

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

455 MARKET STREET, SUITE 228
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219
VOICE (415) 904-5200
FAX (415) 904-5400



F 13c

CD-0005-20 (Bureau of Land Management)

December 11, 2020

EXHIBITS

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**Figure 1: Planning Area Locater Map - Cotoni Coast Dairies
California Coastal National Monument**

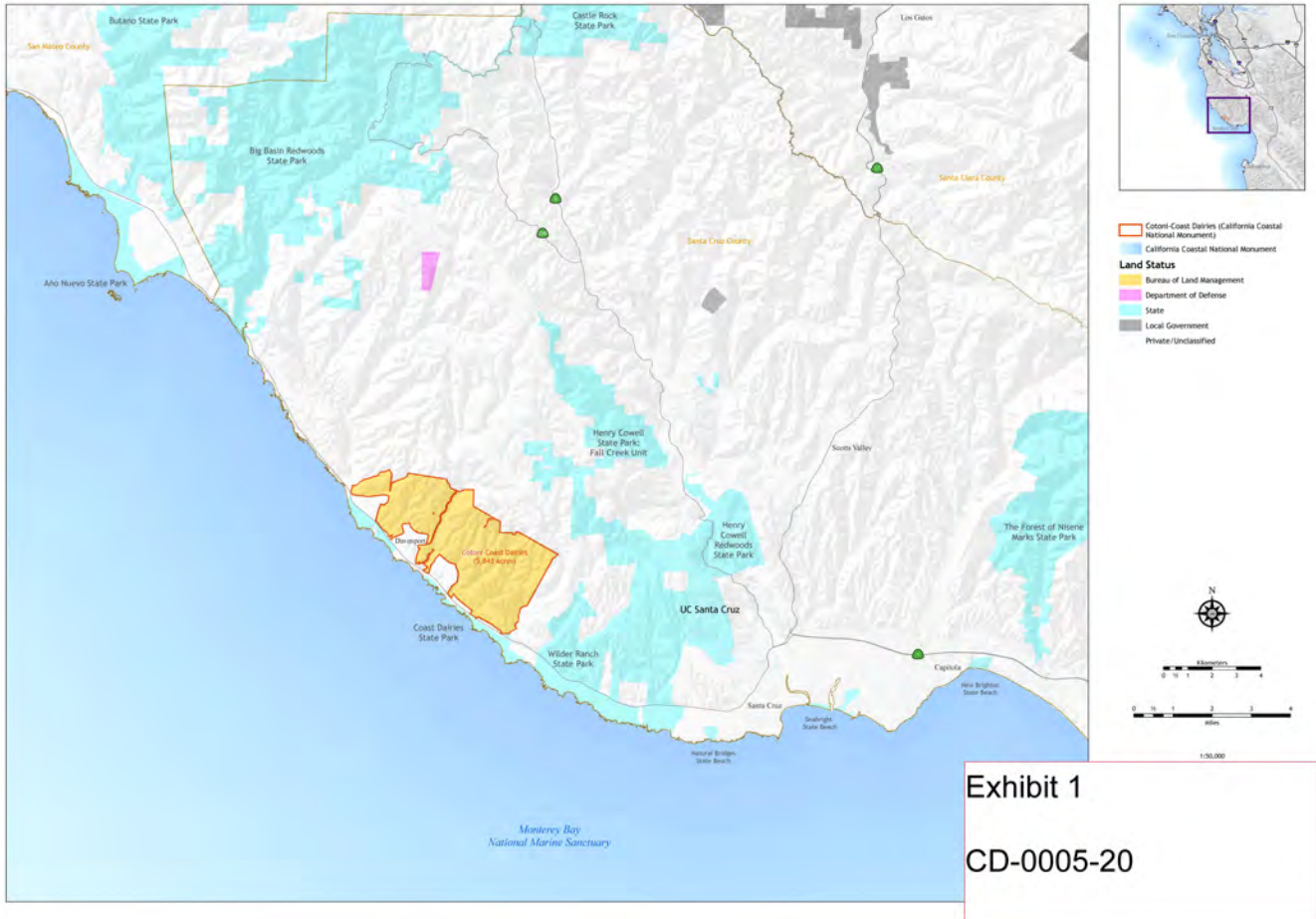


Exhibit 1
CD-0005-20

Figure 6D: Cotoni-Coast Dairies Recreation Management Zones w/ Allowable Uses Alternative D



Author: Alexander Stairs July 29, 2020



- Legend**
- Parking & Day Use Area
 - Trailhead
 - Hike, Bike
 - Hike, Horse
 - Hike, Bike, Horse
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Phase II trails and parking are highlighted

Exhibit 2

CD-0005-20

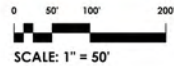
COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - OVERLOOK
 - CONTOUR LINES
 - CREEK ALIGNMENT
 - FENCING
2.00 ACRES (86,148 SF)
 - GRADED AREA (PARKING)
1.42 ACRES (70,428 SF)
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY:
69 STANDARD SPACES



Exhibit 3
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DRAFT CONCEPT: WARRENELLA ROAD GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility Refinements

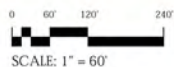
COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - OVERLOOK
 - CONTOUR LINES
 - CREEK ALIGNMENT
 - FENCING
4.21 ACRES (183,343 SF)
 - GRADED AREA (PARKING)
1.66 ACRES (72,360 SF)
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY:
48 STANDARD SPACES



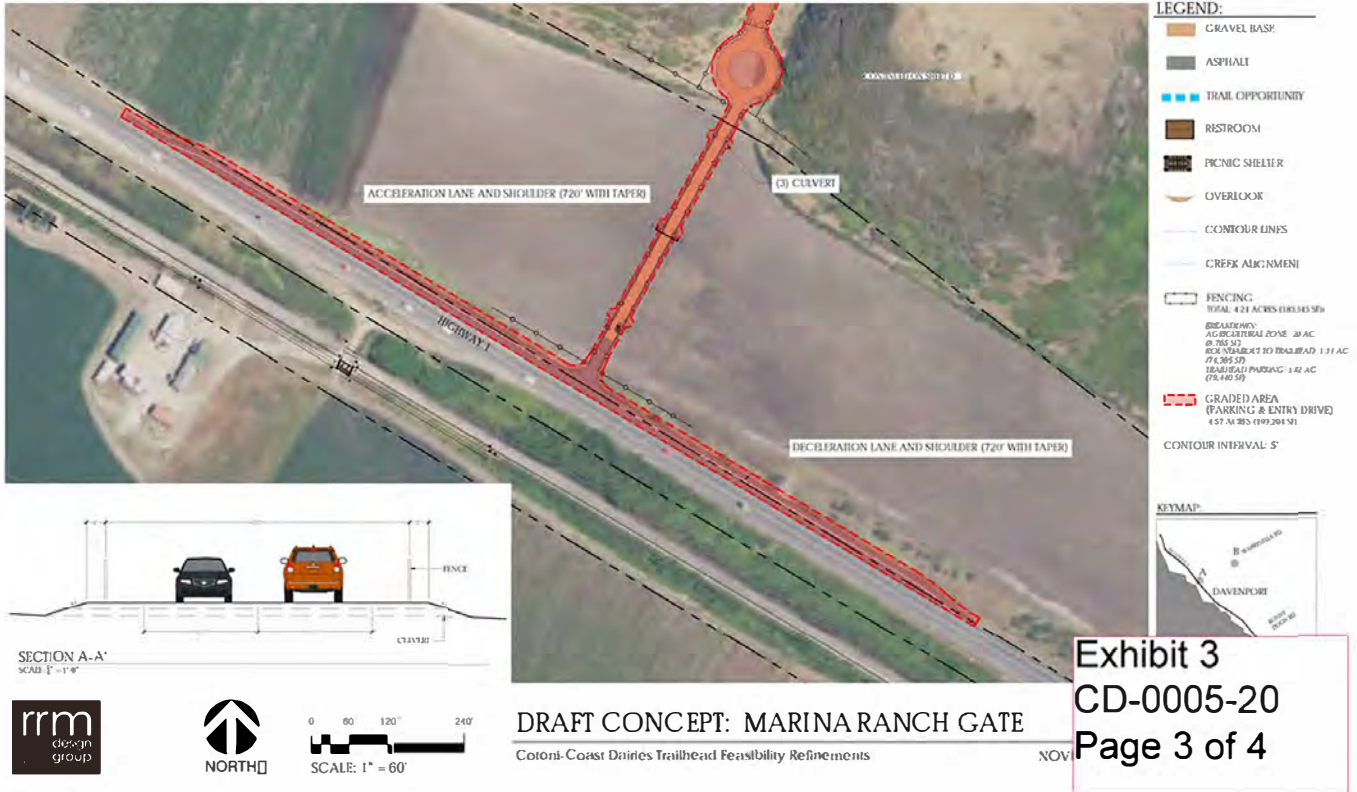
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DRAFT CONCEPT: WARRENELLA ROAD-TOP
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility Refinements

NOVEMBER

COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS

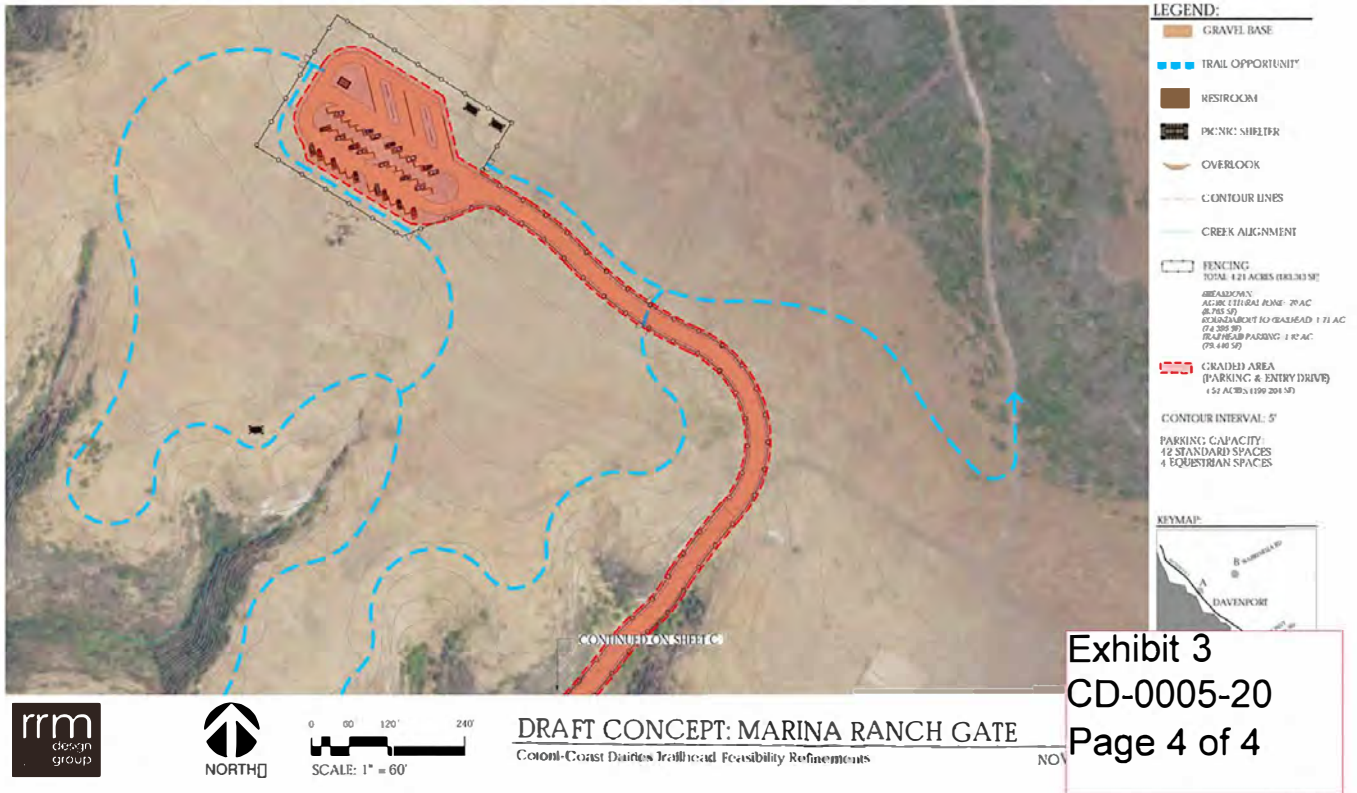


Figure 5D: Cotoni-Coast Dairies Recreation Management Zones w/ Parking and Trail Concepts
Phase 1 & 2 (Alternative D)



Author: Adam Wilde

Exhibit 4
CD-0005-20

Figure 7D: Cotoni-Coast Dairies Recreation Management Zones w/ Vegetation Type Alternative D

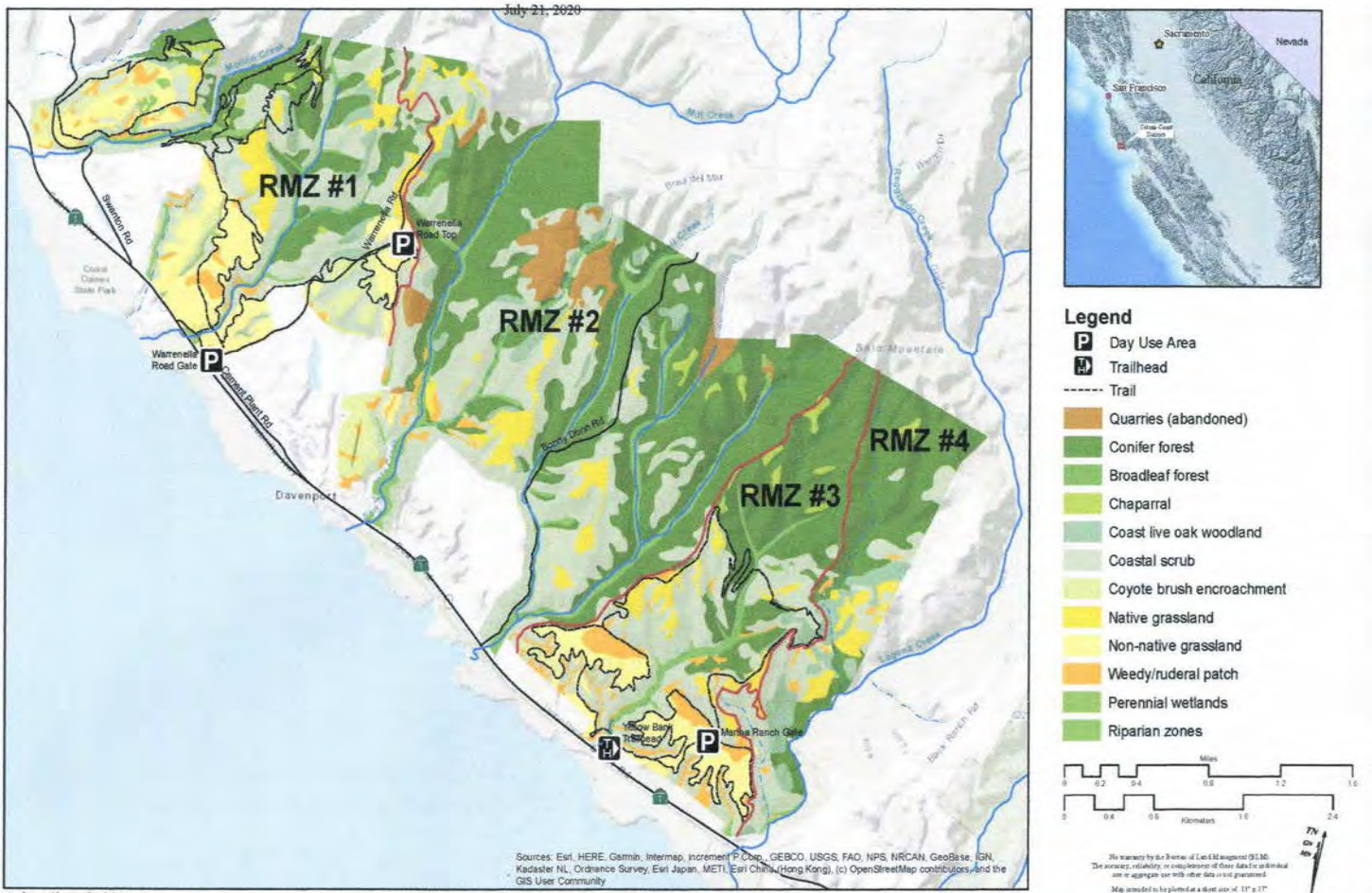
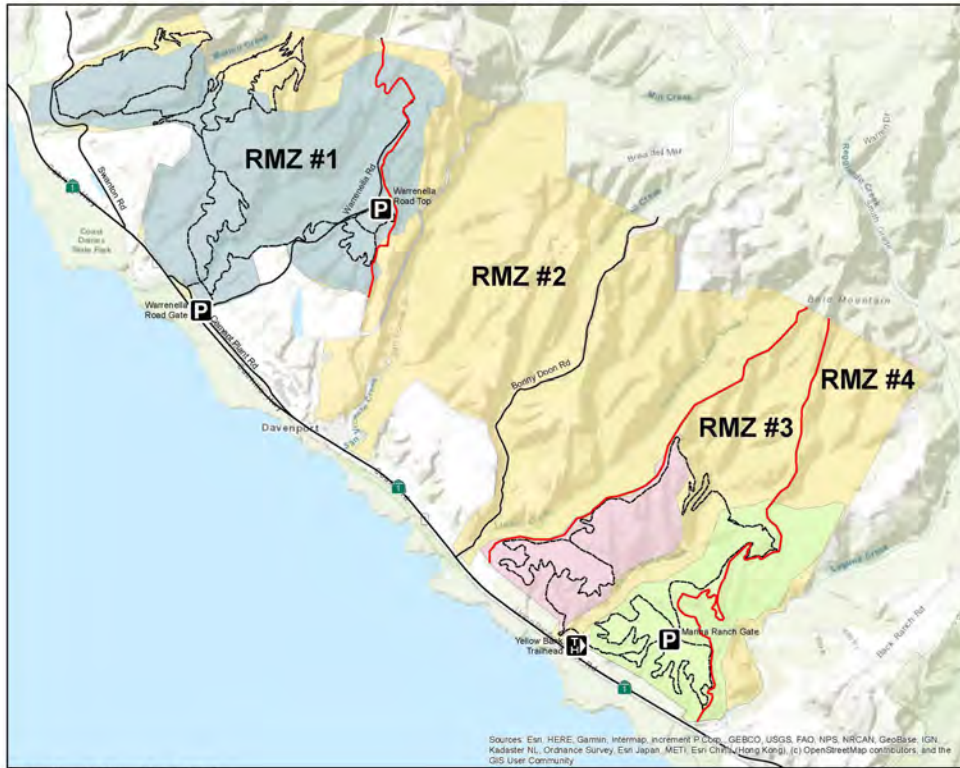


Exhibit 5
CD-0005-20

Figure 8D: Cotoni-Coast Dairies Recreation Management Zones and Livestock Grazing Alternative D



Attachment 1

Consistency Determination for the BLM’s Cotoni-Coast Dairies Proposed Resource Management Plan Amendment (September 2020).

PROPOSED ACTION (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE = ALTERNATIVE D)

The BLM has determined the proposed actions under the following resource programs would have *no effect* on coastal resources so they are not analyzed in this consistency determination: cultural and heritage resources, paleontological resources, and visual resources. If there is new information or change in circumstances with regard to these programs, then the BLM may require additional federal consistency review to address these in the future.

Currently, the BLM-administered resource management programs with the most potential to impact coastal resources are: Vegetation Management (i.e.Upland Terrestrial Vegetation, Fire, and Herbicide Use and Riparian Areas and Wetlands), and Fish and Wildlife Habitat (restoration), Special Status Species (recovery), Recreation, Travel and Transportation, Lands and Realty, and Livestock Grazing. Routine management actions are also incorporated into the analysis, including maintenance of roads and trails and range improvements for livestock grazing.

Due to the general nature of the land use decisions in the RMPA, BLM cannot anticipate the effects of all subsequent program-level or site-level actions that may occur under its general guidance. When necessary, future actions carried out under the auspices of the RMPA will be subject to an additional federal consistency review process.

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A. Upland Terrestrial Vegetation, including Herbicide Use and Fire

Goals

1. Restore, maintain, or improve ecological conditions, natural diversity, and associated watersheds of high value, high-risk native plant communities.
2. Systematically remove non-native, invasive plant species, as resources permit.
3. Protect and restore native grasslands, oak woodlands, coastal scrub, and conifer forest, and wetlands and riparian zones, and control non-native invasive species.
4. Establish a fire management program that is cost-efficient and commensurate with threats to life, property, public safety, and resources.
5. Use prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to restore and/or sustain ecosystem health,
6. Cooperate with communities at risk within the wildland-urban interface to develop plans for fire risk reduction,
7. Cooperate with regional partners in fire and resource management across agency boundaries, and reduce wildfires, with a special emphasis in developed areas such as parking and recreation facilities and transportation corridors.
8. Utilize an integrated pest management approach and early-detection rapid response to treat non-native invasive plant species infestations.

Vegetation Management Objectives

- a. Maintain the natural quality and integrity of native vegetation on the CCNM.
- b. Restore the quality and integrity of native vegetation where it has been determined to be impaired as a result of human activities or non-native invasive species.
- c. Provide a mosaic of vegetation communities to protect soils, watersheds, and wildlife.
- d. Monitor and evaluate the vegetation health of grasslands, oak woodlands, coastal scrub, conifer forest, and wetlands and riparian zones.
- e. Restore and expand native vegetation communities with a focus on grasslands, oak woodlands, and conifer forests, including redwoods.
- f. Restore disturbed areas to stabilize soils and promote re-establishment of desired native plant communities.
- g. Establish a weeds control program to eradicate undesirable non-native, invasive plant species. Prevent the introduction and spread of non-native invasive plant species (early detection and rapid response). Use adaptive management to improve cost-effectiveness and enhance success rate.
- h. Utilize prescribed fire as a land management tool for the following purposes:
 - Control and eradication of non-native, invasive plant species
 - Improvement of ecological function, including restoration of native coastal grasslands
 - Reduction of fuel load hazards, including in coastal scrub and chaparral vegetation communities
 - Wildlife habitat improvement
 - Restoration of traditional cultural practices

Fire Management Objectives

- a. Prioritize firefighter and public safety in all fire-management activities.
- b. Provide an appropriate management response for all wildland fires, emphasizing firefighter and public safety.

- c. Limit the intensity of wildland fire suppression efforts to the most economical response consistent with the human and resource values that are at risk.
- d. Protect sensitive cultural sites from damage by wildland fire and/or fire suppression actions.
- e. Reduce the risk of fire in wildland-urban interface communities.
- f. Reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fire through fuels management.
- g. Promote greater diversity within plant communities with the use of prescribed fire.
- h. Increase the public's knowledge of fire's natural role in the ecosystem and the hazards and risks associated with living in the wildland-urban interface.
- i. Educate the public on fire safety and prevention measures.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|--|---|
| MA-VEG-1 | Develop a non-native, invasive plant species management and eradication program, consistent with the long-term protection of native plant communities. This program will be designed to reduce competition from non-native plants and encourage the long-term survival of native plant communities. |
| MA-VEG-2 | Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of vegetation resources of the monument. |
| MA-VEG-3 | Use livestock grazing to reduce fine fuel loads and wildfire risk and to control non-native, invasive plant species in grasslands. |
| MA-VEG-4 | Use restoration and revegetation to reduce soil erosion and to promote desired native vegetation composition and structure. Restoration tools may include targeted livestock grazing, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments. Focus on grasslands, oak woodlands, and conifer forests, including redwoods. |
| MA-VEG-5 | Use prescribed fire as natural land management tool to reduce fuel loads and to promote desired composition and structure. Focus on grasslands, coastal scrub, and chaparral. |
| MA-VEG-6 | Rehabilitate burned areas to mitigate adverse effects of fire on vegetation, soils, water, and cultural resources. |
| MA-VEG-7 | Use BLM approved pesticides to control invasive plant species (all areas of C-CD) and to reduce wildfire risk around infrastructure with use of small scale ground-based pesticide application methods - backpack sprayer (spot spraying); spray boom on motorized vehicle (UTV; Full-sized Vehicle [truck]; broadcast spraying). |
| Implementation Action: MA-VEG-8 | Adopt the C-CD Weed Management Plan and Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) detailed in Appendix F . |

B. Riparian Areas and Wetlands (Aquatic), including Herbicide Use

Goals

- 1. Protect or enhance naturally functioning riparian areas and aquatic systems.

2. Protect natural wetlands from fill and adverse effects of recreational, agricultural, grazing, and operational activities. Wetlands are areas that meet the definition used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and/or the California Coastal Commission. Additional value may be as habitat for federally or state listed species.
3. Minimize disturbance to the health and proper functioning of the aquatic ecosystem, including links with backwater areas, tributaries, and groundwater systems to provide for increased channel diversity; and contribute sources of needed nutrients and woody debris to the system.

Objectives

- a. Riparian areas contain a high diversity of native plant species, provide habitat for a broad variety of terrestrial, avian, and amphibian animal species, and are an essential component of stream ecosystems. All riparian areas within C-CD shall be considered important biological and aesthetic resources and shall receive a high priority for restoration and a high level of protection from disturbance.
- b. Delineate wetlands and apply protection measures during project design and implementation. Wetlands shall be delineated by qualified staff or wetland specialists and clearly marked prior to work. Perform activities in a cautious manner to prevent damage caused by equipment, erosion, siltation, etc. Limit or restrict recreational and other activities to minimize impacts to wetland resources.
- c. Within 100 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of area waterways, reduce and/or minimize surface disturbance.
- d. Ensure that BLM actions do not cause adverse impacts to domestic water supplies in San Vicente, Liddell, and Laguna watersheds. Limit public access within these areas to ensure adequate protection.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|---|
| MA-RIP-1 | Restore naturally functioning riparian systems on the property where feasible. Restoration activities may include restoration of natural floodplains, as well as removal of aquatic organism migration barriers and unused infrastructure (e.g. dams, roads). |
| MA-RIP-2 | <p>Within 100 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of area waterways, enforce the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For surface-disturbing activities, consider alternatives that would avoid impacts within this zone. • Allow facilities (including, but not limited to, riprap, levees, diversion walls, impoundments, bridges, bridge abutments, roads, campsites, buildings, utilities, and other structures) only when they meet the following two criteria: (1) where required for access to/across the stream, for health and safety, or for the maintenance of historic properties; and (2) where it is impractical to locate them outside this zone. • Seek opportunities to replace, repair, or relocate existing facilities if doing so would have a positive impact to aquatic systems. • New facilities and development may be constructed only when they meet criteria described above and when located where they do not materially impair the natural function of the stream, impede linkages to tributary inflow and |

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|---|
| | <p>backwater areas, or disrupt contribution or routing of woody debris in the channel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions within the bed and banks of a stream to construct, replace, repair, or relocate essential facilities (i.e., primary roads and bridges, wastewater collection and treatment, water supply, electrical distribution, and similar facilities) and facilities that directly protect and enhance resources may be permitted provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Project design minimizes impacts to the stream, interference with linkages to tributary inflow and backwater areas, and disruption of the contribution or routing of woody debris to the system. ii. The project incorporates mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts. iii. The work is scheduled during the appropriate time to minimize take of endangered species. |
| MA-RIP-3 | Temporarily close trails under wet conditions when continued use of trails could lead to trail damage, public safety concerns, or erosion. |

C. Fish and Wildlife

Goals

1. Ensure diverse, structured, resilient, and connected habitat on a landscape level to support viable and sustainable populations of wildlife, fish, and other aquatic organisms.
2. Ensure diverse, structured, resilient, and connected habitat on a landscape level to support viable and sustainable populations of wildlife, fish, and other aquatic organisms.
3. Maintain the natural faunal habitat to the extent possible. The natural wildlife habitat is defined as wildlife resources and habitat that are identified in Presidential Proclamation 9563.
4. Develop and allow uses that are compatible with wildlife activity, productivity, and diversity. Maintain and enhance wildlife movement across the Property and between the Property and other natural areas.
5. Balance recreation and access with protection of resources, allowing only low-impact activities in areas with high wildlife use.

Objectives

- a. Restore habitat that has been adversely affected by human activity or non-native, invasive species.
- b. Maintain or enhance viable, healthy, and diverse populations of native and desired species, including special status species, where appropriate.
- c. Restore habitat that has been adversely affected by human activity or non-native invasive species.
- d. Manage riparian areas to sustain the abundance and diversity of riparian-dependent avifauna.
- e. Manage areas of high wintering raptor densities to sustain the abundance and diversity of birds of prey.
- f. Conserve habitat for migratory birds and species listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of Birds of Conservation Concern.

- g. Nonnative animal species shall be discouraged through appropriate habitat management and, when necessary, by direct control measures.
- h. Minimize habitat disturbance in core wildlife habitat areas to reduce habitat fragmentation.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|--|
| MA-WLD-1 | <p>Maintain an inventory of wildlife and wildlife habitat. Other inventory priorities will be established and promoted at the outset, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused annual surveys on selected species and sites based on partnership/stakeholder interest and abilities. • Surveys to determine status regarding invasive wildlife species and their effects on native populations. • Human use of the CCNM and its effects on wildlife habitat and populations. |
| MA-WLD-2 | <p>A program for control and eradication of invasive wildlife species for the C-CD will be developed and implemented where effects on Monument resources, have been documented or are suspected. Priorities for implementation will be given to areas where problems are most acute (e.g., areas where native populations are shown to be in decline as a result of invasive species). This effort will be designed to reduce competition with native wildlife, predation on native vegetation, and degradation of habitat—and will encourage the long-term survival of native or unique monument communities and habitat.</p> <p>BMPs and other measures will be implemented to minimize any adverse effects on non-target species, natural resources, and the human environment (including noise and air quality). Disturbed areas will be replanted with native plant species where natural recruitment is not expected. This replanting will be designed to reduce erosion and protect visual quality. Temporary degradation of visual resources also will be avoided through screening of ground disturbance activities where possible.</p> |
| MA-WLD-3 | <p>BLM, in cooperation with its core-managing partners, will develop and implement measures to restore or improve habitat.</p> |
| MA-WLD-4 | <p>Educational and interpretive materials will be developed that identify the nature and value of wildlife resources of the monument.</p> |
| MA-WLD-6 | <p>Manage RMZ 2 and 4 as core fish and wildlife protection areas. Within these areas, minimize construction of new facilities to those necessary to support emergency ingress/egress, valid existing rights, ongoing quarry remediation, traditional cultural practices, and science/research (3,187 acres, Figure 5D).</p> |

D. Special Status Species

Goals

1. Protect designated Critical Habitat for listed species.
2. Protect and restore habitat necessary to recover populations of special status species

Objectives

- a. Coordinate with regional partners to enhance populations and habitat of special status fish, wildlife, and plant species.
- b. All streams with the potential to support salmonids and listed as Critical Habitat shall be managed in a manner that allows sufficient water flow and water quality to support migration, spawning, and rearing of steelhead and coho salmon.
- c. Manage California red-legged frogs and their habitat, in support of species recovery.
- d. Limit disturbance in streams that contain juvenile steelhead or coho or are listed as critical Habitat for a listed species.
- e. Improve the condition of special status species and their habitats to a point where their special status recognition is no longer warranted.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|--|
| MA-SSS-1 | Support efforts to protect spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead and coho salmon in cooperation with the National Marine Fisheries Service. |
| MA-SSS-2 | Support efforts to protect California red-legged frog breeding habitat, as well as habitat for other sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered species in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. |
| MA-SSS-3 | Implement restoration actions with a goal of protecting and improving habitat for special status species. Actions would include habitat enhancement for red-legged frogs and salmonids. |
| MA-SSS-4 | Enhance populations of red-legged frogs, salmonids, and other special status species consistent with approved recovery plans. |

E. Recreation Resources

Goals

1. Provide a range of recreational use opportunities while protecting sensitive natural and cultural resources from human impacts.
2. Provide the public with interpretive information and educational initiatives regarding the values and significance of the CCNM.
3. Provide a variety of experiences and settings for a diversity of users and to meet potential changes in demand while minimizing conflicts with adjacent property owners and among user groups.
4. Coordinate planning and management activities with the numerous jurisdictions on and adjacent to the CCNM and use the CCNM to help enhance cooperative and collaborative initiatives and partnerships with a variety of communities, agencies, organizations, academic institutions, the public, and other stakeholders.

5. Promote sharing of ideas, resources, and expertise to increase the public's appreciation and understanding of natural and cultural resources on BLM public lands; and
6. Disseminate information that will foster responsible behavior in order to achieve the highest possible environmental quality on BLM public lands.

Objectives

- a. Visitors will be encouraged to participate in recreational pursuits on the CCNM that are respectful of the biological, cultural, physical, and scenic values of the monument.
- b. Construct and maintain appropriate facilities to support recreational uses.
- c. Design maps and brochures and educational opportunities to improve visitors' appreciation and understanding of natural and cultural resources on BLM public lands.
- d. Create experiences and settings appropriate for the desired outcome within developed and undeveloped recreation areas.
- e. Manage recreational facilities to protect natural resources and to meet user needs.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|---|
| MA-REC-1: | Designate the entire 5,843-acre Cotoni-Coast Dairies a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) with four recreation management zones (RMZ). Refer to Appendix A, Figure 5D . |
| MA-REC-2: | Allow guided tours, education, and research on the property. |
| AU-REC-3: | Allowable uses are limited to non-motorized recreation activities. |
| AU-REC-4: | Visitors must stay on designated trails unless specifically authorized through an SRP or access permit. |
| AU-REC-5: | Camping is allowed by access permit only for traditional cultural practices (tribal groups and organizations), work groups (e.g. California Conservation Corps), research, or educational purposes only. Campfires would be prohibited year-round to reduce the potential for fire starts. |
| AU-REC-6: | Dogs are allowed on leash only on trails designated for this use. |
| MA-REC-7: | Consistent with the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA), consider establishing all developed day use sites as fee areas for parking. Prior to establishing fees for these sites, ensure that adverse impacts to neighboring communities (i.e. offsite parking) can be minimized through collaboration with Santa Cruz County, neighbors, and other partners. |
| AU-REC-8: | Allow non-competitive SRPs that promote understanding and appreciation of Monument values and visitor use and enjoyment. |
| AU-REC-9: | Prohibit paragliding and hangliding. |
| MA-REC-10 | In RMZ 1, establish a loop trail system, allowing for connectivity to the adjacent San Vicente Redwoods property. Design trails for hiking and mountain biking opportunities. |

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | Promote volunteer efforts to support visitor use education, trail maintenance, and foster a healthy public land stewardship etiquette. |
| MA-REC-11 | In RMZ 3, establish a loop trail system, allowing for connectivity to the North Coast Rail Trail. Design trails with an emphasis on hiking and equestrian opportunities. Promote volunteer efforts to support visitor use education, trail maintenance, and foster a healthy public land stewardship etiquette. |
| MA-REC-12 | In RMZs 2 and 4, emphasize environmental education, research, and traditional cultural practices (in partnership with tribal organizations). Allow for public access for permitted use and guided tours. Provide limited recreation opportunities within these areas to minimize impacts to fish and wildlife. |
| AU-REC-13 | Work with CalTrans and relevant other partners to establish connectivity to the North Coast Rail Trail using a pedestrian/bicycle overpass over State Highway One. Refer to Appendix B, Access Point Concept 7, Yellow Bank Creek Gate . |
| AU-REC-14 | Allow archery hunting in RMZ 2 (approx. 2000 acres) through a permitted special hunt program established by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) in coordination with the BLM and interested parties. Through their special hunt program, CDFW would establish specific days, species and number of permits issued. |
| MA-REC-15 | In order to minimize impacts of corvids and gulls on fish and wildlife, locate picnicking sites at day use/parking areas only to concentrate this activity to areas where trash collection can occur on a frequent basis. |
| MA-REC-16 | <p>Develop recreational trails in a phased approach. Prior to beginning implementation of Phase 2 in RMZ 1 or 3, ensure the following triggers are being met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient onsite parking is available to accommodate existing and projected additional use • BLM and partners are able to maintain phase 1 trails in good or very good condition • BLM and partners are able to find, close and rehabilitate unauthorized social trails • BLM and partners are able to monitor and prevent unauthorized visitation to fish and wildlife emphasis areas (RMZs 2 and 4) • BLM and partners are able to monitor and prevent unauthorized entry into wetland and riparian areas |
| Implementation Action: MA-REC-17 | <p>Construct and designate the following trails as open to non-motorized, mechanized, and non-equestrian use in RMZ 1 (hiking, bicycling):</p> <p>PHASE ONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Molino Bank Loop: 3.04 miles • Agua Puerca Trail: 4.69 miles <p>PHASE TWO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agua Puerca Loops: 3.24 miles • Warrenella Loops: 3.05 miles <p>Refer to Appendix A, Figure 6D.</p> |

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|---|---|
| Implementation Action: MA-REC-18 | <p>Construct and designate the following trails as open to non-mechanized use in RMZ 3 (hiking, equestrian):</p> <p>PHASE ONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotoni Trail: 1.83 miles • Yellow Bank North Loop: 3.33 miles <p>PHASE TWO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotoni Trail Extension: 2.79 miles <p>Construct and designate the following trails as open to non-motorized use (hiking, bicycling, equestrian).</p> <p>PHASE ONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow Bank South Loop: 4.61 miles <p>Refer to Appendix A, Figure 6D</p> |
| Implementation Action: MA-REC-19 | <p>Allow leashed-dogs in parking areas and on the following trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agua Puerca Trail • Warrenella Loops. • Yellow Bank North Loop (second terrace) • Yellow Bank South Loop (second terrace) <p>Leashes are to be 6' max.</p> |
| Implementation Action: MA-REC-20 | <p>Allow for use of low-speed electric bicycles (Class I and Class II, operated in the pedal assist mode) on trails designated as open to bicycling in line with secretarial order 3376 <i>Increasing Recreational Opportunities through the use of Electric Bikes</i>.</p> |
| Implementation Action: MA-REC-23 | <p>Establish a Day Use Site (parking) at Warrenella Road Gate. No overnight (sunset to sunrise) parking will be allowed. Provide for at least one public restroom and trash collection at this site. Refer to Appendix B, Access Point Concept A.2, Warrenella Road Gate.</p> <p>Establish a second Day Use Site (parking) at Warrenella Road Top for seasonal weekend use. No overnight (sunset to sunrise) parking will be allowed. Provide for at least one public restroom and trash collection at this site. Refer to Appendix B, Access Point Concept B.</p> |
| Implementation Action: MA-REC-24 | <p>Establish a Day Use Site (parking) at Marina Ranch Road, incorporating parking opportunities for equestrian use. Work with CalTrans and other relevant partners to ensure adequate ingress and egress to this site. No overnight (sunset to sunrise) parking will be allowed. Provide for at least one public restroom and trash collection at this site. Refer to Appendix B, Access Point Concepts C and D.</p> |

F. Transportation and Travel Management

Goals

1. Maintain existing roads for administrative purposes.
2. Manage motorized access use to protect resource values, promote public safety, provide responsible motorized access use opportunities where appropriate, and minimize conflicts among various user groups.

Objectives

- a. Provide travel routes to and through BLM-managed lands as appropriate to meet resource objectives while providing for private and public access needs.
- b. Manage motorized access and mechanized vehicle use in conformance with OHV designations.
- c. Provide transportation facilities to support public access and the recreation program.
- d. Close and rehabilitate all roads not required for administrative purposes or public use, subject to available funding.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Actions | Alternative D |
|--------------------------------|---|
| AU-TTM-1 | Designate the entire 5,843-acre Cotoni-Coast Dairies as a "Limited" vehicle use area. |
| Implementation Action AU-TTM-2 | Designate 17.8 miles of existing roads as limited to authorized motorized use only (Appendix A, Figure 4). Designate short ingress/egress routes to proposed access points as open to motorized and non-motorized public uses (Appendix B). |
| MA-TTM-3 | Obtain easement for public access across small portion of Warrenella Road and make capital improvements necessary to support increased vehicle traffic and meet public safety standards. |
| MA-TTM-4 | Work with Santa Cruz County (Public Works) to make improvements necessary to meet public safety standards and support increased vehicle traffic [and parking] on Cement Plant Rd. |
| MA-TTM-5 | Obtain easement for public access across agricultural area adjacent to Marina Ranch Road and make capital improvements necessary to support increased vehicle traffic and meet public safety standards. |

G. Lands and Realty

Goals

1. Provide authorizations for uses that are in the public interest while meeting plan goals and minimizing adverse impacts to resource values.

Objectives

- a. Manage existing rights-of-way, land use permits, and easements on the monument consistent with protection of the monument resources and public health and safety.

- b. Continue to recognize valid, existing rights and uses such as existing easements and other third-party rights. Coordinate with entities to support regular operations and maintenance of roads, utilities, pipelines, or telecommunications facilities within their recognized existing boundaries in a manner consistent with the care and management of the C-CD resource objects and values to be protected.
- c. Expansions and/or modifications beyond the recognized existing boundaries shall be authorized only if they are necessary for the operations and maintenance of the facility under valid existing right, and the action is authorized consistent with the care and management of the C-CD resource objects and values..
- d. Authorize new rights-of-way consistent with plan goals, BLM Manual 6220 – National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations, and other applicable law and regulation.
- e. Consider acquisition of neighboring lands, or easements, from willing sellers that support C-CD objects and values or provide opportunities for public access to C-CD, consistent with resource management goals and objectives.
- f. Unauthorized use of lands would be abated by preventing, detecting, and resolving such uses. Unauthorized use of public land would be resolved through negotiation of liabilities and either termination and removal of facilities or authorization of them on a case-by-case basis. BLM lands affected by unauthorized uses would be rehabilitated as needed at the trespasser's expense. Resolution of newly discovered uses, occupancies, and development are prioritized in order to prevent further degradation or resource damage.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Actions | Alternative D |
|--------------------|---|
| MA-LAR-1 | Presidential Proclamation. The Presidential Proclamation permits acquisition or exchange of private property and other lands [from willing sellers - within the boundary of the Upland Parcels subject to the Grant Title and Deed Restrictions] to further protect the resources for which the monument was designated. Acquired lands [i.e. in-holdings] will become part of the CCNM and will be subject to the decisions in this RMPA. |
| MA-LAR-2 | Consideration of Applications. Each application for use of CCNM lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the potential for the use to affect CCNM resources and the consistency of the use with the goals and objectives of this RMPA. |
| MA-LAR-3 | Provisions for Facility Construction. Any facilities to be constructed will be built to applicable standards as determined by the BLM authorized officer. BMPs and other measures will be implemented to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Any new facilities with potential for adverse effects will be subject to additional environmental review under NEPA. |
| AU-LAR-4 | General. Uses of the monument will be allowed consistent with proclamation goals and public safety concerns. The descriptions below further elaborate on allowed and prohibited uses. |
| AU-LAR-5 | Allowed Uses. The following uses will be allowed on the monument: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Valid existing rights. Serialize and enter into the automated record all rights-of-way, easements, or other third-party authorizations. b. Emergency uses of the CCNM, such as search-and-rescue operations. |

| Management Actions | Alternative D |
|--------------------|---|
| | Filming, if the activity complies with plan provisions. Permits for commercial filming will be required. |
| AU-LAR-6 | <p>Prohibited Uses. The following uses will not be allowed on the monument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All forms of entry, location, selection, sale other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing. This includes locatable mineral, mineral material, and nonenergy leasable mineral exploration and extraction. b. Forest resource extraction. <p>Appropriation, injury, destruction, or removal of any feature of this monument. Exceptions could include uses authorized by permit in association with research or management activities, collection of game species consistent with the State of California recreational hunting regulations, and collection of certain natural materials by Native Americans under BLM permit and consistent with agreements between BLM and Native Americans for the sustainable harvest of natural resources. Exceptions will be allowed only when not in violation of the California Code of Regulations and other federal and state restrictions, or for emergency or management purposes.</p> |

H. Livestock Grazing

Goal

1. Administer grazing leases consistent with the care and management of the Monument's objects and values.

Objectives

- a. Use livestock grazing as a tool to non-native, invasive plant species, restore and maintain native perennial coastal grasslands, reduce fine fuel loads, and improve habitat for special status species.
- b. Assess the ecological health and stability of C-CD to support livestock grazing.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|---|
| MA-GRZ-1: | <p>Establish cooperative grazing operations, as prescribed below, consistent with legal and regulatory requirements and the protection of threatened and endangered species (Appendix A, Figure 8D).</p> <p>Pasture Acres: 2229</p> <p>Pasture Names: Marina, Delones, Borego, Big Ranch (Lower Newtown), Upper Newtown, Yellow Bank</p> |

| Management Action | Alternative D |
|-------------------|--|
| | Number of Head: 149 |
| MA-GRZ-2 | Consider project-specific proposals for targeted grazing as a management tool to reduce fuel loads and to control non-native plant species. |
| MA-GRZ-3 | Where feasible while supporting ongoing grazing operations, fence spring developments and riparian areas to prevent trampling by livestock. |
| MA-GRZ-4 | Install water troughs, tanks, and waterlines for better livestock distribution and forage utilization. |
| MA-GRZ-5 | Construct fences for better livestock distribution and forage utilization. |
| MA-GRZ-6 | Construct corrals/livestock handling facilities so that cattle can be handled safely and efficiently. Locate these facilities to minimize impacts to recreation and biological and cultural resources. |

I. Protective Measures of the RMPA

Protective measures for proposed, candidate and listed species are afforded through the RMPAs adherence to BLM 6840 policies and section 7(a)(1) of the ESA, which requires a federal agency to utilize (its) authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the Act by carrying out programs to conserve listed species. Per policy, land management actions and decisions will be consistent with the conservation and recovery of BLM special status species and ESA listed species, at the population or recovery unit level.

Appendix D includes Project Design Features intended to minimize or avoid impacts to biological resources, including the species analyzed in this BA.

J. Other Beneficial Actions

Beneficial actions are provided for through implementation of many of the BLM's resource management programs under Alternative D. For example, some vegetation and fuels treatments are designed to minimize catastrophic loss of fish and wildlife habitats in wildfires. Management of the stream segments determined to meet criteria for eligibility and suitability for Wild and Scenic River System (Appendix E) would have direct beneficial effects on fish and wildlife species. Laguna Creek and Liddell Creek were identified as eligible, while San Vicente Creek was the only creek identified as a suitable segment under the Proposed action. All of these creeks are considered habitat for California red-legged frog, coho salmon, and/or steelhead.

The BLM's RMPA will be implemented through ongoing inventory and monitoring programs. Implementation monitoring is an evaluation to determine if actions are implemented consistent with the decision record, and effectiveness monitoring is used to determine if the standards and guidelines, land allocations, and project design criteria are sufficient to meet resource objectives. This monitoring information can be used to make adjustments in the future design and implementation of actions. Actions implemented under the plan will allow the environmental baseline to be updated to reflect current conditions.

2. **Expiration.** If development has not commenced, the permit will expire two years from the date on which the Commission voted on the application. Development shall be pursued in a diligent manner and completed in a reasonable period of time. Application for extension of the permit must be made prior to the expiration date.
3. **Interpretation.** Any questions of intent or interpretation of any condition will be resolved by the Executive Director or the Commission.
4. **Assignment.** The permit may be assigned to any qualified person, provided assignee files with the Commission an affidavit accepting all terms and conditions of the permit.
5. **Terms and Conditions Run with the Land.** These terms and conditions shall be perpetual, and it is the intention of the Commission and the permittee to bind all future owners and possessors of the subject property to the terms and conditions.

B. Special Conditions

1. **Approved Land Division.** This coastal development permit authorizes the creation of three new parcels (referred to as Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3) from three existing parcels (referred to as existing parcels 1, 5 and 7), which will be referred to in their post-subdivision configuration as Upland Parcels 1, 2, and 3, all as shown on Exhibit C of this staff report. This permit also authorizes the subdivision of existing parcels 1, 5 and 7 to separate all of the portions of these parcels located west of Highway One from the existing parcels.
2. **Record of Survey.** PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the Permittee shall submit two copies of a Record of Survey map to the Executive Director for review and approval. The Record of Survey Map shall be substantially in conformance with the parcel configuration associated with the approved land division (as shown on Exhibit C), shall be prepared by a licensed surveyor based on an on-site inspection, and shall clearly depict and label all of the parcels identified on Exhibit C.
3. **Upland Parcels Deed Restrictions.** Upland Parcels 1, 2, and 3 are located on the inland side of Highway 1 (as shown on Exhibit C). PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the landowner shall execute and record a deed restriction, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, imposing the following restrictions as covenants, conditions, and restrictions on the use and enjoyment of Upland Parcels 1, 2, and 3 and existing parcels 3, 4, 6 and 15 (hereinafter referred to as the "Upland Deed Restricted Parcels") as depicted on Exhibit C:
 - (a) **Public recreational access, open space, and grazing priority.** The Upland Deed Restricted Parcels shall be protected, used, and managed only for open space, grazing, and public recreational access uses and development in a manner consistent with the protection and preservation of coastal resources. Reclamation and restoration activities that support and



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facilitate such open space, grazing, and public recreational uses and development (including by allowing areas to be so used and developed in these ways) are allowed. Grazing activities shall be sited, designed, maintained, managed, and operated so as to be coordinated with, and so as to not significantly adversely affect, open space and public recreational access uses and development on the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels.

- (b) **Timber operations prohibited.** Commercial timber operations (as defined in California Public Resources Code 4527) shall be prohibited on the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels. In addition, removal of redwood trees shall be prohibited on the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels, except to the extent determined to be necessary or desirable for public safety and/or forest health, subject to all applicable authorizations.
- (c) **Motorized off-road vehicles prohibited.** Motorized off-road vehicles shall be prohibited on the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels except to the extent required for property management, (including reclamation/restoration), public health and safety protection, or emergency response, and provided such vehicular use is confined to established and designated roadways as much as possible (i.e., such use outside of such roadways shall be limited to areas that cannot be accessed in any other way).

The deed restriction shall be recorded against the existing parcels but only encumber the areas designated in Exhibit C as the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels. The deed restriction shall include a legal description of the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels (for Upland Parcels 1, 2, and 3 based on existing legal descriptions for these parcels and excepting out of these descriptions Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3, as described through metes and bounds legal descriptions of the Agricultural Parcels) as well as a graphic surveyed map depiction of the parcels, all prepared by a licensed surveyor based on an on-site inspection. The document shall be recorded free of prior liens and any other encumbrances that the Executive Director determines may affect the restrictions imposed on the parcels through this condition.

4. **Agricultural Parcels Deed Restrictions.** Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3 are located on the inland side of Highway 1 (as shown on Exhibit C). PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the landowner shall execute and record a deed restriction, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, imposing the following restrictions as covenants, conditions, and restrictions on the use and enjoyment of Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3:

- (a) **Agricultural use in perpetuity.** Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3 shall remain in agricultural use for the production of food, fiber, or other animal or plant products by preserving and protecting in perpetuity its agricultural values, use and utility, and preventing any use of the property that would materially impair or interfere with its agricultural values, use or utility. The only exceptions to this perpetual agricultural use requirement are that: (1) should agricultural use become infeasible in whole or in part on these parcels, then such area shall be protected, used, and managed only for open space and public recreational access uses and development in a manner consistent with the protection and preservation of coastal resources; (2) habitat



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restoration and enhancement shall also be allowed (e.g., restoration/enhancement of creeks/riparian corridors that are located on the Agricultural Parcels); and (3) reclamation and restoration activities that support and facilitate agricultural (or in the alternative per (1) above, open space and public recreational access) uses and development (including by allowing areas to be so used and developed in these ways) are allowed.

- (b) **Organic agriculture priority.** Organic agriculture shall be given preference on Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3, where the term “organic agriculture” shall mean agricultural practices established as “organic” by the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (c) **Pesticide limitations.** Pesticides shall not be used within 275 feet of currently existing residences and schools within the town of Davenport.
- (d) **Timber operations prohibited.** Commercial timber operations (as defined in California Public Resources Code 4527) shall be prohibited on Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3. In addition, removal of redwood trees shall be prohibited on Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3, except to the extent determined to be necessary or desirable for public safety and/or forest health, subject to all applicable authorizations.
- (e) **Motorized off-road vehicles prohibited.** Motorized off-road vehicles shall be prohibited on Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3 except to the extent required for property management, (including reclamation/restoration), agricultural operations (including related residential use), ranching, public health and safety protection, emergency response, or for access to the Upland Deed Restricted Parcels (see Special Condition 3), and provided such vehicular use is confined to established roadways as much as possible (i.e., such use outside of such roadways shall be limited to areas that cannot be accessed in any other way).
- (f) **Public recreational access priority.** Agricultural uses and development shall be sited, designed, maintained, managed, and operated so as to be coordinated with, and so as to not significantly adversely affect, public recreational access uses and development on the Upland Parcels, existing parcels 3, 4, 6, and 15, and the Agricultural Access Areas on Agricultural Parcel 3 (see below).
- (g) **Public recreational access priority.** Public recreational access uses and development, including but not limited to that that is necessary to provide through connectivity from Highway 1 to Upland Parcels 1, 2, and 3, shall have priority over all other uses and development in those portions of Agricultural Parcel 3 identified on Exhibit C as “Agricultural Access Areas” (i.e., the two approximately 1-foot by 700 feet long strips of land adjacent to Highway 1 which adjoin and are a part of the three larger portions of Agricultural Parcel 3).

The deed restriction shall be recorded against the existing parcels but only encumber the areas designated as Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3. The deed restriction shall include a graphic surveyed map depiction and metes and bounds legal descriptions of Agricultural Parcels 1, 2, and 3, and the Agricultural Access Areas, all prepared by a licensed surveyor based on an on-site inspection. The document shall be recorded free of prior liens and any other encumbrances that the Executive



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Director determines may affect the restrictions imposed on the parcels through this condition.

5. **Coastal Parcels Deed Restriction.** The California Department of Parks and Recreation's land holding associated with the proposed development (i.e., the Coastal Parcels, as shown on Exhibit C) is located primarily on the seaward side of Highway 1. PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, the landowner shall execute and record a deed restriction, in a form and content acceptable to the Executive Director, imposing the following restrictions as covenants, conditions and restrictions on the use and enjoyment of the Coastal Parcels:

(a) **Public recreational access, agriculture, and open space priority.** The Coastal Parcels shall be protected, used, and managed for open space, agriculture, and public recreational access uses and development in a manner consistent with the protection and preservation of coastal resources. Public recreational access opportunities shall be maximized, and public recreational access uses and development shall have priority over all other agricultural and open space uses and development on the Coastal Parcels. Agricultural and open space uses and development shall be sited, designed, maintained, managed, and operated so as not to significantly adversely affect public recreational access uses and development on the Coastal Parcels. That portion of the Coastal Parcels in agricultural production as of April 12, 2012 shall be maintained in agricultural production to the maximum extent feasible, and, where not feasible, shall only be converted to public recreational access or open space uses and development.

(b) **Timber operations prohibited.** Commercial timber operations (as defined in California Public Resources Code 4527) shall be prohibited on the Coastal Parcels. In addition, removal of redwood trees shall be prohibited on the Coastal Parcels, except to the extent determined to be necessary or desirable for public safety and/or forest health, subject to all applicable authorizations.

(c) **Motorized off-road vehicles prohibited.** Motorized off-road vehicles shall be prohibited on the Coastal Parcels except to the extent required for property management, (including reclamation/restoration), public health and safety protection, or emergency response, and provided such vehicular use is confined to established and designated roadways as much as possible (i.e., such use outside of such roadways shall be limited to areas that cannot be accessed in any other way).

The recorded deed restriction shall include a graphic depiction and legal description of the Coastal Parcels, all prepared by a licensed surveyor. The document shall be recorded free of prior liens and any other encumbrances that the Executive Director determines may affect the restrictions imposed on the parcels through this condition.

5. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Section 13096 of the California Code of Regulations requires that a specific finding be made in conjunction with coastal development permit applications showing the application to be consistent with

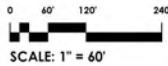


California Coastal Commission

COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



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DRAFT CONCEPT: SWANTON ROAD GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

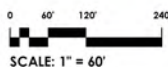
DECEMBER 2018

1A

COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



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DRAFT CONCEPT: SWANTON ROAD GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

DECEMBER 2018

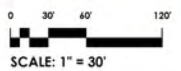
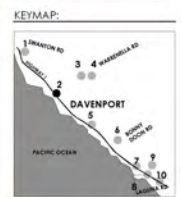
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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - OVERLOOK
 - FENCING
 - TOPOGRAPHY
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY: 41 SPACES

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DRAFT CONCEPT: WARRENELLA ROAD GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

DECEMBER 2018

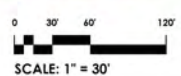
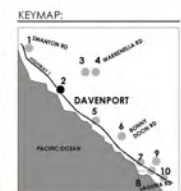
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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - OVERLOOK
 - FENCING
 - TOPOGRAPHY
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY: 41 SPACES

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DRAFT CONCEPT: WARRENELLA ROAD GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

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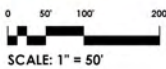
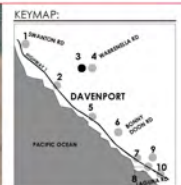
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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - OVERLOOK
 - FENCING
 - TOPOGRAPHY
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY: 62 SPACES

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DRAFT CONCEPT: WARRENELLA ROAD-OAKS
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

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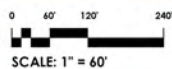
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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - OVERLOOK
 - FENCING
 - TOPOGRAPHY
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY: 73 SPACES

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DRAFT CONCEPT: WARRENELLA ROAD-TOP
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

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4

COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



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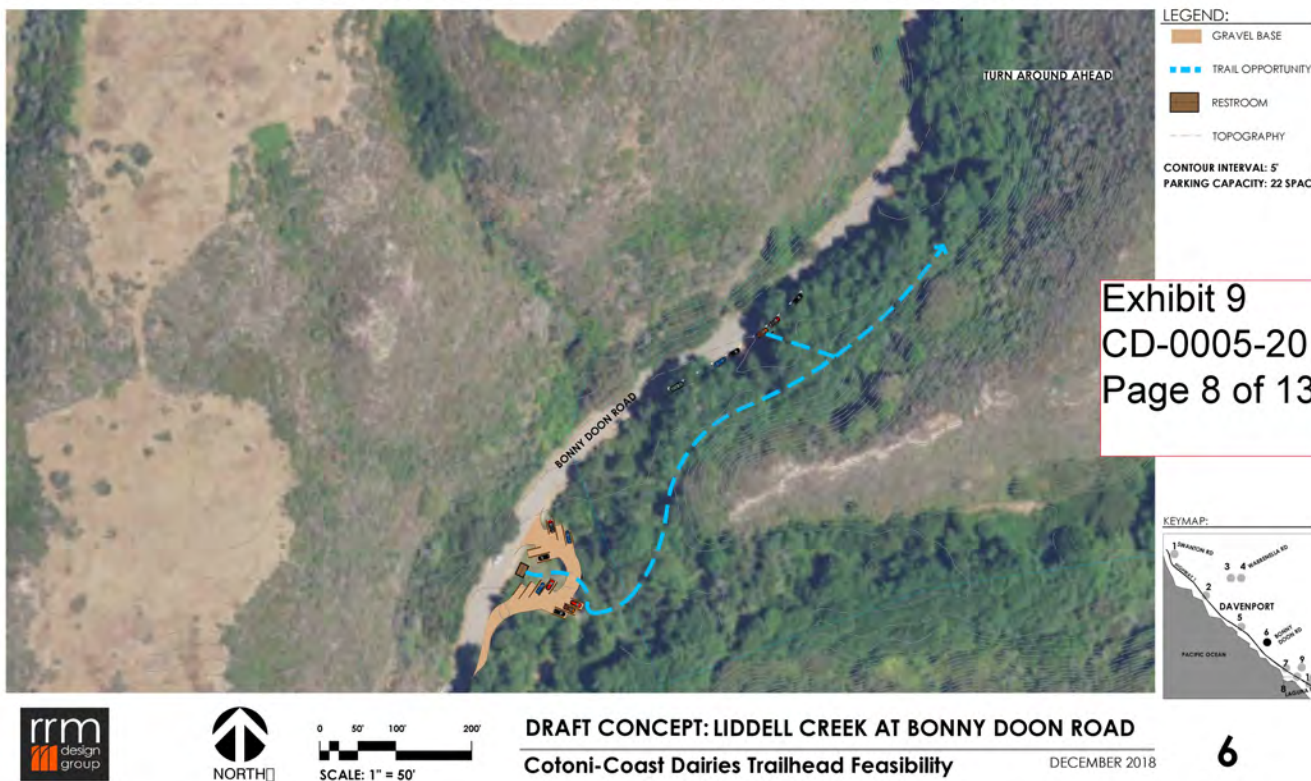
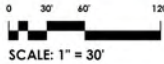


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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



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DRAFT CONCEPT: YELLOW BANK CREEK GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

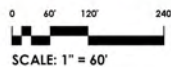
DECEMBER 2018

7

COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



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DRAFT CONCEPT: MARINA RANCH GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

DECEMBER 2018

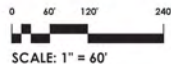
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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - ASPHALT
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - PICNIC SHELTER
 - FENCING
 - TOPOGRAPHY
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY: 38 SPACES

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DRAFT CONCEPT: MARINA RANCH GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

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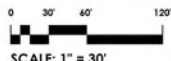
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COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



- LEGEND:**
- GRAVEL BASE
 - ASPHALT
 - TRAIL OPPORTUNITY
 - RESTROOM
 - FENCING
 - TOPOGRAPHY
- CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
PARKING CAPACITY: 30 SPACES

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DRAFT CONCEPT: LAGUNA ROAD GATE
Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

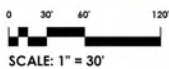
DECEMBER 2018

10A

COTONI-COAST DAIRIES DRAFT CONCEPTS



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DRAFT CONCEPT: LAGUNA ROAD GATE
 Cotoni-Coast Dairies Trailhead Feasibility

DECEMBER 2018

10B

Appendix D: Project Design Features

Introduction

Project Design Features (PDFs) are actions that the BLM will take at the time of implementation to minimize the impact of the management action. This appendix defines the PDFs from which the BLM would select when implementing projects within C-CD in order to best eliminate or minimize impacts.

The PDFs below address activities that would be allowed under one or more of the draft alternatives. They are a compilation of commonly employed practices developed through professional experience or research and designed to minimize impacts to resources. They include, but are not limited to, avoidance, structural and nonstructural treatments, operations, and maintenance procedures. Although normally preventative, PDFs can be applied before, during, and after planned activities. Project Design Features are not intended to serve as detailed engineering specifications.

As noted in the alternatives, in the event that the approved RMP for C-CD includes the use of herbicides and pesticides as a tool for implementation, Bureau mandated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) would be applied. Some of the standard operating procedures serve the function of PDFs. These standard operating procedures are located in Appendix B the BLM's 2007 Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Final Programmatic EIS (BLM 2007) and Appendix A of the BLM's 2016 Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr, and Rimsulfuron on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Final Programmatic EIS (BLM 2016).

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are practices or a combination of practices that have been determined to be most effective and practicable in preventing or reducing impacts of management actions. Many of the PDFs are also BMPs.

Selection and Application of PDFs

For actions implemented consistent with this RMP, BLM decision-makers will confer with BLM specialists and select appropriate and applicable PDFs from the lists below. The BLM will select PDFs based upon site-specific conditions, presence of listed species, or their critical habitat, technical feasibility, resource availability, and the resources potentially impacted. Not all of the PDFs listed will be selected for any specific management action.

The PDFs below do not provide an exhaustive list of all possible measures. During project planning and analysis, the BLM may identify measures not listed below for use in addition to a selection from this appendix. All measures will be applied in conformance with the RMP management direction.

Monitoring and Adjustment

The BLM will monitor the application of PDFs through implementation and effectiveness monitoring. Post-project implementation monitoring will evaluate whether the BLM applied the PDFs selected during the project planning process. Effectiveness monitoring will evaluate whether resource objectives were met using the PDFs.

The BLM will modify PDFs if monitoring demonstrates that resource objectives are not being met. The BLM will make changes to individual PDFs, or additions or deletions to the PDF lists below, through plan maintenance, consistent with CFR 1610.5-4.

PDF Lists

The PDF lists below address core activities that may take place within the Monument under one or more of the draft alternatives.

Biological Resources

1. Surveys will be conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect sensitive species and important biological resources.
2. Surveys will comply with current BLM, USFWS, NMFS and CDFW protocols, to the extent consistent with Federal law.
3. Critical and essential habitat for federal listed anadromous salmon and steelhead will be incorporated into trails planning

Wetland-Riparian Habitat

4. Stream crossings will be designed to minimize adverse impacts to soils, water quality, and riparian vegetation and provide for fish passage as appropriate.
5. Stream crossings of critical habitat for listed anadromous fishes will require channel spanning bridges or use of existing channel-spanning infrastructure (e.g. existing earthen dams) and the BLM will employ control measures to prevent erosion into the stream.
6. Trails will be designed to minimize short- and long-term damage to soils, vegetation, and wetlands. Boardwalks will be built to protect soils and wetland areas and to avoid take of listed frogs.
Railings and interpretative signs will be used to keep people on the trails and from entering habitat for listed species.
7. The spread of non-native species between waterbodies will be prevented by cleaning equipment of debris and residue that may contain biological dispersal propagules (seeds, eggs, larvae, etc.)

Rehabilitation/Restoration

8. All disturbance features including abandoned roads and trails and other significant disturbed sites (abandoned quarries) will be evaluated, ranked by priority, and restored to natural conditions.
9. Disturbed sites will be restored to natural conditions using site-appropriate measures and timelines developed in consultation/coordination with BLM resource specialists.
10. Restoration plans and requirements will be developed on a case-by-case basis and include post-project management
11. Local, native plant species and to the extent practical, local ecotypes/genotypes, will be used for restoration. Non-native plant species with no persistence and no ability to spread, such as sterile barley, may be used as temporary erosion control.
12. The Sudden Oak Death (SOD) pathogen *Phytophthora*, is locally common in wildlands of the north Monterey Bay area, as well as in plant nurseries. Careful inspection should be made of any native plants used in restoration that are imported from SOD areas, including nurseries.

Non-native Species

13. Projects and activities on BLM lands will include measures to minimize the introduction and spread of non-native plant and animal species.

14. Certified weed-free erosion control, soil and soil amendment (e.g. compost), and road base aggregate will be used to the extent practical. Importing soil from locations outside of C-CD will be strongly discouraged to prevent the import of weed seeds. Moving large volumes of soil between separate watersheds of C-CD will be strongly discouraged to prevent the spread of weed seeds. Moving chipped plant material between separate watersheds of C-CD will be strongly discouraged to prevent the spread of weed seeds (e.g. French broom) and Sudden Oak Death (SOD). Chipped plant material produced during fuel break construction should remain onsite where it is chipped.
15. Non-native species control methods will follow integrated pest management principles.
16. The use of pesticides shall comply with applicable Federal and State laws. BLM policy requires project-specific NEPA analysis and the issuance of a Pesticide Use Permit before the application of pesticides. Only products on the California BLM's list of approved pesticides may be used.
17. The release of non-native species will be prohibited, other than those legally introduced for biological control.

Special Status Species

Many measures to protect threatened and endangered species have been developed as a result of formal consultations between the BLM and USFWS on a variety of BLM actions. BLM has also developed BMPs, SOPs, and conservation measures and design criteria to mitigate specific threats to sensitive species. As additional measures are developed to minimize the adverse effects from future management activities, they are likely to become additional SOPs.

Special status species survey, avoidance, take minimization, mitigation measures, compensation, and monitoring measures required in biological opinions (programmatic and site-specific) will be incorporated into project design attached as conditions of approval, grant, or lease terms and conditions, or otherwise implemented in all BLM projects and authorizations that may affect listed species. These measures may change due to new information or new biological requirements. Current practices are found below:

General Guidelines for Conserving Habitat and Minimizing Project Impacts

1. Habitat disturbance will be minimized and conducted in a manner that reduces, as much as possible, the potential for take of individuals of a listed species.
2. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition. Such projects will be identified through habitat management plans or project plans.
3. Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for special status species will be designed to benefit those species thorough habitat improvement.
4. Unless specified for reducing impacts, actions will be minimized during evening hours when some listed species are active and vulnerable to vehicle or equipment-induced injury or mortality will be minimized.
5. Food items and garbage will be contained in closed containers and removed daily.
6. The protective measures being implemented for listed species shall be extended to candidate and proposed species in the project area to the maximum extent practicable.

Water Resources

California's Non-Point Source (NPS) Program Plan (adopted by SWRCB in December 1999) identifies 61 Management Measures (MMs) which constitute the State's BMPs for controlling NPS pollution. MMs applicable to BLM program and management actions include, but are not limited to, those that pertain to chemical management (pesticide use), route construction and management, soil erosion and sediment control, hydromodification, and riparian areas and wetlands.

The BLM demonstrates compliance with the Clean Water Act and State water quality objectives by implementing PDFs that are consistent with the State's MMs. A suite of PDFs have been developed by various agencies, including the BLM, to address non-point source pollution on Federal lands.

1. Protect the existing water quality improvement functions of riparian areas and wetlands as a component of NPS programs. Degraded riparian areas and wetlands should be restored where restoration of such systems will abate polluted runoff.
2. Employ soil erosion and sediment control measures during watershed restoration activities to reduce or eliminate erosion and sediment transport or incidental sediment discharge. Soil erosion control measures include seasonal limits on operations, construction of runoff dissipation features (e.g rolling dips), placement of straw rolls and hay bales, mulching, and seeding to re-establish vegetative cover.
3. Road and trail construction/reconstruction shall utilize route design measures and BMPs to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport to riparian areas and wetlands. This can be accomplished by following designs for road systems, incorporating rolling dips and adequate drainage structures, properly installing stream crossings, avoiding road construction in streamside management areas, removing debris from streams, and stabilizing areas of disturbed soil such as road fills.
4. In areas with 303D listing, work with soil and water specialists to design parking or roads which help to reduce non-point source pollution. Address area contributing to non-point source pollution as part of the project.
5. Manage roads and trails to prevent sedimentation, minimize erosion, maintain stability, and reduce the risk that drainage structures and stream crossings will fail or become less effective. Components of this measure include inspections and maintenance actions to prevent erosion of road surfaces and to ensure the effectiveness of stream-crossing structures. This measure also addresses appropriate methods for closing roads that are no longer in use.
6. Promote revegetation of areas disturbed during road or trail construction.
7. Do not apply chemicals within 100 feet of perennial streams or channels with beneficial use(s) recognized by the State.
8. Do not apply chemicals directly into intermittent streams or channels with beneficial use(s) recognized by the State.
9. Avoid aerial application of chemicals when wind speeds would cause drift or where listed aquatic species habitat cannot be avoided.
10. Water withdraw from streams (for use in construction and dust abatement, as necessary) will employ necessary screening and reduction of pumping rates to prevent entrainment of aquatic species. Access to streams for purposes of water withdraw will minimize disturbance to streambanks and riparian vegetation.

Soil Resources

1. Minimize soil disturbance by limiting developments to the smallest area possible and by using previously disturbed areas and existing roads to the extent practicable.
2. Minimize soil disturbance on steep slopes.
3. Consider restricting access and suspend authorized projects during wet weather when soil resources will be adversely impacted by rutting, compaction, and increased erosion.
4. Minimize fire control lines to the width necessary to effectively stop fire spread. Rehabilitate lines by smoothing out berms and installing waterbars prior to the rainy season.

5. Assess the need for soil stabilization and erosion control following wildfires. Use the Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation process to determine and implement needed actions.
6. Actively patrol public lands to prevent unauthorized off-road travel. If unauthorized routes are found, block access to minimize further soil disturbance and reduce the potential for erosion through rehabilitation action.

Cultural Resources

1. Prior to the implementation of all proposed actions, cultural resource compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and 110, will be coordinated pursuant to the current and any subsequent versions, supplemental procedures and amendments of the *National Programmatic Agreement Among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which the BLM Will Meet its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act* and the *State Protocol Agreement Among the California State Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the California State Historic Preservation Officer and the Nevada Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Manner in Which the Bureau of Land Management Will Meet its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Programmatic Agreement Among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation*. Should either of these agreements be terminated, the BLM would comply with requirements under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) through the implementation of procedures put forth in 36 CFR 800.
2. Archaeologists, law enforcement rangers, resource staff specialists, Native Americans, or designated volunteer stewards will patrol and monitor selected significant cultural resources on public lands in the Central Coast FO to reduce threats from human and natural disturbances.
3. The BLM will coordinate with Native Americans, cultural resource specialists, interdisciplinary specialists, conservationists, and interested public, as appropriate, to apply the best available science to determine the amount and type of maintenance desired at cultural sites that are threatened by human or natural causes and how best to mitigate identified problems.
4. The Central Coast FO will continue to support access by the Native Americans to traditional material collecting and gathering locations and ceremonial places. It is a federal policy to protect and preserve for the American Indian, the inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions, including access to religious sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rites (American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978). Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites (1996), directs federal agencies to manage federal lands in a manner that accommodates Indian religious practitioners' access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites and that avoids adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions.
5. Continue open dialogue and share information with Native Americans and ethnic groups that have cultural ties to lands managed by the Central Coast FO.
6. Conduct cultural resource inventory and evaluations for all projects that require soil disturbance or cause a visual intrusion on a historic property. The presence or absence of cultural properties would be determined prior to the approval of any surface-disturbing activity. When cultural properties are present, the project would be redesigned or modified

- to safely avoid impacting cultural sites or steps would be taken to adequately mitigate impacts through project redesign or data recovery.
7. Soil erosion can severely impact surface and subsurface cultural resource integrity. Potential secondary impacts on cultural resources caused by erosion would be analyzed during project planning. Residual impacts on cultural resources outside the project area would be carefully considered in surface-disturbing projects.
 8. Identification, safe avoidance, or mitigation of potential adverse effect on cultural properties shall be required as a condition of a lease, permit, license, and other federal undertakings for both external and internal projects.
 9. Any late discovery of a cultural or paleontological resource during a project would be reported to the authorized officer. All activity in the immediate discovery area associated with the project would be suspended until an evaluation of the discovery is made by the archaeologist to determine appropriate actions to prevent the loss of significant cultural, paleontological, or scientific values. A written authorization to resume the project, or to take appropriate mitigation action, would be issued by the authorized officer.

Recreation

The following criteria are used to determine suitable locations for new trails and trail reroutes within C-CD. This document utilizes terminology from the “Roads and Trails Terminology” (Technical Note 422, Nov. 2006). These criteria are to be followed as guidelines. Not all of the criteria can be met on every segment of every trail. Their purpose is to help create sustainable, low maintenance trails that provide quality recreation experiences based on predetermined trail management objectives (TMOs). Specialty trails requiring higher maintenance may be allowed in appropriate locations.

1. Access for and use by the physically challenged will be considered in all project planning.
2. Create loops and avoid dead end trails. All trails should begin and end at a trailhead or another trail. A well-planned stacked loop trail system offers recreationists a variety of trail options. Easier, shorter loops are arranged close to the trailhead, with longer, more challenging loops extending further beyond the trailhead. Occasionally, destination trails to a point of interest will require an out and back trail, but only if they cannot be reasonably incorporated into a loop.

Identify control points and use them to guide trail design and layout. Control points are specific places or features that influence where the trail goes. Basic control points include the beginning and end of the trail, property boundaries, intersections, drainage crossings, locations for turns, and other trails. Positive control points are places where you want users to visit, including scenic overlooks, historic sites, waterfalls, rock outcroppings, lakes, rivers and other natural features or points of interest. If the trail does not incorporate these features, users will likely create unsustainable social trails to get to them. - Negative control points are places you want users to avoid, such as low-laying wet areas, flat ground, extremely steep cross slopes or cliffs, unstable soils, environmentally sensitive areas, sensitive archaeological sites, streams with listed species, safety hazards, and private property.
3. Knowing these control points provides a design framework. Try to connect positive control points while avoiding the negative control points. Use cross slope and avoid flat ground whenever possible. The trail tread should generally run perpendicular to the cross slope and should utilize frequent grade reversals. This is the best way to keep water off the trail. Use curvilinear design principles to create a trail that follows the natural contours of the topography, sheds water, blends with the surrounding terrain, and provides fun recreation opportunities. The following grade guidelines and the PDFs listed in specialty sections, will help determine appropriate tread locations:

- a) The Half Rule: “A trail’s grade shouldn’t exceed half the grade of the hillside or side slope (cross slope) that the trail traverses. If the grade does exceed half the side slope, it’s considered a fall-line trail. Water will flow down a fall-line trail rather than run across it. For example, if you’re building across a hillside with a (cross slope) of 20 percent, the trail tread grade should not exceed 10 percent.” (IMBA 2004). Steeper cross slopes allow more flexibility for sustainable tread grades while flat or low angle cross slopes can be problematic. There is an upper limit to this rule. Sustaining a 24 percent tread grade, even on a 50 percent cross slope is unlikely. Additionally, trail segments may break this rule on durable tread surfaces such as solid rock.
 - b) The Ten Percent Average Guideline: The average trail grade over the length of the trail should be 10 percent or less for greatest sustainability. Short sections of the trail may exceed this, but overall grade should remain at 10 percent or less.
 - c) Maximum Sustainable Grade: This is the upper grade limit for those short trail segments that push the limits of the previous two guidelines. It is determined by a site-specific analysis based on TMO’s, environmental conditions, and observations of existing trails – what’s working and what’s not?
 - d) Grade Reversals: Frequent changes in direction of tread grade (gentle up and down undulations) will ensure that water is forced off the trail at frequent intervals.
4. Locate trails in stable soils.
 5. Drainage crossings are key control points and should be selected carefully. Consider both the trail’s impact on the drainage (soil erosion and sedimentation), and the drainage’s impact on the trail (changing tread surface, water channeling onto trail). The trail should descend into the climb out of the drainage to prevent water from flowing down the trail. Avoid long or steep entries into drainages. Design grade reversals into the trail on each side of the approach to minimize water and sediment entering from the trail. Site trail drainage crossings on rocky stream beds or bedrock, wherever possible.
 6. Avoid switchbacks. Switchbacks are difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to construct, and require regular maintenance. Users often cut them, causing avoidable impacts. Utilizing curvilinear design principles eliminates the need for most switchbacks. Climbing turns are easier to construct and maintain and utilize natural terrain features (benches, knolls, rock outcrops) to change the direction of a trail.
 7. Avoid ridge tops. Ridge tops are often primary transportation corridors for wildlife and were often used by Native Americans as travel routes. Noise from ridge top trails is broadcast over a wide area. Locate trails on side hills, off ridge tops, using ridges and watersheds as natural sound barriers to isolate noise.
 8. Use vegetation and other natural features to conceal the trail and absorb noise. Try to minimize the visual impact of the trail by following natural transitions in vegetation or soil type. A trail near the base of a side slope or on rimrock is usually less visible than a mid-slope trail. Denser vegetation will hide a trail, lessen noise transmission, and can dissipate the energy of rainfall on the bare soil of the trail tread.
 9. Carefully design intersections to avoid safety problems. When designing bicycle use trails, be aware of sighting distance and sight lines. Collisions can be avoided if recreationists can see each other. Avoid four-way intersections. Offsetting the cross traffic helps reduce speeds and reduces the risk of collisions.
 10. Sites that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards will be closed until deficiencies are corrected.

Visual Resources

1. Require projects to be evaluated against the context of their unique environment and regulate structure height, setbacks and design to protect visual and aesthetic resources.
2. Protect significant public vistas from all publicly used roads, trails, and vista points by minimizing disruption of landform and aesthetic character caused by parking areas, signs, and structure design. Provide necessary grading design and landscaping to screen development which is unavoidably sited within these vistas
3. Prohibit the placement of new permanent structures that would be visible from the beach.
4. Require parking areas, signs, and structures to be sited out of public view, and obscured by natural landforms and/or existing vegetation. Where proposed projects are unavoidably visible, identify those visual qualities worthy of protection and require the siting, architectural design, grading design, and landscaping to mitigate the impacts on those visual qualities.
5. All grading and land disturbance projects shall blend contours of the finished surface with the adjacent natural terrain and landscape to achieve a smooth transition and natural appearance and incorporate only characteristic or indigenous plant species appropriate for the area.

