



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA FOREST AND BEACH COMMISSION

Sarah Berling, Kelly Brezoczky, Hans Buder, Tamara
Michie, and Gerald Montmorency

All meetings are held in the City Council Chambers
East Side of Monte Verde Street
Between Ocean and 7th Avenues

REGULAR MEETING Thursday, August 8, 2024

MEETING 2:30 PM

THIS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN PERSON AND VIA TELECONFERENCE. The public is welcome to attend the meeting in person or remotely via Zoom, however, the meeting will proceed as normal even if there are technical difficulties accessing zoom. The City will do its best to resolve any technical issues as quickly as possible. To view or listen to the meeting from home, you may watch the Youtube Live Stream at: <https://www.youtube.com/@CityofCarmelbytheSea/streams>, or use the link below to view or listen to the meeting via Zoom teleconference:

<https://ci-carmel-ca-us.zoom.us/j/83958805615> Webinar ID: 839 5880 5615 Passcode: 111149 Dial in: (253) 205-0468

HOW TO OFFER PUBLIC COMMENT: Public comment may be given in person at the meeting, or using the Zoom teleconference module, provided that there is access to Zoom during the meeting. Zoom comments will be taken after the in-person comments. The public can also email comments to yculver@ci.carmel.ca.us. Comments must be received 2 hours before the meeting in order to be provided to the legislative body. Comments received after that time and up to the beginning of the meeting will be made part of the record.

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PUBLIC APPEARANCES - Under the Brown Act, public comment for matters on the agenda must relate to that agenda item and public comments for matters not on the agenda must relate to the subject matter jurisdiction of this legislative body. Hateful, violent, and threatening speech is impermissible public comment as it disrupts the conduct of the public meeting. This is a warning that if a member of the public attending this meeting remotely violates the Brown Act by failing to comply with these requirements of the Brown Act the meeting, then that speaker will be muted.

Members of the public are entitled to speak on matters of municipal concern not on the agenda during Public Appearances. Each person's comments shall be limited to 3 minutes, or as otherwise established by the

Commission. Matters not appearing on Commission's agenda will not receive action at this meeting but may be referred to staff for a future meeting. Persons are not required to give their names, but it is helpful for speakers to state their names so that they may be identified in the minutes of the meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONSENT AGENDA

Items on the consent agenda are routine in nature and do not require discussion or independent action. Members of the Commission or the public may ask that any items be considered individually for purposes of Commission discussion and/ or for public comment. Unless that is done, one motion may be used to adopt all recommended actions.

1. Approval of Meeting Minutes, July 11, 2024

ORDERS OF BUSINESS

Orders of Business are agenda items that require City Council, Board or Commission discussion, debate, direction to staff, and/or action.

2. Receive a Presentation on the Annual Monitoring Report of the North Dunes Habitat Restoration Project (CDP 16-315) for Fiscal Years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 from Denise Duffy & Associates (DD&A).
3. July 2024 Forester's Report
4. Acting Public Works Director's Report for July 2024

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ADJOURNMENT

This agenda was posted at City Hall, Monte Verde Street between Ocean Avenue and 7th Avenue, Harrison Memorial Library, located on the NE corner of Ocean Avenue and Lincoln Street, the Carmel-by-the-Sea Post Office, 5th Avenue between Dolores Street and San Carlos Street, and the City's webpage <http://www.ci.carmel.ca.us> in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL RECEIVED AFTER THE POSTING OF THE AGENDA

Any supplemental writings or documents distributed to a majority of the Forest & Beach Commission regarding any item on this agenda, received after the posting of the agenda will be available at the Public Works Department located on the east side of Junipero Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues during normal business hours.

SPECIAL NOTICES TO PUBLIC

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at 831-620-2000 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to ensure that reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting (28CFR 35.102-35.104 ADA Title II).



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA FOREST AND BEACH COMMISSION Staff Report

August 8, 2024
CONSENT AGENDA

TO: Forest and Beach Commissioners

SUBMITTED BY: Yvette Culver, Administrative Coordinator

SUBJECT: Approval of Meeting Minutes, July 11, 2024

RECOMMENDATION:

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY:

FISCAL IMPACT:

ATTACHMENTS:

FBC Meeting Minutes July 2024

**City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
Forest and Beach Commission**

Regular Meeting

Thursday, July 11, 2024

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

PRESENT: Berling, Brezoczky, Buder, Michie, Montmorency
ABSENT: Buder, Michie
STAFF PRESENT: Mary Bilse, Acting Public Works Director
Justin Ono, City Forester
Yvette Culver, Commission Secretary

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Brezoczky led the public in the pledge of allegiance

PUBLIC COMMENT

Peter Quintanilla
Dale Byrne
Karen S.
Cindy Lloyd

ANNOUNCEMENTS

None

CONSENT AGENDA

Item 1: June 13, 2024, Meeting Minutes

Commissioner Berling moved to approve the Meeting Minutes for June 13, 2024, seconded by Commissioner Montmorency, and carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Berling, Brezoczky, Montmorency
NOES: None
ABSENT: Buder, Michie
ABSTAIN: None

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Item 2: Consider the Removal of one Monterey pine tree at the southwest corner of San Carlos Street and Eleventh Avenue (Tree Permit 24-141)

Justin Ono, City Forester informed the Commission that per the recommendation of a structural engineer, to approve the removal of one Monterey pine tree. Should the removal be approved, require the replanting of one upper canopy tree at the Applicant's expense. Forester Ono also stated that he was unaware of the boundaries of the lot and does not recommend replanting on the site.

Corey Mc Mills, the applicant, reported that a tree is cracking the concrete block foundation of his property, along with other issues mentioned in a report. He has requested the Commission's approval to remove the tree.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Karen S.

Commissioner Berling moved to approve the removal of one Monterey pine as well as to not require the planting of a tree on the site, seconded by Commissioner Montmorency, and carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Berling, Brezoczky, Montmorency
NOES: None
ABSENT: Buder, Michie
ABSTAIN: None

ORDERS OF BUSINESS

Item 3: City Forester's Report for June 2024

Mr. Ono presented the Foresters Report to the Commission for June 2024.

Forestry, Parks, and Beach Highlights:

- **UFMP:**
 - City Forester and Administrative Analyst have reviewed a draft of the report and have been holding meetings with Davey Resource Group to address corrections to reflect comments heard in recent public meetings.
 - Engaged with local Consulting Ecologist, Nicole Nedeff, to retain her for additional professional review of UFMP.
- **Contractors:**
 - City tree contractors removed 20 dead or hazardous trees and pruned 4 trees under contract Task Orders.
 - City tree contractors worked on two large scale fuel management and invasive species removal projects during the month of June:
 - In Mission Trail Nature Preserve, over 40 invasive Black Acacia trees were removed, and their stumps were ground. Nearby areas were masticated to remove invasive cape ivy and poison hemlock, the newly cleared meadow areas can now be replanted with native site appropriate trees.
 - In Upper Forest Hill Park, Tope's Tree Service removed 10 dead, failed, or immanently hazardous trees along trails and adjacent to the Tennis Courts. Crews also removed downed fallen debris from prior storms and invasive Acacia trees.
- **City Crews:**
 - In June, Forestry crews planted 3 new trees, picked up 2 piles of logs left behind by PG&E line clearing crews, pruned 9 trees, removed 5 dead or dangerous trees, and removed 7 stumps.
 - Crews performed fuel management abating the significant growth of weeds around trails and tennis courts in Upper Forest Hill Park as well as along the Second Ave fire road along Pescadero Canyon.
 - Streets crews installed 2 additional rubberized tree wells on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Dolores and refilled several tree wells on Ocean Ave with Granitecrete.
- **Carmel Cares:**
 - Began a landscaping project at Vista Lobos Park under a City Discretionary Grant. Project included removal of non-native shrubs, installation of new native plants, and touch up of walkway surfaces.
 - Ocean Ave Median project continued with a goal to finish by the 4th of July.
 - Permit submitted for Scenic Pathway Barrier Rail Project.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Karen S.

Item 4: Public Works Acting Director's Report for June 2024

Mary Bilse, Acting Public Works Director presented the Directors Report to the Commission.

City Council Meeting of June 4, 2024

- Adopted Resolution 2024-048 approving Fiscal Year 2024-25 Fee Schedule for Administrative Services, Community Planning and Building, Public Safety and Public Works Services, including a new "Dead Tree Removal Permit" with a fee of \$200, rather than continuing to charge \$682 as charged for live tree removal.

Carmel Cares and Other Volunteer Groups

- The Leadership Carmel Class of 2024 held a graduation ceremony at Forest Theater. Several members of Public Works and City Hall attended to support the graduating class.
- Friends of Carmel Forest has been putting up signs in vacant tree planting wells and in locations where a like-for-like, native tree will be replaced where a tree was previously removed.
- Greg D'Ambrosio and Scott Lonergan of Friends of Mission Trail Nature Preserve have been coordinating with the City Forester, Justin Ono, to turn a previously overturned tree stump into an educational piece to demonstrate root structures in Mission Trail Nature Preserve.

Environmental Programs

- North Dunes Habitat Restoration Site, Joey Dorrell-Canepa coordinated volunteer days with Carmel Garden Club, MEarth and three Carmel High School student field.
- North Dunes Habitat Restoration Site, Joey Dorrell-Canepa coordinated volunteer days with Carmel Garden Club, MEarth and three Carmel High School student field.

Project Management for the Capital Improvement Program**Wallace Group Projects:**

- For the Shoreline Infrastructure Repair Project, the Request for Proposal was issued seeking coastal engineering and environmental firms to design and acquire environmental permitting for the repair of two structurally damaged beach access stairs, reconstruction of the Fourth Avenue seawall/outfall, and to assess, prioritize, and provide cost estimates for all other shoreline infrastructure identified in the Coastal Engineering Study, Phase 1 Condition Assessment Report. Addendum 1 was issued June 17, 2024, and the new proposals are due July 17, 2024.

Additional Capital Improvement Projects:

- For the MTNP 3 Drainage Projects, which includes drainage piping near the Rio Road entrance, an 85-foot boardwalk over a bog, and reconstruction of a large swale, the pre-construction meeting was held on June 28, 2024. The new anticipated start of construction date is July 15, 2024, which is preceded by sensitive habitat training and endangered species surveys which will be conducted by a biologist the week of July 8 – 12, 2024.

Street Maintenance

- Started the annual weekend staffing shift to pick up litter and clean the beach during the busy summer season.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Dale Byrne
Greg Di Ambrosio
Cindy Lloyd
Peter Quintanilla

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

Quality of tree inventory

ADJOURNMENT

Respectfully submitted,

Yvette Culver, Administrative Coordinator, Commission Secretary

Approved by: _____
Kelly Brezoczky, Chair



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA FOREST AND BEACH COMMISSION Staff Report

August 8, 2024
ORDERS OF BUSINESS

TO:	Forest and Beach Commissioners
SUBMITTED BY:	Mary Bilse, Acting Public Works Director
SUBJECT:	Receive a Presentation on the Annual Monitoring Report of the North Dunes Habitat Restoration Project (CDP 16-315) for Fiscal Years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 from Denise Duffy & Associates (DD&A).

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive a Presentation on the Annual Monitoring Report of the North Dunes Habitat Restoration Project (CDP 16-315) for Fiscal Years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 from Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A).

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY:

The North Dunes includes eight acres of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) rising from Carmel Beach to 100 feet in elevation. The North Dunes is bounded to the south by Ocean Avenue, to the east by San Antonio Avenue, and to the north by residential properties off of Fourth Avenue. The North Dunes incorporate five different habitats that are home to many native species, including two special status species: the California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) and Tidestrom's lupine (*Lupinus tidestromii*). Over many prior years, uncontrolled public access and non-native invasive species have impacted the important habitats of the North Dunes. In order to restore and protect these habitats, the City initiated the North Dunes Restoration Program in October 2016 under a five-year Coastal Development Permit approved by the California Coastal Commission. In August 2021, the Planning Commission adopted Resolution 2021-045-PC to approve a five-year renewable extension to the Coastal Development Permit (CDP 16-315) until August 2026 for the North Dunes Habitat Restoration Project. Restoration of the North Dunes was managed by Joey Dorrell-Canepa (Native Solutions) between Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2022-23. During Fiscal Year 2023-2024, Native Solutions contracted with the City to manage volunteer activities and apply pesticides within the North Dunes area. In August 2023, DD&A was contracted by the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea for Environmental Planning and Natural Resource Management for the North Dunes Habitat Restoration Project. As part of the Professional Services Agreement, DD&A prepared the Annual Monitoring Report (Report) summarizing the project site's habitat restoration, maintenance, and monitoring work that was conducted by Native Solutions during Fiscal Years (FY) 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24. The Report breaks down each Fiscal Year and summarizes the maintenance and monitoring work, and outlines upcoming work and deliverables for FY 2024-25. During FY 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 restoration implementation was coordinated and performed primarily by Native Solutions and a variety of volunteer groups, with select tasks performed by the City. These tasks included manual removal of invasive non-native plants, trash removal, as well as some limited plant installation. City staff performed fence installation and maintenance, Acacia removal, trash removal, and limited manual removal of ice plant

species. City staff also completed off haul and proper disposal of removed non-native vegetation. The attached draft Report provides a background and update on maintenance tasks performed during FY 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24.

At today's Forest and Beach Commission meeting, John Wandke, Senior Scientist, from DD&A will present their key findings of the North Dunes Restoration Project Annual Monitoring Report for FY 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The City budgeted \$86,560 over two fiscal years for the North Dunes Project and \$25,000 for On-Call Environmental Services in Fiscal Years 2023-24 and 2024-25 bringing the total amount of the Professional Services Agreement to \$111,560. The Presentation of the Annual Report falls under the current contract and, therefore, there is no fiscal impact for this report.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment #1 - North Dunes Restoration Project Annual Monitoring Report

North Dunes Restoration Project Annual Monitoring Report

Year 6 2021-22

Year 7 2022-23

Year 8 2023-24



June 2024

Prepared for:
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea

Prepared By:



Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Contact: John Wandke
947 Cass Street, Suite 5
Monterey, CA 93940

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- Appendix A – Completed Tasks Under CDP 16-315 and 16-316
- Appendix B – Summary of Restoration Tasks & Volunteer/Stewardship Labor Year 6 – Year 8
- Appendix C – Plants Installed 2017 – 2024
- Appendix D – Year 8 Absolute Percent Cover Transect Summary
- Appendix E – Native and Non-native Plant Species List

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1 Introduction

The North Dunes in Carmel-by-the-Sea is an approximately eight-acre area of coastal sand dunes situated on the coastal bluff along Carmel Beach, within the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea (City) (**Figure 1**). The North Dunes is the largest remaining area of dune habitat within the City (Ferreira, 2009), and supports both common and protected flora and fauna within the central dune scrub plant community. These include the federally and state endangered Tidestrom's lupine (*Lupinus tidestromii*) and California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), a State species of special concern. Due to the presence of dune habitat and protected species within the Coastal Zone, the site was designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) by the City under the Local Coastal Program/Land Use Plan (CDP/LUP) and the California Coastal Act of 1976. Protection and restoration of North Dunes has also been identified as a policy in several guiding City documents including the 1990 *General Plan* and the 2003 *Shoreline Management Plan*. The City has been performing habitat restoration and enhancement activities at the site to restore and protect the sensitive dune habitat and its special status species while simultaneously providing opportunities for public access and education.

Implementation of dune habitat restoration was initiated in early 2017 under Coastal Development Permit (CDP 16-315) and the restoration prescriptions set forth in the *North Dunes & Del Mar Dunes Habitat Restoration Plan* (Restoration Plan; Ferreira, 2009) and the *North Dunes Restoration Plan Summary* (Restoration Plan Summary; Native Solutions, 2016). The five-year CDP was subsequently extended for an additional five years in August 2021 under CDP 16-316 until August 2026. Restoration activities have included installation of habitat protection fencing, signage, control of invasive non-native plant species, propagation and planting of native dune plant species, protection and management of endangered species, tree management/removal, and ongoing maintenance activities. Annual monitoring of restoration progress, the composition and coverage of native and non-native vegetation, the Tidestrom's lupine population, and compliance with success criteria set forth in the Restoration Plan Summary has also been performed and documented in annual reports submitted to the City. Restoration implementation by City consultants, contractors, hard-working volunteer groups, and City staff has transformed the site into a superb example of restored and self-sustaining dune habitat that meets the biological and visitor-serving goals of the Restoration Plan.

Denise Duffy & Associates (DD&A) was retained by the City starting in August 2023 to perform annual monitoring, prepare annual reports, and perform periodic maintenance inspections of the site. This report documents restoration and monitoring results from the period including Year 6 fiscal year (FY) 21/22 (Year 6), FY22/2 (Year 7) and FY23/2 (Year 8). Monitoring and reporting for Year 6 and 7, as well as prior years, was the responsibility of Native Solutions. Monitoring was performed by Native Solutions during Year 6 and limited monitoring was performed by in Year 7 by Native Solutions, but annual reports were not submitted. Thus, Year 6 and 7 results are included in this report. Monitoring and reporting during Year 8 was performed by DD&A and is the main focus of this document.



PROJECT LOCATION

Project Location Map

City of Carmel
North Dunes Restoration Project

0 0.5 1 Miles



Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc.

Planning and Environmental Consulting

Date
6-2024

Scale
1:63,360

Figure

1

2 Completed Restoration Tasks

During Year 6, Year 7, and Year 8, restoration implementation was coordinated and performed primarily by Native Solutions and a variety of volunteer groups, with select tasks being performed by the City. Native Solutions and volunteer groups focused on manual removal of invasive non-native plants, trash removal, as well as some limited plant installation, while City Public Works staff performed fence installation and maintenance, *Acacia* removal, trash removal, and limited manual removal of iceplant species. City staff also completed off haul and proper disposal of removed non-native vegetation. The following subsections provide a brief background and an update on maintenance tasks performed during Year 6 – Year 8. In addition, **Appendix A** provides a cumulative summary of restoration tasks completed to date and **Appendix B** provides details on contractor and volunteer labor completed during Year 6 – Year 8.

2.1 Fencing

Between 2016 and 2021, City Public Works staff installed various segments of symbolic guideline fencing to protect restoration areas and endangered plants from trampling and to define walking routes through the North Dunes for public access. Fencing was maintained as needed during Year 6 and Year 7. During April 2024 of Year 8, approximately 642 linear feet of metal post and cable guideline fencing was replaced with wooden split rail fencing along San Antonio Avenue and the Del Mar parking area along Ocean Avenue. Excavation of the holes for fence posts was monitored by Native Solutions to ensure no California legless lizards or native vegetation was harmed. In addition, Public Works staff maintained existing guideline fencing by replacing damaged or rotten wooden corner posts during Year 8.

2.2 Tree Removal and Pruning

Selective removal of up to 17 Monterey cypress (*Hesperacyparis macrocarpa*) and 4 Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) in support of dune restoration is authorized by the CDP and was completed in FY18/19 (Year 3). The CDP also authorizes trimming of Sydney golden wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) along the foredune bluff to a height of six feet. With the exception of *Acacia* (see **Section 2.3**), no live or dead tree removals were performed during Year 6 – Year 8.

2.3 Acacia Removal

During Year 6 and Year 8, *Acacia* re-growth in the central dune area north of the volleyball courts was cut, stump treated with glyphosate herbicide to prevent regrowth, and off hauled by City Public Works Staff and Native Solutions. No additional *Acacia* removal, other than hand pulling of seedlings during weed control efforts, was performed between Year 6 and Year 8. Trimming of the *Acacia* along the foredune bluff to the approved height of six feet was last performed in FY20/21 (Year 5).

2.4 Invasive Non-native Plant Removal

During Year 6, a variety of invasive non-native plants were removed and transported off site for disposal through a combination of City Public Works staff and volunteer labor. Invasive non-native plants removed by City Public Works staff totaled approximately 2,600 pounds while volunteer labor removed six cubic yards (cy) or 2,840 pounds during Year 6. Public Works staff used an ATV and trailer to remove weeds and trash from the site over the course of four days.

Volunteer groups varied in size from one to several dozen people and worked on restoration tasks at the site for a total duration of 68 hours. Non-native plant species removed included iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), narrow leaved iceplant (*Conicosia pugioniformis*), Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), panic veldt grass (*Ehrharta erecta*), and non-native annual grasses. Weed control activities relied on manual removal methods and did not utilize spraying of herbicide.

During Year 7, Native Solutions continued coordination and supervision of invasive non-native plant removal with the help of volunteer groups. Volunteer labor removed 1,585 pounds of invasive non-native plants during Year 7, which consisted of panic veldt grass, *Oxalis*, chickweed (*Stellaria media*), pop weed (*Cardamine* sp.), and non-native annual grasses. An additional 200 pounds of weeds were removed by Native Solutions. Volunteers also removed *Eucalyptus* woody debris and seed pods from the area near the intersection of Ocean Avenue and San Antonio. Like Year 6, no herbicide spraying was utilized.

Year 8 activities were similar to Year 7, with Native Solutions coordinating and supervising volunteer groups in the hand removal and disposal of *Oxalis*, panic veldt grass, *Conicosia*, iceplant, chickweed, and riggut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), totaling approximately 1,415 pounds. Volunteers also removed *Eucalyptus* woody debris and seed pods as well as senesced beach sagewort (*Artemisia pycnocephala*), which can form a mulch layer that has been observed to promote annual weed growth at the site. In addition, City Public Works Staff spent three days removing and off hauling approximately 150 square feet of iceplant from the central dunes area.

2.5 Plant Installation

The bulk of plant installation occurred during the first several years of restoration. Recent plantings have been limited in scope and confined to small areas where invasive non-native weed removal has occurred or where additional sand stabilization is needed. During Year 6 Native Solutions collected, propagated, and planted 125 native plants with the assistance of volunteers and in Year 7 53 native plants were installed. During Year 8, 26 native plants were installed. Plantings consisted of American dune grass (*Elymus mollis*), liveforever (*Dudleya* sp.), California beach poppy (*Eschscholzia californica* var. *maritima*) and sand dune sedge (*Carex pansa*). A cumulative list of native plants installed to date at North Dunes is provided as **Appendix C**.

3 Restoration Plan Success Criteria

The Restoration Plan initially established the overarching goal for the project and specified success criteria to be met after a period of five years to document restoration success. The initial success criteria were subsequently analyzed and refined as described in the Restoration Plan Summary. Although Year 5 of the maintenance and monitoring period was reached in FY 2020/21 and most but not all success criteria were met, project progress towards meeting each success criterion is continually monitored on an annual basis to track changes at the site and to continue monitoring the parameters that have not met their respective success criteria. The overarching project goal and objectives from the Restoration Plan and the refined success criteria derived from the Restoration Plan Summary are as follows:

Goal: Recreate a self-sustaining native dune habitat with thriving populations of special status species, while providing safe visitor access and enjoyment of the dunes.

Objectives: Eliminate all aggressive non-native species, restore the native dune scrub, expand the population of Tidestrom’s lupine, and the quantity and quality of available habitat for Black (California) legless lizards, establish a trail system to provide safe visitor access without compromising the health of the dune habitat, and provide interpretation of the North Dunes, Del Mar Dunes, and Carmel Beach to enhance the visitor experience and knowledge of the Carmel dunes.

Success Criteria 1: Average native plant cover is 50% within five years.

Success Criteria 2: The number of native dune species in the project area is restored to a minimum of 30 species within five years.

Success Criteria 3: Average cover of aggressive non-native species shall be reduced to no more than 10% cover within five years.

Success Criteria 4: The number of non-native species shall be reduced by at least half from 30 species to ≤ 15 species.

Success Criteria 5: The population of Tidestrom’s lupine shall total 1,000+ individuals, with at least ten locations scattered throughout the North Dunes, each supporting a minimum of 100 plants.

4 Monitoring Methods

DD&A biologists performed periodic qualitative maintenance inspections as well as the annual spring quantitative monitoring of vegetation cover, species richness, and the census of Tidestrom’s lupine during Year 8. Monitoring methodology is described in the following subsections. Annual quantitative monitoring was completed by Native Solutions in Year 6 and initiated by Native Solutions during Year 7, but was not completed and thus is noted as a data gap in this report.

4.1 Maintenance Inspections

Periodic maintenance inspections were performed by DD&A senior scientist John Wandke between August 2023 and June 2024. The entire North Dunes site was traversed on foot and inspected for maintenance issues requiring attention. Maintenance issues identified during inspections included damaged sections of guideline fencing or wooden posts requiring replacement to prevent trampling of dune habitat, notable areas of reinvasion by invasive non-native plant species in restored areas, areas where invasive non-native plants are in close proximity to Tidestrom’s lupine occurrences, occurrences of *Acacia* within the dunes that require removal or along the foredune bluff that require trimming, and notable occurrences of trash. Findings of maintenance inspections were communicated to the City. Native Solutions also performed maintenance inspections between approximately January and June to help guide volunteer weed control efforts.

4.2 Vegetation Cover Monitoring

DD&A performed monitoring of 18, 100-foot-long permanent line intercept transects during May and June 2024 (**Figure 2**). Monitoring was performed during peak vegetative growth to capture both annual and perennial species and allow identification to a species level. On the first day of sampling, DD&A worked with Native Solutions on several transects to confirm correct transect locations and calibrate data collection methodology. At each transect location, a 100-foot tape was stretched between the two endpoints. The length of each plant species (native, non-native), dried debris (native plant debris, non-native plant debris), or sand (clean sand, “dirty” sand mixed with debris) intersecting the tape when viewed from directly above was recorded. All above-ground portions of the plant intersecting the tape were recorded, dead or alive. In locations where vegetation is multilayered (e.g., a low-growing herbaceous species beneath a woody shrub), the length of both species/layers was recorded. Therefore, it is possible to have more than 100 percent cover. Absolute percent cover is calculated for each species by dividing the total length measured by 100. The sum of percent cover for each native or non-native species is the absolute vegetation cover result for that transect. Mean absolute cover for the site is calculated by averaging the result of all 18 transects.

Monthly rainfall data, which is useful when interpreting annual variation in plant cover, was acquired from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) weather station 210 located 2.8 miles east-southeast of North Dunes. Local rainfall data from prior years was provided by Diana Fish of Carmel Garden Club from observations at her property located approximately 2.4 miles south-southeast of North Dunes.

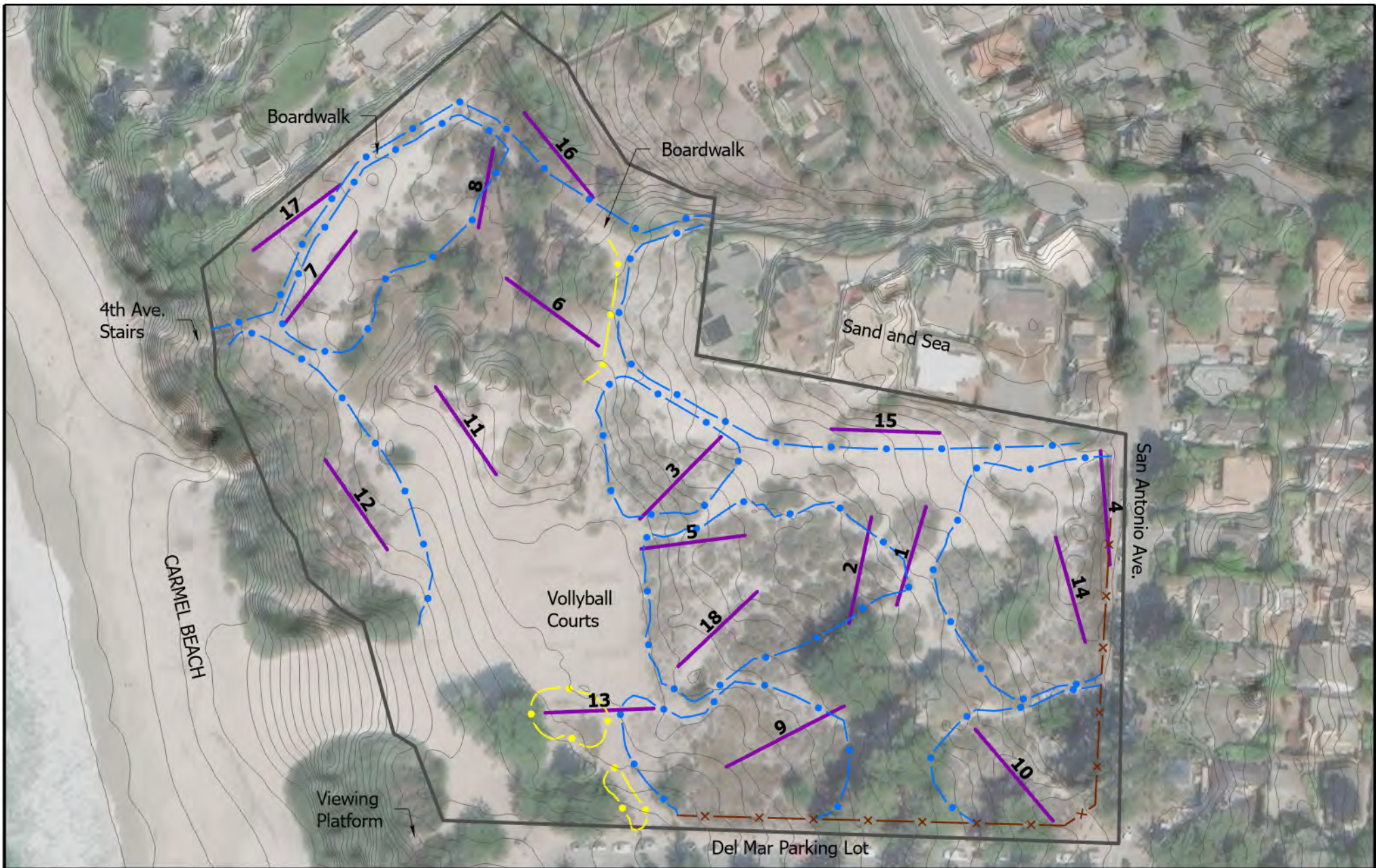
4.3 Species Richness

Species richness is the total number of species present at a given site. A running list of native and non-native species at North Dunes has been maintained by Native Solutions since initial restoration. This list was updated by DD&A based on site observations and the transect monitoring results during Year 8.


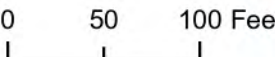
4.4 Tidestrom’s Lupine Census

Previous annual monitoring reports prepared by Native Solutions identified four distinct natural occurrences of Tidestrom’s lupine at the site. These are referred to as NatW, NatN, NatE, and NatS (**Figure 3**). NatW is the largest occurrence of Tidestrom’s lupine at the site and is located adjacent to the wooden boardwalk that meanders through the northern section of the site. NatW contained more than 1,000 plants during one of the previous monitoring years. NatN is the second largest occurrence and is located immediately downslope from the Sand and Sea area of residential homes that are adjacent to San Antonio Avenue. NatN also contains hybrids between Tidestrom’s lupine and Chamisso bush lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*). NatE is located on an open dune slope, near the NW San Antonio entrance to the site and NatS is located on a relatively densely vegetated south-facing dune slope immediately south of NatN, immediately east of the beach volleyball courts.

A complete census of Tidestrom’s lupine was performed by DD&A scientists John Wandke and Rikki Lougee on May 28, 2024, at all known natural occurrences and other areas of suitable habitat at the site. Each individual Tidestrom’s lupine plant was counted and grouped into size classes of <4-inch diameter, 4 – 8-inch diameter, and >8-inch diameter. At NatW, the largest occurrence,




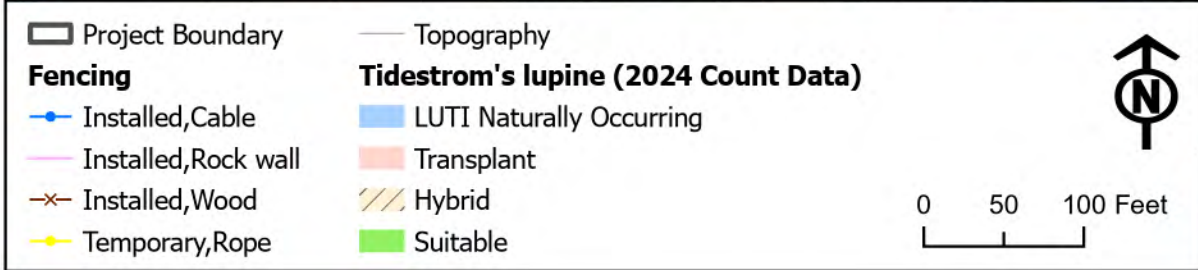
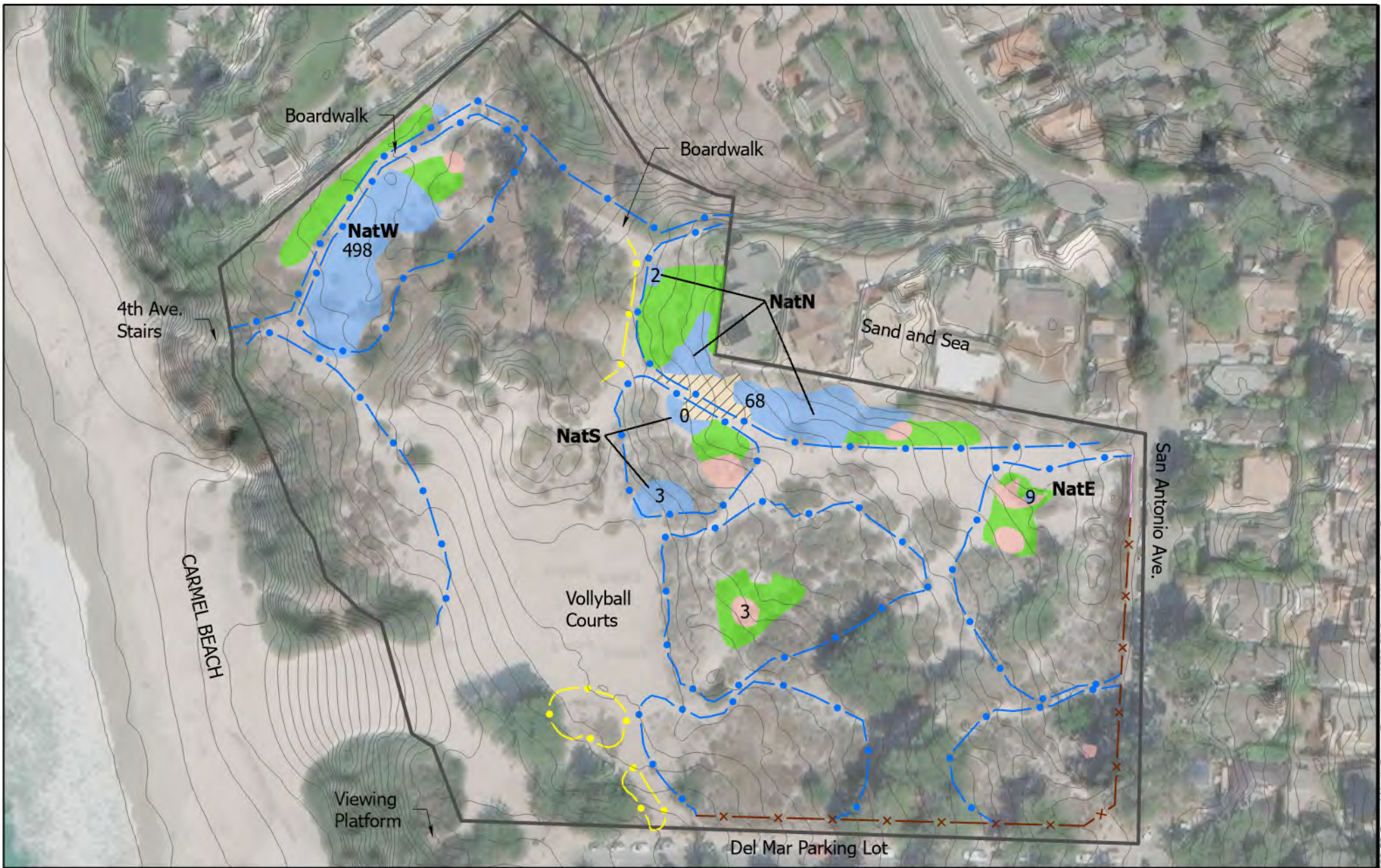
Project Boundary	Topography
Fencing	Transects (Number)
Installed, Cable	
Installed, Rock wall	
Installed, Wood	
Temporary, Rope	

North Dunes Site Plan


City of Carmel
North Dunes Restoration Project

 Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc. Planning and Environmental Consulting	Date 6-2024	Figure 2
	Scale 1 in = 120 ft	



Tidestrom's Lupine Occurrences

City of Carmel
North Dunes Restoration Project

 Denise Duffy and Associates, Inc. Planning and Environmental Consulting	Date 6-2024	Figure 3
	Scale 1 in = 120 ft	

colored pin flags were temporarily placed during the census to ensure an accurate count. In addition, dead Tidestrom's lupine plants were counted, as well as suspected hybrids with Chamisso bush lupine.

4.5 Legless Lizard

The California legless lizard is known from the North Dunes site and improvement of habitat conditions for this species is one of the goals of restoration, as described in the Restoration Plan and the Restoration Plan Summary. There is not a specific quantitative success criterion associated with this species, but detections of legless lizards are documented whenever they occur. Legless lizards are often unearthed accidentally when performing habitat restoration activities such as planting or weed removal.

5 Results

5.1 Native and Non-Native Vegetation Cover

Year 8 annual monitoring of the 18 fixed line intercept transects found that average absolute native cover decreased 23% since Year 6 and but remains above the 50% success criterion at 54%. After substantial annual rainfall totals in the 2023 and 2024 water years, average absolute non-native cover increased to 16% and fails to meet the success criterion of $\leq 10\%$. Average native, non-native cover and rainfall totals are summarized in **Table 1** and **Figure 4**. A more detailed summary of transect results from Year 8 is provided as **Appendix D**.

Table 1. Average Percent Absolute Native and Non-Native Cover

Restoration Year	Fiscal Year	Percent Native Cover	Percent Non-native Cover	Annual Rainfall (Inches) (Oct 1-Sep 30)
Success Criteria	--	$\geq 50\%$	$\leq 10\%$	--
Year 1	2016-2017	47%	23%	22
Year 2	2017-2018	51%	14%	12
Year 3	2018-2019	59%	45%	25
Year 4	2019-2020	68%	29%	23
Year 5	2020-2021	69%	10%	9
Year 6	2021-2022	77%	9%	18
Year 7	2022-2023	--	--	31
Year 8	2023-2024	54%	16%	22.9*

Notes:

-- No data

* Rainfall through May 31

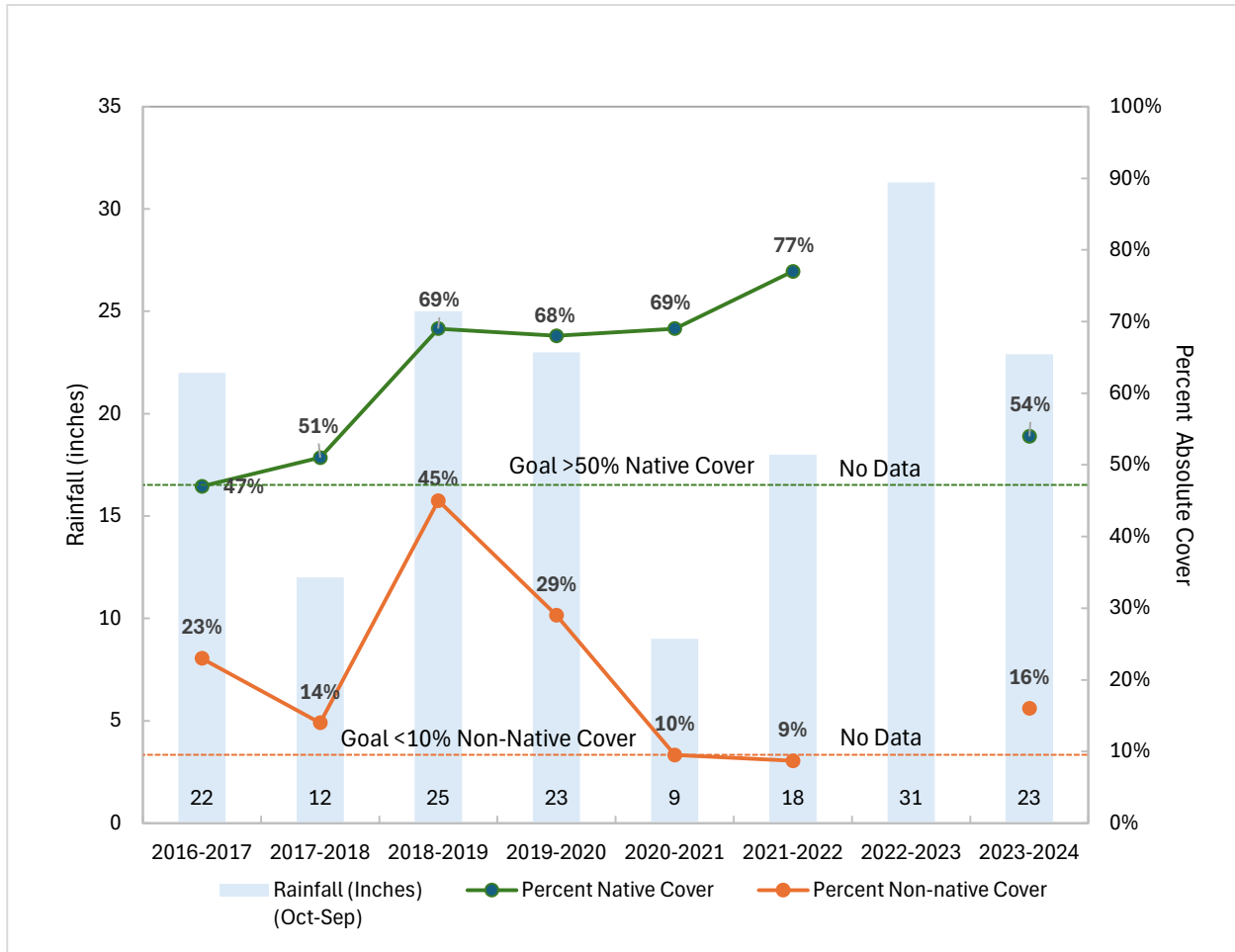
Boldface font indicates success criterion achieved.

2016 - 2022 Rainfall data courtesy of Diana Fish.

2023 - 2024 Rainfall data from CIMIS Station 210.

12 transects surveyed Year 1. 18 transects surveyed Years 2-6 and 8

Figure 4. Average Native & Non-Native Plant Cover (18 Transects)



5.2 Species Richness – Native and Non-Native Plants

Native Plant Species

Prior to restoration of North Dunes, species richness was recorded as 22 native species (Ferreira, 2009). A total of 41 native species were documented in the last annual monitoring report submitted to the City (Native Solutions, 2022). Site observations collected by DD&A during periodic inspections and the Year 8 spring annual monitoring event verified the native species reported previously and added several new observations for a total of 43 native species (**Appendix E**).

Non-Native Plant Species

Non-native plants documented by Ferreria (2009) prior to restoration implementation included a total of 30 species. A total of 19 non-native plant species were documented in the last annual monitoring report (Native Solutions, 2022), 11 of which were noted as highly invasive. During Year 8 DD&A observed a total of 21 non-native plant species, with the same 11 species noted as highly invasive in dune habitats (**Appendix E**).

Table 2. Species Richness - Native and Non-Native Plants

Restoration Year	Fiscal Year	Number of Native Species	Number of Non-Native Species
Success Criteria		≥30	≤15
Year 6	2021-2022	38	19
Year 7	2022-2023	--	--
Year 8	2023-2024	43	21

Notes:

-- No data

Species richness data from Year 1 – 5 not available to DD&A at the time of this report.

Boldface font indicates success criteria achieved.

5.3 Tidestrom's Lupine

During the Year 8 spring monitoring event, DD&A counted a total of 583 Tidestrom's lupine individuals in May 2024 (**Table 3**). Tidestrom's lupine was present at all four known occurrences with 498 plants at NatW, 70 at NatN, three at NatS, and nine at NatE. Three additional plants were counted at a location adjacent to transect 18 (**Figure 3**) A total of 13 potential hybrid plants were counted at NatN and excluded from the Tidestrom's lupine count. The timing of the Tidestrom's lupine census coincided with the end of the peak bloom, as approximately half of the mature plants were in flower and half had already started to produce fruit.

Similar to previous years, DD&A noted evidence of herbivory on Tidestrom's lupine flowers and fruits. The animal responsible for herbivory on Tidestrom's lupine is unknown, but is likely one or more species of small mammal, which are known to feed on Tidestrom's lupine. Finally, DD&A noted 86 senesced Tidestrom's lupine plants in the NatW occurrence. These plants appeared to have died within the last year or two, were generally all of reproductive size (>8 inches diameter), and were excluded from the count.

Table 3. Number of Tidestrom's Lupine

Restoration Year	Fiscal Year	Seedling <4 in	Juvenile 4–8 in	Mature reproductive >8 in	Total individuals	Number of clusters	Source
Success Criteria					1,000	10	
	1994-1995	0	168	112	280	4	Jones & Stokes
	2007-2008	0	124	216	340	2	Jean Ferreira
	2008-2009	--	--	--	296	--	Jean Ferreira

Restoration Year	Fiscal Year	Seedling <4 in	Juvenile 4-8 in	Mature reproductive >8 in	Total individuals	Number of clusters	Source
	2015-2016	103	60	318	481	3	JD-Canepa
Year 1	2016-2017	190	95	116	401	4	JD-Canepa
Year 2	2017-2018	629	72	186	887	3	JD-Canepa
Year 3	2018-2019	1,146	33	121	1,300	1 of 3 clusters counted	JD-Canepa
Year 4	2019-2020	<i>No budget for surveys</i>			--	2	JD-Canepa
Year 5	2020-2021	463	235	216	914	2	JD-Canepa Laura Overett
Year 6	2021-2022	365	228	155	748	2	JD-Canepa
Year 7	2022-2023	<i>Surveys not performed</i>			--	2	JD-Canepa
Year 8	2023-2024	296	164	123	583	4	DD&A

Notes:

-- No data

Boldface font indicates success criteria achieved.

5.4 Legless Lizard Observations

No California legless lizard observations were recorded during Year 6 – Year 8. However, habitat conditions for this species in the restored habitats is excellent, due to the reduced coverage of invasive non-native plant species and the increase in their preferred habitat conditions of loose sand with native shrubs, especially mock heather (*Ericameria ericoides*), and a well-developed debris layer. The improved habitat conditions are also likely beneficial for their food sources, which consist of a variety of larval insects, beetles, termites, and spiders. California legless lizards were observed more frequently during the earlier stages of the project when more widespread manual weed control and fence installation was occurring as a part of initial restoration (Native Solutions, 2022). California legless lizard observations are summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 4. California legless lizard occurrences

Restoration Year	Fiscal Year	Relocated within 5m	Remained in place	Total Occurrences
Year 1	2016-2017	7	14	21
Year 2	2017-2018	2	6	8
Year 3	2018-2019	0	5	5
Year 4	2019-2020	1	2	3
Year 5	2020-2021	0	3	3
Year 6	2021-2022	0	0	0
Year 7	2022-2023	0	0	0
Year 8	2023-2024	0	0	0
Total		10	30	40

6 Discussion

Average absolute native plant cover measured at 54% during Year 8 remains above the success criterion of $\geq 50\%$ but has fallen substantially since the prior monitoring event during Year 6. However, fluctuations in vegetation cover are to be expected, especially at restoration sites that have been subject to years of disturbance and/or invasion by non-native plants and are still in the process of converting to a more stable community. Oftentimes, short-lived “pioneer” species colonize restoration sites as the longer-lived species are still becoming established. Dieback of the short-lived species can often be reflected by a drop in the average vegetation cover. Monitoring in Year 8 found that average cover of several shorter-lived species fell since the prior two monitoring events in Years 5 and 6. These species include bush lupine (-4%), branching phacelia, (-1%), and beach sagewort (-5%), which totals a difference in -10% cover. Average cover of longer-lived species, such as dune buckwheat and mock heather and other characteristic species of foredunes, such as sand verbena and beach evening primrose, remain relatively consistent. Therefore, the condition of the restored native plant community is healthy and shows good signs of long-term persistence.

Non-native cover increased to 16%, which exceeds the success criterion of $\leq 10\%$. The largest increase in cover of an invasive non-native plant is attributable to narrowleaf iceplant and Hottentot fig. Together, these two species increased from 2% average cover in Year 6 to 7% in Year 8. These species form mats that exclude native vegetation, which can also lead to a drop in observed average native plant cover. All the cover increase observed for the iceplant species is due to reinvasion of previously restored areas. Ripgut brome, an annual grass species that can be highly impactful to native plant cover, also increased by approximately one percent since the previous monitoring event. However, ripgut brome is an annual species that is more influenced by rainfall than the perennial, succulent iceplant species, and may be increasing due to the abundant rainfall over the past two years.

The Tidestrom's lupine census indicated that this population has declined by a total of 170 plants over the past several years. The decline in the number of Tidestrom's lupine plants relative to the last monitoring event in Year 6 appears to be influenced by a drop in the number seedlings (-80 plants) and juvenile plants (-64 plants) and the senescence of 85 mature reproductive plants at NatW. However, Tidestrom's lupine was observed at all four of the known natural occurrences (NatW, NatN, NatE, and NatS). In most recent years, no plants were observed at NatE and NatS.

The exact reason for the observed decline is unknown but may be tied to reduced seed production due to herbivory, trampling impacts, and/or climate-related effects. As noted in previous monitoring reports by Native Solutions, the success criterion of 1,000 Tidestrom's lupine plants in 10 clusters may be infeasible due to the ongoing variety of stressors noted above and the difficulty with propagating, transplanting, and establishing new Tidestrom's clusters. This species seems to have very specific micro-site and micro-climatic requirements and does not take well to human introduction in new areas. A substantial effort was made by Native Solutions to establish new Tidestrom's lupine clusters, but despite protective fencing, caging, and watering, only an 18% survival rate over a period of four years was achieved at this site (Native Solutions, 2022). A long-term population trend by size-class may be a better metric for monitoring Tidestrom's lupine than the previously established success criteria. Despite the recent drop in numbers, the long-term trend at this site remains positive as compared to the baseline.

7 Recommendations

Based on findings from maintenance inspections, annual quantitative monitoring during spring 2024, and conversations with Native Solutions, DD&A recommends the following for the next fiscal year, Year 9 (FY24/25):

- The City should continue to encourage and support the volunteer program, which is an extremely important component of the ongoing invasive non-native plant control and general maintenance of the North Dunes as well as community engagement and environmental education.
- Continue monthly control of annual weeds prior to seed dispersal between approximately January – June
- Substantial reinvasion of many previously restored areas by narrowleaf iceplant and Hottentot fig (iceplant) is occurring. Given the size of the site, the volunteer program should be supplemented by regular, once monthly, weed control performed by City Public Works staff and/or a combination of City Public Works staff and a habitat restoration contractor. There are several habitat restoration contractors in the Monterey Bay area with knowledge and expertise of dune restoration and work practices within ESHA. Iceplant can be removed at any time, but narrowleaf iceplant should be removed prior to its mid-summer period of seed dispersal.
- Prioritize iceplant removal in the areas surrounding the known Tidestrom's lupine occurrences. Iceplant removal in these sensitive areas shall be coordinated and supervised by a biologist.
- Several large thickets and isolated saplings of *Acacia* and Cape Wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha*) are found throughout the central and northern portions of North Dunes. These

species, along with any seedlings, should be removed through coordination with a biologist.

- *Acacia* along the foredune bluff should be trimmed to the approved height of six feet. It is recommended *Acacia* trimming be performed outside of the nesting bird season, which stretches from February 1 to September 15.
- Perform quarterly inspections and repair damaged sections of split rail fence, cable fencing, boardwalk hazards, signage, and other infrastructure.
- Consider replacement of the existing post and cable guideline fencing with a 2-rail wooden fence along the northern perimeter of the NatW Tidestrom's lupine occurrence and the southern edge of the wooden boardwalk to reduce the likelihood of off-leash dogs from entering the area.
- Hire a contractor to propagate and install new plantings in areas where removal of large iceplant mats or other invasive non-native plants creates an open, unvegetated area.

8 References

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APPENDIX A

Completed Tasks Under CDP 16-315 and 16-316

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APPENDIX A. Completed Tasks Under CDP 16-315 and 16-316

Restoration Tasks	FY 2016–2017	FY 2017–2018	FY 2018–2019	FY 2019–2020	FY 2020–2021	FY 2021–2022	FY 2022–2023	FY 2023-2024
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Protective fencing installation								
Cable fencing	1,100 ft	--	1,400 ft	900 ft	300 ft	--	--	--
Rope/stake fencing	550 ft	--	200 ft	--	--	--	--	--
Wooden split rail fencing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	642 ft
Weed removal—annual/perennial								
Total weed removal (lbs)	9650	9815	7190	5460	9480	5440	1785	1415
Weed control—Native Solutions	6200	2025	2760	2160	3600	2600	200	160
Weed control—Hired Contractor	--	2500	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weed control—Volunteer total (lbs)	3450	5290	4430	3300	5880	2840	1585	1255
<i>CbtSea Garden Club</i>	--	840	1320	1880	1760	1320	865	455
<i>MEarth Education Program</i>	2200	880	1040	620	--	600	600	800
<i>MPC Students</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	--
<i>Student Interns</i>	--	--	--	--	--	800	--	--
<i>Pebble Ridge Vineyard Volunteers</i>	1250	3570	2070	800	4120	--	--	--
<i>Volleyball players</i>	--	--	--	--	--	120	--	--
Weed control—Volunteer total (hrs)	--	661	670	438	352	68	262	210
Iceplant removal (cubic yards)	<i>40 CY</i>	<i>58 CY</i>	<i>52 CY</i>	<i>5 CY</i>	<i>20 CY</i>	<i>3 CY</i>	--	<i>5 CY</i>
Tree removal and pruning								
Dead tree removal	11	1	1	--	1	--	--	--

Restoration Tasks	FY 2016–2017	FY 2017–2018	FY 2018–2019	FY 2019–2020	FY 2020–2021	FY 2021–2022	FY 2022–2023	FY 2023–2024
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Live tree removal	1	--	21	--	3	--	--	--
Stump removal/grinding	X	X	X	--	--	--	--	--
Acacia removal	X	1 acre	X	X	central dunes	central dunes	--	central dunes
Acacia pruning	--	viewing platform	--	--	foredune bluff	--	--	--
Tree pruning (Cypress — Central Drainage, Reardune)	--	--	--	6 trees	--	--	--	--
Native plant installation								
Site- and region-specific, all sizes	1,000	1,900	1,885	1,050	65	125	53	26
Other tasks								
Coastal Development Permit (CDP)	Oct 2016	--	--	--	--	Aug 2021	--	--
Volleyball court relocation	--	Feb 2018	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Summary from *North Dunes Restoration Project Annual Report* (Native Solutions, 2022) and additional information provided by Joey Dorrell-Canepa

APPENDIX B

Summary of Restoration Tasks & Volunteer/Stewardship Labor Year 6 – Year 8

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Table B.1 Summary of Completed Restoration Tasks Year 6 (2021–2022)

Date	Task	Units	Days or hours	Completed by
FY 2021–22 Coastal Development Permit renewal				
Jun–Jul 2021	Application for permit renewal for CCbtSea North Dunes Restoration Project			Public Works Staff Agnes Martelet Joey Canepa (data)
Aug 2021	Planning Commission approved 5-year permit renewal, from Aug 2021 to Aug 2026			
FY 2021–22 Tree cutting				
May 2022	Removed Acacia re-growth (Central Dune area) Cut, stacked, hauled out, chipped waste		2 days	Public Works Staff
	Treated stumps to prevent re-growth		2 hrs	Native Solutions
FY 2021–22 Propagating/planting Native seedlings				
Oct 2021– Mar 2022	Site-specific assorted species, Ca. beach poppy (5-in cones)	100		Native Solutions (50) CbtSea Garden Club (50)
	American dune grass (gallons)	25		Native Solutions
Jan–Apr 2022	Planted Native grass (gallons) provided by Native Solutions			Student Interns (10) Carmel High Students (15)
Total Native plants installed		125		
FY 2021–22 Weed eradication, (65) 40# bags				
Jul–Dec 2021	(35) 40# bags <i>Erharta, Hordeum, Conicosia</i>	1400 lbs		Native Solutions
Jan–Jun 2022	(30) 40# bags <i>Bromus, Conicosia, Ehrharta</i>	1200 lbs		
As needed	Removal of weeds from site Removal of dead iceplant via ATV wagon; trash pickup (bags)	Multiple loads	3–4 days/year	Public Works Staff
Total Contractor weed eradication/removal		2600 lbs		Native Solutions
Volunteer-assisted iceplant/weed removal		6 CY 2840 lbs		See Table B.2 for detail
Total weed eradication/removal		6 CY 5440 lbs		

Table B.2 Summary of Volunteer Workdays/Stewardship Year 6 (2021–2022)

Date	Task	Units	Days/ hours	Completed by
FY 2021–22	Weed eradication, (3) 40# bags	120 lbs	1 4-hr workday	Volleyball players
Apr 24 2022	<i>Bromus diandrus, Conicosia, Carpobrotus</i>	3 CY		12 volunteers
May 17–20, 2022	Weed eradication, (15) 40# bags Planted <i>Elymus mollis</i> (American dune grass)	600 lbs 15 gals	4 1-hr class fieldtrips	MEarth staff 120 volunteers*
	*Carmel High AP Environmental Science students, organized/stewarded by MEarth Staff			
FY 2021–22	Weed eradication, (20) 40# bags	800 lbs	# of hrs	Student interns
May–Jul 2022	Weed eradication		20 hrs	Anthony Scott Monterey Peninsula
Jun–Aug 2022	Weed eradication		10 hrs	Hannah Wolf High School Student
	Censusing Tidestrom's Lupine, monitoring transects		10 hrs	
FY 2021–22	Weed eradication, (33) 40# bags	1320 lbs		CbtSea Garden Club
Oct–Nov 2021	<i>Ehrharta, Conicosia</i>	230 lbs	2 2-hr workdays	19 volunteers
Jan–Jun 2022	<i>Oxalis, Conicosia, Bromus diandrus, Ehrharta</i>	1090 lbs	8 2-hr workdays	55 volunteers
	Senescent Native shrubs, Eucalyptus debris	3 CY		
Total	Weed/iceplant eradication/removal with with volunteer assistance	6 CY 2840 lbs		

Table B.1 Summary of Completed Restoration Tasks Year 7 (FY22/23)

Date	Task	Units	Days or hours	Completed by
FY 2022-23	Propagating/planting Native seedlings			
April 2023	Dudleya (10), Carex (18)	28		CbtSea Garden Club (50)
May 2023	American dune grass (gallons)	25	3 days	Native Solutions Carmel High Students (150)
Total Native plants installed		58		
FY 2022-23	Weed eradication, (65) 40# bags			Native Solutions
June, July 2022	(5) 40# bags <i>Erharta, Hordeum, Conicosia</i>	200 lbs	3 days	
As needed	Removal of weeds from site Removal of dead iceplant via ATV wagon; trash pickup (bags)	Multiple loads	3–4 days/year	Public Works Staff
Total Contractor weed eradication/removal		200 lbs		Native Solutions
Volunteer-assisted iceplant/weed removal		1585 lbs	<i>See Table B.2 for detail</i>	
Total weed eradication/removal		1785 lbs		

Table B.2 Summary of Volunteer Workdays/Stewardship Year 7 (FY22/23)

Date	Task	Units	Days/ hours	Completed by
May 2023	Weed eradication, (15) 40# bags Planted <i>Elymus mollis</i> (American dune grass) *Carmel High AP Environmental Science students, organized/stewarded by MEarth Staff	600 lbs 25,1-gals	5 1-hr class fieldtrips	MEarth staff 150 volunteers*
FY 2021–22	Weed eradication, (3) 40# bags	120 lbs	# of hrs	Student interns
April 2023	Weed eradication	120 lbs	20 hrs	Alan Wheat's Horticulture Class Monterey Peninsula College 22 volunteers
Jun 2023	Transect monitoring, collecting LUTI samples with Aspen Workman	--	10 hrs	Hannah Wolf High School Student
FY 2021–22	Weed eradication, (22) 40# bags	865 lbs		CbtSea Garden Club
Oct–Nov 2023	<i>Ehrharta, Oxalis</i>	145 lbs	2 2-hr workdays	9 volunteers
Jan–Jun 2023	<i>Oxalis, Conicosia, Bromus diandrus, Ehrharta</i>	720 lbs	8 2-hr workdays	36 volunteers
	Senescent Native shrubs, Eucalyptus debris	2 CY		
Total	Weed/iceplant eradication/removal with volunteer assistance	1585 lbs		

Table B.1 Summary of Completed Restoration Tasks Year 8 (FY23/24)

Date	Task	Units	Days or hours	Completed by
FY 2023-24	Propagating/planting Native seedlings			
February 2024	Dudleya (6)	6	1 day	CbtSea Garden Club (5)
March 2024	Ca Beach poppy (14), American dune grass (6)	20	1 day	CbtSea Garden Club (10)
Total Native plants installed		26		
FY 2023-24	Weed eradication, (65) 40# bags	160 lbs		Native Solutions
Feb, Mar 2024	(4) 40# bags <i>Erharta, Hordeum, Conicosia, Carpobrotus, Oxalis</i>	160 lbs	5 days	
As needed	Removal of weeds from site Removal of dead iceplant via ATV wagon; trash pickup (bags)	Multiple loads	3–4 days/year	Public Works Staff
Total Contractor weed eradication/removal		160 lbs		Native Solutions
Volunteer-assisted iceplant/weed removal		1255 lbs	<i>See Table B.2 for detail</i>	
Total weed eradication/removal		1415 lbs		

Table B.2 Summary of Volunteer Workdays/Stewardship Year 8 (FY23/24)

Date	Task	Units	Days/ hours	Completed by
FY 2023–24	Weed eradication	800 lbs	4 1-hr class fieldtrips	MEarth staff
June 2024	<i>Conicosia, Carpobrotus</i> *Carmel High AP Environmental Science students, organized/stewarded by MEarth Staff	800 lbs		120 volunteers*
FY 2023–24	Weed eradication, (22) 40# bags	455 lbs		CbtSea Garden Club
Jan 2024	<i>Ehrharta, Oxalis, Conicosia</i>	140 lbs	1 2-hr workday	10 volunteers
Feb 2024	<i>Oxalis</i>	100 lbs	1 2-hr workday	5 volunteers
Mar 2024	Oxalis, chickweed, annual grasses	215 lbs	2 2-hr workdays	15 volunteers
Feb 2024	Senescent Native shrubs, <i>Eucalyptus</i> debris	2 CY		
Total	Weed/iceplant eradication/removal with volunteer assistance	1255 lbs	210 hours	

APPENDIX C

Plants Installed 2017 – 2024

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Appendix C - Plants installed 2017 through 2024

Scientific name	Common name	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Abronia latifolia</i>	yellow sand verbena	5		4	2				
<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	pink sand verbena	8		1	8				
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> ¹	common yarrow		80						
<i>Artemisia pycnocephala</i>	dune sagewort	342	350	541	300		30		
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote bush		35						
<i>Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia</i>	beach primrose	45	290	86	130				
<i>Carex pansa</i> ⁴	dune sedge		400	109	40			18	
<i>Carex praegracilis</i> ⁴	field sedge				40	20			
<i>Castilleja latifolia</i>	seaside painted cup	50			5				
<i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i> ¹	blue blossom		4	5					
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	California beach aster		2		15		5		
<i>Diplacus aurantiacus (Mimulus)</i> ¹	monkeyflower		30	11					
<i>Erythranthe guttata (Mimulus)</i> ¹	seep monkeyflower			2					
<i>Dudleya caespitosa</i>	bluff lettuce							10	6
<i>Elymus mollis (Leymus)</i>	American dune grass	40	90	51	30	20	25	25	6
<i>Elymus triticoides (Leymus)</i>	creeping wild rye				40				
<i>Elymus condensatus (Leymus)</i> ¹	giant wild rye								
<i>Ericameria ericoides</i>	mock heather	60	90	160	20				
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	seaside daisy	60	100	156	20		5		
<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	dune buckwheat	255	140	282	140				
<i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i>	lizardtail	115	100	56	130		20		
<i>Eschscholzia cal. var. maritima</i>	California beach poppy		92	76	40		40		14
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> ¹	beach strawberry			170	40	15			
<i>Frangula californica</i> ¹	coffeeberry			13					
<i>Iris douglasiana</i> ¹	Douglas iris		10	14					
<i>Juncus patens</i> ⁴	common rush				20	10			
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i> ¹	California honeysuckle			3					
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i> (lilac/white)	coastal bush lupine	20	85	8					
<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i> ²	Tidestrom's lupine		2	110	20				
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia								
<i>Poa douglasii</i>	dune bluegrass				10				
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> ¹	arroyo willow			22					
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> ¹	blue-eyed grass			5					
TOTAL PLANTED/YEAR		1,000	1,900	1,885	1,050	65	125	53	26
TOTAL PLANTED 2017–2024									6,104

¹ Species present < 3 mi away, but not onsite² State- and federally-listed endangered species³ Totals in 2019–20 include 100 plants grown by MEarth⁴ No plant budget

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APPENDIX D

Year 8 Absolute Percent Cover Transect Summary

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APPENDIX D - YEAR 8 ABSOLUTE PERCENT COVER TRANSECT SUMMARY																				2024		
SUCCESS CRITERIA YEAR 8	Transect #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	SUM	# TRN	AVG Percent Cover 18 Transects
Percent cover NATIVE species GOAL >50%	% NATIVE	53	44	50	77	61	51	47	60	69	90	15	91	26	40	19	80	14	88	975	18	54%
Percent cover NON-NATIVE spp. GOAL <10%	% WEEDS	1	10	5	8	17	77	1	14	29	1	6	18	19	6	5	28	41	0	285	18	15.8%
Acacia (ft)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	20	18	1.1%
Ehrharta erecta (ft)		0.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	18	0.4%
Bromus diandrus (ft)		0.0	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.0	52.1	1.0	1.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.2	0.5	14.3	11.9	0.0	109	18	6.0%
Other annual grasses, herbs (ft)		0.0	4.2	0.0	3.2	0.5	6.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	25	18	1.4%
Conicosia pugioniformis (ft)		0.3	0.9	1.9	3.2	15.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	22.4	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.6	3.8	2.1	0.3	5.5	0.0	74	18	4.1%
Live Carpobrotus (ft)		0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	6.4	0.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	5.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	9.4	13.5	0.0	51	18	2.9%
NATIVE Litter layer - shrubs Pine/cypress needles, cones	NATIVE DEBRIS (ft)	51	42	38	67	44	40	15	15	72	74	0	81	68	26	5	58	15	58	768	18	43%
NON-NATIVE DEBRIS & Litter Iceplant, Acacia & Eucalyptus	WEED DEBRIS (ft)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	0.3%
TOTAL PLANT COVER and LITTER LAYER		105	96	93	152	121	168	63	89	172	168	21	190	113	72	28	166	69.9	146	2032	18	113%
Clean, bare sand		36	25	36	0	21	0	55	0	0	21	100	0	27	20	96	3	61	10	510	18	28%
Dirty sand (diffuse carpo debris)		12	19	26	34	21	61	43	70	21	5	0	20	5	53	0	36	21	33	477	18	26%
SUCCESS CRITERIA YEAR 8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Y	# TR	% of transects that met success criteria
% NATIVE COVER >50%	5 yr goal met?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	11	18	61%
% NON-NATIVE COVER <10%	5 yr goal met?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	10	18	56%
																						AVG # Species/TR
# NATIVE SPECIES/Transect		8	5	7	7	9	5	4	7	10	8	5	6	6	7	6	5	2	7	114	18	6
≥30 NATIVE SPECIES	5 yr goal met?																				Yes	43 NATIVE SPECIES
# NON-NATIVE SPECIES/Transect		2	5	4	6	4	8	3	5	4	1	2	3	3	4	3	7	4	2	70	18	4
<15 NON-NATIVE SPECIES	5 yr goal met?																				No	21 NON-NATIVE SPECIES

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APPENDIX E

Native and Non-native Plant Species List

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Appendix E.1. Native Plant Species of the North Dunes, Carmel-by-the-Sea, California

Initial Survey Date: May 13, 2008 (Jean Ferreira)

Updated Surveys May – 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 (Joey Dorrell-Canepa)

2024 (DD&A)

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	Previously # of species		Notes
			observed	(2024)	
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	x	1	
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	beach bur	x	2	
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia pycnocephala</i>	beach sagewort	x	3	
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote bush	x	4	
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat	x		Not observed in 2024
Asteraceae	<i>Corethrogyne filanginifolia</i>	sand aster	x	5	
Asteraceae	<i>Ericameria ericoides</i>	mock heather	x	6	
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed	x	7	
Asteraceae	<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	seaside daisy	x	8	
Asteraceae	<i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i>	lizard tail	x	9	
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	Ladies' tobacco	x	10	
Asteraceae	<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i>	cotton batting plant	x	11	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak	x	12	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex leucophylla</i>	saltbush	x	13	
Crassulaceae	<i>Dudleya caespitosa</i>	liveforever	x	14	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Marah fabaceus</i>	wild cucumber	x	15	
Cupressaceae	<i>Hesperacyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress	x	16	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex barbarae</i>	Santa Barbara sedge	x		Not observed in 2024
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex pansa</i>	sand dune sedge	x	17	
Cyperaceae	<i>Carex praegracilis</i>	clustered field sedge	x	18	
Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken fern	x	19	
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed	x	20	
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon heermanii</i> var. <i>orbicularis</i>	wooly lotus	x	21	
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	bush lupine	x	22	
Fabaceae	<i>L. chamissonis</i> x <i>L. tidestromii</i>	HYBRID	x	--	Undesireable native hybrid is not counted
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	Tidestrom's lupine	x	23	Federal and State endangered
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	x	24	
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	branching phacelia	x	25	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>	Mexican rush	x	26	Previously identified as <i>Juncus patens</i>
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys bullata</i>	wood mint	x	27	
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Abronia latifolia</i>	yellow sand verbena	x	28	
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Abronia latifolia</i> X <i>umbellata</i>	white sand verbena	x	--	Hybrid species not counted
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	pink sand verbena	x	29	
Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja latifolia</i>	seaside painted cup	x	30	
Onagraceae	<i>Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia</i>	beach evening primrose	x	31	
Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	beach poppy	x	32	
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine	x	33	
Poaceae	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass	x	34	
Poaceae	<i>Elymus mollis</i>	American dune grass	x	35	
Poaceae	<i>Elymus pacificus</i>	Pacific wild rye		36	May have been previously identified as <i>Elymus triticoide</i>
Poaceae	<i>Elymus triticooides</i>	creeping wild rye	x	37	
Poaceae	<i>Poa douglasii</i>	dune bluegrass	x	38	
Polygonaceae	<i>Eriogonum parvifolium</i>	dune buckwheat	x	39	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	x	40	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	sticky monkey flower		41	Planted as part of restoration
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	American black nightshade	x	42	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	greenspot nightshade	x	43	

Appendix E.2. Non-Native Plant Species of the North Dunes, Carmel-by-the-Sea, California

Initial Survey Date: May 13, 2008 (Jean Ferreira)

Updated Surveys - May-June 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 (Joey Dorrell-Canepa)

2024 (DD&A)

Family	Botanical Name	Common Name	Previously Observed	# of species (2024)	Notes
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis, chilensis</i>	iceplant	x	1	Highly invasive in dunes
Aizoaceae	<i>Conicosia pugioniformis</i>	narrowleaf iceplant	x	2	Highly invasive in dunes
Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock		3	Invasive in moist environments (i.e. 4th street swale)
Asteraceae	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy	x	4	Invasive in moist environments (i.e. 4th street swale)
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	sow thistle	x	5	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed	x	6	
Fabaceae	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape wattle, Plume albizia	x	7	Highly invasive in dunes
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney golden wattle	x	8	Highly invasive in dunes
Fabaceae	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	x	9	Highly invasive in dunes
Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	x	10	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	x	11	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	x	12	Highly invasive in dunes
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat	x	13	
Poaceae	<i>Briza major</i>	rattlesnake grass	x	14	
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	x	15	Highly invasive in dunes
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	panic veldt grass	x	16	Highly invasive in dunes
Poaceae	<i>Festuca myuros</i>	rattail fescue	x	17	
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	hare barley	x	18	Highly invasive in dunes
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris sp.</i>	canary grass	x	19	
Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	annual bluegrass	x	20	
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	x		Rubus ursinus may have been identified as R. armeniacus in previous reports. Not observed in
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade	x	21	



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA FOREST AND BEACH COMMISSION Staff Report

August 8, 2024
ORDERS OF BUSINESS

TO: Forest and Beach Commissioners

SUBMITTED BY: Justin Ono, City Forester

SUBJECT: July 2024 Forester's Report

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive a Presentation of the July 2024, Forester's Report

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY:

Environmental Evaluation

This action does not constitute a project within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act under Public Resources Code Section 21065. It has no potential to cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and, therefore, does not require environmental review.

FISCAL IMPACT:

ATTACHMENTS:

July 2024 Forester's Report



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

Monthly Report

City Forester's Report

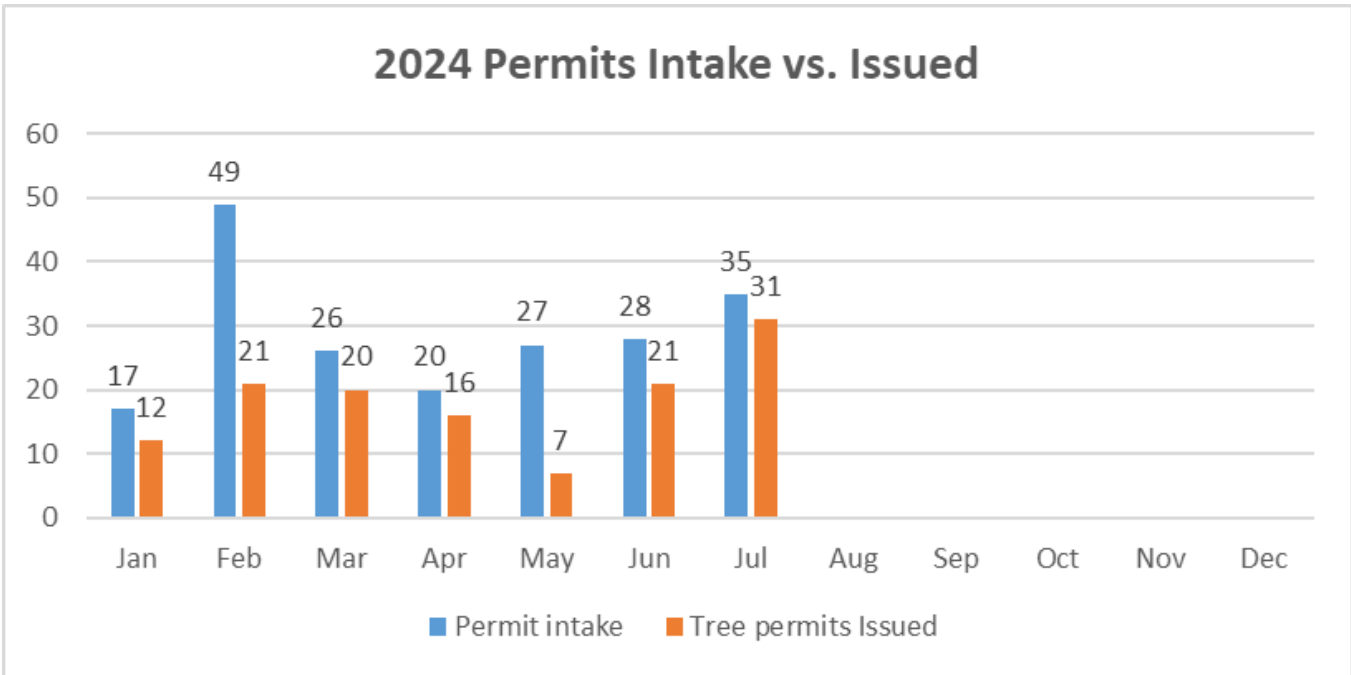
TO:	Forest and Beach Commissioners
FROM:	Justin Ono, City Forester
SUBJECT:	July 2024 Forester's Report

Forestry, Parks, and Beach Highlights:

- UFMP:
 - City Forester and Administrative Analyst met with Davey Resource Group, who is compiling information from the City and resident input to have a draft ready in September.
 - Formulated timeline of completion for remaining drafts and reviews. Notable upcoming events include joint meetings of the Steering Committee and the F&B, Joint Meetings of the F&B and City Council, and 3rd Community Workshop.
- Contractors:
 - Spent \$902,434.61 out of \$925,000.00 on contract related tree services, resulting in 97.6% budget utilization.
 - Fully executed Change Orders for the On-Call Tree Services contracts, awarding \$333,000 to each vendor for Fiscal Year 2024-25.
 - City tree contractors removed 1 dead tree and 4 stumps under contract Task Orders.
 - City tree contractor, Tope's Tree Service, removed large patch of locust trees and brush obscuring view at corner of Santa Lucia and Rio Road.
 - More work is expected after first month of fiscal year with contract change orders signed and task orders ready to be sent out.
- City Crews:
 - In July, Forestry crews planted 6 new trees, picked up 7 piles of logs left behind by PG&E line clearing crews, pruned 22 trees, removed 9 dead or dangerous trees, and removed 5 stumps.
 - Crews assisted in the ongoing maintenance of Mission Trail Nature Preserve by removing brush piles cut by the Friends of MTNP during trail maintenance.
 - Crews continued fuel management activities in upper Forest Hill park weed whacking and pruning trees along Camino Del Monte.
- Carmel Cares:
 - Issued permits for Scenic Pathway Hardscape CIP project and began construction on the 1,000 feet of additional barrier railing, pathway widening, and landscape border installation.
 - Substantially completed work on the Ocean Avenue Median Project, installing new plants and grasses.

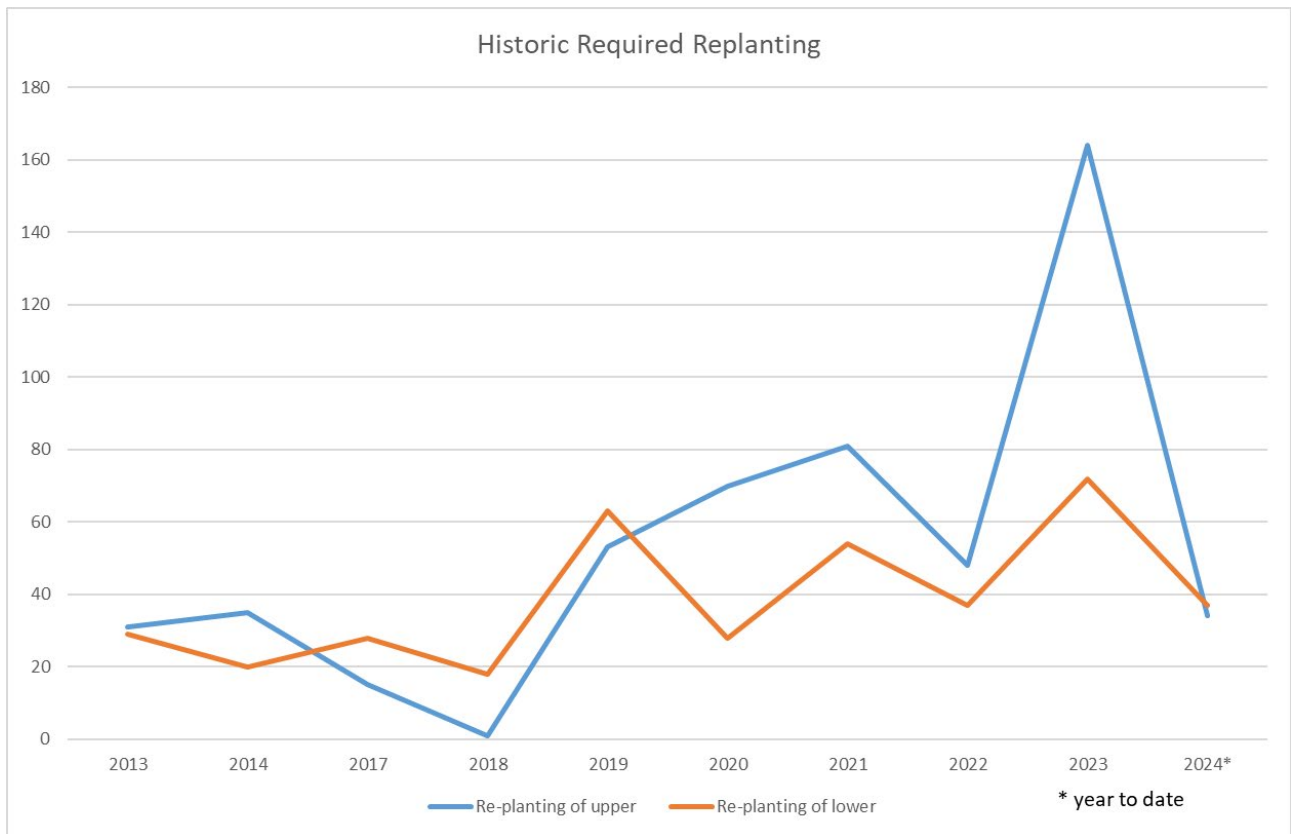
Permit Information

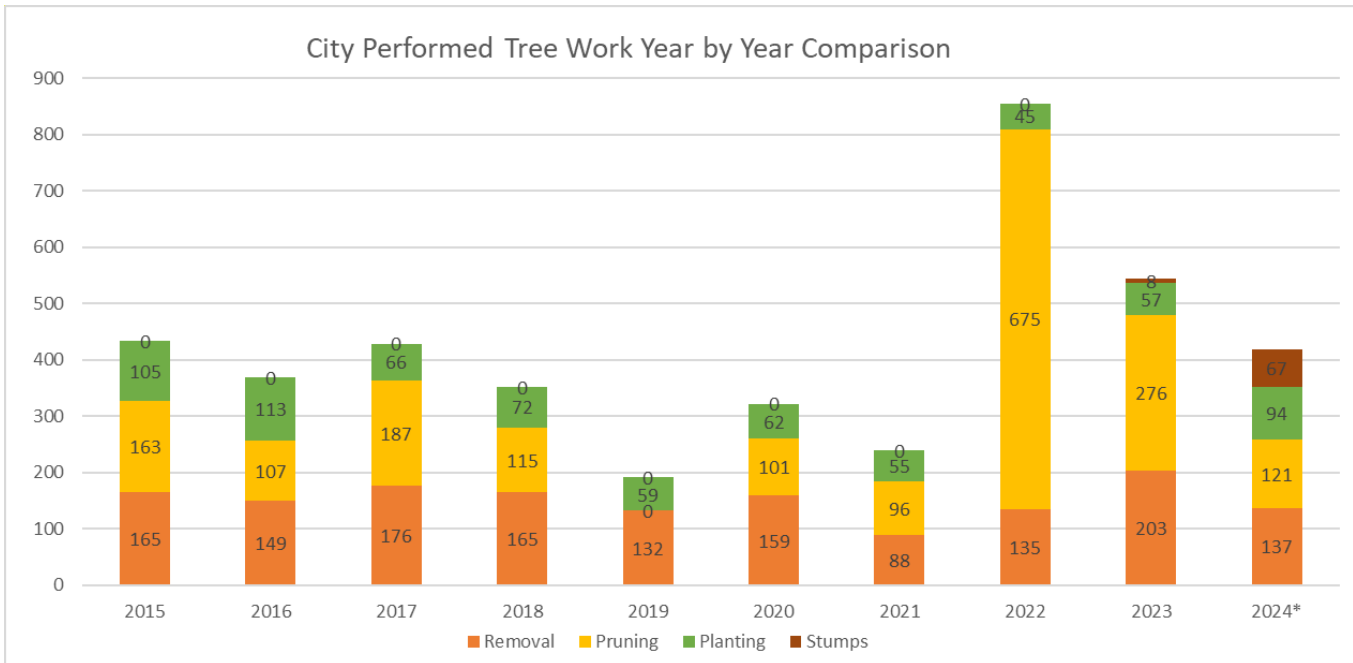
2024 Permitted removals, pruning, and required planting												
	Tree permits received	Tree permits Issued	Site Inspections Performed	Total Prunings	Total Removals	Removal of Upper	Removal of Lower	Required to Plant Upper	Required to Plant Lower	No room for new tree	Meets Density Rec.	Total Number of Trees Required
January	17	12	1	4	8	6	2	5	1	0	2	6
February	49	21	4	6	21	11	10	3	3	0	0	6
March	26	20	3	5	27	14	13	4	7	0	0	11
April	20	16	3	3	15	8	7	5	5	0	0	10
May	27	7	4	3	8	5	3	2	1	0	0	3
June	28	21	8	17	21	5	16	4	5	2	11	9
July	46	31	9	5	16	8	8	11	15	0	1	26
August												
September												
October												
November												
December												
2024 Totals	213	128	32	43	116	57	59	34	37	2	14	71



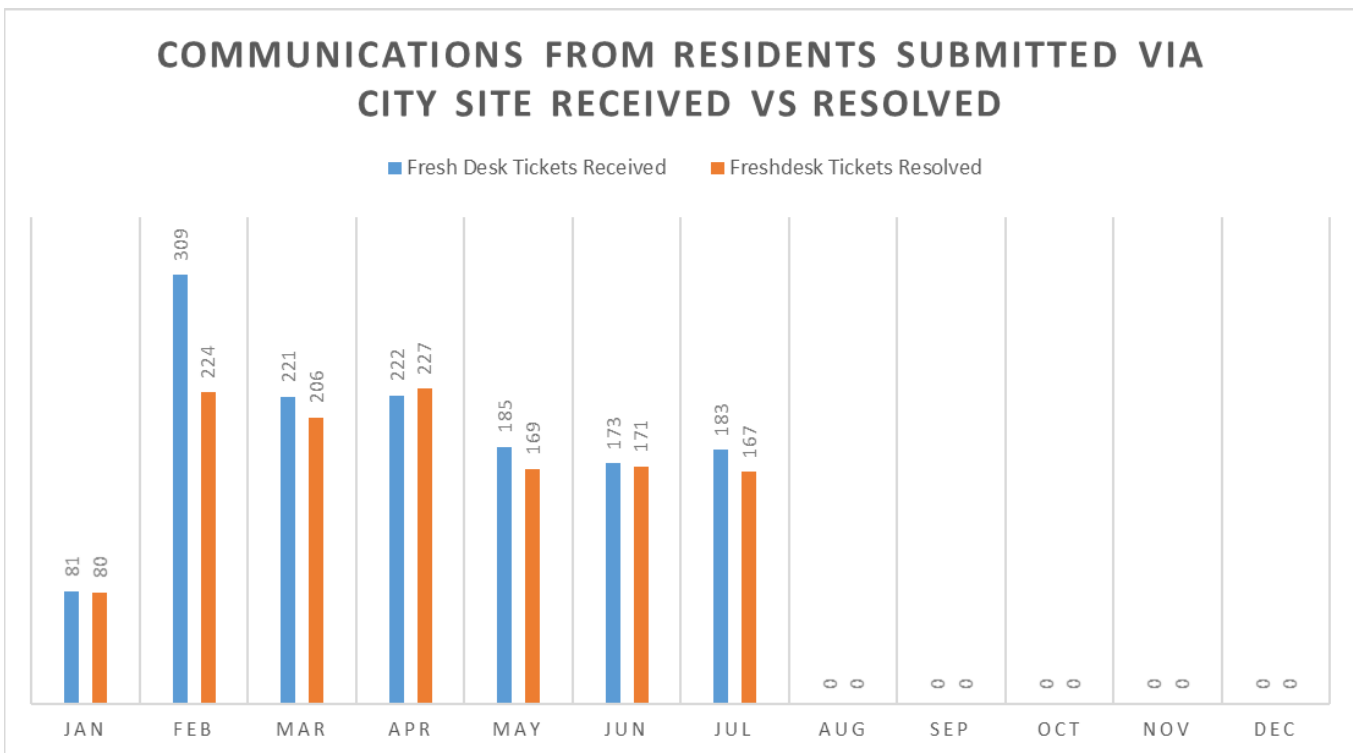
Historic permitted removals and required planting		
	Re-planting of upper	Re-planting of lower
2013	31	29
2014	35	20
2017	15	28
2018	1	18
2019	53	63
2020	70	28
2021	81	54
2022	48	37
2023	164	72
2024*	34	37
*year to date		

Historic permitted removals and required planting								
Year	Permitted removals	Removal of upper	Removal of lower	Replanting Required	Replanting of upper	Replanting of lower	Replanting %	Applications processed
2021	204	81	123	135	81	54	66.18%	213
2022	149	82	67	85	48	37	57.05%	155
2023	324	211	113	223	164	72	68.83%	336
2024	116	57	59	71	34	37	61.21%	213





*Year to date – Includes work performed by City crew as well as on call tree contractors.



*Numbers only represent correspondences received via the City’s website and do not include live calls, voicemails, drop-in visitors, and emails sent directly to employees from residents, nor return calls and emails from staff.



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA FOREST AND BEACH COMMISSION Staff Report

August 8, 2024
ORDERS OF BUSINESS

TO: Forest and Beach Commissioners

SUBMITTED BY: Mary Bilse, Acting Public Works Director

SUBJECT: Acting Public Works Director's Report for July 2024

RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the Acting Public Works Director's Report for July 2024

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY:

The Acting Public Works Director's Report will include:

- A. City Council actions related to Forestry, Parks, and Beach issues
- B. Forestry, Parks, and Beach-related Capital Improvement Projects
- C. Climate Committee meetings and Climate Action Plan Implementation
- D. Update on Volunteer Organizations
- E. Misc. Forestry, Parks, and Beach-related Public Works items.

Environmental Evaluation

This action does not constitute a project within the meaning of California Environmental Quality Act under Public Resources Code Section 21065. It has no potential to cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and therefore, does not require environmental review.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment #1 - Acting Public Works Director's Report for July 2024



CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

Public Works Department July 2024 Report

TO:	Honorable Mayor and City Council Members
SUBMITTED BY:	Mary Bilse, Acting Director of Public Works
SUBMITTED ON:	August 1, 2024
APPROVED BY:	Chip Rerig, City Administrator

City Council Meeting of July 8, 9, 2024

- Adopted Resolution 2024-051 and 2024-052, authorizing the City Administrator to execute Amendment No. 1 to the Professional Services Agreement (PSA) with 4 Leaf, Inc., and Amendment No. 2 to the PSA with Ausonio, Inc., both for Project Management Services, for a fee increase of \$150,000 and a not-to-exceed fee of \$125,000 for Fiscal Year 2024/25, respectively.
- Adopted Resolution 2024-053 authorizing the City Administrator to execute a Construction Contract with California Constructors, in the amount of, with a 15% contingency, of \$183,310 for the City Hall Roof Replacement Project.
- Adopted Resolutions 2024-054, 2024-055, and 2024-056, approving Change Orders #4 and #5 for each of the City's On-Call Tree Service Contractors to balance spending in Fiscal Year 2023/24, to allocate tree contracts for Fiscal Year 2024/25, and to allocate funds for the City's on-Call Landscape Maintenance Services contract.
- Presentation of the Results of the Urban Forest Master Plan Community Survey by City Forester, Justin Ono, and Chair of the Forest and Beach Commission, Kelly Brezoczky.

Forest and Beach Commission Meeting of July 11, 2024

- Approved the removal of one Monterey pine tree at the southwest corner of San Carlos Street and Eleventh Avenue (Tree Permit 24-141)
- City Forester presented the Forester's Report for June 2024.
- The Acting Public Works Director presented the Public Works Department Report for June 2024.

Carmel Cares, Friends of Mission Trail Nature Preserve and Other Volunteer Groups

- The Scenic Drive landscape barrier project has been completed adjacent to Thirteenth Avenue. Carmel Cares continues to work from Santa Lucia northward.
- Volunteers regularly pick up trash on Carmel Beach and in the Downtown Carmel.
- The Ocean Avenue Medians Project was completed at the beginning of July 2024. Mulch was placed in the medians at the end of July 2024.
- Collected and shipped 15,000 cigarette butts to Terracycle.
- Friends of Mission Trail Nature Preserve have been cleaning brush throughout the Preserve throughout July 2024.

Environmental Programs

- Worked with biologist, Nikki Nedeff, and Public Works staff to mow Martin's Meadow in Mission Trail Nature Preserve before the Fourth of July holiday to reduce fire risk while complying with regulations associated with special status plant species, Hickman's onion.
- Conducted eight final Stormwater Inspections throughout the Village.
- Attended the management meeting of the Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program (MRSWMP).

Facility Maintenance

- Replaced/upgraded Sunset Center's Carpenter Hall heating system.
- Replaced Public Work's commercial roll-up door.
- Finished the Ocean/Junipero electrical panel replacement/upgrade.
- Upgraded the Flanders Mansion garage lighting system.
- Completed the Flanders Mansion front door restoration project.
- Replaced Vista Lobos window frame.
- Replaced/upgraded the Vista Lobos multi-purpose room restroom flooring and toilet.
- Additional panic alarms were installed at Harrison Memorial Library Main, Park Branch Library and Public Works.
- Replaced the Upper Forest Hill Park tennis court restroom skylight.
- Repaired Del Mar restroom drinking fountain drainage.
- Repaired all of the City Electric Vehicle chargers.
- Replaced Devendorf Park ultraviolet pond filtration system.
- Replaced the City Hall faulty sump system.
- Replaced City-wide public 911 phones.
- Completed the Harrison Memorial Library Main and Sunset Center painting projects.
- Completed the Park Branch library sheetrock replacement project.

Project Management for the Capital Improvement Program

4 Leaf Projects:

- For the Police Building Project, Council received a report from the Ad Hoc Committee and provided direction on authorizing Indigo/Hammond+Playle Architects to proceed with schematic design concepts to rehabilitate and expand the existing building on-site to accommodate the pragmatic functions of a contemporary police building.

Ausonio, Inc. Projects:

- For the City Hall Roof Replacement Project, award of the contract in the amount of \$175,340, which includes a 10% contingency, to California Constructors is complete. Construction will start in mid-August.
- The Sunset Center Cottage Window Repairs Project contract in the amount of \$161,040, which includes a 10% contingency, to Pro-Ex Construction is recommended to be approved by the City Council at their August 2024 meeting.
- For the San Antonio Pathway Repair Project, Second to Fourth Avenues, ZFA Structural Engineers completed plans and technical specifications. Ausonio is completed contract and bid documents, and the project is currently advertised with an anticipated bid date the Thursday, August 29, 2024.
- For the Sunset Center Retaining Walls Repair Project, ZFA submitted 90% plans and technical specifications. An extra work authorization was issued to ZFA for repairs of two large cracks in another wall in the north parking lot. This project is in review by City Public Works and Permitting departments and is anticipated to go out to bid in the Fall.

Wallace Group Projects:

Attachment 1

- For the FY 2023/2024 City-wide Paving Project, staff is reviewing a proposed contract amendment for the creation of the FY 2024/25 conglomerate paving project approved by Council with a budget of 2.8 million.
- For the Shoreline Infrastructure Repair Project, the Request for Proposal was issued seeking coastal engineering and environmental firms to design and acquire environmental permitting for the repair of two structurally-damaged beach access stairs, reconstruction of the Fourth Avenue seawall/outfall, and to assess, prioritize, and provide cost estimates for all other shoreline infrastructure identified in the Coastal Engineering Study, Phase 1 Condition Assessment Report. The City received three proposals and are reviewing the submittals.

Additional Capital Improvement Projects:

- For the Cal Am Water Dolores Water Main Replacement Project, this project is in the main installation phase which is expected to last a couple of weeks, it will then move into the lateral installation/connection phase followed by the pressure testing and new asphalt placement phase.
- For the MTNP 3 Drainage Projects, which includes drainage piping near the Rio Road entrance, an 85-foot boardwalk over a bog, and reconstruction of a large swale, the pre-construction meeting was held on June 28, 2024. During the biological survey, dusky footed woodrat middens were observed adjacent to the construction area. A request to reduce the setback from the middens was submitted to CDFW. New start of construction date is dependent upon direction from CDFW.
- For the four City-wide Drainage Improvement Projects, Neill Engineering completed plans and technical specifications. The project is currently advertised with an anticipated bid date of Thursday, September 5, 2024.

Street Maintenance

- Completed painting yellow center lines to finish up our annual traffic stripes and other markings on roadways project.
- Completed installing 10 dual trash and recycling ribbon cans in downtown Carmel. This was the last of the City's ribbon cans purchased by Public Works during FY 2023/24.
- Covered exposed boulders with beach sand at the base of Eighth and Ninth Avenue beach stairs and opened Ninth Avenue stairs back up to the public.
- Repaired large hillside erosion at two locations with 17.6 tons of gabion rock, filter fabric, topsoil, and jute netting.
- Repaired sinkhole adjacent to the Fourth Avenue drainage channel at Casanova Street.
- Continued to fill in tree wells in the downtown area with decomposed granite, for safety reasons.
- Continued making priority sidewalk repairs at 13 locations.
- Hand raked 12 tons of hot mix asphalt at 13 locations raising berms, repairing root damage, and road edges.

Forestry, Parks, and Beach

- In April 2024, Justin Ono obtained an Urban and Community Forester certification from the Society of American Foresters
- Refer to City Forester's Report