
**July 2010 Friends of Oceano Dunes Poker Run and
Safety Day Special Event at the
Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area**

**Initial Study/
Negative Declaration**

May 2010



**State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation,
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division**

July 2010 Friends of Oceano Dunes Poker Run and
Safety Day Special Event at the
Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area

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Negative Declaration

May 2010

Prepared for:

State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division



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DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (ODSVRA) July 2010 Poker Run and Safety Day, sponsored by the Friends of Oceano Dunes (FoOD).

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study for this Negative Declaration is available for review at:

- Oceano Dunes District Office
340 James Way, Ste. 270
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 773-7180
Contact – Ronnie Glick
- CDPR, OHMVR Division
1725 23rd Street, Suite 200, Sacramento, CA
(916) 324-3739
Contact – Patrick Thalken

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The OHMVR Division is evaluating the potential environmental effects of permitting the FoOD Poker Run and Safety Day (the Poker Run) proposed for July 1-4, 2010.

The FoOD has applied for a special event permit to hold the annual Poker Run at ODSVRA Thursday through Sunday, July 1-4, 2010, over the July 4th holiday weekend. The Poker Run comprises the following activities:

The event sponsors' pop-up shade structures and trailers would be placed in a portion of the camping area, which is already open to vehicle use, within a 200-foot by 150-foot area south of beach marker post 4. The six Poker Run checkpoints would be located within a large flat portion of the park that is also already open to riding. Each checkpoint would comprise a small card table and a pole with a flag and be staffed by one or two volunteers. The Poker Run is a non-timed, non-race, self-guided activity during which participants visit the checkpoints where they select playing cards to gain points for poker hands. Participants can also gain points by picking up trash in the riding area. All participants would be paid camping or day use visitors, and all vehicles would be subject to the same sound restrictions and equipment requirements applicable to all SVRA visitors. All speed limit and other safety and resource-protective measures already in effect at the SVRA would apply to event participants. All pre-existing ODSVRA camping and vehicle limits would remain in effect during the event.

FINDINGS

The OHMVR Division, having reviewed the Initial Study for the proposed project, finds that:

1. The proposed project will allow one four-day special event consisting of fundraising raffle ticket sales, Poker Run registration, off-road riding apparel and accessories

vending, safety displays, and a non-race, non-timed, self-guided ride (the Poker Run), and beach clean-up.

2. All participants will be paid camping or day use visitors; all vehicles will be subject to the same sound restrictions and equipment requirements applicable to all SVRA visitors; all speed limit and other safety and resource-protective measures already in effect at the SVRA will apply to event participants; all pre-existing ODSVRA camping and vehicle limits will remain in effect during the event.
3. The project will not exceed significance thresholds for the environmental effects identified in the Initial Study Checklist.
4. A Negative Declaration will be filed as the appropriate CEQA document of the Project.

BASIS OF FINDINGS

Based on the environmental evaluation presented herein, the project will not cause significant adverse effects related to aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities/service systems. In addition, substantial adverse effects on humans, either direct or indirect, will not occur. The project does not affect any important examples of the major periods of California prehistory or history. Nor will the project 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, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

A copy of the Initial Study is attached. Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/ Negative Declaration should be submitted in writing to:

Contact – Ronnie Glick
Oceano Dunes District Office
340 James Way, Ste. 270
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 773-7170

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, CDPR has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds these documents reflect the independent judgment of CDPR.

INITIAL STUDY TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction and Regulatory Guidance	1
1.2 Lead Agency Contact Information	2
1.3 Purpose and Document Organization.....	2
1.4 Required Permits and Approvals	2
CHAPTER 2 PROPOSED PROJECT.....	3
2.1 Project Location and Site Description.....	3
2.2 Project Objectives	3
2.3 Project Description	3
2.4 Special Event Permit Conditions	4
2.5 Nesting Season Management Plan to Avoid Take of Least Terns and Snowy Plovers.	4
CHAPTER 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND RESPONSES.....	9
3.1 Aesthetics.....	12
3.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources	14
3.3 Air Quality.....	16
3.4 Biological Resources.....	18
3.5 Cultural Resources.....	30
3.6 Geology and Soils	32
3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	34
3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	36
3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality.....	39
3.10 Land Use and Planning	42
3.11 Mineral Resources	44
3.12 Noise.....	45

3.13 Population and Housing	47
3.14 Public Services.....	48
3.15 Recreation.....	50
3.16 Transportation/Traffic	51
3.17 Utilities and Service Systems	54
3.18 Mandatory Findings of Significance	56
CHAPTER 4 REFERENCES	58
CHAPTER 5 REPORT PREPARATION.....	60
BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE.....	64
PROTECTION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS.....	65
ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	65
ROLE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.....	65
EXCLOSURES FOR SNPL AND LETE.....	66
EXCLOSURES for SNPL and LETE.....	66
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS SPECIFIC TO CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN.....	68
PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION.....	68
SNPL AND LETE BIOLOGICAL MONITORING.....	69
MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.....	70
ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES	71
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT ORDERS	72
DPR 2009 SNPL AND LETE NESTING REPORT.....	72
FIGURES AND TABLES	
Figure 1. Regional Location	5
Figure 2. Poker Run Set Up Location.....	6
Photo 1. 2006 Poker Run Event Staging Area	7

Photo 2. Aerial Photo Showing Typical July 4th Weekend Crowds 8

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site21

APPENDIX A. SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

APPENDIX B. 2010 NESTING SEASON MANAGEMENT PLAN TO AVOID TAKE OF THE CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN AND WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER AT ODSVRA, FEBRUARY 2010

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) has been prepared by the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). This IS evaluates the potential environmental effects of permitting the Friends of Oceano Dunes (FoOD) Poker Run and Safety Day (the Poker Run), proposed for July 1-4, 2010.

The Poker Run comprises erection of approximately seven small, temporary, pop-up shade structures within the open riding and camping area of Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (ODSVRA) to accommodate fundraising raffle safety displays, ticket sales, Poker Run registration, and off-road riding apparel vending. The Poker Run is a non-timed, non-race, self-guided activity during which participants visit six checkpoints (one card table each) within the open riding area.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15000 et seq.) establish the OHMVR Division as the lead agency. The lead agency is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15367 as “the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project.” The lead agency decides whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or ND is required for the project and is responsible for preparing the appropriate environmental review document.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a public agency shall prepare a proposed ND or a Mitigated ND when:

1. The IS shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
2. The IS identifies potentially significant effects, but:
 - Revisions in the project plans made before a proposed Mitigated ND and IS are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
 - There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

Pursuant to Section 15070, the OHMVR Division has determined an IS/ND is the appropriate environmental review document for the Poker Run project. This IS has been prepared by the OHMVR Division of CDPR in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

The lead agency for the proposed project is the OHMVR Division of CDPR, the agency that would be approving the project. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Ronnie Glick – Senior Environmental Scientist
ODSVRA
340 James Way, Ste. 270
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 773-7170

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of FoOD's Poker Run and Safety Day proposed to be held at ODSVRA July 1-4, 2010.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.

- Chapter 2 – Proposed Project

This chapter describes the project location, area, site, objectives, and characteristics.

- Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist and Responses

This chapter contains the Environmental (IS) Checklist that identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project. This chapter also contains the Mandatory Findings of Significance.

- Chapter 4 – References

This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/ND.

- Chapter 5 – Report Preparation

This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.4 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The following permits or approvals are required for this project:

- CDPR Special Event Permit

Chapter 2 PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

CDPR proposes to issue a Special Event Permit for the Poker Run at ODSVRA in the community of Oceano, San Luis Obispo County, California.

ODSVRA is located in the community of Oceano, off State Route 1 (Figure 1). The SVRA, along with the access afforded via Pismo State Beach, contains 5½ miles of beach open for vehicle use, and the 1,500 acres of sand dunes available for off-highway motor vehicle recreation are attractions for visitors from throughout the United States. ODSVRA is the only California State Park where vehicles may be driven on the beach. Passenger cars can easily drive on the northern portion of the beach, while the central portion of the SVRA can be accessed with four-wheel drive vehicles and is where off-highway vehicles (OHVs) and camping are allowed. The southern portion of the park features the Oso Flaco Lake Natural Area, which is closed to vehicles.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this project is to allow the FoOD-sponsored Poker Run event to occur over the July 4th holiday weekend at ODSVRA. The FoOD has identified the following objectives for the Poker Run:

- Create a sense of unity among park visitors.
- Promote clean beach awareness.
- Promote responsible OHV recreation and safety.
- Fundraising for FoOD.

2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

FoOD has applied for a special event permit to hold the Poker Run and Safety Day event at ODSVRA during the July 4th holiday period. The event would comprise the following activities:

The 200-foot by 150-foot vending/registration/staging area would be south of beach marker post 4 in a portion of the camping area that is already open to vehicle use (Figure 2). The area would be marked by poles, flags, and snow fencing (Photo 1). The six Poker Run checkpoints would all be located within a portion of the park that is also already open to riding. Each checkpoint would comprise a small card table and a pole with a flag and be staffed by one or two volunteers. The card tables will be erected in flat sections of the open riding area for high visibility. The specific location of each card table would be determined during the event weekend, but all the card tables would be erected in the general vicinity of the Sand Highway (see Figure 2). The Poker Run is a non-timed, non-race, self-guided activity during which participants visit the checkpoints where they select playing cards to gain points for poker hands. Participants can also gain points by picking up trash in the riding area. Courtesy ATV sound testing would also be offered.

The FoOD would be responsible for picking up all garbage, markers, and event banners within 15 hours following the event. Garbage would be deposited in main dumpsters already maintained at ODSVRA.

ODSVRA operates pursuant to and in conformance with an existing Coastal Development Permit (CDP 4-82-300 and subsequent amendments) and the park's General Development Plan (CDPR 1975). All participants at the event would be paid camping or day use visitors, and all vehicles would be subject to the same sound restrictions and equipment requirements applicable to all SVRA visitors. All speed limit and other safety and resource-protective measures already in effect at the SVRA would apply to event participants. FoOD anticipates up to 200 participants on Saturday, July 3. All pre-existing ODSVRA camping and vehicle limits would remain in effect during the event. These daily limits (up to 2,580 street-legal vehicles, 1,000 street-legal vehicles for camping, and 1,720 OHVs) have been previously established under an approved 2001 Coastal Development Permit Amendment (CDP 4-82-300-A5). The Poker Run event would not increase the number of visitors expected to enter the park over the holiday weekend as ODSVRA already operates at the permitted overnight capacity during that weekend, and the event is not expected to draw additional large numbers of day users.

All vehicles would be subject to the same sound restrictions and equipment requirements applicable to all SVRA visitors. All speed limit and other safety and resource-protective measures already in effect at the SVRA would apply to event participants. All routine and emergency protocols would remain in place during the event. The event does not change the overall timing or nature of the motorized recreation that would typically occur in the park during the event weekend. The event does not involve a race or other timed or high-speed activity that would generate additional concerns about safety, vehicular collisions, noise, air quality, or other resource impacts. All event activities would be held in areas of the park that are normally open to motorized recreation and would not create effects beyond the areas open to motor vehicles and other recreation.

2.4 SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

CDPR has developed a standard set of special event permit terms and conditions for special events. CDPR has determined that additional conditions specific to the event are not required. The standard terms and conditions are included here as Appendix A. No other permits or approvals are required for the project.

2.5 NESTING SEASON MANAGEMENT PLAN TO AVOID TAKE OF LEAST TERNS AND SNOWY PLOVERS

Two avian species listed under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Act occur at ODSVRA. The federally-listed western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*; threatened) and state- and federally-listed California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*; endangered) both breed at ODSVRA during the summer months. CDPR is in the process of developing a multi-park Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to permit incidental take of both species. Pending permit issuance, ODSVRA has developed and implements an extensive array of protection, monitoring, and management measures to avoid take of and support successful breeding by both species. These protocols are revisited each year, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and fully implemented by ODSVRA. The complete Take Avoidance Strategy developed for the 2010 breeding season and currently in effect at ODSVRA is provided in Appendix B.







Photo 1. 2006 Poker Run Event Staging Area

Source: <http://oceanodunes.org/>



Photo 2. Aerial Photo Showing Typical July 4th Weekend Crowds (note plover/tern enclosure fence)

Source: <http://oceanodunes.org/>

Chapter 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND RESPONSES

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** ODSVRA 2010 Poker Run and Safety Day sponsored by FoOD
2. **Lead Agency Name & Address:** CDPR, OHMVR Division
1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
3. **Contact Person & Phone Number:** Ronnie Glick, (805) 773-7170
4. **Project Location:** Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, Oceano, CA
5. **Project Sponsor Name & Address:** Friends of Oceano Dunes
855 E. Peralta
Fresno, CA 93704
6. **General Plan Designation:** Park
7. **Zoning:** Recreation
8. **Description of Project:** See Chapter 2 Project Description
9. **Surrounding Land Uses & Setting:** Refer to Chapter 3 of this document (Section 3.9 Land Use and Planning)
10. **Approval Required from Other Public Agencies:** Special Event Permit from CDPR; no other agency approval required

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. Note that "None" is checked, as protocols already in place at ODSVRA avoid significant impacts to all factors.

<input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural/Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality
<input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils
<input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality
<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning	<input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Noise
<input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

I find that although the proposed project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION WILL** be prepared.

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

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

I find that although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Phil Jenkins, Chief, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division

Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any to reduce the impact to less than significance.

3.1 AESTHETICS

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?**
- b. **Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?**
- c. **Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?**
- d. **Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?**

No Impact. (Responses a – d) The proposed special event would take place within an area that has been subject to ongoing motorized activities, including large gatherings of vehicles, since the 1900s. The event would not result in additional street legal and off highway vehicles within the SVRA since use limits will remain in effect for the event. The event would not result in new trails or roads; all activities will take place in the Open Riding area. Only seven portable shade structures and a small number of display tables, card tables, and similar temporary structures would be erected over the two-day event weekend, and these items would be removed upon the conclusion of the event. The staging areas for the event would be located within a part of the park that typically has recreational vehicles and similar shade structures. The event site does not contain scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within view of a state scenic highway. None of the stretches of the highways located in the area (SR 1 and US 101) have State Scenic Highway Status (http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm). SR 1 becomes a State

Scenic Highway north of the city of San Luis Obispo, about 14 miles north of the project site. The project site is not visible from the State Scenic designated portion of SR 1. Night riding is currently allowed at ODSVRA, but the event would generally not be ongoing during night hours. There will be no new sources of substantial light or glare as a result of this project. Since no new trails, roads, or any other type of development would occur, and the activities proposed are already occurring or entirely consistent with activities already occurring within the event area, no scenic vistas would be adversely affected.

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project*:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g)).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**
- b. **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**

- 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))?**
- d. **Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**
- e. **Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?**

No Impact. (Responses a – e) The project area is located within an SVRA. No farmland, forest, or timberland exists on the event site, and adjacent farmland, forest, or timberland would not be affected. The project site is zoned as park land in the San Luis Obispo County General Plan. The proposed project would not remove any acreage from agricultural production. The project would have no impact on prime farmland or other agricultural resources in the project vicinity. The project does not affect any land that has been zoned for agricultural use or is currently in Williamson Act contracts; nor will this project conflict with any land that has been zoned as forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The project will not involve other changes in the existing environment which could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion forest land to non-forest use.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

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

Regulatory and Environmental Setting

The project is located on the San Luis Obispo County coast near the community of Oceano. The County of San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (APCD) is the air quality regulatory agency for the project area. Pollution from mobile sources, such as cars, trucks, trains and marine vessels, falls outside of the Air District's jurisdiction and is regulated by state and federal agencies that establish the air pollution emission standards for vehicles and the fuel they run on. State standards for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) are currently exceeded in San Luis Obispo County. As a result, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has designated the county a nonattainment area for these pollutants. The California Clean Air Act requires the development of plans to achieve and maintain the state ozone standard by the earliest practicable date. The San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District currently operates according to their 2001 Clean Air Plan.

On March 24, 2010, the San Luis Obispo APCD Board of Directors accepted the report and findings for the South County Phase 2 Particulate Study. That report concluded that OHV activity within ODSVRA is contributing to high levels of PM₁₀ on the Nipomo Mesa, southeast of ODSVRA. The San Luis Obispo APCD has reported PM₁₀ levels measured on the Nipomo Mesa that exceed state and federal 24-hour standards for PM₁₀. Those state and federal standards are, respectively, 50 micrograms per cubic meter and 150 micrograms per cubic meter in the ambient air, averaged over 24 hours. The San Luis Obispo APCD and CDPR are in the early stages of efforts to address the PM₁₀ issue on the Mesa.

Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?**
- b. **Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?**
- c. **Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?**
- d. **Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?**

No Impact. (Responses a – d) Although the South County Phase 2 Particulate Study concluded that OHV activity within ODSVRA is contributing to measured PM₁₀ concentrations on the Nipomo Mesa, the magnitude of this contribution is still under review. Most importantly, the proposed event will not result in an additional number of vehicles, day users, campers, or OHVs at the beach beyond the established day use and camper limits and, therefore, the event does not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the San Luis Obispo County Clean Air Plan, nor would it contribute substantially to an air quality violation.

The event does not involve new land uses and would not contribute to urban growth or introduce new sources of air emissions into the air basin, nor would it affect sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Exhaust from vehicle traffic during the event could result in temporary air pollutant emissions. The temporary nature of the impact is not expected to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in PM₁₀ or ozone precursors.

The closest permanent sensitive receptors would be scattered rural residences about one mile away, which would not be affected by project activities. The event would take place in the open riding and camping area of the SVRA; camping would be allowed in designated areas.

There are no long term pollutant emissions associated with the event. Temporary emissions of OHV exhaust would occur during the event only.

- e. **Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?**

No Impact. The activities associated with the event would not result in the creation of objectionable odors.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

Regulatory Setting

In addition to CEQA, other federal and state laws apply to the biological resources identified in this report. Each of these laws is identified and discussed below.

Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

FESA establishes a broad public and federal interest in identifying, protecting, and providing for the recovery of threatened or endangered species. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce are designated in FESA as responsible for identifying endangered and threatened species and their critical habitat, carrying out programs for the conservation of these species, and rendering opinions regarding the impact of proposed federal actions on listed

species. The USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are charged with implementing and enforcing the ESA. USFWS has authority over terrestrial and continental aquatic species, and NMFS has authority over species that spend all or part of their life cycle at sea, such as salmonids.

Section 9 of FESA prohibits the unlawful “take” of any listed fish or wildlife species. Take, as defined by FESA, means “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such action.” The USFWS’s regulations define harm to mean “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife.” Such an act “may include “significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering” (50 CFR § 17.3). Take can be permitted under FESA pursuant to sections 7 and 10. Section 7 provides a process for take permits for federal projects or projects subject to a federal permit, and Section 10 provides a process for incidental take permits for projects without a federal nexus. FESA does not extend the take prohibition to federally listed plants on private land, other than prohibiting the removal, damage, or destruction of such species in violation of state law.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA)

Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to “pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not.” In short, under the MBTA it is illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird or destroying an egg. The USFWS oversees implementation of the MBTA.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 (Section 404)

The United States does not have a federal, comprehensive law protecting wetlands. However, through the regulation of activities in “waters of the United States,” the Clean Water Act of 1972 is the main federal law used to protect wetlands. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States,” which includes traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, certain tributaries of any of these waters, and wetlands that meet these criteria or that are adjacent to any of these waters.

The USACE also regulates activities in waters of the United States under the federal Rivers and Harbors Act. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act requires permits for any work or structures in navigable waters of the United States, including wetlands within or adjacent to these waters. Both dredging and filling are regulated activities under the Act. Navigable waters are defined as those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, or that are presently, have been, or may be used for transport of interstate or foreign commerce.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

Provisions of CESA protect state-listed threatened and endangered species. The Fish and Game Commission is charged with establishing a list of endangered and threatened species. CDFG regulates activities that may result in “take” of individuals (i.e., “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”). Habitat degradation or modification is not expressly included in the definition of “take” under the California Fish and Game Code, but CDFG has interpreted “take” to include the killing of a member of a species

which is the proximate result of habitat modification.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602

Section 1602 requires an entity to notify CDFG of any proposed activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing pavement where it may pass into any stream, river, or lake. CDFG uses the USFWS definition of wetlands when regulating these activities.

Fish and Game Code Section 3503 and 3503.5

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 3503, it is unlawful to “take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” Section 3503.5 provides similar protection specifically to raptors and their nests. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “taking” by CDFG.

Fish and Game Code Section 4150

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 4150, “[a]ll mammals occurring naturally in California which are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals, are nongame mammals. Nongame mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission.”

Environmental Setting

Four sensitive habitat types are found in and around the project site: coastal strand, active pioneer coastal dune, central coast dune scrub, and central coast foredunes. ODSVRA represents the northern extent of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes system, having the plant and animal communities that are typical of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes, and is therefore considered part of the larger dune system.

The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes is the largest remaining dune system south of San Francisco and the second largest in the state of California. It encompasses an 18-mile (29 km) stretch of coastline on the central coast of California and extends from southern San Luis Obispo County to northern Santa Barbara County. The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes system is home to a unique dunes ecosystem and is recognized as a National Natural Landmark. Although the project site is part of this very unique and sensitive habitat, no construction or other permanent habitat disturbance is proposed, and any disturbance would be minor, temporary, and consistent with existing uses (e.g., OHV uses and small, pop-up shade structures).

Table 1 is a table of special-status species¹, as defined by CDFG (2010), with potential to occur within the vicinity of the project site. This list is based on occurrences listed with the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2010) and field observations and local knowledge of CDPR Environmental Scientists.

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site			
Common Name Scientific Name	Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
Mimic tryonia (=california brackishwater snail) <i>Tryonia imitator</i>	-	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Sandy beach tiger beetle <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravid</i>	-	Found in moist sand near the ocean, for example in swales behind dunes or upper beaches beyond normal high tides.	Low. No native dune vegetation within project site due to ongoing disturbance, no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Globose dune beetle <i>Coelus globosus</i>	-	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks immediately bordering the coast from Bodega Bay head to Ensenada, Baja California, and all of the Channel Islands except San Clemente Island.	Low. No native dune vegetation within project site due to ongoing disturbance, no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
White sand bear scarab beetle <i>Lichnanthe albipilosa</i>	-	Inhabits coastal sand dunes of San Luis Obispo County, in the vicinity of Dune Lakes. Found hovering close to the surface of the dunes near the lake, but some distance from the surf.	Low. No habitat within project site due to ongoing disturbance, no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

¹ Special-status species, as defined by CDFG (2010), include: 1) state or federal candidates for possible listing; 2) species considered by the CDFG to be a Species of Special Concern (SSC); 3) species listed or proposed for listing under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Acts; 4) species that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, declining throughout their range, or have a critical, vulnerable stage in their life cycle that warrants monitoring; 5) populations in California that may be on the periphery of a species range, but are threatened with extirpation in California; 6) species closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California at an alarming rate (e.g., wetlands, riparian, old growth forests, desert aquatic systems, native grasslands, vernal pools, etc.); or 7) species designated as a special-status, sensitive, or declining species by other state or federal agencies, or non-governmental organizations (NGO) of the list, such as the California Native Plant Society, Audubon Society, the IUCN - The World Conservation Union Red List, the United States Bird Conservation Watch List, or the Western Bat Working Group.

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site			
Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
Oso Flaco robber fly <i>Ablautus schlingeri</i>	-	Sand dunes	Low. No habitat within project site due to ongoing disturbance, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Oso Flaco flightless moth <i>Areniscythis brachypteris</i>	-	Open, coastal sand dune slopes in San Luis Obispo County. Larvae live in tubes attached to buried, green parts of plants at the margin of the active, moving sand dunes.	Low. No on-site habitat exists due to ongoing disturbance and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site. Suitable habitat is adjacent to site.
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	-	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 water sources nearby.	Low. No roost sites are on or in close proximity to the project site.
Morro Bay blue butterfly <i>Plebejus icarioides moroensis</i>	-	Inhabits stabilized dunes and adjacent areas of coastal San Luis Obispo and NW Santa Barbara Counties. Larval foodplant thought to be <i>Lupinus chamissonis</i> .	Low. No on-site habitat due to ongoing disturbance, but adjacent habitat combined with flight has potential to result in occurrence.
Steelhead - south/central California coast DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT, SSC	Fed listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River.	Low. No habitat present on or adjacent to event site; access route passes through known movement habitat. CDPR manages stream crossings during rainy season.
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	FE, SSC	Brackish water habitats along the Calif. coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego Co. to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	Low. Population likely extirpated in 2008. No habitat present on or adjacent to site; access route passes near known habitat. CDPR manages stream crossings during rainy season.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT, SSC	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 aestivation habitat.	Low. Habitat is adjacent to site, but all project activities will occur well away from the habitat.

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site			
Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
Southwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>	SSC	Permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types; below 6,000 ft elev. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Need suitable nesting sites.	None. Habitat is adjacent to site but all project activities will occur well away from the habitat.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvilli</i>	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low. No habitat within project site, no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	SSC	Loose soils of beach, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, and streamside growth of sycamores, cottonwoods, and oaks. Burrows in dune sand of beaches, washes, and loose soil near bases of slopes and near streams. Forages in leaf litter by day.	None. No habitat within project site due to ongoing disturbance, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	-	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft of water.	None. Mature trees are not present on site.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ST, SP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depth of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT, SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting.	Moderate. Species uses portions of the park for nesting and foraging. A comprehensive plover/tern management plan minimizes impacts from park users (Appendix B).

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site			
Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
California least tern <i>Sternula antillarum brownii</i>	FE, SE, SP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	Moderate. Species uses portions of the park for nesting and foraging. A comprehensive plover/tern management plan minimizes impacts from park users (Appendix B).
California brown pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>)	SP	California brown pelicans usually rest on water or inaccessible rocks (either offshore or on mainland), but also use mudflats, sandy beaches, wharfs, and jetties.	Breeding: None. There are currently no California brown pelican breeding colonies within the HCP area. Foraging: low. Brown pelicans become fairly common on the beaches throughout the project area after the breeding season from June through October.
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Found growing up through dense mats of <i>Typha</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Scirpus</i> , etc. in freshwater marsh. 10-170m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
La Graciosa thistle <i>Cirsium loncholepis</i>	FE, ST, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes, brackish marshes, riparian scrub. Lake edges, riverbanks, other wetlands; often in dune areas. 5-185m.	None. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The event areas are not included within the proposed critical habitat for this species.
Surf thistle <i>Cirsium rhotophilum</i>	ST, CNPS 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub. Open areas in central dune scrub; usually in coastal dunes. 3-60m.	None. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
California saw-grass <i>Cladium californicum</i>	CNPS 2.2	Freshwater and alkali marshes, seeps. Freshwater or alkaline moist habitats. 60-600m.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Pismo clarkia <i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>Immaculata</i>	FE, CNPS 1b.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On ancient sand dunes not far from the coast. Sandy soils, openings. 25-185m.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to site.

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site			
Common Name Scientific Name	Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
Dune larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes (maritime). On rocky areas and dunes. 30-375m.	Low. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Beach spectaclepod <i>Dithyrea maritima</i>	ST, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Formerly more widespread in coastal habitats in so. Calif. Sea shores, on sand dunes, and sandy places near the shore. 3-50m.	Low. On-site habitat is highly degraded but occurrences of species have been recorded very near the project site.
Blochman's leafy daisy <i>Erigeron blochmaniae</i>	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal dunes. Sand dunes and hills. 3-185m.	Low. On-site habitat is highly degraded but occurrences of species have been recorded very near the project site.
Hoover's button-celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>Hooveri</i>	CNPS 1B.1	Vernal pools. Alkaline depressions, vernal pools, roadside ditches and other wet places near the coast. 5-45m.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to site.
Nipomo Mesa lupine <i>Lupinus nipomensis</i>	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Coastal dunes. Dry sandy flats, restricted to back dunes, assoc. with central dune scrub habitat. 10-50m.	Low. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Crisp monardella <i>Monardella crispa</i>	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Often on the borders of open, sand areas, usually adjacent to typical backdune scrub vegetation. 5-120m.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
San Luis Obispo monardella <i>Monardella frutescens</i>	CNPS 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Stabilized sand of the immediate coast. 10-100m.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	FE, ST, CNPS 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. 5-1305m.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

Table 1. Special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site			
Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status*	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
Black-flowered figwort <i>Scrophularia atrata</i>	CNPS 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material; around swales and in sand dunes. 10-250m.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to site.
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	CNPS 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland. Vernal mesic grassland or near ditches, streams, and springs; disturbed areas. 2-2040m.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.

*SSC=State species of special concern; FE=Federally endangered; FT=Federally threatened; SE=State endangered; ST=State threatened; SP=State Fully Protected; CNPS=California Native Plant Society priority ranking; species with no status listed have no formal list or regulatory status but are included in CNDDDB based upon a ranking code that provides information about the status of a taxon, both throughout its entire range and within California.

Source: CNDDDB 2010

Discussion

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**

No Impact. Sharp-shinned hawks and black rails are not expected to occur on the project site. ODSVRA contains known nesting habitat for the western snowy plover, a federally-listed threatened species, and the California least tern, a federally- and state-listed endangered species. The least tern is also fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code. The project area is not designated by the USFWS as critical habitat for either species. Both of these birds nest in dune environments; the event would occur during the breeding season for both species.

Appendix B contains the complete protection, monitoring, and management measures currently being implemented at ODSVRA for snowy plovers and least terns. Those measures include establishing an approximately 300-acre fenced area at the southern portion of the riding and camping area that is closed to all park visitors (the Southern Enclosure; see Figure 2 and Photo 2). The great majority of plover and tern nesting at ODSVRA occurs within the Southern Enclosure. Very few nesting attempts occur within the area open to riding. Monitors erect additional enclosures as needed around nests observed within the riding area consistent with current protocols (see Appendix B). An additional approximately 62-acre area is fenced within

the Oso Flaco Natural Area. The enclosures protect breeding plovers and terns not only from park visitors, but also from terrestrial predators.

The intensive plover and tern protection and management program being carried out at the SVRA has been effective in balancing the OHV recreation with plover and tern nesting as evidenced by recent population data. From 2002-2009, ODSVRA averaged 1.32 fledged snowy plover chicks per adult breeding male, well above the USFWS recovery criterion of one fledged chick per adult breeding male. The 2009 snowy plover chick fledge rate at ODSVRA was 33%, with 150 nests, and a 64% hatch rate. This hatch rate far exceeds adjacent monitored plover nesting sites. The estimated minimum number of breeding adults in 2009 was 114, an increase of 20% from the 95 breeding adults estimated in 2008 within ODSVRA (CDPR 2009). The 2009 California least tern nesting monitoring at ODSVRA, however, indicated a minimum of 25 breeding pairs, the lowest number since 2002. The 2009 least tern chick fledge rate at ODSVRA was 78%, with 26 nests, and a 88% hatch rate.

The events staging area would be approximately one mile from the nearest expected western snowy plover or California least tern nest. The Poker Run course would range from 0.25 miles to approximately 2 miles from the nearest expected western snowy plover nest or California least tern nest. As noted above, the established western snowy plover and California least tern nesting area consists of approximately 300 acres of fully protected habitat closed to all public use at the south end of the riding and camping area of the park, well away from any of project activities. The protocols described in Appendix B are already in place for the western snowy plover and California least tern nesting season to avoid “take” of either species. The protocols are drafted each year in cooperation with the USFWS and CDFG. The events do not include any race or timed riding component. Both the Poker Run and Dune Tour are low speed events. Speed limit violations are strictly enforced within the park. As the events would not draw additional visitors to the park, and all management protocols to avoid adverse impacts to plovers and terns would apply to the event participants, no impacts would occur to plovers and terns due to the proposed special events.

Pond turtles, silvery legless lizards, and coast horned lizards are not expected to occur within the project area due to lack of habitat. The California red-legged frog is a federally-listed threatened species known to occur at ODSVRA. This species is restricted to the freshwater aquatic environment around Oso Flaco Lake and has been observed in upper Arroyo Grande Creek, outside of park boundaries, and would not be present in the areas of or affected by the special event. Brown pelicans also occur offshore and on the beach of ODSVRA. The event does not include any race or timed riding component. The Poker Run is a low speed, low impact event, would not bring additional users to the park, and thus would not be expected to affect brown pelicans.

Tidewater goby and steelhead (south-central California coast DPS) both may occur within Arroyo Grande Creek, although tidewater goby appear to have been extirpated in 2008 and have not been observed during surveys of the creek since that time (Rischbieter 2010). Arroyo Grande Creek must be crossed to reach the open riding and camping area, including the project staging site. The area of vehicle crossing is characterized as sandy beach, adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, varying in width from approximately 50 feet wide to several hundred feet wide, depending on tidal conditions. In this location, also referred to as the creek mouth, the stream conditions vary depending on the season of the year. Stream flow can vary from several thousand cubic feet per second during high flow periods in the winter and spring to no outflow to the ocean during the summer and fall, as the creek mouth is barred over until the first big

rains of the season, usually in November or December. Since this event will take place when there is no flow to the ocean, the events would not affect the goby or steelhead.

There is a single CNDDDB record for sandy beach tiger beetle in the Oceano quad, and it is located near Oso Flaco Lake, approximately two miles to the south of the event area. There are no CNDDDB records for globose dune beetle in the Oceano quad. No specific surveys for globose dune beetle or sandy beach tiger beetle were conducted for this project as it is considered extremely unlikely that either sensitive beetle would be found in the project area. The project area is open to OHV riding and camping throughout the year and has no native dune vegetation that could support these two species or the other sensitive invertebrates. None of these species has any formal designation under either the state or federal Endangered Species Acts and none are on any candidate list maintained by either agency.

ODSVRA also supports several special-status plant species, including the state and/or federally-listed species shown in Table 1. These plants have been accurately mapped by CDPDPR and are protected from OHV disturbance and other recreational uses. Most of these species are located in the back dunes and near Oso Flaco Lake. In 2007 and 2008 CDPDPR biologists looked for known and potential La Graciosa thistle populations within the SVRA, including the riding area and vegetated islands. The plant was not found in the riding area or within vegetated islands. 2008 data from the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County was reviewed for the Nipomo Mesa lupine. This species is restricted to the portion of the SVRA leased from Conoco Phillips, which is not in the riding area. None of the other sensitive plant populations are in close proximity to the project area and none would be affected by the project.

- b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?**
- c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?**

No Impact. (Responses b – c) As discussed above, Arroyo Grande Creek must be crossed to reach the open riding and camping area, including the project site. Existing protocols are already in effect to protect the sensitive aquatic habitat of Arroyo Grande Creek and the lagoon from adverse impacts during vehicular crossings. Vehicle entry into the lagoon is prohibited. As the events would not generate additional crossings of the Arroyo Grande Creek mouth, and the creek would not be flowing to the ocean, no impact to riparian or other aquatic habitat would occur due to the proposed events. The portion of the dunes where the Poker Run would be held is already open to riding, and the event would not change the amount or nature of the use within that area. Sensitive dune vegetation is fenced off from vehicular entry. No impact to sensitive dune habitat would occur. Implementation of the project would not result in the removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other disturbances to wetlands as no wetlands occur within the riding and camping area of the SVRA.

- 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?

No Impact. See response to a) above.

e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. No heritage or ordinance trees are in the project area. The project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

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?

No Impact. CDPR is currently developing an HCP that includes ODSVRA, but the HCP has not been approved by the trustee agencies. This project would be consistent with activities anticipated by the HCP.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?**
- b. **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?**

No Impact (Responses a – b). The area identified for the event has been open to OHV use for many years. The event was reviewed by CDPR, and it was determined that there are no known archaeological sites within the area to be used for event activities. There are two recorded archaeological sites in the SVRA. The recorded Native American sites within the park are fully protected with hard fencing that is in place throughout the year. Trespass within the closed areas was not recorded during recent FoOD Poker Run events. Ample protections are in effect, along with ongoing monitoring, to prevent issues from arising. These sites have been successfully closed to vehicular recreation for many years. In the unlikely event that cultural resources are discovered, pursuant to standard CDPR protocols all activities surrounding the site would cease until the area has been cleared by a CDPR archaeologist.

- c. **Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?**

No Impact. The event would not significantly modify existing topography or impact paleontological resources or geologic features. There has been no documentation of unique paleontological resources or geological features in the project area by CDPR cultural resource specialists, or by other resource staff.

d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

No Impact. A cultural resource inventory performed in 2000 at ODSVRA (Gruver and Hines, 2000) did not reveal evidence of human remains. However, Native American remains were located in June 2008. These remains were located more than three miles to the south of the proposed project area, well outside the open riding area of the park. The area identified for the event has been open to OHV use for many years. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, pursuant to standard CDPR protocols all activities surrounding the site would cease until the area has been cleared by a CDPR archaeologist and the County Coroner is notified.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- 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?**

2. **Strong seismic ground shaking?**
3. **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**
4. **Landslides?**

No Impact. Although ODSVRA is located in a seismically active area associated with the San Andreas fault system, the proposed special event would not expose people or structures to seismic or landslide hazards. No new buildings or permanent facilities are proposed; card tables, pop-up shade structures, and other small temporary structures would not pose a hazard to park visitors during a seismic event. San Luis Obispo County hazard maps show the project area to have a low potential for landslides. Dunes are by their nature unstable and subject to movement, slippage, and blow out. Vehicular activity on active dunes can contribute to unstable soil conditions. However, the area proposed for the Poker Run is currently open to vehicular activity as part of the SVRA. No additional landslide risk would result from the operation of this event.

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

No Impact. The project activities would occur in sand, a highly erosive material, but typical of the area because of the beach location. The Poker Run is a non-timed, non-race event, and the area proposed for the event is currently open to vehicular activity as part of the SVRA. No additional erosion would result from this event. All event activities would be located on the sandy beach and dunes; therefore, there would be no loss of topsoil.

c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

No Impact. Staging facilities for the event would be located on the flat portions of the beach. The event course would be located in the dunes, which are in constant flux due to prevailing coastal winds. The sand in the project area is subject to seasonal and daily fluctuations from wind erosion, and the event would not affect the stability of the beach or dune sheet. Sand by nature is unstable; however, no impact would occur as the small, temporary nature of the event facilities would not expose people or buildings to any risk from sand movement.

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?

No Impact. Expansive soils are not a consideration in the sandy soils found in the project area.

e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No Impact. The project does not propose installation of new septic tanks nor does the project create the need for a system for disposal of additional wastewater.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The most prominent greenhouse gases (GHGs) that have been identified as contributing to global warming are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are attributable largely to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, residential, and agricultural sectors. The transportation sector is the largest emitter of GHGs in California, followed by electricity generation. CO₂ is a byproduct of the fossil fuel combustion associated with both the transportation and utility sectors. CH₄, a highly potent GHG, results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. GHGs from the residential sector are primarily related to energy consumption. Processes that absorb and accumulate CO₂, often called CO₂ "sinks," include uptake by vegetation and dissolution into the ocean. GHGs are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, which are pollutants of regional and local concern, respectively.

Regulatory Setting

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB32) requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. CARB identified 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂e) as the total statewide GHG 1990 emissions level and adopted this level as the 2020 GHG emissions limit (CARB 2007). CARB estimates 2020 GHG emission levels will reach 600 MMTCO₂e if no actions are taken under a "business-as-usual" scenario.

The 1990 GHG inventory includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, HFCs, and PFCs. Each GHG has a different capacity to trap heat in the atmosphere by absorbing infrared radiation. Almost 90% of the total GHG identified in the inventory is CO₂. The majority of 1990 emissions are tied to fuel use activities such as electrical generation, transportation, and industrial operations (CARB 2007).

CARB approved the AB 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan in December 2008, which contains the main strategies California will use to reduce GHG. Detailed strategies to implement all of the recommended measures must be in place by 2012. As stated in CARB's press release announcing approval of the Scoping Plan, key elements of the plan include:

- Developing a California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create a regional market system;
- Strategies to enhance and expand proven cost-saving energy efficiency programs, implementation of California's clean cars standards, increases in the amount of clean and renewable energy used to power the state, and implementation of a low-carbon fuel standard that will make the fuels used in the state cleaner;
- Full deployment of the California Solar Initiative, high-speed rail, water-related energy efficiency measures and a range of regulations to reduce emissions from trucks and from ships docked in California ports;
- Measures designed to safely reduce or recover a range of very potent greenhouse gases - refrigerants and other industrial gases - that contribute to global warming at a level many times greater than carbon dioxide contributes; and
- Targeted fees to fund the state's long-term commitment to AB 32 administration.

Pursuant to Senate Bill 97 (Chapter 185, 2007) the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) developed CEQA guidelines "for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or the effects of greenhouse gas emissions." The Natural Resources Agency completed the formal rulemaking process, and the amendments became effective on March 18, 2010.

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?**

No Impact. The event would result in temporary emissions of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and N₂O) from participant vehicles over the four-day holiday weekend. As all vehicle quotas would remain in effect during the event, the number of vehicles would not exceed what would be allowed without the event. Given the extremely small size and short duration of the event, the vehicle quotas, and the holiday weekend, the project would not cause an increase in greenhouse gas generation.

- Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?**

No Impact. Currently, there are no adopted federal regulations regarding greenhouse gases produced by off-highway motor vehicles, and the proposed event would not conflict with CARB's Scoping Plan. While regional and county agencies such as the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG) and the San Luis Obispo County Planning Department are currently drafting (e.g., County Climate Action Plan) and/or updating (e.g. SLOCOG 2010 Regional Transportation Plan) plans for reducing greenhouse gases, these plans have not been adopted at this date.

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?**

- 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?**
- c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or hazardous waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

No Impact (Responses a-c). Gasoline and diesel needed to power vehicles and generators would be the only hazardous materials in use on the project site, and park rules require that fuel be legally contained within the vehicles or in specially designed fuel cans. In addition, the event would not increase the number of park visitors or the amount of fuel used over the event weekend. The project would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of other types of hazardous materials such as asbestos, lead, toxic waste, etc. The project would not involve hazardous emissions. The nearest school is over one mile from the event site.

- d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?**

No Impact. No hazardous material sites are known to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site. The project site is not on the Department of Toxic Substance Control's Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List (Cortese List).

- e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**
- f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?**

No Impact. (Responses e – f) The airport closest to the project site is the Oceano County Airport located in Oceano. This airport is a general aviation airport and has an adopted Airport Land Use Plan (2007). The airport is located less than a quarter-mile east of the northern portion of Oceano Dunes SVRA, just northeast of post 1. The project site is located over one mile south of the airport (near post 4) and is not located within the Oceano County Airport land use plan area (Airport Land Use Commission 2007). The airport would not pose a safety hazard to participants of the special event. There are no private air strips within two miles of the project site.

- g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

No Impact. The proposed special event would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with the existing ODSVRA emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

- h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wild land fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands?**

No Impact. The project would not 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. The project is not within the urban/wildland interface. ODSVRA has adequate fire fighting capabilities in the event of small fires within the park, and for larger fires, the area will be subject to existing ODSVRA emergency response plans.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

No Impact. The project would not create the need for additional wastewater discharge and would not cause any discharge with the potential to violate water quality standards. As discussed previously, although vehicles must cross the Arroyo Grande Creek mouth area to reach the staging area for the event, the event would not generate additional vehicles within the park or additional creek crossings as the park is expected to already be at or near capacity regardless of the event. In addition, the event would be subject to the Arroyo Grande Creek protection measures that are in effect at ODSVRA (refer to Appendix B). The project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

No Impact. The project would not extract groundwater and therefore would not affect the quantity of subsurface water supplies. The project would not change the direction or rate of groundwater flow. The project does not involve the use of groundwater supplies and therefore does not impact the groundwater table or nearby wells.

c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

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 which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

No Impact. (Responses c – e) The existing drainage pattern of the area would not be altered as a result of the event. The project would not alter the course of a stream or river, including Arroyo Grande Creek. As discussed previously, although vehicles must cross the Arroyo Grande Creek mouth area to reach the event staging area, the event would not generate additional vehicles within the park or additional creek crossings, and the creek would not be flowing to the ocean. There will be no increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff, because no new impermeable surfaces would be developed for the event. The event would not create additional sources of polluted runoff.

f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

No Impact. The small event would not affect water quality as it would not change the intensity or amount of use of ODSVRA over the July 4th holiday.

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?

h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

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?

No Impact. (Responses f – i) According to the San Luis Obispo County Flood Hazard Map, the project site is located within a flood hazard area and/or a 100-year floodplain. However, the project does not involve construction of residential or other structures and would not occur during the most likely time for a flood event to occur (e.g., rainy season).

j. Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No Impact. The project is located in an area that could be subject to inundation by tsunamis; however, the event is of very short duration and would not cause an increase in visitor use limits at the park. In the unlikely event of a tsunami, an emergency response plan is in effect for the County.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

a. Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. There is no established community within the project area.

b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less Than Significant Impact. No significant impacts would occur from the project as the event would not increase the number of visitors over a typical July 4th weekend or over the daily use limits imposed at the park, nor would it change the nature of use within the park. OHV use is a legal use allowed by the park's General Development Plan (CDPR 1975) and San Luis Obispo County's Local Coastal Plan (LCP; San Luis Obispo County 2009, 2007, 1989). Some of the Poker Run activities would occur within a portion of ODSVRA currently owned by the County (commonly referred to as the La Grande Tract). The County's LCP does include a map (commonly referred to as Figure 4; San Luis Obispo County 1989) showing the County lands as a buffer area closed to OHV. When the Coastal Commission certified the County's LCP in 1984, the LCP reflected in general the conditions of ODSVRA's Coastal Development Permit 4-82-300, which allows for OHV use on the County-owned land. ODSVRA operates the County-owned land for OHV use consistent with the park's SVRA designation and in conformance with an operating agreement with the County. The special event proposed within the County-owned portion of ODSVRA would not represent a change in use of the area and would not cause a significant conflict with the LCP.

c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. The project site is not located in an area covered by an HCP or natural community conservation plan. A habitat conservation plan is being developed for certain State Park units within San Luis Obispo County, including ODSVRA; however, it has not yet been finalized.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?**
- 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?**

No Impact. (Responses a – b) No locally important mineral resources are designated at this site in the San Luis Obispo County General Plan. The proposed special event would not affect any known mineral resources of regional or local importance.

3.12 NOISE

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. Expose persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?**

No Impact. The event would not result in additional street legal or off-highway vehicles within the SVRA beyond the current use limits. All sound restrictions governing OHVs would remain in place for the event. The Poker Run is not a timed race. Furthermore, Poker Run event volunteer staff will host a voluntary sound level testing station at the staging area to encourage park visitors to have their ATVs and motorcycles sound tested for compliance with sound level requirements.

- b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?**

No Impact. The proposed event would not generate or expose people to excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. Groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels are typically caused by blasting or pile driving. No blasting, pile driving, or similar activities would be required to erect card tables and related temporary structures.

- c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?**

No Impact. The event is temporary and would not generate substantial noise or create a permanent source of noise.

- d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?**

Less Than Significant Impact. The event is not expected to draw additional visitors into the park or increase ambient noise levels beyond levels typically experienced during the busy July 4th weekend. The Poker Run special event would not generate substantial amounts of noise beyond levels typically experienced during busy holiday weekends.

- e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

No Impact. The nearest airport to the project site is the Oceano County Airport, located over one mile north of the event. The project would not expose people to excessive noise levels associated with use of the Oceano County Airport.

- f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?**

No Impact. The proposed project is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

No Impact. The project would not induce population growth in the community of Oceano or its environs. The project consists of a temporary event to be held for a total of four days within an SVRA, and no permanent population or housing would be generated as a result of the project. The project would not add any new permanent residents to the area.

- b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**
- c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

No Impact. (Responses b – c) The project would not affect existing housing at the SVRA, as there is no housing at the project site. The closest residence is over one mile from the project site.

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:**
1. **Fire protection?**
 2. **Police protection?**
 3. **Schools?**
 4. **Parks?**
 5. **Other public facilities?**

No Impact. CDPR provides primary emergency response services within the SVRA. The event would not increase the need for fire or police protection services or create an adverse impact on such services as it would not increase the overall number of park visitors over the summer weekends or alter the use of the SVRA. The project would not result in increased number of students served by local schools or affect parks, as it comprises a two-day special event in a

SVRA and would not bring in new residents. No new public facilities would be required to accommodate the event or event visitors.

3.15 RECREATION

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**

No Impact. The project would not increase the visitor use of ODSRVA or nearby community parks in Oceano or generate demand for recreational facilities. The project would not alter existing recreational opportunities or affect access to existing recreation areas as it would not cause the park to exceed permitted attendance levels.

- b. **Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?**

No Impact. The project does not include recreational facilities beyond what already exist in the SVRA or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The erection of card tables with flags, pop-up shade structures, a small stage, and related items during the temporary event within the riding area would have no effect on the environment.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?**
- 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?**

No Impact. (Responses a – b) ODSVRA is subject to strict visitor quotas, including 1,000 camping units (a camping unit is defined as one street legal motorized vehicle registered for overnight use) per day and 2,580 street legal and 1,720 OHVs per day for day-use. The overall vehicle limit for day use is thus limited to 4,300 vehicles (of this 60 percent street legal and 40 percent non-street legal). These visitor quotas would remain in effect during the four-day event, and due to the popularity of this holiday weekend, it is expected that ODSVRA would be filled to this quota capacity over the July 4th weekend regardless of the event. Although FoOD estimates up to 200 people will participate in the event, these participants would not represent additional visitors to the park above what would normally occur over the holiday without the event. Event participants thus would not create additional backups at entrance stations.

Pier Avenue does become congested during busy summer and holiday weekends. The event is targeted at visitors who are already planning on coming to the park, and even if the Poker Run event did attract a small number of day use vehicles to the park specifically for the event, those additional vehicles would have a negligible effect on local streets such as Pier Avenue. Any crowded traffic conditions on Pier Avenue are an existing condition during holiday weekends that would not be exacerbated by the event.

- 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?**

No Impact. The proposed special event would not affect air traffic patterns.

- d. **Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?**

No Impact. The proposed special event is consistent with activities within an SVRA. The sponsors for the event would erect the checkpoints in open areas and erect flags for extra visibility. The speed limits in effect at ODSVRA would apply to the event participants. The Poker Run is not a race and would not create any traffic hazards.

e. Result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. The proposed special event would not affect emergency access. All entrances are required to allow emergency vehicles access at any time.

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?

No Impact. The proposed special event would not conflict with adopted alternative transportation policies. The event would not prevent pedestrians, cyclists, or equestrians from accessing ODSVRA.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?**
- b. **Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**
- c. **Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?**
- d. **Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?**

- e. **Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?**

No Impact. (Responses a – e) No water uses are proposed that would exceed waste water treatment requirements. Existing CXTs (vault toilet facilities) would adequately serve the event, which would not bring additional visitors into the park. The project would not require construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities. This project consists of a four-day special event taking place at the beach and in the dunes and would not affect storm water drainage or facilities. No new water supplies or entitlements would be needed; there would be no expansion of existing water use associated with this project.

- f. **Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?**
- g. **Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

No Impact. (Responses f – g) The project consists of a four-day special event and would not result in new housing or businesses that would require permanent year-round garbage collection. FoOD would be responsible for picking up all garbage, markers, and event banners within 15 hours following the event. Garbage would be deposited in main dumpsters already maintained at ODSVRA, the number and capacity of which have been designed to accommodate users on a busy weekend. ODSVRA manages trash collection in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws and statutes.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

DISCUSSION

Would the proposed project:

- a. Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?**

No Impact. As discussed above, all participants would be paid camping or day use visitors, all vehicles would be subject to the same sound restrictions and equipment requirements applicable to all SVRA visitors, all speed limit and other safety and resource-protective measures already in effect at the SVRA will apply to event participants, and all pre-existing ODSVRA camping and vehicle limits would remain in effect during the event. The proposed project would thus not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, significantly impact fish or wildlife species or their habitat, adversely affect plant or animal communities, or affect historic or other cultural resources.

- b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in**

connection with the efforts of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

No Impact. The project would not have environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. The proposed event would be very short-term in duration and would not change usage at the SVRA during a busy high use holiday weekend.

c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

No Impact. The project would not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly.

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- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 2000. Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of the CCMA Project Area, in Compliance with CEQA, conducted by Phil Hines, Associate State Archaeologist, and Dionne Gruver, Archaeological Project Lead in 2000, Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Luis Obispo County.
- California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1975. Pismo State Beach and Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area General Development Plan and Resource Management Plan. April.
- California Natural Diversity Database. Biogeographic Data Branch. California Department of Fish and Game. 2010.
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Chapter 5 REPORT PREPARATION

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Appendix A SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT TERMS AND CONDITIONS*

Special Event Permits, when approved, shall be issued subject to the following provisions:

1. All activities and arrangements for advance preparations within the above named unit, shall be at the direction of the District Superintendent or authorized representative.
2. Rules and regulations of the Department of Parks and Recreation unless specifically exempted or otherwise noted shall be observed by the permittee, employees, agents, or contractors.
3. The only special activities granted permittee herein are those which are listed in writing on the permit.
4. No structures or sets may be constructed unless specifically provided for and described in writing, no digging or excavation is permitted, and no shrubbery or trees are to be cut, trimmed or injured. No additions, alterations, modification, or decorations may be affixed to any Department of Parks and Recreation facility without specific written approval of the District Superintendent.
5. Fires will not be permitted except upon the specific written approval of the District Superintendent and under specific direction.
6. Vehicles under the authority of the permittee will be parked in areas designated by the District Superintendent.
7. Permittee will control all traffic and vehicles associated with the event as directed by the District Superintendent.
8. Permittee will maintain the permitted area in a clean and sanitary condition and will restore the area to the condition in which it was received to the satisfaction of the State.
9. Permittee will repair or be billed at the discretion of the State any and all damage to the park unit or any State property which was a result of permittee's activities. State will be the sole judge of the extent of damage and the extent of repairs required to remedy the damage. All repairs will be performed to the satisfaction of the State.
10. The State may require at its discretion, the following special conditions:
 - a) Fire control measures and additional fire fighting equipment to be furnished by permittee as required by the District Superintendent.
 - b) First-aid service to be supplied by permittee, including ambulance service, doctors or nurses.
 - c) Additional police protection and/or traffic control personnel. Policing of the event will be provided by permittee and at own expense.
 - d) Parking arrangements required for permittee's operating personnel.
 - e) Additional sanitary facilities as required by the District Superintendent. Sanitary facilities over and above those furnished by State may be provided by permittee and at own expense.
 - f) The permittee will be charged a fee based on the number of hours and job classification of State personnel required to meet any special condition.

All special conditions and associated fees will be listed on the permit.

11. Unless otherwise specified on the Special Event Permit, the State agrees to provide the following services, if available or appropriate.
 - a) Maintain public restrooms.
 - b) Provide fresh water.
 - c) Provide electricity.
 - d) Provide garbage cans and remove refuse.
 - e) Clean all areas prior to occupancy by permittee.
12. The interest of permittee created by this agreement may be subject to property taxation. Permittee agrees to pay any possessory interest tax or any other tax levied on such interest and to indemnify the State from any damage or loss arising, by reason of such tax or Revenue Taxation Code Section 107.6.
13. Permittee may be charged a permit fee in addition to normal park fees, based on costs incurred by the State, size and scope of the event, and prevailing fees for commercial facilities in the locality.
14. Depending on circumstances and probability of occurrence, permittee may be charged a damage deposit as determined by the District Superintendent. Costs for damage repair and any fines or penalties for noncompliance with permit conditions will be deducted from this deposit, The District Superintendent shall determine if all or only a portion of the deposit is refundable.
15. The District Superintendent may terminate without prior notice any special event activity when it is necessary for the safety and enjoyment of the public for the protection of resources, or for violation of any rules or regulations of the Department of Parks and Recreation or conditions of this permit. In addition, any Special Event Permit may be cancelled without notice in the event of disaster or unforeseen emergency.
16. It is an express condition of this permit that the State, its officers, agents and employees shall be free from any and all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suit for or by reason of any death of or injury or injuries to any person or persons or damages to property of any kind whatsoever, whether the person or property of permittee, its agents or employees, or third persons, from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon said premises or any part thereof during the term of this permit or occasioned by any occupancy or use of said premises or any activity carried on by permittee in connection therewith; and permittee hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify and to save harmless the State, its officers, agents and employees from all liabilities charges, expenses (including counsel fees) and costs on account of or by reason of any such deaths, injury, liabilities, claims, suits, or losses however occurring or damage growing out of same.
17. For events having greater potential hazard or liability to the State than is incurred through typical daily park activities, permittee will be required to provide the District Superintendent with a certificate of insurance with required endorsements as proof of liability insurance coverage. The policy will cover the period of the permit and will be in an amount no less than one of the following as determined by the District Superintendent:
 - Public Liability \$300,000 each person, \$500,000 each occurrence. Property Damage Liability and Products Damage Liability \$200,000; OR
 - Combined single limit (CSL) \$500,000 per occurrence; OR

- Combined single limit (CSL) \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

Insurance policies shall be underwritten to the satisfaction of the State and shall contain the following special endorsement:

State of California, its officers, employees, and servants are included as additional insured but only insofar as operations under this contract or permit are concerned;

The insurer will not cancel or reduce the insured's coverage during the period that this permit is in effect or without 30 days prior written notice, whichever is shorter, to State.

This cancellation provision shall not be construed in derogation of the duty of the permittee to furnish insurance during the entire term of the permit.

18. Contacts relating to the insurance policy and payment of fee and in regard to the permit generally may be made through the District Superintendent.

*Source: DPR Form 246, Special Event Permit Application

APPENDIX B 2010 NESTING SEASON MANAGEMENT PLAN TO AVOID TAKE OF THE CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN AND WESTERN SNOWY PLOVER AT ODSVRA, FEBRUARY 2010

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

On March 21, 2001 the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Oceano Dunes District State Vehicular Recreation Area's (ODSVRA) incidental take authorization pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act expired. The incidental take authorization with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) was not renewed. The ACOE determined that the activity being conducted at the ODSVRA was no longer under ACOE jurisdiction. Therefore, ODSVRA lost the federal nexus needed to renew the section 7 permit.

The biological opinion of the section 7 permit had authorized incidental take of two-federally listed species: the California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*) (LETE) and the Western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) (SNPL). Both birds have documented nesting and foraging habitat at ODSVRA. The Biological and Conference Opinion for the Section 7 (dated January 25, 1996) provides a list of rules governing the recreational activities at the ODSVRA; program elements of a SNPL and LETE monitoring program; reasonable and prudent measures necessary and appropriate to minimize incidental take; and additional terms and conditions to implement the reasonable and prudent measures.

ODSVRA has been diligently implementing the terms of the biological opinion since its issuance. As anticipated by the biological opinion, some incidental take of SNPL and LETE has taken place; however, measures undertaken at ODSVRA have resulted in the overall protection of the bird populations within park boundaries, which has contributed to the overall recovery of both SNPL and LETE at the ODSVRA.

The absence of ACOE jurisdiction has left ODSVRA without incidental take authorization. ODSVRA / DPR has met with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to address the situation and to determine the best course of action to resolve conflicts between listed species and ongoing off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation. At present DPR believes that it can continue to operate the SVRA and provide protection (attempting no take) of the listed species through the implementation of various protections, monitoring, and management measures as described below.

The measures following are intended to be carried out throughout the 2010 SNPL and LETE nesting season. A subset of these will also be used after the nesting season to assure that SNPL and LETE are afforded protection during the non-nesting season. Measures to be implemented during the non-nesting season (October 1 through February 28) will consist of:

- ❑ Weekly monitoring for location of SNPL within the ODSVRA
- ❑ Continued enforcement of dog leash laws
- ❑ Continued enforcement of the posted 15 MPH vehicle speed limits on the beach.

ODSVRA/DPR have contracted with TRA Environmental Sciences, Inc. to develop a Regional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). In the absence of the HCP and to continue operations under

the “no-take” scenario; ODSVRA has been working closely with the USFWS, and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) to develop yearly management plans for the LETE and SNPL. ODSVRA meets with USFWS and DFG prior to the start of each nesting season to map out distinctive measures for this management plan.

PROTECTION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

Specific protection measures and prescribed management protocols for implementation by DPR as contained within US Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion (1-8-95-F/C-17) prepared under Section 7 consultation with the US Army Corps of Engineers for the issuance of Regional General Permit No. 42 (Corps of Engineers File No. 95-50035-TAW), dated January 25, 1996; FWS permit No. PRT 815214; FWS “*Exclosure Protocols For Snowy Plover Nests*”, dated January, 1994; and California Department of Fish and Game letter concerning DPR management protocols for the avoidance of take of LETE within ODSVRA, dated May 8, 2001, and additional measures added in 2002, 2003 and 2006 are incorporated by reference and are components of this plan. The following detail describes modifications, changes, or additions to the management protocols contained in the above referenced documents. Additional measures listed are derived from ODSVRA monitoring of the prior nesting season. These measures are listed as recommendations in the annual CDPR report written in consultation with the Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO). ODSVRA / DPR oversee the SNPL and LETE program using data collected by staff and consultants. Through these consultations and data collection ODSVRA reviews all recommendations and implements what is reasonable and sound given all issues. ODSVRA continues to implement management actions that will ensure the highest extent of protection to both the SNPL and LETE. ODSVRA is responsible for the management of these two species within its boundaries. All measures will be operational and in place by March 1, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- ❑ The management measures and protocols contained in this proposal represent the best management practices at this time. However, adaptive management practices may be employed in the protection efforts for SNPL and LETE during the course of the 2010 nesting season. Adaptive management will be utilized to provide management flexibility to best afford protection for these species. Program adaptations causing initiation of changes of these proposed management actions could result from the following:
- ❑ Observations and data collected by ODSVRA resource management staff, who monitor SNPL and LETE, might indicate protocols, which are proposed herein as ineffective.
- ❑ USFWS or DFG may indicate more recent findings on species management.
- ❑ Recognition and response to currently unforeseen threats to the species, or other factors.

ROLE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

United States Fish and Wildlife Service: USFWS staff is available to provide quick and timely responses to informational requests by DPR on aspects of the plan that need immediate action.

During the course of the 2010 nesting season, the USFWS may recommend protocol

alterations or modifications for the management and protection of SNPL and LETE. USFWS agrees to consult with DPR to coordinate and gain concurrence on any new management protocol changes that may affect SNPL and LETE.

California Department of Fish and Game: DFG may recommend protocol alterations or modifications for the management and protection of LETE during the course of the 2010 LETE nesting season. USFWS and DPR have agreed to consult with DFG on any modifications suggested or required by DFG.

EXCLOSURES FOR SNPL AND LETE

- The following seasonal exclosures totaling approximately 300 acres will be maintained throughout the 2010 SNPL and LETE nesting season:

Arroyo Grande Creek/
Post 1.5 Area ExclosurePosted and signed. Will be fenced if a nest is established. No successful plover nesting in 2001 and no attempts in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and (1) successful LETE nest in 2005. ODSVRA staff will monitor area frequently. If a nest is found in this area a 50- meter single nest exclosure will be erected.

Southern Exclosure250 acres. 2x4 no-climb fencing, second layer of predator fencing, and posted.

Oso Flaco Natural Area.....1-mile stretch of fore dunes closed by 2x4 no-climb and a second layer of predator fencing south of the camping/riding area and symbolic fence and sign postings, approximately 62 acres.

EXCLOSURES FOR SNPL AND LETE

Additional exclosures will be erected and maintained based upon SNPL nesting activities as described below.

- The size of individual SNPL / LETE exclosures will be constructed with a 50-meter diameter. Fencing material will consist of 2x4 inch galvanized wire mesh fence fabric, steel “t” posts every 15 feet and intermediate line posts as needed.
- When individual SNPL / LETE nests are established outside of the existing seasonal exclosures, within the riding area, are located within 200 meters of the established seasonal exclosure, fencing will be erected to enlarge the seasonal exclosure so as to encompass the nest site. Fencing so erected will be placed a minimum distance of 50 meters away from the nest site. Fencing will be extended westerly to the surf line if evaluation by ODSVRA staff and/or USFWS/DFG determine SNPL / LETE chick travel corridor needs require such an action, thereby affording additional protection to SNPL.
- When two or more nests sites are located within 200 meters of each other, and are 200 meters or more away from the seasonal exclosure they will be encompassed into a new large seasonal exclosure. Seasonal exclosures so erected will include fencing that extends to the surf line if chick travel corridors establish that need, so as to provide a secure travel

corridor for foraging activity for SNPL chicks. Fencing for such new seasonal enclosures will maintain a minimum distance of 50 meters from nest sites.

- ❑ If a single SNPL / LETE nest is established further than 200 meters from a seasonal enclosure with no other nest(s) located within 200 meters, ODSVRA will erect a single nest enclosure fence as described above. If feasible a westerly travel corridor may be erected to provide safe foraging for chicks.
- ❑ The bottom edge of wire mesh fencing will be buried 6 – 8 inches deep at installation of all enclosures to prevent or discourage predator access inside the enclosure.
- ❑ The use of twine grid work across the top of individual enclosures will be discontinued, as the increased diameter of individual enclosures makes this construction detail impractical, and the increased distance from the fencing to the nest site reduces the risk of avian predation by perching predatory birds.
- ❑ If a SNPL/ LETE nest is established within 50 meters of a restroom facility, the following protocols will be implemented:
 1. Permanent Restroom Buildings will be closed to public use and enclosure fencing will surround and isolate the restroom to prevent public use.
 2. Chemical toilets will be relocated to a minimum distance of 100 meters from any nest site.
- ❑ 10'x10' nest enclosures, as called for in the ODSVRA predator management plan, may be utilized if deemed necessary by staff for SNPL nest protection. 2x4 steel no-climb fence will be used and 5/8 by 5/8 inch nylon mesh netting will be placed on top. Fence will be buried to a depth of 6-8 inches.
- ❑ In the event that LETE chicks are observed traveling outside of a single enclosure, the enclosure will be doubled in size. Doubling the setback distance will continue in this fashion if chicks are observed leaving the newly expanded enclosure and so on. DPR will consult with DFG for agreement and approval if the appropriate setback distances can not be achieved as a result of operational needs.

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NON-OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE AREA OF ODSVRA

- ❑ SNPL nesting activity occurs within the non-off highway vehicle use area of the ODSVRA in Oso Flaco Lake Area. This area will be monitored regularly during the nesting season. Individual enclosures or symbolic fencing may be erected around nests when in the opinion of the Senior Environmental Scientist and/or monitors the enclosure or symbolic fencing is necessary to ensure the protection of nest sites from human disturbance or predation. Single nest enclosures within the Oso Flaco area will be at minimum 30- foot radius but will not be as large as within the riding area of ODSVRA due to the terrain limitations. Single nest enclosures in Oso Flaco will be erected at the 2 -egg stage of the clutch to help reduce abandonment threat.
- ❑ Symbolic fencing will be erected at the terminus end of the boardwalk trail at the beach to direct visitors to the wet sand area of the beach and away from potential nesting and chick

rearing areas.

- ❑ Signs explaining SNPL natural history and protection measures in effect will be posted for visitor information and education.
- ❑ A large seasonal enclosure will be utilized at Oso Flaco, north of the public access boardwalk. It will be constructed of 2x4 no-climb fence buried to a depth of 6-8 inches. Approximate size will be 62 acres.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS SPECIFIC TO CALIFORNIA LEAST TERN

- ❑ DPR will implement provisions and measures agreed to for LETE management and protection that are contained within a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) from DFG to DPR to be developed in consultation for the 2010 nesting season. ODSVRA in consultation with DFG Wildlife Biologists are confident the measures mentioned within this take avoidance document, if faithfully implemented at ODSVRA, will avoid take of this State listed, fully protected species. ODSVRA proposes that these same measures will be adequate to assure USFWS that there will be no take of LETE in the operation of ODSVRA during the 2010 nesting season.
- ❑ The footbridge hand railing at Oso Flaco Lake is utilized by LETE for perching after chicks have fledged and when adult birds are teaching fledglings to fish in the lake. The visiting public will be provided with information about the LETE presence and activity at Oso Flaco Lake, and will be provided with guidelines to avoid disturbance of the activities of LETE. If, in the opinion of the Senior Environmental Scientist or monitors, visitor activities are significantly disrupting LETE behavior, the footbridge may be closed to public use, or types of public use on the boardwalk, e.g., fishing, may be temporarily prohibited until the LETE have left the lake area.
- ❑ Banding of LETE chicks will be implemented for the sixth season at ODSVRA for 2010. A permitted Master Bander from PRBO Conservation Science has been contracted to perform this duty.
- ❑ One design of tern shelter will be evaluated in the 2010 nesting season. This design was tested from 2007 through 2009 and a sufficient number of tern chicks used the shelters to justify a second year of evaluation. DPR will continue to place driftwood and native plants throughout the seasonally enclosed area to serve as natural shelter.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

- ❑ All first time visitors will be provided with a flyer or pamphlet describing the natural history of the species, their status under endangered species acts, recovery efforts in place within the SVRA and a list or description of activities either prohibited or desired by the public that serve to protect both LETE and SNPL.
- ❑ All first time visitors entering the ODSVRA by vehicle will be provided with a copy of the ODSVRA park brochure that contains information on the federally and state listed status of the SNPL and LETE, and management actions in place to aid in the recovery effort of these

species.

- ❑ All visitors entering the ODSVRA by vehicle to camp will be offered plastic garbage bags and will be informed they are to haul their trash out of the ODSVRA at the end of their visit. Visitor participation in reducing or eliminating trash within the SVRA will discourage predators from frequenting the visitor use area and thus reduce the likelihood of predation on SNPL and LETE.
- ❑ Trash dumpsters will be provided for the deposit of trash bags near the OHV staging area, near Post 2. The location of the trash dumpsters will be changed as necessary to avoid disturbance to any nearby active LETE or SNPL nests.
- ❑ Interpretive panels describing the LETE and SNPL population status and threats to their survival will be posted at ODSVRA Safety Center located at the entrance to Sand Highway, at Oso Flaco Lake and at the Pier Avenue and Grand Avenue entrances ramps to the SVRA.
- ❑ 7 days a week, 24-hours a day the ODSVRA AM radio station will again be utilized for the 2010 nesting season. The radio station will broadcast visitor safety, park rules and regulations and information on the SNPL and LETE including actions that visitors can take to help assure the survival of the species.
- ❑ Visitors entering ODSVRA by vehicle with a dog will be provided with an informational handout about the ill effects of unleashed dogs on wildlife. Pedestrian visitors with dogs who have not entered the recreation area by vehicle will be provided the same pamphlet by ODSVRA staff.
- ❑ ODSVRA A.M. radio station will be updated with new measures taken in the 2010 season.

SNPL AND LETE BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

- ❑ During anticipated high visitor use periods as determined by historic visitor attendance records, e.g., Memorial Day Weekend, July 4th Weekend, Labor Day Weekend, monitoring staff will provide extended hours of monitoring within the off highway vehicle use area of the ODSVRA.
- ❑ Monitoring will take place daily for a minimum of 8 hours per day to enable a better identification of potential human use related threats to SNPL and LETE and to summon law enforcement assistance if needed to prevent or eliminate any human use related threats to the species. Monitors will be those individuals approved by USFWS for this function.
- ❑ PRBO Conservation Science has been contracted by DPR to furnish a Master bander for the 2010 SNPL and LETE nesting season. The PRBO bander will be responsible for the banding of all SNPL and LETE chicks, “floating eggs” of SNPL, and if determined necessary, to band SNPL adults. The PRBO bander will be in consultation with and under the direction of the Senior Environmental Scientist assigned to ODSVRA. The PRBO bander will assist in the preparation of a written end of nesting season report for OSVSRA.

The banding of newly hatched SNPL / LETE chicks will utilize protocols approved by USFWS and DFG. PRBO bander will report all banding data and records per guidelines established by USFWS and PRBO.

- ❑ During holiday periods, one (1) monitor will be assigned the specific duty during daylight and evening hours of ensuring that no unauthorized entry is made into the north end of the large southern seasonal enclosure.
- ❑ Monitors will select and track SNPL / LETE chicks/broods hatched from any area within the riding area (single nest enclosures) that is not within a seasonal enclosure to determine travel routes and travel patterns associated with foraging and exploration. Information gathered by such monitoring will be used during the 2010 nesting season and subsequent nesting seasons to establish additions to or reconfiguration of existing enclosures, to establish the need for fenced travel corridors, or serve to modify other measures to allow better protection for SNPL. Monitors will attempt to follow the broods if and when leaving the single nest enclosures, identify threats to brood movement or safety, obtain assistance as necessary from SVRA patrol staff, and will oversee the erection of signs and/or symbolic fencing to assure brood safety until they reach a non vehicle use area of the SVRA. Should the broods engage in foraging activity in the wrack line near these enclosures, vehicle traffic flow will be diverted or regulated to allow safe movement of the brood.
- ❑ ODSVRA does and will continue to participate in the Region 5 working group for SNPL recovery.
- ❑ A predator management plan will be implemented again in the 2010 nesting season as in previous seasons (2002 – 2009) to address predation issues at ODSVRA.

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

- ❑ All protocols for maintenance activities and maintenance vehicle movement and routing contained in the biological opinion remain in effect. In 2010, ODSVRA is proposing to cease conducting surveys for plover nests specifically prior to maintenance activities on the sand ramps. Over the past ten years, ODSVRA has been conducting surveys prior to sand ramp maintenance and no nests or birds have been recorded. There is too much visitor use activity at the sand ramps for these areas to be considered viable nesting or roosting areas. ODSVRA will suspend surveys for nests specifically prior to ramp maintenance. However, these areas will be regularly inspected a minimum of once per day associated with the regular monitoring activities within the riding area. During these daily surveys (also called the lower transect), the park is surveyed from Pismo Creek to the large seasonal enclosure to identify snowy plover individuals and nests. The sand ramps will be covered in this daily survey.
- ❑ At least one vehicle will be present and available within the SVRA daily from 0800 to 1600 throughout the 2010 nesting season with all tools and equipment necessary to immediately construct nest enclosure(s) for SNPL or LETE when requested by monitoring staff.
- ❑ Maintenance staff will carry trash bags in each vehicle and provide trash bags to visitors for the removal of trash and litter from visitor use areas.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

- ❑ State Park peace officers will aggressively enforce trespass into the nesting enclosures, the dog leash laws, the posted 15 MPH beach speed limit, fire work violations, kite flying violations and litter violations as part of a focused law enforcement action throughout the 2010 nesting season. During periods of anticipated high visitor use, additional ranger staff will be dedicated solely to this focused law enforcement function so as to eliminate threats to SNPL or LETE associated with those visitor activities.
- ❑ State Park peace officers will respond to requests by monitors for assistance with SNPL and LETE protection and security. The enforcement of laws affecting the safety of SNPL and LETE will be the highest non-emergency priority for law enforcement focus and action within the ODSVRA.
- ❑ During anticipated high visitor attendance periods, State Park peace officer staff will provide additional enforcement focus on ensuring that the integrity of enclosures is maintained and that no trespass occurs with SNPL or LETE enclosures.
- ❑ On weekends State Park Rangers will diligently peruse the Oso Flaco hard fenced and symbolically fenced area for trespass and other violations.
- ❑ Sundays through Thursdays, except for holiday periods, a minimum of two (2) State Park Ranger/peace officers will be on duty and available from 0700 through 2000 hrs each day to respond to:
 1. Requests for assistance by monitors for the protection of SNPL and LETE
 2. Enclosure trespass violations
 3. Enforce dog leash laws
 4. Enforce the posted 15 MPH beach speed limit
 5. Firework violations
 6. Kite flying violations
 7. Litter violations
- ❑ During non-holiday weekends (Friday and Saturday), a minimum of two (2) State Park peace officers will be on duty and available from 0600 through 2400 hrs each day to enforce the above mentioned violations
- ❑ During major holiday periods State Park peace officers will be on duty 24 hrs/day. From 0700 to 2000 and a minimum of three (3) ranger/peace officers will be on duty at any one time. From 2000 to 0200 a minimum of three (3) ranger/peace officers will be on duty at any one time. From 0200 to 0700 two (2) ranger/peace officers will be on duty. During mid day periods, when visitor attendance is highest, as many as four (4) ranger/peace officers will be on duty. During all shifts ranger/peace officers will be available to enforce the above listed violations.
- ❑ During daylight hours on major holiday periods, one (1) State Park peace officers will be assigned the primary duty of patrolling the beach, including the nest enclosure areas and

ensuring that no entry is made into exclosures established for LETE and SNPL nest site protection.

- On July 4th, State Park Visitor Service Staff, or State Park Volunteers will be assigned to the large southern exclosure to help quell the use of fireworks over the area, which could endanger nest success.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT ORDERS

- The District Superintendent of ODSVRA will issue orders:
 - 1) Establishing a buffer zone around individual nest exclosures prohibiting the camping, stopping or parking of vehicles within 100 ft of the exclosure perimeter fencing
 - 2) Prohibition of kite flying south of the Pier Ave. ramp during the SNPL and LETE nesting season
 - 3) Prohibition of fireworks
 - 4) No entrance into any signed or closed area within the Oso Flaco Natural Area, and
 - 5) No dogs or horses allowed in the Oso Flaco Natural Area.
- Temporary closure of the Oso Flaco Lake footbridge may be made if, in the opinion of the Senior Environmental Scientist and or the biological monitors, human activity at the footbridge is adversely affecting least tern adult or fledgling feeding activities at the lake.

DPR 2009 SNPL AND LETE NESTING REPORT

DPR prepared a report in consultation with PRBO Conservation Science entitled “Nesting of the Western Snowy Plover and California Least Tern at Oceano Dunes SVRA in 2009”. In the report were several recommendations regarding Monitoring, enhancement of available nesting habitat, enhancement of hatching success, fledging success, and winter survival.

A copy of the report is attached for reference (attachment 3). [not attached to this IS/ND]

ODSVRA is prepared to implement the recommended measures of the annual report and the subsequent recommendations of the Scientific Subcommittee, with the exception to implementation of year-round closures in any portion of the camping and riding area of the SVRA.

Attachments: Recommendation Section of DPR 2009 Nesting of the California Least Tern and Western Snowy Plover at ODSVRA. [not attached to this IS/ND]

Scientific Subcommittee recommendations 2009. [not attached to this IS/ND]