Pismocean Special Event
Oceano Dunes

Initial Study/
Negative Declaration

September 2016

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

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Oceano Dunes

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Negative Declaration

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Prepared for:

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

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NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: Pismocean Special Event

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

Availability of Documents: The Initial Study for this Negative Declaration is available for review at:

- Oceano Dunes District Office
  340 James Way, Ste. 270
  Pismo Beach, CA 93449
  (805) 773-7170
  Contact – Dena Bellman
- CDPR, OHMVR Division
  1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
  Sacramento, CA 95816
  (916) 445-9152
  Contact – Ryan Miller

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The OHMVR Division is evaluating the potential environmental effects of permitting the Pismocean Special Event proposed to be held at Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (collectively called Oceano Dunes). The event area would be located south of Marker Post 3. The event would occur from Friday, November 4, 2016 to Sunday, November 6, 2016. Gates would open at noon on Friday. The event would close by 6 p.m. on Sunday.

The Pisomocean event is an all-night music festival with eco-friendly themes and learning opportunities. This event would be a music celebration hosting two stages offering rock n' roll, funk, and reggae bands as well as a number of environmental sustainability and self-empowerment workshops (e.g., yoga, meditation, and astrological), demonstrations, and showcases. The event would provide food and retail vendors that abide by modern environmental ethics. Power would be provided through biodiesel fuel generators. All waste would be sorted for recycling, composting, and remaining trash. A portion of the net proceeds would be donated to a local charity.

Event organizers would limit attendance to 2,500 guests including vendors, staff, and artists. Overnight vehicle camping would be limited to 600. Non-vehicle camping would occur in designated areas within the event perimeter. Off-site parking would be provided at private rented lots in Arroyo Grande off West Branch Street near U.S. Highway 101. A shuttle bus would transport event guests from parking to the Pier Avenue beach entrance. Guests would either walk the beach (1.5 miles) or take a 4-wheel-drive shuttle to the event area. Baggage would be shuttled separately from guests directly from the off-site parking to the event site.

PROPOSED FINDING

The OHMVR Division has reviewed the Initial Study and determined there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. No changes to the project plans or mitigation measures are required. Pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines sections 15064(f)(3) and 15070(a), a Negative Declaration has been prepared for consideration as the appropriate CEQA document for the project.

BASIS OF FINDING

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

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS AND CUSTODIAN OF DOCUMENTS

The record, upon which all findings and determinations related to the approval of the project are based, includes the following:

1. The Negative Declaration and all documents referenced in or relied upon by the Negative Declaration.
2. All information (including written evidence and testimony) provided by OHMVR Division staff to the decision maker(s) relating to the Negative Declaration, the approvals, and the project.
3. All information (including written evidence and testimony) presented to the OHMVR Division by the environmental consultant who prepared the Negative Declaration or incorporated into reports presented to the OHMVR Division.
4. All information (including written evidence and testimony) presented to the OHMVR Division from other public agencies and members of the public related to the project or the Negative Declaration.
5. All applications, letters, testimony, and presentations relating to the project.
6. All other documents composing the record pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21167.6(e).

The OHMVR Division is the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of the proceedings upon which the OHMVR Division's decisions are based. The contact for this material is:

Ms. Dena Bellman
Oceano Dunes District Office
340 James Way, Suite 270
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 773-7170

Pursuant to section 21082.1 of CEQA, the OHMVR Division has independently reviewed and analyzed the IS/ND for the proposed project and finds these documents reflect the independent judgment of the OHMVR Division.

Oceano Dunes
Pismocean Special Event Initial Study

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Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study has been prepared by the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). This Initial Study evaluates the potential environmental effects of permitting the Pismocean Special Event, proposed for November 4-6, 2016. The Pismocean event comprises an all-night music festival within the open riding and camping area of Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA; the units are collectively referred to in this Initial Study as Oceano Dunes).

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

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

1. The Initial Study shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or
2. The Initial Study identifies potentially significant effects, but:

   – Revisions in the project plans made before a proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and

   – There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

Pursuant to Section 15070, the OHMVR Division has determined a Negative Declaration is the appropriate environmental review document for the Pismocean Special Event.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

The lead agency for the proposed project is the OHMVR Division. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Dena Bellman
Oceano Dunes District Office
340 James Way, Ste. 270
Pismo Beach, CA 93449
(805) 773-7170
Dena.Bellman@parks.ca.gov

1.3 DOCUMENT PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Pismocean special event proposed to be held at Oceano Dunes. This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction. This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.
- Chapter 2 – Project Description. This chapter describes the project location, area, site, objectives, and characteristics.

- Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist and Responses. This chapter contains the Environmental Checklist, which identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue). It includes a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project and the information sources used in the analysis. This chapter also contains the Mandatory Findings of Significance.
- Chapter 4 – Report Preparation. This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.4 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The following permits or approvals are required for this project:

- CDPR Special Event Permit
- San Luis Obispo County Encroachment Permit to allow a shuttle bus to park in a designated area on the south end of Pier Avenue to drop off and pick up event guests.

Chapter 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The OHMVR Division proposes to issue a Special Event Permit for Pismocean at Oceano Dunes near the community of Oceano, San Luis Obispo County, California (Figure 1). Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA contain 5½ miles of beach open for vehicle use, which attracts visitors from throughout the United States.

Street-legal vehicle access to Oceano Dunes is available from Grand Avenue in Grover Beach and Pier Avenue in Oceano. The Pismocean event would occur between Marker Posts 3 and 4 with the event activities generally bounded by the Pismo Dunes Natural Preserve and Pavilion Hill (Figure 2).

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Pismocean is a music celebration with eco-friendly themes and learning opportunities. The goals of Pismocean are to harmoniously blend environmentally conscious practices with live music, while not imposing on or disrupting the traditional enjoyment of the state beach or surrounding neighborhoods.

2.3 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Event Activities and Facilities

The event organizers propose to reserve a portion of Oceano Dunes November 4-6, 2016 to hold a music festival with overnight camping. The event gates would open to the public at 12:00 p.m. on Friday, November 4, 2016. Proposed live and electronic music would operate on two stages from Friday 2:00 p.m. to Saturday 8:00 a.m. and from Saturday 12:00 p.m. to Sunday 10:00 a.m. Main stages would have quiet hours on Saturday morning from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Quiet hours may include small scale music or radio; no live music would be performed during this time. All event music would end by 10:00 a.m. Sunday morning. Guests would have until 6:00 p.m. to rest, pack, and vacate the event area. Shuttling back to the parking lots would begin at 11:00 a.m. and continue until 6:00 p.m.

The Pisomocean event is an all-night music festival with eco-friendly themes and learning opportunities. This event would be a music celebration offering rock n' roll, funk, and reggae bands as well as a number of environmental sustainability and self-empowerment workshops (e.g., yoga, meditation, and astrological), demonstrations, and showcases. The event would provide food and retail vendors that abide by modern environmental ethics.

The event area layout is shown in Figure 3. Guest camping would be provided between Marker Posts 3 and 4. Music events and vendors would be located near Marker Post 4. Music stages would be positioned to direct sound toward the ocean. Vendors, guest camping, pedestrian walkways, and vehicle parking would occur in clearly defined areas. Emergency and service travel lanes would be provided. The event perimeter would be established using natural barriers, pennant tape, and existing park fencing. All emergency/service lanes would be patrolled by staff to ensure they are clear of loitering for emergency response and scheduled sanitation.

All vehicles would park outside of the event perimeter. Overnight car-camping guests would be permitted to drive adjacent to the western perimeter of the event to drop off camping gear, then relocate their vehicles to the vehicle parking just south of Pavilion Hill. Staff and "No Event Parking" signs would be posted to prohibit parking within the event perimeter, and parking restrictions would be enforced by staff and security staged around the perimeter and entry/exit points. The only exception to the no parking rule would be art vehicles, which have been previously registered and attained special "art installation" passes. Up to 40 such passes may

be issued. These special art-cars would be parked for display within the event area and once parked, would no longer be allowed to move.

Power for the event would be provided through biodiesel fuel generators.

All waste would be sorted for recycling, composting, and remaining trash by a local waste recycling company. Four 6-yard dumpsters (two in the camping area and two in the vendor/staging area) and one 20-yard dumpster (near Marker Post 3) would be provided for waste collection. Pismocean staff would monitor waste levels in dumpsters and remove as needed. Pismocean designated volunteers would spot clean the event area for any waste not found in dumpsters.

A licensed sanitation company would provide 50-60 chemical toilets and 12-15 hand washing stations. Wastewater would be pumped to a 500-gallon holding tank until transferred off-site.

2.3.2 Event Attendance

All event tickets may be pre-purchased through the event sponsor, which would be responsible for managing event entry. Same day tickets may also be purchased online or at the will-call ticketing booth set up at the off-site event parking lots. There would be no ticket sales at beach entry kiosks on Grand Avenue and Pier Avenue.

Event organizers anticipate a maximum attendance of 2,000 including guests and up to 500 vendors, staff, and artists. Parking would be provided in designated lots in Arroyo Grande and directly on the beach as accessed from Pier Avenue (Section 2.3.3).

All Visitor Use Limits established by the park's existing Coastal Development Permit Amendment (CDP 4-82-300-A5) would remain in effect during this event. Day use street-legal vehicles are limited to 2,580. Overnight camping vehicles are limited to 1,000. Neither the CDP nor Pismo State Beach operating rules limit the number of pedestrian visitors. The number of event tickets sold would be capped at 2,000. Overnight camping vehicles would be capped at 600, which includes all staff vehicles, shuttles, vendors, artists, and paid guests. Only camping associated with the special event would be available on the beach; no public overnight camping would occur south of Marker Post 2 during the event weekend. Day use vehicle access to Oceano Dunes would continue to be available to the public.

2.3.3 Event Parking and Shuttle

Event guests would generate an estimated parking demand for 667 vehicles based on a three-person vehicle occupancy. Event parking for up to 534 passenger vehicles would be provided at rented dirt lots in Arroyo Grande near U.S. Highway 101 (Figure 4), and beach parking would be available for those guests with 4-wheel drive (4WD) vehicles. The private lots are located on West Branch Street adjacent to Saint Patrick's School and the Women's Club. Event organizers would shuttle guests from parking to the Pier Avenue beach entrance. Shuttles would run as needed from Friday noon to Saturday 2:00 a.m. Supplemental parking would be available at the Grand Avenue dirt lot if necessary based on final ticket sales. The Grand Avenue lot holds up to 400 vehicles and is located on the proposed shuttle route (Figure 4). Parking for up to 600 overnight camping vehicles would be available on the beach for the event team members and paid guests.

Guests would arrive at Arroyo Grande dirt parking lots where they would claim tickets and check bags and camping gear. Guests would board a shuttle bus and get dropped off at the Pier Avenue entrance. Buses would be full-size with a capacity of 70 people. Each bus would take approximately 10 minutes to park at the drop-off location, unload passengers, and depart back to the parking lot.

Guests could either walk from the Pier Avenue drop-off location to the event entrance at Marker Post 3 (1.5 miles), or could pay a small premium to take a 4WD shuttle to the event (shuttle

doubles as ADA/special needs shuttle). Event organizers would contract with local 4WD transport companies to provide shuttle services using two to four vehicles depending upon occupancy limitations. A walking lane would be demarcated on the beach extending from Pier Avenue to the event entrance. A pop-up tent would be stationed south of Marker Post 2 offering water and shaded rest for guests walking to the event (Figure 3).

Guest's baggage and camping gear would be transported from event parking directly to the event entrance via a separate 4WD truck/trailer. Guests would receive a color and number coded receipt to match the bins containing their checked bags and camp gear. Guests would present their receipts and claim their bags and gear upon arrival.

On Sunday, approximately two additional shuttle buses would be employed to facilitate a smooth exit.

2.3.4 Resource Protection Plan

The proposed event perimeter would be established to create a buffer zone protecting the Pismo Dunes Natural Preserve to the north and the sensitive vegetation on Pavilion Hill to the south. Using emergency access lanes as a buffer, the active festival area would be set back 120 feet from the preserve boundary fence and 75 feet from Pavilion Hill fencing. Pismocean staff would be briefed on the sensitivity of these adjacent areas and would monitor the protected areas to keep event guests out and ensure the pennant tape perimeter remains securely in place. "Stay out" signs would be posted on existing protective fencing, or where necessary on event pennant tape fencing.

Guests would receive a "welcome package" complete with tickets and all pertinent educational park and event information. It would also include a park map, park rules, and information on endangered species and wildlife and direct guests to stay out of protected areas. This information would be verbally stated by staff as required reading. This same information would be highlighted in the event tutorial video guests would be required to view before tickets may be purchased. Instructional videos would be posted on the Pismocean website and social media to bring awareness to protected cultural and biological resources.

Additionally, the event staff and volunteers are dedicated to a 'leave no trace' policy picking up trash before, during, and after the event.

2.4 EVENT STAFFING

Oceano Dunes District staff would be present during the Pismocean event to provide monitoring and compliance as outlined in the Special Event Permit conditions (Section 2.5). Staff would include personnel from all core program areas as shown below in Table 1. Administrative staff and park aids would monitor for compliance with the Special Event Permit Conditions. Resource staff would monitor and report on any special event activity interfacing with park resources in a way that needs to be modified or is inappropriate. Maintenance staff would provide additional support as needed to address unintended results of non-compliant event activity. Ranger staff would monitor the event for permit compliance in conjunction with the Administrative staff to enforce and address potential violations of California law, monitor traffic impacts, and institute traffic controls as necessary for compliance with the Special Event Permit conditions and to maintain and provide for public safety.

Table 1. Oceano Dunes District Special Event Staffing			
Oceano Dunes District Staff	**Friday, Oct 14**	**Saturday, Oct 15**	**Sunday, Oct 16**
Law Enforcement	Six 10-hour shifts	Six 10-hour shifts	Two 10-hour shifts
Park Aids		Four 8-hour shifts	Four 8-hour shifts
Life Guards	Two 10-hour shifts	Two 10-hour shifts	Two 10-hour shifts
Maintenance	Two 8-hour shifts	Two 8-hour shifts	Two 8-hour shifts
Administration	One 10-hour shift	One 10-hour shift	One 10-hour shift
Resources	Two 8-hour shifts	Two 8-hour shifts	Two 8-hour shifts

2.5 SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT CONDITIONS

CDPR has developed a standard set of Special Event Permit terms and conditions for special events (Appendix A). The OHMVR Division has determined that the following additional conditions specific to the event are required:

Pismocean Conditions:

1. All rules, regulations and policies apply.
2. Permittee or vendors must have proper license and permit to sell, including sales or distribution of food and/or alcohol.
3. Event parking must be located off-site; participants and equipment transported to park. Event Participants may not drop off people or equipment at park entrances.
4. All vendors, artists and musicians subject to approval by the State.
5. All event marketing subject to approval by State; including web-site, required education materials, event directions and parking.
6. No vehicles will be allowed into Event Camping Area; this will be pedestrian only area.
7. Event vendors, musicians, and staff will have pre-determined passes and allowed to arrive and set up during specific times established in Schedule of Events.
8. Permittee required to employ a zero waste vendor for trash collection and disposal.
9. Vendors may not use Styrofoam products.
10. Vendors providing sales of service or product are required to pay State a $100.00 vendor fee. This fee is payable one (1) week prior to event.
11. Submit and receive approval from State on Planning and Permitting Requirements (attached).
12. Unless otherwise approved, Permittee must evacuate park by 1800 on Sunday, November 6, 2016.
13. Permittee and all vendors must provide proof of insurance.

Project Location
Pismo State Beach
Oceano Dunes SVRA
County line
Urban area
Highway
Major road

Figure 1 Regional Location

Pismocean Special Event

Oceano Dunes SVRA
Pismo State Beach
Marker post
Restrooms
OHV landmarks
Parking
Vegetation Islands
Campground
Ranger station and yard
Street legal vehicles only
Open to riding and camping
Closed to motorized vehicles
Closed to all public use
Sand highway
Stream
Access street
Highways

Figure 2 Project Location

Pismocean Special Event

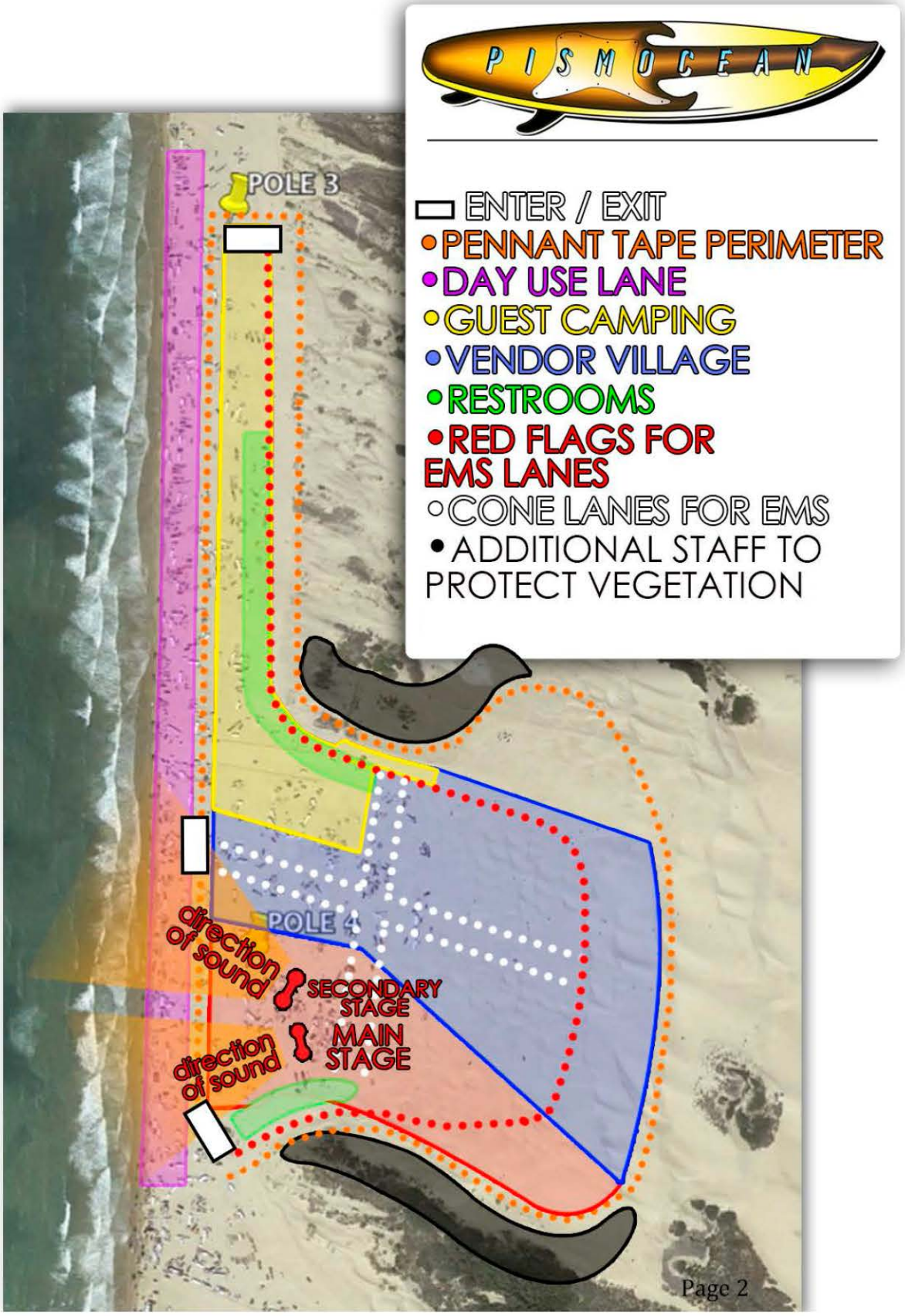
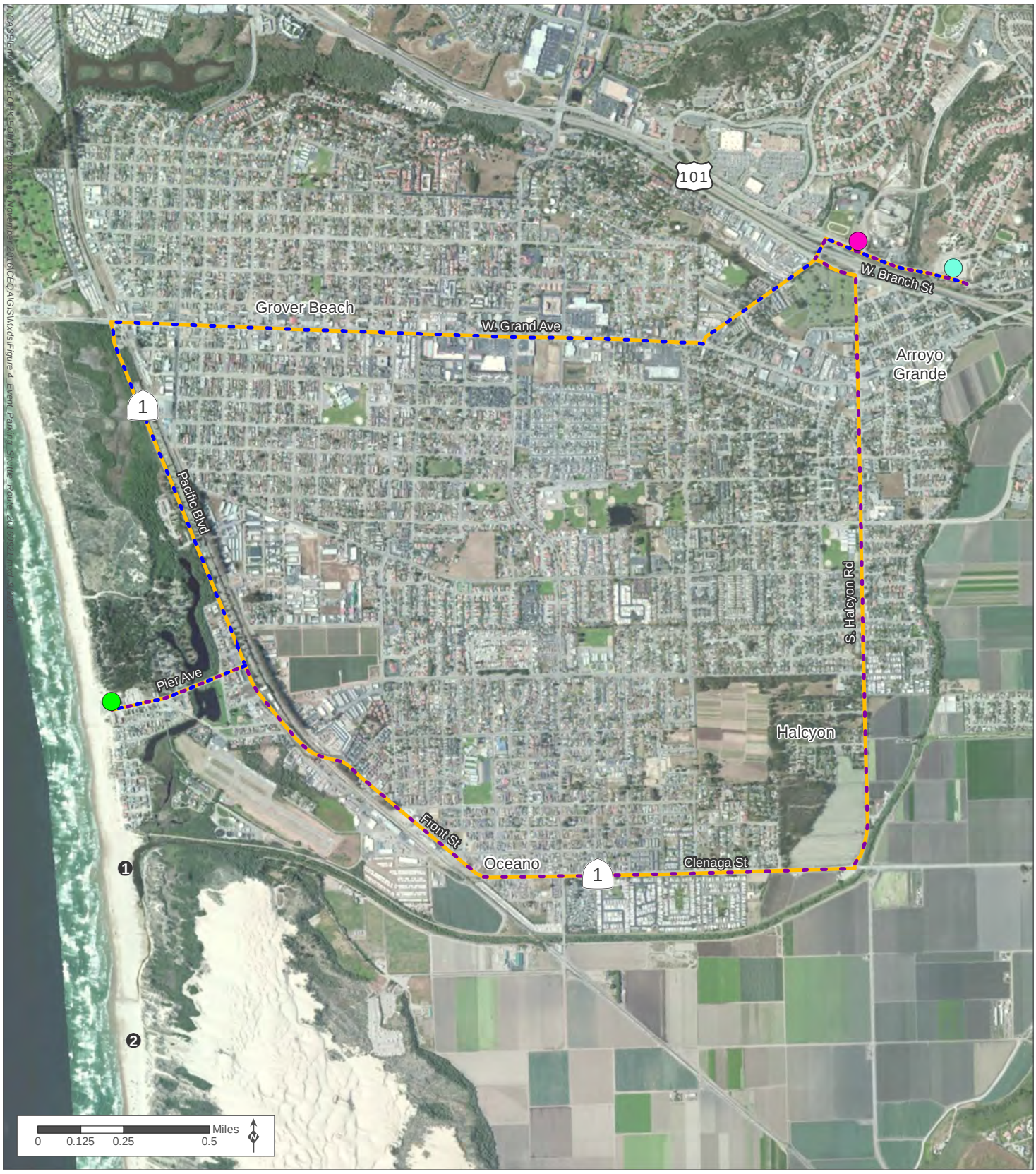


Figure 3 Event Area Schematic

Pismocean Special Event



Marker post

Shuttle Routes

Shuttle route 1

Shuttle route 2

Shuttle Stops

Event shuttle drop-off and pick-up

St. Patrick's School event parking

Women's Club event parking

Figure 4 Event Parking and Shuttle Route

Pismocean Special Event

Chapter 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND RESPONSES

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Pismocean Special Event
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** CDPR, OHMVR Division
   1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
   Sacramento, CA 95816
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Dena Bellman, (805) 773-7170
   Associate Park & Recreation Specialist
   California State Parks, Oceano Dunes District
4. **Project Location:** Oceano Dunes
5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** Pismocean, LLC
   Cameron Young or David Bertolami
   59 Navy Street, Unit 3, Venice, CA 90291
6. **General Plan Designation:** Property is a state park owned by the state government. Local general plan designations do not apply to state properties.
7. **Zoning:** Property is a state park owned by the state government. Local zoning designations do not apply to state properties.
8. **Description of the Project:** A music festival with eco-friendly vendors and eco lifestyle learning opportunities. See Chapter 2 for full project description.
9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** The project would take place on a state beach. Surrounding lands include the beach shoreline and sand dunes, campgrounds, a golf course, restaurant, beach overlook, parking, and the adjacent developed communities of Grover Beach and Oceano.
10. **Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:** San Luis Obispo County Encroachment Permit for signage on Pier Avenue and shuttle bus parking.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Population/Housing
☐	Agricultural and Forestry Resources	☐	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☐	Public Services
☐	Air Quality	☐	Hydrology/Water Quality	☐	Recreation
☐	Biological Resources	☐	Land Use/Planning	☐	Transportation/Traffic
☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Mineral Resources	☐	Utilities/Service Systems
☐	Geology/Soils	☐	Noise	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance
☒	None				

DETERMINATION*:* (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there would not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION would be prepared.

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

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

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

Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or

more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from “Earlier Analyses,” as described in 5. below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15063(c)(3)(D)). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “Less Than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

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

8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:

   a) The criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question; and

   b) The mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

3.1 AESTHETICS

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

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed special event would occur at Oceano Dunes, south of Pier Avenue, which is open to camping and vehicles (Figure 2). This stretch of beach is visible from adjacent areas within the park. The event area is not visible from the nearest roads or residential areas.

State Route 1 in the project area is eligible for state scenic highway status. However, none of the highway segments that are located in the project area (State Route 1 and U.S. 101) are officially designated as state scenic highways. State Route 1 becomes a state scenic highway north of the city of San Luis Obispo, about 14 miles north of the project site.

3.1.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. **Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?**

b. **Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?**

c. **Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?**

d. **Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?**

No Impact (Responses a – d). The proposed special event would take place within an area that has been subject to vehicle use and other recreation since the 1900s. The event would permit temporal structures for a music festival including two stages, vendor tents, and restrooms. The event would not result in new uses or a permanent change in land features, topography, or vegetation. All activities would take place in the designated riding area and camping area within Oceano Dunes. Adjacent vegetated islands (e.g., Pavilion Hill) are fenced off. These areas would continue to be protected and would not be accessed or impacted by the event participants for camping or vehicle use.

The event site does not contain scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within view of a state scenic highway. None of the stretches of the highways located in the area (State Route 1 and U.S. 101) have state scenic highway status. The project site is not

visible from the state scenic designated portion of State Route 1. Night lighting associated with the operation of the music event during night-time hours would illuminate the immediate beach area. This would occur on Friday and Saturday night only. There would be no new permanent sources of substantial light or glare as a result of this project. Any lighting associated with event activities would be temporary and entirely consistent with activities already occurring within the event area. No scenic vistas would be adversely affected.

Sources:

California Department of Transportation. 2016. California Scenic Highway Mapping System. Officially Designated Scenic Highway Routes. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/index.htm. Accessed August 11, 2016.

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

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

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

The project area is located within a state beach. No farmland, forest, or timberland exists in the project area.

3.2.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. **Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**

b. **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**

c. **Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public**

Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

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

No Impact (Responses a – e). The project area is located within a designated state beach and SVRA. No farmland, forest, or timberland exists on the event site, and adjacent farmland, forest, or timberland would not be affected (Figure 1). The project site is zoned as park land in the San Luis Obispo County General Plan. The proposed project would not remove any acreage from agricultural production. The project would have no impact on prime farmland or other agricultural resources in the project vicinity. The project would not affect any land that has been zoned for agricultural use or is currently in Williamson Act contracts; nor would this project conflict with any land that has been zoned as forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. The project does not involve other changes in the existing environment which could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion forest land to non-forest use.

Sources:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). 1975. Pismo State Beach and Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area General Development Plan and Resource Management Plan. April.

San Luis Obispo County. 2009. Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance, Title 23 Of The San Luis Obispo County Code. Revised January 2009.

_____2007.South County-Coastal Planning Area Rural Land Use Category Map. Department of Planning and Building. Revised October 23, 2007.

_____1989. The Land Use and Circulation Elements of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan, South County Coastal. Adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors March 1, 1988 - Resolution 88-115, Amended March 14, 1989.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.3.1 Environmental and Regulatory Setting

Air quality is a function of pollutant emissions and topographic and meteorological influences. The physical features and atmospheric conditions of a landscape interact to affect the movement and dispersion of pollutants and determine its air quality. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) are the federal and state agencies charged with maintaining air quality in the nation and state, respectively. The USEPA delegates much of its authority over air quality to CARB. CARB has geographically divided the state into 15 air basins for the purposes of managing air quality on a regional basis. Oceano Dunes lies within San Luis Obispo County in the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB). The SCCAB covers all of San Luis Obispo County, Santa Barbara County, and Ventura County.

Pismo State Beach is situated in the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Complex, an approximately 18,000-acre, 18-mile-long coastal dune landscape that contains large, vegetated and unvegetated sand dunes subject to strong prevailing winds. These strong prevailing winds exert a force on the surface of the dunes that causes particles to move along the ground surface. This movement can take the form of sand creep, in which sand grains are pushed along the ground surface, or saltation, in which sand grains are lifted by the wind, carried a short distance (generally a few inches to a few feet), and then fall back down to the ground surface. These processes can cause some particles to become suspended in the air and carried away downwind. Generally, when winds exceed approximately 10 miles per hour, the sand grains in the unvegetated dunes that naturally form in the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Complex begin to creep or saltate and generate dust and PM that can affect air quality conditions, although the wet hardpack near the surf zone is least prone to saltation.

The San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) is the local agency charged with preserving air quality. In 2001, the SLOAPCD adopted its 2001 Clean Air Plan, which addresses ozone and particulate matter emissions, and identifies the control measures necessary to attain air quality standards.

The SLOAPCD maintains and operates three ambient air quality monitoring stations in the South County Region: CDF-Arroyo Grande, Mesa2, and Nipomo-Regional Park (SLOAPCD 2014a). CDF is the closest to Pismo State Beach, located approximately two miles to the southeast. From 2010 to 2015 the SLOAPCD's CDF monitoring station measured levels of particulate matter (PM10) that were above the state's 24-hour standard (50 µg/m3) an average of 75 times per year. In addition, the CDF station measured levels of PM10 that exceeded the national 24-hour standard for PM10 (150 µg/m3) seven times from 2012 to 2014 (SLOAPCD 2013, 2014b, 2016); the station did not exceed the national 24-hour standard in 2015, nor in 2016 (to date). The CDF station also measured levels of PM2.5 that exceeded the national 24-hour standard for PM2.5 (35 µg/m3) eight times from 2013 to 2015 (CARB 2016, SLOAPCD 2014b, 2016). The OHMVR Division currently undertakes a number of dust control and monitoring activities at Oceano Dunes.

The SLOAPCD currently has nine regulations containing approximately 100 rules that control and limit emissions from sources of air pollutants. This includes Rule 1001, Coastal Dunes Dust Control Requirements, which requires the operator of a coastal dune vehicle activity area (CDVAA) greater than 100 acres in size to prepare and implement a Particulate Matter Reduction Plan (PMRP) to minimize PM10. Rule 1001, Section B.4., defines the term CDVAA as "Any area within 1.5 miles of the mean high tide line where public access to coastal dunes is allowed for vehicle activity." The parts of Pismo State Beach and adjacent Oceano Dunes SVRA where vehicle activity is permitted comprise a CDVAA as defined by SLOAPCD Rule 1001.

The SLOAPCD 2009 emission inventory does not include a specific estimate of emissions from Oceano Dunes SVRA because emission factors from that source are not currently available. Dust and particulate matter are the pollutant of greatest concern downwind of Pismo Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA. The OHMVR Division continues to work with the SLOAPCD and CARB to control dust and PM10 downwind of Pismo Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA, both voluntarily and as required under Rule 1001. These ongoing efforts are intended to result in a net air quality benefit on the Nipomo Mesa.

3.3.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

No Impact. Within San Luis Obispo County, the applicable air quality plan is the SLOAPCD's 2001 Clean Air Plan (SLOAPCD 2001). This plan addresses attainment and maintenance of state and federal ambient air quality standards (SLOAPCD 2001, page 1-1); however, the Clean Air Plan "primarily addresses the [County's] ozone nonattainment problem" (SLOAPCD 2001, page 1-2).

The proposed Pismocean event is a temporary (two-day) special event that does not involve changes in land use or stationary sources that would emit substantial amounts of pollutants and would therefore not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SLO County APCD's 2001 *Clean Air Plan* or 2012 – 2017 *Strategic Action Plan*. These plans include PM and ozone pre-cursor pollutant emissions (i.e., NOX, ROG) from mobile sources, such as the vehicles of attendees of the event, in their existing and forecasted emissions inventories and plans and actions for achieving air quality standards. As a non-motorized event, Pismocean would not result in extra vehicle activity on the beach generating sand disturbance. Dust emissions associated from the music event would be minimal and consistent with normal park operations. Thus, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable air quality plan or Rule 1001.

b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less Than Significant Impact. Pismocean is a two-day, temporary event that is expected to draw a maximum of 2,500 guests, staff, vendors and artists to Oceano Dunes. There would be up to 534 passenger vehicles in off-site parking near Highway 101, up to 600 4WD camping vehicles on the beach, shuttle buses to take visitors from off-site parking to the end of Pier Avenue (Figure 4), 4WD shuttles to take visitors who do not want to walk the beach from the Pier Avenue to Post Marker 3, and 4WD flatbed trucks to deliver guests' camp gear from off-site parking directly to Post Marker 3. Event emissions from these vehicle trips and other recreational activities (e.g., campfires) are consistent with normal park operations. The intermittent and short-term temporary nature of these combustion emission sources would not cause or substantially contribute to a violation of an ozone or other air quality standard.

PM10 is the pollutant of greatest concern downwind of Oceano Dunes SVRA. Pismocean would not generate vehicle or camping activity above park limits and would therefore not cause or substantially contribute to a PM10 air quality violation. Moreover, the OHMVR Division continues to work with the APCD to control dust and PM10 downwind of Oceano Dunes SVRA, both voluntarily and as required under Rule 1001. These ongoing efforts are intended to result in a net air quality benefit downwind of Oceano Dunes SVRA.

c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in a) and b) above, Pismocean would not conflict with an applicable air quality plan nor cause or substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation. Thus, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any pollutant for which the SCCAB does not attain ambient air quality standards (ozone and PM10).

d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors are people or groups of people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. A sensitive receptor is generally defined as a location where human populations, especially children, seniors, and sick people, may be continuously exposed to air pollutants. These typically include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units. Pismocean is a two-day event that would occur at Ocean Dunes, more than one mile away from all sensitive receptors. The event would not increase day use vehicles at Oceano Dunes above permit limits but is expected to result in a large number of visitors that are likely to park in the vicinity of sensitive receptors in neighboring areas, including residences in Oceano; however, given the intermittent and short-term (two days) nature of the event's activities, it would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Visitor vehicle traffic in Arroyo Grande and shuttle traffic along the designated route (Figure 4) has the potential to cause common odors associated with vehicle operation (e.g., gasoline, oils) in the immediate vicinity of the roadway; however, these odors would not affect a substantial number of people. Event activities within Ocean Dunes would not create objectionable off-site odors that could affect a substantial number of people.

Sources:

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2016. Air Quality and Meteorological Information System. n.d. Web. April 6, 2016. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqmis2/aqdselect.php >

San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD). 2001. *Clean Air Plan San Luis Obispo County.* San Luis Obispo County, CA. December 2001.

_____2012a. *Strategic Action Plan 2013 - 2017.* San Luis Obispo, CA. November 2012.

_____2012b. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook: A Guide for Assessing the Air Quality Impacts for Projects Subject to CEQA Review.* San Luis Obispo, CA. April 2012.

_____2013. 2012 Annual Air Quality Report. San Luis Obispo, CA. November 2013.

_____2014a. 2013 Annual Air Quality Report. San Luis Obispo, CA. September 2014.

_____2014b. “2013 Annual Air Quality Report” [PowerPoint Presentation]. 2014.

_____2016. 2014 Annual Air Quality Report. San Luis Obispo, CA. January 2016.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 2016a. "Particulate Matter (PM) Pollution." Particulate Matter. U.S. EPA, Science and Technology [Air], National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Six Principal Pollutants. February 23, 2016. Web. April 6, 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution>

_____2016b. "Particulate Matter Basics." Particulate Matter Basics. U.S. EPA, Science and Technology [Air], National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Six Principal Pollutants, Particulate Matter. February 23, 2016. Web. April 6, 2016. <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics#effects>

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

3.4.1 Regulatory Setting

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

Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

FESA establishes a broad public and federal interest in identifying, protecting, and providing for the recovery of threatened or endangered species. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce are designated in FESA as responsible for identifying endangered and threatened species and their critical habitat, carrying out programs for the conservation of these species, and rendering opinions regarding the impact of proposed federal actions on listed species. The USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are charged with implementing and enforcing FESA. USFWS has authority over terrestrial and continental aquatic species, and NMFS has authority over species that spend all or part of their life cycle at sea, such as salmonids.

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

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA)

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

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

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

Fish and Game Code Section 3503, 3503.5, and 3505

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 3503, it is unlawful to "take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto." Sections 3503.5 and 3505 provide similar protection specifically to raptors and their nests and to egrets, respectively. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "taking" by CDFW.

Species of Special Concern and Fish and Game Code Fully Protected Species

CDFW maintains lists of animal Species of Special Concern (CSSC) that serve as "watch lists." A CSSC is not subject to the take prohibitions of CESA. The CSSC are species that are declining at a rate that could result in listing under FESA or CESA and/or have historically occurred in low numbers, and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under federal and state endangered species laws. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them.

Four sections of the Fish and Game Code list 37 fully protected species (Fish and Game Code §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515). Fully protected species may generally not be taken or possessed except for scientific research. Incidental take of species that are designated as fully protected may be authorized via development of a natural community conservation plan (NCCP; Fish and Game Code § 2800 et seq.).

Fish and Game Code Section 4150

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

3.4.2 Environmental Setting

Vegetation and Wildlife

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

The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes is the largest remaining dune system south of San Francisco and the second largest in the state of California. It encompasses an 18-mile (29 km) stretch of coastline on the central coast of California and extends from southern San Luis Obispo County to northern Santa Barbara County. The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes system is home to a unique dunes ecosystem and is recognized as a National Natural Landmark.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that are legally protected or otherwise recognized as vulnerable to habitat loss or population decline by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. In this analysis, special-status species include:

- Species that are state and/or federally listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered
- Species considered as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered
- CDFW Species of Special Concern
- Fully protected species per California Fish and Game Code
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and CDFW to be rare, threatened, or endangered [California rare plant ranked, (CRPR); e.g. CRPR 1B)

A list of those special-status species that have potential to occur in the project area is presented in Appendix B. Due to the fact that the proposed project activity would occur within areas already open to riding and camping, most of the species have no or low potential to occur in the proposed special event area. These species are summarized in Appendix B and are not further addressed in this analysis. Two species with potential for occurrence at the Pismocean event site, California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*) and western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), are discussed further below.

California Brown Pelican

The California brown pelican, a fully protected species under the California Fish and Game Code, has a moderate potential to come to shore to rest in the event area, but does not breed or forage on land at Pismo State Beach or Oceano Dunes SVRA.

Western Snowy Plover

Oceano Dunes contains known critical habitat for the western snowy plover, a federally-listed threatened species and CSSC that breeds, forages, and roosts on sandy beaches and adjacent open habitats. Nests are initiated as early as March, with all breeding activities concluded by the end of September. Throughout the non-breeding season (October – February), western snowy plovers along the coast tend to aggregate in loose flocks along the beach, often around the mouths of freshwater creeks and rivers and along the swash line or upper beach. Western

snowy plovers occur within Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA year round and could roost or forage within the Pismocean event area in November.

3.4.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The November date for the Pismocean event falls within the non-breeding season for the western snowy plover (October 1 through February 28), and thus no nests, eggs, or chicks would be affected. The music festival would not create any increased risk of injury to western snowy plovers or brown pelicans if they were roosting or foraging in the event area beyond what would normally occur by park visitors. The event does not include vehicle use beyond event transportation so there is no increased risk of vehicle collision.

The event would draw up to 2,500 visitors to the park. This visitor level would be similar to levels that occur on a busy summer or holiday weekend, although most of the Pismocean visitors would not be participating in motorized recreation. Most of the event attendance would be pedestrian camping with personal vehicles parked off-site. Overnight vehicle camping would be capped at 600, which is below the 1,000 camping vehicle park limit. The event would occur within an area designated for recreation, camping, and vehicle use. Proposed event recreation is largely consistent with existing recreational uses of the park and, with the exception of overnight, amplified music, would not introduce new impacts to special-status species or result in habitat modification.

The event area is open to recreation 24 hours per day, but motorized recreation is generally limited late at night and does not generate as much overnight noise as the event would. The amplified stage noise and overall activity within the event area would likely discourage western snowy plovers, brown pelicans, and any other shorebirds from roosting or foraging in or near the event area, but they could occur there. The event area comprises a small portion of the available shoreline, and adequate lightly disturbed roosting and foraging habitat would remain available. The potential noise disturbance to all shorebirds from event activity would be highly localized to a small area and therefore considered a less-than-significant impact.

CDPR implements protection, monitoring, and management measures for western snowy plovers (and California least terns) at Oceano Dunes. CDPR develops and implements an annual management plan for the western snowy plover and California least tern breeding season, which includes the following measures that are implemented year-round:

- Monitoring for locations of western snowy plovers within Oceano Dunes
- Continued enforcement of dog leash laws
- Continued enforcement of the posted 15 MPH vehicle speed limits on the beach

With park management measures and permit conditions in place, including additional monitoring of the event area, dog leash law enforcement, and speed limit enforcement, the special event impact on western snowy plover and California brown pelican would be less than significant. No additional mitigation is required.

b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal

pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact (Responses b – c). No impact to riparian or other aquatic habitat would occur due to the proposed Pismocean event. The event area would occur in the portion of the beach open to vehicle use, which does not contain wetland habitat. Although CDP 4-82-300-A5 and the County's Local Coastal Program refer to the area as environmentally sensitive habitat, the event would not alter the existing conditions of the shoreline habitat. Oceano Dunes would continue to be subject to the daily vehicle use limits established by the CDP. Sensitive dune vegetation is fenced off, and additional signage and event monitors would ensure event attendees do not camp within such areas. No impact to sensitive dune habitat would occur. Implementation of the project would not result in the removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other disturbances to wetlands as no wetlands occur within the event area.

d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No Impact. See response to a. above.

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

No Impact. No heritage or ordinance trees are in the project area. As noted above, although CDP 4-82-300-A5 and the County's Local Coastal Program refer to the area as environmentally sensitive habitat, the event would not alter the conditions of the habitat. The project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The OHMVR Division is currently developing an HCP that includes Pismo State Beach; however, the HCP has not been approved by the trustee agencies. This project would be consistent with activities anticipated by the HCP.

Sources:

California Natural Diversity Database. Biogeographic Data Branch. California Department of Fish and Game. 2016.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). 2016. 2016 Nesting Season Management Plan to Avoid Take of the California Least Tern and Western Snowy Plover at Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Luis Obispo County, California. February 2016.

_____2015. Nesting of the California Least Tern and Snowy Plover at Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Luis Obispo County, California, 2015 Season, Oceano Dunes District, CDPR, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Division. Prepared for California Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

The cultural resources located within Pismo State Beach are part of the OHMVR Division's Cultural Resource Management Program. All known cultural resources within Pismo State Beach are surveyed, recorded, protected, and preserved in compliance with CEQA and Public Resources Code sections 5024 and 5024.5, among additional federal and state laws and regulations.

The Pismocean project area had been surveyed by OHMVR Division archaeologists as part of a prior cultural resource inventory of the Oceano Dunes District, which includes both Oceano Dunes SVRA and Pismo State Beach. The cultural resource inventory resulted in a final report, A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Luis Obispo County, California (Perez 2011). All cultural resources recorded during the 2009-2011 cultural resource inventory and identified as having significant cultural value and eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources, occur within the fenced portion of Oceano Dunes. The Pismocean event is proposed adjacent to fenced culturally sensitive areas.

One Native American group, the Northern Chumash Tribe, requested to be involved in AB52 consultation. A California State Park archaeologist submitted a consultation request letter to Northern Chumash tribal representatives and met with the tribal leaders to discuss potential concerns regarding the Pismocean event. The tribe expressed concern with the nature of this event and its proximity to protected areas; however, they did not identify any potential impacts beyond normal recreation activity occurring during park operations. No new mitigation was identified during this consultation process.

3.5.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

No Impact (Responses a – b). The area identified for the special event has been open to motorized vehicles for over a century. The event was reviewed by the OHMVR Division, and it

was determined that the event does not present new exposure of impact beyond normal recreation activity occurring during park operations. The culturally sensitive area on the northern side of the event area is protected by fencing. A resource protection plan would be implemented to provide additional site protection (Section 2.3.4). Plan features include establishing a 120-foot buffer zone, monitoring the event perimeter to prevent public access, and trash pick-up for any waste found outside of dumpsters.

In the unlikely event that cultural resources are discovered, pursuant to standard CDPR protocols all activities surrounding the site would cease until the area has been cleared by a CDPR archaeologist.

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

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

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

No Impact. Native American remains found in June 2008 are located more than three miles to the south of event area. The area identified for the event has been open to motorized vehicles for over a century. In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, pursuant to standard OHMVR Division protocols all activities surrounding the site would cease until the area has been cleared by an OHMVR Division archaeologist and the County Coroner is notified.

Sources:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). 2000. Cultural Resource Inventory Survey of the CCMA Project Area, in Compliance with CEQA, conducted by Phil Hines, Associate State Archaeologist, and Dionne Gruver, Archaeological Project Lead in 2000, Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, San Luis Obispo County.

Perez. 2011. Alicia C. Perez. *A Cultural Resource Inventory of Oceano Dunes SVRA, San Luis Obispo County, California*. CDPR, OHMVR Division. Submitted to CDPR, OHMVR Division. Copies available from CDPR, OHMVR Division, Sacramento, CA.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations at the special event site range from 5 feet above mean sea level (MSL) along the western perimeter to 40 feet above MSL along the eastern perimeter. Soil and geologic conditions predominantly consist of recent sand deposits. The project site is not located on any known active earthquake fault traces or within an Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone.

3.6.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?

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

No Impact (Responses a1 – a4). Although Oceano Dunes is located in a seismically active area associated with the San Andreas fault system, the proposed special event would not expose people or structures to seismic or landslide hazards. No new buildings or permanent facilities are proposed; small temporary structures associated with the event such as vendor tents or spectator fencing would not pose a hazard to park visitors during a seismic event. San Luis Obispo County hazard maps show the project area to have a low potential for landslides. The area proposed for the special event is a stretch of beach currently open to vehicular and camping activity. No landslide risk would result from the operation of this event. The proposed special event would not exacerbate existing geologic conditions on the project site or surrounding areas.

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

No Impact. The project activities would occur in sand, a highly erosive material, but typical of the area because of the beach location. The Pismocean event area is located in an area open to vehicle and camping activity. No additional erosion would result from this event. All event activities would be located on the sandy beach; therefore, there would be no loss of topsoil.

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

No Impact. Staging facilities for the event would be located on the flat portions of the beach. The event would not affect the stability of the beach. Sand by nature is unstable; however, the small, temporary nature of the event facilities (music stages, vendor tents, fencing, etc.) would not expose people or structures to any risk from sand movement. The fire marshal would review the proposed structures for compliance with public safety standards.

d. **Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?**

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

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

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

Sources:

San Luis Obispo County. 2013. Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance, Title 23 Of The San Luis Obispo County Code. Revised November 2013.

_____2007.South County-Coastal Planning Area Rural Land Use Category Map. Department of Planning and Building. Revised October 23, 2007.

_____1989. The Land Use and Circulation Elements of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan, South County Coastal. Adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors March 1, 1988 - Resolution 88-115, Amended March 14, 1989.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.7.1 Regulatory and Environmental Setting

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and affect regulation of the Earth's temperature are known as greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs that contribute to climate regulation are a different type of pollutant than criteria or hazardous air pollutants because climate regulation is global in scale, both in terms of causes and effects. Some GHGs are emitted to the atmosphere naturally by biological and geological processes, such as evaporation (water vapor), aerobic respiration (carbon dioxide), and off-gassing from low oxygen environments including swamps or exposed permafrost (methane); however, GHG emissions from human activities, such as fuel combustion (carbon dioxide) and refrigerants (hydrofluorocarbons), are primarily responsible for the significant contribution to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, climate regulation, and global climate change.

GHG emissions from human activities contribute to overall GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and the corresponding effects of global climate change (e.g., rising temperatures, increased severe weather events such as drought and flooding). GHGs can remain in the atmosphere long after they are emitted. The potential for a GHG to absorb and trap heat in the atmosphere is considered its global warming potential (GWP). The reference gas for measuring GWP is CO_2, which has a GWP of one. By comparison, CH_4 has a GWP of 25, which means that one molecule of CH_4 has 25 times the effect on global warming as one molecule of CO_2. Multiplying the estimated emissions for non-CO_2 GHGs by their GWP determines their carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), which enables a project's combined global warming potential to be expressed in terms of mass CO_2 emissions.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB32) requires CARB to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. CARB identified 427 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e) as the total statewide GHG 1990 emissions level and adopted this level as the 2020 GHG emissions limit (CARB 2007).

Executive Order B-30-15, or the 2030 Carbon Target and Adaptation, issued by Governor Brown in April 2015, sets a target of reducing GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels in 2030.

In 2009, the OHMVR Division adopted its Strategic Plan, which describes five guiding principles and adopts a framework of six goals for the OHMVR Division to meets its legislative mandates (OHMVR Division 2009). The OHMVR Division adheres to the guiding principles outlined in its Strategic Plan during management and operation of its SVRAs, including the principles of sustainability, transparency in decision making, and use of sound data for management decision making. Specifically, as outlined in Objective 1.3 of the Strategic Plan, this would include a goal, by 2020, to reduce the carbon footprint associated with SVRA management by 25% below 2009/2012 fiscal year levels.

In 2011, the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors adopted the EnergyWise Plan, which outlines the County's approach to reducing municipal and community-wide GHG emissions to 15% below baseline 2006 levels by establishing goals, measures, and actions (San Luis Obispo County 2011). This plan includes emissions from off-road equipment and transportation in its GHG inventories and reduction goals.

3.7.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Pismocean is temporary, two-day recreational event that would generate GHG emissions from guests, staff, vendors, and artists coming to attend the event. An estimated 534 passenger vehicles would attend the event. The event would not involve stationary sources of equipment that would consume substantial amounts of electricity or fuel, would not result in vehicle or camping activity at the park that exceeds permitted levels, and would not result in permanent land use changes that significantly alter existing recreation and vehicle use patterns. Event organizers anticipate using biodiesel generators, which may emit less GHG emissions than petroleum-based diesel (AFDC 2016). In addition, the event organizer would control and manage traffic to reduce idling and the inefficient combustion of fuels to the maximum extent practicable, including the use of shuttle services for the majority of guests between the event site and rented parking lots in Arroyo Grande. Pismocean would not generate levels of GHG emissions that represent a significant effect on the environment.

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

No Impact. The project consists of a temporary recreational event. There are no applicable plans, policies, or regulations governing GHG emissions from recreational events; however, individual recreationists and vehicles not participating in the race or exhibition would be subject to rules and regulations pertaining to vehicle emission standards, fuel standards, and regional transportation plans intended to reduce GHG emissions, such as the Pavley Regulations and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.

Sources:

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2007. *Staff Report California 1990 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Level and 2020 Emissions Limit.* Sacramento, CA. November 16, 2007. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/staff_report_1990_level.pdf>

_____2008. *Climate Change Scoping Plan.* Sacramento, CA. December 2008. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/adopted_scoping_plan.pdf>

_____2011. Final Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document. Released August 19, 2011. Sacramento, CA. Approved August 24, 2011. http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/fed.htm

_____2014. *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan*. Sacramento, CA. May 2014.

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division 2009. *Strategic Plan.* Sacramento, CA. 2009.

County of San Luis Obispo (SLO County). 2011 *EnergyWise Plan – Designing Energy and Climate Solutions for the Future*. Prepared by PMC for San Luis Obispo County. San Luis Obispo County, Ca. November 2011.

United States Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC). 2016. *Biodiesel Vehicle Emissions*. Accessed September 13, 2016. <http://www.afdc.energy.gov/vehicles/diesels_emissions.html>

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.8.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

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

No Impact (Responses a – c). Biodiesel needed to power generators would be the only hazardous materials in use on the project site. The project would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of other types of hazardous materials such as asbestos, lead, toxic waste, etc. The project would not involve hazardous emissions. The nearest school is over one mile from the event site.

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

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

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

f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact (Responses e – f). The airport closest to the project site is the Oceano County Airport located in Oceano. This airport is a general aviation airport and has an adopted Airport Land Use Plan (2007). The project site is located over one mile north of the airport and is not located within the Oceano County Airport land use plan area (Airport Land Use Commission 2007). The airport would not pose a safety hazard to event participants. There are no private air strips within two miles of the project site.

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

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

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

No Impact. The project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. The project is not within the urban/wildland interface. Oceano Dunes District has adequate firefighting capabilities in the event of small fires within the park, and for larger fires, the area would be subject to existing CDPR emergency response plans.

Sources:

San Luis Obispo County Airport Land Use Commission. 2007. Airport Land Use Plan for the Oceano County Airport. Adopted February 1976. Amended May 2007.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed project is located at a state beach/SVRA. The event site is on the beach adjacent to the Pacific Ocean shoreline and sand dunes. The nearest fresh water feature is Arroyo Grande Creek located north of Pismo Dunes Natural Preserve (Figure 2). No natural drainage features occur on or adjacent to the proposed Pismocean event site.

3.9.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

No Impact. The project is a two-day music festival comprising two sound stages, vendors, and overnight camping. The event would not create the need for wastewater discharge and would not cause any discharge with the potential to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Chemical toilets would be provided by a licensed sanitation company for proper wastewater collection and disposal.

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

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

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

d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

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

No Impact (Responses c – e). The existing drainage pattern of the area would not be altered as a result of the event. The project would not alter the course of a stream or river. The event would not generate additional vehicles within Oceano Dunes beyond established park limits. There would be no increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff, because no new impermeable surfaces would be developed for the event. The event would not create additional sources of polluted runoff.

f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

No Impact. The Pismocean event would not affect water quality as it would not increase vehicle use on the beach beyond permitted limits or otherwise introduce new pollutants or pollutant sources to Oceano Dunes. All waste from the event would be collected and removed for recycling, composting, and disposal. No trash would be left on site.

g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

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

i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

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

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

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

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Pismo State Beach is a narrow, linear park along the coastline from Pismo Beach south past the community of Oceano (Figure 1). Most of the activities available at the beach are passive in nature such as hiking, swimming, surf fishing, wildlife (bird) viewing, and horseback riding. The park offers day use facilities such as picnic tables, restrooms, and a visitor's center, and two campgrounds provide overnight facilities.

Recreational use at Pismo State Beach differs depending on which area of the park is visited. The area north of Marker Post 2 is designated as a day-use only area and predominately used by people who want to drive their street legal vehicles on the beach. The area south of Marker Post 2, about one mile south of the Pier Avenue entrance, is designated as a camping and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use area and is predominately used by OHV enthusiasts. Non street-legal vehicles must be transported to this point before unloading. Camping is allowed anywhere on the beach and the open dune area south of Marker Post 2. There are no designated campsites, but camping is limited to no more than 1,000 registered camping units, or one street legal motorized vehicle registered to camp, per day.

Oceano Dunes SVRA, located south of Marker Post 3 (Figure 2) offers 5.5 miles of beach and 1,500 acres of sand dunes available for motorized and non-motorized recreation, which attracts visitors from throughout the United States.

3.10.2 Regulatory Setting

California State Parks General Plan

The special event site occurs on state-owned property within Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA. These park units are governed by policies set forth in the General Development Plan (GDP) completed in April 1975 (CDPR 1975). The GDP declares the purpose of Pismo State Beach is to make available to the people an outstanding coastal area of beach and sand dunes located in and southward from the City of Pismo Beach in San Luis Obispo County. Specific recreational activities to be perpetuated and provided for include the aesthetic enjoyment of dune sand shore; beach vehicular travel, when consistent with the perpetuation of the natural values; camping, both in established inland facilities and on the beach in appropriate zones; fishing and clamming under appropriate applicable regulations; and walking or riding horseback in the sand dune areas.

It is GDP policy that CDPR manages Pismo State Beach to perpetuate and enhance the recreational opportunities afforded by this outstanding coastline, together with the scenic and natural features upon which such recreational opportunities depend; to regulate the various uses in the interest of the safety and enjoyment of visitors; and to coordinate the various activities and uses in such a way that the resources of the area are protected and perpetuated to ensure their continuous availability to the people. All activities within Pismo State Beach shall be carried out under the guidelines established by the Resource Management Directives of CDPR.

The GDP declares the purpose of Oceano Dunes SVRA is to make available to the people opportunities for recreational use of OHVs in a large area of unstabilized sand dunes exceptionally adapted to this recreational activity; to regulate such uses in the interest of visitor safety and environmental protection; and to provide appropriate related facilities to serve the users of the area. At the same time, the area is established to afford protection to surrounding stabilized sand dunes that embrace some areas of great ecological interest and significance, including freshwater lakes. These areas are important not only in their own right, but also as key elements in the environment within which the vehicular activities will take place and in the quality of the visitor experience arising from those activities. This protection is to be afforded by exclusion of vehicular activities, by establishment of natural preserves in appropriate locations, and by other measures as required.

It is GDP policy that CDPR manages Oceano Dunes SVRA in ways that perpetuate and enhance the uses and values enumerated in the declaration of purpose, that reduce or eliminate conflicts between patterns of use arising from the kinds of resources present in the area, and that forward mutual understanding between the diverse groups of visitors and interested persons who use this area for various recreational and scientific pursuits. Operating and management procedures will provide for the protection and perpetuation of the several islands of vegetation existing within the designated vehicular use areas. All departmental activities at Oceano Dunes SVRA will be carried out within the guidelines established by the Resource Management Directives of CDPR.

California Coastal Act

The project area is within the coastal zone of San Luis Obispo County. Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA operate pursuant to CDP 4-82-300, issued in 1982 by the California Coastal Commission, and last amended in 2001. The permit governs boundary fencing, access control, and places limits on motorized recreation.

The California Coastal Act of 1976 established the California Coastal Commission to, among other things, “Protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources” (California Coastal Act Section 30001.5). The Coastal Act governs any development along the coast. “Development” is broadly defined and includes “grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; … and the removal or harvesting of major vegetation other than for agricultural purposes[.]”

3.10.3 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. Physically divide an established community?

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

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Pismocean is a music festival event located in a state recreation area that allows vehicle use and overnight camping. The proposed Pismocean event would have a maximum of 600 overnight camping vehicles, which is less than the 1,000 daily camping limit. Pismocean is a non-motorized event. Any vehicular activity associated with the event would be incidental. The event would not increase the number of street-legal vehicles or OHVs on the beach beyond permitted limits specified by the park's CDP (CCC 2001). All park rules would be in effect during this event (Section 2.5).

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

No Impact. The project site is not located in an area covered by an HCP or natural community conservation plan. An HCP is being developed for Pismo State Beach/Oceano Dunes SVRA; however, it has not yet been finalized.

Sources:

California Coastal Commission (CCC). Coastal Development Permit Amendment 4-82-300-A5, issued May 2001.

California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1975. Pismo State Beach and Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area General Development Plan and Resource Management Plan. April.

San Luis Obispo County. 2009. Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance, Title 23 Of The San Luis Obispo County Code. Revised January 2009.

_____2007.South County-Coastal Planning Area Rural Land Use Category Map. Department of Planning and Building. Revised October 23, 2007.

_____1989. The Land Use and Circulation Elements of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan, South County Coastal. Adopted by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors March 1, 1988 - Resolution 88-115, Amended March 14, 1989.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

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

3.11.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

b. **Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?**

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

3.12 NOISE

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

3.12.1 Regulatory and Environmental Setting

The noise setting of Oceano Dunes is characterized by the persistent, natural sounds of waves, wildlife (e.g., bird calls), wind passing over dunes and vegetation, and sounds associated with motorized recreation. Beach camping activities and vehicle recreation (both street-legal and OHV) add intermittent sound to the environment. Additionally, park operations generate noise through use of vehicles, equipment, and machines to maintain and administer the state beach.

When winds are high (approximately 10 miles per hour or higher), which is not uncommon in the project area, the sound of sand moving along the dune surface and wind rushing past the ear can drown out noise sources that are not in the immediate vicinity of the receiver, but can also reflect sound waves upward and cause them to travel farther than under low-wind conditions. Noise from vehicle recreation is highest in Oceano Dunes SVRA, where the OHV activity is permitted. In general, vehicle noise levels are highest on busy weekends (especially holiday weekends) and lowest on weekdays, although individual OHVs can generate noise levels in the range of 80 – 90 dBA in the immediate vicinity of the vehicle and 70 – 80 dBA approximately 50 – 100 feet away from the vehicle. Noise generated from the beach and open riding and camping area does not substantially influence the noise environment outside of the park due to the presence of intervening topography, vegetation, and the fact that recreational activities within the park are relatively dispersed; however, the OHMVR Division has received complaints from residents on the Nipomo Mesa that OHV noise can be heard at private residential locations. Certain meteorological conditions such as fog and low-level clouds can reduce attenuation of sound in the atmosphere.

Pismo State Beach and Oceano Dunes SVRA are open to the public and OHV activity 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Pismo Beach State Park and Ocean Dunes SVRA are not required to adhere to local noise ordinances. Night time ambient noise is an existing problem, and residences on the Nipomo Mesa have registered complaints regarding this concern.

3.12.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. Pismo Beach State Park and Ocean Dunes SVRA are not required to adhere to local noise ordinances, but all sound restrictions governing vehicles would apply, and amplified sounds within the Pismocean event area would be subject to special event restrictions specified in Project Description, Section 2.5. The event would not result in additional vehicles (street-legal or OHV) or visitors within Oceano Dunes beyond the current use limits. All visitor use limits established by the existing CDP (CDP 4-82-300-A5) would remain in effect during this event. The effect of amplified noise is discussed below.

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

No Impact. The proposed event would not generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels are typically caused by blasting or pile driving. No blasting, pile driving, or similar activities would be required to erect the related temporary structures or during the course of the event.

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

No Impact. The event is temporary and would not generate a substantial permanent increase in noise levels.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Pismocean would involve up to 2,500 attendees, including guests, vendors, staff, and artists. The event anticipates up to 534 passenger vehicles in off-site parking and up to 600 4WD camping vehicles on the beach. This visitor level is not a substantial increase above visitor levels occurring at the parks on a typical summer weekend or holiday. Therefore, event noise levels associated with visitor camping activity would not create a noise impact beyond normal park operations.

The music festival event would operate two stages generating amplified sound from Friday and Saturday afternoon hours overnight to the morning (Section 2.3.1). Quiet hours would be on Saturday morning between 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. No live performances would occur during this time but radio or recorded music may be broadcasted.

Event organizers conducted a sound impact test at Marker Post 6 to measure the distance of music stage audibility. Table 2 summarizes the sound impact test results. Estimated sound projections assume four speakers – two speakers per stage. Sound would attenuate to ambient park noise levels by 1,350 feet. The proposed event stages would be located near Marker Post 4 (Figures 2 and 3). The nearest residence to Marker Post 4 is approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast beyond the dunes on Creek Road. The nearest residences on Strand Way in the Pier Avenue neighborhood are approximately 1.6 miles north of Marker Post 4. At these distances, sound levels generated from the amplified music at the nearest sensitive receptors would be

approximately 37.2 dBA, below ambient noise levels. The amplified music would be indistinguishable from background noise at sensitive receptor locations and would therefore not result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels.

Table 2. Pismocean Sound Impact Test Summary

Event	Sound Level (dB) at Distance			
	1-Foot	675-Feet (East of Marker Post 6)	1,350-Feet (East of Marker Post 6, 1st Dune)	Nearest Residence 7920-Feet (1.5 miles northeast of Marker Post 4)
Ambient noise	59.2*	49.8*	42.8*	n/a
Db generator (1 speaker)	109.2*	57.1*	Unnoticeable*	n/a
Db generator (4 speakers)	115.2**	58.6†	52.6†	37.2†

Source: Lively Productions 2016, MIG|TRA 2016

* Actual readings from Lively Production 2016 at Marker Post 6

** Sound level estimates based on Lively Productions measurements (Lively Productions 2016); and 3 dB increase with each doubling of sound level

† Sound level estimates based on Lively Productions measurements (Lively Productions 2016); and *Equation (2-17)* (Caltrans 2009): Point Source = dBA2 = dBA1 + 10log10(D1/D2)$^{2+\alpha}$; where $\alpha = 0$ for hard site (as opposed to $\alpha = 0.5$ for soft site)

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

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

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

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

Sources:

California Coastal Commission. Coastal Development Permit Amendment 4-82-300-A5, issued May 2001.

California Department of Parks and Recreation. 1975. Pismo State Beach and Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area General Development Plan and Resource Management Plan. April.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2009. *Technical Noise Supplement*. Prepared by ICF Jones and Stokes for Caltrans Division of Environmental Analysis. Sacramento, CA. November 2009.

Lively Productions. 2016. *Pismocean Event Plan of Execution*.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The Pismocean event is proposed at Oceano Dunes located southwest of the community of Oceano in San Luis Obispo County. The park units offer overnight camping at the North Beach and Oceano Dunes Campgrounds and on the beach south of Marker Post 2 (Figure 2).

3.13.2 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

No Impact. The project would not induce population growth in Oceano or its environs. The project consists of a temporary event to be held on two days within Oceano Dunes. No permanent population or housing would be generated as a result of the special event. The event would not add any new permanent residents to the area.

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

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

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

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

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

3.14.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

1. **Fire protection?**
2. **Police protection?**
3. **Schools?**
4. **Parks?**
5. **Other public facilities?**

No Impact. CDPR provides primary emergency response services within Oceano Dunes. The event would not create a permanent increase in the need for fire or police protection services or create an adverse impact on such services. The project would not result in an increased number of students served by local schools or affect other parks as it comprises a two-day special event at Oceano Dunes and would not bring in new residents. No new public facilities would be required to accommodate the event or event visitors.

3.15 RECREATION

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

3.15.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

No Impact. The project would result in a two-day increase in visitor use of Oceano Dunes above a typical fall weekend. The event would not create increased use of nearby community parks in Oceano or generate demand for recreational facilities.

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

No Impact. The project does not include recreational facilities beyond what already exist at Oceano Dunes or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The erection of temporary structures associated with the event, such as music stages, vendor tents, perimeter fencing, restrooms, and dumpsters on the beach would have no adverse effect on the environment.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

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

3.16.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

b. **Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

Less than Significant Impact (Responses a – b). Event organizers estimate possibly 2,500 guests, staff, vendors, and artists may attend the event. Off-site parking at two rented lots in

Arroyo Grande off West Branch Street would be provided for up to 534 vehicles (Figure 4). Overnight camping would be provided for up to 600 vehicles. Guests would be shuttled from designated parking lots directly to beach access at Pier Avenue (Section 2.3.3). No event ticketing would be provided from the entrance kiosks at Grand Avenue and Pier Avenue.

Traffic impacts associated with increased visitor use of Oceano Dunes would be primarily from shuttle buses or from overnight camping guests with 4WD access. The traffic would be short-term as buses and guests stagger arrival and departure throughout the weekend event. The use of shuttle buses reduces the number of event vehicle trips on local streets. The shuttle bus route minimizes the impact on neighborhoods. The temporary traffic impact from the event would not conflict with local congestion management plans.

c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

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

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

No Impact. The proposed special event is consistent with vehicle access at Oceano Dunes. The music festival would not introduce traffic design features that create hazards or involve new uses which are incompatible with vehicle movement.

e. Result in inadequate emergency access?

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

f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

No Impact. The proposed special event would not conflict with adopted alternative transportation policies. The event would not prevent pedestrians or cyclists from accessing Pismo State Beach or Oceano Dunes SVRA.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

3.17.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

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

No Impact (Responses a – e). No water uses are proposed that would exceed wastewater treatment requirements. Additional portable toilet facilities would be brought in to the event area to adequately serve visitors. The project would not require construction of new or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities. This project consists of a two-day special event taking place at Oceano Dunes and would not affect storm water drainage or facilities. No new water supplies or entitlements would be needed; there would be no expansion of existing water use associated with this project.

f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact (Responses f – g). The project consists of a two-day special event and would not result in new housing or businesses that would require permanent year-round garbage collection. Event organizers would be responsible for picking up all garbage, markers, and event banners following the event. Waste would be collected in dumpsters and managed by a waste contractor for recycling, composting and disposal. All waste collection and disposal would occur compliance with all federal, state, and local laws and statutes.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

3.18.1 Discussion

Would the proposed project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed above, all participants would be paid camping or day use visitors, all park safety and resource-protective measures already in effect at the park units would apply to event participants. CDPR staff would monitor the event for compliance with Special Event Permit conditions and protection of natural resources. The proposed project would thus not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, significantly impact fish or wildlife species or their habitat, adversely affect plant or animal communities, or affect historic or other cultural resources.

b. **Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the efforts of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?**

No Impact. The project would not have environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. The proposed event would be very short-term in duration and would be consistent with usage levels at Oceano Dunes during a summer or holiday weekend.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Pismocean event proposes a music festival at Oceano Dunes in a recreational area designated for vehicle and camping use. The proposed event would be very short-term in duration and would be consistent with usage levels at Oceano Dunes during a summer or holiday weekend. The project would not have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly.

Chapter 4 REPORT PREPARATION

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APPENDIX A

SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT TERMS AND CONDITIONS
California Department of Parks and Recreation

SPECIAL EVENT PERMIT
TERMS AND CONDITIONS*

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

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

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

11. Unless otherwise specified on the Special Event Permit, the State agrees to provide the following services, if available or appropriate.
    a) Maintain public restrooms.

b) Provide fresh water.

c) Provide electricity.

d) Provide garbage cans and remove refuse.

e) Clean all areas prior to occupancy by permittee.

12. The interest of permittee created by this agreement may be subject to property taxation. Permittee agrees to pay any possessory interest tax or any other tax levied on such interest and to indemnify the State from any damage or loss arising, by reason of such tax or Revenue Taxation Code Section 107.6.

13. Permittee may be charged a permit fee in addition to normal park fees, based on costs incurred by the State, size and scope of the event, and prevailing fees for commercial facilities in the locality.

14. Depending on circumstances and probability of occurrence, permittee may be charged a damage deposit as determined by the District Superintendent. Costs for damage repair and any fines or penalties for noncompliance with permit conditions will be deducted from this deposit, The District Superintendent shall determine if all or only a portion of the deposit is refundable.

15. The District Superintendent may terminate without prior notice any special event activity when it is necessary for the safety and enjoyment of the public for the protection of resources, or for violation of any rules or regulations of the Department of Parks and Recreation or conditions of this permit. In addition, any Special Event Permit may be cancelled without notice in the event of disaster or unforeseen emergency.

16. It is an express condition of this permit that the State, its officers, agents and employees shall be free from any and all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suit for or by reason of any death of or injury or injuries to any person or persons or damages to property of any kind whatsoever, whether the person or property of permittee. its agents or employees, or third persons, from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon said premises or any part thereof during the term of this permit or occasioned by any occupancy or use of said premises or any activity carried on by permittee in connection therewith; and permittee hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify and to save harmless the State, its officers, agents and employees from all liabilities charges, expenses (including counsel fees) and costs on account of or by reason of any such deaths, injury, liabilities, claims, suits, or losses however occurring or damage growing out of same.

17. For events having greater potential hazard or liability to the State than is incurred through typical daily park activities, permittee will be required to provide the District Superintendent with a certificate of insurance with required endorsements as proof of liability insurance coverage. The policy will cover the period of the permit and will be in an amount no less than one of the following as determined by the District Superintendent:

- Public Liability $300,000 each person, $500,000 each occurrence. Property Damage Liability and Products Damage Liability $200,000; OR
- Combined single limit (CSL) $500,000 per occurrence; OR
- Combined single limit (CSL) $1,000,000 per occurrence.

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

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

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

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

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

**Source: DPR Form 246, Special Event Permit Application*

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES LIST
MIG|TRA

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Site

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Listing Status[1]	Habitat	Potential to Occur On Site
Invertebrates			
Mimic tryonia (california brackishwater snail) *Tryonia imitator*	-	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Globose dune beetle *Coelus globosus*	-	Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks immediately bordering the coast from Bodega Bay head to Ensenada, Baja California, and all of the Channel Islands except San Clemente Island.	Low. Any potential habitat within project site is highly degraded; the only known occurrence near the project site is considered to be “possibility extirpated” per the CNDDB.
White sand bear scarab beetle *Lichnanthe albipilosa*	-	Inhabits coastal sand dunes of San Luis Obispo County, in the vicinity of Dune Lakes. Found hovering close to the surface of the dunes near the lake, but some distance from the surf.	Low. Any potential habitat within the project site is highly degraded; no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Oso Flaco robber fly *Ablautus schlingeri*	-	Sand dunes	Low. Any potential habitat within the project site is highly degraded.
Oso Flaco flightless moth *Areniscythris brachypteris*	-	Open, coastal sand dune slopes in San Luis Obispo County. Larvae live in tubes attached to buried, green parts of plants at the margin of the active, moving sand dunes.	Low. Any potential habitat within the project site is highly degraded; no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	-	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to project site.
Fish			
Steelhead - south/central California coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	FT, SSC	Fed listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to project site.
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	FE, SSC	Brackish water habitats along the Calif. coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego Co. to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to project site.
Amphibians and Reptiles			
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT, SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to aestivation habitat.	None. Habitat is adjacent to site, but all project activities occur well away from the habitat.
Southwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata pallida*	SSC	Permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types; below 6,000 ft. elev. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Need suitable nesting sites.	None. Habitat is adjacent to project site, but all project activities occur well away from the habitat.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvilli*	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low. No habitat within project site, no known occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Silvery legless lizard *Anniella pulchra pulchra*	SSC	Loose soils of beach, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, and streamside growth of sycamores, cottonwoods, and oaks. Burrows in dune sand of beaches, washes, and loose soil near bases of slopes and near streams. Forages in leaf litter by day.	None. No habitat within project site due to ongoing disturbance; no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Birds			
Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	-	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft. of water.	None. Mature trees are not present on site.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ST, SP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depth of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	None. No habitat within project site; no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	FT, SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting.	Moderate. Species uses portions of the park for roosting and foraging year round and for nesting March 1-Sept. 30. A comprehensive plover/tern management plan minimizes impacts from park users.
California least tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	FE, SE, SP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	None. Event dates are outside of the period during which species is present along the Central Coast. Species uses portions of the park for nesting and foraging April-September and winters in Central and South America. Over the past decade, none have been observed in or near the project area in November.
California brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*	SP	California brown pelicans usually rest on water or inaccessible rocks (either offshore or on mainland), but also use mudflats, sandy beaches, wharfs, and jetties.	Breeding: None. There are currently no California brown pelican breeding colonies within the project area. Foraging: None. Brown pelicans feed offshore over open water. Roosting: Moderate. Brown pelicans become fairly common on the beaches throughout the project area after the breeding season, which runs from June through October.
Mammals			
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	SSC	Commonly found in treeless areas including tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, grass-dominated meadows and fields within forested habitats, and shrub-steppe communities.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	Candidate FT	Uses a variety of habitats almost always near caves or other roosting areas near pine forests and scrub habitats.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Plants			
Hoover's bent grass *Agrostis hooveri*	CRPR 1B.2	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland or valley and foothill grassland usually on sandy soils. 6-610 m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
Santa Margarita manzanita *Arctostaphylos pilosula*	CRPR 1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral cismontane woodland. 75-1100m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Found growing up through dense mats of *Typha*, *Juncus*, *Scirpus*, etc. in freshwater marsh. 10-170m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
San Luis mariposa-lily *Calochortus obispoensis*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland often on serpentine soils. 50-730m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
San Luis Obispo owl's clover *Castilleja densiflora* var. *obispoensis*	CRPR 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands; often on serpentine soils. 10-430m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
Coastal goosefoot *Chenopodium littoreum*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes. 10-30m.	Low. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Brewer's spineflower *Chorizanthe breweri*	CRPR 1B.3	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral cismontane woodland, coastal scrub on serpentinite, rocky, or gravelly.soils. 45-800m	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
Straight-awned spineflower *Chorizanthe rectispina*	CRPR 1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. 85-1035m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Surf thistle *Cirsium rhothophilum*	ST, CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub. Open areas in central dune scrub; usually in coastal dunes. 3-60m.	None. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
La Graciosa thistle *Cirsium scariosum* var. *loncholepis*	FE, ST, CRPR 1B.1	Coastal dunes, brackish marshes, riparian scrub. Lake edges, riverbanks, other wetlands; often in dune areas. 5-185m.	None. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site. The event areas are not included within the proposed critical habitat for this species.
California saw-grass *Cladium californicum*	CRPR 2.2	Freshwater and alkali marshes, seeps. Freshwater or alkaline moist habitats. 60-600m.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Pismo clarkia *Clarkia speciosa* ssp. *immaculata*	FE, CRPR 1b.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On ancient sand dunes not far from the coast. Sandy soils, openings. 25-185m.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to site.
Dune larkspur *Delphinium parryi* ssp. *blochmaniae*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes (maritime). On rocky areas and dunes. 30-375m.	Low. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Beach spectaclepod *Dithyrea maritima*	ST, CRPR 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Formerly more widespread in coastal habitats in so. Calif. seashores, on sand dunes, and sandy places near the shore. 3-50m.	Low. On-site habitat is highly degraded and subject to routine disturbance, but occurrences of species have been recorded very near the project site.
Blochman's leafy daisy *Erigeron blochmaniae*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes. Sand dunes and hills. 3-185m.	Low. On-site habitat is highly degraded and subject to routine disturbance, but occurrences of species have been recorded very near the project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Indian Knob mountainbalm *Eriodictyon altissimum*	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub on sandstone soils. 80-270m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	CRPR 1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. 70-810m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
San Luis Obispo County lupine *Lupinus ludovicianus*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. 50-525m.	None. No on-site habitat exists and no occurrences of the species are known within the project site.
Nipomo Mesa lupine *Lupinus nipomensis*	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.1	Coastal dunes. Dry sandy flats, restricted to back dunes, assoc. with central dune scrub habitat. 10-50m.	Low. Project area subject to routine disturbance; no habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Crisp monardella *Monardella crispa*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Often on the borders of open, sand areas, usually adjacent to typical backdune scrub vegetation. 5-120m.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
San Luis Obispo monardella *Monardella frutescens*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Stabilized sand of the immediate coast. 10-100m.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	FE, ST, CRPR 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. 5-1305m.	None. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site.
Coast woolly-heads *Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes. 0-100m.	Low. On-site habitat is highly degraded, subject to routine disturbance, and no occurrences near project site.

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Listing Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur On Site**
Black-flowered figwort *Scrophularia atrata*	CRPR 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material; around swales and in sand dunes. 10-250m.	None. No habitat present on or adjacent to site.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	CRPR 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams, and springs; disturbed areas. 2-2040m.	Low. No habitat within project site, no occurrences of the species within or immediately adjacent to the project site; however, suitable habitat exists adjacent to the site.
[1]Listing Status Key: FE – Federal Endangered FT – Federal Threatened FC – Federal Candidate SE – State Endangered ST – State Threatened SC – State Candidate CSSC – Calif. Species of Special Concern SFP – State Fully Protected		California Rare Plant Rank: CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. CRPR 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in Calif. but common elsewhere. CRPR 3: More information about this plant needed (Review List). CRPR 4: Limited distribution (Watch List). CRPR Threat Code extensions and their meanings: .1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened) .3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).	

Sources: California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2016), field observations, and local knowledge of Pismo State Beach Resource Ecology personnel.