



City of Santa Barbara California

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

REPORT DATE: January 16, 2009
AGENDA DATE: January 22, 2009
PROJECT ADDRESS: 400 Block South Fairview Avenue (MST2008-00032)
TO: Planning Commission
FROM: Planning Division, (805) 564-5470
 Danny Kato, Senior Planner *DJK*
 Andrew Bermond, Associate Planner *AB*

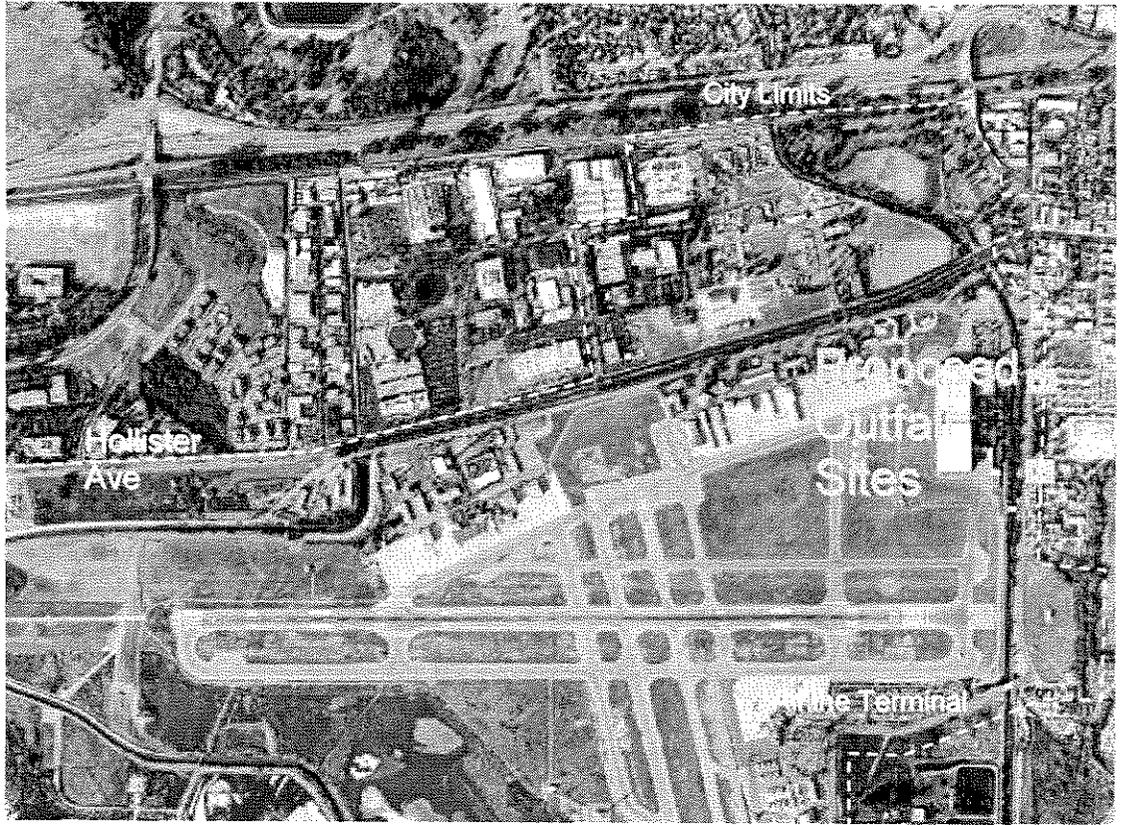
I. SUBJECT

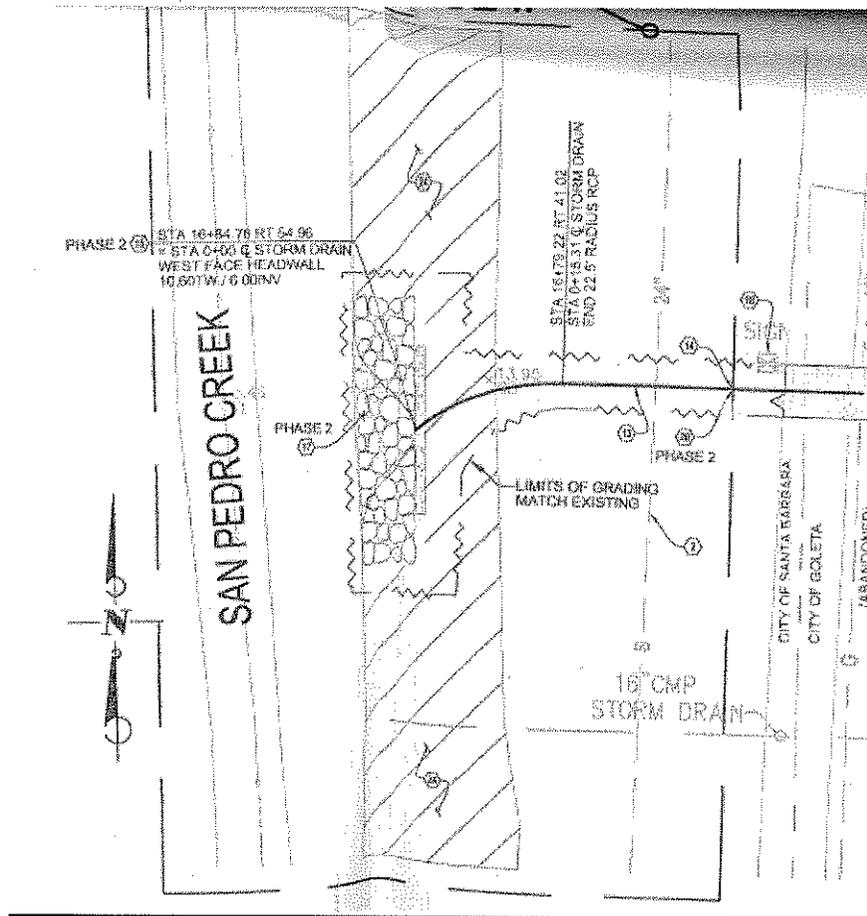
The purpose of the environmental hearing is to receive public comments from the Planning Commission, interested agencies, and the public on the adequacy and completeness of the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration/Initial Study for the proposed storm drain out fall project in San Pedro Creek near the 400 Block of South Fairview Avenue in the Appealable Jurisdiction of the Coastal Zone on Airport Property.

II. REQUIRED APPLICATION

The discretionary application required for this proposed project is:

1. A Coastal Development Permit (CDP2008-00020) to allow the proposed installation of two storm drain outfalls and associated rip-rap wall in the Appealable Jurisdiction of the City's Coastal Zone (SBMC §28.45.009).





III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of the installation of two storm drain outfalls and rock rip-rap on the eastern bank of San Pedro Creek in the City of Santa Barbara on Santa Barbara Airport Property along Fairview Avenue. This proposed project would satisfy conditions of approval for the Towbes office development project on the east side of Fairview Avenue in the City of Goleta.

The northern outfall (culvert 1) would be new construction 70 feet south of the Carson Street/Fairview Avenue intersection. This outfall would enter the creek through a cement wall in a channelized section of the creek bank. This outfall would allow for drainage from the north side of the Towbes project to enter San Pedro Creek after flowing through an existing bioswale on the Towbes property.

The southern outfall (culvert 4) would replace an existing rusted outfall with a new storm drain and rip-rap at a location on the creek 40 feet north of the intersection of Daley Street and Fairview Avenue. Storm water from the Towbes property that has been treated through an existing bioswale on the Towbes property would be directed directly to this new outfall. Approximately 1,500 square feet of creek bank vegetation would be disturbed as a part of the installation of the outfall and rip-rap for culvert 4.

The proposed project also includes the restoration of 1,000 square feet of habitat on the bank of San Pedro Creek to mitigate for the permanent loss of riparian habitat associated with the installation of a 250 square foot rip rap headwall.

A. Background

In 2002, the County of Santa Barbara approved the development of a 242,000 square foot commercial office Fairview Corporate Center at 420-500 South Fairview Avenue (Towbes project). This project is currently under construction in the now-incorporated City of Goleta. Conditions of the project required a bioswale and widening of Fairview Avenue. The project plans and permits did not include any work in the City of Santa Barbara to improve erosion control at the drainage outfalls into San Pedro Creek.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Environmental Review of the proposed project is conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An Initial Study and Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration were prepared to evaluate the proposed project's potential impacts on the physical environment. The Initial Study found potentially significant but mitigable impacts to short-term air quality, biological resources, and water quality.

On January 5, 2009 staff received a letter requesting an environmental hearing for the proposed storm drain outfall project. The interested party stated he is concerned with the cultural resources analysis.

A. Cultural Resources

The San Pedro Creek storm drain outfall project area is located in the Native American and low sensitivity zone and the American Period (1870-1920) sensitivity zone as identified by the Santa Barbara Airport Phase I Archaeological Assessment prepared in 1993. The project is in the vicinity of CA-SBA-2579, which is a light prehistoric artifact scatter located near the main runway overrun area.

The proposed culvert sites are both approximately 200 feet north (upstream) from the two bridge sites analyzed in the 2003 Verhelle Bridge Cultural Resources Report. This report did not find any cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. A site survey of the proposed 1,000 square foot area of disturbance was not conducted for this proposed project because staff considered the 2003 report sufficient. However the Verhelle Bridge Areas of Potential Effect did not include the proposed project areas.

Ground disturbing activities with the potential to affect archaeological resources include bank grading and smoothing, and removal of the outfall and installation of the new outfalls and riprap wall. These activities could result in a potentially significant, avoidable impact to archaeological resources, which could be reduced to a less than significant level by the implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1. This measure requires that the applicant contract with a City-qualified archaeologist and Native American Monitor to be available if any potential cultural resources are encountered during construction. In the event of a discovery, all work would be discontinued until proper evaluation of the find could take place.

V. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

The Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the San Pedro Creek storm drain outfall project was released for public review on December 24, 2008. The comment period was scheduled to end on Friday, January 23, 2009. The lead agency has extended the comment period to Monday, January 27, 2009. Comments on the Draft MND must be received no later than Monday, January 26, 2009, at 5:00 p.m. at:

City of Santa Barbara Airport
Attn: Andrew Bermond
601 Norman Firestone Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93117

Copies of the Draft MND are available for the public at the City Planning Division, 630 Garden Street from 8:30-4:30 Monday –Thursday and every alternate Friday. The document can be reviewed at the Public Library (Main Branch) at 40 E. Anapamu Street during hours of operation.

Following the end of the public comment period on the Draft MND, staff will consider all written and public hearing comments, and will revise the document analysis as needed.

The discretionary review for this project is Coastal Development Permit approval by the Planning Commission pursuant to SBMC §28.45.009. At the subsequent Planning Commission hearing, the Planning Commission will consider adoption of the Final MND and Coastal Development Permit approval of the project.

VI. RECCOMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission:

- A. Receive a Staff presentation outlining the environmental and public review process, summarizing the project description, and summarizing the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study analysis for the proposed San Pedro Creek storm drain outfall project; and
- B. Hold a public hearing to receive public, agency, and Planning Commission comments on the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Exhibits:

- A. Site Plans
- B. Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration



**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION – MST2008-00032, CDP2008-00020**

Pursuant to the State of California Public Resources Code and the "Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970," as amended to date, this Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration has been prepared for the following project:

PROJECT LOCATION: 400 Block of South Fairview Avenue

PROJECT PROPONENT: Gelare, Macon, Flowers & Associates

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project consists of the installation of two storm drain outfalls and rock rip-rap on the eastern bank of San Pedro Creek in the City of Santa Barbara on Santa Barbara Airport Property along Fairview Avenue. This proposed project would satisfy conditions of approval for the Towbes office development project on the east side of Fairview Avenue in the City of Goleta.

The northern outfall (culvert 1) would involve new construction 70 feet south of the Carson Street/Fairview Avenue intersection. This outfall would enter the Creek through a cement wall in a channelized section of the Creek bank. This outfall would allow for drainage from the north side of the Towbes project to enter San Pedro Creek. The storm water would first travel through a bioswale on the Towbes property.

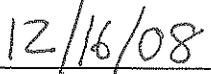
The southern outfall (culvert 4) would replace the existing rusted outfall with a new storm drain and rip-rap at a location on the creek 40 feet north of the intersection of Daley Street and Fairview Avenue. This storm water would also have been treated through a bioswale on the Towbes property before entering the storm drain. Approximately 1,500 square feet of creek bank vegetation would be disturbed as a part of the installation of the outfall and rip-rap for culvert 4.

The proposed project also includes the restoration of 1,000 square feet of habitat on the bank of San Pedro Creek to mitigate for the loss of habitat associated with the 250 square foot rip rap headwall.

DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FINDING:

Based on the attached Initial Study prepared for the proposed project, it has been determined that with application of the identified mitigation measures agreed to by the applicant, the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment.


Environmental Analyst


Date

**CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION**

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST MST2008-00032

PROJECT TITLE: STORMDRAIN AND HEADWALL IN SAN PEDRO CREEK

This Initial Study has been completed for the project described below because the project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and was determined not to be exempt from the requirement for the preparation of an environmental document. The information, analysis and conclusions contained in this Initial Study are the basis for deciding whether a Negative Declaration (ND) is to be prepared or if preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required to further analyze impacts. Additionally, if preparation of an EIR is required, the Initial Study is used to focus the EIR on the effects determined to be potentially significant.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (See Site Plan, Exhibit 1)

The project consists of the installation of two storm drain outfalls and rock rip-rap on the eastern bank of San Pedro Creek in the City of Santa Barbara on Santa Barbara Airport Property along Fairview Avenue. This proposed project would satisfy conditions of approval for the Towbes office development project on the east side of Fairview Avenue in the City of Goleta.

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The proposed project also includes the restoration of 1,000 square feet of habitat on the bank of San Pedro Creek to mitigate for the permanent loss of riparian habitat associated with the installation of a 250 square foot rip rap headwall.

BACKGROUND

In 2002, the County of Santa Barbara approved the development of a 242,000 square foot commercial office Fairview Corporate Center at 420-500 South Fairview Avenue (Towbes project). This project is currently under construction in the now-incorporated City of Goleta. Conditions of the project required a bioswale and widening of Fairview Avenue. The project plans and permits did not include any work in the City of Santa Barbara to improve erosion control at the drainage outfalls into San Pedro Creek.

APPLICANT/PROPERTY OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS

<u>Applicant:</u>	Gelare Naderi Flowers and Associates 201 N. Calle Cesar Chavez, Suite 100 Santa Barbara, CA 93103	<u>Property Owner:</u>	Karen Ramsdell, Airport Director City of Santa Barbara Airport 601 Norman Firestone Road Santa Barbara, CA 93117
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PROJECT ADDRESS/LOCATION (See Vicinity Map Exhibit 2)

Culvert 1 would be in San Pedro Creek at Carson Street and Fairview Avenue on Santa Barbara Airport Property.

Culvert 4 would be in San Pedro Creek at Daley Street and Fairview Avenue on Santa Barbara Airport Property.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Santa Barbara Airport property is approximately 830 acres and the project area consists of approximately 700 square feet in two locations on the easternmost boundary of Airport property on the east bank of San Pedro Creek.

The new outfalls would be located near Fairview Avenue in San Pedro Creek. Las Vegas Creek flows into San Pedro Creek immediately upstream of the Hollister Avenue bridge north of the project site. The creek then extends south paralleling Fairview Avenue to its confluence with San Jose Creek, then with Tecolotito and Atascadero Creeks, and finally to the Pacific Ocean at Goleta Beach. The entire length of San Pedro Creek consists of a maintained earthen man-made channel. San Pedro Creek is tidally influenced up to the Verhelle Bridge, located approximately 250 feet downstream of the project site.

At the site of proposed culvert 1, San Pedro Creek is a cement channel with no vegetation in the creek bed. At the site of proposed culvert 4, the channel bed has a uniform width of 30 feet. It consists of barren sandy substrate that is colonized by weeds each summer, and then cleared of vegetation in the fall. A mixture of coastal sage scrub and arroyo willows are present at the proposed project site. Occasional high tides may inundate this portion of the channel, but no permanent intertidal pools are present. The outer edge of the bank contains a row of myoporum trees.

PROPERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Assessor's Number:	Parcel 073-450-003	General Designation:	Plan Major Public and Institutional, MPI
Zoning:	Airport Facilities A-F, Special District Coastal Overlay SD-3	Parcel Size:	725 Acres Affected Area: 1,250 square feet
Existing Land Use:	Creek	Proposed Land Use:	Creek
Slope:	Less than 10 percent.		
Surrounding Land Uses:			
North:	City of Goleta, Residential, and Airport Commercial and Industrial Areas.		
South:	San Pedro Creek, Goleta Sanitary District, Goleta Beach.		
East:	City of Goleta Old Town and Industrial areas.		
West:	Santa Barbara Airport.		

PLANS AND POLICY DISCUSSION

The proposed project site is located inside the City of Santa Barbara (City) limits and is subject to City development policies and regulations. The project area is completely within the appealable jurisdiction of the Coastal Zone. The State Coastal Act, the City General Plan, and Airport and Goleta Slough Local Coastal Program development policies and regulations guide development of this area.

The project would require a Coastal Development Permit from the City of Santa Barbara. The project would also require a Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and a CWA Section 401 certification from the RWQCB.

The proposed project appears to be consistent with the Airport and Goleta Slough Local Coastal Program, which ensures that environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas (Coastal Act Section 30240). The project description includes restoration and mitigation of wetlands, which is consistent with Coastal Act Section 30230, which states that marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. As one of the purposes of the project is to restore the areas adjacent to culvert 4, as well as marginally enhance flood capacity, the project also appears consistent with Section 30236 of the Coastal Act, which limits substantial alteration of streams limited to necessary water and flood control projects and improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. Additional analysis of the project's consistency with City plans and policies would be included in the Staff Hearing Officer Staff Report prepared for this project. The Staff Hearing Officer, or Planning Commission or City Council on appeal would make the final determination of the project's consistency with the plans and policies as part of the Coastal Development Permit.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been prepared for the subject project in compliance with Public Resources Code §21081.6. The MMRP is attached herewith as Exhibit 3.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

The following checklist contains questions concerning potential changes to the environment that may result if this project is implemented. If no impact would occur, NO should be checked. If the project might result in an impact, check YES indicating the potential level of significance as follows:

Known Significant: Known significant environmental impacts. Further review needed to determine if there are feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives to reduce the impact.

Potentially Significant: Unknown, potentially significant impacts which need further review to determine significance level.

Significant, Mitigatable: Potentially significant impacts which can be mitigated to less than significant levels.

Less Than Significant: Impacts which are not considered significant.

1. AESTHETICS. Could the project:	NO	YES
a) Affect a public scenic vista or designated scenic highway or highway/roadway eligible for designation as a scenic highway?		Level of Significance Less Than Significant
b) Have a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect in that it is inconsistent with Architectural Board of Review or Historic Landmarks Guidelines or guidelines/criteria adopted as part of the Local Coastal Program?		Less Than Significant
c) Create light or glare?	✓	

Discussion:

1a. Public Scenic Views

The proposed project site is not located near a State Scenic Highway in the California Highways Master Plan. The proposed project would not have the potential to alter the visual character of the site, nor would it impact any views from the site. Overall, the views Fairview Avenue and Daley Road would improve after the project has been implemented, as there would be new native shrubs and vegetation as part of the restoration included in the project description. These changes would have a **less than significant** impact on public scenic views.

1b. Project Aesthetics

The project site is within the San Pedro Creek corridor. San Pedro Creek flows north-south to Goleta Beach via the mouth of the Goleta slough. The creek in the project vicinity is lined with willows, sycamores, and non-native vegetation. The creek bottom is sandy mud. The project proposes restoration of 1,000 sq. ft. the creek banks and riparian area with native vegetation. The restoration would improve the visual aesthetics of the creek and the overall site. The headwall project would temporarily impact the aesthetics of a small (1,250 sq. ft.) area during the construction phase of the project and until the site is revegetated. The project would permanently convert a 250 sq. ft. area from riparian vegetation to headwall. Given that this area is small and the overall project would result in a net increase in riparian area in the long term, the projects impacts on aesthetics in the San Pedro Creek corridor are considered less than significant.

1c. Lighting

There are no changes to lighting associated with this project.

2. AIR QUALITY Could the project:	NO	YES Level of Significance
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	✓	
b) Exceed any City air quality emission threshold? Long-term		Less Than Significant
Short-term		Potentially Significant, Mitigable
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is designated in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?		Less Than Significant
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutants?	✓	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	✓	

Background:

Air quality issues involve pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust and industrial or other stationary sources that contribute to smog, particulates and nuisance dust associated with grading and construction processes, and nuisance odors.

Smog, or ozone, is formed in the atmosphere through a series of photochemical reactions involving interaction of oxides of nitrogen [NO_x] and reactive organic compounds [ROG] (referred to as ozone precursors) with sunlight over a period of several hours. Primary sources of ozone precursors in the South Coast area are vehicle emissions. Sources of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) include demolition, grading, road dust and vehicle exhaust, as well as agricultural tilling and mineral quarries.

Sensitive receptors are defined as children, elderly, or ill people that can be more adversely affected by air quality emissions. Land uses typically associated with sensitive receptors include schools, parks, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals, and clinics. Stationary sources of air emission are of particular concern to sensitive receptors, as is construction dust and particulate matter.

Long-Term (Operational) Impact Guidelines: A project may create a significant air quality impact by:

- Exceeding an APCD pollutant threshold; inconsistency with District regulations; or exceeding population forecasts in the adopted County Clean Air Plan.
- Exposing sensitive receptors, such as children, the elderly or sick people to substantial pollutant exposure.
- Creating nuisance odors inconsistent with APCD regulations.
- Emitting (from all project sources, both stationary and mobile) more than 240 pounds per day for ROG and NO_x, and 80 pounds per day for PM₁₀.
- Emitting more than 25 pounds per day of ROG or NO_x from motor vehicle trips only;
- Contributing more than 800 peak hour trips to an individual intersection (CO);
- Causing a violation of any California or National Ambient Air Quality Standard (except ozone);
- Exceeding the APCD health risks public notification thresholds adopted by the APCD Board; and
- Being inconsistent with the adopted federal and state air quality plans for Santa Barbara.

Short-Term (Construction) Impacts Guidelines: A project would have a significant impact if combined emissions from all construction equipment exceed 25 tons of any pollutant (except carbon monoxide) within a 12-month period.

Projects involving grading, paving, construction, and landscaping activities may cause localized nuisance dust impacts and increased particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). Substantial dust-related impacts may be potentially significant, but are

generally considered mitigable with the application of standard dust control mitigation measures. Standard dust mitigation measures are applied to projects with either significant or less than significant effects.

Cumulative Impacts and Consistency with Clean Air Plan: If the project-specific impact exceeds the significance threshold, it is also considered to have a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. When a project is not accounted for in the most recent Clean Air Plan (CAP) growth projections, then the project's impact may also be considered to have a considerable contribution to cumulative air quality impacts. The Santa Barbara County Association of Governments and Air Resources Board on-road emissions forecasts are used as a basis for vehicle emission forecasting. If a project provides for increased population growth beyond that forecasted in the most recently adopted CAP, or if the project does not incorporate appropriate air quality mitigation and control measures, or is inconsistent with APCD rules and regulations, then the project may be found inconsistent with the CAP and may have a significant impact on air quality.

Setting: The Santa Barbara Airport is part of the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB). The City is subject to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), which are more stringent than the national standards. The CAAQS apply to six pollutants: photochemical ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and lead. The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD) provides oversight on compliance with air quality standards and preparation of the County Clean Air Plan.

The SCAB is considered in attainment of the federal eight-hour ozone standard, and in attainment of the state one-hour ozone standard. The SCAB does not meet the state standard for particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM₁₀). There is not yet enough data to determine SCAB attainment status for either the federal standard for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}) or the state PM_{2.5} standard, although SCAB will likely be in attainment of the federal 2.5 standard.

Discussion:

2.a Air Quality Standards

Direct and indirect emissions associated with the project are accounted for in the 2007 Clean Air Plan emissions growth assumptions. Appropriate air quality mitigation measures, including construction dust suppression, would be applied to the project, consistent with CAP and City policies. The project could be found consistent with the 2007 Clean Air Plan; therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

2.b Air Pollutant Emissions

Short Term (Construction) Impacts:

The proposed project would involve trenching and paving, as well as grading and landscaping activities over several weeks. The heavy equipment work would likely be completed after approximately 90 days. The mechanized equipment to be used includes excavators, backhoes, concrete trucks, and motor graders. Hand tools would be used primarily for revegetation efforts. Earth moving and landscaping activities would cause localized dust generation that would potentially result in temporary nuisance effects to surrounding Airport tenants and users, and would contribute incremental increases in particulate matter (PM₁₀). This project would result in approximately 35 cubic yards of cut and approximately 50 cubic yards of fill. Dust-related impacts are considered **potentially significant, but mitigable** with application of standard dust control mitigation measures identified below to minimize nuisance dust and particulates.

Construction equipment would also emit NO_x and ROG. The County of Santa Barbara considers all construction-related NO_x emissions in the County to represent approximately six percent of annual Countywide NO_x emissions and therefore construction related emissions are insignificant (1993 Santa Barbara County Rate of Progress Plan). In order for NO_x and ROG emissions from construction equipment to be a significant environmental impact, a proposed project would need to involve extensive use of construction equipment over an extended period of time. Due to the project's limited scope and duration, impacts would be **less than significant**. Short-term construction emissions from land development projects throughout the South Coast Air Basin have been assumed in the 2001 Clean Air Plan (CAP). A standard mitigation measure below requiring construction equipment to be maintained in tune is recommended to minimize equipment emissions.

Long-Term (Operational Emissions) Impacts:

Long-term project emissions primarily stem from motor vehicles associated with projects and from stationary sources that may require permits from the APCD. Examples of stationary emission sources include gas stations, auto body shops, diesel generators, dry cleaners, oil and gas production and processing facilities, and water treatment facilities. Other stationary sources such as small wineries, residential heating and cooling equipment, wood burning stoves and fireplaces, or other

individual appliances do not require permits from the APCD and are known as "area sources". The proposed project does not contain any stationary sources that require permits from APCD.

The proposed project, including both elements, does not contain any stationary sources that require permits from APCD. The project is limited to storm drain and headwall construction and would not generate any new long-term vehicle use.

Cumulative Impacts:

Global Climate Change (GCC) is a change in the average weather of the earth that can be measured by changes in wind patterns, storms, precipitation and temperature. GCC is generally thought to be caused by increased emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) because these gases trap heat in the atmosphere. Common GHG include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, ozone and aerosols. Natural processes and human activities emit GHG and help to regulate the earth's temperature; however, it is believed that substantial emissions from human activities, such as electricity production and vehicle use, have elevated the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere beyond the level of naturally occurring concentrations. California is a substantial contributor of GHG (2nd largest contributor in the U.S. and the 16th largest contributor in the world), with transportation and electricity generation representing the two largest contributing factors (41 and 22 percent, respectively).

As the project would not result in increased vehicle trips, it is not anticipated to contribute to the generation of GHG emissions.

2.c. Cumulative Emissions

Since project impacts do not exceed any adopted significance thresholds and the project is consistent with the Clean Air Plan, cumulative project emissions impacts would be **less than significant**.

2.d. Sensitive receptors

Sensitive receptors are defined as children, elderly, or ill people who can be more adversely affected by air quality problems. Types of land uses typically associated with sensitive receptors include schools, parks, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals, and clinics. Stationary sources are of particular concern to sensitive receptors. The project area is not near any sensitive receptors.

2.e. Objectionable Odors

The project does not contain any features with the potential to emit odorous emissions from sources such as cooking equipment, combustion or evaporation of fuels, sewer systems, or solvents and surface coatings.

Required Mitigation Measures:

AQ-1 Construction Dust Control – Minimize Disturbed Area/Speed. Minimize amount of disturbed area and reduce on site vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour or less.

AQ-2 Construction Dust Control - Watering. During site grading and transportation of fill materials, regular water sprinkling shall occur using reclaimed water whenever the Public Works Director determines that it is reasonably available. During clearing, grading, earth moving or excavation, sufficient quantities of water, through use of either water trucks or sprinkler systems, shall be applied to prevent dust from leaving the site. Each day, after construction activities cease, the entire area of disturbed soil shall be sufficiently moistened to create a crust.

Throughout construction, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall also be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust raised from leaving the site. At a minimum, this will include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Increased watering frequency will be required whenever the wind speed exceeds 15 mph.

AQ-3 Construction Dust Control – Tarping. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be covered from the point of origin.

AQ-4 Construction Dust Control – Gravel Pads. Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud on to public roads.

AQ-5 Construction Dust Control – Stockpiling. If importation, exportation and stockpiling of fill material are involved, soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.

- AQ-6 Construction Dust Control – Disturbed Area Treatment.** After clearing, grading, earth moving or excavation is completed, the entire area of disturbed soil shall be treated to prevent wind pickup of soil. This may be accomplished by:
- A. Seeding and watering until grass cover is grown;
 - B. Spreading soil binders;
 - C. Sufficiently wetting the area down to form a crust on the surface with repeated soakings as necessary to maintain the crust and prevent dust pickup by the wind;
 - D. Other methods approved in advance by the Air Pollution Control District.

AQ-7 Construction Dust Control – Paving. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc., shall be paved as soon as possible. Additionally, building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.

AQ-8 Construction Dust Control – PEC. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when construction work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the Air Pollution Control District upon request.

The following shall be adhered to during project grading and construction to reduce NOx and diesel PM emissions from construction equipment:

AQ-9 Portable Construction Equipment. All portable diesel-powered construction equipment shall be registered with the state’s portable equipment registration program OR shall obtain an APCD permit.

AQ-10 Fleet Owners. Fleet owners are subject to sections 2449, 2449.2, and 2449.3 in Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, of the California Code of regulations (CCR) to reduce diesel particulate matter (and criteria pollutant emissions from in-use off-road diesel-fueled vehicles). See <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2007/ordies107/frooal.pdf>.

AQ-11 Engine Size. The engine size of construction equipment shall be the minimum practical size.

AQ-12 Equipment Numbers. The number of construction equipment operating simultaneously shall be minimized through efficient management practices to ensure that the smallest practical number is operating at any one time.

AQ-13 Equipment maintenance. All construction equipment shall be maintained in tune per the manufacturer’s specifications.

AQ-14 Catalytic Converters. Catalytic converters shall be installed on gasoline-powered equipment, if feasible.

AQ-15 Diesel Construction Equipment. Diesel construction equipment meeting the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Tier 1 emission standards for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines shall be used. Equipment meeting CARB Tier 2 or higher emission standards should be used to the maximum extent feasible.

AQ-16 Engine Timing and Diesel Catalytic Converters. Other diesel construction equipment, which does not meet CARB standards, shall be equipped with two to four degree engine timing retard or pre-combustion chamber engines. Diesel catalytic converters, diesel oxidation catalysts and diesel particulate filters as certified and/or verified by EPA or California shall be installed, if available.

AQ-17 Diesel Replacements. Diesel powered equipment shall be replaced by electric equipment whenever feasible.

AQ-18 Idling Limitation. Idling of heavy-duty diesel trucks during loading and unloading shall be prohibited; electric auxiliary power units shall be used whenever possible.

Residual Impact: With the application of mitigation measures AQ 1-18 above, **potentially significant, mitigable impacts** to biological resources would be reduced to **less than significant** levels.

3. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Could the project result in impacts to:	NO	YES
a) Endangered, threatened or rare species or their habitats (including but not limited to plants, fish, insects, animals, and birds)?		Level of Significance Potentially Significant, Mitigable.
b) Locally designated historic, Landmark or specimen trees?	✓	
c) Natural communities (e.g. oak woodland, coastal habitat, etc.).		Potentially Significant, Mitigable
d) Wetland habitat (e.g. marsh, riparian, and vernal pool)?		Potentially Significant, Mitigable
e) Wildlife dispersal or migration corridors?		Less Than Significant

Discussion:

Biological resources at the project site are evaluated in a separate study by Watershed Environmental, Inc. (2007) (Exhibit 4). Near the project site, San Pedro Creek consists of a uniform earthen trapezoidal channel with concrete bank protection along limited reaches. The average channel width is about 50 to 60 feet, with a depth of 8 to 10 feet. The bed consists of loose silt and sand sediments. The channel bed is annually cleared of vegetation by Santa Barbara County Flood Control District (CFD). A bulldozer scrapes all vegetation from the channel bed, and then discs the channel bottom to facilitate sediment transport during the winter. San Pedro Creek along Fairview Avenue can convey runoff from a 10 to 25 year storm event. The CFD maintains a sediment basin along San Pedro Creek downstream of the Fowler Road Bridge. The project would result in an addition of approximately 300 square feet of impervious surface at the outfall for culvert 4. The project would result in the permanent loss of 246 square feet of willow scrub and woodland on the banks of the creek. The project site for culvert 1 is entirely paved.

3.a. Endangered, Threatened or Rare Species or Their Habitats

A variety of sensitive plant and wildlife species and their habitats occur on the Airport Property including portions of the Goleta Slough. These species include ones designated as threatened or endangered by the state or federal government, or Species of Special Concern as designated by the California Department of Fish and Game. Sensitive species known to reside, breed, or regularly forage in Goleta Slough include the brown pelican, peregrine falcon, the tidewater goby, and the Belding's savannah sparrow. The southwestern willow flycatcher and the bank swallow may occur as rare migrants in portions of the Slough.

None of the above sensitive species are known to occur in San Pedro Creek, nor are any such species likely to occur in the future. Suitable habitat is not present along the stream channel or banks for the above species except the tidewater goby.

Tidewater goby

The tidewater goby is designated an endangered species by the federal Endangered Species Act. The goby has been sited in many South Coast streams. In 2006 the tidewater goby was discovered in the Goleta Slough in the upper reaches of both Carneros and Tecolotito Creeks. This discovery was made during dewatering efforts associated with the relocation of both creeks. Previous studies of the Goleta Slough had concluded that the tidewater goby did not exist in any of the creeks in the Goleta Slough estuary.

Nevertheless, it is possible for transitory, individual tidewater gobies to attempt to migrate upstream on San Pedro Creek during the winter. This occurrence would be considered very unlikely, as suitable spawning and rearing habitat are not known to occur in upper San Pedro or Las Vegas creeks, which contain substantial reaches with concrete lining. Tidewater goby habitats are absent along San Pedro Creek at the proposed project site. However, based on the above information, tidewater gobies are not expected to occur along San Pedro Creek in the project vicinity.

In the event that tidewater gobies were to enter San Pedro Creek, it would likely be during the rainy season. If construction were to occur at such a time, it would result in a **potentially significant, mitigable** impact to endangered species. Mitigation Measure WE-2 would limit construction activity in the channel to the dry months of July to October, thus limiting the any potential impacts to endangered threatened, or rare species or habitats to a **less than significant level**.

Steelhead trout

The southern steelhead trout is designated an endangered species along the South Coast by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). There are recent incidental observations of steelhead in many South Coast streams such as Carpinteria,

Montecito, and Mission Creeks. There have been anecdotal sightings of steelhead on upper San Jose Creek, and confirmed sightings on Atascadero and Maria Ygnacio creeks in the past several years. The latter sightings indicate that steelhead can move into the lower portion of Goleta Slough. However, there have been no sightings or historic records of steelhead along San Pedro Creek.

Nevertheless, it is possible for transitory, individual adult steelhead to attempt to migrate upstream on San Pedro Creek during the winter. This occurrence would be considered very unlikely, as suitable spawning and rearing habitat are not known to occur in upper San Pedro or Las Vegas creeks which contain substantial reaches with concrete lining. Steelhead spawning and rearing habitats are absent along San Pedro Creek at the proposed project site. However, based on the above information, steelhead are not expected to occur along San Pedro Creek in the project vicinity.

It should be noted that NMFS previously designated critical habitat for steelhead and included all streams along the South Coast downstream of any impassable migration barriers. San Pedro Creek was included in the critical habitat designation. However in 2002, NMFS withdrew the critical habitat designation throughout the range of southern steelhead. Therefore, there is no steelhead critical habitat designation for San Pedro Creek.

In the event that steelhead were to enter San Pedro Creek, it would likely be during the rainy season. If construction were to occur at such a time, it would result in a **potentially significant, mitigable** impact to endangered species. Mitigation Measure WE-2 would limit construction activity in the channel to the dry months of July to October, thus limiting the any potential impacts to endangered threatened, or rare species or habitats to a **less than significant level**.

3.b. Locally Designated Historic, Landmark or Specimen Trees

Some willow and myoporum trees would be removed at the project site. The landscaping plans indicate that existing sycamore and willow trees will be retained, where feasible. There are no locally designated historic, landmark, or specimen trees in the project area. Therefore, there would be **no impacts** to Locally Designated Historic, Landmark or Specimen Species.

3.c. and 3.d. Natural communities and Wetland Habitat

The project site at culvert 1 is entirely covered in pavement. The project site at culvert 2 is characterized by a earthen stream channel with riparian habitat vegetating the banks of the stream. All of the riparian habitat in the project area is considered to be “wetlands” as defined by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and California Coastal Act. Only a portion of the riparian habitat onsite is considered to be wetlands or “waters of the U.S.” as defined by the Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The ACOE definition of wetlands is less inclusive than the CDFG and Coastal Act definitions as explained in the biological report prepared for the project (Watershed Environmental, 2007).

Temporary Impacts

The total temporary disturbance of wetland and riparian type habitats (including Corps “waters”, CDFG and Coastal Act jurisdictional wetlands) due to construction activity is approximately 1,500 square feet of channel banks at the proposed culvert 4 site. This is considered a **potentially significant, mitigable impact** which could be reduced to a **less than significant** level with the incorporation of required mitigation measure BIO-3. BIO-3 requires that the area of construction be restored to pre-construction grade and conditions using on-site materials. The mitigation measure also requires replanting of the area with native riparian vegetation.

Permanent Impacts

The project would result in the permanent loss of 250 square feet of willow scrub/ woodland, which is considered CDFG stream habitat, and Coastal Act wetlands. The existing outfall at culvert 4 has no erosion control measures and is causing scouring of the creek bank. This permanent loss would result from the construction of a headwall to prevent erosion. This impact would be reduced to a **less than significant** level with the incorporation of 1,000 square feet of habitat restoration on the creek bank just south of the proposed culvert 4 rip-rap headwall.

3.e. Wildlife Corridors

The San Pedro Creek area does not represent a wildlife corridor because the channel is underground upstream of the project site. This condition precludes aquatic and terrestrial species from successfully traveling upstream in the watershed from the Goleta Slough mouth via San Pedro and Las Vegas Creeks. The project would construct a storm drain and headwall on the bank of the Creek and thus not create any new barriers to wildlife movement. The proposed restoration with native riparian

vegetation would result in beneficial improvements of the creek corridor as wildlife habitat. The project would, therefore, result in **less than significant** impacts to wildlife corridors.

Required Mitigation Measure(s):

BIO-1 The applicant shall submit final landscaping and restoration plans for the project to be reviewed by City staff prior to issuance of any public works permit. The plans should include restoration of all temporarily disturbed habitat areas with native riparian and wetland species and creation of 1,000 sq. ft. of additional riparian and wetland habitat area onsite to mitigate the permanent loss of 250 sq. ft. of habitat. Initial planting shall occur in concert with or immediately following construction activities associated with the project. Monitoring and reporting shall occur for a period of at least three years and up to five years following initial planting if the performance criteria are not met. If performance criteria are not met by the end of year 5, then the choice of plants, site conditions, performance criteria, and other factors would be reevaluated by a qualified biologist. A new restoration effort would be implemented with a new 3-5 year monitoring period. Performance criteria for the initial planting effort would be as follows: 85% survival one year after planting, 90% survival two years after planting, 95% survival three years after planting. Weed cover criteria for creek banks (including only noxious weeds, not naturalized non-aggressive plants) would be no more than 10% cover at any time during the monitoring and maintenance period.

BIO-2 The applicant shall avoid existing willow and sycamore trees at the project site during construction placing protective fencing around the willow trees or clumps to prevent unauthorized grading or construction activity that could damage trees.

BIO-3 The applicant shall restore the construction area to pre-construction grade and conditions using on-site materials to the extent feasible.

Residual Impact: With the application of mitigation measures BIO 1-3 above, **potentially significant, mitigable impacts** to biological resources would be reduced to **less than significant** levels.

4. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Could the project:	NO	YES
a) Disturb archaeological resources?		Level of Significance Less Than Significant
b) Affect a historic structure or site designated or eligible for designation as a National, State or City landmark?	✓	
c) Have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect ethnic cultural values or restrict religious uses in the project area?	✓	

Discussion:

4.a.c. Archeological Resources, Ethnic/Religious Resources

The Airport Archaeological Site Sensitivity Map prepared by Snethcamp and Associates in 1993 indicates that the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) is within the low potential zone for occurrence of cultural resources. The APE is situated west of Fairview Avenue and roughly corresponds to the location of the former boundary of the Goleta Slough.

Phase I and Phase II archaeological site assessments were completed for the Verhelle Bridge project in October 2003. The Verhelle Bridge project involved the removal of a bridge and the construction of a new bridge on San Pedro Creek near the proposed project sites. These reports found that three cultural resources areas are present within 700 feet of the Area of Potential Effect of the proposed outfalls: San Pedro Creek (which is a channelized stream) (VB-1), the Santa Barbara Packing Company Slaughterhouse (VB-2), and a previously unrecorded prehistoric site (VB-3). Secondary surficial remains of previously recorded prehistoric site CA-SBA-2579 were also identified in the course of the field investigations. None of these sites have been deemed eligible for the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, none of these sites are considered “important archaeological resources” as defined in CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4.

The site assessments for the Verhelle Bridge Project concluded that significant archaeological remains were unlikely to be present in the proposed project site. They recommended field monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and a Native

American during construction. Field testing and interviews with Airport staff that have historical knowledge of San Pedro Creek confirm that the proposed project locations (culvert 1 and 4) have been highly disturbed.

Thus, the project would have a **less than significant** impact on archaeological as defined by CEQA guidelines. However, Native American and archaeological monitoring would be carried out during construction to further reduce cultural resources impacts as defined by mitigation measure CR-1.

4.b. Historic Structures

The project site does not contain a site designated or eligible for designation as a National, State or City landmark nor does the site have ethnic cultural or religious significance. The project work is limited to storm drain and headwall construction and creek restoration and therefore does not have the potential to affect an historic resource on site or cause a physical change that would affect ethnic cultural values or restrict religious uses in the project area. Thus, there would be **no impacts** on historic, ethnic, or religious resources.

Required Mitigation Measure(s):

CR-1 The following language shall be reproduced on the construction plans submitted for building plan check and the directives of this mitigation measures followed:

- a. Prior to the issuance of building permits, the owner shall contract with a City-approved archaeologist to provide for monitoring of additional ground disturbing activities, and, as may be determined to be necessary based on the results of the surface survey. The archaeologist shall include a City qualified Native American monitor for consultation in the event prehistoric resources are discovered during the survey and/or monitoring. Contract(s) shall be subject to the review and approval of the Environmental Analyst.
- b. The General Contractor shall schedule a construction conference. The conference shall include representatives from the Public Works Department, Building Division, Planning Division, the Property Owner and Contractor. Prior to the start of any vegetation or paving removal, demolition, trenching or grading, contractors and construction personnel shall be alerted to the possibility of uncovering unanticipated subsurface archaeological features or artifacts associated with past human occupation of the parcel. If such cultural resources are encountered or suspected, work shall be halted immediately, the City Environmental Analyst shall be notified and a City-approved archaeologist shall be consulted. The latter shall be employed to assess the nature, extent and significance of any discoveries and to develop appropriate management recommendations for archaeological resource treatment, including but not limited to redirection of grading and/or excavation activities. If the findings are potentially significant, a Phase 3-recovery program shall be prepared and accepted by the Environmental Analyst and the Historic Landmarks Commission. That portion of the Phase 3 program, which requires work on-site, shall be completed prior to continuing construction in the affected area. If prehistoric or other Native American remains are encountered, a Native American representative shall be contacted and shall remain present during all further subsurface disturbances in the area of the find.
- c. If any archaeological artifacts, exotic rock (non-native) or unusual amounts of shell or bone are uncovered during any on-site grading, trenching or construction activities, all work must stop immediately in the area and a City-approved archaeologist retained by the applicant to evaluate the deposit. The City of Santa Barbara Environmental Analyst must also be contacted for review of the archaeological find(s). If the discovery consists of potentially human remains, the Santa Barbara County Coroner and the California Native American Heritage Commission must also be contacted and State procedures followed. Work in the area may only proceed after authorization is granted by the Environmental Analyst.

Residual Impact: With the application of mitigation measures, potential project impacts to archeological resources would be reduced to **less than significant** levels.

5. GEOPHYSICAL.	NO	YES
Could the project result in or expose people to:		Level of Significance
a) Seismicity: fault rupture?	✓	
b) Seismicity: ground shaking or liquefaction?		Less Than Significant
c) Seismicity: seiche or tsunami?	✓	
d) Landslides or mudslides?	✓	
e) Subsidence of the land?	✓	
f) Expansive soils?	✓	
g) Excessive grading or permanent changes in the topography?		Less Than Significant

Discussion:

5.a-c

The closest faults to the project vicinity are the More Ranch Fault and the North Ellwood Fault. The routes of these faults through this area are along the southern edge of Goleta Slough and the northern part of the UCSB main campus. No faults have been identified on the project sight and the probability of rupture is low. Both faults are considered to be potentially active. However, the project area may be prone to ground shaking in the event of a major quake. The proposed storm drain and headwall in San Pedro Creek would result in **less than significant** impacts related to seismic activity.

5.d-f

There is no potential for landslides or mudslides which would affect the project site because the slope and heights of San Pedro Creek bank are too small to allow such events. The construction of rip-rap would prevent small-scale sliding. Additionally, the area would be planted and restored, which would ensure that there would be minimal erosion in storm events. Proposed grading would not likely result in land subsidence, nor are the soils considered to be expansive. Therefore there would be **no impacts** with respect to landslides, mudslides, land subsidence or expansive soils.

5.g

There is minimal grading associated with this project. There would be an estimated cut of 50 cubic yards and an estimated fill of 35 cubic yards. The overall grade of the area would not change substantially as a result of this project. As the restoration plan for the project would reduce the potential for erosion, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure(s): **None.**

Residual Impact: **Less than significant.**

6. HAZARDS.	NO	YES
Could the project involve:		Level of Significance
a) A risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to: oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation)?		Less Than Significant.
b) The creation of any health hazard or potential health hazards?	✓	
c) Exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards?	✓	
d) Increased fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees?	✓	

Discussion:

6. a.-c.

Although areas of previous contamination have been identified on Santa Barbara Airport property, the project site and vicinity is not on the State list of contaminated sites and has no known history of site contamination or known existing site

contamination. The existing and continuing long-term project uses do not involve the use of hazardous materials, other than herbicides, including AquaMaster, for initial weed removal and periodic vegetation maintenance. Herbicide use is proposed for limited, localized applications per manufacturer's directions and general safety procedures, using a hand-held spray and avoiding open water and subject to requirements of the California Department of Fish and Game 1601 Streambed Alteration Agreement. This would involve no substantial health or safety threat to persons, biological resources, or water quality. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 is recommended to further reduce the potential for accidental release of herbicides. AquaMaster would be the only herbicide used in relation to this project. No potential health hazards would result from this activity. Therefore, hazard-related impacts would be **less than significant**.

6. d.

Native revegetation activities would have no effect regarding fire hazard and would be consistent with City Fire Hazard Landscape Guidelines. **No impacts** pertaining to fire hazards would result.

Recommended Mitigation Measure(s):

HAZ-1 Herbicides shall be mixed away from the vicinity of the channel and any other waterway in case of a spill.

Residual Impact: With application of recommended mitigation measure HAZ-1, **less than significant impacts** associated with herbicide use would be further reduced.

7. NOISE. Could the project result in:	NO	YES
		Level of Significance
a) Increases in existing noise levels?		Less Than Significant (Short-Term)
b) Exposure of people to severe noise levels?		Less Than Significant (Short-Term)

Discussion:

7a,b.

Long Term

Noise guidelines are established in the City's General Plan Noise Element and in Chapter 9.16 of the Santa Barbara Municipal Code (Noise Ordinance). The Noise Element establishes the maximum acceptable exterior Day-Night Noise Level (L_{dn}) for residential uses at 60 dB(A) and at 45 dB(A) for interior noise levels. It is important to note that these guidelines are intended for long-term, permanent land uses, and do not apply to temporary construction activities. The Noise Ordinance regulates construction noise and stationary mechanical equipment noise.

The L_{dn} averages the varying sound levels occurring over the 24-hour day and gives a 10 decibel penalty to noises occurring between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. to take into account the greater annoyance of intrusive noise levels during nighttime hours. Since L_{dn} is a 24-hour average noise level, an area could have sporadic loud noise levels above 60 dB(A) which average out over the 24-hour period. CNEL is similar to L_{dn} but includes a separate 5 dB(A) penalty for noise occurring between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. CNEL and L_{dn} values usually agree with one another within 1 dB(A).

The Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq}) is a single noise level, which, if held constant during the time period, would represent the same total energy as a fluctuating noise. L_{eq} values are commonly expressed for periods of one hour, but longer or shorter time periods may be specified. The project is limited to drainage outfall construction and habitat improvements and involves no changes in the long-term use, and no long-term noise impacts of or to the waterway.

Short Term (Construction)

Heavy construction equipment can generate noise levels in the range of 80 to 85 dBA at a distance of 50 feet, while shorter more impulsive noises from other construction equipment can be higher, to over 100 dBA. Noise levels produced by construction equipment vary substantially depending on the type of equipment used and on their operation and maintenance. Some typical examples of construction noise levels are provided in Table 1 below (summarized from Harris, 1979):

Table 1

Equipment	Noise Level (dBA at 50 feet)
Compactor (roller)	70-87
Front loaders	70-96
Backhoes	70-94
Tractors	74-96
Scrapers, graders	75-96
Pavers	82-92
Trucks	69-96
Concrete mixers	72-90
Concrete pumps	74-85
Cranes (moveable)	74-95
Cranes (derrick)	85-88
Pumps	69-80
Generators	69-82
Compressors	68-87
Pneumatic wrenches	82-88
Jackhammers and drills	68-105

Construction of the project, including the construction of both out falls, as well as restoration and ongoing maintenance elements may result in temporary increases in noise from earthmoving equipment. However, these potential increases are temporary, and the general Airport area is already subject to noise from existing aircraft.

There are several businesses within 100 to 400 feet of the proposed project location, both on and off Airport property. None of these businesses are noise sensitive receptors. The City's Noise Ordinance limits noise generating construction activities between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

The high noise generating activities for the outfall replacement project include demolition of the existing outfall, construction of the new outfall and riprap, and restoration planting and maintenance. These activities are expected to occur at different times during the construction period. The total estimated days of heavy equipment use over the 90-day long construction period is expected to be about 15 days. As there are no noise sensitive areas in the vicinity of the project, these impacts are considered **less than significant**. Mitigation measure NOI-2 would further reduce these impacts. Given the short-term and intermittent nature of construction activities and limitation of construction hours, nuisance noise impacts from construction activities are considered adverse but **less than significant**. Recommended mitigation measure NOI-1 is recommended to further restrict the operation of equipment during certain times. Recommended mitigation measure NOI-2, which includes a provision for sound control equipment, would be applied to both project components.

Recommended Mitigation Measure(s):

NOI-1 Noise generating construction activity shall be prohibited Saturdays, Sundays, all holidays, and between the hours of 4 p.m. to 7 a.m. Holidays are defined as those days which are observed by the City of Santa Barbara as official holidays by City employees.

NOI-2 All construction equipment, including trucks, shall be professionally maintained and fitted with standard manufacturers' muffler and silencing devices. Sound control devices and techniques such as noise shields and blankets shall be employed as needed to reduce the level of noise to surrounding residents, as determined by the City Building Official.

Residual Impact: Implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would further reduce the temporary, **less than significant impacts** resulting from construction activities associated with the project.

8. POPULATION AND HOUSING.	NO	YES
Could the project:		
		Level of Significance
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly or indirectly (e.g. through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)?	✓	
b) Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing?	✓	

Discussion:

The project is limited to storm drain and headwall construction and habitat restoration. The project would not involve extension of major utility infrastructure. No loss of dwellings or new dwelling units are proposed, and no increase in population would result from the project.

Mitigation Measure(s): **None.**

Residual Impact: **None.**

9. PUBLIC SERVICES.	NO	YES
Could the project have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered services in any of the following areas:		
		Level of Significance
a) Fire protection?	✓	
b) Police protection?	✓	
c) Schools?	✓	
d) Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	✓	
e) Other governmental services?	✓	
f) Electrical power or natural gas?	✓	
g) Water treatment or distribution facilities?	✓	
h) Sewer or septic tanks?	✓	
i) Water distribution/demand?	✓	
j) Solid waste disposal?		Less Than Significant.

Discussion:

9a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i.

The proposed project is limited to storm drain and headwall construction and habitat restoration. The proposed project would have no impact on fire and police protection, schools, maintenance of public facilities or other government services.

9.j. Solid Waste Disposal

The project would require periodic maintenance to clear overgrown vegetation, which would be completed by airport maintenance personnel under a certified 1601 Streambed Alteration Agreement by the Department of Fish and Game. Therefore, there would be **less than significant** impacts on solid waste from green waste disposal. A standard mitigation measure is recommended below to minimize construction-related solid waste through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Recommended Mitigation Measure:

PF-1 Recycling and/or reuse of demolition/construction and green waste materials shall be carried out and containers shall be provided on site for that purpose during the construction period.

Residual Impact: The Project would cause **less than significant impacts** to Public Services with the implementation of recommended mitigation measure PF-1 would minimize short-term construction solid waste generation.

10. RECREATION.	NO	YES
Could the project:		
		Level of Significance
a) Increase the demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities?	✓	
b) Affect existing parks or other public recreational facilities?	✓	

Discussion:

10.a-b.

The proposed project is limited to storm drain and headwall construction and habitat restoration. Demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities would not be increased, nor would the project affect existing parks or facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact to recreation as a result of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measure(s): **None.**

Residual Impact: **No recreational impacts would result.**

11. TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION.	NO	YES
Could the project result in:		
		Level of Significance
a) Increased vehicle trips?	✓	
b) Hazards to safety from design features (e.g. sharp curves, inadequate sight distance or dangerous intersections)?		Less Than Significant.
c) Inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses?	✓	
d) Insufficient parking capacity on-site or off-site?		Less Than Significant
e) Hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists?		Less Than Significant

Discussion:

11.a.c.d.

While additional trips are not generated as part of the proposed project, the project would require one southbound lane closure of Fairview Avenue only during part of construction. The lane closure is estimated to take approximately one week to complete. The trenching activity would also cause one bike lane to be temporarily closed. Bicyclists would be routed through the construction site with flags. At all other times during construction, there would be no lane closures. During the paving, the westerly southbound lane of Fairview would be closed. The paving would last for approximately 2 hours between the off-peak hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Bicyclists and motorists would be flagged through during this period as well. The native riparian restoration would not require any alterations to traffic on Fairview Avenue as there is more room at this area for equipment and personnel. As the construction impacts to Fairview Avenue would be temporary and minimal in nature, impacts to traffic circulation would be **less than significant**.

11 b,e

Short-Term Impacts

The project would have no effect on emergency access or parking capacity. Truck trips associated with the project would occur during a 90 day period of earthwork and material removal. The project would have approximately 50 truck trips, which includes trips associated with site clearing and excavation work, rip-rap wall construction, road paving work, and restoration work. The staging area for the project would be located along side the eastern bank of San Pedro Creek near the project area. As this project is limited in scope, and number of truck trips, it would have **less than significant** impacts on traffic, parking, and circulation. Recommended Mitigation Measures TC-1, TC-2, TC-3, TC-4 would further reduce the impacts to traffic by establishing construction trip routes, times, and parking..

Long-Term Impacts

The project does not propose any new design features that would create safety hazards related to vehicular travel. No permanent changes would result for bicyclists. Standard measures requiring the City Transportation Operations Division to

review the final construction staging and truck routes are required to assure that the temporary construction process minimizes any temporary disruptions associated with access to circulation for vehicles, pedestrians, or bicycles. As there would be no long-term changes to vehicular, bicycle, or alternative transportation, there would be **no impacts** to hazards from safety design features and barriers for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Recommended Mitigation Measure(s):

- TC-1** Construction-related truck trips shall not be scheduled during peak hours (7:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.) to help reduce truck traffic on adjacent streets and roadways.
- TC-2** The route of construction-related traffic shall be established to minimize trips through surrounding residential neighborhoods, subject to approval by the Transportation Manager.
- TC-3** The haul route(s) for all construction-related trucks, three tons or more, entering or exiting the site, shall be approved by the Transportation Manager.
- TC-4** Construction parking and storage shall be provided in locations subject to the approval of the Transportation Manager. During construction, free parking spaces for construction workers shall be provided on-site or off-site.

Residual Impact: Project impacts to transportation or circulation would be **less than significant**. The recommended mitigation measure would further reduce temporary construction-related disruptions to circulation.

12. WATER ENVIRONMENT. Could the project result in:	NO	YES
a) Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff?		Level of Significance Less Than Significant
b) Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding?	✓	
c) Discharge into surface waters?		Potentially Significant, Avoidable
d) Change in the quantity, quality, direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	✓	
e) Increased storm water drainage?		Less Than Significant

Discussion:

12.a. Absorption, Drainage, and Runoff

The proposed project would not change the drainage capacity or runoff into San Pedro Creek. The project would result in a minor increase in surface runoff, as there would be an increase of approximately of 200 square feet of impervious surfaces by the installation of the rip-rap headwall. This is an incremental amount, which would have a negligible effect on absorption, runoff, or drainage and thus would be considered a **less than significant** impact to drainage patterns and the rate and amount of surface runoff.

12.b. Exposure of People or Property to Flooding

The proposed project would not increase flood capacity in either storm drain. The Towbes project includes a bioswale and other measures to mitigate flood impacts associated with that project. The outfalls would allow for the bioswale to drain directly into San Pedro Creek, bypassing on-street storm drains. Thus the project would have a marginal **beneficial impact** to the exposure of people or property to flooding.

12.c. Discharge into Surface Waters

The project installation work involves earthwork, repair of the creek bank, restoration of creekside riparian vegetation, and landscaping improvements. The project equipment has the potential to contaminate the creek water quality or native vegetation in the event of inadvertent oil spillage or leakage during construction equipment use, refueling, maintenance or washing over the five-month construction process.

During construction, this project would have **potentially significant, mitigable impacts** to discharge into surface waters. With application of mitigation measures WE-1-2, potential project impacts would be reduced to **less than significant**

levels. WE-1 requires standard erosion and sedimentation controls as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for this part of the project. The project would be completed in the dry season, so there would be little or no surface water present in San Pedro Creek except during high tides. These measures would limit any impacts to discharge to surface waters.

12.d. Change in Quantity, Quality, or Flow of Groundwater:

The project would not generate any additional drainage or make any subsurface changes that could lead to changes in ground water quality, quantity, or rate of flow.

12.e. Storm Water Drainage:

The project would result in a minor increase in surface runoff, as there would be an increase of approximately of 200 square feet of impervious surfaces in the project vicinity. This is an incremental amount and is considered to be a **less than significant** impact to storm water drainage. Overall, the project would not reduce storm water drainage capacity of San Pedro Creek. Most of the storm water that reaches the channel comes from impervious surfaces. The channel drains to the mouth of the Goleta Slough, and then into the Pacific Ocean.

Required Mitigation Measure(s):

WE-1 The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) utilizing Best Management Practices shall be used for grading and construction activities and approved by the building Division and included on all plans submitted for a public works permit to maintain all sediment on site and out of the drainage system. The plan shall include, at a minimum:

1. Install silt fence, sand bag, hay bale or silt devices where necessary around the project site to prevent offsite transport of sediment.
2. Bare soils shall be protected from erosion by applying heavy seeding, within five days of clearing or inactivity in construction.
3. Construction entrances shall be stabilized immediately after grading and frequently maintained to prevent erosion and control dust.
4. Establish fuel and vehicle maintenance staging areas on impervious surfaces located away from all drainage courses, and design these areas to control runoff.
5. Maintain and wash equipment and machinery in confined areas specifically designed to control runoff. Thinners or solvents shall not be discharged into sanitary or storm sewer systems.
6. Minimize the area of bare soil exposed at one time.
7. The construction contract shall contain a provision that all motorized equipment shall be maintained and maintenance verified by the Project Environmental Coordinator prior to the commencement of work onsite, as well as regularly checked for leakage of hazardous materials. In addition, the work contract shall contain a provision that spill containment and clean-up materials shall be present at all times at the work site. Crews shall be informed of the importance of avoiding spills in the streams and the riparian area. No equipment maintenance or washing shall occur within the creek or adjacent native riparian vegetation area.

WE-2 Construction activity in the area where flows occur in the channel shall be limited to the dry season months of July to October.

Residual Impact: With the application of mitigation measures, potential project impacts to water resources would be reduced to **less than significant** levels.

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.	NO	YES
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	✓	
b) Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?	✓	
c) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	✓	
d) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	✓	

INITIAL STUDY CONCLUSION

On the basis of this initial evaluation it has been determined that:

Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in the initial study have been added to the project. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.

Case Planner/Initial Study Preparer: Andrew Bermond _____

Environmental Analyst: Melissa Hetrick _____

Date: December 10, 2008

Exhibits

1. Site Plan
2. Vicinity Map
3. MMRP
4. Biological Assessment & Wetland Delineation

LIST OF SOURCES USED IN PREPARATION OF THIS INITIAL STUDY

The following sources used in the preparation of this Initial Study are located at the Community Development Department, Planning Division, 630 Garden Street, Santa Barbara and are available for review upon request.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) & CEQA Guidelines

General Plan Circulation Element

General Plan Conservation Element

1995 Housing Element

General Plan Land Use Element

General Plan Noise Element w/appendices

General Plan Map

General Plan Seismic Safety/Safety Element

Geology Assessment for the City of Santa Barbara

Institute of Traffic Engineers Parking Generation Manual

Institute of Traffic Engineers Trip Generation Manual

Local Coastal Plan (Main & Airport)

Master Environmental Assessment

Santa Barbara Municipal Airport Master Phase 1 Archeological Assessment

Santa Barbara Municipal Code & City Charter

Special District Map

Uniform Building Code as adopted by City

Zoning Ordinance & Zoning Map

EXHIBIT 1

Culvert 4

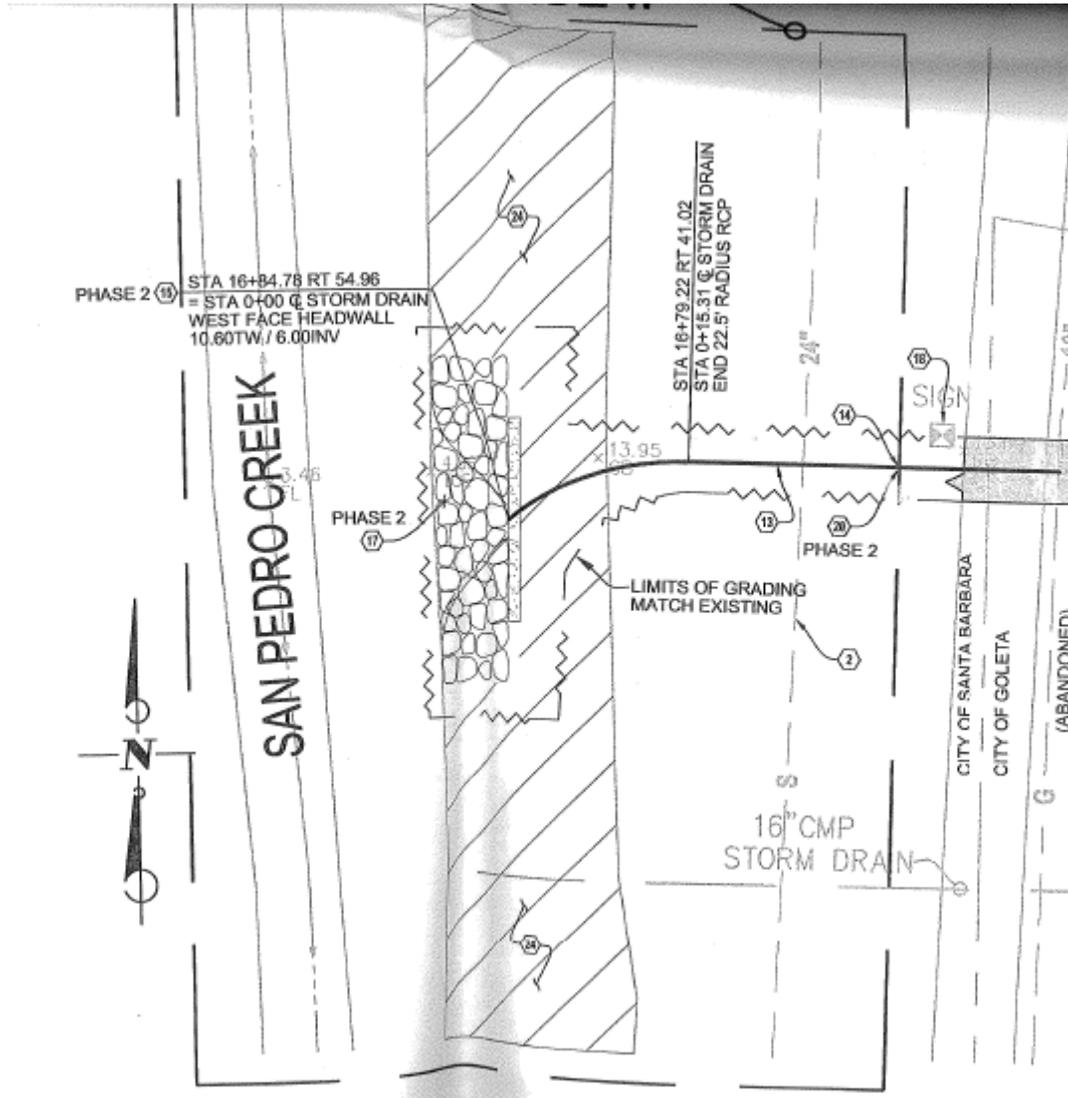
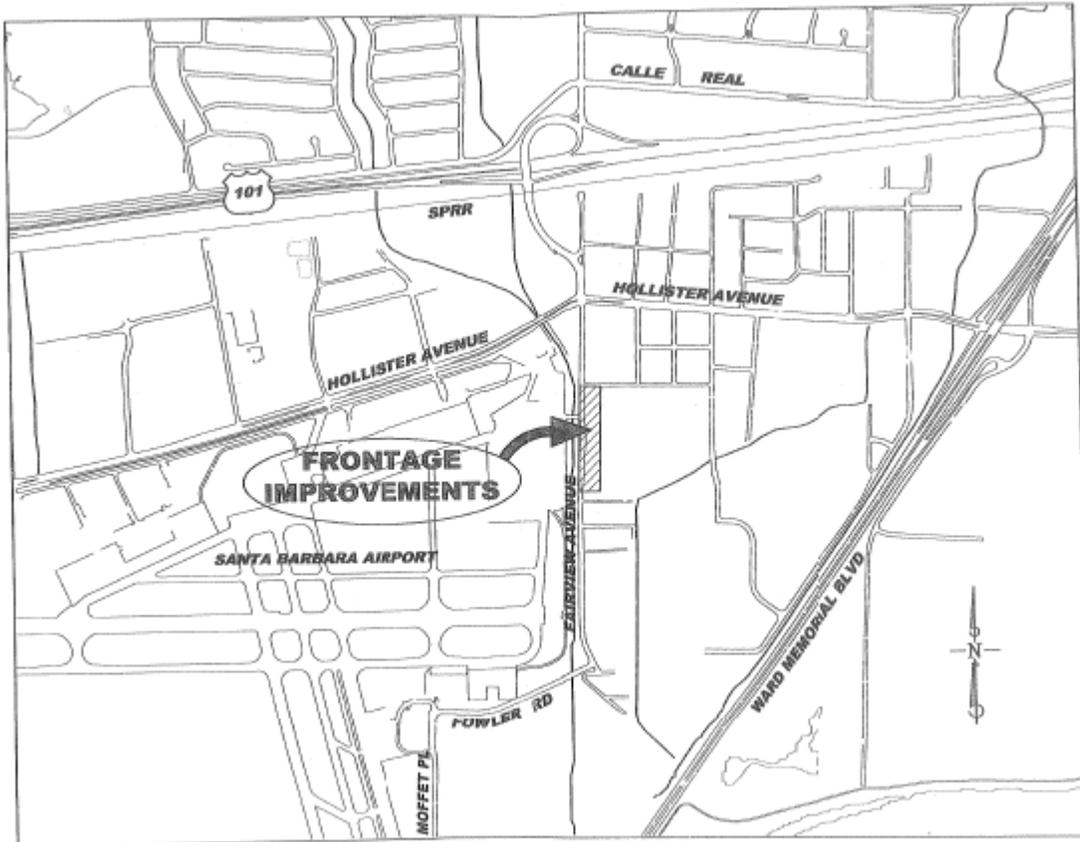


EXHIBIT 2



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SAN PEDRO CREEK STORM DRAIN AND HEADWALL MST2008-00032

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

PURPOSE

The purpose of the **San Pedro Creek Storm Drain and Headwall** Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is to ensure compliance with all mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study to mitigate or avoid potentially significant adverse environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project. The implementation of this MMRP shall be accomplished by City staff and the project developer's consultants and representatives. The program shall apply to the following phases of the project:

- Plan and specification preparation
- Pre-construction conference
- Construction of the site improvements
- Post Construction

I. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES

A qualified representative of the developer, approved by the City Planning Division and paid for by the developer, shall be designated as the Project Environmental Coordinator (PEC). The PEC shall be responsible for assuring full compliance with the provisions of this mitigation monitoring and reporting program to the City. The PEC shall have authority over all other monitors/specialists, the contractor, and all construction personnel for those actions that relate to the items listed in this program.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to comply with all mitigation measures listed in the attached MMRP matrix. Any problems or concerns between monitors and construction personnel shall be addressed by the PEC and the contractor. The contractor shall prepare a construction schedule subject to the review and approval of the PEC. The contractor shall inform the PEC of any major revisions to the construction schedule at least 48 hours in advance. The PEC and contractor shall meet on a weekly basis in order to assess compliance and review future construction activities.

A. PRE-CONSTRUCTION BRIEFING

The PEC shall prepare a pre-construction project briefing report. The report shall include a list of all mitigation measures and a plot plan delineating all sensitive areas to be avoided. This report shall be provided to all construction personnel.

The pre-construction briefing shall be conducted by the PEC. The briefing shall be attended by the PEC, construction manager, necessary consultants, Planning Division Case Planner, Public Works representative and all contractors and subcontractors associated with the project. Multiple pre-construction briefings shall be conducted as the work progresses and a change in contractor occurs.

The MMRP shall be presented to those in attendance. The briefing presentation shall include project background, the purpose of the MMRP, duties and responsibilities of each participant, communication procedures, monitoring criteria, compliance criteria, filling out of reports, and duties and responsibilities of the PEC and project consultants.

It shall be emphasized at this briefing that the PEC and project consultants have the authority to stop construction and redirect construction equipment in order to comply with all mitigation measures.

Once construction commences, field meetings between the PEC and project consultants, and contractors shall be held on an as-needed basis in order to create feasible mitigation measures for unanticipated impacts, assess potential effects, and resolve conflicts.

II. IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

There are three types of activities which require monitoring. The first type pertains to the review of the Conditions of Approval and Construction Plans and Specifications. The second type relates to construction activities and the third to ongoing monitoring activities during operation of the project.

A. MONITORING PROCEDURES

The PEC and required consultant(s) shall monitor all field activities. The authority and responsibilities of the PEC and consultant(s) are described in the previous section.

B. REPORTING PROCEDURES

The following three (3) types of reports shall be prepared:

1. Schedule

The PEC and contractor shall prepare a monthly construction schedule to be submitted to the City prior to or at the pre-construction briefing.

2. General Progress Reports

The PEC shall be responsible for preparing written progress reports submitted to the City. These reports would be expected on a weekly basis during grading, excavation and construction, activities. The reports would document field activities and compliance with project mitigation measures, such as dust control and sound reduction construction.

3. Final Report

A final report shall be submitted to the Planning Division when all monitoring (other than long term operational) has been completed and shall include the following:

- a. A brief summary of all monitoring activities.
- b. The date(s) the monitoring occurred.
- c. An identification of any violations and the manner in which they were dealt with.

- d. Any technical reports required, such as noise measurements.
- e. A list of all project mitigation monitors.

C. MMRP MATRIX

The following MMRP Matrix describes each initial study mitigation measure, monitoring activities and the responsibilities of the various parties, along with the timing and frequency of monitoring and reporting activities. For complete language of each condition, the matrix should be used in conjunction with the mitigation measures described in full in the Initial Study.

The MMRP Matrix is intended to be used by all parties involved in monitoring the project mitigation measures, as well as project contractors and others working in the field. The Matrix should be used as a compliance checklist to aid in compliance verification and monitoring requirements. A copy of the MMRP matrix shall be kept in the project file as verification that compliance with all mitigation measures has occurred.

**SAN PEDRO CREEK STORM DRAIN AND HEADWALL (MST2008-00032)
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM MATRIX**

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING REQUIREMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	MONITOR	ACTION BY MONITOR	MITIGATION FREQUENCY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	COMPLIANCE CHECK	VERIFICATION
AQ-1	Do not drive over 15 miles per hour.	Contractor	PEC	Enforce speed limit at construction site.	Daily	Daily.	Weekly.	Transportation and Parking Manager	
AQ-2	Water exposed soils.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure watering is done twice daily and as needed whenever exposed soils appear dry.	Daily.	Daily.	Weekly.	Public Works Department	
AQ-3	Tarp fill on moving trucks at all times.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure tarps are placed on all trucks carrying fill material prior to movement.	Daily.	Daily.	Once following construction	PEC	
AQ-4	Install gavel pads at access points.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure installation prior to construction activities.	Daily during construction.	Daily	Once following construction	PEC	
AQ-5	Two-day old stockpiles shall be kept moist. Trucks shall be tarped.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	At building plan check and daily throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Building & Safety Division and Planning Div.	
AQ-6	Revegetate, water, and spread soil binders on exposed soils.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	At building plan check and daily throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Building & Safety Division and Planning Div.	
AQ-7	Pave all roadways as soon as possible.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure roadway paving is done quickly.	Daily during construction.	Daily.	Once after construction.	PEC	
AQ-8	Designate dust monitor and submit that person's contact information to APCD.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure haul routes identified on building plans and carried out on site.	At building plan check and daily throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Transportation and Parking Manager and Building and Safety Division	
AQ-9	Register all portable construction equipment with the State.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure construction equipment is maintained in tune per the manufacturer's specifications.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	Transportation and Parking Manager and Building and Safety Division.	

**SAN PEDRO CREEK STORM DRAIN AND HEADWALL (MST2008-00032)
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM MATRIX**

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING REQUIREMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	MONITOR	ACTION BY MONITOR	MITIGATION FREQUENCY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	COMPLIANCE CHECK	VERIFICATION
AQ-10	Reduce diesel particulate matter.	Contractor	PEC	Check compliance with applicable regulations.	Daily during construction	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	PEC	
AQ-11	Use smallest practical engines for construction equipment.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure engine sizes are kept to a minimum.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	PEC	
AQ-12	Use the smallest practical number of construction equipment simultaneously.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure phasing of use of construction equipment.	Daily during construction.	Daily	Weekly	PEC	
AQ-13	Maintain equipment to manufacturer's specifications.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure construction equipment is operated through efficient management practices.	Daily during construction.	Weekly during construction.	Weekly during construction.	PEC	
AQ-14	Use catalytic converters if feasible.	Contractor	PEC	Check that diesel engines used in construction are federally mandated "clean" engines.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	PEC	
AQ-15	Use CARB Tier 1 or greater diesel engines for all off-road equipment.	Contractor	PEC	Check that diesel engines used in construction are federally mandated "clean" engines.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	PEC	
AQ-16	Use two to four degree or pre-combustion chamber engines on all construction equipment.	Contractor	PEC	Check that diesel engines used in construction are federally mandated "clean" engines.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	Once prior to construction.	PEC	
AQ-17	Replace diesel power with electric power when feasible.	Contractor	PEC	Check that diesel power is necessary.	Daily.	Daily.	Weekly during construction.	PEC	
AQ-18	Do not idle diesel trucks for more than five minutes.	Contractor	PEC	Check for compliance.	Daily.	Once.	Once after construction.	PEC Report to Planning Division.	

**SAN PEDRO CREEK STORM DRAIN AND HEADWALL (MST2008-00032)
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM MATRIX**

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING REQUIREMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	MONITOR	ACTION BY MONITOR	MITIGATION FREQUENCY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	COMPLIANCE CHECK	VERIFICATION
BIO-1	Replaced and restored habitat shall have 85% native plant ground cover after one year, and 95% after three years. Maintenance and monitoring shall take place for 3-5 years.	Contractor	Qualified Biologist	Check for compliance.	Once during Construction.	Once during, and once after construction. Once a year for at least 3 years and up to 5 years to determine plant survival rate and to replace dead or unhealthy plants.	Once following completion of construction activities. Once a year for at least 3 years and up to 5 years. Reporting may end after three years if performance criteria are met.	PEC report to planning division.	
BIO-2	Fences shall be installed around the project area during construction to avoid impacts to willows.	Contractor	Qualified Biologist	Check for compliance	Once during Construction.	Once during, and once after construction.	Once prior to construction.	PEC report to Planning Division	
BIO-3	Restore grade and revegetate to pre-construction conditions using on-site materials.	Contractor	PEC	Check for compliance.	Once after the temporary bridge is removed.	Once after construction. Once a year for 5 years to determine plant survival rate and to replace dead or unhealthy plants.	Once following completion of construction activities. Once a year for 5 years. Reporting may end after three years if areas remain vegetated.	PEC report to Planning Division.	
CR-1	Archaeology language shall be shown on all submitted plans.	Contractor/ Owner/ Archaeologist	PEC	Ensure monitoring activities occur on site.	Throughout construction period	At building plan check and throughout construction period.	Weekly; Final Report	Planning Division	
HAZ-1	Mix all herbicides away from all waterways.	Contractor	PEC	Inform Workers prior to construction/restoration.	Daily during construction.	Weekly during construction.	Weekly during construction.	Planning division.	

**SAN PEDRO CREEK STORM DRAIN AND HEADWALL (MST2008-00032)
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM MATRIX**

MITIGATION MEASURE	MONITORING REQUIREMENT	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	MONITOR	ACTION BY MONITOR	MITIGATION FREQUENCY	MONITORING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY	COMPLIANCE CHECK	VERIFICATION
NOI-1	No noise generating work on nights, weekends, and holidays.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	Throughout construction period.	Throughout construction period.	Weekly; Final Report	Planning Division	
NOI-2	Silencing devices, techniques, and maintenance shall be employed as needed.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	At building plan check and daily throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Building & Safety Division and Planning Div.	
PF-1	Recycle and haul out green waste.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure appropriate sized receptacles are available during construction.	Throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	PEC report to Planning Div.	
TC-1	Truck trips shall only occur during off-peak hours.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	Throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Transportation Division Manager	
TC-2	Establish route for all construction-related traffic.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	Throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Transportation Division Manager	
TC-3	Establish haul route(s) for all trucks greater than three tons using the site.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	Throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Transportation Division Manager	
TC-4	Free parking shall be provided for workers at an approved location.	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	Throughout construction period.	Daily	Weekly	Transportation Division Manager	
WE-1	Prepare a SWPPP.	Applicant	Planning Division	Implement requirements onsite	At building plan check & final inspection.	Planning & Building & Safety Divisions	Once prior to construction	Planning Division	
WE-2	Construction may only occur during the dry season (July-October).	Contractor	PEC	Ensure requirement shown on building plans and carried out on site.	Throughout construction period.	Throughout construction period.	Weekly; Final Report	Planning Division	

December 5, 2007

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT & WETLAND DELINEATION

South Fairview Avenue Road Widening (Phase II) & Storm Drainage
Improvements

City of Santa Barbara, California



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CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
PLANNING DIVISION

Prepared for:

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BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT & WETLAND DELINEATION

South Fairview Avenue Road Widening (Phase II) & Storm Drainage
Improvements

City of Santa Barbara, California

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ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Photographs of Project Site**
- 2. Completed ACOE Wetland Delineation Data Sheets**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mark de la Garza of Watershed Environmental, Inc. prepared this report under contract to Ms. Eva A. Turenchalk of Hatch & Parent, which is providing land use consulting services to Fairview Business Center, LLC. The report describes the existing biological resources in the vicinity of a proposed project located on and adjacent to Fairview Avenue within the City of Santa Barbara, California (Figure 1) next to the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport. The purpose of this report is to provide biological resource and wetland delineation information requested by the City of Santa Barbara in order to process a Coastal Development Permit to replace an existing corrugated metal pipe (CMP) with a reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) as part of a project across the street in the City of Goleta.

This report assesses the impacts to the project site's biological resources per the 2004 CEQA guidelines. The report also describes appropriate mitigation measures necessary for project consistency with the City of Santa Barbara *General Plan/Conservation Element* (1979, revised 2004) and the 2007 California Coastal Act (California Resources Code, Division 20) to reduce and/or compensate for impacts to biological resources.

The project area for the pipe replacement is 2,689 sq. ft. (0.06 acre) and is rectangular in shape (58 ft. long and 45 ft. wide) with an impact area of 513 sq. ft. However, for the purposes of the report, a larger area (3.3 acres) was surveyed. This larger area is hereafter referred to as "the study area." The study area's eastern and western boundaries are the City of Santa Barbara limit and the western bank of San Pedro Creek. The southern study area boundary corresponds to where Ekwill intersects Fairview Avenue and the northern boundary is approximately 1,100 ft. north of Ekwill (Figure 2).

The parcels adjacent to the study area are developed with industrial and office facilities. The parcel to the west contains the Decker's Outdoor Corporation facility at 495 South Fairview and the parcel to the east contains the Fairview Corporate Center office buildings at 420, 430, and 490 South Fairview Avenue. The portion of Fairview Avenue adjacent to the study area is a two-lane, 45-to-50-ft.-wide, asphalt-paved highway with bike lanes that provides public access to Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, Goleta Beach, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and small businesses along South Fairview Avenue.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The widening of South Fairview Avenue (Phase II) will require replacing one existing below-ground, 18-in.-diameter, CMP storm drain that collects surface water runoff from Fairview Avenue. Replacing this pipe will improve the road drainage. The new storm drain will be 18-in.-diameter reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) with inlets on the east side of Fairview Avenue. The storm drain inlets will have Ultra-Urban[®] oil, grease, trash, and sediment filters and will outlet at approximately the same location as the existing storm drain outlet.

The storm drain will outlet on the eastern bank of San Pedro Creek near the top of the creek bank in an area that is not concrete lined (Figure 3).

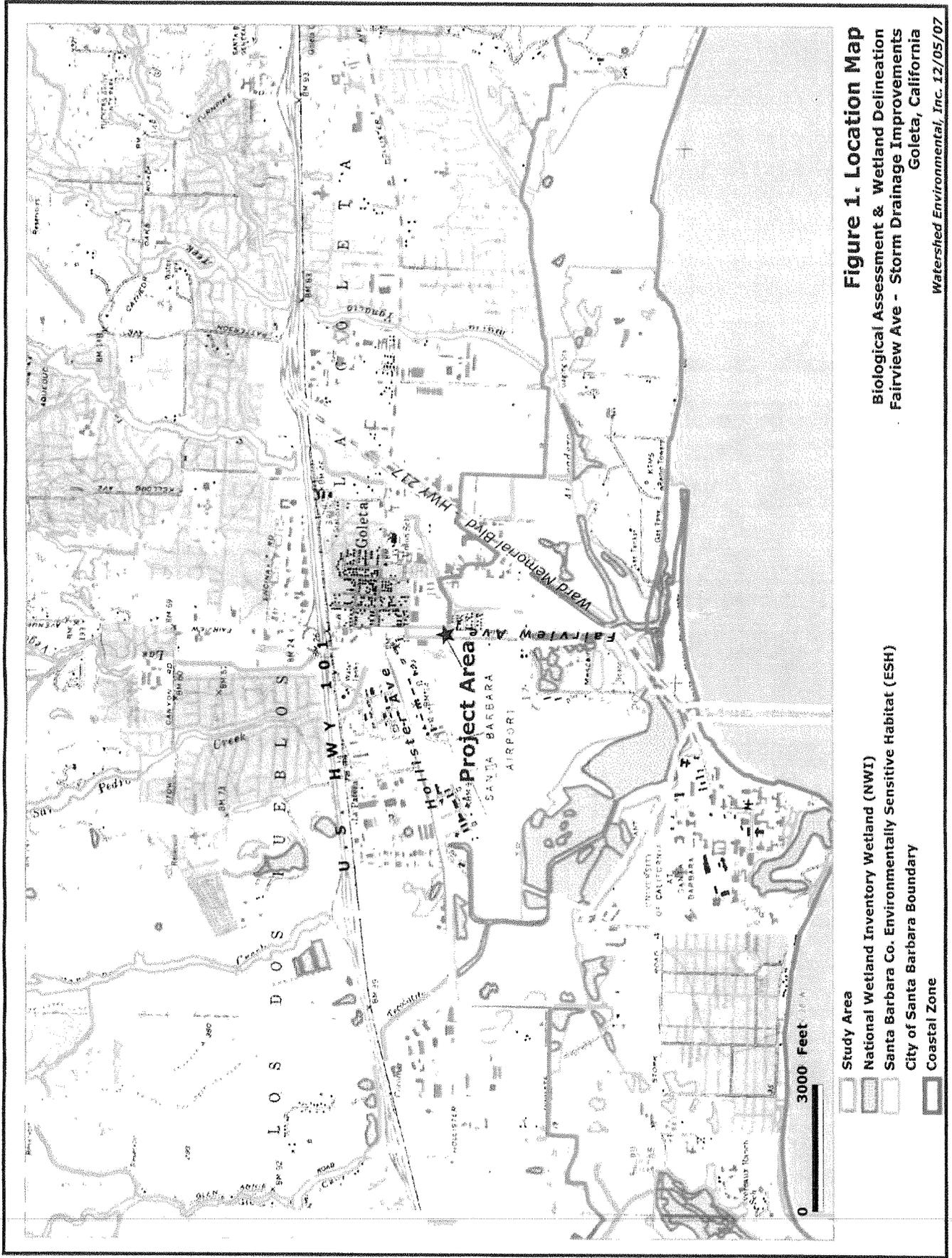
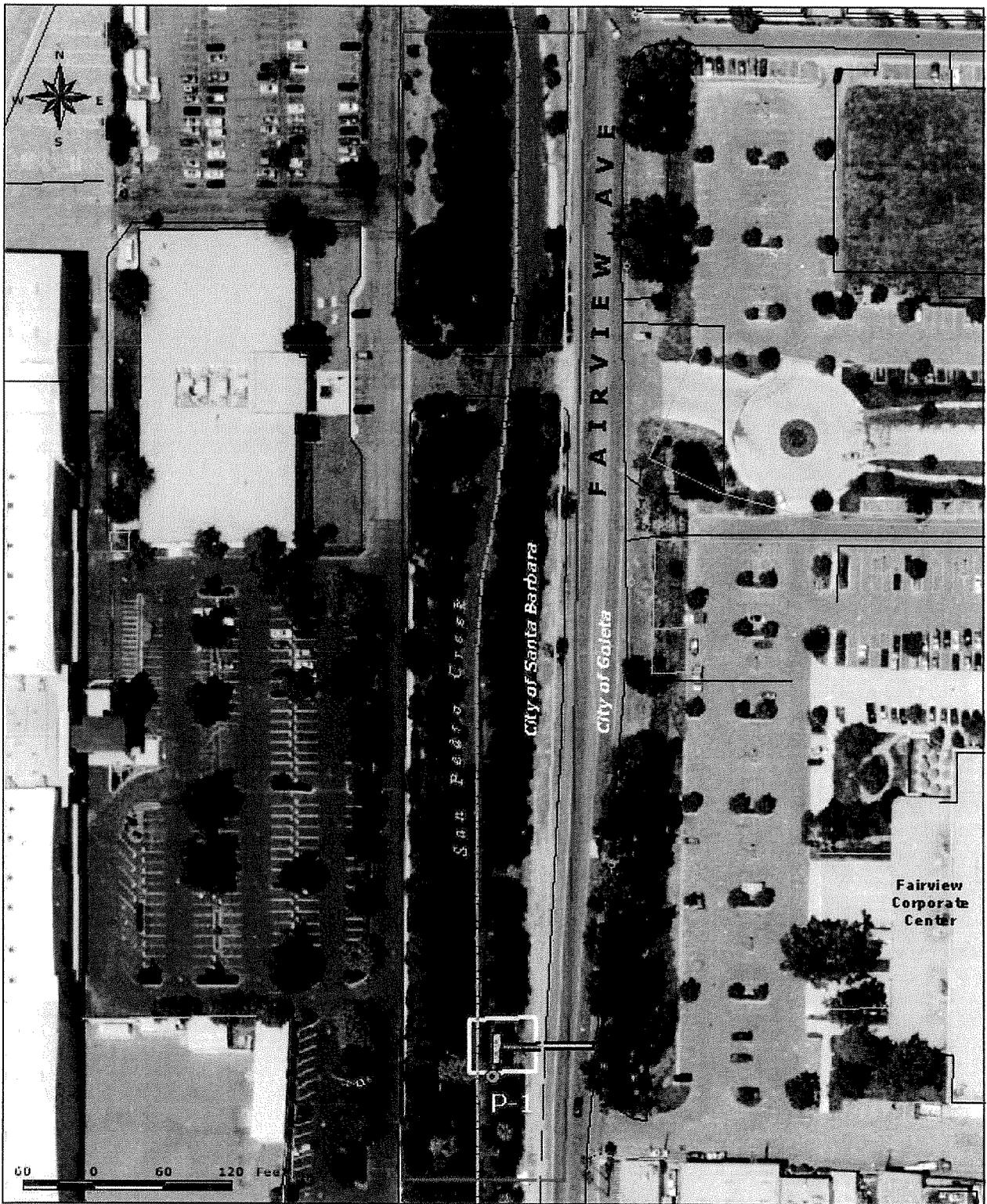


Figure 1. Location Map
 Biological Assessment & Wetland Delineation
 Fairview Ave - Storm Drainage Improvements
 Goleta, California
 Watershed Environmental, Inc. 12/05/07

Study Area
 National Wetland Inventory Wetland (NWI)
 Santa Barbara Co. Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH)
 City of Santa Barbara Boundary
 Coastal Zone

0 3000 Feet



Proposed Fairview Avenue Storm Drainage Improvement Impact Area

-  New 18" RCP Storm Drain Pipe
-  New Concrete Headwall
-  Rock Lined Pipe Outlet
-  Existing 18" CMP Storm Drain Pipe

-  Wetland Sample Point
-  Project Area
-  Study Area
-  San Pedro Creek
-  City of Santa Barbara Boundary

Figure 2. Study Area Site Map

**Biological Assessment & Wetland Delineation
Fairview Ave - Storm Drainage Improvements
Goleta, California**

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Biological Surveys

Watershed Environmental, Inc. biologist Mark de la Garza performed a field survey of the study area on March 1, 2007 between the hours of 12:00-4:00 PM. Surveys were conducted on foot and consisted of walking the entire 144,467-sq.-ft. study area. Vegetation, wildlife, and signs of wildlife observed during this field survey, along with a general description of wildlife habitats found on the property, were recorded in field notes. The objective of this survey was to evaluate the existing condition of wildlife habitats found on the property, their suitability (if any) to support sensitive wildlife, and identification of any observed sensitive wildlife or plant species.

Field notes were used to record direct observations of botanical and wildlife resources. Photographs of the project site were taken to document existing conditions at the time of the surveys (Attachment 1). Botanical surveys were performed following the California Native Plant Society's recommended survey guidelines (CNPS 2001) and the US Fish and Wildlife Service's *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants* (USFWS 2001). Wildlife surveys followed standard professional practices.

To supplement this field reconnaissance, additional information concerning the regional and site-specific status of sensitive wildlife resources in the project area was evaluated by examining records contained in the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) California Natural Diversity Data Base and Rarefind (CDFG 2006) and the City of Santa Barbara's *General Plan/Conservation Element* (1979, revised 2004).

3.2 Wetland and Waters Surveys

Wetland surveys were performed by Mark de la Garza to determine if wetlands meeting the City of Santa Barbara's wetland definition, the state Coastal Act wetland definition, and/or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) jurisdictional wetlands criteria or waters of the U.S. are present in the project area. Mark is a member of the Society of Wetland Scientists and has completed a 40-hour training course on how to perform wetland delineation surveys using the ACOE 1987 *Wetland Delineation Manual*, and has completed a 40-hour advanced hydric soils wetland delineation training course. Both of these training courses were taught by nationally recognized wetland scientists/experts affiliated with the Wetland Training Institute.

Wetland surveys were performed following the methods and procedures described in ACOE's *Wetland Delineation Manual* "Technical Report Y-87-1" (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual, Arid West Region* "Technical Report ERDC/EL TR-06-16" (Environmental Laboratory 2006). Copies of the completed ACOE wetland delineation data sheets are provided in Attachment 2.

3.3 Wetland and Waters Definitions

3.3.1 ACOE Wetland Definition (40 CFR 328.3[b])

Wetlands are subject to protection under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and as such are under the regulatory authority of the ACOE, which issues permits to projects affecting ACOE jurisdictional wetlands. The term "jurisdictional wetland" is

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND WETLAND DELINEATION

South Fairview Avenue Road Widening (Phase II) & Storm Drainage Improvements
City of Santa Barbara, California

used to describe legally defined wetlands that are protected and regulated via a dredge-and-fill permit system issued by the ACOE. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act defines wetlands as a subset of Waters of the US. The primary difference between waters and wetlands is that wetlands are vegetated. The Clean Water Act defines wetlands as:

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water (hydrology) at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation (hydrophytes) typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (hydric soils). Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

ACOE jurisdictional wetlands, under normal circumstances, must have the following three general diagnostic environmental characteristics:

Vegetation The prevalent vegetation consists of macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having hydrologic and soil conditions described above. Hydrophytic species, due to morphological, physiological, and/or reproductive adaptations(s), have the ability to grow, effectively compete, reproduce, and/or persist in anaerobic soil conditions.

Soil Soils are present and have been classified as hydric, or they possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions.

Hydrology The area is inundated either permanently or periodically at mean water depths of 2 meters (6.6 feet), or the soil is saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season of the prevalent vegetation. The period of inundation or soil saturation varies according to the hydrologic/soil moisture regime and occurs in both tidal and non-tidal situations.

3.3.2 ACOE Waters of the U.S. Definition (33 CFR Part 328)

Waters of the US are subject to protection under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and as such are under the regulatory authority of the ACOE, which issues permits to projects affecting Waters of the US. The federal government defines Waters of the US as:

- All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce;
- All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
- All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce;
- Waters that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
- From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;
- All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States;
- Tributaries of waters of the U.S.;
- The territorial seas which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands).
- Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (other than certain cooling ponds) are not Waters of the U.S.

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Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with the EPA.

3.3.3 City of Santa Barbara and California Coast Act Wetland Definition

The California Coastal Act (Section 30121) and City of *Santa Barbara Municipal Code* (updated July 19, 2007) Section 28.44.040 defines wetlands as:

Lands within the Coastal Zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats and fens.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 Land Use and Policy Setting

The lead agency responsible for environmental review and permitting this project is the City of Santa Barbara. From a policy perspective, the project must conform to the City of Santa Barbara's *General Plan/Conservation Element* (1979, revised 2004). Since the project is located within the Coastal Zone, it must also conform to the City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Plan (1981 rev. 2004) environmental protection policies and the general and habitat-specific environmental protection policies contained in the California Coastal Act (State of California 2007 Public Resources Code Division 20).

The Phase II project storm drain outlet on the bank of San Pedro Creek is adjacent to an existing South Fairview Avenue right-of-way. The Fairview Avenue road right-of-way is subject to performance of routine road maintenance activities, including weed removal on the road shoulders, repaving, street sweeping, and pothole repair. The storm drain outlet is located on the bank of San Pedro Creek, so the only activities performed within the bed and banks of San Pedro Creek are routine flood control maintenance activities such as sediment and debris removal and maintenance of the existing storm drains.

The portion of San Pedro Creek within and adjacent to the study area is not mapped or designated by the City of Santa Barbara *Local Coastal Plan* (1981, rev. 2004) as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH).

4.2 Topography

Construction activities to replace the storm drain will occur in the eastern bank of San Pedro Creek. The creek bank in the project area is earthen and has an 18 percent slope. The top of the creek bank in the project area is at an elevation of 13 ft. and the creek bed is at 3.46 ft. The new RCP storm drain will outlet at an elevation of 4.86 ft. and a new, rock-lined energy dissipater will extend from the new RCP storm drain pipe outlet at a distance of 8 ft. (refer to Figure 3).

4.3 Drainage

The existing CMP storm drain and the proposed new RCP storm drain receive storm water runoff from Fairview Avenue and the parking lot on the east side of Fairview. The storm drain outlets to San Pedro Creek. San Pedro Creek is classified by the US Geological Survey (1988 Goleta 7.5-minute quadrangle) as a dashed blue-line

stream, indicating intermittent creek flow. The only stream gauge data available for this creek is for the period between October 1970 and September 1972 (Figure 4). The stream gauge was installed by the USGS and was located near the intersection of the creek and Calle Real Road approximately 0.5 mi. north of the project site.

4.4 Soils

The soils in the study area are mapped by the Soil Conservation Service (USDA 1981) as aquents fill areas (map symbol AC) and Camarillo fine sandy loams (map symbol CA).

Aquents occur on the east side of San Pedro Creek over most of the Santa Barbara Airport property. Areas containing aquents are reclaimed areas resulting from filling low, poorly drained areas near the ocean. The soil material used for fill and the depth of the fill are variable. The water table in aquents ranges in depth from about 2 to 6 ft., the soil permeability is variable but typically is rapid, the runoff rate is slow, and the erosion hazard is classified as slight.

Camarillo soil formed in stratified alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rocks and occurs in floodplains. This soil type is classified as somewhat poorly drained. The soil surface layer (A-horizon) is approximately 17 in. deep, with a subsurface (B-horizon) layer that is 40 in. thick. The soil permeability is classified as moderate and subject to infrequent flooding, the surface runoff is very slow with a hazard of moderate overflow, and the erosion hazard is very low. Redoximorphic features (iron mottles, blotches, and concretions) are present in most subhorizons 20-40 in. below the surface. This soil type is listed by the NRCS as hydric (refer to Attachment 2).

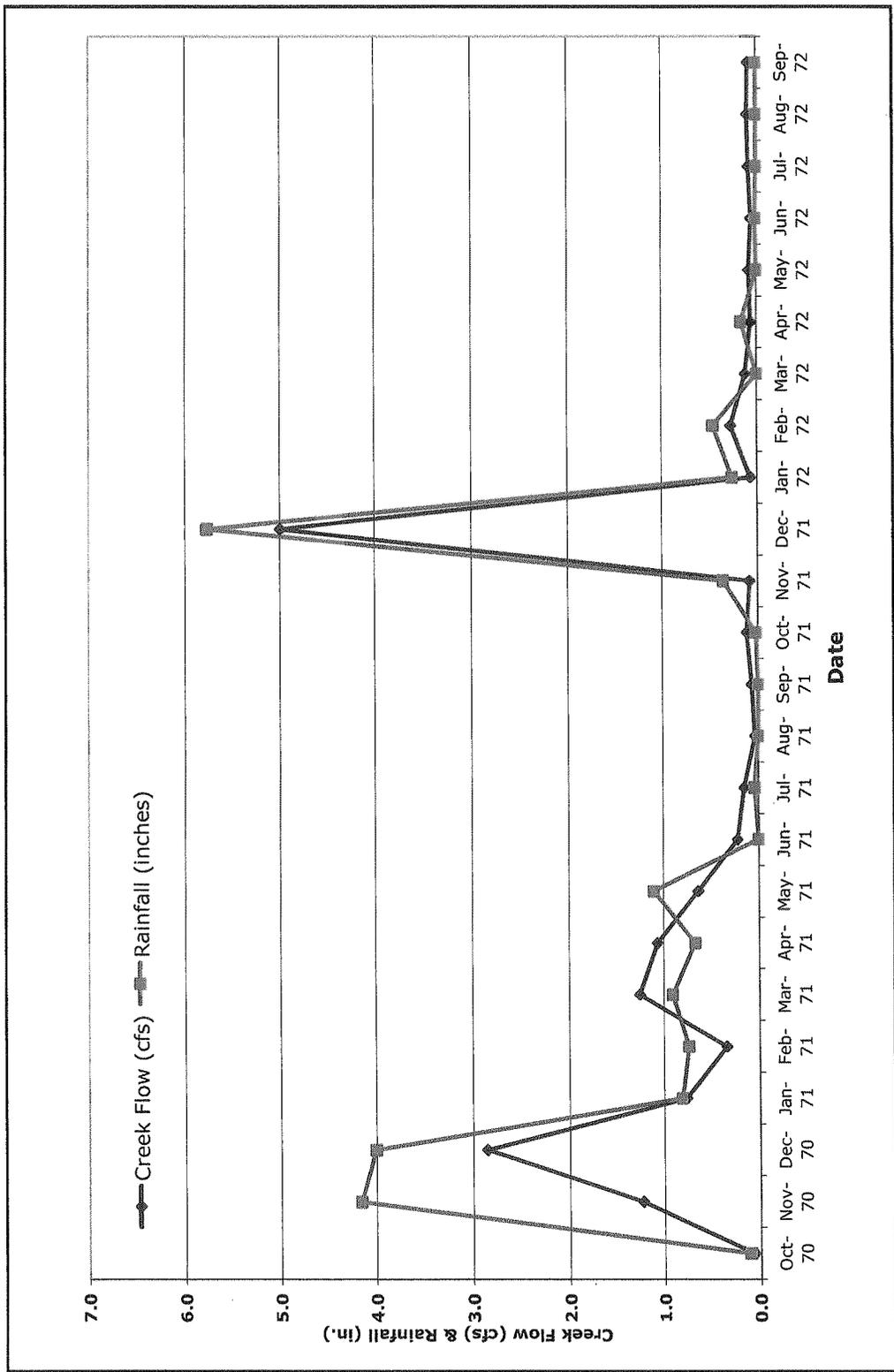
The P1 sampling pit was located in the bottom of the San Pedro Creek bed in recent alluvium a few feet west of the existing storm drain outlets, and was determined to be riverwash (USGS map symbol Rs). The soil present in the P1 sampling pit was sand and gravel and did not match the USDA-mapped soil type.

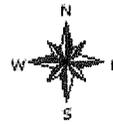
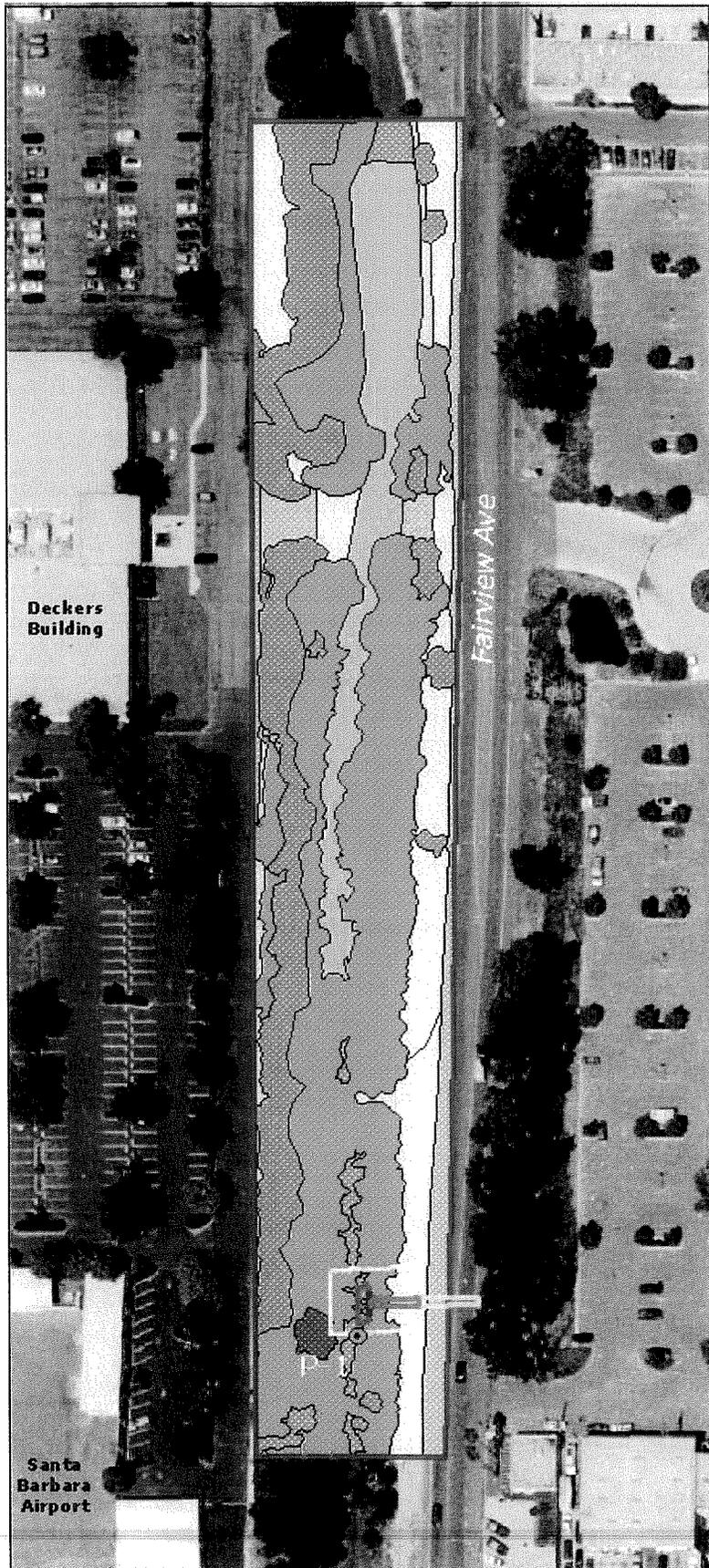
5.0 DESCRIPTION OF BIOTIC RESOURCES

5.1 Habitat/Plant Communities

During the course of the March 1, 2007 survey, Watershed Environmental, Inc. identified 6 plant community types (3 riparian, 1 coastal sage scrub, 1 ornamental, 1 ruderal) and 3 land cover types (asphalt roadway, concrete-lined creek bank, and unvegetated alluvium creek bottom in the study area [Figure 5]). Approximately 11 percent (16,402.16 sq. ft.) of the 144,467.21-sq.-ft. study area is land cover and 89 percent (128,065.05 sq. ft.) is vegetated. Table 1 contains a summary of the vegetation community and land cover types present in the *study* area. While the entire section of the creek is the study area and was surveyed, the project area is 2,689 sq. ft. in size with an impact area of 513 sq. ft. Table 2 contains a summary of the vegetation community and land cover types present in the *project* area. Table 2A contains a summary of vegetation community and land cover types present in the *impact* area. Temporary impacts are calculated where the pipeline will be replaced and the rip-rap energy dissipater is placed.

Figure 4. San Pedro Creek Stream Gauge and Precipitation Data





⊗ Wetland Sampling Location

□ Study Area
□ Project Area

Proposed Fairview Avenue
Storm Drainage Improvement
Impact Area

□ New 18" RCP Storm Drain Pipe
□ New Concrete Headwall
□ Rock Lined Pipe Outlet

□ Existing 18" CMP Storm Drain Pipe

Vegetation Community

■ Arroyo Willow Riparian (Wetland)
■ Coastal Sage Scrub
■ Giant Reed Riparian (Wetland)
■ Ornamental Trees
■ Rabbitsfoot Grass Marsh (Wetland)
□ Ruderal

Land Cover Community

■ Asphalt Roadway
□ Concrete Lined Creek Bank
■ Unvegetated Alluvium -
Creek Bottom

60 0 60 120 Feet

Airphoto Date: 9/9/06

Figure 5. Existing
Vegetation Communities
and Land Cover
Types with
Wetland Sampling
Location

Biological Assessment &
Wetland Delineation
Fairview Ave -
Storm Drainage Improvements
Goleta, California

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Table 1. Veg. Communities/Land Cover Types in *Study Area*

Vegetation and Land Cover Type	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (acres)
<i>Vegetation Communities</i>		
Arroyo Willow Riparian	60,276.96	1.38
Coastal Sage Scrub	2,146.05	0.05
Giant Reed Riparian	820.52	0.02
Ornamental Tree	27,111.49	1.62
Rabbitsfoot Grass Marsh	15,212.70	0.35
Ruderal	22,497.33	0.52
Vegetation Subtotal	128,065.05	2.94
<i>Land Cover</i>		
Asphalt Roadway	10,546.69	0.24
Unvegetated Alluvium-Creek Bottom	3,389.93	0.08
Concrete-Lined Creek Bank	2,465.54	0.06
Land Cover Subtotal	16,402.16	0.38
Grand Total Vegetation and Land Cover	144,467.21	3.32

Table 2. Veg. Communities/Land Cover Types in *Project Area*

Vegetation and Land Cover Type	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (acres)
<i>Vegetation Communities</i>		
Arroyo Willow Riparian	1,603.19	0.037
Giant Reed Riparian	8.24	0.000
Ruderal	687.43	0.016
Vegetation Subtotal	2,298.86	0.053
<i>Land Cover</i>		
Unvegetated Alluvium-Creek Bottom	389.78	0.009
Land Cover Subtotal	389.78	0.009
Grand Total Vegetation and Land Cover	2,688.64	0.062

Table 2A. Veg. Communities/Land Cover Types in *Impact Area*

Vegetation and Land Cover Type	Area (sq. ft.)	Area (acres)
<i>Vegetation Communities</i>		
Arroyo Willow Riparian	245.87	0.006
Ruderal	83.21	0.002
Vegetation Subtotal	329.08	0.008
<i>Land Cover</i>		
Unvegetated Alluvium-Creek Bottom	184.08	0.004
Land Cover Subtotal	184.08	0.004
Grand Total Vegetation and Land Cover	513.16	0.012

5.1.1 Plant Communities

Arroyo Willow Riparian occurs along the eastern and western banks of San Pedro Creek between the ordinary high-water line and the top of bank except in concrete-lined portions of the creek. The dominant tree species within this community is arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), a native deciduous tree. Other species present as understory within this community include: garden nasturtium, blackberry, mugwort, wild cucumber, German ivy, castor bean, poison hemlock, Douglas's nightshade, smilo grass, kikuyu grass, pampas grass, wild oat, riggut brome, and Italian rye.

Giant Reed (Arundo) Riparian occurs along the eastern and western banks of San Pedro Creek between the ordinary high-water line and the top of bank except in concrete-lined portions of the creek. The dominant species in this community is giant reed (*Arundo donax*), a 20-ft.-tall, nonnative grass. *Arundo* is a fast-growing plant that forms dense, impenetrable patches with little to no understory species.

Ornamental Trees occur as landscaping adjacent to the Deckers parking lot on the west side of San Pedro Creek and in a few scattered locations on the east side of San Pedro Creek in the planter between the Fairview Corporate Center parking lot and Fairview Avenue. In general, these ornamental trees exist in the area between the top of the creek bank and paved parking areas and roadways. The dominant tree and palm species in this community are myoporum, Canary Island palm, and redgum and bluegum eucalyptus.

Rabbitsfoot Grass Marsh This community type occurs in the northern portion of the study area in the creek bed below the ordinary high-water mark. The dominant species in this community is rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*). Other dominant species include white sweet clover, willow smartweed, and watercress. All of the species present in this community, except for willow smartweed, are nonnative and classified as invasive exotics by the California Invasive Plant Council (2007). All of the species except white sweet clover are classified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as wetland indicator Facultative Wetland (FACW) and Obligate Wetland (OBL) plants (Reed 1988). Given the prevalence of wetland plants and because this community occurs below the ordinary high-water mark of San Pedro Creek, we have concluded that the entire rabbitsfoot grass marsh community meets the federal, state, and local vegetation criteria to be classified as a wetland.

Ruderal is a term applied to vegetation commonly found in disturbed and weedy areas such as vacant lots, abandoned agricultural fields, and road shoulders. Within the study area, ruderal vegetation occurs on the east side of Fairview Avenue between the edge of pavement and the top of creek bank and/or edge of the riparian canopy. This community type lacks any trees or shrubs and is entirely herbaceous. Dominant species include: annual blue grass, Bermuda grass, wild oat, Italian rye, foxtail, western ragweed, bristly ox tongue, English plantain, black mustard, broad-leaved filaree, redstem filaree, telegraph weed, burr clover, spiny sowthistle, smooth cat's ear, hawksbeard, and Italian thistle.

5.1.2 Land Cover Types

Asphalt Roadway includes the existing asphalt-paved Fairview Avenue.

Unvegetated Alluvium-Creek Bottom occurs in the channel bottom of San Pedro Creek and at the time of the survey contained less than 5 percent vegetation cover.

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Concrete-Lined Creek Bank is 4-6-in.-thick concrete placed at a 45-degree angle on the creek bank with a 12-18-in.-wide and -deep concrete footing in the creek bed. Within the study area, this land cover type occurs along approximately 140 ft. of the eastern creek bank and 770 ft. of the western creek bank.

5.2 Vegetation

Forty-eight different species of plants were observed in the study area (Table 3). Of these, only 14 (29 percent) are native to California. The low species diversity and high percentage of nonnative vegetation reflects the fact that the study area is in an urban area that was developed approximately 100 years ago.

Table 3. Vegetation Observed

Scientific Name <small>Bold indicates dominant species</small>	Common Name	Native (N) Introduced (I)	Wetland Indicator (Reed 1988)
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed	N	FAC
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel	I	FAC
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort	N	FACW
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	I	FACW
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat	I	UPL
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard	I	UPL
<i>Bromus diandrus (B. rubens)</i>	ripgut brome	I	NI
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I	UPL
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	I	FACW
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed	N	FAC
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	jubata grass	I	UPL
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	I	FAC
<i>Delairea odorata (Senecio mikanioides)</i>	German ivy	I	UPL
<i>Encelia californica</i>	bush sunflower	N	UPL
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	N	UPL
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	broad-leaved filaree	I	UPL
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree	I	UPL
<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	red gum eucalyptus	I	UPL
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	blue gum eucalyptus	I	UPL
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel	I	FACU
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i>	weedy cudweed	I	FACW
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	day lily	I	UPL
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	N	UPL
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	foxtail	I	FAC
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	smooth cat's ear	I	UPL
<i>Juncus patens</i>	common rush	N	FAC
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian rye	I	FAC
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	wild cucumber	N	UPL
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover	I	UPL
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	white sweet clover	I	FACU
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	myoporum	I	UPL
<i>Pennisetum cetaceum</i>	fountain grass	I	UPL
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyu grass	I	FACU

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Scientific Name <small>Bold indicates dominant species</small>	Common Name	Native (N) Introduced (I)	Wetland Indicator (Reed 1988)
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island palm	I	UPL
<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly ox tongue	I	FAC
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	rice grass	I	UPL
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I	FAC
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual blue grass	I	FACW
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	willow smartweed	N	OBL
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	rabbitsfoot grass	I	FACW
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean	I	FACU
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum (Nasturtium officinale)</i>	watercress	N	OBL
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	wild blackberry	N	FACW
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	N	FACW
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	arroyo willow	N	FACW
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas nightshade	N	FAC
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	spiny sowthistle	I	FAC
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	garden nasturtium	I	UPL

5.3 Wildlife

Fifteen wildlife species were observed during performance of the field survey. Twelve of those were birds: American crow, brown towhee, bushtit, yellow-rumped warbler, house finch, purple finch, mockingbird, Anna's hummingbird, western gull, European starling, mourning dove, and rock dove. Three mammals--a pocket gopher, a raccoon, and a Virginia opossum--were also observed. No amphibians or reptiles were observed, but several species are expected to occur and/or have the potential to occur given the habitat type and location (Table 4).

Table 4. Wildlife Observed and/or Expected to Occur

Common Name	Scientific Name	Seasonal Status	Site Status
Amphibians and Reptiles			
black-bellied slender salamander	<i>Batrachoseps nigriventris</i>	RB	E
California tree frog	<i>Pseudacris (=Hyla) cadaverina</i>	RB	E
common kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>	RB	P
gopher snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	RB	P
Pacific tree frog	<i>Pseudacris (=Hyla) regilla</i>	RB	E
southern alligator lizard	<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	RB	E
western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	RB	E
western skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>	RB	P
western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	RB	P
Birds			
acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	RB	P
Allen's hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	M	E
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	RB	O
American goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	WV	E
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	RB	E

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Seasonal Status	Site Status
American robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	WV	E
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	RB	O
ash-throated flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	SB	E
band-tailed pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	RB	E
barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	RB	E
barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	SB	E
Bewick's wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	RB	E
black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	RB	E
black-headed grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	SB	P
Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	RB	P
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	RB	E
brown towhee	<i>Pipilo fuscus</i>	RB	O
brown-headed cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	SB	E
bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	RB	O
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	RB	E
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	RB	O
cedar waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	WV	P
cliff swallow	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	SB	E
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	RB	P
dark-eyed junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	RB	P
downy woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	RB	P
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	I	O
golden-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	WV	E
great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	RB	E
green heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	RB	E
great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	RB	E
house finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	RB	O
house sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	I	E
house wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	RB	E
killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	RB	E
Lawrence's goldfinch	<i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	M	P
lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	RB	P
mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	SB	O
northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	RB	P
northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	RB	O
northern oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	M	P
Nuttall's woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	RB	P
oak titmouse	<i>Bacolophus ridgwayi</i>	RB	P
Pacific-slope flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	SB	E
purple finch	<i>Carpodacus purpurus</i>	RB	O
red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	RB	E
red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	RB	E
rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	RB	O
ruby-crowned kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	WV	E
sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	WV	P
song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	RB	E
spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	RB	P
turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	V	E
western gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	RB	O

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Seasonal Status	Site Status
western screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	RB	E
western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	RB	E
white-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	RB	P
white-crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	WV	E
white-throated swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	V	P
yellow-rumped warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	WV	P
Mammals			
big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	SB	E
big-eared woodrat	<i>Neotoma macrotus</i>	RB	E
black rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	I	E
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	RB	O
broad-footed mole	<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>	RB	E
brush rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	RB	P
California mouse	<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>	RB	E
California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	SB	E
California vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>	RB	E
coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	V	P
deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	RB	E
feral cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	I	E
ornate shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus</i>	RB	E
pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SB	E
raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	V	O
striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	V	E
Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	I	O
western harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	RB	E
western spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	V	E

Codes
Seasonal Status: RB = Resident Breeder; SB = Summer Breeder; M = Migrant;
 V = Visitor; WV = Winter Visitor; I = Introduced Species
Site Status: E = Expected to occur at the project site; O = Observed on or in the
 immediate vicinity of the project site; P = Potential to occur

5.4 Sensitive Species

Sensitive species considered in this assessment are those protected by the federal Endangered Species Act and/or the California Endangered Species Act, those species meeting the California Environmental Quality Act definition of "rare," and species listed locally as sensitive by the City of Santa Barbara in its *Conservation Element*. This includes all endangered or threatened species, candidates for listing, or species of special concern listed by the federal and state governments and plants listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as List 1 or List 2 species, as well as a few species that are locally considered to be sensitive.

Several sensitive species are mapped by the CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database (2006) as occurring within 1 mi. of the project site (Table 5). A map depicting the location of these sensitive species records is provided in Figure 6. No special-status wildlife (CDFG 2006a) or plant (CDFG 2006b) species were observed

Table 5. Special-Status Plant and Animal Species Known to Occur in Study Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Special Status	Occurrence Potential	Notes
Fish				
southern steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss iridius</i>	FE	none	Extremely low habitat quality (Conception Coast Project-6/2002)
Birds				
Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	SE	unlikely	Saltmarsh habitat not present
black-crowned night-heron (rookery)	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	local	unlikely	No suitable habitat for rookery-foraging only
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	local	unlikely	No suitable habitat
double-crested cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	local	unlikely	No suitable habitat (open water)
great blue heron (rookery)	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	local	unlikely	No suitable habitat for rookery-foraging only
light-footed clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	FE, SE	unlikely	Saltmarsh habitat not present
red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	local	unlikely	No nesting trees-foraging only
western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT, CSC	unlikely	Shoreline habitat not present
yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	local	unlikely	No suitable habitat (open water)
Insects				
California brackish water snail	<i>Mimic tryonia (Tryonia imitator)</i>	local	none	Salt water habitat not present
globose dune beetle	<i>Coelus globosus</i>	local	none	Requires dune habitat
monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	CSC	unlikely	Roosting trees not present
Plants				
Coulter's goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	List 1B	Not Present	Not observed in study area
Coulter's saltbush	<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	List 1B	Not Present	Not observed in study area
Davidson's saltscale	<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i>	List 1B	Not Present	Not observed in study area
estuary seablite	<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	List 1B	Not Present	Presumed extinct
southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i>	List 1B	Not Present	Not observed in study area
Santa Barbara honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata</i>	List 1B	Not Present	Not observed in study area
water pimpernel	<i>Samolus parviflorus</i>	local	Not Present	Not observed in study area

Status Codes

FT = Federally listed as threatened
 FE = Federally listed as endangered

CSC = CDFG California Special-Concern Species

List 1A = CNPS plants presumed extinct in California

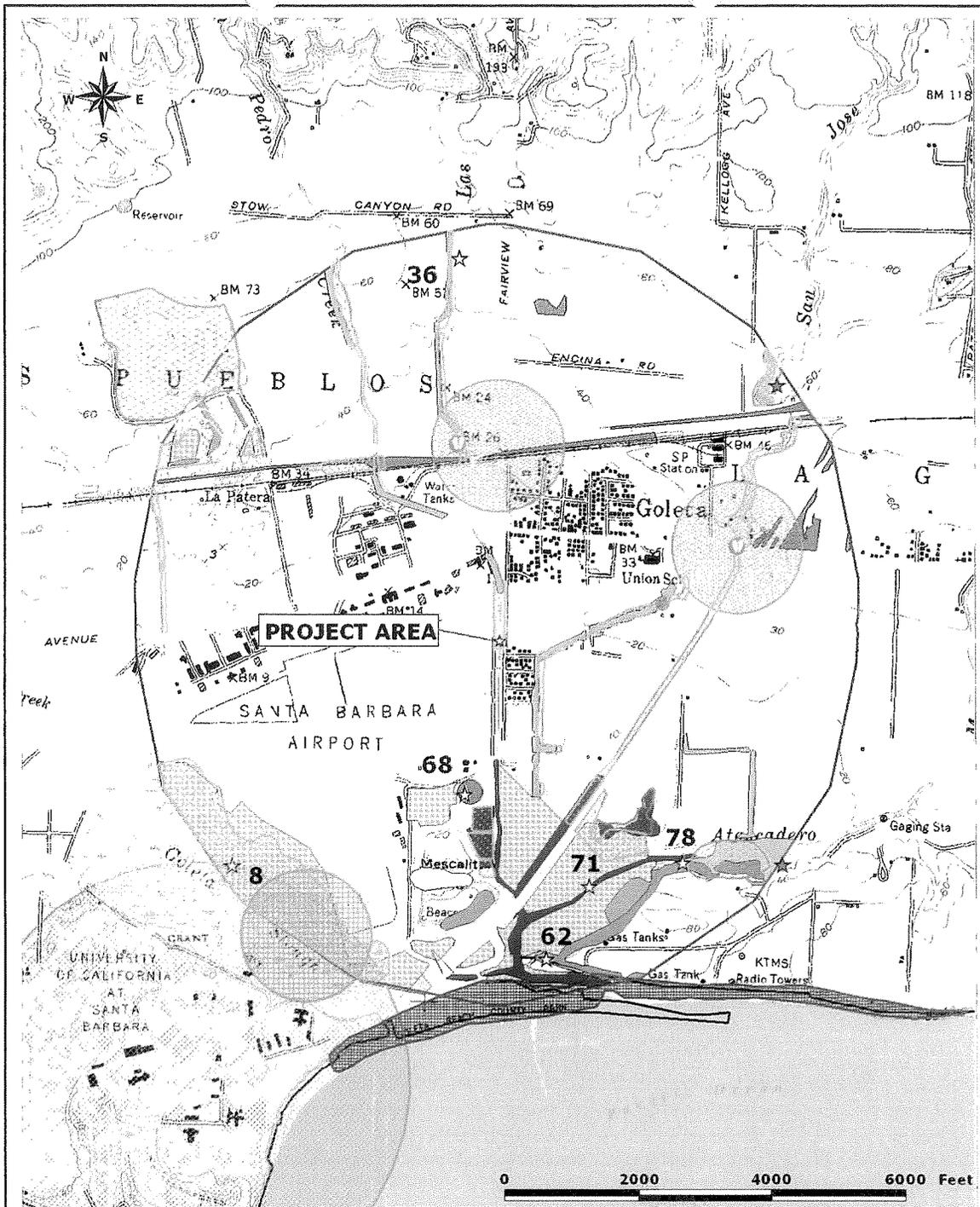
List 1B = CNPS plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

List 2 = CNPS plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

SE = State-listed as endangered

ST = State-listed as threatened

Local = Regionally rare or declining (= of local concern)



Natural Diversity Database Records (NDDB-10/2006)

- Beldings savannah sparrow, Coulter's goldfields, light-footed clapper rail, estuary seabite, and Western snowy plover
- Davidson's saltscale, Coulter's saltbush, mimic tryonia
- Santa Barbara honeysuckle

- southern coastal salt marsh
- globose dune beetle
- monarch butterfly
- southern tarplant

Goleta MEA South Point Symbol Legend

- 8 = light-footed clapper rail nesting and foraging area
- 36 = coastal seep with locally rare water pimpinell

- 62 = great blue heron rookery & possible black-crowned heron rookery
- 68 = yellow warbler, double-crested cormorant, and canadian goose transient visitors

- 71 = possible spawning area of southern steelhead
- 78 = monarch butterfly site

Goleta General Plan / Coastal Land Use Plan (Fig 4-1 Special-Status Species and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas)

- Monarch Butterfly and/or Raptor Roosting Habitat
- Native Upland Woodlands/Savannahs
- Open Water
- Riparian/Marsh/Vernal Pool
- Sage Scrub/Dune/Bluff Scrub
- Unvegetated Open Creek Channel

- Study Area
- 1-Mile Study Area Buffer
- Santa Barbara County

Goleta General Plan / Coastal Land Use Plan (Fig 4-1 Special-Status Species and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas)

- Monarch Butterfly/Aggregation
- Red-Tailed Hawk Nest
- Southern Tarplant

- Goleta MEA South
 - Coastal Bluff Scrub
 - Coastal Sage Scrub
 - Eucalyptus
 - Forested Wetland
- Former Vernal Pool
- Lake, Pond, or Reservoir
- Oak Woodland
- Other Woodland
- Riparian Woodland
- Wetland

Figure 6. Sensitive Species and Critical Habitat Map

**Biological Assessment & Wetland Delineation
Fairview Ave - Storm Drainage Improvements
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during our field survey, nor were any documented records found of sensitive species at or in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

6.0 WETLAND SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Hydrophitic Vegetation

Of the 6 vegetation community types present in the study area, only the arroyo willow riparian, giant reed (arundo) riparian, and rabbitsfoot grass marsh communities contain a predominance of hydrophytes (plants adapted to living in aquatic and saturated soil conditions). The vegetation cover observed within these 3 communities had greater than 5 percent absolute cover and more than 50 percent of the dominant plant species across all strata (tree, sampling/shrub, herb, and woody vine) are positive wetland indicator species with an indicator status of OBL, FACW, or FAC (refer to Table 3 and wetland survey data sheets in Attachment 2). As such, they meet the ACOE hydrophytic vegetation criteria.

6.2 Hydric Soils

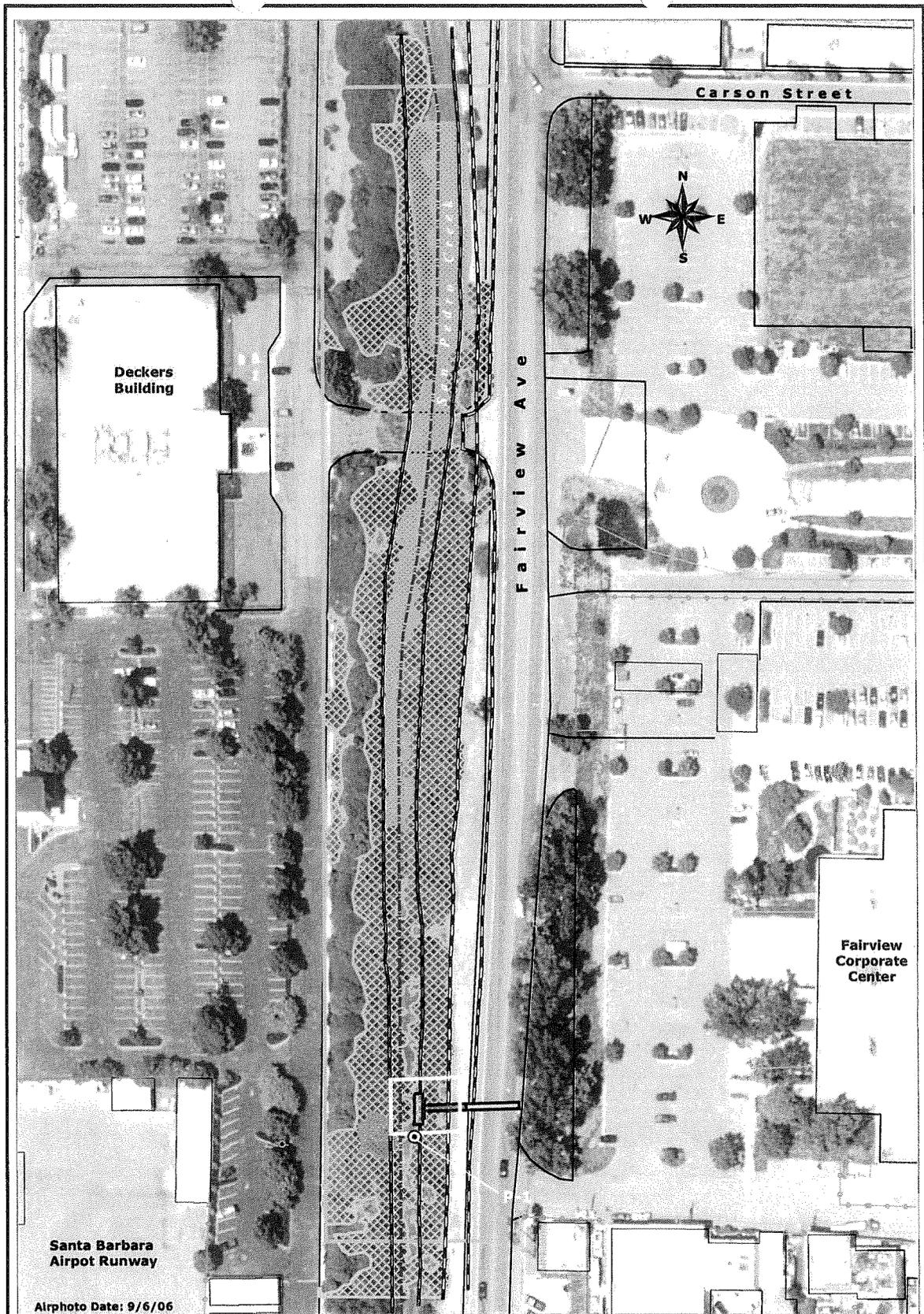
The soil in the P1 sampling locations was determined to be hydric, with recent alluvium in the top layer. The 2006 *Arid West* supplement to the ACOE *Wetland Delineation Manual* identifies 19 indicators of hydric soils (refer to data sheets in Attachment 2). One or more of these hydric soil indicators must be observed in order to classify an area as having wetland hydrology. During the performance of this survey, hydric soil indicators were found at the P1 sampling location. The P1 sample location contained a hydrogen sulfide (rotten-egg) odor within 12 in. of the soil surface and a 100 percent sandy, gleyed matrix within 6 in. of the soil surface.

6.3 Wetland Hydrology

The 2006 *Arid West Supplement* to the ACOE *Wetland Delineation Manual* identifies 17 primary indicators of wetland hydrology, 3 of which are specific to nonriverine habitats and thus not applicable to the area in and adjacent to San Pedro Creek. The manual also identifies 10 secondary wetland hydrology indicators (refer to data sheets in Attachment 2). One or more of these primary hydric soil indicators must be observed or 2 or more secondary indicators must be observed to meet the ACOE wetland hydrology criteria. During the performance of this survey, sampling location P1 was determined to have wetland hydrology. The following primary wetland hydrology indicators were observed at the P1 sampling locations: surface water, saturation, high water table within 12 in. of the soil surface, saturation within 12 in. of the soil surface, and a hydrogen sulfide odor within 12 in. of the soil surface. Secondary wetland hydrology indicators observed at the P1 sampling locations include watermarks, sediment deposits, drift deposits, and drainage patterns.

6.4 Local, State, and Federally Regulated Wetlands

The study area contains 1.75 acres (76,310 sq. ft.) of local- and state-regulated wetlands that meet the single-parameter (vegetation, soils, or hydrology) wetland criteria (Figure 7). Within these wetlands, there are also 0.35 acres of federally regulated (ACOE jurisdictional, three-parameter) wetlands. The boundaries of these wetlands were determined in the field and in this case correspond to the boundaries of the vegetation communities that contain a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation.



Airphoto Date: 9/6/06

- ⊙ Wetland Delineation Sampling Point
- Study Area
- Wetland Vegetation Communities (Wshed. Determined)
- Waters of the U.S.
- ACOE Jurisdictional Wetland (Rabbitsfoot Grass)
* - also meets local and state criteria
- Local & State Wetland (Arroyo Willow Riparian)
- Local & State Wetland (Giant Reed Riparian)
- Ordinary High Water Line
- Top of Bank
- Edge of Pavement

- Project Area**
- Impact Area
 - New 18 in RCP Storm Drain Pipe
 - New Concrete Headwall
 - Rock Lined Pipe Outlet
 - Proposed Fairview Avenue Storm Drain Improvements
(Flowers & Assoc. Storm Drain Plan & Profile - Sheet CD-6)
 - Existing 18" CMP Storm Drain Pipe

0 80 Feet

Figure 7. Map of Local, State, and Federally Regulated Wetlands

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7.0 WATERS OF THE US SURVEY RESULTS

The portions of San Pedro Creek that are not channelized have a well-defined bed and bank and a readily observable ordinary high-water mark (see photographs in Attachment 1 and Figure 8 for location). The ACOE defines an ordinary high-water mark as *"a line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas."*

As part of the field survey work conducted for this report, we surveyed a cross-section of San Pedro Creek at the existing and proposed storm drain outlet location. A string line and line level were used to establish a level line across the creek and a 6-ft.-tall ruler was used as a stadia rod to measure at regular intervals the depth below the string line to the creek bed and bank. This methodology is accurate within 1-2 in. of elevation and provides a relative profile of the creek bed to the level plane created by the string line. The ordinary high-water mark at the P1 sample location was approximately 1.2 ft. above the bottom of the creek bed (refer to Figure 8).

8.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO BIOTIC RESOURCES

This section describes the potential short- and long-term impacts to biological resources resulting from the project. Short-term impacts are those associated with the installation of a new storm drain in San Pedro Creek. Long-term impacts are those associated with operation of the storm drain.

8.1 Impact Assessment Criteria and Thresholds

Environmental effects are considered significant if they cause a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in any of the existing physical conditions within the area affected by the project (CEQA Guidelines 15382).

CEQA guidelines define the term "significant effect on the environment" as a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project (CEQA Guidelines 15382).

The CEQA Guidelines Section 150565 requires a mandatory finding of significance if a "project has the potential to...reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species."

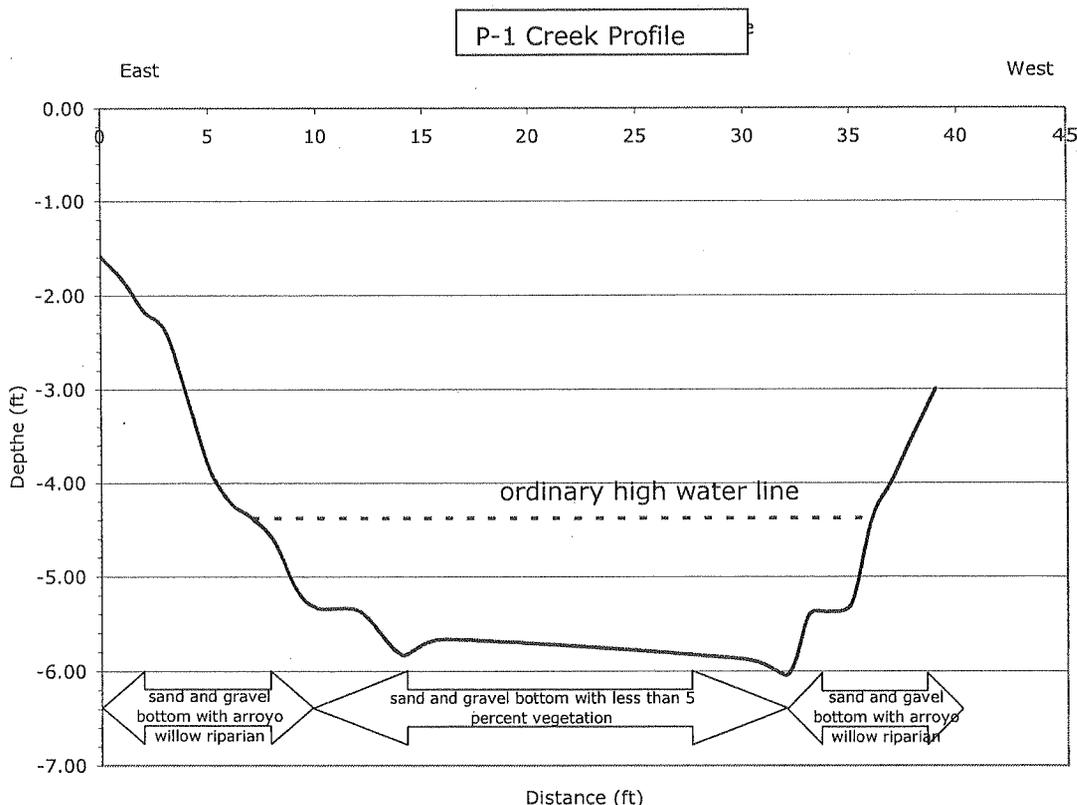
CEQA Title 14 Section 15380 defines the terms "endangered," "rare," or "threatened" as follows:

Endangered: when its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, competition, disease, or other factors.

Rare:

- a) Although not presently threatened with extinction, the species exists in such small numbers throughout all or a significant

Figure 8. Creek Cross-Section



portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens.

- b) The species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered "threatened" as that term is used in the federal Endangered Species Act.

Species are presumed to be endangered, rare, or threatened if listed by the CDFG (Sections 670.2 or 670.5 Title 14, *California Code of Regulations*) or the USFWS (Title 50, *Code of Federal Regulations* Sections 17.11 or 17.12). A species not listed by the CDFG or USFWS may be considered in the CEQA review process if it can be shown to meet the above-listed criteria.

CEQA Appendix G states that a project will normally have a significant effect on the environment if it will:

- a) Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community where it is located;
- b) Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species;

- c) Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; and
- d) Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife, or plants.

CEQA requires that the potential effects of a project be evaluated by the lead agency responsible for issuing a permit. In this case, the City of Santa Barbara is the lead agency. Environmental effects are considered to have a "significant effect on the environment" if they cause a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in any of the existing physical conditions within the area affected by the project (CEQA Guidelines 15382).

To facilitate the CEQA environmental review of the project, we have classified biological impacts into the following categories:

- a. beneficial
- b. adverse, significant, and nonmitigatable
- c. adverse, significant, and mitigatable
- d. adverse and not significant
- e. none, no impact

8.2 Wildlife Habitat/Plant Communities

Impact 1. Disturbance of Wildlife Habitat/Plant Communities

The project will temporarily impact 83 sq. ft. of ruderal vegetation on the west side of Fairview Avenue in the road shoulder, 246 sq. ft. (0.006 acre) arroyo willow riparian vegetation. Temporary impacts will occur during removal of the existing storm drain pipe and installation of the new storm drain pipe and rip-rap energy dissipator.

The short- and long-term impacts caused by the temporary disturbance of 83 sq. ft. of ruderal vegetation on the west side of Fairview Avenue in the road shoulder, 246 sq. ft. (0.006 acre) arroyo willow riparian vegetation are considered adverse and not significant for the following reasons:

- The arroyo willow riparian vegetation that will be removed will be restored/replaced onsite as soon as the project is completed. Applicant-proposed mitigation includes the planting of three 1-gal.-container-size arroyo willow tree saplings to replace the one tree that will be removed.
- The ruderal vegetation that will be temporarily impacted is not considered sensitive, and are nonnative.
- The wildlife species that inhabit and forage there are considered common.
- The temporary disturbance of this small amount of ruderal and arroyo willow riparian vegetation, will have very little effect on wildlife habitat and will not substantially reduce or eliminate:
 - a. species diversity or abundance,
 - b. reproductive capacity through loss of individuals or habitat,
 - c. the range of a plant community, or
 - d. interfere with natural processes.

8.3 Vegetation

Impact 2. Vegetation and Tree Removal

The proposed project will result in the temporary disturbance of 83 sq. ft. of ruderal vegetation on the west side of Fairview Avenue in the road shoulder, 246 sq. ft. (0.006 acre) arroyo willow riparian vegetation on the eastern creek bank. None of the plant species in the areas that will be temporarily impacted are state or federally listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, nor are they listed as sensitive by the City of Santa Barbara. The removal of the existing storm drain culvert and the installation of the new storm drain culvert will require the removal of one arroyo willow tree.

The short- and long-term impact of the removal of this vegetation and one arroyo willow tree is considered adverse and not significant because the vegetation is entirely nonnative except for the one arroyo willow tree. The applicant has agreed to provide onsite mitigation for the loss of this tree at a 3:1 replacement ratio.

8.4 Wildlife

The wildlife species that occur in and adjacent to the project area are adapted to a high level of human disturbance, including noise from automobiles and the airport, night lighting from cars, and lighting from the adjacent parking lots and office buildings. The project will incrementally increase the already high level of human disturbance--particularly during the construction phase. Wildlife species in and adjacent to the project area will likely temporarily relocate to other areas during construction, but are expected to return to the project area and adjacent areas after construction is completed.

Impact 3. Wildlife Disturbance

The short- and long-term impact to wildlife is considered adverse but not significant because the disturbance will be short term during construction, and all of the wildlife species potentially affected are relatively common.

8.5 Sensitive Species

No special-status wildlife (CDFG 2007a) or plant (CDFG 2007b) species were observed during our field survey, nor were any documented records found of sensitive species at or in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

The short-and long-term impact to sensitive species is considered none, no impact.

8.6 Surface Water Quality

The project will replace an existing CMP roadside storm water drain with a new, RCP storm drain. The inlets to the storm drain will be fitted with oil, grease, trash, and sediment filters. The new storm drain pipe will reduce flooding and ponding on Fairview Avenue and the amount of pollution (oil, grease, and trash) washed from the roadway into the creek.

Impact 4. Surface Water Quality

The short-term impact to water quality during construction is expected to be none, no impact. The long-term impact to water quality is considered to be Class IV (beneficial) because the project will reduce flooding hazards and improve storm water quality discharged to San Pedro Creek.

9.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

CEQA requires that feasible mitigation measures or alternatives be incorporated into the project description in order to avoid or mitigate the effects to a point at which clearly no significant effect on the environment will occur. The actual incorporation of mitigation into the project description depends on the type of CEQA document prepared, and can consist of applicant-proposed mitigation and/or lead agency permit condition requirements. In either case, mitigation measures are required for impacts identified as having a potentially significant adverse environmental effect.

Four potential biological resource impacts are identified in this biological assessment. Three are adverse and not significant and one is beneficial. Potential impacts to sensitive species were identified as none, no impact. The following mitigation measures are proposed by the applicant to ensure project consistency with city and state biological resource protection policies:

Mitigation Measure 1. Disturbance of Wildlife Habitat/Plant Communities

All temporarily disturbed areas shall be revegetated to predisturbance conditions with similar plants to those that were removed.

Mitigation Measure 2. Vegetation and Tree Removal

All temporarily disturbed arroyo willow riparian habitat (estimated to be 246 sq. ft.) shall be restored to predisturbance conditions using native, locally obtained plant materials. The one arroyo willow tree that will be removed will be replaced in kind at a 3:1 ratio with new 1-gal. container-size tree saplings that shall be planted onsite in or adjacent to the project area.

10.0 SUMMARY

The short- and long-term environmental impacts of this project were evaluated by Watershed Environmental personnel per the CEQA guidelines. Four types of biological impacts were identified in this biological assessment: 1) disturbance of wildlife habitat/plant communities, 2) vegetation and tree removal, 3) wildlife disturbance, and 4) surface water quality. The impact assessment analysis conducted for this report concluded that the proposed project when implemented will have an adverse and not significant effect on the first three of these biological impacts and will have a long-term beneficial effect on surface water quality. Field surveys for sensitive plant and wildlife species and a records search for any documented records of sensitive species in the project vicinity were also performed as part of this assessment. No sensitive species were found in the project study area or in the historic record. Therefore, we have concluded that the project will have no effect on sensitive species.

This report also describes the results of a wetland delineation survey performed in the field by Watershed Environmental personnel using the ACOE 1987 and 2006 *Wetland Delineation Manual* procedures. The wetland delineation survey results concluded that the proposed project will not encroach into any federally regulated (ACOE jurisdictional) wetland or waters of the U.S. The project will, however, encroach into approximately 246 sq. ft. of local- and state-regulated wetlands. This may require a permit from the state Regional Water Quality Control Board (401) and CDFG (1602). Since the project involves the replacement of an existing storm drain culvert, it may qualify for an exemption from permitting from these agencies if the project meets their criteria to be classified as a maintenance activity.

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Attachment 1. Photographs of Project Site



Photo 1. San Pedro Creek study area where storm drain improvements are scheduled for Fairview Road Widening.



Photo 2. Ordinary High Water Mark in study area at San Pedro Creek.

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND WETLAND DELINEATION
South Fairview Avenue Road Widening & Storm Drainage Improvements
City of Santa Barbara, California



Photo 3. Wetland sampling location P-1 adjacent to existing 18" CMP in southernmost portion of study area to be replaced with 18" Storm Drain and revegetated, view facing east.



Photo 4. Wetland sampling location P-1 at toe of San Pedro Creek bank.

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND WETLAND DELINEATION
 South Fairview Avenue Road Widening & Storm Drainage Improvements
 Goleta, California

Attachment 2. Completed ACOE Wetland Delineation Data Sheets

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Fairview Ave widening City/County: Goleta/Santa Barbara Co. Sampling Date: 3/1/07
 Applicant/Owner: City of Goleta State: CA Sampling Point: P-1
 Investigator(s): Mark de la Garza Section, Township, Range: Sec 17, T4N, R28W
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Creek Bed + Bank Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1-2%
 Subregion (LRR): Mediterranean Calif-C Lat: 34° 26' 0.8"N Long: 119° 49' 53.5"W Datum: NAD 83
 Soil Map Unit Name: Agventi-fill area NWI classification: Riverine
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No significantly disturbed? No Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No _____
 Are Vegetation No, Soil No, or Hydrology No naturally problematic? No (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No _____		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u> No _____		
Remarks: <u>Area is not an ACOE Jurisdictional wetland but is a local, state regulated wetland because of hydrophytic vegetation</u>			

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A)
1. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	<u>80%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: _____				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: _____				
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ____ Dominance Test is >50% ____ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ____ Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ____ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
1. <u>Pennisetum clandestinum</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: <u>90%</u>				
Woody Vine Stratum				
1. <u>None</u>	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
Total Cover: _____				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>10%</u>	% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>None</u>			
Remarks:				

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND WETLAND DELINEATION
South Fairview Avenue Road Widening & Storm Drainage Improvements
Goleta, California

SOIL

Sampling Point P-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features			Loc	Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type			
0-16"	5Y 4/2	100	None				Course sand	

Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)		

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils²

Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present): None

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes No _____

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
		<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D6)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No Depth (inches): 7"

Water Table Present? Yes No _____ Depth (inches): 7"

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes No _____ Depth (inches): Surface

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, serial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: