including strong seismic ground shaking and seismic-induced ground failure (e.g. liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslide, subsidence, and collapse), thereby minimizing risk to the public and the property. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.
  4. **Landslides.** The project site is located on Baywood sand and Narlon loamy fine sand that are gently to moderately sloping, and are generally well drained with low erosion hazards. Therefore, hazards associated with landslides are not expected, and this impact would be less than significant.
- b. **Result in Soil Erosion or Loss of Topsoil.** Construction activities associated with the restroom facility would be limited to the disturbed area in the eastern portion of the project site (approximately 144 sf where the existing fenced area is located), 50-linear feet of open trenching for water and sewer pipeline connections, and bore pits along the 130-foot utility easement that transverses the sanctuary. Construction activities such as clearing, grading, and site preparation, which may contribute to the loss of topsoil, would be minimal because much of the project work

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would occur within the already disturbed footprint of the existing fenced area. However, open trenching activities may have the potential to contribute to accelerated erosion, which could increase sediment entering nearby storm drains adjacent to the project site, and potentially impair surface and/or groundwater quality in the region that may drain into the Monterey Bay. In order to comply with requirements of applicable permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, the general contractor(s) selected for project implementation would be required to prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP would include best management practices (BMPs) and measures to minimize the loss of topsoil and erosion and protect water quality. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

- c. Be Located on Unstable Geologic Units or Soil.** The new permanent restroom facility would be located in the eastern portion of the project site that is flat and level. Earthwork during project construction would not create cut or fill slopes that could be unstable. Therefore, impacts related to the potential for project construction to cause or increase instability would be less than significant.
- d. Be Located on Expansive Soil.** Expansive soils shrink or swell depending upon water content, and can cause damage to structures within or on these soils. Soils with a high clay content are more susceptible to swelling than sand or gravel soils. The soils that underlay the project site are considered low in their shrink swell potential (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012) as they are sandy soils. Any potential effects that may occur from expansive soils would be minimized further through compliance with the CBC requirements and the City of Pacific Grove building codes that would be implemented throughout the design and construction of the proposed project. In accordance with these regulations, the prefabricated restroom would be constructed to withstand the maximum probability earthquake that may affect the project site, in addition to any associated geologic or soil constraints or hazards that occur throughout the project site. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.
- e. Be Located on Soils Incapable of Supporting Alternative Wastewater Disposal Systems.** The new restroom facility would be connected to the City's wastewater collection and disposal system, the project would not include the use of alternative wastewater disposal systems or septic tanks. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

## Existing Conditions

This section briefly describes the environmental and regulatory setting for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change.

### Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change

The phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect keeps the atmosphere near the Earth’s surface warm enough for the successful habitation of humans and other life forms. Present in the Earth’s lower atmosphere, greenhouse gasses play a critical role in maintaining the Earth’s temperature by trapping some of the long-wave infrared radiation emitted from the Earth’s surface that would otherwise escape to space. According to California’s Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15364.5), the primary GHGs of concern are: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), perfluorinated carbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Human activities that emit additional GHGs to the atmosphere increase the amount of infrared radiation that gets absorbed before escaping into space, thus enhancing the greenhouse effect and amplifying the warming of the Earth (Center for Climate and Energy Solutions 2011). Increases in fossil fuel combustion and deforestation have exponentially increased concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution. Rising atmospheric concentrations of GHGs in excess of natural levels enhance the greenhouse effect, which contributes to global warming of the Earth’s lower atmosphere, and induces large-scale changes in ocean circulation patterns, precipitation patterns, global ice cover, biological distributions, and other changes to the Earth system that are collectively referred to as climate change.

### Regulations

California has adopted several policies and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The most comprehensive of these is AB 32, which requires that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. This legislation was followed in 2016 by SB 32, which set an interim 2030 target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The ARB adopted the AB 32 Scoping Plan as a framework for achieving AB 32. The Scoping Plan outlines a series of technologically feasible and cost-effective measures to reduce statewide GHG emissions. Some reductions will need to come in the form of changes pertaining to vehicle emissions and mileage standards. Some will come from changes pertaining to sources of electricity and increased energy efficiency at existing facilities. The remainder will need to come from plans, policies, or regulations that will require new facilities to have lower carbon intensities than they have under business as usual conditions. In 2014, the ARB published its First Update to the

Climate Change Scoping Plan, which indicated that the State is on target to meet the goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 level by 2020. A second update to the Scoping Plan, which will address the GHG reduction targets set by AB 32 as well as SB 32, is expected to be adopted in early 2018.

## Discussion

- a. **Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** The project would generate temporary, short-term GHG emissions during construction. Construction activities would include installing the prefabricated restroom facility with a truck and crane, and installing sewer and water pipeline connections with open trenching and directional boring on less than 1 acre of land over the course of a 1-2 week period in July or August of 2018. During construction, the project would result in short-term emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O from the use of construction equipment on-site, worker commutes to the site, and material deliveries to the site. Due to the anticipated small construction equipment fleet and short construction schedule, construction would result in minimal carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions.

Following project construction activities, the permanent restroom facility would not result in any functional emissions. The facility would require daily maintenance by City staff to open, close and clean the restrooms; these worker trips would be included as part of the existing driving routes as City employees provide maintenance services throughout the City. The maintenance trips currently required to pump the collected sewage material and maintain the portable facility would no longer be required. Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in an overall increase in operational emissions.

Thresholds of significance illustrate the extent of an impact and are a basis from which to determine the appropriate definition of “negligible” GHG emissions. Significance thresholds for GHG emissions resulting from land use development projects have not been established for Monterey County by the Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD). In the absence of any GHG emissions significance thresholds, the projected emissions are compared to the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) recommended numerical screening threshold of 1,150 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e annually. This threshold was established by SLOAPCD to screen out CEQA projects with very low levels of GHG emissions, which would not impede the jurisdiction’s ability to meet the AB 32 and SB 32 targets. While significance thresholds used in San Luis Obispo County are not binding on the City of Pacific Grove, they are instructive for comparison purposes and recommended by the MBARD. As described above, estimated GHG emissions resulting from implementation of the proposed project would be minimal, and are expected to be well below the SLOAPCD GHG screening threshold of 1,150 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Therefore, impacts from both construction and operation emissions would be less than significant.

- b. **Potential conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.** As described above in the setting section, California has adopted several policies and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The project would not generate substantial GHG emissions, from construction or operation activities, that exceed applicable screening thresholds. Accordingly, implementation of the project would not conflict with State measures to reduce GHG. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.



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<b>VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Be located on a site that 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e.	Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f.	Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g.	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

A government records search conducted in October 2017 revealed that no portion of the project site is listed on the Cortese List, a compilation of information from various sources listing potential and confirmed hazardous waste and hazardous materials sites in California.<sup>1</sup>

No public airports, public use airports, or private airstrips are located within the City. The nearest airport facility, Monterey Regional Airport, is located approximately 8 miles southeast of Pacific Grove. There are no private airstrips located within the general vicinity of Pacific Grove.

The project site utilizes the Monterey County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan includes measures for coordination between agencies in the event of an emergency. The Monterey County Fire Department and the Pacific Grove Police Department are responsible for emergency services within the City. The project site is not located in a designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or a wildland area that may contain substantial forest fire risks and hazards, as determined by the California Department of Forestry (California Department of Forestry 2008). The project site has also not been identified as susceptible to wildfire by the City of Pacific Grove General Plan (City of Pacific Grove, 1994).

## Discussion

**a.b. Create a Hazard through Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials or Through Upset and Accident Conditions.** Project construction is not expected to create a hazard to the public through the routine use of hazardous materials, nor through the accidental release of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials associated with project construction may include fuel, oils, grease, lubricants, and other petroleum-based products contained in construction vehicles, as well as materials used during the construction process, such as solvents and adhesives. There is potential for inadvertent or accidental spills or leaks to occur during construction activities. In accordance with the contractor's specifications, these construction-related hazardous materials would be transported, stored, and handled in a manner consistent with relevant regulations and guidelines, including those recommended and enforced by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, and the Monterey County Health Department. Because compliance with existing regulations is mandatory, the project is not expected to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials during construction activities.

Operation activities would be similar to existing conditions. However, the new permanent restroom would not require the transport of raw sewage materials off-site for disposal that is currently required to maintain the temporary bathroom during the monarch overwintering period of October through April. Therefore, the project would reduce risks associated with maintaining and transporting raw sewage and would not create any new permanent hazards through the transport,

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<sup>1</sup> The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning resource used by the State, local agencies, and developers to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop, at least annually, an updated Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies, including the State Water Resources Control Board and the California Integrated Waste Management Board, are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List.

use, or disposal of hazardous materials, or through upset and accident conditions. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

- c. Emit Hazardous Emissions or Materials within 0.25 mile of Schools.** The Pacific Grove Adult Education Center is located on the east side of Ridge Road, across the street from the main entrance to the sanctuary. As described above, the potential for accidental leaks or spills of construction-related fuels, oils, grease and other materials would be less than significant because all hazardous materials would be transported, stored, handled, and, if necessary, remediated in a manner consistent with relevant regulations and guidelines, and thus are not expected to create a hazard to the public. Therefore, the impact of emitting hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of a school would be less than significant.
- d. Project Located on Listed Site.** There are no identified hazardous materials or wastes present within or adjacent to the project site, based on the aforementioned government records search conducted. Therefore, there would be no impact.
- e.f. Within Vicinity of Public or Private Airstrip.** The project site is not located within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip. The closest airport, Monterey Regional Airport, is located approximately 8 miles southeast of the City. There are no private airstrip facilities located within the general vicinity of the City. Consequently, the project would not conflict with an airport land use plan or operation of nearby airports, or pose a related air safety hazard to people living or working within the general vicinity of the project site. There would be no impact.
- g. Interfere with Emergency Response or Evacuation Plan.** Project implementation would not permanently alter Grove Acre Avenue or Ridge Road, the roadways located adjacent to the project site, in any way that would impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Throughout project construction, temporary lane closures on Grove Acre Avenue may occur, and slow-moving construction vehicles may delay or obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles along local roadways. In order to minimize potential impacts to emergency vehicle response times, emergency service providers would be notified prior to the onset of construction activities to ensure emergency access is maintained for the project site and surrounding neighborhood at all times. Furthermore, appropriate signage and flagging would be implemented during the 1-2 weeks of construction activities. Therefore, the project would not interfere with emergency response or evacuation, and the impact would be less than significant.

- h. Expose People or Structures to Risk of Wildland Fires.** The project site is located within a primarily developed residential area of the City in a “Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone” according to the CAL FIRE Hazard Severity Zone Map (California Department of Forestry 2008). Furthermore, the project would not involve the construction of additional structures that would expose people to the risk of wildland fires, as the project is functionally replacing a temporary portable restroom with a permanent restroom. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

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<b>IX. Hydrology and Water Quality</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, resulting in a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding onsite or offsite?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect floodflows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j.	Contribute to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

Pacific Grove receives its water supply from surface water in Carmel Valley and from groundwater resources in the Seaside Coastal aquifers. The water is obtained from the San Clemente and Los Padres reservoirs on the Carmel River, and from a number of wells in Seaside, as discussed in Section XVIII, Utilities and Service Systems.

Stormwater management within the City is governed by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. Pacific Grove has two major drainage basins, each of which drains approximately half of the City. The northeasterly basin drains northerly into Monterey Bay. The southwesterly basin drains westerly into the Pacific Ocean. The drainage flows on the surface on private properties and public streets and in underground culverts. Although no rivers or major streams flow through the City, there are underground springs and subsurface drainage flows. The project site is largely unpaved/undeveloped, and slopes from east to west. Stormwater is generally absorbed into the ground and flows east to west towards the Pacific Ocean, with excess flowing into the storm drain system along Grove Acre Avenue.

Within the City, lands that flood are not common, and isolated events have occurred in low areas that are near the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean. The slope of the City naturally supports the gravity flow of water towards both the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has not mapped the project site as being in an area that is prone to flooding, and it is outside of both the 100 years and 500 years flood zones (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2015).

## Discussion

### **a.f. Violate Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements; Degrade Water Quality.**

Project construction is not expected to contribute to reduced water quality in stormwater runoff or in local water bodies as the project will implement BMP's and measures identified in the project's SWPPP to minimize runoff through construction of the project. These measures minimize and control construction-related runoff that otherwise could contain soil and other pollutants such as fuel, oils, grease, lubricants, solvents, and other materials associated with construction equipment and activities that would adversely impact water quality. Additionally, the project would include erosion control measures such as protecting all drainage inlets with gravel bags, or similar, throughout construction activities. Therefore, construction related activities would result in a less than significant impact on water quality through the release of construction related pollutants. The operation of the project would not result in the release of any materials or wastewater, and therefore would not result in any permanent impacts. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation would be required.

**b. Groundwater.** Groundwater conditions would not be altered by construction or operation of the project. The proposed project would not require a groundwater supply to support the permanent restroom facility within the sanctuary. Water would be supplied and regulated for the site by the California American Water Company. There would be no change in impervious surfaces throughout the project site. Therefore, stormwater would be expected to permeate the ground within the project site similar to existing conditions and would not affect groundwater recharge. The project would not rely on or utilize local groundwater for operation in any way. Thus, this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation would be required.

**c,d,e. Alterations in Drainage Contributing to Increased Erosion, Siltation, Flooding, or Excess Runoff.** The project would not result in changes to the topography. The restroom would be located on the same graded and flat footprint as the existing fenced area located in the eastern portion of the project site. Although there would be approximately 144 sf of new impervious surface from the new

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restroom facility, stormwater runoff would be absorbed into the pervious areas immediately surrounding the restroom. The project would not result in a substantial change or increase in the amount of surface runoff within the project site and would not contribute to increased erosion, siltation, flooding or excess runoff. Further, there are no streams or surface drainages on or near the site that would be altered in any way by the project. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- g.h. Housing or Structures in 100-year Flood Hazard Area or Floodplain.** The project site is not located in an area that has been identified by FEMA as either a 100- or 500- year flood zone, and is considered at low risk for flooding (FEMA, 2015, City of Pacific Grove, 1994). Although lower portions of the City are occasionally impacted by flooding conditions near the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean, flooding has not been an issue for the City. The natural slope of the City provides a gravity feed setting for water to generally flow towards the ocean. Implementation of the project would result in an additional permanent restroom facility that is not present on site; however, changes in surface flow throughout the project site are not expected as the disturbed portion of the project site would remain relatively unchanged, and flows from the site would continue to be directed towards the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, no project features would impede or redirect water flows. This impact is considered less than significant.
- i. Failure of a levee or dam.** There are no dams or levees located within, or within the general vicinity of, the project site. Furthermore, implementation of the project would not impact any existing dams or levees that are present throughout Monterey County. The project site is not located in an area where the failure of existing dam or levee structures would cause harm to any structures or lands within the project site. No impacts are expected, and no mitigation is required.
- j. Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow.** The project site is located approximately ½ mile from both the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean to the north and west, respectively. The City gently slopes towards both features, and the project site is located at a higher elevation than the surrounding ocean and bay. Although the project site is in close proximity to the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean, where a seiche, tsunami or mudflows may occur, project implementation would not affect any physical features within the project site, or between the project site and ocean or bay, that would change the potential risks of these disasters occurring, or the potential impacts that they would have within the project site, or on adjacent lands. The addition of the permanent restroom within the project site would not change the project site largely from existing conditions, and would not increase debris load in the event of a natural disaster, as a temporary restroom is currently present on the site throughout much of the year. The permanent nature of the bathroom, replacing the temporary restroom, would provide a more stable, secure feature within the project site that would provide greater resiliency in the event of a natural disaster. Therefore, there would be no impact.

City of Pacific Grove

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

## Existing Conditions

The project site has been designated by the City of Pacific Grove General Plan as Open Space (OS), and zoned as Planned Unit Development (PUD). The Open Space designation allows for recreation areas, and wildlife and forest preserves. Public buildings are allowed to the extent that they are pertinent and compatible with open land uses. Within the Planned Unit Development zone, permitted uses include residential development and compatible commercial uses. However, as described in Section IV, Biological Resources, there is a Conservation Easement on the site that restricts development and use of the site.

A Conservation Easement was established for the sanctuary in 1992 between the City and CDFW to protect and limit development to ensure the sustainability of the project site. The easement limits construction within the sanctuary to ensure that the area continues to support a dense open canopy forest to provide habitat for the resident overwintering monarch butterflies. The conservation easement establishes parameters and limitations for any structures that are added within the sanctuary. The permanent restroom facility would replace the development area that was encompassed by Brokaw Hall. This feature was removed in 2011 for public safety reasons, and the proposed bathroom facility would have a smaller footprint than the former structure. The permanent restroom facility would not increase the overall footprint of development within the sanctuary as the impermeable surface area would not increase above existing conditions. The CDFW has determined that the project is in compliance with the conservation easement (CDFW, 2015).

## Discussion

- a. Physically Divide a Community.** The project would replace a portable restroom that is transported to the site seasonally with a permanent restroom in a location where there is already an existing disturbed site surrounded by a 6-foot high wooden fence. The new restroom structure would not physically divide the site nor the surrounding community. There would be no impact
- b. Conflict with Applicable Land Use Plan, Policy, or Regulation.** The construction of the permanent bathroom within the sanctuary would be in accordance with both the City of Pacific Grove Land Use Designation and the Zoning Designation. Implementation of the project would also

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not change the land use within the project site, or affect neighboring land uses. Furthermore, the addition of the structure within the sanctuary would be within the parameters that have been established through the Conservation Easement that regulates development within the sanctuary (CDFW, 2015). Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation, and the impact would be less than significant.

- c. Conflict with Applicable Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan.** Although there are no habitat conservation plans (HCP) or natural community conservation plans (NCCP) applicable to the project site, there is a Conservation Easement. As described above, the new restroom facility is considered an allowed use. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an HCP or NCCP or the existing Conservation Easement, and the impact would be less than significant.



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

## Existing Conditions

The principal legislation addressing mineral resources in California is the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) (PRC Sections 2710–2719), which was enacted in response to land use conflicts between urban growth and essential mineral production. In accordance with SMARA, the California Geological Survey (CGS), formerly the California Division of Mines and Geology, has classified lands within the San Francisco-Monterey Bay region into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs). The MRZ classifications are defined as follows.

- **MRZ-1:** Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- **MRZ-2:** Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists.
- **MRZ-3:** Areas containing mineral deposits, the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.
- **MRZ-4:** Areas where available information is inadequate for assignment into any other MRZ.

According to the Monterey County General Plan EIR, there are no lands within the City of Pacific Grove that are designated or mapped by the State Geologist as supporting mineral resources (Monterey County 2008).

## Discussion

**a.b. Loss of Availability of Known Mineral Resources or Locally Important Mineral Resource Recovery Site.** The project would require minor excavation and grading to install the prefabricated restroom facility, and to connect water and sewer pipelines, but would not involve any major excavation. Because the project site does not contain known mineral deposits of regional or statewide significance, or serve as a locally important mineral resource recovery site, implementation of the proposed project would have no impact on mineral resources.

California Natural Diversity Database Monterey Quadrangle  
October 15, 2017

<b>XII. Noise</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Be located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f.	Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Existing Conditions

The project site is designated open space surrounded by residential development, the Butterfly Grove Inn to the east, and the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center on the east side of Ridge Road. The project site and adjacent neighborhood include many mature trees and are relatively quiet, providing a tranquil environment for viewing the butterfly population. Common noise sources include vehicles on Ridge Road and Grove Acre Avenue and voices from nearby land uses, including the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center and the Butterfly Grove Inn.

### Sensitive Receptors

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally defined as locations where people reside or where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of the land. Noise-sensitive land uses typically include residences, hospitals, schools, guest lodgings, libraries and certain types of passive recreational uses, such as parks to be used for reading, conversion, meditation, and similar uses (Federal Transit Administration 2006).

Noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to the project area include the project site itself, as it is a sanctuary utilized by visitors to observe overwintering monarch butterflies annually from October through April. Local residents also utilize the sanctuary for general recreational enjoyment, and the area provides a

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quiet environment within the City throughout the entire year. Furthermore, the project site is located near the Pacific Grove Adult Education Center, east of the project site, across Ridge View Road from the main entrance to the sanctuary.

## General Plan and Municipal Code

The Pacific Grove General Plan (Chapter 10, Health and Safety, Section 10.14, Noise) provides criteria and guidelines for establishing acceptable noise levels within the City (City of Pacific Grove 1994). The plan establishes an acceptable noise limit of 60 decibels over the day-night average (Ldn) in residential neighborhoods or in areas with transient lodging, which are the land uses surrounding the project site. However, these are for permanent noise sources, not temporary construction related noise.

The City of Pacific Grove Municipal Code Chapter 11.96, Section 11.96.040 requires that all noise-generating construction activities, as well as delivery and removal of materials and equipment associated with those construction activities, are limited to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday.

For the purposes of comparison, the Monterey County Code, Section 10.60.030, prohibits the use of noise-producing devices exceeding 85 dBA at a distance of 50 feet within the unincorporated area of the County.

## Discussion

**a.d. Expose Persons To or Generate Noise Levels in Excess of Standards, Temporary Increase in Ambient Noise Levels in Project Vicinity.** As described under “c” below, project operation would not result in a permanent increase in ambient noise levels that would expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards. However, there would be a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the project area during project construction.

Project construction would involve the use of heavy equipment that generates noise. **Table 2** includes a list of the equipment likely to be used for constructing project features and the typical maximum noise levels produced.

**Table 2. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels**

Construction Equipment	Quantity	Source Level @ 50-Feet (Dba L <sub>max</sub> )	Acoustical Usage Factor (%)
Rubber Tired Dozers	1	85	40
Front End Loaders/Backhoes	1	80	40
Dump Truck	1	76	40
Compactor	1	83	57
Cement Mixer	1	85	40
Paver	1	85	50
Crane	1	85	16
Flat Bed Truck	1	84	40
Source: FHWA 2006			

Construction activities, assuming a worst-case scenario in which there would be two pieces of equipment operating in one location at the same time, could increase temporary ambient noise levels by up to 88 dBA at 50 feet<sup>2</sup>. The increased noise would be audible from the adjacent residences and the Butterfly Grove Inn during the 1-2 weeks of construction and above the County's numeric threshold of 85 dBA. The City does not have a numeric threshold.

The project would comply with the Pacific Grove Municipal Code by restricting construction activities to Monday through Friday, between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. The existing vegetation and dense grove of trees located within and around the sanctuary would also serve as a buffer, reducing some of the construction noise audible from adjacent land uses. Furthermore, it is unlikely that more than one piece of construction equipment would be operating simultaneously in the same location. The distance of the adjacent residences, Inn, and Education Center would further reduce potential construction noise impacts because sound intensity decreases in proportion with the distance from the source.

Implementing additional noise control measures identified in **Mitigation Measure NOI-1** would further minimize construction-related noise. Therefore, given the short 1-2-week construction duration, compliance with the City's Municipal Code restricting construction hours, and implementation of **Mitigation Measure NOI-1**, the impact would be less than significant.

**Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Noise Control Measures.** The following noise control measures will be implemented to minimize construction-related noise impacts on nearby sensitive receptors.

- Stationary construction noise sources will be located as far from nearby noise-sensitive receptors as possible.
- One piece of construction equipment will be operating at a time, avoiding simultaneous use of multiple pieces of construction equipment in the same location, to the extent feasible and practicable.

<sup>2</sup> As a general rule, the sound pressure level from two equal sources is 3 dB greater than the sound pressure level of just one source. Therefore, two trucks producing 90 dB each will combine to produce 93 dB, not 180 dB. In other words, a doubling of the noise source produces only a 3 dB increase in the sound pressure level (FHWA 2006).

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- Trucks will be prohibited from idling along streets serving the construction site where noise-sensitive residences are located.
- Construction activities that could generate high noise levels at residences will be scheduled during times that will have the least impact on receptor locations. This may include restricting construction activities in the areas of potential impact to middle hours of the work day, such as from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, when residents are least likely to be home.
- Equipment and trucks used for project construction will be equipped, as feasible, with advanced noise control techniques (improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds).
- A designated project liaison will be responsible for responding to noise complaints throughout construction. The name and phone number of the liaison will be included in all advanced notifications to adjacent residences and on a sign easily visible at the active construction area. This person will take steps to resolve complaints, including, as necessary, conducting periodic noise monitoring, and coordinating with the contractor to modify any construction activities that generate excessive noise levels to the greatest extent feasible. In the event of noise complaints, the contractor will provide information to the City within 48 hours of being notified of the complaint.

**b. Expose Persons to or Generate Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Groundborne Noise Levels.** The main concern associated with groundborne vibration is usually annoyance. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads (FTA 2006). However, land uses containing vibration-sensitive instruments and operations, such as hospitals and laboratories, may have lower disturbance thresholds than would typically affect other land uses.

There are no vibration sensitive land uses located within or adjacent to the project site. With respect to the overwintering butterflies, construction would not occur when they are present.

The only source of groundborne vibration that may be associated with the project would come from temporary construction activities. There would be minimal construction equipment operating simultaneously, further minimizing potential vibration exposure to adjacent land uses. No pile driving or vibratory equipment, which tend to generate noticeable levels of groundborne vibration (FTA 2006), would be required for project construction. Groundborne vibration attenuates relatively quickly, oftentimes dissipating to less than significant levels at a distance of just 25 feet (FTA 2006). As such, project construction is not expected to be perceptible at the adjacent residences, inn or education center.

The project would not expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

**c. Substantial Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.** Following project construction, operation of the new permanent restroom facility would generate very little noise, similar to that of the current temporary restroom facility. There would be low levels of noise associated with human voices, running water/wastewater, and daily maintenance that may be perceptible from the closest residences and visitors to the site. However, the noise level would not be a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise within the project area, and would not come close to exceeding the City's

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general plan threshold of 60 decibels over the day-night average (Ldn) in residential neighborhoods or in areas with transient lodging.

Additionally, it is not anticipated that replacing the temporary restroom with a permanent restroom would result in an increase in the use of the sanctuary that in turn would result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels.

The project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

**e.f. Project site within an Airport Land Use Plan, or Within the Vicinity of a Public Airport or Private Airstrip.** The project site is not located in an area within which an airport land use plan has been developed, and is not within a 2-mile radius of a public airport. The nearest airport facility, Monterey Regional Airport, is located approximately 8 miles southeast of the project site. There are no private airstrips located within the general vicinity of the City. No new exposure to airport noise would result from the proposed project. No impact would occur.

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<b>XIII. Population and Housing</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Displace a substantial number of existing housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c.	Displace a substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Existing Conditions

The project site is located in a predominately residential area within the City of Pacific Grove. The population and household growth forecasts for both the City and Monterey County are shown in **Table 3** and **Table 4**.

**Table 3. Pacific Grove and Monterey County Population Growth Forecast 2010-2035**

Jurisdiction	2010	2020	2025	2030	2035	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Change Over Forecast Period
<b>City of Pacific Grove</b>	15,041	15,394	15,914	16,472	17,030	0.50	13.22
<b>Monterey County</b>	415,708	447,516	463,884	479,487	495,086	0.71	20.78

Source: AMBAG 2014

**Table 4. Pacific Grove and Monterey County Household Growth Forecast 2010-2035**

Jurisdiction	2010	2020	2025	2030	2035	Compound Annual Growth Rate	Change Over Forecast Period
<b>City of Pacific Grove</b>	8,169	8,169	8,169	8,274	8,478	0.15	3.78
<b>Monterey County</b>	139,048	147,106	150,260	154,585	157,992	0.51	13.62

Source: AMBAG 2014

## Discussion

- a. Induce Population Growth.** Implementation of the project would replace a temporary restroom with a permanent restroom within the PGMBS. This includes installing the necessary water and wastewater pipeline connections, including one-8-inch sewer main in the 15-foot-wide utility easement extending through the project site. There are currently three private 4-inch wastewater lines in the easement that would be abandoned in place, and the new 8-inch main would serve the new restroom, as well as the three residences just east of the restroom. Replacing the three private lines with a single public line would enable the City to have greater control of the maintenance to ensure there are no incidents during the butterfly overwintering season. It is not intended nor is it of sufficient size to increase capacity to accommodate additional development and population growth.

The project would not induce population growth, either directly by developing any homes or commercial uses, or indirectly by extending roads or utility infrastructure to areas that are not currently planned for development. Although the project would involve the addition of wastewater and water utilities to the permanent restroom facility, the overall capacity of the site to provide restroom services would not increase, as a temporary restroom is currently available throughout much of the year, providing the same level of service to visitors.

Thus, the project would not induct population growth, either directly or indirectly, and this impact would be less than significant.

- b,c. Displace Existing Housing Units or People.** The project would not involve the displacement of housing units or people. There would be no impact.



<b>XIV. Public Services</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a 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 following public services:				
	Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

### Fire Protection

In December 2008, the Pacific Grove Fire Department merged with the Monterey City Fire Department, creating a 67-person, four-station department with enhanced operational capability, and a depth of resources better to provide services to both communities. Station #4 responds to an average of 1,450 calls a year, and is responsible for serving the project site.

### Police Protection

The Pacific Grove Police Department provides police protection for the project site and surrounding community. The department employs 22 officers and 10 support personnel, and is guided by the principle of “service to community”.

### Schools

The project site is located in the Pacific Grove Unified School District that serves elementary through high school students. The school district includes two high schools, one middle school, two elementary schools and an adult education program. The Pacific Grove Adult Education Center is located on Ridge Road across from the main entrance to the sanctuary. Beyond education services, this location also hosts a number of community building events, opens the garden to the public, and hosts festivals and small music productions throughout the year.

### Parks

The City of Pacific Grove offers extensive parks and recreation opportunities to visitors and residents through beaches, community parks, neighborhood parks, and open space preserves, including the Pacific

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Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary that is the project site. During the height of the overwintering season for monarch butterflies, the sanctuary supports approximately 1,000 visitors a day on the weekends, and 100 visitors a day throughout the weekdays, enjoying the peace and tranquility of the sanctuary while observing the annual population of monarchs (Kihns, pers. comm.). The City also includes the Monterey Bay Recreational Trail, an extensive trail system that hugs the coastline for the extent of the City, providing opportunities for walking, running and cycling, and sweeping views of the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean.

## Discussion

- a. **Provision of Public Services.** Implementation of the project would provide a permanent restroom facility for the public to utilize while visiting the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary, in place of the portable bathroom that is brought to the site seasonally during the monarch butterfly overwintering period (October through April). The project would provide a restroom facility for park users throughout the entire year, rather than just seasonally, and is considered a sanitary and health improvement for the park and the public. In addition to providing a cleaner facility that is maintained daily, the project would eliminate the need for regular pumping and sewage transportation offsite.

The new permanent restroom would be small in size (12 feet by 12 feet) and located within the same footprint that is already disturbed with a wooden fence and storage container for maintenance and docent equipment and materials. The permanent facility would be opened and closed daily by City staff at sunrise and sunset. It would not generate the need for additional fire or police services, and would not generate additional students in the Pacific Grove Unified School District. The project would also not generate new or increased demand for parks or other public facilities as the project would not result in an increase in the City population. However, implementation of the project would enhance the sanctuary, providing improved restroom facilities for visitors to use throughout the entire year. This could result in a minor increase in visitors year-round, but is not anticipated to increase in a substantial amount of new visitors that might degrade existing park facilities or warrant additional facilities.

The new restroom facility is considered a beneficial park improvement, and would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts or a 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. Therefore, the impact on public services would be less than significant and beneficial.

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<b>XV. Recreation</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

The City of Pacific Grove offers extensive recreation opportunities to visitors and residents through beaches, community parks, neighborhood parks, and open space preserves, including the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary that is the project site. During the height of the overwintering season for monarch butterflies, the sanctuary supports approximately 1,000 visitors a day on the weekends, and 100 visitors a day throughout the weekdays, enjoying the peace and tranquility of the sanctuary while observing the annual population of monarchs (Kihns, pers. comm.). The City also includes the Monterey Bay Recreational Trail, an extensive trail system that hugs the coastline for the extent of the City, providing opportunities for walking, running and cycling, and sweeping views of the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean.

## Discussion

**a.b. Increase Use of Existing Parks or Recreational Facilities, or Require Expansion of Recreational Facilities.** The project would not result in an increase in the population or otherwise increase demand for parks or recreational facilities. However, the addition of the permanent restroom facility is an amenity to the many visitors that utilize the monarch sanctuary throughout the year. Although the replacement of the portable restroom with a permanent restroom is not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in the number of visitors to the PGMBS, it could result in a minor increase in visitors, both during and outside the butterfly overwintering season. The existing facilities and the new restroom facility would adequately support a minor increase in visitors and would not result in the need to expand existing parks and recreational facilities at the PGMBS or within the City.

During project construction, which would be 1-2 weeks outside the monarch overwintering period and is planned for July or August 2018, the sanctuary may be partially closed to ensure public safety while equipment and materials are moving throughout the site. During this time, local residents may more widely use other neighboring recreational facilities, including the Monterey Bay Recreational Trail and local parks and preserves (e.g., George Washington Park, Pacific Grove Ball Park). However, these activities would occur during the quiet season at the sanctuary, and therefore it is not expected that a large number of people would be disrupted or displaced from the sanctuary to other nearby locations. To further minimize impacts, the City would provide signage informing sanctuary users of the construction dates and any closures or detours.

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The project would not 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. The project would not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

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

## Existing Conditions

The PGBMS project site does not include any public roadways. Access to the sanctuary is provided by Grove Acre Avenue on the west side of the sanctuary, and Ridge Road on the east side. These are both small, two lane roadways that provide local access to neighboring residential development, Pacific Grove Adult Education Center, Butterfly Grove Inn and other local land uses. Both roadways connect to Lighthouse Avenue, a major arterial extending through Pacific Grove.

There are no formal bike routes or public transit bus routes extending along Grove Acre Avenue or Ridge Road, and there are no roadways under the jurisdiction of Caltrans located within the general vicinity of the project site.

## Discussion

**a,b. Cause Increase in Traffic or Exceedance of a Level-of-Service Standard.** The project would result in a minor increase in construction-related traffic during the 1-2 weeks of construction activities, but is not expected to result in a permanent increase in traffic that would have an adverse effect on local roadways.

As described in Section III, Air Quality, project construction activities would require construction vehicles and equipment for site preparation, excavation, materials delivery, and restroom and utility installation. There would also be workers travelling to the project site for the 1-2 weeks of construction activities. Workers and construction vehicles would access the site primarily from Grove Acre Avenue, but the prefabricated restroom would be installed from Ridge Road and likely the Butterfly Inn driveway due to its proximity to the restroom location. It is anticipated that 4-5 workers would be present on site daily throughout the 1-2 weeks of construction activities. Because the construction activities would occur over a short period of time and the construction job is small, the increase in local roadway use as a result of construction worker trips is expected to be minimal.

Grove Acre Avenue and Ridge Road would remain open throughout project implementation to the greatest extent possible, and any temporary lane closures would be safely and effectively managed with appropriate traffic safety flags and signage. Through implementation of these measures, construction-related traffic impacts would be less than significant.

Once construction is complete, operation of the restroom is not expected to result in a permanent increase in traffic to and from the project site that would result in adverse impacts. There could be a few additional visitors drawn to the PGMBS as a result of the new permanent restroom facility. The daily maintenance trips to open/close the restroom at dawn/dusk would be incorporated into City employees current travel routes to maintain other facilities throughout the City (such as the nearby Pacific Grove Ball Park and George Washington Park). Any minor increase in trips would be offset by a reduction in trips for installing, maintaining, pumping and removing the portable restroom which would no longer be used.

The project would not result in a substantial increase in vehicular trips and thus would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including, but not limited to, intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit

The project would not result in additional degradation of the operation of local roadways. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

- c. Change in Air Traffic Patterns.** The project site is approximately 8 miles northwest of the Monterey Regional Airport. There are no private airstrips located in the vicinity of the project site. Furthermore, there are no features of the project that would extend beyond the open canopy forest within the sanctuary. Therefore, the project would not affect air traffic patterns. There would be no impact.
- d. Increase Hazards due to Design Feature.** The project does not include any design features that would increase any types of traffic hazards. There would be no impact.

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- e. Inadequate Emergency Access.** The project would not permanently alter the City roadways in any way that would impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Throughout project implementation, temporary lane closures may occur along Grove Acre Avenue and Ridge Road, and slow-moving construction vehicles may delay or obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles along these roadways near the project site. Prior to the onset of project construction activities, notification to emergency service providers of construction activities would occur. Emergency access would be retained along Grove Acre Avenue and Ridge Road throughout the extent of the 1-2 weeks that construction activities are undertaken. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant. No mitigation would be required.
- f. Conflict with Alternative Transportation Policies.** The project would not conflict with any adopted programs or policies associated with alternative transportation. There would be no impact.

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<b>XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>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:</b>					
a.	Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020. 1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

In accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), CEQA was amended to mandate consultation with California Native American tribes during the CEQA process to determine whether a proposed project would have impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources, because California tribes are experts in their Tribal Cultural Resources and heritage. Therefore, in compliance with AB 52, the City initiated consultation with local tribes, and consultation is concluded when the City and tribes agree on appropriate mitigation measures to mitigate and/or avoid any significant impacts.

On August 4, 2017, as part of the tribal consultation process with Native American groups and individuals, Laurel O'Halloran, Associate Planner with the City of Pacific Grove Community and Economic Development Division, mailed project initiation letters, including a project map and description, to the Native American contact listed for Pacific Grove's geographic area of jurisdiction:

- Louise J. Miranda Ramirez, Tribal Chairwoman, Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation

Through this consultation, the City agreed to have monitors present during ground disturbing construction activities in the event previously unidentified tribal cultural resources are discovered.

Prior to project implementation, the City would enter into a Tribal Cultural Resource Treatment, Cultural Resource Curation, and Monitoring Agreement with the Ohlone/Coastanoan-Esselen Nation. The purposes of the agreement are to provide the City with clear expectations regarding tribal cultural resources, and to formalize protocols and procedures between the City and the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation for the protection and treatment of tribal cultural resources. This includes, but is not limited to, Native American human remains, funerary objects, cultural and religious landscapes,



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ceremonial items, traditional gathering areas and cultural items, located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all other ground disturbing activities.

## Discussion

**a,b.** AB 52 established that a substantial adverse change to a Tribal Cultural Resource would have a significant impact on the environment. Based on archival and field research of the project site, it is not anticipated that tribal resources would be impacted through project implementation. However, there always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose unknown tribal cultural resources, which could result in potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources.

This impact would be less than significant with implementation of **Mitigation Measure TCR-1** (described below) and **Mitigation Measures CR-1** (Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Cultural Resources) and **CR-2** (Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Human Remains), described under Section V, Cultural Resources.

**Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Monitor Ground Disturbance during Construction.** Prior to and during ground disturbing activities, the City shall ensure the following activities are performed.

- a. A Native American Monitor of the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation, approved by the OCEN Tribal Council, and a qualified archaeological monitor, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as promulgated in 36 CFR 61, shall be present during project excavations and other earth disturbances. If at any time potentially significant tribal cultural features archaeological resources, or human remains are encountered during construction, work shall be halted within 164 feet (50 meters) of the find until the monitors can evaluate the discovery. If the feature is determined to be significant, work will remain halted until an appropriate mitigation is developed, with the concurrence of the lead agency and input from the OCEN Tribe, and implemented.
- b. Prior to the start of construction, a representative from the OCEN Tribe shall conduct an educational meeting to explain the purpose of the monitoring, show the construction personnel what is being monitored, and explain what will happen in the incidence of locating an archaeological or tribal cultural resource during construction activities. The representative will briefly explain the history of the tribe, why resources may be found on the property, and what construction staff should do if such resource is spotted on the project site. The construction personnel will be shown a photo of the resources.
- c. If at any time human remains are identified, work must be halted and the Monterey County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the Coroner determines that the remains are likely to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission must be notified as required by law. The Most Likely Descendant designated by the Heritage commission will provide recommendations for treatment of Native American human remains.
- d. If sufficient quantities of cultural material are recovered during monitoring/data recover, appropriate mitigation measures shall be determined by the OCEN tribe.
- e. Following monitoring and data recovery, a report suitable for compliance documentation should be prepared. This report should document the field methodology and findings and make management recommendations, as necessary.
- f. If analysis of cultural materials is undertaken, the Final Technical Report documenting the results of all scientific studies should be completed within a year following completion of monitoring and data recovery field work.

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<b>XVIII. Utilities and Service Systems</b>		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>Would the project:</b>					
a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or would new or expanded entitlements be needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Existing Conditions

Public utilities and services are provided through a variety of agencies for the project site.

### Water Supply

The California American Water Company provides water services, treatment and distribution services for the City, in accordance with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District, that oversees the regulation of water on the Monterey Peninsula. There is currently water supply infrastructure at the site, used for maintaining the vegetation and providing drinking water.

### Stormwater Drainage

The City Public Works Department maintains the stormwater drainage system throughout the City, where rainwater is generally directed to storm drains located along major roadways in the City, and flows through a gravitational system directly into the Monterey Bay and Pacific Ocean. The project

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site slopes from east to west, and stormwater flows westward to the storm drainage system along Grove Acre Avenue.

## **Wastewater**

The City of Pacific Grove provides wastewater collection and disposal services for the City. Wastewater collected in the City is conveyed to Monterey Water One Treatment Plant (formerly Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency Regional Treatment Plant) in Marina.

There is currently a utility easement extending through the project site with 3 private 4-inch sewer lines collecting wastewater from adjacent residences, but there are no restrooms with wastewater service provided at the project site. There is currently a portable restroom that is brought to the site seasonally, during the monarch butterfly overwintering period from October through April, when visitor use of the site increases.

## **Gas and Electricity**

Electrical power and natural gas are supplied to the project site by Pacific Gas & Electric.

## **Solid Waste**

The City of Pacific Grove contracts with the private firm GreenWaste Recovery for residential and commercial trash collection, recycling and yard waste. The project site includes trash receptacles that are serviced by this company. Monterey Regional Waste Management District manages solid waste for the Monterey Peninsula region to be disposed of at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill or Materials Recovery Facility in Marina. The district's role includes the recovery of recyclable materials, including cardboard, glass, wood, yard waste, plastics, metal, sheetrock, concrete, asphalt, reusable building materials and resale items.

## **Discussion**

### **a,b,e. Wastewater Treatment Requirements, Water/Wastewater Treatment Facilities.**

Implementation of the project would not result in the addition of sanitary waste generated by sanctuary users. Instead the sanitary waste would change in the way it is collected, transported, and disposed. Currently, sanitary waste service is provided by a portable restroom that is brought to the site only during the monarch butterfly overwintering period from October through April when visitor use is higher. The waste is collected by truck and transported from the site for proper disposal and treatment by the service provider.

Following project construction when the new permanent restroom is operational, the wastewater would be collected in the City's sewer pipelines and transported to the Monterey Water One Treatment Plant in Marina. The project would not result in the need for the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, and thus would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Monterey One Water Treatment Plan. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

- c. Stormwater Drainage Facilities.** The project would install the new 12-foot by 12-foot prefabricated restroom facility on an existing disturbed area, resulting in a minor (144 sf) increase in impervious surface. As described in Section IX, Hydrology and Water Quality, the small amount of increased runoff would be absorbed in the pervious area immediately surrounding the restroom facility, and would not result in the redirection of stormwater flow and drainage within or from the

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project site. The project would not require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

- d. Water Supplies.** The project would require water for the operation of the toilet and sink within the permanent restroom facility that would be installed in the eastern portion of the project site. There is currently water supply infrastructure on the project site approximately 30 feet from proposed restroom location, and the project includes connecting to these existing pipelines. The addition of one restroom would not require a significant amount of water beyond existing conditions. The City has sufficient water supply allocations to serve the restroom facility from existing entitlements and resources, and would not need new or expanded entitlements. On March 21, 2018, the Pacific Grove City Council approved the allocation of 0.58 acre feet of water per year for the proposed restroom facility. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.
- f.g. Solid Waste.** Project construction and demolition activities would generate minimal waste (e.g., removal of the existing fence shown in Figure 5A). The fencing would be reused or recycled by the City, the contractor installing the new restroom, or the solid waste service provider (currently Greenwaste Recovery). After project construction, the City would provide for solid waste collection and disposal similar to existing conditions and through the use of a third party provider (currently Greenwaste Recovery). Project operation would not generate additional waste beyond existing conditions. The project would not result in the permanent generation of solid waste over time. Construction and demolition activities would generate the total solid waste for the lifetime of the project. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation is necessary.

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

## Discussion

- a. As described in Sections IV, Biological Resources, project construction activities have the potential to temporarily degrade the quality of the wooded area within the preserve for monarch butterflies. However, implementation of the construction activities outside of the overwintering period (March 31 to September 30) would avoid this impact.

In Section V, Cultural Resources, it was identified that construction activities may adversely affect previously undiscovered buried cultural resources that could be important examples of California history and prehistory. Although intrusion on any previously undiscovered cultural or historic resources is not anticipated, it is possible given the rich history of the area. Section V identifies cultural resource mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to unexpected resources to a less than significant level.

Therefore, through implementation of mitigation for cultural resources, impacts to both biological and cultural resources would be less than significant, and the project would not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment.

- b. The significant cumulative impacts to which the project would contribute are air quality and greenhouse gas/climate change from construction-related emissions. Both air quality and greenhouse gas analyses are cumulative in nature, and the analysis of potential impacts in Section III, Air Quality, and VII, Greenhouse Gas, is undertaken in the context of the air quality basin and global climate change arena, respectively. The project would not exceed Monterey Bay Air Resources District emissions thresholds for criteria pollutants and would not increase greenhouse gas

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emissions over existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts.

Traffic is a common cumulative impact. However, Grove Acre Avenue and Ridge Road, that are located adjacent to the project site, would not be permanently affected by project implementation, as the project has no potential to expand the population of the City or extend services within the City. Furthermore, implementation of the project is not expected to substantially change the number of visitors that utilize the PGMBS annually. Therefore, following implementation of the project, existing use of local roadways would remain largely unchanged. Therefore, the project would not result in a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

- c. As discussed in the preceding Environmental Checklist, the project would not have any significant effects. Therefore, it would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Potentially significant impacts requiring mitigation to reduce to a less than significant were identified for cultural resources, noise, and tribal cultural resources. As discussed in these sections, all potential impacts were reduced to a less than significant level with mitigation. Furthermore, implementation of the project would result in an overall beneficial impact of providing sanitary/health improvements for the visitors on site. Therefore, the project would not cause substantial adverse effects either directly or indirectly on human beings, and this impact would be less than significant.

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**APPENDIX A**

**CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE,  
MONTEREY**

Appendix A - California Natural Diversity Database Monterey Quadrangle  
October 15, 2017

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	Status: Fed/State/Other	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
2	ANIMALS							
3	California tiger salamander	Ambystoma californiense	Amphibians	T/T/CDWF-WL, IUCN-V	Cismontane woodland   Meadow & seep   Riparian woodland   Valley & foothill grassland   Vernal pool	Central Valley DPS federally listed as threatened. Santa Barbara and Sonoma counties DPS federally listed as endangered.	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
4	California red-legged frog	Rana draytonii	Amphibians	T/SSC/IUCN-V	Aquatic   Artificial flowing waters   Artificial standing waters   Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Riparian forest   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters   South coast flowing waters   South coast standing waters   Wetland	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
5	Coast Range newt	Taricha torosa	Amphibians	-/SSC/-		Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
6	burrowing owl	Athene cunicularia	Birds	-/SSC/BLM-S, IUCN-LC, USFWS-BCC	Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   Great Basin grassland   Great Basin scrub   Mojavean desert scrub   Sonoran desert scrub   Valley & foothill grassland	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
7	western snow plover	Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	Birds	T/SSC/USFWS-BCC	Great Basin standing waters   Sand shore   Wetland	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
8	black swift	Cypseloides niger	Birds	-/SSC/IUCN-LC, USFWS-BCC		Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central & southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino & San Jacinto mountains.	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
9	California black rail	Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	Birds	-/T, FP/BLM-S, IUCN-NT, USFWS-BCC	Brackish marsh   Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Salt marsh   Wetland	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
10	California brown pelican	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	Birds	D/D, FP/BLM & USFS-S		Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line.	Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
11	steelhead - south-central	Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	Fish	T/-/AFS-T	Aquatic   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   South coast flowing waters	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River.		No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
12	obscure bumble bee	Bombus caliginosus	Insects	-/-/IUCN-V		Coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state.	Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus,	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
13	western bumble bee	Bombus occidentalis	Insects	-/-/USFS-S, X-1		Once common & widespread, species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.		Although there is suitable habitat for the western bumble bee in the Project Area, no individuals of this species have been observed.
14	globose dune beetle	Coelus globosus	Insects	-/-/IUCN-V	Coastal dunes	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico.	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
15	monarch - California	Danaus plexippus pop. 1	Insects	-/-/USFS-S	Closed-cone coniferous forest	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and	Occurs in the Project Area. The Monarch Sanctuary is listed by Xerces Society as the sixth most important overwintering site in coastal California.

Appendix A - California Natural Diversity Database Monterey Quadrangle  
 October 15, 2017

16	Smith's blue butterfly	<i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i>	Insects	E/-/X-CI	Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes & coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey & Santa Cruz counties.	Hostplant: <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> and <i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i> are utilized as both larval and adult foodplants.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
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Appendix A - California Natural Diversity Database Monterey Quadrangle  
October 15, 2017

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	Status: Fed/State/Other	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
17	hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Mammals	-/-IUCN-LC, WBWG-M	Broadleaved upland forest   Cismontane woodland   Lower montane coniferous forest   North coast coniferous forest	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding.	Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
18	northern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Reptiles	-/SSC/USFS-S	Chaparral   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation.	Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
19	western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Reptiles	-/SSC/BLM & USFS-S, IUCN-V	Aquatic   Artificial flowing waters   Klamath/North coast flowing waters   Klamath/North coast standing waters   Marsh & swamp   Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters   Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters   South coast flowing waters   South coast standing waters   Wetland	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
20								
21	PLANTS							
22	Hooker's manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.2, BLM-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub	Chaparral, coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland.	Sandy soils, sandy shales, sandstone outcrops. 30-550 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
23	Toro manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos montereyensis</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.2, BLM-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal scrub	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Sandy soil, usually with chaparral associates. 45-765 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
24	sandmat manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos pumila</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.2, BLM-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	On sandy soil with other chaparral associates. 3-210 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
25	coastal dunes milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	Dicots	E/E/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal dunes   Coastal prairie	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie.	Moist, sandy depressions of bluffs or dunes along and near the Pacific Ocean; one site on clay terrace. 1-45 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
26	pink Johnny-nip	<i>Castilleja ambigua</i> var. <i>insalutata</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal prairie	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie.	0-100 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
27	Monterey spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	Dicots	T/-1B.2	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub   Valley & foothill grassland	Coastal dunes, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy soils in coastal dunes or more inland within chaparral or other habitats. 0-170 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
28	Jolon clarkia	<i>Clarkia jolonensis</i>	Dicots	T/-1B.2, USFS-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal scrub   Riparian woodland	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian woodland.	10-1280 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
29	San Francisco collinsia	<i>Collinsia multicolor</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub   Ultramafic	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub.	On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. 30-275 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
30	seaside bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>	Dicots	-/E/1B.1, BLM-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, coastal dunes.	Sandy, often disturbed sites, usually within chaparral or coastal scrub. 30-520 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
31	Hutchinson's larkspur	<i>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.2, USFS-S	Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub.	On semi-shaded, slightly moist slopes, usually west-facing. 15-535 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
32	Eastwood's goldenbush	<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.1, BLM-S	Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal scrub, coastal dunes.	In sandy openings. 30-215 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
33	Menzies' wallflower	<i>Erysimum menziesii</i>	Dicots	E/E/1B.1	Coastal dunes	Coastal dunes.	Localized on dunes and coastal strand. 1-25 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
34	Monterey gilia	<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i>	Dicots	E/T/1B.2	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland.	Sandy openings in bare, wind-sheltered areas. Often near dune summit or in the hind dunes; two records from Pleistocene inland dunes. 5-245 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
35	Kellogg's horkelia	<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Dicots	-/-1B.1, USFS-S	Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, chaparral.	Old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. Sandy or gravelly soils. 5-430 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
36	beach luvia	<i>Luvia carnososa</i>	Dicots	E/E/1B.1	Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	On sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind foredunes. 0-30 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
37	Tidestrom's lupine	<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	Dicots	E/E/1B.1	Coastal dunes	Coastal dunes.	Partially stabilized dunes, immediately near the ocean. 4-25 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
38	Carmel Valley bush-mallow	<i>Malacothamus palmeri</i> var. <i>involucratu</i> s	Dicots	-/-1B.2, BLM & USFS-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal scrub   Ultramafic	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub.	Talus hilltops and slopes, sometimes on serpentine. Fire dependent. 5-520 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.

Appendix A - California Natural Diversity Database Monterey Quadrangle  
October 15, 2017

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	Status: Fed/State/Other	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
39	marsh microseris	Microseris paludosa	Dicots	-/-/1B.2	Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal scrub   Valley & foothill grassland	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	3-610 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
40	northern curly-leaved monardella	Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens	Dicots	-/-/1B.2	Chaparral   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub   Lower montane coniferous forest	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Sandy soils. 10-245 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
41	woodland woollythreads	Monolopia gracilens	Dicots	-/-/1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   North coast coniferous forest   Ultramafic   Valley & foothill grassland	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest.	Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. 120-975 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
42	Hickman's cinquefoil	Potentilla hickmanii	Dicots	E/E/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal bluff scrub   Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Meadow & seep   Wetland	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps.	Freshwater marshes, seeps, and small streams in open or forested areas along the coast. 5-125 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
43	pine rose	Rosa pinetorum	Dicots	-/-/1B.2	Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland.	5-1090 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
44	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Sidalcea malachroides	Dicots	-/-/4.2	Broadleaved upland forest   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   North coast coniferous forest   Riparian forest	Broadleaved upland forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest.	Woodlands and clearings near coast; often in disturbed areas. 0-730 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
45	saline clover	Trifolium hydrophilum	Dicots	-/-/1B.2	Marsh & swamp   Valley & foothill grassland   Vernal pool   Wetland	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Mesic, alkaline sites. 1-335 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
46	Pacific Grove clover	Trifolium polyodon	Dicots	-/-/1B.1, BLM-S	Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal prairie   Meadow & seep   Valley & foothill grassland   Wetland	Closed-cone coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland.	Along small springs and seeps in grassy openings. 5-260 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
47	Monterey clover	Trifolium trichocalyx	Dicots	-/-/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	Openings, burned areas, and roadsides. Sandy soils. 60-210 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
48	Gowen cypress	Hesperocyparis goveniana	Gymnosperms	T-/1B.2	Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral.	Coastal terraces; usually in sandy soils; sometimes with Monterey pine, bishop pine. 100-125 m.	Potential habitat occurs in the Project Area, but no individuals of this species are known to occur.
49	Monterey cypress	Hesperocyparis macrocarpa	Gymnosperms	-/-/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest.	Granitic soils. 10-20 m.	Both naturally-occurring and planted Monterey cypress occur in the Project Area.
50	Monterey pine	Pinus radiata	Gymnosperms	-/-/1B.1	Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland. Three primary stands are native to California.	Dry bluffs and slopes. 60-125 m.	Both naturally-occurring and planted Monterey pine occur in the Project Area.
51	twisted horsehair lichen	Bryoria spiralis	Lichens	-/-/1B.1	North coast coniferous forest	North coast coniferous forest.	Usually on conifers. 0-30 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
52	angel's hair lichen	Ramalina thrausta	Lichens	-/-/2B.1	North coast coniferous forest	North coast coniferous forest.	On dead twigs and other lichens. 75-430 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
53	Hickman's onion	Allium hickmanii	Monocots	-/-/1B.2, BLM & USFS-S	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland.	Sandy loam, damp ground and vernal swales; mostly in grassland though can be associated with chaparral or woodland. 5-200 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
54	fragrant fritillary	Fritillaria liliacea	Monocots	-/-/1B.2, USFS-S	Cismontane woodland   Coastal prairie   Coastal scrub   Ultramafic   Valley & foothill grassland	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland.	Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 3-400 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
55	Yadon's rein orchid	Piperia yadonii	Monocots	E/-/1B.1	Chaparral   Closed-cone coniferous forest   Coastal bluff scrub	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal bluff scrub.	On sandstone and sandy soil, but poorly drained and often dry. 10-505 m.	No suitable habitat in the Project Area.
56								
57	NATURAL COMMUNITIES							
58	Central Maritime Chaparral	Central Maritime Chaparral	Scrub	-/-/-	Chaparral			Not present in the Project Area.
59	Central Dune Scrub	Central Dune Scrub	Dune	-/-/-	Coastal dunes			Not present in the Project Area.
60	Monterey Cypress Forest	Monterey Cypress Forest	Forest	-/-/-	Closed-cone coniferous forest			Although individual Monterey cypress are present in the Project Area, the species assemblage is not indicative of Monterey cypress forest. The nearest Monterey cypress forest is at Cypress Point.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	Status: Fed/State/Other	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro-Habitat	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
								It is likely that the habitat in the Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary was a Monterey pine forest. There are many natural and planted Monterey pines in the Project Area. Because of the large numbers of blue gum eucalyptus and other ornamental and non-native species on site, the species assemblage is park-like and not indicative of a Monterey pine forest.
61	Monterey Pine Forest	Monterey Pine Forest	Forest	-/-	Closed-cone coniferous forest			
62	Monterey Pygmy Cypress Forest	Monterey Pygmy Cypress Forest	Forest	-/-	Closed-cone coniferous forest			Not present in the Project Area.
63	Northern Bishop Pine Forest	Northern Bishop Pine Forest	Forest	-/-	Closed-cone coniferous forest			Not present in the Project Area.
64								
65	Key							
66	E: Endangered							
67	T: Threatened							
68	SSC: Species of Special Concern							
69	S: Sensitive							
70	V: Vulnerable							
71	LC: Least Concern							
72	CI: Critically Imperiled							
73	FP: Fully Protected							
74	M: Moderate Threat							
75	D: Delisted							
76	BCC: Bird of Conservation Concern							
77	NT: Near Threatened							
78	WL: Watch List							
79	BLM: Bureau of Land Management							
80	USFS: US Forest Service							

# **MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

## **PACIFIC GROVE MONARCH BUTTERFLY SANCTUARY SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

*City of Pacific Grove, California*

May 2018



City of Pacific Grove

The City of Pacific Grove, as Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and State CEQA Guidelines, prepared the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project. In accordance with CEQA, the lead agency must also adopt a program for reporting or monitoring mitigation measures that were adopted or made conditions of project approval (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21081.6[a]; State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15091[d], 15097).

This document represents the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) for the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project, and includes all measures required to reduce potentially significant environmental impacts to a less than significant level.

**Table 1** includes the mitigation measures, timing of implementation, the agency responsible for implementing the mitigation, and the agency responsible for monitoring the mitigation.

Contact Information:

City of Pacific Grove  
Public Works Department  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950  
Contact: Daniel Gho, Public Works Director  
(831) 648-5722



**Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan – Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project**

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Notes
<p><b>Mitigation Measure CR-1: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Cultural Resources during Construction</b></p> <p>If evidence of cultural resources are identified during project construction, the construction crews will stop all work within 100 feet of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist assesses the previously unrecorded discovery and provides recommendations. Resources may include subsurface historic features such as artifact-filled privies, wells, and refuse pits, and artifact deposits, along with concentrations of adobe, stone, or concrete walls or foundations, and concentrations of ceramic, glass, or metal materials. Native American archaeological materials may include obsidian and chert flaked stone tools (such as projectile and dart points), midden (culturally derived darkened soil containing heat-affected rock, artifacts, animal bones, and/or shellfish remains), and/or groundstone implements (such as mortars and pestles).</p>	<p>During Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>	<p>City of Pacific Grove, construction inspector or qualified consultant</p>	
<p><b>Mitigation Measure CR-2: Stop Work in the Event of Unexpected Occurrence of Human Remains during Construction</b></p> <p>If human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects are discovered during soil-disturbing activities, construction crews will stop work and immediately notify the Monterey County Coroner and a qualified archeologist, in accordance with applicable State laws. In the event that the Coroner determines that the human remains are Native American, the City will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) according to the requirements in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. NAHC will appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). A qualified archaeologist, City representative, and MLD will make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment, with appropriate dignity, of any human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[d]). The agreement will take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. The PRC allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters.</p>	<p>During Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>	<p>City of Pacific Grove, construction inspector or qualified consultant</p>	

**Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan – Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project**

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Notes
<p><b>Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Noise Control Measures</b></p> <p>The following noise control measures will be implemented to minimize construction-related noise impacts on nearby sensitive receptors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stationary construction noise sources will be located as far from nearby noise-sensitive receptors as possible.</li> <li>One piece of construction equipment will be operating at a time, avoiding simultaneous use of multiple pieces of construction equipment in the same location, to the extent feasible and practicable.</li> <li>Trucks will be prohibited from idling along streets serving the construction site where noise-sensitive residences are located.</li> <li>Construction activities that could generate high noise levels at residences will be scheduled during times that will have the least impact on receptor locations. This may include restricting construction activities in the areas of potential impact to middle hours of the work day, such as from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, when residents are least likely to be home.</li> <li>Equipment and trucks used for project construction will be equipped, as feasible, with advanced noise control techniques (improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically-attenuating shields or shrouds).</li> </ul>	<p>During Construction</p>	<p>Construction Contractor</p>	<p>City of Pacific Grove, construction inspector or qualified consultant</p>	

**Table 1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan – Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project**

Mitigation Measure	Timing	Implementation Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Notes
<p><b>Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Monitor Ground Disturbance during Construction</b>            Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities for the project, the City shall retain a qualified archaeologist, who has experience with historical archaeological sites and who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards as promulgated in 36 CFR 61, and a Native American monitor, who shall perform the following activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall attend a pre-construction meeting with the City to explain the requirements of the monitoring program.</li> <li>• The archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall be present to monitor ground-disturbing activities, including brushing/grubbing, grading, and trenching. If cultural material is encountered, the archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity while the cultural material is documented and assessed.</li> <li>• If cultural material is encountered, the archaeologist shall treat recovered items in accordance with current professional standards by properly provenancing, cleaning, analyzing, researching, reporting, and curating them in a collection facility meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, as promulgated in 36 CFR 79.</li> </ul> <p>Within sixty days after completion of the ground-disturbing activity, the archaeologist shall prepare and submit a final report to the City for review and approval, which shall discuss the monitoring program and its results, and provide interpretations about the recovered materials, noting to the extent feasible each item’s class, material, function, and origin.</p>	<p>During Construction</p>	<p>Qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor</p>	<p>City of Pacific Grove, construction inspector or qualified consultant</p>	

May 23, 2018

Daniel Gho  
Public Works Superintendent  
City of Pacific Grove  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

**Subject: Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project –  
Comments and Responses on the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Dear Dan:

The purpose of this memorandum is to document the comments received on the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared for the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary (PGMBS) Sanitary Improvements Project.

The Draft IS/MND was circulated for a 30-day public review period from April 6, 2018, to May 7, 2018. It was submitted to the State Clearinghouse (SCH) and thus distributed to State agencies, including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Native American Heritage Commission, Office of Historic Preservation, and Department of Parks and Recreation. As indicated in the attached letter, no state agencies submitted comments.

Attached are the SCH letter and two comment letters received from the following members of the public.

- Anthony Ciani (May 7, 2018)
- Lisa Ciani (May 7, 2018)

Following is a summary of the comments and responses, and CEQA requirements with respect to the Final IS/MND.

## Comments and Responses

### Anthony Ciani

**Comment 1: Aesthetics.** The initial study failed to check and assess impacts to aesthetics. The discussion lacks specificity to address aesthetics.

Response: The discussion of Aesthetics adequately addresses potential impacts, relative to the questions set forth in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, on pages 11-13 of the IS/MND. The scenic quality of the site is identified in the first paragraph on page 11, which states: “With

its natural setting, the project site is considered to have strong visual character and high visual quality”.

The discussion under “c” on pages 12-13 provides adequate specificity to determine potential impacts based on the established significance criteria. The discussion describes the new structure and the potential impacts from both temporary construction-related visual degradation of the site, and permanent impacts of installing the new structure. The discussion concludes the project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

**Comment 2: Design Specifications.** This comment includes recommendations for the materials and colors of the proposed structure.

Response: The design recommendations are noted. The final design and selection of colors and materials will be made in coordination with the Pacific Grove Beautification and Natural Resources Commission (BNRC). The BNRC includes seven members of the community, reviews project plans and advises on natural resources and beautification matters.

**Comment 3: Bird Habitat.** Biological Resources discussion does not discuss bird habitat potential, and a nesting bird survey is recommended prior to construction.

Response: Bird habitat is acknowledged on page 23 under “Wildlife”. Preconstruction surveys are standard procedure when construction occurs during the bird nesting season, and the text has been revised to clarify this in both the Project Description (“Project Construction” on page 6) and in the Biological Resources discussion (under “d” on page 27).

Lisa Ciani

**Comment 1: Aesthetics.** The IS/MND does not give a clear description of the restroom facility, either the materials or if it will be sheltered with wooden structure. The facility shown in Figure 4 is unattractive and would degrade the visual character of the site. The comment asks if the existing wood structure would be used to screen it and recommends screening.

Response: As stated in the IS/MND (page 5), the new restroom facility would be located on the existing disturbed area where there is currently a fenced enclosure (shown in Figure 5a following page 8), and fenced enclosure would be removed. An “example” of a prefabricated restroom is shown in Figure 4.

As described in the Aesthetics discussion (page 12), the prefabricated restroom would be earth tones in color (e.g., brown, beige, gray), and would be similar in dimension to the existing natural wooden fence in the eastern portion of the sanctuary (Figure 5a). The maximum height of the building would be approximately 12 feet tall, and the facility would be 12 feet by 12 feet in size. As noted in the Aesthetics discussion and the Response to Comment 2 above, the final design and selection of colors and materials will be made in coordination with the Pacific Grove Beautification and Natural Resources Commission (BNRC). The BNRC includes seven members

of the community, reviews project plans and advises on natural resources and beautification matters.

**Comment 2: Nesting Birds.** There is no mention of nesting bird species, and preconstruction surveys and noise-muffling devices may be needed.

Response: Refer to Response to Comment 3 above. Additionally, as identified in the Noise discussion (pages 49-50), Mitigation Measure NOI-1, Noise Control Measures, includes several measures that will be implemented to minimize construction-related noise impacts.

**Comment 3: Tribal Cultural Resources.** The mitigation measures should be acceptable to the OCEN Tribal Chairwoman.

Response: As stated in the Tribal Cultural Resources discussion (page 61), the City consulted with Louise J. Miranda Ramirez, Tribal Chairwoman, Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation. Through this consultation, the City agreed to have monitors present during ground disturbing construction activities in the event previously unidentified tribal cultural resources are discovered (Mitigation Measure TCR-1).

Prior to project implementation, the City would enter into a Tribal Cultural Resource Treatment, Cultural Resource Curation, and Monitoring Agreement with the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation. The purposes of the agreement are to provide the City with clear expectations regarding tribal cultural resources, and to formalize protocols and procedures between the City and the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation for the protection and treatment of tribal cultural resources.

## CEQA Requirements

These comments do not result in substantial revisions to the IS/MND. The only revisions made for the Final IS/MND are the following project description clarifications.

- The Project will be installed in two phases. First, the infrastructure will be installed during 1-2 weeks between July and August 2018; and second, the prefabricated restroom structure will be installed during 1 week between May and September 2019. This has been clarified in the Project Description (“Project Construction” on page 6). Restroom installation will occur in two phases because the prefabricated restroom facility takes approximately 6 months to deliver, and it needs to be installed outside the monarch butterfly overwintering season, which is October through April.
- Preconstruction nesting bird surveys are the City’s standard procedure, when construction occurs during the bird nesting season. This has been clarified in both the Project Description (“Project Construction” on page 6) and in the Biological Resources discussion (under “d” on page 27).



Neither of these revisions constitute a “substantial revision” as defined by CEQA (Section 15073.5[b]). Further, recirculation of the IS/MND is not required when new project revisions are added in response to written or verbal comments on the project’s effects which are not new avoidable significant effects, and when new information is added to clarify, amplify or make insignificant modifications to the negative declaration (Section 15073.5[c]).

Sincerely,

**Harris & Associates**



Kate Giberson



Edmund G. Brown Jr.  
Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
Governor's Office of Planning and Research  
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit



Ken Alex  
Director

May 8, 2018

Daniel Gho  
City of Pacific Grove  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

Subject: Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project  
SCH#: 2018041021

Dear Daniel Gho:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on May 7, 2018, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott Morgan".

Scott Morgan  
Director, State Clearinghouse

## Document Details Report State Clearinghouse Data Base

**SCH#** 2018041021  
**Project Title** Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project  
**Lead Agency** Pacific Grove, City of

**Type** MND Mitigated Negative Declaration  
**Description** The project includes installing a new prefabricated restroom facility on the upper portion of the 3-acre Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary. The project is needed to provide a sanitary public restroom facility onsite that is compliant with the ADA and connected to the city's wastewater collection system for the approx 30,000 annual visitors that visit the PGMBS between Oct and Feb, the overwintering time for the monarch butterflies. Throughout this period, on average, 100 visitors per day utilize the project site during this week, while up to 1,000 visitors are there on weekends. The project would replace the non-ADA compliant portable toilet that is brought to the site is seasonally between Oct and April.

### Lead Agency Contact

**Name** Daniel Gho  
**Agency** City of Pacific Grove  
**Phone** (831) 648-5722 **Fax**  
**email**  
**Address** 300 Forest Avenue  
**City** Pacific Grove. **State** CA **Zip** 93950

### Project Location

**County** Monterey  
**City** Pacific Grove  
**Region**  
**Lat / Long** 36° 37' 36.7" N / 121° 55' 55.01" W  
**Cross Streets** 250 Grove Acre Ave  
**Parcel No.**  
**Township**

Range	Section	Base
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### Proximity to:

**Highways** 68  
**Airports**  
**Railways**  
**Waterways** Monterey Bay  
**Schools** PG Adult Educ Center  
**Land Use** Park/planned unit development/OS

**Project Issues** Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Cumulative Effects; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Forest Land/Fire Hazard; Geologic/Seismic; Growth Inducing; Landuse; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian

**Reviewing Agencies** Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 4; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 5; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Financial Assistance; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights; Department of General Services; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3; Native American Heritage Commission

 **Anthony A. Ciani, Architect**     220 Walnut Street, Pacific Grove, California 93950  
ARCHITECTURE     PLANNING     HISTORIC PRESERVATION     COASTAL CONSULTANT

May 7, 2018

Daniel Gho, Public Works Director  
City of Pacific Grove  
300 Forest Avenue  
Pacific Grove, CA 93950

**RE: Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements  
Project - Draft IS/MND**

Dear Mr. Gho,

The initial Study failed to check and therefore assess impacts to “Aesthetics” and “Biological Resources.” The Photo Figures 5-A, 5-B and 5-C illustrate the scenic quality of the setting. The site is in the heart of the Monarch Butterfly habitat. Therefore, the omission of these important factors should be corrected and properly addressed to provide appropriate mitigations.

The discussion on page 12, provides direction, but lacks specificity to address the aesthetics: *c. Visual Character or Quality. The prefabricated restroom facility would be earth tones in color (e.g., brown, beige, gray), and would be similar in dimension to the existing natural wooden fence in the eastern portion of the sanctuary (Figure 5A). The maximum height of the building would be approximately 12 feet tall, and the facility would be 12 feet by 12 feet in size. Further, the new structure would be approved by the City of Pacific Grove Beautification and Natural Resources Commission to ensure that the structure is in compliance with the goals of the City for visual resources.*

**Comment: I recommend the Materials and Colors of the proposed structure be specified to identify the precise materials such as split-face concrete block, and color such as “Red Maple (8540). I also recommend that a “colonial red” or “terra cotta” colored standing seam metal roof over a fireproof underlayment be used for the roofing material.**

The Biological Resources discussion on pages 26 – 28.

**Comment: The discussion does not directly discuss bird habitat potential. I recommend that the potential habitat be disclosed, and mitigation measures adopted to require a survey by a qualified independent expert to confirm the lack of presence of nesting birds prior to construction.**

Sincerely,

Anthony Ciani

May 7, 2018

To: Dan Gho, Public Works Director  
From: Lisa Ciani  
Re: IS/MND for Monarch Sanctuary Sanitary Improvements Project

It will be a great improvement to have a permanent restroom facility at the Monarch Sanctuary, and I'm glad to see that Tribal Cultural Resource issues are being addressed. I'm also glad to see that the IS/MND for this project will be taken to BNRC for their review.

My concerns are:

**Item I. Aesthetics, part c. Visual Character or Quality**

The IS/MND does not give a clear description of the restroom facility itself, either the materials or whether it will be sheltered within the existing wooden structure (which is quite attractive and fitting in the natural setting).

The portable facility shown in Figure 4 appears to be concrete block, and **unattractive**, and would substantially degrade the visual character or quality of the site.

Is the existing wood structure that previously sheltered the portable restroom at the east end of the Sanctuary going to be demolished? If so, could the wood materials from that shelter be used to camouflage or screen the unattractive concrete block of the pre-fab structure? In whatever way it can best be accomplished, a wooden structure, or wood screening, will be most important aesthetically in that very visible location by the entrance to the Sanctuary.

**Item IV. Biological Resources, part d. Interfere Substantially with Native Resident or Migratory Fish or Wildlife Species, and Item XII. Noise, part b. Generate ground borne vibration or ground borne noise.**

There is no mention of resident native or migratory bird species that may nest there in the summer months when construction is planned. A pre-construction survey of nesting birds is generally required for projects in natural areas such as this between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1 or 15. Depending on the findings, the construction schedule may need to be adjusted, although I realize it may be difficult to find a month when there are no Monarchs or nesting birds. In that case, there need to be requirements for sound-muffling devices.

**Item XVII. Tribal Cultural Resources**

I would just want to be sure these mitigations are acceptable to the OCEN Tribal Chairwoman, and that notification of the tribal monitor when there will be ground disturbance will be timely and courteous.

Thank you for considering my comments.