

4.12 VISUAL RESOURCES

4.12.1 Introduction

This section incorporates by reference information from the Other Physical Attributes Baseline Study of Fort Ord, California, which is available at the public information repository established at the Seaside Branch Library (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District 1992e). In addition, information has been generated using geographic information system computer technology. This information is a refinement of baseline study information on the visibility, visual quality, and visual sensitivity of the affected environment for Fort Ord.

The approach for analyzing visual resources for the affected environment of Fort Ord is based on principles and established procedures developed and used by federal agencies including the Federal Highway Administration (1983), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1984, Smardon et al. 1986), the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (1980), the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (1978a), and the U.S. Forest Service (1974).

Figures 4.12-1 through 4.12-3 are located at the end of this section.

4.12.2 Methodology

The methodology for analyzing visual resources involved collecting visual resources information for the region and study area for Fort Ord, identifying the visual character of the region and study area, identifying important zones of visibility for the study area, identifying the visual quality of Fort Ord's physical resources, and evaluating visual sensitivity of Fort Ord based on combining data for visual resource quality and visibility. Data on visual resources were collected using ground-level field reconnaissance and interpretation of topographic maps, aerial photography, and general site photographs and videotape.

Defining regional visual character provides a frame of reference for identifying the visual character and quality of the study area. Visual character for the region and study area is described using Federal Highway Administration methodology and terminology (Federal Highway Administration 1983).

Vividness refers to the visual power or memorability of landscape components as they combine in visual patterns. Intactness refers to the visual integrity of the natural and built landscape and its freedom from encroaching elements; this factor applies in urban and rural settings, as well as more natural landscapes. Unity refers to the visual coherence and compositional harmony of the landscape considered as a whole and frequently attests to the careful design of individual components in the artificially made landscape. (Federal Highway Administration 1983.) Distance zones refer to divisions of a particular landscape viewshed based on the spatial separation between observer and subject (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1984). Distance zones are generally categorized as foreground, middleground, and background, with precise distances for each zone varying with terrain and atmospheric and other conditions (U.S. Forest Service 1974, U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1980). Visibility refers to the geographic extent and legibility of features of a visual resource that can be seen by an observer from a particular location (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1984).

Important zones of visibility (Figure 4.12-1) were identified for the study area by identifying all areas visible from primary and secondary roads. The area of Monterey Bay located about 1/2-2 miles from the Fort Ord shoreline was also identified as an area with important views of Fort Ord. Views from the bay are considered important because of the bay's high use by recreationists and status as a national marine sanctuary. Important areas of Fort Ord visible from the bay extend inland approximately 2 miles from the coastline. Distance zones were identified from the various roads, with the foreground zone identified as

0-1/2 mile from the viewing location and the middleground zone identified as 1/2-3 miles from the viewing location. These distance zones are derived from criteria developed by the U.S. Forest Service (1974) and used at the Los Padres National Forest (a portion of which is located in Monterey County 15 miles south of Fort Ord) and other national forests throughout the nation. These distance zone criteria are appropriate to apply at Fort Ord based on the generally high level of visibility of landscape features in the region and study area. Visibility was identified using only available topographic data; tall vegetation and small changes in relief could screen views from portions of viewing locations.

The visual quality of Fort Ord's physical resources (Figure 4.12-2) was identified by evaluating the visual quality of attributes of land cover (Table 4.12-1). Visual quality ratings for land cover types for Fort Ord were identified as high, moderate, or low based on an assessment of the visual characteristics of dominant vegetation cover, land use, topography, surface water, and structures of scenic importance. Visual quality ratings were identified for each land cover type based on its relative degree of vividness, intactness, and unity; relative scarcity in the region and study area; native plant species composition; and distinctiveness with regard to topographic features and constructed elements.

Table 4.12-1. Visual Quality Ratings for Land Cover Types at Fort Ord

Land Cover Type	Visual Quality Rating
Beaches, Bluffs, and Blowouts	High
Disturbed Dunes	Medium
Native Coastal Strand	High
Dune Scrub	High
Ice Plant Mats	Medium
Maritime Chapparral	High
Coastal Scrub	High
Coast Oak Woodland	High
Inland Oak Woodland	High
Oak Savanna	High
Annual Grassland	Low
Mixed Riparian Forest	High
Vernal Pools	High
Ponds and Freshwater Marsh	High
Oak Riparian Forest	High
Perennial Grassland	Medium
Golf Course	Medium
Important Historic Structures	
East Garrison	High
Stilwell Hall	High
Martinez Hall	High
Other Developed Areas	Low

Visual sensitivity (Figure 4.12-3) was determined by combining information on visibility and visual resource quality. Generally, areas visible from and within 3 miles of important viewing locations and are of high to moderate visual quality are ranked as having high to moderate visual sensitivity, and areas more than 3 miles from important viewing locations are ranked as having low visual sensitivity. Cultural resources (e.g.,

Stilwell Hall and Martinez Hall) of scenic importance are ranked as having high visual sensitivity regardless of their distance from important viewing locations. The visual sensitivity analysis indicates that most of the perimeter and virtually all of the coastal portions of Fort Ord are highly sensitive. Maps of important viewsheds (i.e., seen areas) and visual sensitivity for the study area were generated using GIS technology.

Various state and local government policies that address the visual resources of Fort Ord and the surrounding region are listed below. These policies address the importance of protecting and carefully managing the visual resources of lands that include portions or all of Fort Ord.

California Coastal Act of 1976 planning and management policies applicable to the Fort Ord coastal zone are contained in Appendix C of the Land Use Baseline Study (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District 1992b). Section 30251 of the coastal act, "Scenic and Visual Qualities", states:

The scenic and visual qualities of coastal areas shall be considered and protected as a resource of public importance. Permitted development shall be sited and designed to protect views to and along ocean and scenic coastal areas, to minimize the alteration of natural land forms, to be visually compatible with the character of surrounding areas, and, where feasible, to restore and enhance visual quality in visually degraded areas. New development in highly scenic areas such as those designated in the California Preservation and Recreation Plan by the Department of Parks and Recreation and by local government shall be subordinate to the character of its setting.

Various goals, objectives, and policies of the Monterey County General Plan (Monterey County 1982) address the importance of preserving unique and important visual resources and the visual character of the county. Goals, objectives, and policies for preserving visual resources are identified in the plan in sections for open space conservation (Goal 1, Objective 1.1, Policy 1.1.2), general land use (Policies 26.1.5, 26.1.6, 26.1.8, 26.1.9, 26.1.10, and 26.1.12), watershed areas (Goal 35), scenic highways (Goal 40; Objectives 40.1, 40.2, and 40.3; Policies 40.1.1, 40.2.1, 40.2.2, 40.3.1, and 40.3.2), park and recreation facilities (Goal 51), and public utilities (Objective 56.2, Policies 56.2.1 and 56.2.2).

4.12.3 Visual Resources and Character

4.12.3.1 Region

Fort Ord is located in a region of diverse, sensitive, and high-quality visual resources. The region contains some of the most vivid and important aesthetic images in California: the Monterey Peninsula, with its rocky cliffs and shores, windswept cypress trees, cove beaches, rolling sand dunes, Fisherman's Wharf, Cannery Row, and mission; Monterey Bay, with its changing colors, sunsets, sailboats, fishing boats, and migrating whales; the broad pastoral and scenic Salinas Valley, with its agricultural fields, meandering streams and river, and shifting fog; and rugged coastal hills and ranges, with their steep slopes and drainages and diverse patterns of oak woodlands, chaparral, and grasslands.

Fort Ord contributes substantially to the region's highly valued visual character and quality. It provides a major area of open space and has a mostly natural appearance and unified development character. The high visual quality, visibility, and sensitivity of its coastal and other areas contribute substantially to the region's character and quality.

In recognition of the aesthetic importance of the region, the State of California and Monterey County have designated some roads and highways as scenic and the county has identified some areas as highly visually sensitive. Roads are the principal vantage points from which tourists, recreationists, and residents view the diversity of visual environments in the region. Views from roads are an important means by which

people gain their impressions of an area. The bay also is an important vantage point for viewing the region because of its status as a national marine sanctuary and because of high use by recreationists and tourists.

4.12.3.2 Study Area

Fort Ord's visual character is comprised of its visual uniqueness within its regional setting, visual sensitivity, and visual quality. Within its regional context, much of Fort Ord is visually unique because it contains vast areas of natural and diverse vegetative cover, its shoreline appears relatively undisturbed, and it is mostly undeveloped. Most of the installation's development, largely confined to the Main and East Garrisons and associated residential areas, consists of one- or two-story buildings. Mature landscaping surrounding these buildings partially conceals them from view, softens their appearance by helping blend them with their surroundings, and contributes to the natural character of the landscape. With the exception of a few areas near SR 1 and in the north and northeast portions of the study area, Fort Ord appears preserved as a vestige natural area surrounded by intensively farmed land and increasing urban development.

Important zones of visibility for the Fort Ord area include viewsheds from primary and secondary roads and the area of Monterey Bay located about 0.5-2 miles from the installation's shoreline. Primary roads in the Fort Ord study area are heavily used by tourists and recreationists and include SR 1, a proposed state scenic highway, and state-designated scenic highway SR 68. Views from SR 1 include expansive, highly vivid, and intact views of Monterey Bay; important views of adjacent coastal dunes and shoreline; views of Stilwell Hall; and views of developed lands mostly east of the highway. Views of Fort Ord from SR 68 generally consist of low, rolling hills and moderately steep slopes covered mostly with grazed annual grasslands interspersed with areas of oak woodland and riparian vegetation. Secondary roads include important paved roads within and near Fort Ord that are traveled most often by local area workers and residents. Views from Fort Ord's secondary roads include views of developed areas, such as the Main and East Garrisons; residential areas; and hillsides covered with maritime chaparral, oak woodlands, and savanna, which characterize most of the installation's interior. Views of Monterey Bay from Fort Ord range from expansive vistas encompassing the Monterey Peninsula to distant views of the bay meeting the western horizon. High-quality, expansive views of Monterey Bay and the Fort Ord coastline can be seen best from Stilwell Hall and the tops of the coastal dunes.

Factors that contribute to Fort Ord's high visual quality are its strong characteristics of vividness, intactness, and unity. Vividness of the study area, particularly when viewed from the Salinas Valley; the bay; and heavily used tourist areas, such as Fisherman's Wharf in Monterey, is high because of its generally undeveloped appearance in contrast to nearby developed urban areas. The study area exhibits a high level of visual intactness because of its extensive natural vegetation cover and generally low amount of development; few constructed elements encroach on its natural character. Although some built elements (e.g., the Silas B. Hays Army Community Hospital and water towers) contrast strongly in form with other elements in the Fort Ord landscape, the visual unity of the study area is high. Constructed elements are generally consistent in architectural style, low in height, and surrounded by a nearly continuous cover of mature vegetation that helps blend the elements with their surroundings; these factors combine to produce a high degree of visual coherence and the appearance of compositional harmony of individual components within the study area as a whole.

Much of Fort Ord is visually sensitive because large portions of it are of high visual quality and are highly visible from surrounding areas and features of importance (e.g., residences, roads, tourist areas, and the bay). The bay and nearby beaches and visitor attractions afford important views of Fort Ord's visually sensitive beaches, sand dunes, coastal bluffs, and interior hills. Important views of the study area are gained from the south and east from SR 68 and from the west from SR 1, and much of the study area is visible from important secondary travel routes. In addition, Fort Ord is a highly important visual resource for the region because it is a large, relatively undeveloped area that is highly intact and vivid.

4.13 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.13.1 Base Realignment and Closure Programmatic Agreement

Since Fort Ord has not yet finished its installation inventory of National Register eligible properties and it is not possible to complete this inventory within the time frame of this EIS, the Army will utilize the provisions of a programmatic agreement concluded in anticipation of this situation. The following paragraphs describe how the Army will meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act for this Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) action.

A Programmatic Agreement was executed on 17 July 1992 between the Department of the Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers concerning investigations of cultural resources associated with BRAC activities (Appendix P in Volume III). This agreement allows the Army to complete analysis and documentation required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), when necessary, for BRAC actions prior to fulfilling its responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

The agreement does not relieve the Army of its NHPA obligations. In those instances where it is infeasible to complete the actions required by Sections 106 and 110(f) of the NHPA prior to the NEPA decision, the Army will stipulate in the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or the Record of Decision (ROD) the specific areas of non-compliance. The FONSI or ROD will further specify that new BRAC construction, renovation, land disposal, or training exercises will not be undertaken until the actions necessary to inventory, assess, and take into account the effects on historic properties have been completed consistent with the terms of the Programmatic Agreement.

4.13.2 Background

Archeological evidence and radiocarbon dates establish human occupation of the California Coast dating back at least 10,000 years. Evidence from coastal areas of Monterey County suggests settlement of this area by at least 5,000 B.C., and possibly earlier. Two major patterns have been defined archeologically which describe the cultural sequence. The Sur Pattern, which probably represents Hokan speaking, proto-Esselen peoples, is first seen archeologically dating to 5,000 B.C. This pattern persisted until about 500 B.C. when the Monterey Pattern made its appearance. The two patterns are differentiated predominately by changes in their subsistence strategies. It has been suggested that the Monterey Pattern represents the appearance of proto-Coastanoan peoples, which either displaced or absorbed the earlier proto-Esselen foragers. The Monterey Pattern persists up to the Historic Period.

Fort Ord is located within lands historically occupied by the Rumsen Indians. This group, which may have numbered only 800 individuals before Euro-American contact, inhabited the southern half of Monterey Bay, the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay and some of Carmel Valley, and the coastal area south to Big Sur. The Rumsen belonged to a branch of the Costanoan (or Ohlone) language family. Their sociopolitical organization was based on the triblet, each of which consisted of a primary village and several satellite settlements. The triblet center closest to Fort Ord was located at present day San Carlos. Rumsen/Ohlone traditional lifeways were largely destroyed when Euro-Americans began colonizing their territory in the 1770s. The introduction of foreign disease and the effects of acculturation severely reduced their populations.

European contact began with the arrival of Spanish explorers in the 16th century. However, it was not until 1770 that the Portola expedition arrived in Monterey Bay and established the first mission and Royal Presidio. In 1771, the Mission was moved to the Carmel Valley, 5 miles to the south, adjacent to arable land. With the Mission, a period of intense Native American conversion to Catholicism was initiated. By 1778, most of the Rumsen and Esselen Indians in Carmel and Monterey were baptized and settled around the Mission to farm church lands. This resettlement marks the beginning of the disintegration of Native American traditional lifeways in this area.

In 1820, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and a period of secularization ensued. The remaining Indian groups were employed as ranch hands and domestic servants, and by 1840, the Mission was in a state of ruin. Many Indians returned to pre-Spanish food collecting and hunting practices. Some hunted livestock instead of native elk and antelope, and were punished severely as livestock thieves. Whole triplets disappeared from this interaction. With the arrival of Anglo settlers, this process was accelerated as competition for land increased. By the turn of the century, vestigial Indian communities disappeared, and by 1935 the Ohlone language was extinct.

Fort Ord was created in 1917 from land designated as City of Monterey Tract No. 1 and several ranches. The installation was originally called Gigling Reservation and was a subinstallation of the Monterey Presidio. The reservation was renamed Camp Ord in 1933 after Major General Edward Ord, an important figure in California military history.

During the early years, the reservation was used to drill the 11th Cavalry which was stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Before 1938, the only improvements at Camp Ord were a caretaker's house and a few bivouac sites. Beginning in 1940, many facilities were built at Camp Ord using funds from the Work Progress Administration, these include the East Garrison buildings and Stilwell Hall. In that same year the camp was renamed Fort Ord and the 7th Infantry Division was reactivated and stationed there. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Fort Ord was expanded and construction increased dramatically. Fort Ord was an important staging area for units deployed to the Pacific theater of operations during World War II and was used as a processing center for deactivated personnel when the war ended. During the Korean War, Fort Ord was used primarily as a basic and advanced training facility. In 1953, the areas of Camp Roberts and Hunter Liggett were placed under the command of Fort Ord as subinstallations. Fort Ord has been an active military installation for the housing and training of Army troops since its reactivation just before World War II.

4.13.3 Summary of Fort Ord Cultural Resource Investigations

Fort Ord does not have a Historic Preservation Plan for the management and inventory of its cultural properties. The inventory of Fort Ord cultural properties is incomplete at this time. At present Fort Ord has no agreements with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or the Advisory Council concerning the management of cultural resources.

Three archeological surveys have been conducted within the boundaries of Fort Ord (A. S. Peak and Associates 1978; Johnson 1975; Swernoff 1982). The Swernoff survey examined the largest area, 1047.5 acres, and made preliminary recommendations on high, medium, and low probability areas for prehistoric site locations. Only two archeological sites, CA-MNT-416 and CA-MNT-933H, have been located on Fort Ord by these surveys.

A cultural resource overview was conducted of Fort Ord in 1980 by Zahnizer and Roberts. This study identified several historic resources that were recommended as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These included Whitcher Cemetery, Stilwell Hall, Martinez Hall, and the East Garrison Mess Hall complex. Swernoff (1982) also recommended Stilwell and Martinez Halls and 11 of the East Garrison Mess Hall buildings as being potentially eligible for the National Register. No formal determinations of eligibility were made for these resources.

After determining that many of the World War II temporary buildings across the country mandated for removal by Congress were eligible for listing in the National Register, the DOD entered into a Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers in 1986 (Appendix P in Volume III). In compliance with this agreement the DOD has conducted studies to document the World War II mobilization and construction effort. The Programmatic Agreement was amended in 1991 to extend its expiration date. The Fort Ord World War II temporary buildings were examined as part of this nationwide effort in August 1991 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Construction, Engineering, and Research Laboratory 1991). All Fort Ord World War II temporary buildings were found to be standard types erected at numerous other installations and no additional recordation studies were recommended specifically for them. The overall DOD mitigation study for World War II temporary buildings is scheduled for completion by December 1992.

Fort Ord has no cultural resource properties that are on or have been formally determined to be eligible for the National Register. No National Historic Landmarks are located on Fort Ord lands. Fort Ord, in the past, has not formally coordinated with Native American groups to determine whether culturally sensitive traditional properties are present on Army lands.

4.13.4 Base Realignment and Closure Cultural Resource Studies

The Army is undertaking several studies to determine the effect that disposal of Fort Ord lands will have on cultural resources and Native American traditional properties. The only lands that may be retained by the Army are the proposed Presidio of Monterey annex and the reserve center. An architectural inventory is now being conducted of Fort Ord permanent buildings constructed prior to 1947. The semi-permanent buildings found at Fort Ord are World War II temporary buildings that have been modified and upgraded in status. Tentative recommendations, subject to agreement by the California SHPO, suggest that 33 East Garrison buildings, and 2 buildings in the main cantonment may be eligible for the National Register (Table 4.13-1). All other permanent buildings have been extensively modified or do not possess the historical or architectural significance necessary for nomination to the National Register. A report of these findings is now being prepared for submission to the California SHPO (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction, Engineering, and Research Laboratory 1992).

An archeological research design is now being prepared for Fort Ord (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Construction, Engineering, and Research Laboratory 1992). This design has divided Fort Ord into five strata based on landforms: 1) beach strand, 2) active (unstabilized) dunes, 3) younger (early-mid-Holocene) stabilized dunes, 4) older (Late Pleistocene) stabilized dunes, and 5) dissected uplands (Figures 4.13-1 and 4.13-2). The research design recommends that the active beach strand has no archeological potential, the unstabilized active dunes have low potential for possessing prehistoric archeological resources, and the stabilized dunes that make up strata 3 and 4 have medium potential with the exception of the wet cycle lakes. These lakes have a high potential for possessing archeological resources around their peripheries. The dissected uplands, stratum 5, have a high potential for prehistoric archeological resources along the streams that connect with the Salinas River floodplain through Pilarcitos and Impossible Canyons. Lands within the dissected uplands that have less than 15% slope are thought to have a moderate potential for archeological resources. The benches and terraces adjacent to the Salinas River and El Toro Creek along the northeastern boundary of the installation are considered to have a high potential for possessing archeological resources. The research design also proposes to test for buried landforms that may be associated with a post-Pleistocene estuary under the dunes in strata 3 and 4. If present, these buried landforms have the potential to possess Paleo-Indian occupations.

The Fort Ord artillery impact area (inland range area) and the cantonment areas will be excluded from archeological survey. Fort Ord areas defined as having a high probability for possessing archeological resources are recommended for 100% survey coverage. It has been proposed to randomly sample areas with low and medium archeological potential at a 10% level. Recommendations for future surveys will be contingent on the results of these initial efforts.

Consultation has been initiated with the California SHPO concerning the identification and protection of Fort Ord National Register eligible properties during the land disposal process. The California Native American Heritage Commission will be contacted to identify specific California Native American points of contact for this region. All Fort Ord cultural resource investigations and consultations will be conducted in accordance with the amended BRAC Cultural Resource Programmatic Agreement.

Table 4.13-1 Fort Ord Preliminary List of Potential National Register Eligible Buildings

Building Number	Function
12	Lavatory Building
13	Applied Instruction Building
14	General Purpose Administration Building (formerly Officers Dining Hall)
16	Officers Dining Hall
17	Lavatory Building
27	Enlisted Dining Hall
29	Enlisted Dining Hall
30	Learning Resource Center (formerly Enlisted Dining Hall)
33	Enlisted Dining Hall
34	Enlisted Dining Hall
35	Enlisted Dining Hall
36	Enlisted Dining Hall
37	Enlisted Dining Hall
38	General Purpose Administration Building
74	Lavatory Building
75	Storehouse (formerly Lavatory Building)
76	Lavatory Building
77	Lavatory Building
78	Lavatory Building
79	Lavatory Building
80	Lavatory Building
81	Lavatory Building
82	Lavatory Building
83	Lavatory Building
91	Exchange Branch
111	Warehouse
112	Warehouse
113	Warehouse
115	Warehouse
116	Warehouse
117	Warehouse
118	Warehouse
124	Rod and Gun Club (formerly Dispensary)
2075	Stilwell Hall, Community Center (formerly Soldiers Club)
2425	Maintenance Shed

Figure 4.13-1
Fort Ord Geophysical Strata

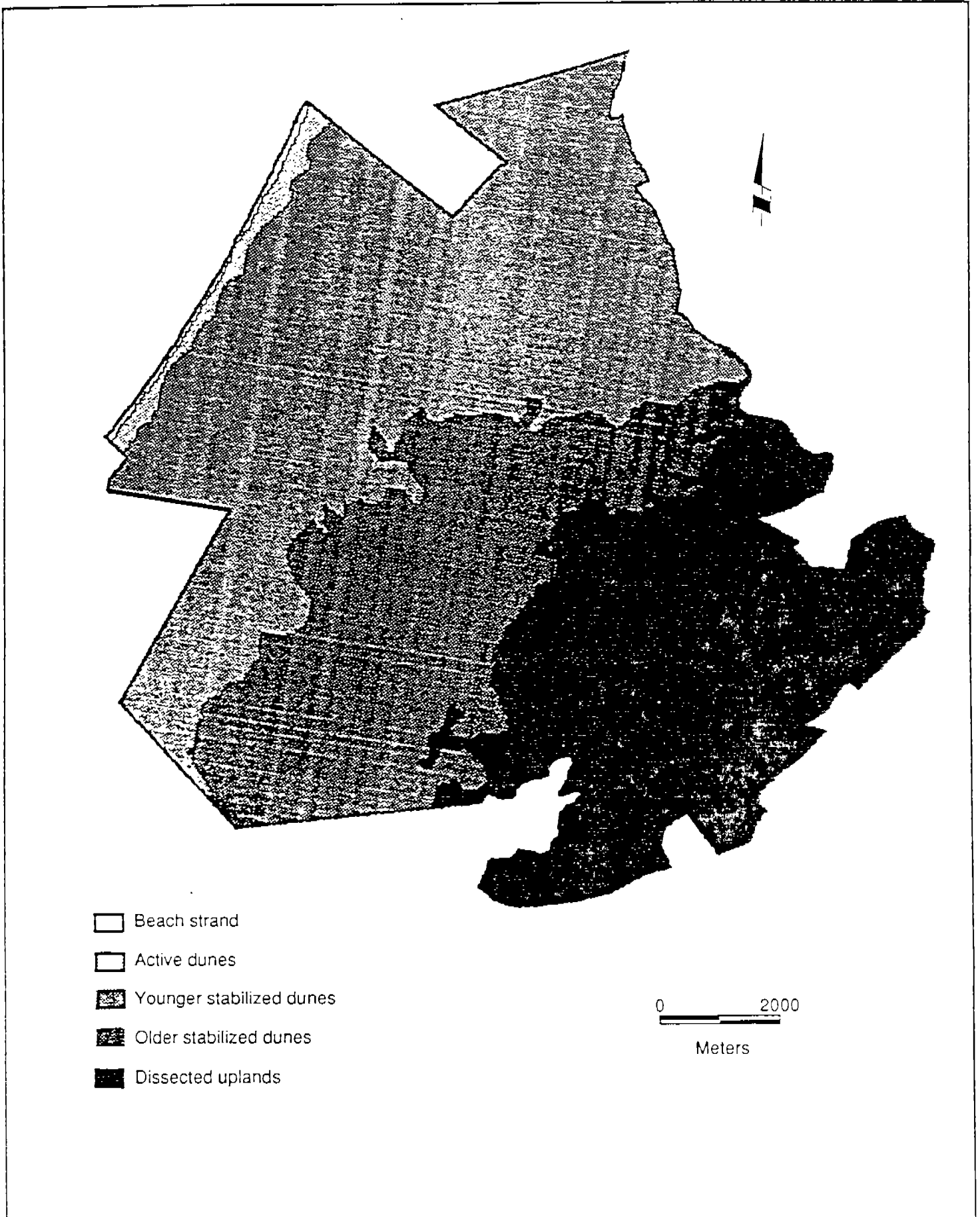
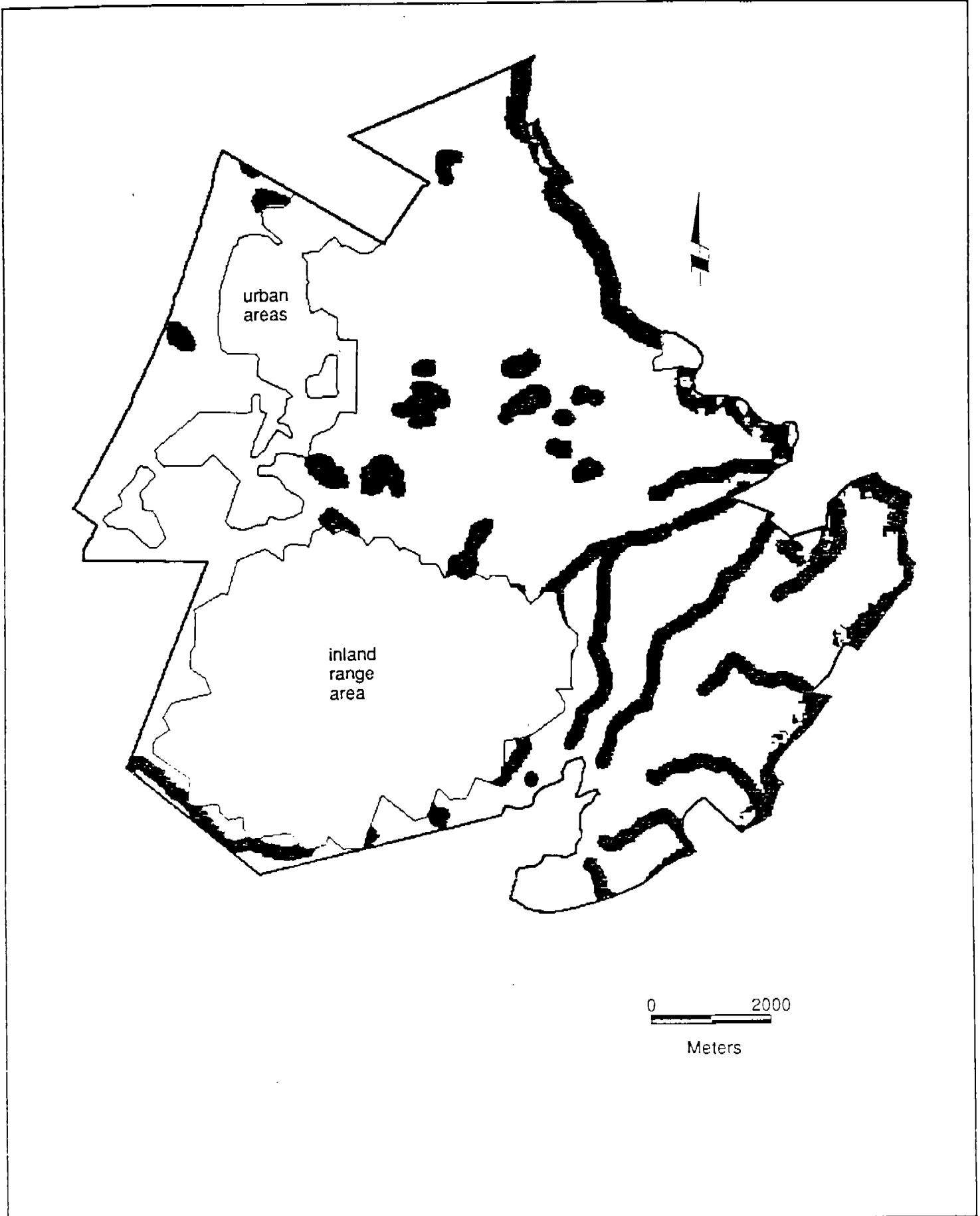


Figure 4.13-2
Fort Ord 100% Coverage High Probability



14.14 COASTAL RESOURCES

This section describes the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act), which govern coastal resources. It also presents brief descriptions of relevant sections of the Coastal Act and relevant coastal planning documents. Consistency of the proposed action with these relevant Coastal Act provisions is discussed in Section 5.0, "Environmental and Socioeconomic Consequences". Consistency of the proposed action with relevant coastal planning documents is presented elsewhere in this section, under headings describing land use impacts.

4.14.1 Coastal Zone Management Act

The CZMA was enacted by the U.S. Congress to ensure the protection, enhancement, and careful development of the resources within America's coastal zone (16 U.S.C. Section 1451 et seq.). The "coastal zone," as defined by the CZMA, encompasses coastal lands and waters that influence each other. Individual states interpret this definition differently, using geologic formations, uniform setbacks, jurisdictional boundaries, and other features to define their coastal zones.

Under the CZMA, coastal states may apply for grants to develop coastal management plans (CMPs), assist in the initial implementation of the plans, and administer the plans. Completed CMPs must be approved by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce. To be approved, a plan must contain several mandatory elements, including a description of the state's coastal zone boundaries, an inventory of areas of particular concern within the coastal zone, means for controlling land and water uses within the coastal zone, and a description of the organizational structure by which the state intends to implement the CMP. As long as a CMP meets the substantive requirements of the CZMA, the particular method of implementation is left to the discretion of the state. California created an independent agency, the California Coastal Commission, to implement its CMP.

The CZMA also requires that all federal activities and projects affecting a state's coastal zone be consistent with the state's approved CMP. The consistency determination for federal activity in the coastal zone is contained in Appendix S (Volume IV, Section 6.0).

4.14.2 California Coastal Act and California Coastal Commission

The Coastal Act (Calif. Pub. Res. Code Section 30000 et seq.) was enacted to serve as California's CMP (Calif. Pub. Res. Code Section 30008). The Coastal Act created the California Coastal Commission to administer this program. The Coastal Act also customizes the CZMA's definition of "coastal zone" to California. It states that the California coastal zone extends seaward to the state's outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea. The coastal zone in the Fort Ord vicinity is depicted in Figure 2-3 in Section 2.0, "Proposed Action".

4.14.2.1 Coastal Act Sections Relevant to the Proposed Action. Among the many provisions of the Coastal Act are several sections that pertain directly to this action:

- Sections 30212(a) and 30214(a) maintenance of public access in new development;
- Section 30220 priority of water-oriented recreation activities;
- Section 30221 protection of oceanfront land for recreational use;
- Section 30230 maintenance and enhancement of marine resources;

- Section 30231 maintenance and enhancement of biological productivity;
- Section 30233(a) diking, filling, or dredging of coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes;
- Section 30240 disruption of environmentally sensitive habitat;
- Section 30250(c) location of visitor-serving facilities;
- Section 30251 protection of scenic and visual qualities;
- Section 30252 maintenance of public access;
- Section 30253 new development policies;
- Section 30254 public works facilities development policies; and
- Section 30255 priority of coastal-dependent development over other types of development.

The relevant text of these sections is presented in Table 6.14-1 in Section 6.14, "Coastal Zone". The full text of these sections appears in Appendix T (Volume IV, Section 6.0).

4.14.2.2 Local Coastal Programs. To implement the CMP, the Coastal Act requires local governments with jurisdiction over land within the coastal zone to prepare local coastal programs (LCPs). The LCPs are planning documents that contain policies and land use designations guiding development specifically within the coastal zone, and they must be submitted to the California Coastal Commission for approval.

Several local jurisdictions in the Fort Ord vicinity have control over lands within the coastal zone, including Monterey County and the Cities of Marina, Seaside, Sand City, and Monterey. The policies associated with these jurisdictions' LCPs are presented in the Land Use Baseline Study of Fort Ord, California (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District 1992b).

4.14.3 Other Coastal Protection Designations

Monterey Bay was recently designated a National Marine Sanctuary, which added another layer of protection for the bay's resources. The National Marine Sanctuary designation is discussed in Section 4.15, "Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary".

Significant state and local efforts have been directed toward protecting 12 miles of the Monterey County coastline stretching from the Salinas River mouth south to wharf No. 2 in the City of Monterey as a state seashore. Four local cities (Monterey, Del Rey Oaks, Pacific Grove, and Carmel) have passed resolutions supporting this state beach concept. To initiate preservation efforts, the Big Sur Land Trust, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District have recently purchased various parcels along this section of beach.

The Big Sur Land Trust has recently prepared *The Monterey Bay State Seashore, A Study for the Preservation of the Monterey Bay Dunes*. This study was produced with a grant from the Packard Foundation. Former Congressman Leon Panetta, State Senator Henry Mello, and State Assemblyman Sam Farr have endorsed this proposal.