



- P2-A Continue to maintain the designated bus, truck, and bicycle routes as shown on Figure 2.2.
- O2-A Ensure safety improvements are undertaken in response to the changing travel environment.
- P2-B Establish a program to collect and evaluate traffic collision data at critical collision locations for automobiles, bicycles, and pedestrians.
- P2-C Improve traffic safety by installing and maintaining traffic signs, pavement markings, traffic calming measures such as speed humps, pedestrian islands, and other pedestrian-friendly features, where necessary. **Speed humps may be considered on a limited basis.**
- P2-D Ensure pedestrian safety in high traffic areas such as the intersection of Ocean and Junipero Avenues, and near the beach.
- O2-2** Preserve and enhance the qualities that contribute to the residential character of the community, including quiet neighborhoods, low levels of illumination, lack of nighttime activity, safe environment, pedestrian use of streets, and maintenance of property values by mitigating the adverse impacts of high volume through-traffic. (LUP)
- P2-10** Design and construct where appropriate, roadway improvements which eliminate the adverse impacts of high volume through traffic. (LUP)
- P2-11** Recognize that the impact of a large number of non-resident vehicles including tourist buses and resulting traffic patterns is not consistent with the residential character of Carmel. Mitigate impacts on visual quality, circulation and ambience to the extent possible. (LUP)
- P2-12** Limit the distribution, character and intensity of land uses that generate increased levels of traffic beyond the capacity of the existing street system.
- ~~P2-13~~ Review land use and transportation actions to determine air quality impacts and ensure that air quality is preserved. Consider ways to improve air quality as part of the review of land use and transportation projects.
- P2-E Evaluate opportunities to improve parking and congestion near quasi-public land uses in the R-I District, such as the Forest Theater and the Golden Bough Theater.



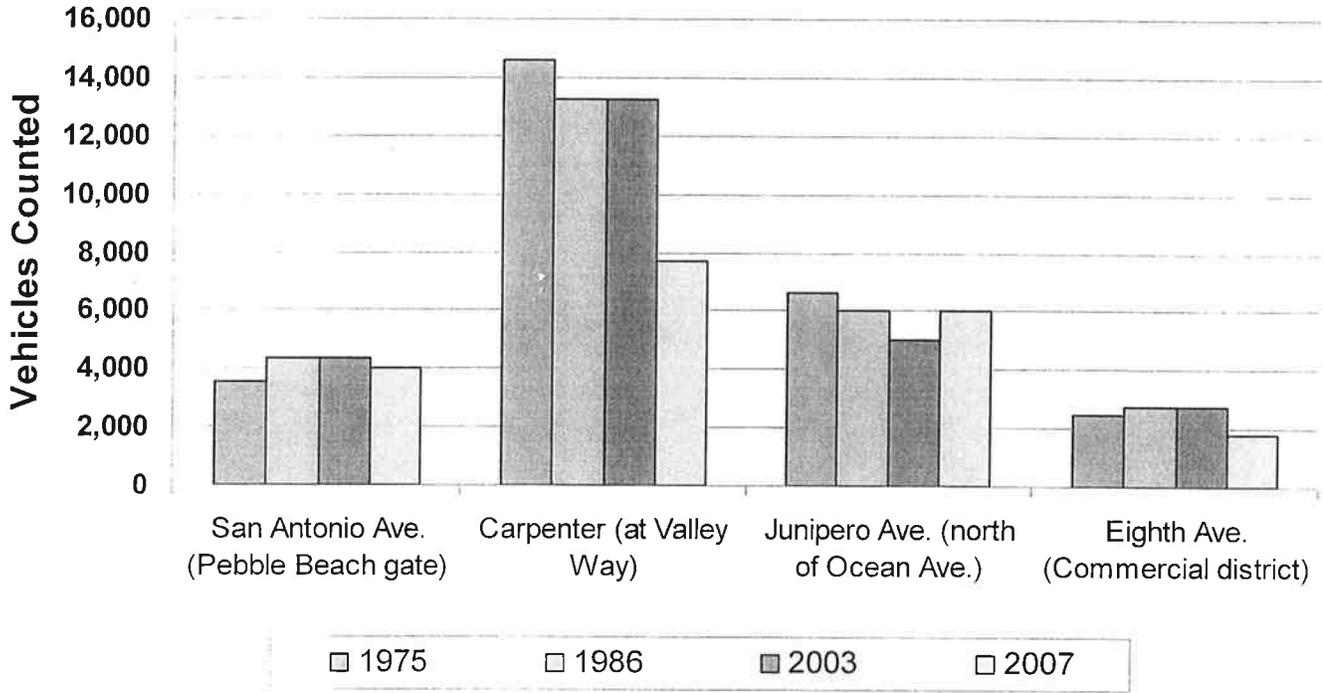
- O2-3** ~~Recognize that Carmel is a limited resource and limited in size, and that it is not practical to provide sufficient parking for the that meets total demand at every location; but that it is desirable, however, to remove parking off congested streets and to provide, where practical, alternate parking~~ **where it could be removed from public view and** in a scale appropriate to Carmel. (LUP)
- P2-14** Benefit to and impact on residents of Carmel-by-the-Sea and its visitors shall be the primary factors to be considered when evaluating and deciding upon development of off-street parking facilities. (LUP)
- P2-15** Encourage mixed-use developments on City owned lots in the downtown area (e.g. parking and housing).
- P2-16** Investigate possible public parking locations in the commercial areas, in the R-4 area and existing sites devoted exclusively to parking in the R-1 district. If a parking structure is considered, **encourage underground parking, and** ensure that the structure is compatible with the neighborhood and consistent with the Design Guidelines.
- P2-17** Review and consider changes to the in-lieu parking regulations and develop a plan for utilization of the in-lieu fees.
- P2-18** ~~Continue to maintain the residential parking permit system in designated residential areas and explore expanding the program to other impacted residential areas. Explore and define a residential parking permit system that would limit residential parking area to residents and their invitees.~~
- P2-F** ~~Work with local businesses in establishing ways to reduce employee parking impacts on neighboring residential and commercial areas.~~
- P2-19** ~~Investigate the possibilities of a commercial parking assessment district to finance parking facilities.~~
- P2-20** ~~Explore as a long term solution the provision and designation of a parking area outside of town for tour bus parking.~~
- P2-G** ~~Implement~~ **Evaluate** a paid parking program for the downtown. ~~Investigate the possibility of paid parking in other areas such as the Del Mar parking area and along Scenic Drive.~~



- P2-H Implement **Evaluate** pedestrian, bike, and local mass transit improvements. **Implement improvements when appropriate** through the Capital Improvement Program.
- P2-I Work with appropriate agencies to seek funding for pedestrian and bicycle projects.
- P2-J Explore alternative forms of transit services, such as a bus shuttle, for the downtown, beach, and Carmel Mission.
- P2-K Establish an employee parking strategy that includes remote parking and shuttle services for the business district.
- P2-L Encourage businesses and their employees to participate in ridesharing, bus pass, and shuttle programs.
- P2-M Work with local business to provide information pamphlets on transit alternatives for distribution at local stores and hotels.
- O2-6** Maintain a sufficient supply of short-term parking with frequent turn over for the primary benefit of residents. (LUP)
- P2-26** Retain short-term parking spaces at the corner of each block to serve short-term parking needs. (LUP)
- P2-27** Consider a parking management program for the commercial area to provide for the needs of residents, employees and visitors in the most appropriate locations in the commercial area. The parking program shall ensure that the City maintains adequate, convenient parking for residents and visitors alike. (LUP)
- P2-28** Continue the City's strict enforcement of parking regulations.
- P2-N Continue to allow handicap parking without the time limits in the Commercial District with the display of a handicap placard.
- O2-7** Establish and maintain a smooth flow of traffic within the City and support efforts to establish smooth traffic flows within the City's Sphere of Influence.
- P2-29** Recognize that truck deliveries and double parking are a traffic circulation problem and evaluate legal methods for improving circulation patterns; ~~evaluate establishing set delivery times and designating truck parking spaces as well as other methods;~~ enforce the



Graph 2.1: Daily Traffic Volume Comparison



Source: City of Carmel-by-the-Sea traffic volume counts (1975, 2003), RBF Consulting (2007).

Commercial District Traffic

As a result of externally generated traffic associated with visitors and tourists, many of the downtown streets and intersections in the commercial district carry traffic volumes that exceed their design capacity, especially during the peak season and peak hours of use in the downtown area. Most of the visitors have destinations in the central six square block area of the downtown business district. This extremely heavy volume of traffic traveling into Carmel's small central business district was never anticipated many years ago.

There are two aspects to the congestion problem downtown. One is congestion caused by too many cars; the other is the conflict between motorists and pedestrians. High vehicular travel counts are closely related to high pedestrian counts. The intersection most directly affected by vehicular/pedestrian conflicts is the San Carlos Street/Ocean Avenue intersection. Often, cars must wait for several pedestrians to cross before proceeding. This situation is compounded by

Valley Way intersection is approximately 9,045 vehicles. This is consistent with the reduction of daily vehicle trips observed between 2003 and 2007.



- ~~P6-8~~ Maintain the City's beach, park and open space in a manner to encourage use and enjoyment by residents and visitors. **Moved to the Open Space and Conservation Element.**
- P6-9** Maintain and enhance Harrison Memorial Library's service to the residents of Carmel-by-the-Sea and surrounding areas.
- ~~P6-A~~ Develop a long term plan for the renovation and use of the Scout House.
- ~~P6-B~~ Maintain and improve the Forest Theater facilities **and park** while not increasing its seating capacity.
- ~~P6-C~~ Periodically review the use of all public facilities to ensure that they are being used in a beneficial manner for the community.
- ~~P6-D~~ Work with service providers, commercial businesses and residents to minimize the amount of waste going to landfills through improved recycling efforts and programs.
- ~~P6-E~~ Evaluate the development of impacts fees that would require new development to pay for the infrastructure it requires and the public services it receives.
- ~~P6-F~~ Consider utilization of community facilities for the display of the City's art collection.
- P6-10** Provide paramedic-ambulance service to Carmel-by-the-Sea residents through participation in the Carmel Area Joint Powers Agency appropriate joint agreements.
- ~~O6-3~~ Maintain public services and facilities in an efficient and economical manner.
- P6-11** Continue the maintenance and improvement of public protection by the Police and Fire Departments; enhance community awareness of matters concerning personal safety and protection of property.
- ~~O6-4~~ Determine which of the facilities identified as needed should be accommodated at Sunset Center. Establish guidelines for the design and intensity of future development at Sunset Center.
- P6-12** Maintain and improve Sunset Community and Cultural Center **and the Vista Lobos Community Center** to provide facilities for cultural, social, recreational and governmental activities.



- ~~O6-5~~ Establish and maintain a five-year Capital Improvement Program as required by State law.
- P6-13** Maintain the City's five-year Capital Improvement Program and conduct Establish a yearly review by the Planning Commission of the Capital Improvement Program affecting consistency with this Element.
- P6-14** Based on identified housing, parking, recreation public and cultural facilities, parks and open space needs, ~~consistent with the General Plan,~~ develop, maintain and periodically review a list of property within the City and its Sphere of Influence suitable for acquisition and/or disposition by the City. ~~E~~ and establish priorities for potential actions.
- P6-15** Provide a procedure of land acquisition, including methods of funding and public participation.
- P6-16** Establish priorities as needed for sale or trade of City property to implement this Element.
- ~~P6-17~~ Determine the need for additional public facilities such as Post Office, concert hall, meeting rooms and parking.
- P6-G** Pursue roadside improvements funds and other available sources to develop bicycle paths and pedestrian trails.
- P6-H** Maintain the City's roadways, storm drains, and other public infrastructure to ensure they are safe and functioning adequately.
- ~~P6-HI~~ Continue to evaluate ways to streamline the development review process.



## Supporting Information

### Social, Cultural and Other Public Facilities

Carmel's primary social and cultural facilities are the Sunset Community and Cultural Center, Harrison Memorial Library, and the Forest Theatre. Two other facilities, City Hall and the Post Office, have both functional and social significance in the community and represent important meeting places. Public recreational facilities include the beach, Forest Hill Park, Mission Trail Park, Vista Lobos, and, in Carmel's Sphere of Influence, facilities of the Carmel Unified School District and Rio Park. The Carmel Youth Center is a meeting place for young people. The Carmel Foundation offers a variety of services, both cultural and recreational, to older people; The Carmel Mission, an active church and a visitor attraction, owns the Larson Athletic Field.

Each of the major facilities is described below, mapped on Figure 6.1: Recreational and Service Facilities in Carmel-by-the-Sea, and included in Table 6.1: Location of Recreational and Service Facilities in Carmel-by-the-Sea. Key numbers next to each facility (e.g. # 1) reference location on the map of each respective facility.

#### Sunset Center (# 1)

Sunset Center is a community gathering place, where many of the region's performing arts, visual-arts exhibits, organization meetings and educational events are held **and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places**. The Center is also home to some of the region's leading performing-arts organizations, visual and arts service organizations, and volunteer groups (Sunset 2009).

Sunset Cultural Center, Inc. is a non-profit corporation that assumed management of the city-owned theater in 2004. Sunset Center is located on the east side of San Carlos Street past Ninth Avenue, three blocks from Ocean Avenue in Carmel. Facilities include a 718-seat auditorium, several rooms for classes and meetings, gymnasium, art gallery and offices for several cultural organizations. The north end of Sunset Center consists of a parking lot (Sunset 2009).

For nearly forty years, the Sunset Center was home to symphonies, chamber musicians, singers, actors, and dancers. To address the problem of a facility that was ill-equipped for the 21st century, a nonprofit corporation, Sunset Center for the Arts, private foundations, individuals, and the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea raised much of the money needed for renovation (Sunset 2009).

The construction project began in September 2001 and in July 2003, less than two years later, the Sunset Center reopened with the Carmel Bach Festival, a long-standing annual music event in Carmel. The renovation focused on improving the acoustics, enlarged stage area and proscenium to accommodate a full orchestra and chorus (Sunset 2009).

Sunset Center is the home of four historic Presenting Partners: Carmel Bach Festival, Carmel Music Society, Chamber Music Monterey Bay, and the Monterey Symphony. Together, these four nonprofit organizations offer more than 50 classical music events each year (Sunset 2009).



### The Scout House (# 2)

The Scout House is a multi-use facility located at the northeast corner of Mission Street and Eighth Avenue. **The Scout House was built in 1931 by Carmel Masterbuilder M.J. Murphy. Its construction culminated a fund raising drive to create a clubhouse for the local Boy Scout Troop Number 86.** This building has a large room, working fireplace, and a full kitchen and is a completely contained unit. It has been the site for holiday parties, receptions, dinners, dances, weddings, religious services and conferences as well as for Scout activities. In 1986, 438 events occurred here. Due primarily to lack of ADA access, the building is not currently in operation.

### Harrison Memorial Library (# 3)

Library services for the City of Carmel are provided by the Harrison Memorial Library (Main Library) and its Park Branch (# 3a). The Main Library, which is home to adult services, is located on Ocean Avenue at Lincoln Street. Youth Services, Local History and Administration are located in the Park Branch on Mission Street at Sixth Avenue. The Main Library opened in 1928 and services were expanded with the addition of its Park Branch facility in 1989 (HML 2009).

Between the Main Library building and the Park Branch, the library provides services to more than 10,000 cardholders who are residents of Carmel-by-the-Sea and the surrounding areas of Monterey County. (HML 2009).

The library's personnel and facility maintenance budget is funded by the city of Carmel-by-the-Sea. All library books, magazines, programs and equipment are funded by donations to the Carmel Public Library Foundation and Friends of Harrison Memorial Library (HML 2009).

The library is administered by a five member citizen's Board of Trustees appointed by the Mayor of Carmel-by-the-Sea and confirmed by the City Council. The Board of Trustees formulates library policy, administers funds and plans library services for the community (HML 2009).

The Harrison Memorial Library, built in 1927 by M.J. Murphy, is an important historical and cultural landmark in Carmel. The Main Library building was designed by the renowned California architect Bernard Maybeck and financed by a bequest from Ella Reid Harrison as a memorial to her husband, California Supreme Court Justice Ralph Chandler Harrison (HML 2009).

### Forest Theatre (# 4)

The Forest Theater is located in east central portion of the City, north of the Mission Trails Nature Preserve. One of California's first outdoor theatres, the Forest Theatre was founded in 1910 and includes approximately 540 ~~600~~ outdoor seats and a 60 indoor-seat theatre. The theater has a long history as a **community** center for theater arts and was part of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project in 1939 to 1940. The main stage is used ~~by the Forest Theatre Guild~~ for a summer program of Shakespeare and other playwrights, while the smaller indoor stage is used by the Children's Experimental Theatre for instruction and drama. This site was



deeded to the City by gift in 1937 with the stipulation that it always remain a park (Forest Theater 2009).

The City is currently in the process of evaluating the upgrade and rehabilitation of the facility.

#### City Hall (# 5)

City Hall is located on the east side of Monte Verde Street between Ocean and Seventh Avenues. Originally a church built in 1921, it has been extensively altered in 1950 and 1985 for use as a City Hall. Much tradition attaches to this facility that is under the jurisdiction of the City Administrator. It now houses the City Administrator's office, the Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Community Planning and Building.

#### Post Office (# 6)

As Carmel does not have street number address~~es~~s, the mail is not delivered to individual homeowners or businesses, but rather to post office boxes. The Carmel-by-the-Sea Post Office is located at Dolores Street and 5th Avenue. The Post Office is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Postal Service. The Postmaster's office is in the facility at the mouth of Carmel Valley.

As residents take daily visit to the Post Office its function often goes beyond the original purpose of delivering mail and becomes a social activity for Carmel residents. The post office is often used to reach out to the community about important local happenings and events.

#### Carmel Foundation (# 7)

The Carmel Foundation was incorporated as a non-profit organization on April 21, 1950. The Foundation is housed in three buildings located at 8th and Lincoln Streets. A fourth building opened in the fall of 1999 at 8th and Dolores Streets, which has been named the Ruth Blanchard House. The Foundation is supported entirely by donations with no government funding (Carmel Foundation 2009).

The Foundation's purpose is to provide services to our older population, both in Carmel and in the surrounding area, such as adult education classes, hobbies, social gatherings, Homebound Meal Program, which provides four meals a week for a nominal fee, to those members who may be homebound or have other special circumstances, assistance in solving problems, and many others. Its members consist of approximately 4,000 people over 55 years of age (Carmel Foundation 2009).

One of the most prominent Foundation's support services is the provision of housing to members 65 years of age and over who have limited financial resources. The housing, consisting of 45 apartments available for seniors, is located in three separate buildings; Haseltine Court, Trevvett Court, and Norton Court, all in Carmel-by-the-Sea (Carmel Foundation 2009).

#### Carmel Youth Center (# 8)

The Carmel Youth Center was established in October of 1949. The center is located on the southwest corner of 4th and Torres in Carmel-by-the-Sea. The purpose of this center is to



Behind the Basilica, in the Murrás courtyard, is located the Murrás Family Heritage Museum, which displays the treasured keepsakes of this prominent Monterey family (Mission 2009).

Adjacent to the Basilica, the Jo Mora Chapel Gallery houses the elaborate Serra Memorial Cenotaph, sculpted in 1924 by Jo Mora, of travertine marble and bronze. This museum is also the home to a periodically changed art exhibit (Mission 2009).

In Convento Museum, through which one exits the Mission complex, is found the cell used by Junipero Serra and where he died in 1784. Other rooms in the museum present interpretive displays for further understanding the history of this heritage site (Mission 2009).

#### Carl Cherry Center For The Arts (# 11)

The Carl Cherry Center for the Arts is located on the corner of 4th Avenue and Guadalupe Street in Carmel. The non-profit institution was established in 1948 as a cultural center to support experimental fine arts and help artists and scientists cross the standard borders of their disciplines. The mission of the Carl Cherry Center for the Arts is to enhance the quality and diversity of artistic, educational, and cultural programs in Monterey County by encouraging public programs and interactions between artists and the community. Dedicated to fostering curiosity and artistry in young people, the Cherry Center hosts an annual High School Art Exhibit, celebrating the talent of area high school students, and sponsors the annual Monterey County High School Poetry Awards (Cherry 2009).

The Center provides an environment for contemporary theater, art exhibits, concerts, solo dramatic performances, and poetry readings. Emphasis is placed on emerging and experimental artists from the Monterey Bay area, with regional group exhibits and exhibits generated by theme. Additionally, the Cherry Center annually hosts community-wide group exhibitions, student exhibits, and other special art events (Cherry 2009).

#### Vista Lobos Community Room (# 12)

The Vista Lobos community room is part of the Vista Lobos Park, located in the north-central area of the City. The community room is used on weekly basis for various programs. These include an Alcoholics Anonymous class, various art classes sponsored by the City and other organizations, meetings for the Carmel Residents Association, and others. The community room is also used for various City sponsored workshops and public meetings throughout the year.

### City Services

In addition to the facilities already discussed, the Police Station, the Fire Station, the Public Works Department and corporation yard are the main public service facilities in Carmel.

#### Police Station/Public Works/Corporation Yard (# 13)

The Carmel-by-the-Sea Police Department and the Public Works Department are located at Junipero and 4th Avenues in a facility constructed in 1967. The facilities were upgraded in 2008 to include automated target system and additional four lanes to firing range.



In February of 2009, the City Council passed a resolution which states Carmel's support for the Water for Monterey County Coalition and a continued collaboration of political and quasi-political entities in Monterey. Based on the understanding that Monterey Peninsula's water supply projects require a focused technical and political effort to be resolved, the Coalition is set to provide regional projects and water management programs that sustainable and cost effective water supply solutions.

State law mandates the prioritizing of water for affordable housing if water is an issue. The City's share of water resources is internally allocated to land use categories based on policies in the Land Use and Community Character and Housing Elements of the General Plan. The City has approximately .589 acre-feet of water available for affordable housing projects. ~~3.251 acre-feet of available water, of which approximately 1.67 acre-feet are in the City's reserves. The remaining .589 acre-feet is only available for affordable housing projects.~~ In the past 5 years the City has allocated approximately .308 acre-feet to affordable housing projects. This is the only water available until District supplies increase and new allocations are made to each city in the District.

#### Stormwater Drainage

Due to Carmel's topography, the City's drainage system is based on gravity pull. Given the fact that Carmel does not have curbs, a significant portion of the runoff from roadways sheet flows into the adjacent swales and is infiltrated as groundwater. The remaining surface water is collected via a series of culverts located throughout the City. Ultimately, these surface flows are released into the ocean via 10 drainage outlets located along Carmel Beach (Carmel 2007).

The size of the drainage pipes vary depending on location. The drainage channel originating within the Mission Trails Nature Preserve, which generally follows Junipero Avenue, ranges from 42 inches to 24 inches in diameter. The drainage channel along Ocean Avenue ranges from 15 to 24 inches in diameter. The drainage channel along First and Second Avenues converges and then follows Fourth Avenue. The diameter of these channels ranges from 12 to 34 inches (Carmel 2007).

Street corner collection culverts are located along Seventh through Twelve Avenues, south of Ocean Avenue as well as in several locations north of Fourth Avenue. These culverts collect stormwater in residential areas and divert it towards the ocean. The culverts are generally 12 to 15 inches in size, with maximum size of 18 inches (Carmel 2007).

**Carmel Bay is considered an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). The City follows the Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program (MRSWMP), which establishes Best Management Practices (BMP's) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal separate storm sewer systems to the "maximum extent practicable," to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.**



- P7-6 Recognize and designate, where appropriate, scenic routes in the unincorporated portions of Monterey County (but within Carmel's Sphere of Influence).
- P7-7 Preserve the significant coastal view from the intersection of Torres Street and Third Avenue and across the City owned land near this intersection for public benefit and enjoyment. Existing trees in this corridor are considered part of the view. (GP Amendment 90-01)

The following policies were moved to the Environmental Safety Element.

- ~~O7-3 Minimize the generation of hazardous waste within the City and ensure that hazardous waste is transported and disposed of in a proper manner.~~
- ~~P7-8 Support implementation of the Monterey County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.~~
- ~~P7-9 Require a conditional use permit for all commercial uses that generate hazardous waste.~~
- ~~P7-10 Provide educational information to the public on household hazardous waste materials ways to reduce the use of such materials, and safe means of disposal.~~
- ~~P7-11 Periodically review the City's Hazardous Incident Plan for effectiveness in emergency response to hazardous waste spills.~~
- ~~P7-12 Investigate programs for pickup of household hazardous waste and identify possible collection locations that will accept household waste.~~

G7-A To provide accessible, safe, and well-maintained parks, open space, and active recreation facilities.

- O7-A Provide and manage a system of parks and recreation facilities that serve the needs of residents and visitors.
- P7-A Work with local, regional, and state agencies to acquire and fund further parkland acquisition and improvements.
- P7-B Evaluate the feasibility of developing Rio Park to provide both active and passive recreation facilities **and/or other potential uses.**
- P7-C Ensure that park and recreation facilities are adequately maintained to ensure safe access and use.



P7-D Investigate and evaluate opportunities and incentives for other agencies, non-profits, private businesses, and user groups to participate in the provision, development and maintenance of parks, open space, and recreational facilities.

P7-E Enhance and improve park facilities to accommodate a broad range of users including children and seniors.

P7-F Maintain the City's beach, park and open space in a manner that encourages use and enjoyment by residents and visitors **while protecting the aesthetic and environmental quality of these area.**

G7-B To reduce release of airborne pollutants and contribution to green house gases.

O7-B Promote planning and programs that result in the reduction of airborne pollutants

P7-G Coordinate air quality planning efforts with local, regional, and State agencies, and evaluate the air quality impacts of proposed plans and development projects.

P7-H Consider an ordinance that phases out the use of older, polluting wood-burning appliances and limits the installation of wood-burning devices in new or renovated homes to pellet stoves, EPA-certified woodstoves and fireplace inserts, or natural gas or propane appliances.

O7-C Reduce vehicle trips and emissions, and improve vehicle efficiency, as a means of limiting the volume of pollutants generated by traffic.

P7-I Work with local businesses and tour bus operators to ensure that delivery trucks and buses turn off their engines when the vehicles are stationary

P7-J Investigate the possibility of installing electric vehicle recharging stations with the downtown and at public parking lots

P7-K Work with local hospitality businesses (hotels, motels, restaurants, etc.) to identify opportunities for visitors to use alternative forms of transportation.

P7-L Support and promote bus shuttle systems that provide transportation within the City.

O7-D Minimize contributions to Greenhouse Gases

P7-M Continue to implement the City's Green Building Program requiring green building construction practices for both residential and non-residential construction.

P7-N Continue to support tree planting and revegetation programs that foster the adsorption of greenhouse gases.

P7-O Identify and encourage opportunities to shift to low-carbon and renewable fuels and zero emission technologies.

P7-P Adopt and encourage sustainable practices that promote energy efficiency, improve air quality and preserve natural resources when consistent with the City's diverse design traditions.

O7-E Improve water conservation and promote water management techniques.

P7-Q Reduce per capita and total demand for water and wastewater treatment, and enhance storm water management through integrated and cost-effective design, technology, and demand reduction standards for new development and redevelopment.

P7-R Encourage and implement upstream water-saving techniques to reduce storm water volumes and increase percolation. Increase permeable surfaces and encourage on-site percolation to reduce storm water volume.

P7-S Manage water resources to ensure equitable amounts of clean water for all users, to support wildlife habitat, and to preserve natural resources within the sustainable limits of water supplies.

P7-T Work with the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District and Cal-Am, and other organizations to ensure adequate water supply, particularly during periods of prolonged drought and warm weather conditions.

P7-U Support retrofitting of public buildings with water conservation features.

P7-V Regularly update guidelines and standards for new landscaping that emphasizes drought tolerant, climate-appropriate landscape design, and other water-conserving practices.



## Supporting Information

### Open Space

#### Parks and Open Space

The city of Carmel has nine formally designated park, open space, and recreational areas as well as the Rio Park, which is located outside of the City limits, but is owned by the City. The parks and open space amount to over 68 acres of land. In addition, the City has approximately 67 acres of other areas that can be considered an important open space resource, but are not available for the traditional park and recreation use. Unimproved Right of Way, otherwise known as a linear greenbelt, as well as miniature parks are examples of such resources.

Majority of Carmel's parks are designed for passive use that consists of enjoyment of natural resources and do not provide any recreational facilities. Parks in that category include downtown parks (Devendorf Park, Piccadilly Park, First Murphy Park, Vista Lobos, **Mission Trails**) and parks preserving natural areas (Pescadero Park, Rio Park). Parks that provide active uses or both passive and active uses include Carmel Beach Park, ~~Mission Trails Nature Preserve~~, Forest Hill Park, and Forest Theater. As of 2008 smoking is prohibited in all of the City's parks. The parks and open space are described in more detail below. Table 7.1: City of Carmel-by-the-Sea Open Space and Parks, provides a summary list of the city's open spaces and parks. Figure 7.1: Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Community Facilities illustrates the location of the parks and open areas listed in the table.

#### *Mission Trails Nature Preserve*

The Mission Trails Nature Preserve (MTNP) is located along southeastern boundary of the City (see Figure 7.1: Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Community Facilities). The MTNP encompasses 35 acres of unspoiled native vegetation and includes Flanders Mansion, **which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places**, the Lester Rowntree Native Plant Garden, and the meadow off Martin Road. Majority of the park's area is designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA). The Mission Trails ESHA supports a variety of environmentally sensitive habitats including Monterey pine forest, wetland drainage, central coast arroyo willow riparian forest, coastal terrace prairie, and wet meadow. Hickman's onion population (a special-status plant species) and the Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (special-status wildlife species) are found in the park's habitat.

The MTNP offers passive recreational use to the public. Primary uses include hiking, jogging, bird watching, and relaxation in a quiet setting. Bicycling is allowed on maintenance roads.

The MTNP facilities include the Flanders Mansion and the Lester Rowntree Native Plant Garden. The Flanders Mansion is currently vacant and not used by the City for any public services. There are no public restrooms. There is no private vehicle access to the MTNP proper. There is a limited parking space near the Flanders Mansion and majority of park's users use on-street parking.



Management of the MTNP is described in the Mission Trail Nature Preserve Master Plan. The MTNP Master Plan establishes **goals, objectives and policies for the current and long-term** ~~long-term goals for~~ preservation and use of the MTNP.

The management of the MTNP includes roads, trails, and drainage maintenance, removal of invasive species, and mowing of meadow grasses to reduce the risk of fire. Mowing is performed in June, after the Hickman's onion flowering and seeding period. The Flanders Mansion maintenance is performed on as needed basis and includes pest and vegetation control.

#### *Carmel Beach Park*

The Carmel Beach Park is located along western boundary and Scenic Road and San Antonio Avenue (see Figure 7.1: Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Community Facilities). The North Dunes and portion of the park located between Ocean and Eighth Avenues are also designated as an ESHA. The Carmel Beach Park ESHA supports environmentally sensitive habitat of un-vegetated dunes and dune scrub (see Coastal Resource Management element of the General Plan for a detailed discussion of ESHAs).

This second largest park in the City combines active and passive uses. In addition to beach activities such as swimming, picnicking, and bonfires (**with specific restrictions**), this park includes three volleyball courts, located near the Del Mar Avenue parking lot.

The park facilities include permanent bathrooms located near the parking lot and temporary bathrooms located at Scenic Road and Santa Lucia Avenue intersection. The City has plans to convert the temporary restroom facilities to permanent fixture. The City has contracted with a firm to prepare the permanent bathroom designs, however, no funding has been allocated for construction. Three 911 call boxes are located at the Del Mar restrooms at Ocean Avenue and Del Mar, Scenic Road/ Eighth Avenue, and Scenic Road/Thirteenth Avenue intersections.

The main parking for the Carmel Beach Park is located at Ocean Avenue/Del Mar Avenue parking lot, which consists of 122 parking spaces. Additional parking is located along Scenic Road, which includes approximately 127 curbside parking spaces.

The management of the Carmel Beach Park is described in detail in the Shoreline Management Plan and the Del Mar Master Plan. The Shoreline Management Plan is a comprehensive document guiding management of the City's shoreline area including its beaches, dunes, bluffs, landscape, and associated infrastructure. The Del Mar Master Plan focuses on improvements and restoration efforts in the Del Mar and North Dunes and the Del Mar parking area.

The management of the Carmel Beach Park consists of general maintenance and conservation. The general maintenance includes litter removal from the beach, landscaping along the scenic walkway, and road sweeping. In addition, the City regularly redistributes sand on the beach to cover any exposed rocks and to correct the man-made erosion at the main entrance to the Beach Park (at the bottom of Ocean Avenue). The main entrance experiences heavy pedestrian traffic,



### *Forest Hill Park*

The Forest Hill Park is located in the northern portion of the City. The park is divided into two distinctive lower and upper areas (see Figure 7.1: Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Community Facilities).

This park provides opportunities for active types of uses. The Forest Hill Park includes two tennis courts, basketball hoops, horseshoe pits, BBQ and picnic area, and the only City-owned children's playground. The Forest Hill Park facilities also include two restrooms, one in the upper and one in the lower area.

In addition to on-street parking, the Forest Hill Park has four on-site parking spaces located by the tennis courts.

Management of the park includes maintenance of landscaping and playground, litter removal, and occasional vandalism removal.

### *Vista Lobos*

The Vista Lobos Park is located in the north-central area of the City (see Figure 7.1: Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Community Facilities). This park provides benches for passive recreation. The Park also includes a community center. The community room is used on weekly basis for various programs. These include an Alcoholics Anonymous class, various art classes sponsored by the City and other organizations, meetings for the Carmel Residents Association, and others. The community room is also used for various City sponsored workshops and public meetings throughout the year.

In addition to the on-street parking spaces, the Vista Lobos Park contains a large number of public parking spaces. Management of the park consists of landscape and irrigation maintenance.

### *Pescadero Park*

The Pescadero Park is located along the northwestern boundary of the City (see Figure 7.1: Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Community Facilities). The Pescadero Park is designated as an ESHA and supports Monterey Pine Forest on its slopes and riparian and wetland habitat along the Pescadero Creek.

Pescadero Park is a passive use open space. The Pescadero canyon is not easily accessible to the public and is mostly used by wildlife. As such, there are no facilities located in or near the park.

The management of the Pescadero Park includes drainage maintenance, invasive species removal, and fire prevention.



**Table 7.1: City of Carmel-by-the-Sea Open Space and Parks**

	Name	Size (acres)	Location	Between	Zoning	Type of Use
<b>Parks</b>						
1	Mission Trails Nature Preserve (Flanders Mansion and Lester Rowntree Native Plant Garden)	35.00	Hatton Road		P-1/ <u>P2</u>	Active
2	Carmel Beach Park	21.50	Scenic/San Antonio	Pebble Beach Gate/ Carmel Point	P-1	Active and Passive
3	Rio Park <sup>1</sup>	6.24	Lasuen/Dolores	Carmel Mission/ Carmel River	MDR (County Zoning)	Passive
4	Forest Hill Park	1.84	Junipero Avenue	Camino Del Monte/ First Avenue	P-2	Active and Passive
5	Vista Lobos	1.24	Third Avenue	Junipero/ Torres	R-4/ P-2	Passive
6	Pescadero Park	1.10	Second Avenue	North Camino Real/ Casanova Street	P-1	Passive
7	Devendorf Park	0.60	Ocean Avenue	Junipero/ Mission	P-2	Passive
8	First Murphy Park	0.28	Lincoln Avenue	Fifth Avenue/ Sixth Avenue	P-2	Passive
9	Forest Theater	0.20	Mountain View Avenue	Santa Rita Street/ Guadalupe Street	P-2	Active and Passive
10	Piccadilly Park	0.09	Dolores Street	Ocean/ 7th Avenue	P-2	Passive
<b>Parks Total</b>		<b>68.09</b>				
<b>Other Open Spaces (informal)</b>						
	Mini Parks and Linear Greenbelts	67.2 <sup>2</sup>				Passive
<b>Other Open Spaces Total</b>		<b>67.2</b>				
<b>TOTAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACE</b>						<b>138.09 <sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Notes:</b>						
P-1 Natural Parklands and Preserves- Purpose: To preserve publicly owned park and beach lands for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, and to prevent the destruction of natural open space.						
P-2 Improved Parklands- Purpose: To provide appropriately located areas for recreation and recreational facilities						
R-4 Multifamily Residential District- Purpose: To provide an appropriate location for a mix of multifamily residential dwelling units convenient to the commercial area and to serve as a buffer or transitional zone between the commercial area and the single-family residential district.						
MDR Medium Density Residential- Purpose: To provide a district to accommodate Medium Density Residential uses in those areas of the County of Monterey where adequate public services and facilities exist or may be developed to support medium density development.						
<sup>1</sup> Rio Park is located outside of the City limits, but is owned by the City.						
<sup>2</sup> The surface area for mini parks, landscaping, and linear greenbelts in an estimate.						
<sup>3</sup> The total includes all formally designated parks and an estimate of all other informal open space areas.						
Source: City of Carmel-by-the-Sea Forest, Parks and Beach Department, April 2007.						



developed a list of unmet community needs and property acquisition priorities (Carmel 2004). The items listed below are in suggested order of priority:

- Housing for low-income or senior households.
- Parking.
- Open space, parks and habitat conservation (Carmel 2004).

In addition to the priority list, the City has identified two desirable properties to be added to publicly owned land, which include the last piece of privately owned beach frontage and the private, undeveloped properties in Pescadero Canyon (Carmel 2004).

#### Beach

The management of Carmel's beaches is the responsibility of the Public Services Department. This department is responsible for the regular maintenance along Beach Bluff Pathway, litter and trash pick-up from the Pathway and beach areas, **beach fire cleanup**, maintenance of trees and landscape plants, Pathway irrigation system, beach access stairways, and restroom facilities. The department is also responsible for the maintenance and repairs of shoreline walls and revetments, beach access stairways and ramps, the Pathway, storm drains, Scenic Road, and other structures (Carmel 2003).

The City's Forest and Beach Commission also deals with issues affecting the coastline and is an advisory group to the FPB department.

Additional information related to the beach maintenance and shoreline protection is included in the Coastal Resource Management Element.

#### Urbanized Forest

The term "urbanized forest" refers to forests that were present prior to urban development, as opposed to "urban forest," which describes forests planted after the urban development. Urbanized forest is characterized by a variety and diversity of species, age, and random tree spacing and location (Carmel 2001). These characteristics of urbanized forests give Carmel its character of village among the trees.

#### *Tree Survey*

The City's Forest, Parks, and Beach Department performs a yearly tree survey. Each year, as part of the survey a quarter of 90% of the City's public land area is surveyed for the type and quantity of trees. Formally designated parks and open space are not included in the survey. This cyclic system provides the Public Services department with citywide data every four years. The surveys are available from the year 1971 to 2008 with some interruptions in the year 1975 and 1980. Up to year 2006, the data included counts for both public and private trees. Starting with the 2006 tree survey, the counts will be provided only for the public trees. The Commercial



### *Areas of Special Biological Significance*

Carmel Bay is designated as an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Areas of special biological significance are those areas designated by the State Water Control Board as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alternation of natural water quality is undesirable.

The Carmel Bay ASBS has 6.7 miles in coastline length and 1,584 acres of marine waters (see Figure 7.3: Carmel Bay Area of Special Biological Significance). The ASBS is adjacent to the City of Carmel and Pebble Beach Golf Course, and is contiguous with the Point Lobos ASBS.

The climate of the Carmel Bay ASBS is characterized by the mild air temperatures and the cool ocean breezes. Fog persists (until early afternoon) in late spring and summer. Typically 90 percent of the rainfall occurs between November and April, and summers are dry.

The ASBS coastline is characterized by alternating rocky points and extensive granitic sand beaches. A high rocky cliff extends northeastward from Pescadero Point, forming partial protection for Stillwater Cove and Pebble Beach. Arrowhead Point, just south of Stillwater Cove, is oriented in a southwesterly direction and partially protects both the cove and Carmel City Beach to the south from wave action.

The Carmel River drains into ASBS just south of Carmel Point. The coastline just north of the river and a few miles south consists of the steep Carmel River Beach, interspersed with a few granite outcroppings. There are several watersheds adjacent to the Carmel Bay ASBS; however, all freshwater discharges are seasonal. Pescadero Canyon drains into the ASBS at the north end of Carmel City Beach and San Jose Creek drains into Monastery Beach. The principle drainage is the Carmel River Basin, which covers a total of about 225 square miles in a northwest-southwest direction.

The submarine topography of the ASBS is dominated by the Carmel canyon, a major tributary of the Monterey submarine canyon. The Carmel canyon originates about ¼ mile offshore from the mouth of the San Jose Creek in the ASBS.

The ASBS contains a highly diverse marine animal and plant life within a relatively short length of coastline. The ASBS provides habitat for approximately 30 flora species, 125 invertebrate species, and 78 fish species.

Additional information related to water quality issues associated with the ASBS is included in the Coastal Resource Management Element.

### Soils

Soils within the city limits and along Carmel Valley are generally in Soil Class I, II, or III, indicating that they are suitable for cultivation, pasture, range, woodland, wildlife, or urban uses. Soils south of Carmel River floodplain are generally in Soil Class VII or VIII, so they are



- P8-31** Prepare an adequate warning and evacuation plan for development and recreational uses that exist along the shoreline and other tsunami inundation areas identified on Figure 8.5.

**G8-3 Reduce potential impacts from hazardous materials.**

- O8-7** Minimize the generation of hazardous waste within the City and ensure that hazardous waste is transported and disposed of in a proper manner.
  - P8-32** Support implementation of the Monterey County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
  - P8-33** Periodically review the City's EOP for effectiveness in emergency response to hazardous waste spills.
  - P8-34** Require a conditional use permit for all commercial uses that generate, **handle or transport** hazardous waste.
  - P8-35** Require that all public buildings and associated landscaping use non-toxic materials as part of their maintenance, whenever possible.
  - P8-36** Work with the Monterey County Health Services – Environmental Health Division and other agencies to establish an educational outreach program for businesses and residents regarding the safe use, recycling, and disposal of toxic materials; reducing the use of hazardous household wastes; and acceptable substitutes for toxic substances.
  - P8-37** Investigate programs for pickup of household hazardous waste and identify possible collection locations that will accept household waste.
- O8-8** Ensure that resources are available to effectively respond to hazardous-waste emergencies.
  - P8-38** Provide on-going training to City staff to quickly respond to hazardous-waste emergencies.
  - P8-39** Develop a list of businesses permitted to handle hazardous materials and assure that safe handling and use information for materials handled by these businesses are provided to fire protection and other safety and emergency response agencies.



The preventive costs of erosion are generally included within flood control measures and the overall costs of hillside development. Adoption of the present state of the art procedures for erosion prevention in hillside areas will, in most cases, eliminate losses.

Losses due to coastal erosion can be reduced most economically by avoiding construction in areas subject to severe erosion. Erosion of the beach bluffs is addressed in the City's Master Beach Management and Emergency Action Plans.

### Fire Hazards

Fire poses a significant threat to life and property. Fire prevention and safety measures must be evaluated in all land use and community wide decisions. Fire hazards in the Carmel planning area can be categorized by fires within urbanized areas, and fires within undeveloped areas or wildland fire areas.

#### Factors to Fire Susceptibility

There are several factors affecting the hazard potential of a wildland fire hazards in the Carmel's area: topography, weather conditions, and fire fuel (type of vegetative cover, type and intensity of land use).

The City of Carmel is located on a hillside. Steep slopes promote spreading of a fire and increase its speed due to preheating of vegetation. Canyons and hillsides also promote gusts of wind, which increase the unpredictable and uncontrollable nature of wildfires.

Carmel's topography also creates access issues. The unimproved and narrow roads are an obstacle to fighting fires. Fire fighting personnel as well as fire trucks and other heavy equipment have difficulty reaching some of the City's areas. Containment being a key objective, areas of limited accessibility have a correspondingly greater potential for fire spreading.

Weather is also a contributing factor to fire hazards. The central coast climate is characterized by dry summers with virtually no precipitation. As a result the vegetation during the fire prone summer/fall season is very dry, creating ideal conditions for faster fire spreading. A combination of a generous rainy season followed by a dry summer, results in large amounts of vegetation fire fuel. Wind direction and strength rival human proximity and vegetation as significant factors affecting fire hazard. The City experiences prevailing winds from the beach, which can potentially result in the spreading of a fire towards the City.

The most significant factor determining overall fire risk is human proximity. The majority of wildland fires are caused by people and the remaining fires are started primarily by lightning. New land development may suddenly cause drastic increases in the frequency of fires in areas that have had few fires in the past. The increase in activity of off road vehicles, such as motorcycles and mini-bikes, is becoming an ever-increasing source of brush fires as the trend continues toward more recreational pursuits.



Another contributing factor to wildlife fire potential is accidents related to spark discharges from transmission lines or leakage from pipelines carrying flammables in and adjacent to brush areas.

#### Wildland Fires

Carmel's land area is largely forested and contains a significant amount of open space. ~~The City itself is considered developed and would not qualify as a wildland fire hazard area.~~ There are several areas **in and around the City** adjacent to the city limits in the City's sphere of influence that could be considered a wildland area. These areas are located to the north and east of the City boundaries and include: to the north, Pescadero Canyon, Forest Hill Park, and Del Monte Forest; and to east the Mission Trails Nature Preserve.

#### *State Regulatory Context*

Most land within the State of California has been designated as either a State Responsibility Area (SRA) or Local Responsibility Area (LRA). These designations refer to the agency or entity responsible for providing fire protection services, from either the local entity or the State's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire). In a LRA, the local agency, which is typically a city, county, or district, is responsible for fire protection. In a SRA, the State bears the financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing wildland and forest fires.

Land designated by the State as a SRA is subdivided into three categories of Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs), either Moderate, High or Very High, based on the fire hazard level present. Moderate and High zones are currently treated identically in the State's codes and regulations.<sup>6</sup> Very High zones are more stringently regulated and additional constraints on construction materials and other safety-related restrictions are applicable.<sup>7</sup>

Within land that has been designated as a LRA, CalFire may recommend that the local entity further designate land subject to a very high fire hazard as a Local Agency Very High FHSZ.<sup>8</sup> In such zones, the more stringent codes designed for SRA Very High FHSZs will apply.

#### *State Fire Code*

Recently, the California Building Standards Commission in collaboration with CalFire adopted new building codes that apply in all land designated as a SRA. These new codes, reduce the risk of burning embers pushed by wind-blown wildfires from igniting buildings through increased setbacks and vegetation clearance requirements. Roofing standards vary by the fire hazard zone rating of the site. The new building codes require siding, exterior doors, decking, windows, eaves wall vents, and enclosed overhanging decks to meet new test standards. These new codes

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<sup>6</sup> Pub. Resources Code §§ 4125; 4291, *et seq.*

<sup>7</sup> See Building Code Chapter 7B.

<sup>8</sup> Govt. Code § 51175, *et seq.*



- Coordination of all emergency functions;
- Management of information;
- Warning dissemination;
- Resource application; and
- Resource support and procurement (Carmel 2008).

The CEOC primary facility is located in the basement of the Carmel Police Department, on the southeast corner of Junipero and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenues. The alternate CEOC is located in the Carmel Fire Station, on Sixth Avenue between Mission and San Carlos Streets and will be used in the event that the primary CEOC is not usable. The design and organization of the CEOC creates centralized management of all operational and support components, allowing the most efficient use of available resources within a framework of supporting strategies and response objectives (Carmel 2008).

The CEOP describes function of each of the seven sections involved in operation of the CEOC, which are described in brief below:

- The Mayor and City Council set the overall policies for emergency management and support the Emergency Services Manager in their duties. The Mayor and City Council can also serve as an effective means of communication between residents and the CEOC staff;
- The Command Section is responsible for overall management of any disaster response and recovery operations for the City. The Emergency Services Director leads the Command Section and CEOC staff;
- The operations section is responsible for coordinating response and recovery operations;
- The Planning/Intelligence Section is responsible for all operational, strategic, and demobilization planning, disaster intelligence collection, assessment, and processing, report preparation, and incident documentation;
- The Logistics Section is responsible for establishment and management of the logistics efforts, including providing logistical information to the Director, managing and coordinating the provisions, and allocation and use of essential resources and services to support emergency operations;
- The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for providing, monitoring, and analyzing all elements of direct financial and administrative support to the CEOC staff; and
- The Public Information Section coordinates the origination and dissemination of all public information for the City (Carmel 2008).



To activate the emergency disaster aid a “Declaration of Local State of Emergency” has to be proclaimed by one of the authorized individuals. For the City of Carmel, the following individuals have the authority to proclaim a local emergency:

- The Emergency Service Director (City Administrator), requested when the City Council is in session;
- The Mayor or the Emergency Service Director, requested when the City Council is not in session; and
- The Director of Public Safety in the absence of the Mayor and the Emergency Service Director (Carmel 2008).

Following the ratification of proclamation of local emergency by the City Council, a designated City Hall personnel contacts the Library (Main and Park branches), Community Services Department, and the Information Systems Department that the CEOC has been activated (Carmel 2008).

#### *Communication During Emergencies*

In 2008, the City has implemented a Telephone Emergency Notification System (TENS). The unique TENS technology allows rapid dissemination of emergency and non-emergency information to the residents by phone. The phone company sends the District monthly updates of local phone numbers, and the system allows the District to develop call lists in advance based on a certain criteria (i.e. residents who need assistance during an evacuation) or real-time by using computerized maps (Carmel 2008).

In case of declared emergencies, the TENS can be activated by the City’s Incident Commanders, who contact the Watch supervisor at the Monterey County Emergency Communications Center or the Monterey County Office of Emergency Services. The Incident Commander can specify which areas, on street by street basis, need to be evacuated.

The fire departments also maintain an on-going list of residents that are known to require special assistance during times of emergency. This list allows the emergency responders to quickly address the needs of those residents who usually require additional time and resources during an evacuation.

#### *Evacuation Routes*

In certain emergencies or disaster, e.g., tsunami, there will be a definite need for Carmel residents to move quickly to other areas that are beyond the danger zone. While not all Carmel residents may be affected by any one disaster, with the possible exception of a major earthquake, an overall evacuation plan established in conjunction with the adopted Emergency Operation Plan should be available to the residents of Carmel. Figure 8.6: Evacuation Routes, shows the designated operational area and city evacuation routes. Evacuations are typically situationally



dependent and may be designated by the Incident Commander. However, these pre-designated evacuation routes should result in expedient evacuation of the City.

In case of mass evacuation all the City field personnel would be summoned for evacuation assistance. In addition to City staff, active citizen volunteers, who are employed under the Volunteers in Policing (VIP) program would be summoned, as needed. The Police Department is also in the process of developing an ancillary volunteer program known as Emergency Volunteer Assistance Program (EVAP), which will seek to employ volunteers solely for the purpose of assisting in major emergencies. These volunteers would fall under the command and control of the Police Department and would assist with numerous emergency-related tasks, including assistance with evacuation.

#### Emergency Service Delivery

The major day-to-day emergency services are provided by the Carmel-by-the-Sea Police and Fire Departments. Emergency medical aid and transportation is provided by the Fire Department within the district with major emergency medical services provided at the Monterey Peninsula Community Hospital located on Highway 68, approximately three miles from Carmel. ~~The emergency medical services are sponsored by the American Red Cross (Dolores Street and Eighth Avenue) with back-up emergency medical services provided by another firm called The Peninsula Medics.~~ **provides disaster preparedness training, first aid training, and shelter and feeding during a disaster.**

Emergency Services are described in more detail in Public Facilities and Services Element.

#### Challenges to the Disaster Response

There are several challenges to provision of emergency services in the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea. The City is mostly developed and is often characterized as a village among the trees. While this is one of the key attributes of the City, the village layout creates access challenges for the emergency vehicles. Many of the roads in the residential districts are very narrow and lack adequate turnaround space for larger emergency vehicles, such as fire trucks. In addition to access, the tightly knit community of houses and trees doesn't provide adequate fuel breaks throughout the City.

Another aspect of the "village" character that creates an obstacle to emergency response is lack of addresses. Lack of house numbers in response to emergency such as fire, or flooding may not have a significant impact on the ability of emergency responders to find a property, as these are usually highly visible events. However, in case of a medical emergency, lack of the house number may delay the arrival of the medical team.

As discussed in the Public Facilities and Services Element, the water supply is one of the biggest challenges for Carmel and other Monterey Peninsula Cities. The City and its emergency responders have a limited supply of water. In case of a large, regional fire incident, where adjoining cities would be also drawing on water supply, the City of Carmel may experience inadequate water supply to fight fires.