



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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California State Parks (CSP) has prepared this General Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Carmel Area State Parks (CASP) to cover four separate park units located in Monterey County just south of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea: two classified units of the State Park System - Point Lobos State Natural Reserve (Reserve) and Carmel River State Beach (State Beach), and two unclassified properties - Point Lobos Ranch Property (Point Lobos Ranch) and Hatton Canyon Property (Hatton Canyon). The park lands were acquired at different times and for different purposes beginning in 1933 with the Reserve west of State Route (SR) 1. Acquisition of Carmel River State Beach began in 1953. The eastern parcel of the Reserve was added in 1962. Other parcels were soon added to the Reserve north of Point Lobos and to the State Beach at Odello Farm. A General Plan was adopted in 1979 for the Reserve and State Beach. Point Lobos Ranch was later acquired by CSP in 1998 and Hatton Canyon was deeded to CSP from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in 2001. This General Plan will supersede and replace the 1979 General Plan for the Reserve and State Beach, and include a new general plan for Point Lobos Ranch and Hatton Canyon.

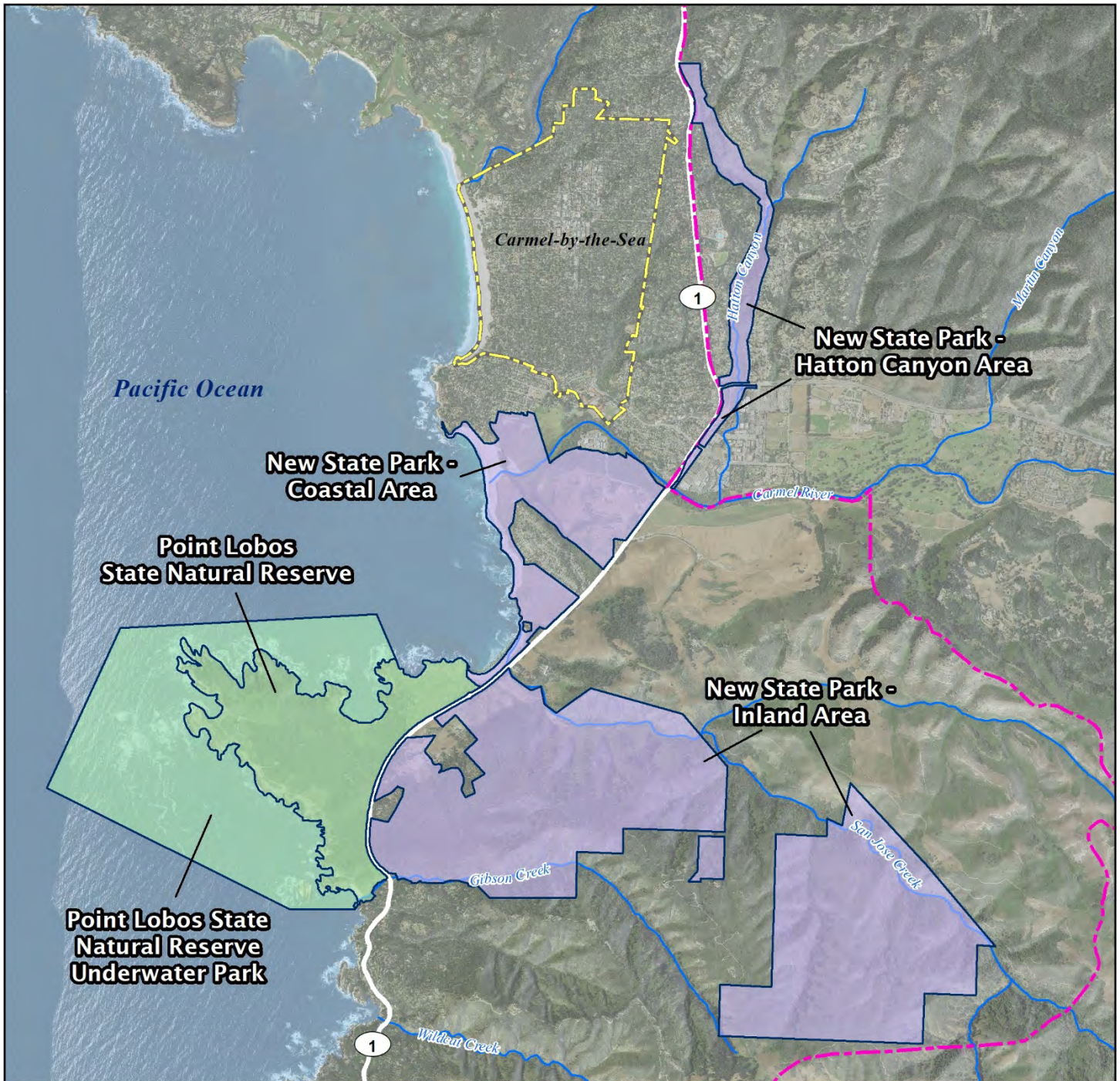
The proposed plan continues the existing classification of Point Lobos State Natural Reserve for the land and marine areas west of SR 1 and creates a new State Park unit to unify the management of the remainder of the state land. This will require reclassification of the State Beach to State Park and the classification of Point Lobos Ranch and Hatton Canyon as part of the State Park. The new State Park would consist of a coastal area (currently Carmel River State Beach), inland area (Point Lobos Ranch Property and the eastern parcel of the Reserve), and Hatton Canyon area (Hatton Canyon Property). Figure ES-1 shows the unit classifications in the proposed park plan.

## Park Description

The CASP units capture the dramatic diversity of open land within California's central coast from the Pacific Ocean to the ridgeline of the Santa Lucia Mountains. Some portions are remote and wild and others are in the urban community. With ecosystems ranging from benthic marine to the coast range mountains, the units support a wide variety of vegetation and animal communities. The parks possess striking scenery, priceless cultural heritage, and immense ecological value.

Existing Units/Properties	Proposed Park Units
Point Lobos State Natural Reserve	Point Lobos State Natural Reserve
Carmel River State Beach	New State Park - Coastal Area
Point Lobos Ranch Property	New State Park - Inland Area
Hatton Canyon Property	New State Park - Hatton Canyon Area






Naming the new State Park will occur in conjunction with General Plan approval as a separate action by the State Park and Recreation Commission.





**Carmel Area State Parks General Plan**

**Proposed Park Plan Units and Classification**

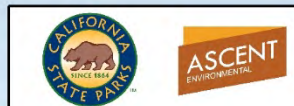
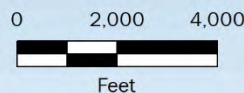
**Legend**

-  Planning Area Boundary
-  City Limits
-  Highway
-  Coastal Zone Boundary
-  Creek/River

**Classification**

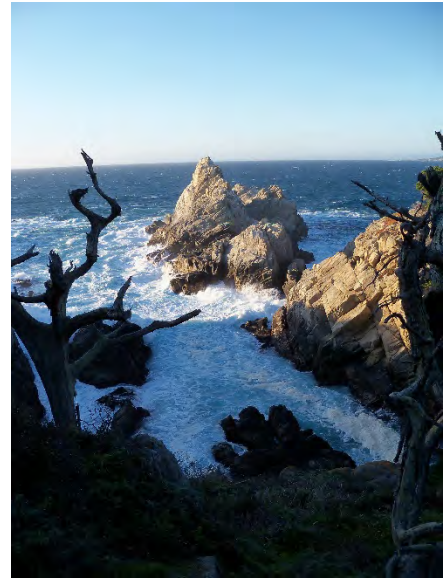
-  State Natural Reserve
-  State Park

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions.  
 Source: Data provided by Caltrans in 2010 and CSP in 2012.  
 NAIP 2014 Aerial Imagery G13010017 01 083



**Figure ES-1 Proposed Park Plan Units and Classification**

The Reserve and New State Park are in Monterey County along SR 1, approximately 1 to 3 miles south of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea. The Reserve is located west of SR 1 on Point Lobos, surrounded on three sides by the ocean. The Coastal Area is located west of SR 1 encompassing beaches and coves between the Reserve and the mouth of the Carmel River. It is made up of three beaches, Carmel River Beach, Middle Beach, and Monastery Beach, as well as a fresh water lagoon behind Carmel River Beach. The Inland Area is east of SR 1 across from the Reserve and is made up of multiple parcels, two of which are separated from the other state properties by regional open space and private property. The eastern parcel of the Reserve is incorporated into the Inland Area. Together, these lands contain coastal terrace and mountain slopes, two streams (San Jose Creek, Gibson Creek), and rare plant community types. Hatton Canyon Area is the northernmost property, east of Carmel-by-the-Sea and SR 1. The property is a long narrow, former Caltrans highway right-of-way surrounded by numerous subdivisions and made up of upper and lower canyon parcels divided by Carmel Valley Road.



Waves hitting rocks at the Reserve

## Purpose of the General Plan

The 1979 Point Lobos State Reserve and Carmel River State Beach General Plan recognized that dramatic changes had occurred since the Reserve and State Beach were established as public lands decades earlier. Visitation had grown considerably, risking damage to “one of the most beautiful spots in the world.” Landscapes were shifting with the encroachment of Monterey pine forest into coastal meadows. Parking problems were increasing on the Caltrans highway right-of-way of SR 1 at both Point Lobos State Reserve and Monastery Beach (then called San Jose Creek Beach), causing local traffic congestion and safety issues. At that time, the public expressed the strong desire to protect the native qualities of the coast, including its scenery, habitats, wildlife, and “quietness.”

Dramatic changes affecting the parks have continued since 1979. Visitation to the Reserve, recorded in the 1979 plan as 270,000 people per year, now exceeds 500,000 visitors arriving by auto, plus potentially several hundred thousand additional walk-in visitors. Point Lobos has become popular with both national and international tourists. Carmel River State Beach has become another popular destination, including for special events such as weddings, which take advantage of the spectacular scenery.

Public input during the preparation of this General Plan emphasized the urgent need to address how the unique resources of the parks are being “loved to death.” The addition of the Point Lobos Ranch Property and Hatton Canyon Property provides new opportunities to reduce resource degradation by redistributing visitor use, in conjunction with other visitor management strategies.

A general plan is the primary management document for a park. It defines a framework for resource stewardship, interpretation, facilities, visitor use, and operations. Because a general plan can be in effect for 20 years or more, it must be flexible enough to accommodate expected future changes.

## Planning Efforts and Public Outreach

See Appendix A for summaries of each of the public workshops.

The planning team used a combination of approaches to reach out to tribal representatives, local and regional agencies, stakeholders, and the public. The planning team facilitated meetings with stakeholders, agencies, and the public at several points in the process. In February 2012, January 2015, and June 2016, the planning team held meetings with agencies and other stakeholders regarding the General Plan, the planning process, and timeline and accepted early input on what should be addressed and how the process should be conducted. The Monterey District planning team staff also met with neighborhood groups representing residents of Hatton Canyon, Red Wolf Drive, Ribera Road/Carmel Meadows, and Carmel Highlands, as well as the Point Lobos Foundation (PLF) and Big Sur Land Trust (BSLT).



June 2015 Public Workshop on the General Plan alternatives

The first public workshop in support of the planning process was held on April 18, 2012, at the Rancho Cañada Golf Club in Carmel. The meeting included a presentation and open house. The planning team provided an overview of the planning and environmental review process and tentative schedule. A public workshop to present alternative concepts was held on July 22, 2015, at the Rancho Cañada Golf Club. This workshop introduced two General Plan alternatives under consideration and the range of potential resource conservation approaches, visitor uses, and facilities that could be included in the parks. An open house to provide information about the preferred alternative proposed for the General Plan was held on June 1, 2016 at the Rancho Cañada Golf Club. In addition, the State Park and Recreation Commission held a CASP and regional park tour and public meeting on March 24, 2017.

The General Plan preparation included comprehensive public involvement with the purpose of informing the public throughout the planning process, as well as gathering public input about issues and ideas for the CASP units. The planning team used a variety of methods to update and involve the public, including email updates, newsletters, public workshops, and a project information website. CSP hosted a project website and updated it frequently with meeting announcements and summaries, as well as documents and meeting materials. Email updates and newsletters were used throughout the process to alert interested parties to upcoming meetings, provide a summary of the current progress, and provide contact information for the general planning process. Newsletters were sent in April 2012, June 2015, and May 2016.

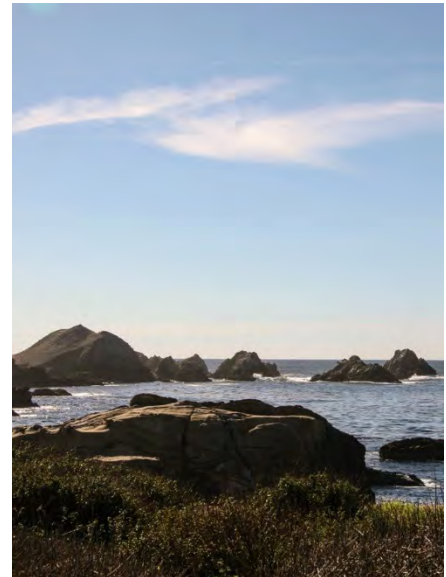
## Carmel Area State Parks Declaration of Purpose

The Declaration of Purpose for the CASP units as a whole (called “parkwide” herein) describes the role the combination of parks will play in meeting the CSP mission. The Declaration of Purpose defines the purpose of a unit as determined by its prime resource values, opportunities, and relationship to the larger context of the State Park System. The proposed Declaration of Purpose for CASP addresses the intent to achieve the delicate balance required to provide high-quality recreational opportunities and resource protection in the sensitive marine and terrestrial setting of the central California coast. Declarations of Purpose are also provided for the Reserve and New State Park addressing the specific resources and recreation opportunities of each unit. Section 4.2 contains the full narrative of the purpose statements.

See Section 4.2 for the full text of the CASP parkwide and individual unit statements of purpose and vision.

## Carmel Area State Parks Vision Statement

The parkwide Vision Statement presents a narrative of desired future conditions, character, uses, and functions of the parks. Like the parks’ integrated purpose, the parkwide vision is comprehensive, addressing all the units. The parkwide vision is to provide a world-class, natural environment and outdoor recreational experience on the central California coast for local, regional, national, and international visitors. The vision includes inspiring people through the visitor experience to appreciate, protect, and steward the parks’ resources. The Reserve’s unit vision emphasizes the dramatic convergence of land and ocean that takes place at Point Lobos. New State Park’s vision focuses on providing opportunities to explore the progression of landscapes from the ocean beaches to the Santa Lucia Range ridgeline.



Coastal scenery of the Reserve

## Key Issues

Based on consideration of existing natural and cultural resources in the CASP units, visitor experience needs, and outreach to agencies, stakeholder groups, and the public, a number of issues emerged during the planning process. Key issues and the Park Plan’s proposed approach to address the issues are summarized here. For purposes of environmental review, these also represent the areas of known controversy and issues to be resolved.

## Visitor Use Management, Sustainable Use, and Resource Protection

The appropriate visitor capacity of the Reserve has been a topic of both CSP management focus and public input for decades. Because of the national and international renown of the Reserve, large numbers of visitors arrive every year and create numerous peak visitation days. The high level of visitor use continues to have an impact on sensitive marine resources in the Reserve and coastal natural and cultural resources within both the Reserve and New State Park - Coastal Area. High levels of visitation also substantially diminish the quality of visitors' experience. Managing visitation levels and reducing resource degradation from overuse continue to be critical issues for agencies, stakeholders, and the public.

Implementation of CSP's reservation system will be the key approach for managing the level of peak-demand and total visitation. Also, redistribution of visitors will occur from overused locations to other CASP areas that can support use without resource degradation. Day use reservations will be initiated at the Reserve and evaluated for application to other areas, as needed. The reservation system will be operated continuously or at peak-demand periods (seasonally), coordinated with docent-led tours or self-guided visits, and implemented with digital and internet applications for convenience. Opening of the Inland Area to sustainable levels of public use offers another part of the solution, because the addition of trails, scenic vistas, and nature appreciation in this unit will provide new options for visitor experiences away from known, overused, and resource-degraded locations. The Park Plan proposes a follow-up evaluation to determine the most effective reservation approach and identification of appropriate outdoor recreation opportunities in the Inland Area.



Parking along the shoulder of SR 1 near the parks contributes to traffic congestion

## Traffic and Parking

While not an issue limited just to CASP as a destination, transportation and parking issues have become more urgent as the popularity of parks, reserves, National Forest lands, other public open space, and tourism in the Monterey-to-Big Sur region has grown. Interrelated issues include traffic congestion, vehicle circulation, parking adequacy, and pedestrian access and safety. Currently, the vast majority of visitors must rely on personal autos as the primary transportation mode to reach CASP units and other similar destinations in the region. SR 1 becomes heavily congested during periods of substantial visitation and peak local commute times, causing mobility problems for local residents and visitors alike. Parking on the highway shoulders within the right-of-way of SR 1 near the Reserve and Coastal Area contributes to traffic congestion, creates pedestrian risks, and adds to excessive uncontrolled walk-in visitation to the Reserve.

Parking within the Reserve needs to be removed from unpaved surfaces to prevent continued erosion and water quality degradation. Also, if overuse of specific areas or resource damage continues to occur, other general visitor parking may warrant relocation from the Reserve to the Inland Area. This process can take place in stages, if and when it may be needed. In the Inland Area, sites may be suitable to relocate parking from resource-degraded areas in the Reserve; however, care in locating facilities is important because the Inland Area contains significant cultural and natural resources. Lower Hatton Canyon Area has potential to be a site for a multimodal transportation center, in partnership with local and regional transportation agencies and organizations. With such a center, transit and/or shuttle operations may be able to link to multiple parks in the region, including CASP units, providing important alternative travel modes and reducing the need for visitors to use personal autos. The opportunity for CSP to participate in improved local and regional traffic conditions is important to the local community, based on input during the planning process.

## Protection of Natural Resources

CSP considers the needs of the native flora and fauna, rare and endangered species, sensitive habitats, the natural processes and functions that support sensitive marine, aquatic, and terrestrial communities as critical when defining approaches to manage the recreational uses and operations of CASP. The many special natural resources of the CASP units include, but are not limited to, marine mammals and birds, underwater kelp forests, freshwater lagoon and wetlands of the Carmel River, south-central California coast steelhead and California red-legged frog habitat of San Jose Creek, one of the world's largest native Monterey pine forests, one of only two places supporting the rare Monterey and Gowen cypress, maritime chaparral, and broad areas of mountain lion habitat.

Natural resource protection strategies include the appropriate classification of the CASP units and designation of natural preserves. The Reserve will retain its State Natural Reserve classification with an emphasis on natural resource protection. Within New State Park, existing and new natural preserves will help protect resources, including the Carmel River lagoon and wetland, San Jose Creek corridor, and broad expanse of coastal terrace and mountain slopes. In addition, goals and guidelines focus on identifying, protecting, restoring, monitoring, and managing visitor use around sensitive natural resources. The Park Plan is designed to achieve protection of natural resources, while providing for high-quality outdoor recreation experiences, interpretation, and education for park visitors.

The addition of the Inland Area and Hatton Canyon Area to the CASP units provides opportunities to develop solutions to current vehicular access, congestion, and parking problems.



Coastal bluff habitat restoration in the Reserve

Chapter 4 Park Plan includes the goals and guidelines for the parks that focus on identifying, protecting, restoring, monitoring, and managing visitor use around sensitive natural resources.



## Protection of the Native American Heritage and Prehistoric Cultural Resources



Point Lobos Ranch

The central coast of California was the home of indigenous peoples for many generations prior to European contact. Within the CASP units are several places that are sacred and support invaluable prehistoric resources related to the region's Native American heritage. CSP emphasizes the importance of protecting the sacred places, prehistoric resources, and heritage of the tribes affiliated with the region in its management of visitors to and operation of CASP units.

Cultural resource protection strategies focus on protection of all resources and designation of the most important heritage locations as cultural preserves. One existing cultural preserve in the New State Park – Coastal Area and a new cultural preserve in the Inland Area are sub-unit classifications proposed within New State Park. Goals and guidelines emphasize reduction of visitor-caused degradation of cultural resources, security of areas with artifacts, and ongoing consultation with tribal representatives. The Park Plan is designed to secure the protection of sacred places and cultural resources to preserve CASP's Native American heritage.

## Protection of Historic Cultural Resources

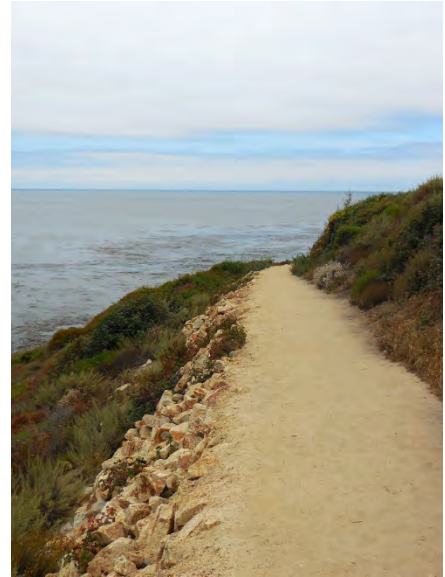
CASP units are distinctive in that they contain a diverse array of historic archaeological resources, buildings, and cultural landscapes exemplifying the importance of the region from the first European contact to missions, fishing/whaling, and farming/ranching periods, followed by the more recent, but still important history of resource conservation. Several significant historic locations occur in the Reserve (e.g., Whalers Cove), Coastal Area (e.g., Odello Farm complex), and Inland Area (e.g., A.M. Allan Ranch complex). Considerable opportunity exists to better understand and be inspired by historical stories through expanded and coordinated interpretation.

Critical elements addressed in the General Plan for historic resources include completing the inventory and evaluation of historic resources in the parks so decisions regarding stabilization, renovation, and adaptive reuse can be effectively made. Management action is proposed to preserve and prevent deterioration of historic buildings, structures, objects, and collections. Protection of the integrity of the historic character-defining features of the resources is essential, and development of interpretive elements and education programs will help inspire visitors to become involved in the region's history and support preservation of the important historic resources in the parks.

## Facilities and Operations

The Reserve and New State Park – Coastal Area have been in operation for decades, so their facilities and operational staffing are well established. The most significant constraints related to facilities and operations are restrictions on water supply, limitations in drainage and sewer infrastructure, and limitations in available parking, compared to the level of visitation. Also, CSP has recognized and has received substantial public feedback that the staffing level is not adequate to effectively protect resources, control visitation at sustainable use levels, and keep up with maintenance needs for trails and other facilities.

Facilities and operations strategies in the General Plan emphasize achievement of sustainable visitor use levels in CASP units, improving operational support, and establishing environmentally compatible and logistically convenient facilities to meet visitor, staff, and park management needs. Site selection criteria are established to help guide the location of trails, scenic viewpoints, parking areas, day use areas, and operational facilities. Public safety is a key emphasis in park operations with the focus on protecting visitors' life, health, and property, just as importantly as protection the natural and cultural resources in the parks. A key goal is the pursuit of improved staffing, equipment, and procedures to provide adequate maintenance, visitor support, and resource protection.



Bird Island Trail at the Reserve

## Overview of the Park Plan

The Park Plan would result in two classified units: Point Lobos State Natural Reserve and New State Park. The Reserve will continue in its current classification as a State Natural Reserve, as defined by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5019.65, and will continue to be managed specifically to preserve the terrestrial and marine habitats, ecological processes, sensitive species, cultural resources, and scenic qualities exemplified by the unique land and seascape of Point Lobos.

Carmel River State Beach and the eastern parcel of Point Lobos State Natural Reserve will be reclassified and combined with the Point Lobos Ranch Property and Hatton Canyon Property, which will together become classified as a new State Park, as defined by PRC Section 5019.53. The new State Park will be managed as a composite whole to restore, protect, and maintain its native environmental complexes in balance with creating high-quality visitor experiences and outdoor recreation opportunities.

There are 16 management zones in the Reserve and New State Park. Management zones spatially define the management concept for a unit. They describe the management intent, goals by area, and guidelines for implementation of area-specific goals.

Management zones are established for each park unit based on the distinct features, resources, geographic location, interpretive characteristics, and the desired visitor experiences and uses of each zone. The management zones are as follows:

### **Point Lobos State Natural Reserve**

- Marine Zone
- Coastal Bluff Zone
- Upland Reserve Zone

### **New State Park – Coastal Area**

- Coastal Margin Zone
- Ohlone Coastal Cultural Preserve Zone
- Carmel River Lagoon and Wetland Natural Preserve Zone
- Lagoon/Wetland Zone
- Caltrans Mitigation Bank Zone
- Odello Farm Zone

### **New State Park – Inland Area**

- A.M. Allan Ranch Zone
- Backcountry Zone
- Tatlun Cultural Preserve Zone
- Point Lobos Ridge Natural Preserve Zone
- San Jose Creek Natural Preserve Zone

### **New State Park – Hatton Canyon Area**

- Upper Hatton Canyon Zone
- Lower Hatton Canyon Zone

Each management zone is described in Chapter 4, with summaries of characteristics, cultural and natural resource values, desired visitor experiences, proposed facilities and uses, and public access opportunities. Approximate size, location, and extent are also provided, along with the management intent for each zone.

## **Major Features of the Park Plan**

The Reserve and New State Park both contain significant natural and cultural resources and a range of outdoor recreation opportunities. The Park Plan emphasizes the need to balance visitor use and park operations with the protection of resources, consistent with CSP's mission. The following highlight the main features proposed in the Park Plan.

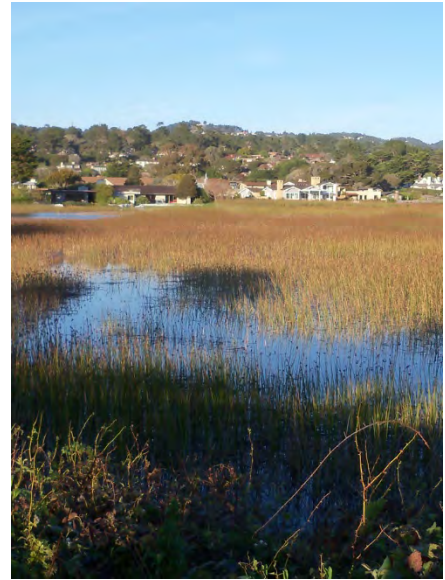
## Partnerships

Partnerships with other agencies and non-governmental organizations have been and continue to be essential for the effective park operation, protection of sensitive resources, provision of visitor services, and implementation of interpretive and educational programs. Many partner agencies and organizations have participated extensively in the planning process. A regional planning effort, called the Lobos-Corona Parklands Project, has been initiated by the BSLT, Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District (MPRPD), PLF, and CSP to work together as part of an integrated multi-agency effort to preserve and manage parklands and open space between the Monterey Peninsula and Big Sur to enhance public recreation, outdoor education, and stewardship opportunities. CASP plays an important role in this regional public park and open space vision.

While goals and guidelines in the General Plan focus on the facilities and resources under the authority of CSP, collaboration continues with PLF, BSLT, MPRPD, Monterey County, Caltrans, California Coastal Commission, U.S. Forest Service, Monterey-Salinas Transit, Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD), City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, and other agencies and organizations. These partnerships will continue to be important to achieve the CASP vision and implement the goals and guidelines in the Park Plan that address mutual interests.

## Natural Resource Protection

Natural resources management goals and guidelines form the heart of the General Plan's direction for protection of the natural qualities and processes that create CASP's ecological significance and contribute to high-quality visitor experiences. The Park Plan emphasizes that the flora, fauna, and ecosystems of CASP units need to be protected, restored if needed, interpreted, and supported by management strategies that do not allow degradation by visitor use. Within the Inland and Coastal areas of New State Park, there are three sub-units identified as Natural Preserves, as defined by PRC Section 5019.71. These natural preserves require that management of the areas focus on protection of the natural processes, functions, and qualities of the protected area, while still allowing for limited, compatible visitor-serving facilities and interpretive elements. Goals and guidelines, as outlined in Chapter 4 of the Park Plan, provide specific direction in other management zones to prioritize the preservation and protection of the natural and unique qualities of CASP.



Carmel River lagoon



Historic loafing barn at Point Lobos Ranch

## Cultural Resource Protection

The park units contain a diverse combination of prehistoric and historic resources that are invaluable for preservation of native heritage and historic period information. Goals and guidelines in Chapter 4 of the Park Plan focus on protecting, documenting, and interpreting significant prehistoric archaeological and cultural resources, in consultation with local tribal representatives. Protection of these cultural resources is an important responsibility and there are numerous opportunities for interpretation in the parks. The Park Plan also aims to identify, protect, maintain, restore, and preserve significant historic resources including, but not limited to, Hudson House, A.M. Allan Ranch structures, and the historic structures at the Odello Farm complex.

## Visitor Experience and Use

The Park Plan recognizes that with the popularity and visitation levels of the Reserve and the New State Park – Coastal Area, providing high-quality visitor experience without degrading the environment requires more engaging visitor use management measures. Goals and guidelines in Chapter 4 focus on providing high-quality outdoor recreation experience opportunities, while avoiding or minimizing significant damage to sensitive resources. Strategies include carefully redistributing visitor use among the park units and reducing the number of visitors in peak times in sensitive areas where resources are experiencing stress and degradation. Visitor use management strategies, including implementation of a reservation system in needed places (including the Reserve), will have the two-fold benefit of improving visitor experience and use and addressing overuse that can lead to degraded resources.



Park sign at Reserve entrance and SR 1 indicating that all parking lots are full

## Transportation and Parking

Personal autos are currently the primary transportation mode for access to CASP units. An emphasis of the goals and guidelines presented in the Park Plan is to support development of facilities and multimodal transportation systems, in partnership with transportation agencies, to improve accessibility and reduce reliance on personal autos, which will also help reduce congestion on SR 1. Strategies are proposed to reduce parking within the Reserve by eliminating use of unpaved surfaces for visitor parking to prevent water quality degradation, and potentially relocating visitor parking from other locations in the Reserve, if conditions warrant. The potential for distributing visitor parking into small lots in strategic locations is a part of the Park Plan, including within the Inland Area near the A.M. Allan Ranch complex or along San Jose Creek Canyon Road and within the Coastal Area

near Bay School, the Odello Farm complex, or adjacent to the entrance road to the CAWD treatment plant. Lower Hatton Canyon may also serve as the site of a park shuttle and multimodal transportation center, in partnership with local and regional transportation agencies and organizations.

## Park Operations and Maintenance

The administration and operation of the parks includes visitor services, public safety, facility maintenance, utilities and infrastructure maintenance, and visitor interaction as performed by maintenance staff, rangers, resource specialists, interpreters, and other administrative personnel. Volunteers and participating partner groups also play an important role in park operations by providing additional services. Staffing, funding, and support will continue to be important for the parks to be able to provide visitor safety and enjoyment, protect resource values, and provide overall maintenance of the units. Goals and guidelines in the Park Plan recognize that on-site staff are needed to enhance natural resource management, protect sensitive resources, manage operations of the units, create safe environments, expand educational and interpretive programs, and keep facilities clean and well maintained. Substantial new operational facilities are not planned, but existing facilities will be well maintained and upgraded, as needed.



Storage facilities at Rat Hill maintenance and operations area in the Reserve

## Plan Implementation

Specific programs and projects that will help implement the General Plan will require follow-up planning. Future planning efforts may include preparing specific resource management plans and feasibility studies. Resource management plans define the specific objectives, methodologies and/or designs for accomplishing management goals. Occurring on an as-needed basis, they typically focus on specific management topics, goals, or issues. These plans can apply to all, or part, of a park unit and usually include program-level decisions that describe how and when management actions are appropriate and necessary and they are often based on funding and staffing capabilities. Several of the goals and guidelines presented in Chapter 4, Park Plan, recommend either preparing and/or updating specific management plans, preparing more detailed site investigations, and preparing feasibility studies subsequent to the adoption of the General Plan. The General Plan has recommended preparation of the following management plans and follow-up reports (in alphabetical order):

- Cultural Landscape Report
- Cultural Resource Management Plans
- Forest Management Plan (Allan Memorial Cypress Grove)



Picnic tables next to Whalers Cove parking lot in the Reserve

- Historic Structure Reports
- Interpretation Master Plan
- Multimodal Access and Parking Management Plan
- Natural Resource Management Plans
- Road and Trail Management Plan
- Treatment Plans for Historic Resources
- Wildfire Management Plans

## Environmental Analysis



Native wildflowers along the North Shore Trail in the Reserve

This Preliminary General Plan/Draft EIR provides a program-level evaluation of the potential for significant adverse environmental impacts on aesthetics; air quality; biological resources; cultural resources; geology, soils, and seismicity; greenhouse gas emissions and climate change; hazards and hazardous materials; hydrology and water quality; noise; public services and utilities; recreation; and traffic and transportation. The criteria used to determine the significance of impacts in the resource discussions were derived from State CEQA Guidelines.

Environmental analysis determined that implementation of the proposed General Plan would not result in significant impacts on the environment. Implementation of the guidelines contained in Chapter 4, Park Plan, CSP policies, and the CSP Standard Project Requirements (Appendix G), in conjunction with federal and state laws and regulations, would avoid potential significant effects or maintain them at less-than-significant levels.

Table ES-I presents a summary of the potential environmental effects that would result from plan implementation; identifies the level of significance; and describes the guidelines that result in less-than-significant impacts.

Table ES I Summary of Impacts and Guidelines

Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
<b>Aesthetics</b>		
<p><b>AESTHETICS-1: Effect on a scenic vista, scenic resources, or the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings</b>                      General Plan goals and guidelines emphasize ongoing protection of public scenic resources in the Reserve and New State Park. Strategies to manage visitor use levels and limit or restore resources degradation would assist CSP in protecting valuable resources, which have scenic quality as well as natural or cultural importance, from further damage, and preserving the quality of visitor experiences related to scenic appreciation. Plan implementation would also emphasize preservation of the most outstanding scenic qualities of the parks. For these reasons, implementation of the General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact related to scenic resources and the visual character of the park units.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.1</b> Remove or screen from view built elements that have negative aesthetic qualities.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.2</b> Design infrastructure, use areas, and facilities to integrate scenic quality protection, to maintain important views (including publicly accessible coastal views, consistent with the California Coastal Act), and to be visually compatible with the existing natural landscape or historic character of the location. To the extent feasible, new structures will be sited in currently developed areas near other existing structures and facilities to avoid adding intrusive structural elements into important views or vistas.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.3</b> Integrate positive aesthetic features into the design of new park facilities and in appropriate renovation and maintenance programs. Integrate built facilities into the park’s natural setting through the use of appropriate siting techniques and building form, scale, materials, and colors. Preserve and showcase scenic views, use native (or replicated) building materials, use muted colors that reflect the natural surroundings, and take advantage of (or screen) ephemeral conditions (weather, wind, sunlight, etc.), as appropriate.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.4</b> Minimize visibility of new structures or other facilities to travelers on SR 1, a State Scenic Highway. Use distance, buffering with existing topography and vegetation, planted vegetation screening, low-profile design, appropriate colors that blend with surroundings, and natural appearing non-reflective materials as strategies to protect scenic highway views.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.5</b> Design signs and interpretive displays to appear consistent with the surrounding natural environment, using low-profile design and natural-appearing materials that are consistent in color and texture to the natural environment.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.6</b> Where appropriate, visually screen parking lots, roads, operations facilities, and storage areas from primary public use areas. Use native vegetation, rocks, elevation change, berms, and other methods that either use or mimic natural elements to minimize negative visual impacts from these facilities.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.9</b> Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to preserve, protect, and enhance positive aesthetic features and viewsheds. Consider the Carmel Area Land Use Plan/Local Coastal Program and other applicable standards for scenic resources.</p>



Table ES I Summary of Impacts and Guidelines

Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>Parkwide PLAN Guideline 1.1</b> Coordinate natural, cultural, and aesthetic resource management, interpretation, operations, staff housing, emergency services, and facility development programs with other regional parks to promote healthy ecosystems, protected cultural and aesthetic resources, and operational efficiencies.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 3.1</b> Improve the coastal viewshed by removing and restoring to native habitat unpaved parking areas that deliver sediment to the ASBS and which have degraded coastal bluff habitat and scenic quality (as specified in the ACCESS Goal 3).</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 3.2</b> Locate and design interpretive signs and displays to minimize or avoid obstructing scenic views. Avoid locating signs/displays in areas that diminish expansive ocean views, especially from designated scenic viewpoints or vistas.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 3.3</b> Review any future improvement plans to Hudson House to ensure that structural repairs/improvements or new accessory facilities do not substantially affect views from SR 1 or impair the historic integrity of the structure. Any structural repairs or new accessory facilities must not substantially increase the current height or mass of the existing structure and must use non-reflective materials and colors that blend with the surrounding natural setting.</p>
<p><b>AESTHETICS-2: New sources of light or glare</b>                      With plan implementation, any new outdoor light sources would comply with guidelines that limit the amount, direction, wattage, and spectrum of lighting. In addition, nearby commercial and residential development already contains outdoor lighting that is more intense than lighting that would occur within the CASP units. General Plan implementation would have a less-than-significant effect on light and glare.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.3</b> Integrate positive aesthetic features into the design of new park facilities and in appropriate renovation and maintenance programs. Integrate built facilities into the park’s natural setting through the use of appropriate siting techniques and building form, scale, materials, and colors. Preserve and showcase scenic views, use native (or replicated) building materials, use muted colors that reflect the natural surroundings, and take advantage of (or screen) ephemeral conditions (weather, wind, sunlight, etc.), as appropriate.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.6</b> Where appropriate, visually screen parking lots, roads, operations facilities, and storage areas from primary public use areas. Use native vegetation, rocks, elevation change, berms, and other methods that either use or mimic natural elements to minimize negative visual impacts from these facilities.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.7</b> Limit artificial lighting to avoid brightening the dark night sky. Restrict night lighting to ground-level illumination at developed areas of the park (e.g. buildings and parking lots). Install lighting fixtures that focus the light downward and protect against upward glare. Light levels should be as low as possible, consistent with public safety standards.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 3.3</b> Review any future improvement plans to Hudson House to ensure that structural repairs/improvements or new accessory facilities do not substantially affect views from SR I or impair the historic integrity of the structure. Any structural repairs or new accessory facilities must not substantially increase the current height or mass of the existing structure and must use non-reflective materials and colors that blend with the surrounding natural setting.
<b>Air Quality</b>		
<p><b>AIR-1: Short-term construction-generated emissions of ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM that could conflict with or obstruct an air quality management plan or violate an air quality standard</b>                      Construction-generated emissions of ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM would not be substantial and would not violate air quality standards. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	No guidelines are required.
<p><b>AIR-2: Long-term operations- and visitor-related emissions of ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM that could conflict with or obstruct an air quality management plan or violate an air quality standard</b>                      Operations- and visitor-related emissions of ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM would not be substantially changed and would not violate air quality standards. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 7.1</b> Consult sustainability standards, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), for ways to reduce energy use and maximize the use of energy-efficient products and materials. These standards have been developed to promote environmentally healthy design, construction, and maintenance practices.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 7.2</b> Use low- or zero-emission vehicles for park operations and maintenance, and a shuttle system to contribute to state goals for reduction of air pollutant emissions. Use low- or zero-emission grounds maintenance equipment such as electric trimmers, chain saws, and mowers. Substitution of lower-emission and alternative energy-source tools and vehicles will reduce air quality impacts and heat-trapping GHG emissions, and promote energy efficiency.</p>
<p><b>AIR-3: Mobile source emissions of carbon monoxide</b>                      Implementation of the General Plan would not introduce substantial traffic such that a localized carbon monoxide impact would occur. Additionally, implementation of guidelines in the General Plan would mitigate emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) as compared to current conditions. As such, this impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 7.2</b> Use low- or zero-emission vehicles for park operations and maintenance, and a shuttle system to contribute to state goals for reduction of air pollutant emissions. Use low- or zero-emission grounds maintenance equipment such as electric trimmers, chain saws, and mowers. Substitution of lower-emission and alternative energy-source tools and vehicles will reduce air quality impacts and heat-trapping GHG emissions, and promote energy efficiency.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
<p><b>AIR-4: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial toxic air contaminant (TAC) pollutant concentrations</b>                      Implementation of the General Plan could result in short-term construction-related TACs associated with the use of heavy-duty diesel construction equipment. Construction of projects implementing the General Plan would adhere to the CSP Standard Project Requirements for air quality, and TAC emissions would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	No guidelines are required.
<b>Biological Resources</b>		
<p><b>BIO-1: Adverse effects on special status species</b>                      While plan implementation could result in direct or indirect impacts to special status species, goals and guidelines within the General Plan and CSP Standard Project Requirements would protect these species. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 1.1</b> Inventory and monitor natural botanical resources, including natural communities and special status plants, on a periodic basis to document their abundance and distribution, gain a better understanding of resources, and to inform management decisions. Promote research opportunities with local universities to complete the inventories and monitoring.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 1.2</b> Implement management actions using proven ecological principles and professionally accepted methods to maintain or enhance populations for those special status plant species identified as at risk or affected by known threats, including overuse.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 1.3</b> Maintain a healthy forest stand consisting of mixed-aged trees by implementing forest management practices and monitor vegetation for diseases, such as pitch canker and beetle infestations.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 1.4</b> Protect and restore native plant communities. Identify locations that are degraded from past management practices or visitor use, protect areas from future damage, and maintain or re-establish natural ecological processes. Restore areas through revegetation with native species appropriate to the site and with fenced enclosures. Protect restoration areas using adaptive management strategies as appropriate.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.1</b> Inventory and monitor native wildlife, including conducting small mammal, bird, amphibian, and reptile surveys to identify existing habitats and population trends, and to develop and implement visitor management strategies for the protection and perpetuation of wildlife.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.2</b> Identify and limit visitor access to important breeding and rearing areas, including visitor exclusion during marine mammal and shore bird breeding and rearing periods and aquatic habitat occupied by special status fish and amphibians.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.3</b> Locate new facilities to minimize encroachment into native wildlife feeding, resting, breeding, and rearing habitats.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.4</b> Reduce and eliminate wildlife access to human food and garbage by using wildlife-proof trash containers and dumpsters and educating visitors about the detrimental effects of human food on wildlife.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.5</b> Protect common and sensitive wildlife and their habitats to establish and maintain self-sustaining populations in a natural ecological setting. Minimize human-induced disturbance and degradation of natural areas and restore wildlife habitat.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.6</b> Use sound ecological principles to protect and rehabilitate special status animal populations and their habitats, including professionally accepted methods, such as considering the needs of special status species in the timing and implementation of any activity that would result in disturbance to their habitat and minimizing trail and facility building and park maintenance activities in or near breeding and rearing areas during breeding seasons.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.9</b> Control and/or eradicate non-native animal species, such as bullfrogs and feral pigs, which may create stresses or threats to special status wildlife species. Priority for control efforts will be given to those species most detrimental to the environment.</p> <p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline I.1</b> Monitor visitor access to shoreline, beach, and tidepool areas and limit or prohibit access to locations where visitors can disturb marine mammal haul-out, seabird/shorebird nesting, and sensitive intertidal habitat areas. Limit or restrict access in areas experiencing natural and cultural resource degradation. In areas where access is prohibited, provide clear and appropriate interpretive signage explaining to the public the need and the beneficial outcome of access restrictions, and interpret the goals of habitat restoration and what the public can do to help assist in this effort by staying on designated trail systems.</p> <p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline I.4</b> Facilitate inter-agency coordination and collaborate with partner agencies responsible for protecting marine species and conducting scientific research to develop strategies for visitor access and management based on changing habitat requirements, including, but not limited to, marine mammal and seabird nesting and breeding seasons.</p> <p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline I.5</b> Collaborate with the Bureau of Land Management to develop a joint strategy for the conservation of offshore rock areas to protect marine mammals and nesting seabirds from human disturbance.</p>

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		<p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline 1.6</b> Allow controlled access for divers and boaters. Use an adaptive management approach to manage use and avoid disturbance to wildlife and marine resources, implementing appropriate adaptive management strategies, if needed.</p> <p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline 1.7</b> Promote marine mammal protection, consistent with the MMPA and NOAA’s guidelines for responsible wildlife viewing, using visitor education and interpretation. Enforce regulations to keep visitors at a sufficient distance to not add stress to or alter the behavior of marine mammals or birds.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> Prepare a Forest Management Plan for the Allan Memorial Cypress Grove to monitor and evaluate forest health and tree mortality. Identify cypress revegetation needs with periodic forest assessments or as drought conditions warrant. Implement revegetation efforts as needed.</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 3.1</b> Manage forest succession for the restoration, protection, and conservation of coastal prairie/grasslands, Monterey pine forest, and transitional habitats to maintain a diverse range of native coastal plant community types and enhance a more diverse wildlife habitat mosaic. Management actions should include, but should not be limited to, invasive plant removal and control, monitoring the spread of diseases like pitch canker in the Monterey pine forest, protection from visitor intrusion into sensitive areas, and habitat restoration including native plant revegetation.</p> <p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Consider expanding the natural preserve to include the Caltrans Mitigation Bank Zone and Lagoon/Wetland Zone when partner agency adjacent construction and Caltrans mitigation projects and mitigation credits associated with the mitigation bank are completed.</p> <p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Continue to collaborate with local regional water quality agencies and nonprofit partners to monitor river and lagoon water quality through ongoing research and documentation. Implement appropriate adaptive management strategies when monitoring results show water quality degradation. Consider the effects of barrier beach berm height management on the freshwater lagoon and exposure to salt water from natural winter flows or manual breaching. Implement adaptive management strategies that retain fresh water in the lagoon during critical seasonal timeframes, including severe to moderate drought conditions. Implement lagoon protection measures, such as posting informational signs and other public outreach, to help prevent unauthorized manual breaching of the Carmel River lagoon.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.4</b> Preserve sensitive wetland habitat. Avoid excessive ground disturbance, vegetation removal or trampling, and erosion leading to the filling of wetlands. If wetland habitat degradation occurs, implement adaptive management strategies, such as habitat restoration with locally native plant species, and temporary reduction of public access to wetland restoration areas. Monitor south-central California coast steelhead, California red-legged frog, and western pond turtle populations in coordination with large-scale monitoring efforts throughout the range of these species.</p> <p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.5</b> Prohibit watercraft use to protect sensitive species and habitat. Provide public information about resource sensitivities at visitor access points around the lagoon.</p> <p><b>LAGOON/WETLAND ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Coordinate with partner agencies on the Carmel River restoration projects occurring on adjacent lands (Carmel River FREE project) to ensure consideration of all ecological, hydrological, and visitor use-related interests and to provide CSP input into the restoration planning process (as specified in PLAN Guideline 1.2).</p> <p><b>LAGOON/WETLAND ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Recognize the natural flood protection benefits of the lagoon and wetland and prohibit development of any features that would substantially impede, bisect, truncate or redirect floodwater flow and identify strategies that respond to the potential for increased flooding frequency and severity due to sea level rise and increased storm potential associated with climate change.</p> <p><b>POINT LOBOS RIDGE NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Prepare a Natural Resource Management Plan for the new natural preserve to provide the definitions, processes, and procedures to guide natural resource management. The plan should include habitat protection and active forest management strategies to protect and preserve rare plant communities including maritime chaparral, Monterey pine, and Gowen cypress groves.</p> <p><b>POINT LOBOS RIDGE NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> Provide self-guided and volunteer-guided nature hikes and interpretive elements to educate visitors about the unique resources in the preserve and the importance of conservation.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Prepare a Natural Resource Management Plan to provide the definitions, processes, conservation measures, and procedures that will be used to guide natural resource management. Include habitat restoration, prioritize areas to be restored, identify specific (quantitative, if feasible) water quality, habitat, and species conservation objectives, and develop location-specific implementation measures.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> Monitor water quality through ongoing research and documentation, and identify adaptive management strategies to implement when monitoring results show poor water quality. Implement measures and adaptive management strategies to observe sensitive riparian habitat, identify human-caused impacts to riparian and instream habitat, and develop conservation measures that benefit water quality and critical habitat for California red-legged frog and south-central California coast steelhead.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.2</b> Continue monitoring efforts to document population size and health for California red-legged frog and south-central California coast steelhead, and coordinate with other monitoring efforts throughout the species' ranges. Establish research partnership opportunities for ecological and habitat monitoring with local universities and research institutions to inform park managers.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.3</b> Study and preserve the native rhododendron population to ensure its protection and avoid human-induced impacts to this second most southern population in California.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.4</b> Establish an appropriate buffer area of approximately 100 feet between the natural preserve and zone boundary, roads, and any existing development to protect the existing riparian habitat.</p> <p><b>UPPER HATTON CANYON ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Continue to maintain the natural conditions of the urban open space by landscape maintenance that supports native vegetation and controls invasive vegetation.</p> <p><b>UPPER HATTON CANYON ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> Pursue and execute lease agreement(s) with a local or regional agency(ies) to maintain the upper canyon for public access, utility access, and natural landscape management, while fee title is retained by CSP.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
<p><b>BIO-2: Adverse effects on riparian habitat, wetlands, other waters of the United States, or other sensitive natural communities</b>                      Plan implementation could result in adverse effects to sensitive habitats including riparian areas and wetlands; however, guidelines within the General Plan would protect the integrity, habitat qualities, and natural processes of sensitive habitats. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 1.1</b> Inventory and monitor natural botanical resources, including natural communities and special status plants, on a periodic basis to document their abundance and distribution, gain a better understanding of resources, and to inform management decisions. Promote research opportunities with local universities to complete the inventories and monitoring.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 1.3</b> Maintain a healthy forest stand consisting of mixed-aged trees by implementing forest management practices and monitor vegetation for diseases, such as pitch canker and beetle infestations.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.5</b> Protect common and sensitive wildlife and their habitats to establish and maintain self-sustaining populations in a natural ecological setting. Minimize human-induced disturbance and degradation of natural areas and restore wildlife habitat.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.6</b> Use sound ecological principles to protect and rehabilitate special status animal populations and their habitats, including professionally accepted methods, such as considering the needs of special status species in the timing and implementation of any activity that would result in disturbance to their habitat and minimizing trail and facility building and park maintenance activities in or near breeding and rearing areas during breeding seasons.</p> <p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Continue promoting research projects that study marine resources and threats. Increase effective communication with universities and research organizations to ensure researchers understand and implement best practices so that research activities do not adversely affect the marine and benthic environments.</p> <p><b>MARINE ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> Identify coastal trails and beaches that may be access-restricted, identify sustainable alternative trail alignments where necessary, and identify specific trail alignments where management actions are needed to protect sensitive marine resources. Repair, close, or relocate trails that deliver sediment to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS).</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 4.2</b> Prepare a habitat restoration plan for Lower Sea Lion Point to revegetate coastal bluff areas and cultural sites damaged by human-caused disturbance, protect steep bluffs from slope failure by restoring local hydrology, and to protect marine mammals that have re-occupied the site.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 4.3</b> Revegetate unstable slopes adjacent to China Cove Beach. Protect underlying cultural features by revegetating the China Cove bluffs using native plants. Install a permanent and aesthetically pleasing barrier preventing visitors from walking down the natural bluff to China Cove Beach. Prevent</p>



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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p>visitors from accessing China Cove Beach to protect harbor seals and their pups during birthing and rearing season.</p> <p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.4</b> Preserve sensitive wetland habitat. Avoid excessive ground disturbance, vegetation removal or trampling, and erosion leading to the filling of wetlands. If wetland habitat degradation occurs, implement adaptive management strategies, such as habitat restoration with locally native plant species, and temporary reduction of public access to wetland restoration areas. Monitor south-central California coast steelhead, California red-legged frog, and western pond turtle populations in coordination with large-scale monitoring efforts throughout the range of these species.</p> <p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.6</b> Prohibit development of flood control structures within the public land of the natural preserve that cause significant adverse environmental effects and are designed to benefit private parties.</p> <p><b>LAGOON/WETLAND ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Recognize the natural flood protection benefits of the lagoon and wetland and prohibit development of any features that would substantially impede, bisect, truncate or redirect floodwater flow and identify strategies that respond to the potential for increased flooding frequency and severity due to sea level rise and increased storm potential associated with climate change.</p>
<p><b>BIO-3: Interfere with movement of resident or migratory species.</b> While plan implementation could result in interference with movement of resident or migratory species, goals and guidelines within the General Plan would preserve movement corridors and avoid potential impacts to species movement. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.7</b> Identify, maintain, and protect wildlife movement corridors and habitat linkages with federal, state, and local agencies to permit movement of wildlife and to increase species abundance and diversity. Collect baseline information to monitor the health and function of core habitat areas and these linkages. Monitor wildlife as necessary to gauge the effectiveness of linkages.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 2.8</b> Cooperate with federal, state, local agencies, and open space organizations to promote effective and efficient park and regional wildlife resource management and planning, including coordinating efforts to identify and preserve habitat linkages.</p> <p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.4</b> Preserve sensitive wetland habitat. Avoid excessive ground disturbance, vegetation removal or trampling, and erosion leading to the filling of wetlands. If wetland habitat degradation occurs, implement adaptive management strategies, such as habitat restoration with locally native plant species, and temporary reduction of public access to wetland restoration areas. Monitor south-central</p>

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		<p>California coast steelhead, California red-legged frog, and western pond turtle populations in coordination with large-scale monitoring efforts throughout the range of these species.</p> <p><b>POINT LOBOS RIDGE NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Prepare a Natural Resource Management Plan for the new natural preserve to provide the definitions, processes, and procedures to guide natural resource management. The plan should include habitat protection and active forest management strategies to protect and preserve rare plant communities including maritime chaparral, Monterey pine, and Gowen cypress groves.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> Monitor water quality through ongoing research and documentation, and identify adaptive management strategies to implement when monitoring results show poor water quality. Implement measures and adaptive management strategies to observe sensitive riparian habitat, identify human-caused impacts to riparian and instream habitat, and develop conservation measures that benefit water quality and critical habitat for California red-legged frog and south-central California coast steelhead.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.2</b> Continue monitoring efforts to document population size and health for California red-legged frog and south-central California coast steelhead, and coordinate with other monitoring efforts throughout the species' ranges. Establish research partnership opportunities for ecological and habitat monitoring with local universities and research institutions to inform park managers.</p> <p><b>SAN JOSE CREEK NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.4</b> Establish an appropriate buffer area of approximately 100 feet between the natural preserve and zone boundary, roads, and any existing development to protect the existing riparian habitat.</p>
<b>Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources</b>		
<p><b>CULTURE-I: Disturb unique archaeological resources</b> Plan implementation would include excavation and other ground-disturbing activities, which could result in adverse physical effects to known and unknown archaeological resources. However, implementation of General Plan guidelines would avoid disturbance, disruption, or destruction of archaeological resources in compliance with the Public Resources Code and other relevant laws and regulations. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 8.1</b> For areas not already inventoried, conduct inventories for cultural resources where and when development or other landscape disturbance is planned. Document and map resources identified or areas with high potential to contain resources.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 8.2</b> Identify, document, catalogue, and curate artifacts and collections that have been recovered from cultural sites, according to the Office of Historic Preservation guidelines.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 8.3</b> Prepare Cultural Resource Management Plans, as necessary, to further define a framework to identify, acknowledge, assess, and create effective management procedures for cultural sites and cultural preserves.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 8.4</b> In coordination with local tribal representatives, monitor sensitive cultural resources to identify specific areas of degradation, inform a culturally sensitive adaptive management strategy, and determine the need for potential visitor access limitations or exclusions.</p> <p>In consultation with local tribal representatives, stabilize cultural sites and recover data, where feasible, at sites at risk from erosion, damage, or sea level rise. Prevent degradation and looting of cultural resources by limiting visitor access, and increasing law enforcement to specific sensitive areas.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 8.5</b> Collaborate with the local tribal representatives to expand Native American interpretation themes, features, and programs related to park resources.</p> <p><b>OHLONE COASTAL CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Monitor important cultural features and, as needed, restrict visitor access to prevent resource degradation.</p> <p><b>OHLONE COASTAL CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Identify resource damage and implement strategies to prevent continuing damage, such as restricted access, repair, and restoration.</p> <p><b>OHLONE COASTAL CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> Update the existing Cultural Preserve Management Plan to provide the policies, definitions, processes, and procedures used to guide management. Identify and evaluate all cultural resources within the preserve. Implement procedures to minimize damage to cultural resources.</p> <p><b>TATLUN CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> In collaboration with the Rumsen and other tribal representatives, develop a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources. Record, describe, and map existing cultural resources. Inventory and evaluate cultural resources for inclusion on the National and California registers.</p> <p><b>TATLUN CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> In collaboration with the Rumsen and other tribal representatives, prepare a Cultural Preserve Management Plan to provide the definitions, processes, and procedures to guide cultural resource management. This includes a plan for identification and evaluation of all cultural resources within the area and procedures to minimize damage to cultural resources through a review process and the application of standards.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>TATLUN CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> In collaboration with appropriate local tribal representatives, develop a joint-use agreement to facilitate Native American traditional use, ceremonies, special events, and interpretive program activities that are consistent with the intent and purpose of the cultural preserve classification. Allow guided visitor access when the area is not being used for traditional purposes.</p> <p><b>TATLUN CULTURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 2.3</b> Monitor and document important cultural features and, if necessary, limit or discontinue non-tribal visitor access to prevent resource degradation.</p>
<p><b>CULTURE-2: Disturb, damage, or degrade significant historic resources</b> Construction and excavation activities associated with plan implementation could result in landscape disturbance, which can adversely affect historic resources. Implementation of General Plan guidelines would protect historic resources, because these measures would avoid disturbance, disruption, or destruction of historic structures and historic archaeological resources, in compliance with pertinent laws and regulations. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.1</b> Complete an inventory and assessment of significant cultural resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historic Resources to gain a better understanding of resources and to inform management decisions.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.2</b> Complete Historic Structure Reports (HSRs) for those existing historic buildings that do not have them, and update existing HSRs as needed. The HSRs should be prepared by an interdisciplinary team that should include a historian or architectural historian, historical architect, and may also require a structural engineer. Provide documentation including graphic and physical information about a property’s history and existing conditions, recommend appropriate treatments, management actions and goals for preservation or rehabilitation and appropriate adaptive use of the property, and outline the scope of recommended work for current and future resource managers.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.3</b> Prepare treatment plans for historic resources. Development strategies should include cultural resource treatments, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, for those historic buildings, structures, and features that have been identified as significant, combined with the interpretive objectives for the landscape as a whole, including the periods of significance; the integrity of the landscape and its character-defining features, and the existing condition of these individual features.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.4</b> Repair and maintain buildings identified as historical resources according to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.5</b> Identify and evaluate the historic significance of potential cultural landscapes.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.6</b> Consult with local tribal representatives who have traditional ties to resources within CASP to ensure productive and collaborative working relationships during the planning and implementation of specific development projects, and especially when considering management practices of interest and concern to them.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 9.7</b> Develop interpretive programs and facilities that inform visitors about the importance of protecting historic resources.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 1.4</b> Evaluate the need to implement a day use reservation system in other areas of the parks where visitor overuse is resulting in natural and/or cultural resource degradation.</p> <p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Develop a preservation plan to protect the historic buildings and landscapes of the Odello Farm complex. The plan should focus on stabilizing existing structures and protecting and preserving the historic character of the Odello Farm.</p> <p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Conduct research necessary to prepare a historic context focusing on farming and ranching activities and architecture.</p> <p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> Record the Old Odello Residence, Creamery/Cookhouse, Barn, and Blacksmith Shed in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation’s March 1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. Submit evaluations to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for concurrence and inclusion on the Master List of State Owned Properties.</p> <p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.4</b> Evaluate the Old Odello Residence, Creamery/Cookhouse, Barn, and Blacksmith Shed for inclusion in the National and California historic registers. Prepare HSRs for the Old Odello Residence, Creamery/Cookhouse, Barn, and Blacksmith Shed if determined eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR to provide the baseline for the rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization or reconstruction of historic buildings and structures.</p> <p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.5</b> Update condition assessments for the Creamery/Cookhouse, Barn, and Blacksmith Shed. The condition assessments should provide information to help determine protection measures for rehabilitation, restoration, or preservation.</p> <p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.6</b> Stabilize the Barn and treat for weathering, water infiltration, and pest infestation. Reconstruct the Barn’s north bay and south elevation in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>ODELLO FARM ZONE Guideline 1.7</b> Stabilize the Blacksmith Shed to prevent it from collapsing further and treat the structure for the extensive weathering, dry rot and pest infestation in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.</p> <p><b>A.M. ALLAN RANCH ZONE Guideline 1.6</b> Protect the historic viewshed. Locate parking areas and other facilities to minimize adverse effects to significant historic structures and contributing features of the cultural landscape.</p> <p><b>A.M. ALLAN RANCH ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> Create primary visitor entry, day use parking, and visitor orientation facilities in locations that do not adversely affect natural and cultural resources.</p>
<p><b>CULTURE-3: Disturbance of human remains</b> It is possible that previously unknown human remains could be discovered when soils are disturbed during construction associated with development of new facilities in the Reserve and New State Park. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would maintain this impact at a less-than-significant level.</p>	LTS	No guidelines are required.
<b>Geology, Soils, and Seismicity</b>		
<p><b>GEO-1: Adverse effects from earthquake faults, seismic ground shaking, seismic ground failure, or landslides</b> While plan implementation could result in the exposure of people or structures to potential risks strong seismic ground shaking; seismic ground failure, including liquefaction; or landslides, the degree of risk would not change substantially and General Plan guidelines would maintain adverse effects at a less-than-significant level.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 3.1</b> Monitor, document, and study the geologic features and processes, including geologic events such as landslides, rockfall, stream channel and coastal erosion, and sedimentation. Identify the cause and effect relationships and implement corrective measures as needed to protect these features.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 3.2</b> Identify areas of high risk for increased soil erosion, coastal erosion, landslides, and rockfall. Avoid locating visitor and operations facilities in areas prone to geologic hazards. Site-specific investigations shall be conducted by a registered geologist or certified engineering geologist before final siting of facilities. Redesign, take offline, or relocate facilities that exacerbate geologic problems or that might be damaged by natural events. Allow natural processes to occur as appropriate</p>
<p><b>GEO-2: Soil erosion or loss of topsoil</b> The General Plan proposes resource management actions to control existing and future soil erosion. It would also include new trails, associated user facilities, parking areas, and other associated infrastructure that would result in ground disturbance. General Plan guidelines would reduce erosion from existing</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 3.1</b> Monitor, document, and study the geologic features and processes, including geologic events such as landslides, rockfall, stream channel and coastal erosion, and sedimentation. Identify the cause and effect relationships and implement corrective measures as needed to protect these features.</p>

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<p>facilities, reduce specific sources of soil erosion, such as parking on unpaved ground, and control future erosion risks. CSP Standard Project Requirements would also prevent construction-related erosion. For these reasons, implementation of the General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact related to the potential for increased soil erosion or loss of topsoil.</p>		<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 3.2</b> Identify areas of high risk for increased soil erosion, coastal erosion, landslides, and rockfall. Avoid locating visitor and operations facilities in areas prone to geologic hazards. Site-specific investigations shall be conducted by a registered geologist or certified engineering geologist before final siting of facilities. Redesign, take offline, or relocate facilities that exacerbate geologic problems or that might be damaged by natural events. Allow natural processes to occur as appropriate.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.1</b> Identify causes of water quality degradation in river, stream, open ocean-intertidal and estuary waters, and associated wetlands. Quantify performance targets and pursue actions to correct degraded hydrologic and water quality conditions, if needed.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.2</b> Monitor water quality and avoid or minimize ground disturbance, vegetation removal or trampling, and erosion resulting in filling of wetlands. Install temporary or permanent sediment erosion control BMPs, restore wetland or riparian habitat, and provide temporary trail closure with informational signing.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 5.4</b> Identify locations where decommissioning and restoration of unauthorized trails are needed, including but not limited to, the North Shore Trail in the Reserve and non-designated trails in the coastal areas, to decrease erosion, soil compaction, and degradation of cultural and natural resources and wildlife habitats. Prioritize actions to address first the most degraded and sensitive resource locations.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 5.6</b> Conduct erosion assessments of roads and trails and implement adaptive management strategies to minimize erosion. Document sedimentation conveyance pathways to the ASBS and implement sediment and erosion control BMP measures to reduce sediment delivery and erosion.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Monitor coastal bluff and coastal prairie habitats to identify degradation, including vegetation and soil loss, inform adaptive habitat management, and determine needs for temporary or permanent visitor access restrictions to conserve resources and restore degraded areas, such as the Sea Lion Point Trail and the south shore. Through monitoring, recommend areas in need of trail upgrades to reduce resource impacts, e.g. boardwalk systems at Weston Beach, or trail re-alignments, where erosion is a problem. Identify areas in need of habitat restoration.</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
		<p><b>CARMEL RIVER LAGOON AND WETLAND NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.4</b> Preserve sensitive wetland habitat. Avoid excessive ground disturbance, vegetation removal or trampling, and erosion leading to the filling of wetlands. If wetland habitat degradation occurs, implement adaptive management strategies, such as habitat restoration with locally native plant species, and temporary reduction of public access to wetland restoration areas. Monitor south-central California coast steelhead, California red-legged frog, and western pond turtle populations in coordination with large-scale monitoring efforts throughout the range of these species.</p>
<p><b>GEO-3: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature</b>                      Paleontological resources have the potential to be located within the CASP units and discovered during existing and future uses or construction of future facilities. While the introduction of new facilities or recreation opportunities to the Reserve or New State Park could result in the discovery and inadvertent damage or destruction of paleontological resources, implementation of parkwide MANAGE guidelines would maintain this potential impact at a less-than-significant level.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 6.1</b> Inventory, map, and monitor paleontological resources for their protection, preservation, and interpretation.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 6.2</b> Coordinate with paleobiology resource specialists on protection and preservation of paleontological resources that have both natural and cultural resource value.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 6.3</b> Develop interpretive programs and facilities that inform visitors about the formation, sensitivity, and importance of protecting paleontological resources.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> Continue to implement best practices to protect, preserve, and interpret paleontological resources in the Carmelo, Chamisal, and Santa Margarita formations. This includes inventorying, mapping, and monitoring resources, coordinating with qualified paleontologists on specific actions for protection and preservation, and developing interpretive programs and facilities that inform visitors about the importance of protecting paleontological resources.</p>
<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change</b></p>		
<p><b>GHG-1: Direct and indirect short-term construction-generated and long-term operational-related emissions of GHGs</b>                      Short-term construction-generated and long-term operational-related emissions of GHGs associated with the plan implementation would not be substantial such that implementation of the General Plan would result in a considerable contribution to the cumulative effect of global climate change. Additionally, implementation of specific guidelines contained in the General Plan would further reduce emissions. As such, direct and indirect short-term construction-generated and long-term operational-related emission of GHGs would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guidelines 7.1</b> Consult sustainability standards, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), for ways to reduce energy use and maximize the use of energy-efficient products and materials. These standards have been developed to promote environmentally healthy design, construction, and maintenance practices.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 7.2</b> Use low- or zero-emission vehicles for park operations and maintenance, and a shuttle system to contribute to state goals for reduction of air pollutant emissions. Use low- or zero-emission grounds maintenance equipment such as electric trimmers, chain saws, and mowers. Substitution of lower-emission and alternative energy-source tools and vehicles will reduce air quality impacts and heat-trapping GHG emissions, and promote energy efficiency.</p>



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<p><b>GHG- 2: Impacts of climate change risks on the CASP units</b>                      Climate change is expected to result in a variety of hazards and other risks that would influence conditions on the CASP units. These effects include increased temperatures and wildfire risk, changes to the timing and intensity of precipitation patterns, increased stormwater and flood risk, and sea level rise. Implementation of guidelines contained in the General Plan and CSP Standard Project Requirements would serve to improve the CASP units’ resilience to these potential climate change risks. Further, implementation of the General Plan would not exacerbate vulnerability of the CASP units to the impacts of climate change. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 7.1</b> Follow recommendations for climate adaptation actions in relevant CSP guidance documents, prepared to address foreseeable climate change risks, with an emphasis on risks caused by sea level rise, flooding, and wildfire.</p> <p><b>COASTAL MARGIN ZONE Guideline 1.5</b> Maintain existing facilities at the Carmel River Beach access area near Scenic Road until the facilities are considered unusable by park staff due to shifting sands, flooding, or sea level rise. Remove facilities once they are determined to be unusable.</p> <p><b>LAGOON/WETLAND ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Recognize the natural flood protection benefits of the lagoon and wetland and prohibit development of any features that would substantially impede, bisect, truncate or redirect floodwater flow and identify strategies that respond to the potential for increased flooding frequency and severity due to sea level rise and increased storm potential associated with climate change.</p> <p><b>CALTRANS MITIGATION BANK ZONE Guideline 1.1</b> Recognize the natural flood protection function of the lagoon and wetland and prohibit development of features that would substantially impede or redirect floodwater flow. Identify strategies that accommodate the potential for increased flood frequency and severity due to sea level rise and increased storm potential associated with climate change.</p>
<p><b>Hazards, Hazardous Materials, and Risk of Upset</b></p>		
<p><b>HAZ-1: Routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or creation of 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</b>                      The use of hazardous materials in project construction and operation would be typical for recreation land uses, and plan implementation would be required to implement and comply with existing federal and state hazardous materials regulations, CSP Standard Project Requirements, and DOM policies related to hazardous materials; therefore, plan implementation would not create significant hazards to the public or environment through the routine transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials or from reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>No guidelines are required.</p>

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<p><b>HAZ-2: Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school</b></p> <p>The use of hazardous materials in project construction and operation would be typical for recreation land uses, and plan implementation would be required to implement and comply with existing federal, state, and local hazardous materials regulations, CSP Standard Project Requirements, and DOM policies related to hazardous materials. Therefore, plan implementation would result in a less-than-significant impact.</p>	LTS	No guidelines are required.
<p><b>HAZ-3: Interfere with implementation of an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan</b></p> <p>Additional or renovated facilities would be required to meet minimum necessary fire protection and safety requirements identified in the Uniform Fire Code and Uniform Building Code as well as meet requirements for emergency access. For these reasons and with implementation of General Plan guidelines related to emergency response and evacuation, operations at the Reserve and New State Park would not interfere with emergency response plan or evacuation plan. This would be a less-than-significant impact.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.2</b> Review and update emergency response plans and provide for appropriate training and equipment for personnel in all aspects of public safety, law enforcement, education, and resource management and protection.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.7</b> Ensure that emergency response vehicles and/or personnel can access necessary park locations where visitors can be reached or hazard risks are present, such as cliffs or steep slopes, remote trails, and wave-exposed beaches.</p> <p><b>Parkwide PLAN Guideline 1.5</b> Coordinate and establish mutual support arrangements or agreements with state, county, city, and local organizations to provide effective and efficient public safety programs in the parks, and to maintain emergency evacuation routes to allow safe and immediate exit from areas where people visit, work, or reside.</p>
<p><b>HAZ-4: Expose people or structures to wildland fire hazards</b></p> <p>Plan implementation would not increase the total number of people and structures within the CASP units, with the exception of small structures such as restrooms, interpretive signs, transit shelters, and the transit center, which would be located adjacent to a developed area. Future projects would be subject to state regulations, General Plan guidelines, DOM policies, and Standard Project Requirements for the reduction of fire risk, which include fire-resistant building materials, fire resistant-landscaping, and adequate water supply and emergency access. Construction activities would be required to adhere to California Building Code standards for fire prevention. For these reasons, the exposure to very high fire hazards at the Reserve and New State Park would not be substantially increased. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.7</b> Ensure that emergency response vehicles and/or personnel can access necessary park locations where visitors can be reached or hazard risks are present, such as cliffs or steep slopes, remote trails, and wave-exposed beaches.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 6.1</b> Coordinate with appropriate agencies, such as CAL FIRE, U.S. Forest Service, and the county fire departments to prepare and update Wildfire Management Plans for these parks addressing all aspects of wildfire planning.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 6.2</b> Incorporate findings of ongoing fire management research in park maintenance and operations. This may include the use of new tools, concepts, or methods.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 6.3</b> Regularly update fuel management plans and collaborate with CAL FIRE to determine effective fuel reduction methods, avoiding and protecting sensitive natural and cultural resources (including historic buildings).</p>

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		<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 6.4</b> Reduce fuel and conduct forest thinning measures, as appropriate and where it is beneficial to or does not negatively affect natural or cultural resource values, to prevent the rapid spread of wildland fires.</p> <p><b>POINT LOBOS RIDGE NATURAL PRESERVE ZONE Guideline I.1</b> Prepare a Natural Resource Management Plan for the new natural preserve to provide the definitions, processes, and procedures to guide natural resource management. The plan should include habitat protection and active forest management strategies to protect and preserve rare plant communities including, maritime chaparral, Monterey pine, and Gowen cypress groves.</p>
<b>Hydrology and Water Quality</b>		
<p><b>HYDRO-1: Potential for adverse impacts to water quality</b> All projects implementing the General Plan would be subject to existing laws and regulations requiring erosion and sediment controls; implementation and maintenance of permanent and temporary best management practices (BMPs) to capture, detain, and infiltrate or otherwise control and properly manage stormwater runoff; and facility design and management to prevent water quality degradation. Projects would also comply with CSP Standard Project Requirements for protecting water quality. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.1</b> Identify causes of water quality degradation in river, stream, open ocean-intertidal and estuary waters, and associated wetlands. Quantify performance targets and pursue actions to correct degraded hydrologic and water quality conditions, if needed.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.2</b> Monitor water quality and avoid or minimize ground disturbance, vegetation removal or trampling, and erosion resulting in filling of wetlands. Install temporary or permanent sediment erosion control BMPs, restore wetland or riparian habitat, and provide temporary trail closure with informational signing.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.3</b> Implement measures and adaptive management strategies to preserve sensitive stream and riparian habitat, which will benefit water quality, shaded aquatic resources, and critical fish and wildlife habitat. Effective stream and riparian habitat management actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Avoid excessive ground disturbance, grading, vegetation removal or trampling, and sedimentation to streams during trail construction along or across streams and riparian habitats and other facilities encroaching into riparian corridors;</li> <li>◆ Design and locate trails to reduce ongoing erosion potential by avoiding, if feasible, steep slopes that require trail grades exceeding 7 to 10 percent and alignments that run parallel to Carmel River, San Jose Creek, Gibson Creek within 50 feet of riparian habitat;</li> <li>◆ Install temporary or (if necessary) permanent sediment erosion control measures and/or BMPs to protect streams where monitoring has identified eroding soil;</li> <li>◆ Where stream and riparian habitat conditions are known to be degraded along the Carmel River, San Jose Creek, and Gibson Creek, and their major tributaries, restore stream and riparian habitat, including natural hydrologic processes, aquatic ecosystem functions, and re-planting of native vegetation;</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Monitor and eradicate invasive aquatic and terrestrial weeds to protect and enhance stream aquatic ecosystems and native riparian vegetation and habitat; and</li> <li>◆ Monitor stream embeddedness/pool/riffle sequencing to establish a baseline and monitor sedimentation at select monitoring sites to document trends over time in relation to habitat quality indices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.5</b> Prevent water quality degradation to sensitive water features, including Carmel River and lagoon, San Jose Creek, Gibson Creek and their tributaries, and Areas of Special Biological Significance.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.7</b> As part of visitor interpretation and education, illustrate the importance of land use and management adjustments to reduce use of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals harmful to wetlands and waterways.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 5.1</b> Restore vegetative buffers adjacent to trails and unpaved parking areas to reduce sediment transport into surface waters. Close or move facilities that contribute to runoff directly into the ocean or directly to the Carmel River, San Jose Creek, and Gibson Creek.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 5.2</b> Use trail design features and natural and constructed barriers to discourage the creation of unauthorized trails that would degrade ocean or stream water quality. Decommission and restore existing unauthorized trails that contribute sediment and other pollutants to aquatic and marine environments. Restore ecologically damaged areas to improve habitat, scenic value, and water quality.</p>
<p><b>HYDRO-2: Potential for increase in stormwater runoff, impacts to existing drainage systems, or alteration of drainage patterns</b>            Plan implementation would include redevelopment of park amenities leading to an increase in impervious surfaces. However, all future projects implementing the General Plan would be required to meet existing BMP standards and CSP Standard Project Requirements and drainage design standards. These requirements would prevent increased stormwater runoff, resolve existing drainage infrastructure problems, and protect functioning drainage systems, so that this impact would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 5.1</b> Improve the parking lot and boat launch ramp at Whalers Cove. Retain diver-support parking and implement design changes for drainage infrastructure that will improve water quality, prevent adverse water quality effects from storm water runoff discharge, and protect the ASBS. In coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, evaluate and develop parking lot design modifications and implement them as a high-priority marine water quality protection action. Improvements will be consistent with the State Water Quality Control Board mandate to eliminate adverse water quality effects of storm water runoff entering the ocean and ASBS.</p> <p><b>COASTAL BLUFF ZONE Guideline 6.1</b> Remove visitor parking from unpaved areas on the coastal bluff. Restore these areas with local collected native vegetation to stabilize soils and reestablish coastal bluff habitat, improve water quality, and protect the ASBS.</p>

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<p><b>HYDRO-3: Exposure to flood hazards</b>                      The potential for future projects to expose people or property to 100-year flood risk would be minimized through implementation of parkwide goals and guidelines. With ongoing implementation of management intent to avoid impacts from existing floodplains, along with implementation of General Plan guidelines to avoid flooding impacts, this would be a less-than-significant impact.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.6</b> Avoid placement of incompatible structures or uses within the 100-year FEMA floodplain hazard areas, which are the FEMA-mapped floodplains in the Carmel River lagoon; along the Carmel River, including the northern portion of Odello West field; the mouth of San Jose Creek and upstream approximately 2,000 feet; and the southern portion of Hatton Canyon from approximately 700 feet north of Rio Road to the Carmel River.</p>
<b>Noise</b>		
<p><b>NOISE-1: Generation of short-term construction noise that could exceed noise standards</b>                      While plan implementation would involve construction of trails, parking areas, restrooms or other small facilities, such activities would be inherently short-term and minor in magnitude. Further, CSP Standard Project Requirements and implementation of General Plan guidelines would maintain potential construction noise at a less-than-significant level.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.8</b> Minimize vehicle and equipment noise in heavily-used areas to maintain naturally quiet conditions to the extent feasible, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques. Locate park administrative and maintenance functions away from public areas, if feasible, and minimize construction and maintenance noise.</p>
<p><b>NOISE-2: Generation of long-term noise levels related to project operations that could exceed local noise standards</b>                      Plan implementation would not result in substantial additional daily motor vehicle trips, because of visitor use management strategies and multimodal transportation goals and guidelines. A redistribution of existing trips would occur from opening New State Park – Inland Area and development of new or relocated parking facilities, but this would not involve a substantial change in the number of motor vehicle trips on any public roadway. As such, long-term increases in traffic and associated noise levels would not result in audible increase in noise (i.e., 3 dBA) as compared to existing noise levels, which would be a less-than-significant impact.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.8</b> Minimize vehicle and equipment noise in heavily-used areas to maintain naturally quiet conditions to the extent feasible, through screening, separation of use areas, and other appropriate techniques. Locate park administrative and maintenance functions away from public areas, if feasible, and minimize construction and maintenance noise.</p>
<b>Public Services and Utilities</b>		
<p><b>UTIL-1: Increased demand for water supply or infrastructure</b>                      Additional water demand associated with plan implementation would be minimal, because the level of visitation would remain stable and sustainable and added facilities would include a minimal number of restrooms, the reuse of existing buildings as staff residences or other visitor serving uses. Potential structures in Lower Hatton Canyon would include parking spaces and minimal structures associated with a multimodal transportation center. Water supply in the region is constrained, so goals and guidelines emphasize water conservation and efficient</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 4.4</b> Minimize overall CASP water demand through conservation practices, water use reduction features in facilities, and visitor education.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 1.1</b> Upgrade utilities and infrastructure that are critical for park use, management, and needed to support planned operations.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 1.2</b> Minimize water demand and wastewater generation in the planning and design of visitor facilities.</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 5.1</b> Identify and prioritize specific utility and infrastructure improvements. Consider:</p>

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Potential Impact	Level of Significance	Guidelines that Result in a Less-Than-Significant Impact
<p>use. With implementation of General Plan guidelines, impacts related to water supply and infrastructure would be less than significant.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ restroom and utility infrastructure;</li> <li>◆ new restroom at the entrance station;</li> <li>◆ electricity to group gathering and other applicable areas in the Reserve (such as Piney Woods);</li> <li>◆ phone lines where hard-wire phone service is needed;</li> <li>◆ additional storage for rescue equipment and boats; and</li> <li>◆ New Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) sewer pumping stations.</li> </ul> <p><b>COASTAL MARGIN ZONE Guideline 1.5</b> Maintain existing facilities at the Carmel River Beach access area near Scenic Road until the facilities are considered unusable by park staff due to shifting sands, flooding, or sea level rise. Remove facilities once they are determined to be unusable.</p>
<p><b>UTIL-2: Increased demand for wastewater treatment or infrastructure</b>                      Additional wastewater generation associated with plan implementation would be minimal, because it would include a minimal number of restrooms, the reuse of existing buildings for use as staff residences or other visitor serving uses. Potential structures in Lower Hatton Canyon would include parking spaces and minimal structures associated with a multimodal transportation center. With implementation of CASP General Plan guidelines, impacts related to wastewater treatment and infrastructure would be less than significant.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 1.1</b> Upgrade utilities and infrastructure that are critical for park use, management, and needed to support planned operations.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 1.2</b> Minimize water demand and wastewater generation in the planning and design of visitor facilities.</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 5.1</b> Identify and prioritize specific utility and infrastructure improvements. Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ restroom and utility infrastructure;</li> <li>◆ new restroom at the entrance station;</li> <li>◆ electricity to group gathering and other applicable areas in the Reserve (such as Piney Woods);</li> <li>◆ phone lines where hard-wire phone service is needed;</li> <li>◆ additional storage for rescue equipment and boats; and</li> <li>◆ New Carmel Area Wastewater District (CAWD) sewer pumping stations.</li> </ul> <p><b>COASTAL MARGIN ZONE Guideline 1.5</b> Maintain existing facilities at the Carmel River Beach access area near Scenic Road until the facilities are considered unusable by park staff due to shifting sands, flooding, or sea level rise. Remove facilities once they are determined to be unusable.</p>
<p><b>UTIL-3: Increased demand for solid waste collection and disposal</b>                      Plan implementation would result in an incremental increase in solid waste generation and would not result in an increase in solid waste that would cause a landfill to exceed its capacity. Therefore, it would have a less-than-significant impact on solid waste collection and disposal.</p>	<p>LTS</p>	<p>No guidelines are required.</p>

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<p><b>UTIL-4: Result in inefficient and wasteful consumption of energy</b>                      Plan implementation could result in a small increase in electricity and natural gas consumption at the park units relative to existing conditions, because it would extend electricity to serve visitor uses in New State Park – Inland Area and would result in the renovation and use of one structure as a staff residence. Project-related buildings would be required to meet the California Code of Regulations Title 24 standards for building energy efficiency and General Plan goals and guidelines promote sustainable uses, including energy efficiency. Construction energy consumption would be temporary and would not require additional capacity or increased peak or base period demands for electricity or other forms of energy. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MANAGE Guideline 10.7</b> Limit artificial lighting to avoid brightening the dark night sky. Restrict night lighting to ground-level illumination at developed areas of the park (e.g. buildings and parking lots). Install lighting fixtures that focus the light downward and protect against upward glare. Light levels should be as low as possible, consistent with public safety standards.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 7.1</b> Consult sustainability standards, such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), for ways to reduce energy use and maximize the use of energy-efficient products and materials. These standards have been developed to promote environmentally healthy design, construction, and maintenance practices.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 7.2</b> Use low- or zero-emission vehicles for park operations and maintenance, and a shuttle system to contribute to state goals for reduction of air pollutant emissions. Use low- or zero-emission grounds maintenance equipment such as electric trimmers, chain saws, and mowers. Substitution of lower-emission and alternative energy-source tools and vehicles will reduce air quality impacts and heat-trapping GHG emissions, and promote energy efficiency.</p>
<p><b>UTIL-5: Increased demand for emergency medical services</b>                      General Plan implementation would not encourage an overall increase in visitation at the CASP units. All lands composing CASP units already receive fire risk reduction and fire response services. Plan implementation would not, therefore, result in a substantial increase in demand for fire protection and emergency services. Implementation of General Plan guidelines would result in a less-than-significant impact on fire protection and emergency services.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.7</b> Ensure that emergency response vehicles and/or personnel can access necessary park locations where visitors can be reached or hazard risks are present, such as cliffs or steep slopes, remote trails, and wave-exposed beaches.</p> <p><b>COASTAL MARGIN ZONE Guideline 2.1</b> Provide more visible warning signage with clear messaging at the beach.</p> <p><b>COASTAL MARGIN ZONE Guideline 2.2</b> Provide public information online and in park interpretive displays to increase public awareness of the hazardous surf conditions at the beach.</p> <p><b>COASTAL MARGIN ZONE Guideline 2.3</b> Improve lifeguard staffing levels to provide adequate coverage.</p>
<p><b>UTIL-6: Increased demand for law enforcement services</b>                      CSP rangers, serving as peace officers, provide law enforcement and public safety within the park units. Implementation of the proposed plan would not encourage an overall increase in visitation at the Reserve or New State Park, because of visitor use management strategies (e.g., reservation system). The demand for law enforcement services would increase with the opening of New State Park – Inland Area. With implementation of General Plan guidelines, law</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 2.4</b> Provide some staff housing in existing structures for security and surveillance of parklands.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.1</b> Identify and implement enhanced visitor safety communication methods, including use of social media, signage, public information, and site-specific solutions to reduce risks. If needed, implement area or facility closures when safety risks are unacceptable.</p>

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<p>enforcement services would be increased. For these reasons, the impact on law enforcement services would be less than significant.</p>		<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.2</b> Review and update emergency response plans and provide for appropriate training and equipment for personnel in all aspects of public safety, law enforcement, education, and resource management and protection.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.4</b> Coordinate with other public entities in response to structural and public safety emergencies, training and utilizing the expertise of all personnel.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.5</b> Evaluate signage informing visitors of known hazards and install or improve signage where appropriate and necessary.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 10.3</b> Provide increased levels of service to include the addition of two park rangers, up to four seasonal park aids, and one permanent full-time maintenance worker when the new park areas are open to the public.</p>
<b>Recreation</b>		
<p><b>REC-I: Include recreational facilities or require construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment</b></p> <p>Plan implementation would continue the ongoing management of recreational uses, as well as the introduction of new outdoor recreation facilities in the previously-inaccessible Inland Area. Facility development and management strategies under the General Plan would provide similar recreation opportunities at a similar intensity of use as existing conditions, and in some situations reduced recreation activity where overuse has resulted in environmental degradation. Construction of new recreation facilities, such as trails, interpretive features, and day use areas, would adhere to the CSP Standard Project Requirements, which are designed to avoid adverse environmental effects. Plan implementation would emphasize enhancement of the visitor’s experience, and would include guidelines to create environmental benefits related to management of recreation use, such as guidelines to prevent future erosion of stream channels, trails, parking areas, and roads; guidelines to encourage efficient use of energy, water, and other resources; and guidelines to manage the volume of visitors to the CASP units. This would be a less-than-significant impact.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide VISIT Guideline 1.1</b> In collaboration with regional partners and stakeholders, provide information to encourage visitation to nearby state parks, regional parks and open space, and National Forest land. Methods to encourage this cross-connection include providing information describing regional resources, such as location maps with park and open space access and trail connection information, and working with partners to provide regional mass transit opportunities.</p> <p><b>Parkwide VISIT Guideline 1.2</b> Evaluate new technologies and recreational activities and incorporate those that would cost-effectively enhance visitor experiences and benefit recreation facilities, resources, information, and programs, such as increasing the use of the Internet and mobile applications for public outreach and visitor experience, including providing wireless Internet access in the parks.</p> <p><b>Parkwide VISIT Guideline 1.4</b> Manage visitor use in sensitive areas where resources are being negatively impacted by overuse. Limit public access to sensitive areas and provide access to less sensitive locations with outdoor recreation opportunities.</p> <p><b>Parkwide VISIT Guideline 1.5</b> Evaluate new recreational opportunities, trends, and activities that would bring diverse and underrepresented populations to the parks without impacting positive user experiences or degrading resources.</p>



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<b>Traffic and Transportation</b>		
<p><b>TRAFFIC-1: Impacts to roadway operation that conflicts with a plan, ordinance, policy, or program</b>                      Implementation of the General Plan guidelines would not result in substantial additional daily motor vehicle trips, because of visitor use management strategies and multimodal transportation goals and guidelines. A redistribution of existing trips would occur, but this would not involve a substantial change in the number of motor vehicle trips on any public roadway. Additionally, implementation of a reservation system would enable the effective management of visitor access and overall levels of all visitor use. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 3.1</b> Prepare a Parkwide Multimodal Access and Parking Management Plan to identify specific transportation improvements that would support long-term sustainability for a coordinated transit, shuttle, or other alternative public conveyance system to park areas, reduce visitor reliance on personal vehicles, and facilitate removal of parking from overused areas to help redistribute visitor use.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 3.2</b> Prioritize planned transportation improvements, so that the greatest mobility needs are addressed first, as funding is secured to improve accessibility, safety, and resource protection.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 3.3</b> Coordinate with local and regional transit partners, including Monterey County Public Works Department, Transportation Agency for Monterey County, Monterey-Salinas Transit, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Caltrans, regarding decisions on potential traffic, transit, and circulation approaches to provide park access. This includes coordinating on transit features of the Parkwide Multimodal Access and Parking Management Plan and participating in planning traffic circulation, intersection, pedestrian, and bicycle improvements serving or affecting the parks; pedestrian and bicycle trails connecting the parks to the surrounding communities; and safe SR 1 pedestrian crossings.</p>
<p><b>TRAFFIC-2: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses</b>                      Implementation of General Plan guidelines would ensure that any new roadway facilities, vehicular access points, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities are designed and constructed according to accepted design standards and all applicable guidelines. Additionally, the General Plan ACCESS Guidelines would ensure that new facilities are designed to minimize potential conflict points between bicycles/pedestrians and vehicular traffic. For these reasons, implementation of the General Plan would not result in a substantial increase in hazards due to project design or incompatible uses. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 3.3</b> Coordinate with local and regional transit partners, including Monterey County Public Works Department, Transportation Agency for Monterey County, Monterey-Salinas Transit, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Caltrans, regarding decisions on potential traffic, transit, and circulation approaches to provide park access. This includes coordinating on transit features of the Parkwide Multimodal Access and Parking Management Plan and participating in planning traffic circulation, intersection, pedestrian, and bicycle improvements serving or affecting the parks; pedestrian and bicycle trails connecting the parks to the surrounding communities; and safe SR 1 pedestrian crossings.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 4.1</b> Transportation improvements needed for highway access into the parks from SR 1 will take into account the continued presence of on-highway parking for pertinent design issues, such as intersection sight distance, signage, and turning lanes, if needed.</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Reconfigure the entrance area to allow for improved multimodal transport drop-off/pick-up operations, traffic and pedestrian safety, integrated entrance intersection with the A.M. Allan Ranch (south) Zone, and fee collection. Improve walk-in entry management and access control,</p>

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		<p>along with enhanced non-motor vehicle circulation (e.g., multi-purpose trails, internal shuttle), to improve the visitor experience for pedestrians, bicyclists, and mobility-limited users. Design the main entrance to create opportunities for safe and convenient drop-off/pick-up facilities, walk-in visitors, bike-in visitors, and a transit/shuttle stop, while also providing convenient vehicle accommodations (e.g., accessible parking at trailhead locations, shuttle for mobility-restricted visitors).</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> If visitor parking is developed in the A.M. Allan Ranch (south) Zone that generates walk-in visitors to the Reserve, design the entrance area to safely accommodate pedestrians moving across SR 1 into and out of the Reserve. Conduct a feasibility and design study of SR 1 crossing concepts for pedestrians from the Inland Area, if Reserve-serving parking is developed.</p>
<p><b>TRAFFIC-3: Impacts to emergency access</b> Implementation of the General Plan would ensure that adequate emergency access is provided to park areas, facilities, and recreational opportunities. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.2</b> Review and update emergency response plans and provide for appropriate training and equipment for personnel in all aspects of public safety, law enforcement, education, and resource management and protection.</p> <p><b>Parkwide MAINTAIN Guideline 4.7</b> Ensure that emergency response vehicles and/or personnel can access necessary park locations where visitors can be reached or hazard risks are present, such as cliffs or steep slopes, remote trails, and wave-exposed beaches.</p> <p><b>Parkwide PLAN Guideline 1.5</b> Coordinate and establish mutual support arrangements or agreements with state, county, city, and local organizations to provide effective and efficient public safety programs in the parks, and to maintain emergency evacuation routes to allow safe and immediate exit from areas where people visit, work, or reside.</p>
<p><b>TRAFFIC-4: Impacts to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities</b> Plan implementation would include coordination and partnership with local and regional transit agencies to provide adequate service when transit demand grows with implementation of multimodal transportation strategies. Ongoing management to accommodate transit, bicyclists, and pedestrians would be accomplished with implementation of the General Plan guidelines, which would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. This impact would be less than significant.</p>	LTS	<p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 3.1</b> Prepare a Parkwide Multimodal Access and Parking Management Plan to identify specific transportation improvements that would support long-term sustainability for a coordinated transit, shuttle, or other alternative public conveyance system to park areas, reduce visitor reliance on personal vehicles, and facilitate removal of parking from overused areas to help redistribute visitor use.</p> <p><b>Parkwide ACCESS Guideline 3.3</b> Coordinate with local and regional transit partners, including Monterey County Public Works Department, Transportation Agency for Monterey County, Monterey-Salinas Transit, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, and Caltrans, regarding decisions on potential traffic, transit, and circulation approaches to provide park access. This includes coordinating on transit features of the Parkwide Multimodal Access and Parking Management Plan and participating in planning traffic circulation, intersection, pedestrian, and bicycle improvements serving</p>

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		<p>or affecting the parks; pedestrian and bicycle trails connecting the parks to the surrounding communities; and safe SR 1 pedestrian crossings.</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.2</b> Reconfigure the entrance area to allow for improved multimodal transport drop-off/pick-up operations, traffic and pedestrian safety, integrated entrance intersection with the A.M. Allan Ranch (south) Zone, and fee collection. Improve walk-in entry management and access control, along with enhanced non-motor vehicle circulation (e.g., multi-purpose trails, internal shuttle), to improve the visitor experience for pedestrians, bicyclists, and mobility-limited users. Design the main entrance to create opportunities for safe and convenient drop-off/pick-up facilities, walk-in visitors, bike-in visitors, and a transit/shuttle stop, while also providing convenient vehicle accommodations (e.g., accessible parking at trailhead locations, shuttle for mobility-restricted visitors).</p> <p><b>UPLAND RESERVE ZONE Guideline 1.3</b> If visitor parking is developed in the A.M. Allan Ranch (south) Zone that generates walk-in visitors to the Reserve, design the entrance area to safely accommodate pedestrians moving across SR 1 into and out of the Reserve. Conduct a feasibility and design study of SR 1 crossing concepts for pedestrians from the Inland Area, if Reserve-serving parking is developed.</p>