

West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension Project

FINAL **Mitigated Negative Declaration / Initial Study**

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August 2013



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1.0 REQUEST/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Carpinteria Sanitary District West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Project (proposed Project) is an approximately 4,100-foot long extension of a Carpinteria Sanitary District (District) sewer main line along 21 parcels fronting the western portion of Padaro Lane, in the unincorporated Carpinteria area (see Figure 1). The new 8-inch diameter, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline would begin at an existing District manhole just east of Garrapata Creek, and terminate at a point adjacent to 2781 Padaro lane (APN 005-260-011), approximately 1,000 feet west of Toro Canyon Creek. The sewer line would be generally located within the westbound lane of Padaro Lane, and would include 12 manholes spaced approximately 300 feet apart.

The objective of the proposed Project is to eliminate the use of existing individual wastewater treatment septic systems and reduce the need for potential future septic systems in the proposed Project area. These actions would be consistent with the Santa Barbara County Toro Canyon ~~Community Plan~~ Plan Policy WW-TC-1 and related development standards that direct the implementation of wastewater treatment systems that reduce reliance on septic systems, and extension of sewer lines within the Padaro Lane Rural Neighborhood. Replacement of existing septic systems with connections to the District sewer would incrementally reduce the risk of septic failure and potential impacts on surface water quality and the biotic community of Garrapata and Toro Canyon creeks, as well as nearby beaches and ocean water into which the creeks drain. Reduction of existing and future septic system use would also address potential impacts on local groundwater quality degradation.

The proposed sewer line extension would be funded by individual private property owners accessing the District facility, and would be dedicated to the District for public use. Property owners along Padaro Lane would have the opportunity to abandon their current septic systems, or construct new laterals for future development, and pay for the construction of sewer laterals to tie in to the new sewer main line. Permitting and construction of individual sewer line laterals would occur incrementally, and would be addressed at that future date.

Annexation

Of the 21 parcels that would be served by the proposed sewer main, the most westerly six parcels are located within the Summerland Sanitary District boundary. The proposed Project would therefore require the detachment of these six parcels from the Summerland Sanitary District and the annexation of these parcels, along with 15 other Padaro Lane parcels, into the District. The parcels proposed for annexation and detachment are listed on Table 1 (see page 2). Inclusion of these westerly parcels in the project facilitates the financing and construction of the overall project, assuring the benefits of elimination of septic systems on the easterly parcels.

Project Construction

Sewer line extension trenching and pipeline placement would last between 5 to 6 weeks. Construction would begin at the manhole terminus of the existing District Padaro Lane sewer main just east of Garrapata Creek, and would end near APN 005-260-011 (see Figure 1). Sewer pipeline excavation depth would average approximately 6 feet, with certain sections as shallow as 3 feet adjacent to the Toro Canyon Creek Bridge. A trench up to 3-feet wide would be dug using an excavator. Other equipment would likely include: one Caterpillar 950 Loader; a 10-wheeler dump truck for hauling of dirt; and a man lift with basket for bridge work. Construction would result in 3,100 cubic yards (CY) of excavated material and 2,200 CY of exported material. The exported material would be taken to Santa Barbara Sand and Gravel in Elwood Canyon, Goleta. Cement sand

slurry would be placed in the excavated trench subsequent to placement of the pipe as backfill to prevent future road subsidence. Slurry would be imported from Santa Barbara or Ventura and would amount to approximately 2,200 CY. As an alternative, the District proposes to retain an engineering inspector approved by Santa Barbara County Public Works Department to monitor full-time the backfilling and recompaction of native excavated soils in the trench after the placement of the new pipeline. The monitor would ensure that Santa Barbara County Public Works Roads Division compaction standards are consistently met. This alternative would eliminate the need to export excavated soils to Goleta and import of the cement sand slurry to the project site.

Table 1.
Parcels Proposed for Annexation into Carpinteria Sanitary District

APN	Padaro Lane Address	Parcel Size (acres)
005-380-033	3003	2.38
005-380-034	Undeveloped	1.01
005-380-035	Undeveloped	1.00
005-380-038	3001	3.24
005-380-023	Undeveloped	2.05
005-380-025	3055	2.32
005-380-036	3091	1.00
005-380-037	3099	1.00
005-380-013	3111	2.02
005-380-021	3151	4.17
005-380-028	3165	1.95
005-380-029	3177	1.80
005-380-030	3191	3.46
005-380-031	Undeveloped	2.01
005-390-071	3197	0.98
Proposed Detachments from Summerland Sanitary District		
005-260-018	2825	10.25
005-260-016	2937	4.20
005-260-019	2781	10.01
005-260-012	2779	3.00
005-260-013	2777	6.05
005-260-014	2773	3.02

At the Toro Canyon Creek Bridge, the sewer line would be hung from the north side of the bridge and would be supported by engineered stainless steel hangar assemblies. The construction occurring over three work days would be done from above the bridge using a man lift with basket. The man lift would be used to lower a worker over the bridge to complete installation of the pipe; no heavy equipment would traverse outside the Padaro Lane road shoulder. Minor limbing of two oak trees and one sycamore tree adjacent to the bridge would potentially be required. If any trimming of coast

live oak trees is necessary as part of project construction, it would be completed only by hand and under the direction of a P&D approved arborist/biologist: The pipeline would be excavated in the Padaro Lane shoulder adjacent to the bridge abutments, but all excavation would occur from the road.

Future Sewer Line Connections

The District would install “wyes” (a “Y”-shaped connection) with the sewer pipeline to allow for future individual parcel connections. The timing of incremental, individual future parcel connections is not known at this time; these actions would be subject to applicable permitting requirements applied by the County of Santa Barbara.

Three existing parcels located to the westerly end of the project area are of sufficient size as to potentially allow for future land divisions yielding five additional single family residences:

- 005-260-018: 10.25 acres could be divided to provide two additional parcels of 3 acres each;
- 005-260-019: 10.01 acres could be divided to provide two additional parcels of 3 acres each; and
- 005-260-013: 6.05 acres could be divided to provide one additional parcel of 3 acres.

These three parcels are all large parcels that could similarly develop with onsite septic systems or other treatment. They are also all within the Summerland Sanitary District, and so could alternatively fund connection to that District’s treatment plant, in which case the benefits of the subject project with elimination of septic systems on smaller parcels to the east within the proposed Project area would not be achieved.

As the construction of sewer infrastructure proximal to these three existing parcels might be argued to have some potential to “foster...the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162.2[d]), the District has conservatively chosen to also address long-term impacts associated with five additional single-family residences in this document.

Permits Required

- Annexation to the Carpinteria Sanitary District (and concurrent detachment from the Summerland Sanitary District) - Santa Barbara Local Agency Formation Commission
- Coastal Development Permit – County of Santa Barbara
- Grading Permit and Road Encroachment Permit - County of Santa Barbara - The County of Santa Barbara has stated their intention to potentially include in the Encroachment Permit a requirement for surface repair up to and including full-width resurfacing, depending on the extent of disturbance (C. Wallar 8/1/13; see Response to Comment Letter C-3).
- Conditional Use Permit – County of Santa Barbara (C. Wallar 8/1/13; see Response to Comment Letter C-3).

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Project is located on Padaro Lane, extending between the Beach Club and Garrapata Creek westward to 2773 Padaro Lane (APN 005-260-014), approximately 1,000 feet west of Toro Canyon Creek, in the First Supervisorial District. The western terminus of the project is located approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast of the Padaro Lane/U.S. Highway 101 interchange.

2.1 Site Information	
Comprehensive Plan Designation	Coastal, Coastal Commission Appeals Jurisdiction. Toro Canyon Plan Area: 15 easterly parcels - Rural Area, Padaro Lane Existing Developed Rural Neighborhood. Residential-0.33 (0.33 units per acre or 1 unit per three acres) Summerland Community Plan Area: 4 westerly parcels- Beach Residential. Residential-0.33 (0.33 units per acre or 1 unit per three acres)
Zoning District, Ordinance	Article II Coastal Zoning Ordinance. Residential 3-E-1, 3-acre minimum lot size- 20 parcels. Residential 8-R-1, 8,000 s.f. minimum lot size – one parcel (APN 005-390-071). Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Overlay- eucalyptus windrows and creek riparian areas. Design Control Overlay and Flood Hazard Overlay- Toro Canyon Creek. Toro Canyon Plan Overlay Summerland Community Plan Overlay
Site Size	12,300 s.f. (sewer corridor - 4,100 s.f. long, 3 ft. wide)
Present Use & Development	Residential – 17 lots with single-family units; 4 undeveloped lots .
Surrounding Uses/Zoning	North: Union Pacific Railroad, U.S. Highway 101 South: Residential 3-E-1; Residential 8-R-1 (Padaro Lane Beach Club) East: Padaro Lane, Residential 8-R-1 West: Padaro Lane, Residential 3-E-1
Access	Padaro Lane
Public Services	Water Supply: Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Water District (easternmost section of project site) Sewage: Individual septic systems Fire: Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District Station # 2

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

Slope/Topography: The project site spans 4,100 feet of Padaro Lane. The eastern terminus of the site is located 66 feet above sea level and the western terminus is located at 40 feet above sea level.

Fauna: Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan Butterfly Habitat ESHs abutting the south shoulder of Padaro Lane near APNs 005-380-038 and 005-380-029.

Flora: Landscaping primarily categorized by ornamental shrubs and street trees on north and south shoulder of Padaro Lane. Eucalyptus trees near the Butterfly Habitat and Potential Butterfly Habitat ESHs. Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest or Stream ESHs on the south shoulder of Padaro Lane near Toro Canyon Creek and Garrapata Creek.

Archaeological Sites: CA-SBA-13 is recorded on both sides of Toro Creek, south of the proposed pipeline corridor.

Soils: Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loams, characterized by medium runoff and moderate erosion hazard, are located to the west of Toro Canyon Creek. Small section of Goleta fine sandy loam, also characterized by

medium runoff and moderate erosion hazard, is directly east of Toro Canyon Creek. Ballard fine sandy loam, which has medium runoff and slight erosion hazard, encompasses the majority of the eastern portion of the project site.

Surface Water Bodies: Toro Canyon Creek crosses underneath Padaro Lane on the westerly portion of the project site, and Garrapata Creek crosses underneath Padaro Lane via a culvert at the far eastern end of the site.

Surrounding Land Uses: Single-family residential to the south, Union Pacific Railroad and U.S. Highway 101 to the north.

Existing Structures: No existing structures within roadway. Toro Canyon Creek is conveyed underneath Padaro Lane by a bridge, and Garrapata Creek is conveyed under the road way via a stone and cement box culvert.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The environmental baseline from which the project's impacts are measured consists of the on the ground conditions described above.

4.0 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS CHECKLIST

The following checklist indicates the potential level of impact and is defined as follows:

Potentially Significant Impact: A fair argument can be made, based on the substantial evidence in the file, that an effect may be significant.

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation: Incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from a Potentially Significant Impact to a Less Than Significant Impact.

Less Than Significant Impact: An impact is considered adverse but does not trigger a significance threshold.

No Impact: There is adequate support that the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to the subject project.

The following analysis is formatted as follows: *Environmental Setting* provides a description of the resource baseline; *Pipeline Construction* describes potential impacts related to the construction of the proposed project; and *Future Sewer Line Connections* describes potential impacts related to the long-term buildout of parcels serviced by the sewer pipeline extension.

4.1 AESTHETICS/VISUAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public or the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?			√		
b. Change to the visual character of an area?			√		
c. Glare or night lighting which may affect adjoining areas?				√	
d. Visually incompatible structures?				√	

Existing Setting

The section of Padaro Lane within the project area provides access to low density, single family residential development to the south. Road shoulders are undeveloped, and no street lights exist. Vegetation adjacent to both road shoulders is predominantly non-native, ornamental trees (Monterrey cypress, black acacia, and pittosporum) with scattered ornamental shrubs. The vegetation frames the public views of the project area. The section of Padaro Lane encompassed by the project site is not identified by either the Summerland Community Plan or the Toro Canyon Community Plan as a scenic corridor or vista.

There is no portion of the project area where one can view the ocean from US 101 and no portion which is recognized in the Toro Canyon Plan as a scenic view corridor. Fleeting views of the project site are experienced from southbound U.S. Highway 101 in the Summerland Area. The view of Padaro Lane from US 101, however, is secondary to that of the Pacific Ocean and the Loon Point bluffs, which are dominating visual resources, and are recognized in the Toro Canyon Community Plan as a scenic view corridor. The western portion of the project site is also experienced from the Loon Point County Beach parking lot, located just to the west of the westerly terminus of the project site.

Impact Discussion

Pipeline Construction

- a.** The proposed Project would result in construction over a 5- to 6-week period. Construction equipment activity including an excavator, a 950 loader, and dump trucks hauling excavated soils from the pipeline trench would result in an aesthetically incompatible presence. These construction impacts on the visual character of the area would be relatively short-term. The brief duration of the impact would be adverse, but less than significant.

Since the site itself does not contain any scenic vistas, the temporary construction activity would not result in the obstruction of any views on the site. However, the construction activity may be visible to the public from U.S. Highway 101, a scenic corridor. But, activity associated with the project would not obstruct the view of any of the visual resources that characterize the view from the highway, such as the ocean, mountains, and farmland. The construction activity would also be visible to the public from the Loon Point County Beach parking lot. The parking lot does not, however, represent a location where individuals spend any amount of time recreating, and the parking lot is not identified by the Summerland Community Plan as within a scenic corridor. In addition, because the construction activity would be temporary, the proposed Project impacts to the public view from the parking lot would be less than significant. Therefore, the impact to scenic vistas from U.S. Highway 101 and the public parking lot to the project site would be less than significant.

- b. Activity during the 5- to 6- week construction period would result in a temporary change to the visual character of the Padaro Lane area. As the installation of the sewer pipe would progress along the roadway, views of the vegetation framing Padaro Lane would be incrementally blocked by construction activity. However, the visual character of the area would be unaffected in the long-term. Because the impact on the visual character of the area would be temporary, this impact would be less than significant.
- c. All construction activity would occur between the standard hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays and would not require night lighting. No use or installation of any reflective surfaces would occur. The only construction materials not buried in the roadway would be associated with the pipeline hung from metal straps underneath the Toro Canyon Creek bridge. The metal straps would be out of public view and would reflect light northward. Existing vegetation between Padaro Lane and the UPRR would block any glare generated in the early morning experienced by train passengers. Therefore, no proposed Project impact associated with daytime glare or night lighting would result.
- d. The proposed project does not involve the construction of any structures. The pipeline hung from the Toro Canyon Creek bridge would be underneath the existing structure and not represent any incompatible, free standing visual feature. Therefore, no proposed Project impact associated with incompatible structures would result.

Long-Term Buildout

- a-d. Potential development of five single family residences resulting from possible subdivisions of APN 005-260-13, -018, and -019 would be subject to land use goals and policies identified in the Summerland Community Plan and Coastal Zoning Ordinance. Similar to if the parcels were being serviced by an extension of a Summerland Sanitary District sewer main, the structures would be required to be consistent with surrounding structure bulk and scale, ensuring their compatibility with existing development, as anticipated in Summerland Community Plan buildout. Lighting fixtures would be subject to standard conditions minimizing diffusion of light and glare would be reduced by permit plan review standards. Long-term project impacts on aesthetics would be less than significant.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

As proposed Project impacts on aesthetics would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use, impair agricultural land productivity (whether prime or non-prime) or conflict with agricultural preserve programs?				√	
b. An effect upon any unique or other farmland of State or Local Importance?				√	

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project site including Padaro and adjacent residential parcels does not contain a combination of acreage and/or soils which render the site an important agricultural resource. The site does not adjoin and/or will not impact any neighboring agricultural operations.

Impacts

Pipeline Construction

a-b. As the Project area does not contain agricultural resources, no impacts would result.

Long-Term Buildout

a-b. As the surrounding residential parcels 005-260-13, -018, and -019 do not contain agricultural resources, no impacts would result.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

As proposed Project impacts on agricultural resources would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. No residual impacts would result.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. The violation of any ambient air quality standard, a substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation, or exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (emissions from direct, indirect, mobile and stationary sources)?			√		
b. The creation of objectionable smoke, ash or odors?			√		
c. Extensive dust generation?			√		
Greenhouse Gases	Significant		Less Than Significant		
d. Emissions equivalent to or greater than 1,150 metric tons CO ₂ E/year ¹ ; or 4.9 metric tons CO ₂ E/service population/year (residents + employees) per year from both stationary and mobile sources during long-term operations? Or Failure to comply with Qualified greenhouse gas (GHG) Reduction Strategy?			√		

Existing Environmental Setting

The project site is located in the South Central Coast Air Basin, composed of Ventura County, Santa Barbara County, and San Luis Obispo County, and is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD).

Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status. Criteria air pollutants are defined as pollutants for which the federal and state governments have established ambient air quality standards, or criteria, for outdoor concentrations to protect public health. The federal and state standards have been set, with an adequate margin of safety, at levels above which concentrations could be harmful to human health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect the most sensitive persons from illness or discomfort. Criteria air pollutants include the following: ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns in size (PM₁₀), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in size (PM_{2.5}),

¹ The effect each GHG has on climate change is measured as a combination of the volume or mass of its emissions and the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere, known as its global warming potential (GWP). The carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂E) for a gas is derived by multiplying the mass of the gas by the associated GWP, such that MT CO₂E = (metric tons of a GHG) x (GWP of the GHG). For example, the GWP for CH₄ is 21. This means that emissions of 1 metric ton of methane is equivalent to emissions of 21 metric tons of CO₂.

and lead. Although there are no ambient standards for reactive organic compounds (ROCs) (also referred to as reactive organic gases (ROGs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)) or oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), they are important as precursors to O₃.

Ambient air quality is determined by comparing contaminant levels in ambient air samples to national and State standards that are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were first established in accordance with the federal Clean Air Act of 1970. The NAAQS describe acceptable air quality conditions designed to protect the health and welfare of the citizens of the nation.

CARB has established the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), which are generally more restrictive than the NAAQS. The CAAQS describe adverse conditions; that is, pollution levels must be below these standards before a basin can attain the standard. The NAAQS and CAAQS are presented in Table 4.3-1, Ambient Air Quality Standards.

**Table 4.3-1
 Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	Average Time	California Standards	National Standards
O ₃	1 hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	—
	8 hours	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm (147 µg/m ³)
NO ₂	1 hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	0.100 ppm (188 µg/m ³)
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)
CO	1 hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)
	8 hours	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)
SO ₂	1 hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm (196 µg/m ³)
	24 hours	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)	0.14 ppm
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—	0.030 ppm
PM ₁₀	24 hours	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³	—
PM _{2.5}	24 hours	—	35 µg/m ³
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	12.0 µg/m ³

Source: CARB 2012a

ppm = parts per million by volume; µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter; mg/m³= milligrams per cubic meter

The attainment classifications for these criteria pollutants are outlined in Table 4.3-2, Santa Barbara County Attainment Classification.

**Table 4.3-2
 Santa Barbara County Attainment Classification**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	State Designation/Classification	National Designation/Classification
O ₃	8 hour	Nonattainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
	1 hour	Nonattainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
NO ₂	1 hour	Attainment	—
	Annual arithmetic mean	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
CO	1 hour, 8 hour	Attainment	Unclassifiable/Attainment
SO ₂	1 hour, 24 hour, Annual arithmetic mean	Attainment	Unclassifiable
PM ₁₀	24 hour	Nonattainment	Unclassifiable
	Annual arithmetic mean	Nonattainment	—
PM _{2.5}	24 hour, Annual arithmetic mean	Unclassified	Unclassifiable/Attainment

Source: CARB 2012b, EPA 2012a

As shown in Table 4.3-2, Santa Barbara County is designated as a nonattainment area for state O₃ 8-hour standards and for state PM₁₀ standards. It is an attainment area or unclassified for all other standards.

Air Quality Monitoring Data. The APCD maintains ambient air quality monitoring stations throughout the South Central Coast Air Basin. The closest ambient air quality monitoring station to the project site is located on Gobernador Canyon Road in Carpinteria, which measures O₃ and NO₂. The nearest station measuring CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} is the Santa Barbara monitoring station located at 700 E. Canon Perdido. The Exxon Site 10-UCSB West Campus monitoring station is the nearest station to the project site that measures SO₂. The most recent background ambient air quality data from 2009 to 2011 are presented in Table 4.3-3.

**Table 4.3-3
 Ambient Air Quality Data
 (parts per million (ppm) unless otherwise indicated)**

Pollutant	Averaging Time	2009	2010	2011	Most Stringent Ambient Air Quality Standard	Monitoring Station
O ₃	1-hour	0.110	0.093	0.110	0.09	Carpinteria – Gobernador Road
	8-hour	0.095	0.079	0.085	0.070	
NO ₂	1-hour	0.046	0.030	0.030	0.18	Carpinteria – Gobernador Road
	Annual	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.030	
CO	1-hour*	3.4	3.2	2.5	20	Santa Barbara - Canon Perdido
	8-hour	1.57	1.07	1.89	9.0	
SO ₂	1-hour*	0.004	0.005	0.003	20	UCSB West Campus
	24-hour	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.04	
	Annual	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	
PM ₁₀	24-hour	125.9 µg/m ³	57.6 µg/m ³	69.4 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³	Santa Barbara - Canon Perdido
	Annual	28.2 µg/m ³	-- µg/m ³	25.0 µg/m ³	20 µg/m ³	
PM _{2.5}	24-hour	25.3 µg/m ³	12.1 µg/m ³	25.9 µg/m ³	35 µg/m ³	Santa Barbara - Canon Perdido
	Annual	10.0 µg/m ³	10.2 µg/m ³	10.9 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³	

Source: CARB 2013a, *Data were taken from EPA 2012b.

Notes:

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

ND = there was insufficient or no data available to determine the value.

As Table 4.3-3 demonstrates, air quality within the project region is in compliance with both CAAQS and NAAQS for NO₂, CO, SO₂, and PM_{2.5}. Federal and state 1-hour and 8-hour O₃ standards were, however, exceeded during each of the last 3 years reported. The PM₁₀ levels reported at the Canon Perdido air monitoring station exceeded the state 24-hour standard during each of the last 3 years reported and the annual PM₁₀ standard in 2009 and 2011; the federal 24-hour PM₁₀ standard was not exceeded.

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. The APCD Rules and Regulations establish emission limitations and control requirements for various sources, based upon their source type and magnitude of emissions. The APCD rules applicable to the proposed project may include the following:

- Rule 302 (Visible Emissions). Rule 302 prohibits emissions of visible air contaminants from any potential source of air contaminants. The rule prohibits air contaminants, other than water vapor, that are a certain level of darkness or opacity from being discharged for a combined period of more than three minutes in any one hour.
- Rule 303 (Nuisance). This rule could apply to fugitive dust emitted during proposed construction activities or odors during operation. This rule states that a person shall not discharge air contaminants

from any source that can cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons, or that can endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or their business or property.

- Rule 311 (Sulfur Content of Fuels). The purpose of this rule is to limit the sulfur content in gaseous fuels, diesel and other liquid fuels, and solid fuels for the purpose of both reducing the formation of SO_x and particulates during combustion.
- Rule 329 (Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Materials). This rule applies to the application and sale of cutback and emulsified asphalt materials for the paving, construction and maintenance of streets, highways parking lots and driveways and reduces potential emissions by restricting the percent by volume of ROCs in asphalt material.
- Rule 345 (Control of Fugitive Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities). Rule 345 establishes limits on the generation of visible fugitive dust emissions at demolition and construction sites. The rule includes measures for minimizing fugitive dust from on-site activities and from trucks moving on- and off-site.

Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change. Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate, such as temperature, precipitation or wind, which occur over several decades or longer (EPA 2012).

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are often called greenhouse gases (GHGs). The greenhouse effect traps heat in the troposphere through a three-fold process as follows: Short-wave radiation emitted by the Sun is absorbed by the Earth; the Earth emits a portion of this energy in the form of long-wave radiation; and GHGs in the upper atmosphere absorb this long-wave radiation and emit this long-wave radiation into space and toward the Earth. This “trapping” of the long-wave (thermal) radiation emitted back toward the Earth is the underlying process of the greenhouse effect. Principal GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), O₃, and water vapor (H₂O). Some GHGs, such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Of these gases, CO₂ and CH₄ are emitted in the greatest quantities from human activities. Emissions of CO₂ are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH₄ results mostly from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Man-made GHGs, which have a much greater heat-absorption potential than CO₂, include fluorinated gases, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), which are associated with certain industrial products and processes (CAT 2006).

According to the 2010 GHG inventory data compiled by the CARB for the California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000–2010, California emitted 452 million metric tons CO₂E of GHGs, including emissions resulting from out-of-state electrical generation (CARB 2013b). The primary contributors to GHG emissions in California are transportation, electric power production from both in-state and out-of-state sources, industry, agriculture and forestry, and other sources, which include commercial and residential activities.

Globally, climate change has the potential to impact numerous environmental resources though uncertain impacts related to future air temperatures and precipitation patterns. Although climate change is driven by global atmospheric conditions, climate change impacts are felt locally. Climate change is already affecting California: Average temperatures have increased, leading to more extreme hot days and fewer cold nights; shifts in the water cycle have been observed, with less winter precipitation falling as snow, and both snowmelt and rainwater running off earlier in the year; sea levels have risen; and wildland fires are becoming more frequent and intense due to dry seasons that start earlier and end later (CAT 2010).

Environmental Thresholds

Air Quality Impact Analysis Thresholds. Air quality impacts are evaluated on both a short-term and long-term basis. Short-term impacts are generally considered to occur during project construction while long-term impacts are associated with project operation.

Air quality threshold criteria are developed and applied using federal, state and local data and methodologies including computerized modeling techniques. State CEQA Guidelines state in Appendix G, that for air quality, a project will ordinarily have a significant effect on the environment if it will:

- Violate any ambient State or Federal air quality standard, contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Chapter 5 of the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (as amended in 2008) addresses the subject of air quality. The thresholds provide that a proposed project will not have a significant impact on air quality if operation of the project will:

- Emit (from all project sources, mobile and stationary), less than the daily trigger (55 pounds per day of NO_x or ROC, 80 pounds per day for PM₁₀) for offsets set in the APCD New Source Review Rule, for any pollutant; and
- Emit less than 25 pounds per day of NO_x or ROC from motor vehicle trips only; and
- Not cause or contribute to a violation of any California or National Ambient Air Quality Standard (except ozone); and
- Not exceed the APCD health risk public notification thresholds adopted by the APCD Board; and
- Be consistent with the adopted federal and state Air Quality Plans.

Due to the relatively low background ambient CO levels in Santa Barbara County, localized CO impacts associated with congested intersections are not expected to exceed the CO health related air quality standards as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore, CO “hotspots” analyses are not required.

The County has not established thresholds for temporary impacts associated with construction activities. The APCD also does not currently have recommended quantitative thresholds of significance for short-term construction emissions; however, the APCD uses “25 tons per year for ROC [i.e., ROG] or NO_x as a guideline for determining the significance of construction impacts” (APCD 2011).

Although quantitative thresholds of significance are not currently in place for short-term emissions, CEQA requires that short-term impacts such as exhaust emissions from construction equipment and fugitive dust generation during grading be discussed in the environmental document. In the interest of public disclosure, the APCD recommends that construction-related NO_x, ROC, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions from diesel and gasoline powered equipment, paving, and other activities be quantified.

Standard dust control measures must be implemented for any discretionary project involving earth-moving activities. Some projects have the potential for construction-related dust to cause a nuisance. Because Santa Barbara County is currently in nonattainment for the state PM₁₀ standard, dust mitigation measures are required for all discretionary construction activities (regardless of the significance of the fugitive dust impacts) based on policies within the 1979 Air Quality Attainment Plan (APCD 2011). In addition, the County’s Grading Ordinance requires standard dust control conditions for all projects involving grading activities.

Greenhouse Gas Analysis Methodology. The County’s methodology to address Global Climate Change in CEQA documents is evolving. The County of Santa Barbara is currently referring to the San Luis

Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOCAPCD) thresholds for GHG emissions as guidance for County of Santa Barbara projects. The SLOCAPCD has established GHG emissions thresholds as defined in their CEQA Air Quality Handbook (SLOCAPCD 2012). SLOCAPCD adopted operational GHG emissions thresholds include the following, where any of these criteria can be used to evaluate a project's GHG emissions:

- Compliance with Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy; OR
- 1,150 metric tons CO₂E/year; OR
- 4.9 MT CO₂E/service population/year (residents + employees).

SLOCAPCD guidance also indicates that the short-term GHG emissions from the construction phase should be amortized over the life of the project, which is 50 years for residential projects and 25 years for commercial projects. The proposed project would not generate long-term, operational emissions. In the interest of public disclosure, this assessment includes estimated GHG emissions generated during construction of the proposed project.

Impact Discussion

a. Potential Air Quality Impacts.

Short-Term Construction Emissions. Construction of the proposed sewer pipeline extension would result in a temporary addition of pollutants to the local airshed caused by soil disturbance, dust emissions, and combustion pollutants from on-site construction equipment, as well as from personal vehicles, vendor trucks, and off-site trucks hauling construction materials. NO_x and CO emissions would primarily result from the use of construction equipment and motor vehicles. Fugitive dust emissions would primarily result from trenching activities. Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operation, and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions. Therefore, such emission levels can only be approximately estimated with a corresponding uncertainty in precise ambient air quality impacts.

Emissions from the construction phase of the project were estimated through the use of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2011.1.1 available online (<http://www.caleemod.com>). Project construction was assumed to start in August 2013 and would last 6 weeks (30 working days). Trenching and installation of the 4,100-linear foot sewer line was assumed to occur over 5 weeks (25 days) and would entail operation of an excavator and a loader. The contractor would dig a trench approximately 3 feet wide and 6 feet deep with an excavator to install the pipeline in a linear sequence. Following pipe installation, cement sand slurry or compacted native excavated soils would be deposited into the trench as backfill. Installation of the pipeline at the Toro Canyon Creek Bridge is estimated to be completed in 3 days and would include operation of one man lift to hang the sewer line on the north side of the bridge and an excavator to install the pipeline in the Padaro Lane shoulder. Plug paving would occur for an estimated 15 days during pipeline trenching activities to patch up asphalt and would require operation of a small double drum roller and a skip loader for 2 hours per day. After the pipeline is installed, final paving would occur over 2 days using the same equipment as plug paving, but operating the roller and loader for 8 hours per day.

Construction would result in 3,100 cubic yards (CY) of excavated material; 2,200 CY of excavated material would be exported material to Ellwood Canyon in Goleta, approximately 30 miles from the project site. It was assumed that 2,200 CY of cement sand slurry applied as backfill during pipeline installation would be imported using heavy-heavy-duty-trucks traveling 30 miles one-way from Ventura. Native excavated soils would be used as backfill in place of the cement sand slurry if feasible, which would reduce or eliminate truck emissions associated with export of the excavated native soils and import of cement sand slurry. To estimate maximum, or worse-case, project-generated construction emissions,

import of slurry material and export of excavated soils was assumed to account for potential pollutant emissions generated during truck travel.

Estimated maximum daily construction emissions are presented in Table 4.3-4. Complete model results and additional details of the construction schedule are included in Appendix A.

Table 4.3-4
Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions
(pounds/day unmitigated)

	ROC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Proposed Project ¹ (2013)	3.67	29.86	21.30	0.04	6.94	1.30

Notes: See Appendix A for detailed results

¹ Maximum emissions of the Summer and Winter model results.

These estimates reflect compliance with APCD standard dust control measures, resulting in a 61% reduction of on-site fugitive dust.

Although neither the County nor the APCD currently have quantitative thresholds of significance in place for short-term or construction emissions, the APCD uses 25 tons per year for ROC or NO_x as a guideline for determining the significance of construction impacts. Table 4.3-5 presents estimated annual construction emissions in 2013.

Table 4.3-5
Estimated Annual Construction Emissions
(tons/year unmitigated)

	ROC	NO _x	CO	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Proposed Project (2013)	0.05	0.37	0.27	0.00	0.08	0.02
APCD Guideline	25	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes: See Appendix A for detailed results.

These estimates reflect compliance with APCD standard dust control measures, resulting in a 61% reduction of on-site fugitive dust.

As shown in Table 4.3-5, annual construction emissions would not exceed the APCD guideline for construction-related ROC or NO_x emissions. Implementation of County-required Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would ensure less-than-significant PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} fugitive dust emissions and implementation of state requirements noted in Mitigation Measure AQ-2 would reduce combustion pollutants associated with equipment exhaust.

Long-term Operation Emissions. Once the proposed sewer extension pipeline is installed, no routine daily operational activities that would generate air pollutant emissions would occur. In the event that maintenance or repair of the pipeline would be required, trenching and paving of a localized portion of the sewer system may occur, as analyzed in the proposed project's construction emissions assessment (Appendix A). However, maintenance or repair activity would likely result in less emissions compared to the analyzed construction scenario that assumes construction of a larger portion of the pipeline in addition to emissions associated with vendor and haul truck trips. These potential repair activities would be temporary and would not be a source of long-term operational emissions. As the project would not result in a new land use that would involve operational activities, air quality impacts associated with operational air pollutant emissions would be less than significant.

b. Potential Odor, Smoke, or Ash Impacts

Visible Emissions. The proposed project is not anticipated to generate smoke or ash during construction or operation. Furthermore, compliance with APCD rules and County standards would ensure that potential impacts related to visible emissions would be minimized. The project would be required to comply with APCD Rule 302 (Visible Emissions), which prohibits emissions of visible air contaminants from any potential source of air contaminants, and Rule 303 (Nuisance), which prohibits discharge of air contaminants from any source that can cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any

considerable number of persons, or that can endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or their business or property.

Odors. Certain projects have the potential to cause significant odor impacts because of the nature of their operation and their location. Examples of odor-generating land uses include fast food restaurants, bakeries, and coffee roasting facilities (APCD 2011). Land uses and industrial operations that are also associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, and landfills. Odors are a form of air pollution that is most obvious to the general public. Odors can present significant problems for both the source and surrounding community. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can be annoying and cause concern. Construction and operation of the proposed sewer line extension would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Construction Odor Impacts. Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include diesel equipment and gasoline fumes and asphalt paving material. Odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the project site. The proposed sewer line would be installed in a linear fashion, with the construction contractor completing approximately 150 to 200 feet of pipeline per day; therefore, construction activity would not occur in one location for an extended period of time. The proposed project would utilize typical construction techniques in compliance with County and APCD rules. The project would be required to comply with APCD Rule 311, which limits the sulfur content in gas and diesel fuel, which would reduce the formation of SO_x during combustion and associated odors. Additionally, potential odors would be temporary. As such, proposed project construction would not cause an odor nuisance, and odor impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Odor Impacts. The proposed project entails construction of a sewer line that would extend the existing sewer system and would not result in the creation of a new land use that is commonly associated with odors. The sewer pipelines would be installed underground and would not produce a source of odor. Furthermore, the sewer line would replace septic systems that utilize anaerobic wastewater treatment and could be a source of odors. Therefore, project operations would result in a less-than-significant odor impact.

c. Potential Fugitive Dust Impacts

The proposed project is not anticipated to generate substantial fugitive dust emissions. As stated previously, the APCD has not established construction PM₁₀ emissions thresholds. However, since the County is currently in nonattainment for the state PM₁₀ standard, dust mitigation measures are required for all discretionary construction activities, regardless of the significance of the fugitive dust impacts, based on policies within the 1979 Air Quality Attainment Plan. These measures are required for all projects involving earthmoving activities over 50 cubic yards regardless of the project size or duration (County of Santa Barbara 2008). Proper implementation of these measures is assumed to fully mitigate fugitive dust emissions.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1, Fugitive Dust, would be implemented to reduce fugitive dust PM₁₀ emissions generated during earthmoving construction activities and further reduce the project's less than significant PM₁₀ emissions.

d. Greenhouse Gases / Global Climate Change

Global climate change is a cumulative impact; a project participates in the potential impact through its incremental contribution combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs. Thus, GHG impacts are recognized as exclusively cumulative impacts; there are no non-cumulative GHG emission impacts from a climate change perspective (CAPCOA 2008).

Construction GHG Emissions. Construction of the proposed sewer line extension would result in GHG emissions, which are primarily associated with use of off-road construction equipment and vehicles and on-road construction and worker vehicles. CalEEMod was used to calculate the annual GHG emissions, expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂E), based on the construction scenario described in above in the air quality impact assessment and Appendix A. Table 4.3-6 presents construction emissions for 2013. Estimates include emissions from on-site (off-road equipment) and off-site (on-road trucks and worker vehicles) sources during all construction phases.

**Table 4.3-6
 Estimated Annual Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

	MT CO ₂	MT CH ₄	MT N ₂ O	MT CO ₂ E
Proposed Project (2013)	47	0.00	0.00	47

Source: See Appendix A for detailed results.

MT CO₂ – metric tons carbon dioxide

MT CH₄ – metric tons methane

MT N₂O – metric tons nitrous oxide

MT CO₂E – metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent

As shown in Table 4.3-6, the estimated total GHG emissions during construction would be 47 metric tons CO₂E in the 2013. Additional details regarding these calculations are found in Appendix A. Although the project is not a commercial project, the life of the project is assumed to be 25 years for the purpose of applying the SLOPCAPCD GHG thresholds. Estimated project-generated construction emissions amortized over 25 years would be approximately 2 MT CO₂E/year, which is much less than the significance threshold of 1,150 MT CO₂E/year. Construction-related GHG emissions would occur over six weeks and would not represent a long-term source of GHG emissions. As the project would not cause a cumulatively considerable contribution, it would result in a cumulative impact in terms of climate change that is less than significant.

Operational GHG Emission. As discussed under the air quality analysis, the proposed project would not involve long-term operational activities. Potential maintenance or repair of sewer pipeline would be temporary and would not result in a substantial source of GHG operational emissions. Furthermore, the sewer line would replace septic systems that utilize anaerobic wastewater treatment, which results in emissions of CH₄, a GHG. Accordingly, the proposed project would not generate operational GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment.

Cumulative Impacts

Air Quality. Cumulative air quality impacts are the effect of long-term emissions of the proposed project on the projected regional air quality or localized air pollution problems in the County. The County’s Environmental Thresholds were developed, in part, to define the point at which a project’s contribution to a regionally significant impact constitutes a significant effect at the project level. As discussed in the County’s 1993 CEQA Guidelines (as amended in January 2008), the cumulative contribution of project emissions to regional levels should be compared with existing programs and plans, including the APCD’s 2007 Clean Air Plan (APCD 2007). To evaluate the cumulative impacts of localized pollutants, the contribution of the project’s emissions to background levels should be considered. Due to the County’s nonattainment status for ozone and the regional nature of the pollutant, if a project’s total emissions of the ozone precursors (NO_x or ROC) exceed the long-term threshold, then the project’s cumulative impacts will be considered significant. The proposed project would not generate significant long-term, operational emissions and would not exceed the thresholds of significance for air quality. Therefore, the project’s contribution to regionally significant air pollutant emissions is not considerable, and its cumulative effect is less than significant.

Greenhouse Gases. The proposed project would generate short-term construction emissions, but would not generate daily operational emissions. Project construction activities would last approximately 6 weeks and would not generate a substantial amount of GHG emissions during construction. Furthermore,

cumulative development throughout the County would incrementally increase GHG emissions. However, all new development within the County must be consistent with the County's General Plan/Local Coastal Land Use Plans; as a result, all such development would be within the projections contained in the adopted 2007 Clean Air Plan. Therefore, cumulative development in the County will not hinder progress toward attainment of the County's air quality objectives, including greenhouse gas reductions, and cumulative impacts are considered less than significant.

Long-Term Buildout

- a-d. Potential development of five single-family residences resulting from possible subdivisions of APN 005-260-13, -018, and -019 would be subject to the County of Santa Barbara's and the APCD's rules, regulations, and policies. Construction of the single-family residences anticipated in the Summerland Community Plan buildout would be required to comply with County dust mitigation measures to reduce fugitive dust PM_{10} emissions potentially generated during earthmoving construction activities. As with the proposed project, construction of the single-family residences would be required to comply with APCD Rule 302 (Visible Emissions), Rule 303 (Nuisance), Rule 311 (Sulfur Content of Fuels), Rule 329 (Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt Paving Materials) and Rule 345 (Control of Fugitive Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities). The rules and standard conditions would be applied individually to each project and would help to reduce construction emissions.

Attachment A, Screening Table, of the APCD's Scope and Content (2011) estimates the size of projects with potentially significant emissions (i.e., likely to generate approximately 22.5 pounds per day of ROG [i.e., ROC] or NO_x). The screening table identifies 140 homes as the threshold for detached, single-family homes on individual lots. Pursuant to the Scope and Content Screening Table, development of five single-family residences would not likely result in significant pollutant emissions of ozone precursors.

The SLOCAPCD CEQA Handbook (2012) provides screening criteria guidance for GHG analyses and estimates the size of a project expected to exceed the SLOCAPCD annual GHG Bright Line threshold of 1,150 MT CO_2E /year from operational and amortized construction impacts. The screening table indicates that development of 70 urban single-family homes would be expected to exceed the adopted GHG threshold. Accordingly, development of five urban single-family residences would likely not generate significant GHG emissions that would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change impacts.

Long-term impacts associated with the incremental buildout of five additional single family homes is not anticipated to generate significant criteria air pollutant or GHG emissions that would exceed thresholds. Regardless, County and APCD rules, regulations, and policies would be applied as applicable.

Mitigation and Residual Impact

The project would not result in significant project-specific short-term or long-term air quality impacts. As Santa Barbara County is currently in nonattainment for the state PM_{10} standard, dust mitigation measures are required for all discretionary construction activities. Implementation of standard conditions placed on the grading plan as implemented through Chapter 14 (Grading Ordinance) of the County Code, along with standard APCD conditions would further reduce the project's less than significant short-term impact. The following mitigation measures, required by the APCD, the County, or state regulations would further reduce less-than-significant project-generated construction air pollutant emissions.

1. **AQ-1 Fugitive Dust.** Consistent with APCD requirements, the following dust control measures shall be implemented by the contractor/builder to reduce fugitive dust PM₁₀ emissions generated during earthmoving construction activities (APCD 2011):
 - a. During construction, use water trucks or sprinkler systems to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this should include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Increased watering frequency should be required whenever the wind speed exceeds 15 mph. Reclaimed water should be used whenever possible. However, reclaimed water should not be used in or around crops for human consumption.
 - b. Minimize amount of disturbed area and reduce on-site vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour or less.
 - c. If importation, exportation, and stockpiling of fill material are involved, soil stockpiled for more than 2 days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be tarped from the point of origin.
 - d. Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads.
 - e. After clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation is completed, treat the disturbed area by watering or revegetating, or by spreading soil binders until the area is paved or otherwise developed so that dust generation will not occur.
 - f. 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 off site. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD prior to land use clearance for map recordation and land use clearance for finish grading of the structure.
 - g. Prior to land use clearance, the applicant shall include, as a note on a separate informational sheet to be recorded with map, these dust control requirements. All requirements shall be shown on grading and building plans.

Plan Requirements and Timing: All requirements shall be shown on Construction Plans ~~grading and building plans~~ and as a note on a separate information sheet to be recorded with the plan map. ~~Requirements~~ Construction Plans shall be approved ~~shown on plans or maps~~ prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance ~~land use clearance or map recordation~~. Conditions shall be adhered to throughout construction.

Monitoring: Permit Compliance inspectors shall perform periodic spot checks during construction to ensure compliance with requirements. APCD inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

2. **AQ-2 Equipment Exhaust.** Particulate emissions from diesel exhaust are classified as carcinogenic by the State of California. The following is a list of regulatory requirements and control strategies that should be implemented to the maximum extent feasible. The following measures are required by state regulations (APCD 2011):
 - a. All portable diesel-powered construction equipment shall be registered with the state's portable equipment registration program or shall obtain an APCD permit.
 - b. Fleet owners of mobile construction equipment are subject to the CARB Regulation for In-use Off-road Diesel Vehicles (Title 13 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 9, § 2449),

the purpose of which is to reduce diesel particulate matter (PM) and criteria pollutant emissions from in-use (existing) off-road diesel-fueled vehicles.

- c. All commercial diesel vehicles are subject to Title 13, § 2485 of the California Code of Regulations, limiting engine idling time. Idling of heavy-duty diesel construction equipment and trucks during loading and unloading shall be limited to five minutes; electric auxiliary power units should be used whenever possible.

Plan Requirements and Timing: Measures ~~shall~~ should be shown on Construction Plans grading and building plans, and Construction Plans shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. Measures shall ~~should~~ be adhered to throughout trenching, hauling, and construction activities.

Monitoring: Permit Compliance inspectors shall perform periodic spot checks during construction to ensure compliance with requirements.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
Flora					
a. A loss or disturbance to a unique, rare or threatened plant community?				√	
b. A reduction in the numbers or restriction in the range of any unique, rare or threatened species of plants?				√	
c. A reduction in the extent, diversity, or quality of native vegetation (including brush removal for fire prevention and flood control improvements)?		√			
d. An impact on non-native vegetation whether naturalized or horticultural if of habitat value?				√	
e. The loss of healthy native specimen trees?				√	
f. Introduction of herbicides, pesticides, animal life, human habitation, non-native plants or other factors that would change or hamper the existing habitat?			√		
Fauna					
g. A reduction in the numbers, a restriction in the range, or an impact to the critical habitat of any unique, rare, threatened or endangered species of animals?		√			
h. A reduction in the diversity or numbers of animals onsite (including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish or invertebrates)?				√	
i. A deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat (for foraging, breeding, roosting, nesting, etc.)?		√			
j. Introduction of barriers to movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?				√	
k. Introduction of any factors (light, fencing, noise, human presence and/or domestic animals) which could hinder the normal activities of wildlife?			√		

Existing Plant and Animal Communities/Conditions:

Background and Methods:

General biological resources surveys of the project site, specifically where the project crosses Toro and Garrapata Creeks at Padaro Lane, were conducted on April 2 and 6, 2013 by Dudek senior ecologist John Davis IV. The surveys included a review of the Toro Canyon Creek's riparian vegetation, jurisdictional boundaries, and oak tree locations, and for both creeks, a general inventory of plant and wildlife species using the habitat, and for the entire project site, and a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species that occur in the vicinity of the site. A query of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) records was performed for sensitive biological resources that are documented within the United State Geologic Survey (USGS) Carpinteria 7.5 quadrangle (USGS quad).

The Project site exists on the coastal plain near the middle of the southernmost boundary of the USGS quad. For sensitive biological resources that are documented nearby, especially special-status species, locations and habitat requirements were compared to the habitat available on-site. The Toro Canyon Community Plan (County of Santa Barbara 2004) identifies several unique habitats found in the coastal zone as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH). The southern coast live oak riparian forest or streams associated with Toro Canyon and Garrapata Creeks and eucalyptus groves and suitable riparian habitat of Toro Canyon Creek that serves as monarch butterfly wintering roosting (or aggregation) sites were the two ESH's designated in the Community Plan. No federally endangered southern steelhead critical habitat occurs in Toro or Garrapata Creeks, as it is very unlikely that the species inhabit these watersheds.

The two biological site visits conducted in April, 2013 were when many plants are in blooming conditions, including the three species that had the possibility of occurring within the Project site and vicinity; two of these are perennial and are identifiable outside of the blooming period. These plants consisted of the Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*), Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), and white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*). None of these plant species were observed in Toro Canyon Creek and are not likely to occur in potential future sewer lateral corridors.

Flora:

The Project site occurs primarily within the confines of Padaro Lane with one segment of the proposed sewer line spanning the west side of the Toro Canyon Creek bridge through California sycamore-coast live oak riparian woodland associated with Toro Canyon Creek. Staging areas may abut, but not intrude into the non-native ornamental vegetation found along the edge of Padaro Lane. Based on surveys of Toro Creek directly beneath and to the area north of the proposed sewer line location, no special-status plants are expected to occur on the Project site; coastal grassland habitats that could support special status plants such as the southern tarplant do not exist on the five parcels west of Toro Canyon Creek that could potentially be subdivided.

One natural habitat type is present on the property and is described below based on the Toro Canyon Plan (County 2004) and the site visits:

California Sycamore-Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodland, an Environmental Sensitive Habitat (ESH) under the Toro Canyon Plan (County 2004), forms a narrow riparian vegetation community, approximately 170-foot wide at Padaro Lane that straddles the stream course of Toro Creek, and to a lesser degree, for Garrapata Creek. The mostly closed-riparian canopy, where Padaro Lane crosses Toro Canyon Creek, is composed primarily of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) in the canopy. A few non-native trees have been planted as ornamentals that contribute to the closed canopy aspect of the riparian corridor, including Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). Understory plant species include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), wood mint (*Stachys bullata*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), giant horsetail (Equisetum sp.), and umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*). The latter species intermittently border the edges of the active (low-flow) channel of Toro Canyon Creek, and are not extensive enough to warrant recognition as freshwater marsh. However, the understory of this plant community is thoroughly infested with invasive, non-native ornamental and ruderal species, such as periwinkle (*Vinca sp.*), nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*), and Algerian ivy (*Hedera helix*).

Fauna:

No special-status animal species are known to occur in the low portion of Toro Canyon or Garrapata Creeks near or adjacent to Padaro Lane where the sewer line extension is proposed. Critical habitat for the southern steelhead occurs in many creeks in the area: Carpinteria, Romero, San Ysidro, Montecito and Sycamore Creeks. However, neither critical habitat nor southern steelhead occur in Toro Canyon or Garrapata creeks (Caltrans 2012 and NMFS 2013).

However, several of the future sewer laterals extend south into areas that contain at least one special-status animals species identified in the CNDDB (CDFW 2013), Toro Canyon Plan (County 2004), and in the *Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites in Santa Barbara County, California* (Meade 1999).

The following special-status animal species have the potential to occur in the area:

Monarch Butterfly. Two documented and one potential aggregation (i.e. roost) sites for wintering Monarch butterflies are documented in the Summerland Community Plan and Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan areas in the vicinity of the proposed Project corridor. The most westerly site, Site 96, is located at the mouth of Toro Canyon Creek, approximately 800 feet south of the proposed sewer corridor, and is comprised of riparian vegetation that includes eucalyptus, California sycamores, black cottonwoods, and willows (Meade 1999). Site 96 was identified based on a 25-year history of biologists and property owners living along Padaro Lane noting that Monarch butterflies have formed transitory, autumnal, and/or overwintering (permanent) roosts during fall and winter in the Padaro Lane area (Duca MND, County of Santa Barbara, 2011). The Summerland Community Plan (SCP), adopted in 1992, designated ESH as only the riparian corridor of Toro Creek. The Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan, adopted in 2004, maintained the ESH designation for Monarch butterflies and covers the western portion of APN 005-380-038 (3001 Padaro Lane) extending to the property boundary, approximately 30 feet south of the proposed sewer trench. The second site, located on APN 005-380-029 (3177 Padaro Lane), is the most populated Monarch butterfly [winter] colony (potentially used between November 1 and February 15) in Santa Barbara County south of Ellwood (Meade 1999). The Site 97 is a dense eucalyptus grove with a canopy that extends beyond the northern property line and into Padaro Lane, based on a review of current aerial photography (Google Maps 2013). The Toro Canyon Plan designates Sites 96 and 97 as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat – Toro Canyon Plan (ESH-TCP), Monarch butterfly Habitat (County 2004). Lastly, a north-south trending eucalyptus group of trees within APN 005-390-071 (3197 Padaro Lane) is identified as Potential Monarch Butterfly Habitat in the Toro Canyon Plan (County 2004). The canopy of the trees also extends northward beyond the property boundary, and into Padaro Lane.

Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan Development Standard BIO-TC-1.4 (COASTAL) for Monarch butterfly habitat states.

Development shall be required to include the following buffer areas from the boundaries of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH):

- Monarch butterfly habitat - A minimum 50 feet from any side of the habitat;

Other Special Status Animal Species. No other special-status animal species are likely to occur on the Project site (main sewer line) or future sewer laterals.

Common Wildlife Species. Common wildlife species observed during the biological survey and species expected to found in the on-site habitats include herpetofauna (reptile and amphibians) species includes coast range western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis bocourtii*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), and Baja California tree frog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*); bird species include Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*); song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), brown towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), oak

titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*); yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), wrenit (*Chamaea fasciata*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). Padaro Lane is bordered by a variety of mature trees forming a canopy with scattered open areas that may provide foraging and roosting along with limited nesting opportunities for a number of raptors including the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) (roosting only), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), and western screech owl (*Megascops kennicottii*). Mammals that may occur on-site include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*); broad-footed mole (*Scapanus latimanus*); raccoon (*Procyon lotor*); deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*); brush mouse (*Peromyscus boylii*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). No mammals were observed during the April surveys.

Thresholds:

Santa Barbara County's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County 2008) include guidelines for the assessment of biological resource impacts. The following thresholds are applicable to this Project:

Wetlands: Projects which result in a net loss of important wetland area or wetland habitat value, either through direct or indirect impacts to wetland vegetation, degradation of water quality, or would threaten the continuity of wetland-dependant animal or plant species are considered to have a potentially significant effect on the environment. Projects which substantially interrupt wildlife access, use and dispersal in wetland areas would typically be considered to have a potentially significant impact. Projects which disrupt the hydrology of wetlands systems would be considered to have a potentially significant impact.

Riparian Habitats: Project created impacts may be considered significant due to: direct removal of riparian vegetation; disruption of riparian wildlife habitat, particularly animal dispersal corridors and or understory vegetation; or intrusion within the upland edge of the riparian canopy leading to potential disruption of animal migration, breeding, etc. through increased noise, light and glare, and human or domestic animal intrusion; or construction activity which disrupts critical time periods for fish and other wildlife species.

Individual Native Trees: Project created impacts may be considered significant due to the loss of 10% or more of the trees of biological value on a Project site.

Other Rare Habitat Types: The Manual recognizes that not all habitat-types found in Santa Barbara County are addressed by the habitat-specific guidelines. Impacts to other habitat types or species may be considered significant, based on substantial evidence in the record, if they substantially: (1) reduce or eliminate species diversity or abundance; (2) reduce or eliminate the quality of nesting areas; (3) limit reproductive capacity through losses of individuals or habitat; (4) fragment, eliminate, or otherwise disrupt foraging areas and/or access to food sources; (5) limit or fragment range and movement; or (6) interfere with natural processes, such as fire or flooding, upon which the habitat depends.

Development buffers from Environmentally Sensitive Habitats (ESH) buffers are identified in the Toro Canyon Plan (County 2008).

BIO-TC-1.4 (COASTAL) Development shall be required to include the following:

- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest corridors and streams – 50 feet in Rural Neighborhoods, as measured from the outer edge of the canopy or the top of creek bank, whichever is greater;
- The buffer for Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forests and streams may be adjusted upward or downward on a case-by-case basis given site specific conditions. Adjustment of the buffer shall be based upon site specific conditions such as slopes, biological resources, and erosion potential, as evaluated and determined by Planning and Development in consultation with other County agencies, such as Environmental Health Services and the Flood Control District (County 2008).
- The development standard also allows the adjustment of the riparian buffer based on site specific conditions and adjustment of the other buffers if strict adherence would preclude reasonable use of the property. In this case, the riparian buffer would be reduced to allow for installation of the main

sewer line along the north bridge. Four (4) oak trees would be partially impacted (i.e. secondary limbs pruned back) to clear a space for the main to cross the creek, adjacent to the bridge. No other development would occur at this site as part of this Project, therefore, no other buffer adjustments are necessary.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. The project would not result in the loss of a unique, rare, or threatened plant communities identified on the site. The majority of the sewer line would occur within boundaries of Padaro Lane, with the exception of a short segment that would span the north side of the bridge over Toro Creek.
- b. Installation of the main sewer line within the Padaro Lane corridor would not impact any rare or threatened species of plants.
- c. Approximately four (4) coast live oak trees could be minimally impacted during installation of the main sewer line that would be suspended from the side of the bridge. If trimming of any of these trees were required during installation of the line, it would be performed under the direction of a qualified arborist to ensure the health of the tree canopy.
- d. Proposed sewer corridor excavation within the Padaro Lane pavement would not result in removal of any non-native vegetation that would have the potential to change habitat qualities. In particular, the trenching would not require removal through limbing of any eucalyptus tree or other non-native tree canopy associated with the two designated and one potential Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan ESH areas associated with Monarch butterfly habitats.
- e. No healthy native specimen trees would be lost. As noted in c. above, minor trimming of four coast live oaks in the vicinity of the Toro Canyon Creek bridge footings could be necessary to allow for hanging of the sewer line from the bridge. This would be a temporary, minor impact on the integrity of the trees, and be less than significant.
- f. Project construction activities would be short-term and would not introduce herbicides, pesticides, animal life, human habitation, or non-native plants. No impact on biological resources would result.
- g. The Project sewer line corridor excavation, though temporary and limited to 6 weeks, could impact foraging and roosting along with limited nesting opportunities for a number of raptors if the activity would occur between March to September. This would be a potential short-term significant impact on the critical habitat of special status raptor species.
- h. The Project sewer line corridor excavation 6-week construction within the Padaro Lane roadway would have no effect on the diversity or abundance of wildlife on-site.
- i. The Project sewer line corridor excavation would occur within 50 feet of three Monarch butterfly habitat designated ESH areas, and one potential Monarch butterfly habitat area. If construction were to occur during the roosting period of November 1 to February 15, construction noise could potentially impact the ability of the butterfly to roost. Construction adjacent to each of the three areas, however, would not last more than one day. The limited duration of construction activity within 50 feet of the designated and potential Monarch butterfly habitats is considered less than significant.
- j. The Project sewer line corridor excavation within the existing Padaro Lane road pavement would not create any barriers to movement of a resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. No construction equipment activity would occur within the riparian corridor of Toro Canyon Creek, as the sewer pipeline would be hung from the bridge. Impacts on biological resources would be less than significant.

- k. The Project sewer line corridor excavation within the existing Padaro Lane roadway would not introduce any factors including light, fencing, long-term noise and increased human presence, and/or domestic animals that could hinder the normal activities of wildlife. The 6-week construction period would create a minimal noise impact that would commence slowly along the 4,100-foot corridor. Impacts on biological resources would be less than significant.

Long-Term Buildout

- a. Potential future sewer lateral extensions would extend to three parcels west of Toro Canyon Creek. All of these potential parcels would be a substantial distance from the Toro Canyon Creek riparian corridors considered an Environmental Sensitive Habitats (ESH). No impacts to sensitive biological habitats would occur.
- b. Installation of future lateral sewer lines would not encroach within coastal grassland and/or disturbed site conditions that would potentially support special-status plants. No impacts on biological resources would occur.
- c, e. Potential buildout of the additional parcels within the Summerland Community Plan area would be addressed incrementally relative to Plan policies addressing biological resource protection. Any potential reduction in the quality of native vegetation on the three parcels, such as tree removal, would be conditioned with standard measures to reduce impacts on biological resources to less than significant.
- d. Potential sewer lateral extensions within 50 feet of the two designated and one potential Toro Canyon Community Plan ESH areas associated with Monarch butterfly habitats would be subject to incremental plan consistency review, including avoidance of habitat disturbance during the roosting period. Imposition of standard measures would reduce impacts on biological resources to less than significant.
- f. The Project could potentially facilitate increased human habitation associated with five additional subdivided parcels. This would be a less than significant increase, and the buildout would be consistent with impacts previously addressed in the Summerland Community Plan. Impacts on biological resources would be less than significant.
- g. The Project sewer line laterals excavation, though temporary, could impact foraging and roosting along with limited nesting opportunities for a number of raptors if the activity would occur between March to September. This would be a potential short-term significant impact on the critical habitat of special status raptor species.
- h. Potential buildout of the additional parcels within the Summerland Community Plan area and potential sewer line lateral excavation would not result in ANY reduction in the diversity or abundance of wildlife.
- i. Future extension of sewer line laterals would have a less than significant potential for deterioration of fish and wildlife habitat, as they would occur outside of aquatic and riparian habitats. Potential buildout of the additional parcels within the Summerland Community Plan area would occur substantially more than 50 feet from designated Monarch Butterfly habitat ESH on Toro Canyon Creek.
- j. Potential buildout of the five additional parcels within the Summerland Community Plan area and future extension of sewer line laterals would not create any barriers to movement of a resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.
- k. Potential buildout of the five additional parcels within the Summerland Community Plan area could result in a minimal increase in night light, fencing, noise, human presence and domestic animals that

could hinder the normal activities of wildlife. The buildout parcels, however, are already surrounded by and part of residential estates such that the development represents infill in a previously developed area. Impacts on biological resources would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts:

Since the proposed construction Project would occur over a 6-week period, and impacts on biological resources would be extremely short term. The existing conditions for areas subject to built out of future sewer laterals is rural residential with considerable landscaping incorporated into well-spaced housing units; this activity would not result in an adverse cumulatively effect on the County's biological resources. Development of the remaining parcels would also not have an impact cumulatively, since these sites are already disturbed and avoidance of Environmental Sensitive Habitats would be conditioned. The proposed Project's contribution to cumulative impacts on biological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

The following mitigation measures would reduce the Project's biological resource impacts to a less than significant level:

BIO-1: Tree Protection Plan – Construction Component. The Applicant shall submit a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) prepared by a P&D-approved arborist and/or biologist and designed to protect existing native coast live oak trees. The Applicant shall comply with and specify the following as notes on the Grading Plans:

- a. Fencing of all trees to be protected at least six feet outside the dripline with highly visible construction fencing at least 3 ft high, staked to prevent any collapse, and with signs identifying the protection area placed in adjacent to the bridge.
- b. Fencing/staking/signage shall be maintained throughout construction activities.
- c. If any trimming of coast live oak trees is necessary as part of project construction, it shall be completed only by hand and under the direction of a P&D-approved arborist/biologist:

The following activities are not permitted:

1. Cutting any roots of one-inch in diameter or greater.
2. Tree removal.

Plan Requirements: The Applicant shall: (1) submit the TPP; (2) include all applicable components in the TPP; (3) include as notes or depictions all plan components listed above, graphically depicting all those related construction, and temporarily and/or permanently installed protection measures. **Timing:** ~~The TPP shall be approved Applicant shall comply with this measure~~ prior to issuance of the Coastal Development Permit. ~~Plan components shall be included on all plans prior to the issuance of grading and building permits~~ The Applicant shall install tree protection measures on-site prior to ~~issuance of grading and building permits~~ and pre-construction meeting. **Monitoring:** The Applicant shall demonstrate that trees identified for protection were not damaged or removed or, if damage or removal occurred, that correction is completed as required by the TPP.

BIO-2: Tree Protection Plan-Unexpected Damage and Mitigation. In the event of unexpected damage to oak trees, the damaged trees shall be mitigated on a minimum 3:1 ratio. Any performance securities required for installation and maintenance of replacement trees shall be released after its inspection and approval of such installation and maintenance.

Plan Requirements: The Applicant shall include this as a note on the TPP. **Timing:** ~~The TPP Applicant shall be approved~~ ~~comply with this measure~~ prior to issuance of the Coastal Development Permit. ~~Plan components shall be included on all plans prior to the issuance of grading permits~~ Measures shall be adhered to throughout all construction activities **Monitoring:**

The Applicant shall demonstrate that trees identified for protection were not damaged or, if damage occurred, that correction is completed as required by the TPP.

BIO-3: Nesting Birds. The applicant shall retain and pay for a County-approved ~~qualified~~ biologist to inspect and monitor the Project site for bird and raptor nesting activity. If construction is to take place during the raptor nesting season (March to September), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction bird and raptor nesting inspection not more than one week prior to the proposed beginning of construction activity. If birds or raptors are determined to be nesting on or within the vicinity of the project site, no construction activities, including, but not limited to grading or heavy equipment operation, shall take place within 500 feet of the raptor nest or within 300 feet (or the property line, whichever is closer) of a bird nest. The County-approved biologist would be responsible for determining ~~Certain construction activities may be allowed~~ on a case-by-case basis what construction activities would be allowed in the presence of bird or raptor nests.

Plan Requirements and Timing: At a minimum of two days prior to the proposed beginning of construction activity, the results of the survey shall be reviewed and approved. This condition shall be printed on all Construction Plans ~~final grading building plans~~ **Monitoring:** Site inspections shall be performed throughout the construction phase.

With the incorporation of these measures, residual impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
Archaeological Resources					
a. Disruption, alteration, destruction, or adverse effect on a recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological site (note site number below)?			√		
b. Disruption or removal of human remains?				√	
c. Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging archaeological resources?				√	
d. Ground disturbances in an area with potential cultural resource sensitivity based on the location of known historic or prehistoric sites?			√		
Ethnic Resources					
e. Disruption of or adverse effects upon a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group?			√		
f. Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging ethnic, sacred, or ceremonial places?			√		
g. The potential to conflict with or restrict existing religious, sacred, or educational use of the area?				√	

Existing Setting:

For at least the past 10,000 years, the area that is now Santa Barbara County has been inhabited by Chumash Indians and their ancestors. Based on records on file at the Central Coast Information Center of the University of California, Santa Barbara (CCIC), and several investigations undertaken in the project vicinity, two prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-SBA-13 and -1566, are located in the vicinity of the proposed project. The recorded site boundaries do not extend within the proposed Project pipeline corridor within Padaro Lane, but no systematic sub-surface archaeological investigations have previously occurred within the area of proposed excavation. No religious, sacred, or educational uses of the proposed

Project area and vicinity exist, but local Chumash representatives consider that the Padaro Lane community to be generally an area of high heritage value sensitivity.

County Environmental Thresholds: The County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual contains guidelines for identification, significance determination, and mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources. Chapter 8 of the Manual, the *Archaeological Resources Guidelines: Archaeological, Historic and Ethnic Element*, specifies that if a resource cannot be avoided, it must be evaluated for importance under CEQA. CEQA Section 15064.5 contains the criteria for evaluating the importance of archaeological and historical resources. For archaeological resources, the criterion usually applied is: (D), “Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history”. If an archaeological site does not meet any of the four CEQA criteria in Section 15064.5, additional criteria for a “unique archaeological resource” are contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resource Code, which states that a “unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that: 1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; 2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. A project that may cause a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource may have a significant effect on the environment.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

a-g. A systematic Extended Phase 1 archaeological investigation was undertaken to evaluate the potential for subsurface archaeological resources within the proposed pipeline corridor on April 9, 2013. Twelve solid core geoprobes, 2-inches in diameter, were excavated to the depth of the proposed pipeline trench in locations along the proposed impact area. Four of these were located closest to the recorded CA-SBA-13 and -1566 site boundaries. The excavations were supervised by County-qualified archaeologist Ken Victorino, RPA, and were observed by Chumash elder and consultant Gilbert Unzueta. Mitch Borneyasz, a geomorphologist expert in the interpretation of archaeological soils, examined the soil samples to determine the potential extent of any previous ground disturbances. None of the geoprobes identified the presence of potentially significant archaeological resources. Therefore, the potential for undiscovered cultural resources to exist onsite is low. However, in the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered during site development, the standard archaeological discovery condition (Mitigation Measure CUL-1) would mitigate impacts to cultural resources to less than significant levels.

Long-Term Buildout

a-g. Potential residential development of residential parcels 005-260-13, -018, and -019 south of Padaro Lane would occur in sufficient proximity to recorded cultural resources such that standard procedures for the assessment of potential impacts on cultural resources would be required by Santa Barbara County. This would include a systematic Phase 1 survey, and if necessary, an Extended Phase 1 subsurface excavation investigation, of proposed development envelopes. In order to achieve consistency with Summerland Community Plan plans and policies and the County’s Coastal Zoning Ordinance, development would have to demonstrate avoidance of any significant cultural resources to the extent feasible. In certain instances, this would include consultation and coordination with interested local Chumash representatives to achieve a design and protocol for project implementation that would address all concerns regarding their heritage values. These standard evaluation practices would ensure that long-term impacts on cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels.

Santa Barbara County has stated that it will likely perform Phase 1 surveys on all lateral alignments for future residential hook-ups (C. Wallar 8/1/13; see Response to Comment C-5).

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

The following mitigation measure would reduce the project’s cultural resource impacts to a less than significant level:

CUL-1 In the event archaeological remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a P&D qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines and funded by the applicant.

Plan Requirements/Timing: This condition shall be printed on all ~~Construction Plans-building and grading plans~~. Measures shall be adhered to throughout all construction activities. **Monitoring:** The Applicant shall spot check in the field.

With the incorporation of this measure, residual impacts would be less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts:

Since the project would not significant impact cultural resources, it would not have a cumulatively considerable effect on the County’s cultural resources.

4.6 ENERGY

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Substantial increase in demand, especially during peak periods, upon existing sources of energy?				√	
b. Requirement for the development or extension of new sources of energy?				√	

Existing Setting:

Private electrical and natural gas utility companies provide service to customers in Central and Southern California, including the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County.

Impact Discussion:

The County has not identified significance thresholds for electrical and/or natural gas service impacts (Thresholds and Guidelines Manual).

Pipeline Construction

a-b. Pipeline construction equipment would have no impact on the existing electrical and natural gas service infrastructure, as all equipment would be individually fueled.

Long-Term Buildout

a-b. The incremental buildout of five additional single family homes would all be served by existing energy service infrastructure from Padaro Lane. The buildout of existing Summerland Community Plan residential designated parcels has been anticipated in existing connections. No additional impact would result.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

Because no impacts on energy would result, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.7 FIRE PROTECTION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Introduction of development into an existing high fire hazard area?				√	
b. Project-caused high fire hazard?				√	
c. Introduction of development into an area without adequate water pressure, fire hydrants or adequate access for fire-fighting?			√		
d. Introduction of development that will hamper fire prevention techniques such as controlled burns or backfiring in high fire hazard areas?				√	
e. Development of structures beyond safe Fire Dept. response time?			√		

Existing Setting:

The proposed Project site is located in the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The site is within the Fire District’s five-minute response zone and is not part of a High Fire Hazard Area. The residential parcels with the potential for future subdivision are parts of existing estates with no expanses of natural vegetation.

Impact Discussion:

- a. Because short-term Project construction would not result in the introduction of any new development in a High Fire Hazard Area, there are no impacts associated with development in a High Fire Hazard Area.
- b. Proposed Project construction would involve the extension of a sewer line within an existing road. These short-term construction activities would not result in the creation of a high fire hazard, so there are no impacts associated with a project-caused high fire hazard.
- c-e. The proposed Project would involve only short-term construction activities related to the installment of the sewer pipe; no new development would result. Therefore, no activities impeding fire prevention techniques or that impacting fire-fighting infrastructure and response time would result.

Long-Term Buildout

- a-b. Potential development of five single family residences resulting from possible subdivisions of APN 005-260-13, -018, and -019 would be subject to land use goals and policies identified in the Summerland Community Plan and Coastal Zoning Ordinance. These potential residences would not be located in an existing High Fire Hazard Area and would not result in a high fire hazard. No impacts are associated with development in High Fire Hazard Area or with development that would create a high fire hazard.
- c. Any future residential development would be required to be consistent with Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District standards, which include provisions for adequate fire hydrants, water supply, and access. Since the area currently has adequate fire-protection infrastructure, and since approval of any new residences would require provisions ensuring the development of adequate fire protection infrastructure, any impacts associated with lack of water pressure, hydrants, or access would be less than significant.
- d. Because these potential new residences would not be in a High Fire Hazard Area, they would not hinder any fire prevention techniques in High Fire Hazard Areas.
- e. Potential new residences would be located within the five-minute response zone, so no impacts would be associated with development outside of a safe Fire Department response time.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

Because proposed Project impacts on fire protection would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.8 GEOLOGIC PROCESSES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Exposure to or production of unstable earth conditions such as landslides, earthquakes, liquefaction, soil creep, mudslides, ground failure (including expansive, compressible, collapsible soils), or similar hazards?			√		
b. Disruption, displacement, compaction or overcovering of the soil by cuts, fills or extensive grading?			√		
c. Exposure to or production of permanent changes in topography, such as bluff retreat or sea level rise?			√		
d. The destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic, paleontologic or physical features?				√	
e. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?			√		
f. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands or dunes, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river, or stream, or the bed of the ocean, or any bay, inlet or lake?				√	
g. The placement of septic disposal systems in impermeable soils with severe constraints to disposal of liquid effluent?				√	
h. Extraction of mineral or ore?				√	
i. Excessive grading on slopes of over 20%?				√	
j. Sand or gravel removal or loss of topsoil?			√		
k. Vibrations, from short-term construction or long-term operation, which may affect adjoining areas?			√		
l. Excessive spoils, tailings or over-burden?			√		

Existing Setting:

The Loon Point Fault is known to exist approximately 600 feet to the southwest of the western terminus of the pipeline. The fault runs generally northward from this spot, but its existence along the project site is unknown.

The project area has nearly level topography and encompasses three types of soils: Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam to the west; Goleta fine sandy loam just to the east of Toro Canyon Creek; and Ballard fine sandy loam on the eastern half of the site (USDA 1982). Each of these soils has medium runoff rates. Milpitas-Positas and Goleta fine sandy loams have a moderate erosion hazard, and Ballard fine sandy loam has a slight erosion hazard. The Summerland Community Plan Geological Resources Map identifies the area surrounding Toro Canyon Creek including the project site as having a “moderate” potential to host liquefiable soils. An area of the project site beginning at Toro Canyon Creek and spanning 700 feet westward is identified in the Summerland Community Plan as having expansive soils. Both expansive and compressible soils are present in an area of the project site spanning about 500 feet to the east of the western terminus of the pipeline.

The residences just to the south of the project site use septic systems, which are described in the Toro Canyon Community Plan as a factor that can exacerbate landslide hazards.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. The proposed Project would involve the installment of a sewer pipeline within an existing road. The Loon Point Fault has the potential to exist along the project construction site, although it's precise location is unknown. The potential existence of a fault line within or near the project site creates the potential for a geologic hazard. In addition, expansive, compressible, and liquefiable soils exist on the project site. But because the proposed pipeline would be constructed using standard engineering procedures consistent with state seismic building standards, and because several existing utilities have been successfully located in the road with no adverse seismic or soil-related impacts, impacts related to the potential for seismic activity and soil instability on the site would be less than significant.
- b. The construction required to install the sewer pipeline would involve the excavation of a trench within an existing roadway that would be at most 6-feet deep and 3-feet wide. Some disruption and displacement of soil on the project site would result from the excavation process. If concrete slurry would be placed in the pipeline to backfill the excavated trench, displaced soil would be exported to Santa Barbara Sand and Gravel in Elwood Canyon, Goleta; no recompaction of the excavated trench soils would occur. If excavated soils were reused in the excavated trench as construction progresses, recompaction would occur consistent with standard engineering practices. Thus, the impacts from excavation potential for compaction would be less than significant.
- c. Although the pipeline construction would temporarily create a change in topography due to the excavation of the trench, once the trench has been filled the original topography of the road would be restored. Thus, permanent changes in topography resulting from the proposed Project would be less than significant.
- d. The proposed Project construction site would be located within an existing road under geologically recent alluvium that is not characterized by any unique geological, paleontologic, or physical features. Thus, project construction would have no impact on any such unique features.
- e. Construction of the proposed pipeline would result in the excavation of a trench within an existing road. This excavation would temporarily and incrementally expose the underlying soils to erosion by wind or water in the event of either windy or rainy conditions. However, because the exposure of these soils would be temporary, and because the trench would be filled in as construction progresses, potential impacts involving erosion of underlying soils would be less than significant.
- f. The proposed sewer pipeline extension and the construction required to install it would not be located on or near any beach sands, dunes, bays, inlets, or lakes. Thus, the proposed Project would not result in impacts involving erosion, deposition, or siltation of any of these water bodies or sand formations. Although the project site would be located near the stream channel of Toro Canyon and Garrapata creeks, no construction would occur within the stream channels, and the introduction of a the sewer line near these creeks would not cause changes in siltation, deposition, or erosion. Thus, the proposed Project would not result in impacts involving erosion, deposition, or siltation of steam channels.
- g-i. The proposed Project would result in the extension of a sewer line such that it would not involve the introduction of any septic systems to the area, nor would it involve the extraction of minerals or ore. Construction would take place on a level road, so no grading on slopes over 20% would be required.

Thus, the proposed Project would not result in any adverse impacts involving septic systems, mineral or ore extraction, or grading on steep slopes.

- j. The construction involved with the proposed Project would require the excavation of a trench in an existing road that would be up to 6-feet deep and up to 3-feet wide. The excavation of this trench would result in the removal of the soil that is beneath the existing roadway, some of which would potentially be exported to Santa Barbara Sand and Gravel. Although much of the soil located on the proposed construction site would be removed and lost, it is currently beneath a paved roadway, and the narrow, linear nature of the site renders this area of lost soil relatively small in comparison to the surrounding area. Thus, loss of soil would be less than significant. If soils were reused and placed in the excavated trench, no impact on soils would occur.
- k. The construction required to install the proposed pipeline would involve the use of an excavator, a loader, and dump truck. The construction activity and the use of this heavy construction equipment have the potential to result in vibrations which could affect the nearby residential neighborhood. However, the construction would be 6 weeks long, and all construction activity would occur between the standard hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and would not occur on weekends or on recognized state holidays. Because of the temporary nature of the construction and the restricted times, impacts involving vibrations would be less than significant.
- l. Because the installation of the sewer pipe would require the excavation of a trench, some tailings and overburden would result. However, these would be properly exported to an outside location and would thus not pose a significant impact to the environment of the project area.

Long-Term Buildout

- a. Any seismic or soil-related impacts resulting from the incremental buildout of five additional single family homes in the vicinity of the Loon Point fault line would be addressed at the time of the development of these residences. The homes would be built consistent with state seismic building standards; thus, seismic and soil-related impacts of potential buildout would be less than significant.
- b,c. The construction of five additional single-family residences would not result in significant disruption or displacement of soils, or in significant permanent changes in topography. Any soil displacement or disruption due to grading would be minor relative to the minimum 3-acre parcel size of the subdivision. Some properties may be beachfront, and setbacks accounting for sea level rise would be implemented per project in accordance with County standards.
- d,h. No unique geologic, paleontologic, or physical features and no minerals or ore are present on the sites of the potential five residences. Thus, no impacts involving these resources would result.
- e-f, j,l. The construction of five additional single-family residences would not result in significant increases in soil erosion; siltation, deposition, or erosion of beach dunes or water bodies; loss of topsoil; or excessive tailings.
- g. This proposed Project would result in the extension of a sewer line that would serve these five residences in the event of buildout. Thus, no impacts would result from septic disposal.
- i. Extension of sewer service to such potential residences would not result in grading on slopes greater than 20%; thus, no impacts would result.
- k. The five potential single-family residences would be located on parcels of 3 acres or more in size. Construction activity scheduling would be limited in accordance with County standards. The short-term and small-scale nature of this construction, combined with the large parcel size and implementation of routine standards, would make impacts related to vibrations less than significant.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

Because proposed Project impacts pertaining to geologic processes would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/RISK OF UPSET

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. In the known history of this property, have there been any past uses, storage or discharge of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel or oil stored in underground tanks, pesticides, solvents or other chemicals)?			√		
b. The use, storage or distribution of hazardous or toxic materials?		√			
c. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (e.g., oil, gas, biocides, bacteria, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?		√			
d. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?			√		
e. The creation of a potential public health hazard?		√			
f. Public safety hazards (e.g., due to development near chemical or industrial activity, producing oil wells, toxic disposal sites, etc.)?				√	
g. Exposure to hazards from oil or gas pipelines or oil well facilities?				√	
h. The contamination of a public water supply?			√		

Existing Setting:

A natural gas line runs generally 20 to 30 feet south of the location of the proposed sewer pipeline. Two creeks traverse the project site, Toro Canyon to the west and Garrapata to the east. The Toro Canyon Community Plan Groundwater Resources map indicates that the project site is a part of the Confined Groundwater Area.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. There is no evidence that hazardous materials were used, stored or spilled on site in the past. Impacts involving hazardous materials/risk of upset would be less than significant.
- b,c. Fueling of heavy equipment during construction activities would occur within staging areas. There is the potential for release of these hazardous fuels if proper storage is not provided. An unintended release of construction equipment fuels would be a potentially significant hazardous materials impact.
- d. Traffic flow in portions of the west-bound lane of Padaro Lane would be restricted during the 6-week construction period. Construction traffic would be regulated such that no interference with emergency response capabilities to the project site or to other properties in the project area would occur. Impacts on emergency response would thus be less than significant.

- e. Any potential public health hazards that would result from the proposed Project would be related to the inadvertent release or spill of fuels or solvents used in construction equipment. This is considered a potentially significant risk of upset impact.
- f. The proposed Project would involve the installation of a sewer extension within an existing road. No development would occur near toxic disposal sites, chemical or industrial activities, or producing oil wells. Thus, no impacts on public safety hazards would result from this project.
- g. The construction of the proposed pipeline would occur within an existing road, about 20 to 30 feet removed from the nearest gas line. Thus, the proposed Project would not disturb any oil or gas pipelines or any oil well facilities, and no impacts would be associated with hazards involving these pipelines or well facilities.
- h. The proposed project site is a part of the Confined Groundwater Area of the Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan area. However, because the excavation involved with the construction of the pipeline would not breach the depth of the groundwater level, impacts on public water supply would be less than significant.

Long-Term Buildout

- a-h. Potential buildout could result in the development of five single-family residences. This development would not occur on sites where hazardous materials had been stored or spilled in the past. It would not result in significant impacts involving in the use, storage, or release of hazardous materials, nor would it result in significant interference with an emergency response plan. The incremental development of five single-family residences would also not result in a public health hazard, a public safety hazard, an exposure to oil or gas pipelines, or the contamination of the public water supply. Thus, no significant impacts involving hazardous materials would result from the potential incremental buildout of five single-family homes.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

The following mitigation measures would reduce the project's effects regarding hazardous materials and/or risk of upset to a less than significant level:

HAZ-1 Construction equipment fuels shall be stored, handled, and disposed of in a manner which minimizes the potential for risk of upset.

Plan Requirements and Timing: Bulk storage locations for construction materials and any measures proposed to contain the materials shall be shown on the Construction Plans ~~grading plans~~ submitted to the County of Santa Barbara prior to start of construction. Plans shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. Measures for containing hazardous materials shall be installed prior to the start of construction, consistent with the approved grading plans. Measures shall be adhered to throughout trenching, hauling, and construction activities.

Monitoring: The Applicant shall site inspect prior to the commencement of and as needed during all grading and construction activities.

With the incorporation of these measures, residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.10 HISTORIC RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Adverse physical or aesthetic impacts on a structure or property at least 50 years old and/or of historic or cultural significance to the community, state or nation?				√	
b. Beneficial impacts to an historic resource by providing rehabilitation, protection in a conservation/open easement, etc.?				√	

Existing Setting:

No structures or formal landscape features currently exist on the project site.

Impact Discussion:

As no historic resources are within the project area, no impacts would result.

Mitigation and Residual Impact: No impacts are identified. No mitigations are necessary.

4.11 LAND USE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Structures and/or land use incompatible with existing land use?			√		
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				√	
c. The induction of substantial growth or concentration of population?			√		
d. The extension of sewer trunk lines or access roads with capacity to serve new development beyond this proposed project?			√		
e. Loss of existing affordable dwellings through demolition, conversion or removal?				√	
f. Displacement of substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				√	
g. Displacement of substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				√	
h. The loss of a substantial amount of open space?				√	

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
i. An economic or social effect that would result in a physical change (i.e., closure of a freeway ramp results in isolation of an area, businesses located in the vicinity close, neighborhood degenerates, and buildings deteriorate. Or, if construction of new freeway divides an existing community, the construction would be the physical change, but the economic/social effect on the community would be the basis for determining that the physical change would be significant)?				√	
j. Conflicts with adopted airport safety zones?				√	

Existing Setting:

The project area is located within the rural designated areas of the Summerland Community Plan and Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan, which is situated between the communities of Santa Barbara and Carpinteria. The project area is identified as a Rural Neighborhood (RN) in both community plans and is located within the Coastal Zone boundary. The site is bounded by Single-family residential to the south, Union Pacific Railroad and U.S. Highway 101 to the north. Toro Canyon Creek is conveyed underneath Padaro Lane by a bridge, and Garrapata Creek is conveyed under the road way via a stone and cement box culvert. The creek areas are mapped in the Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat areas for Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest or Streams, with a portion of the project area (APNs: 005-380-029, -030, 033, -034, and -038) mapped as Monarch Butterfly Habitat, with APN 005-390-071 mapped as an area of potential Monarch Butterfly Habitat requiring further study during permit review.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. The proposed sewer line extension would occur within the road right-of-way of Padaro Lane. Padaro Lane serves single-family residential development located between the roadway and the coastline, as well as the county parking lot for the Loon Point coastal access trail at the western end of the lane. The project would be compatible with existing land uses in the area. Impacts involving construction of the sewer line extension would be less than significant.

- b. Coastal Land Use Plan Policy 2-10 and LAFCO policies discourage extending sewer service to rural areas because such extensions can encourage development intensification. However, an exception is granted for those areas where public health hazards are an issue. The Padaro Lane Rural Developed Neighborhood is located in close proximity to the ocean and waterways that feed to the ocean. Therefore, limited sewer line extensions are recommended for this area to minimize potential health hazards from the use of septic systems near the ocean. The objective of the proposed Project is to eliminate the use of existing individual wastewater treatment septic systems and reduce the need for potential future septic systems in the proposed Project area. These actions would be consistent with the Santa Barbara County Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan Policy WW-TC-1 and related development standards that direct the implementation of wastewater treatment systems that reduce reliance on septic system, and extension of sewer lines within the Padaro Lane Rural Neighborhood. Replacement of existing septic systems with connections to the District sewer would incrementally reduce the risk of septic failure and potential impacts on surface water quality and the biotic community of Garrapata and Toro Canyon creeks, as well as nearby beaches and ocean water into which the creeks drain. Reduction of existing and future septic system use would also address potential impacts on local groundwater quality degradation.

The Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan identifies a portion of the areas adjacent to the project site as ESH for Monarch Butterfly Habitat or as potential Monarch Butterfly Habitat. In addition, Toro Canyon Creek and Garrapata Creek that traverse the project area are also identified as ESH along the creek corridors. The Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan contains the following policy to protect ESH areas.

Policy BIO-TC-1: Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) areas shall be protected and, where appropriate, enhanced.

The proposed project has been designed to minimize disturbances within the creek corridors and adjacent ESH designated areas. At the Toro Canyon Creek Bridge, the sewer line would be hung from the north side of the bridge and would be supported by engineered stainless steel hangar assemblies. The construction would be done from above the bridge using a man lift with basket. The man lift would be used to lower a worker over the bridge to complete installation of the pipe; no heavy equipment would traverse outside the Padaro Lane road shoulder. Minor limbing of two oak trees and one sycamore tree adjacent to the bridge would potentially be required. The pipeline would be excavated in the Padaro Lane shoulder adjacent to the bridge abutments, but all excavation would occur from the road. Therefore, impacts to ESH areas adjacent to the project area from construction of the sewer pipeline extension would be less than significant.

Consequently, the proposed sewer line would not conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project site. The land use and zoning designations would not be altered as a result of the proposed sewer line extension. The proposed project would not conflict with the policies of the Summerland Community Plan ~~or the~~ Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plans, or ~~with~~ the Coastal Land Use Plan.

c, d. The proposed sewer line extension would result in an approximately 4,100-foot long extension of a Carpinteria Sanitary District (District) sewer main line along 21 parcels fronting the western portion of Padaro Lane. The District would also install “wyes” connections in the main sewer to accommodate future individual parcel connections. The timing of incremental, individual future parcel connections is not known at this time; these actions would be subject to future permitting by the County of Santa Barbara. However, three of the 21 existing parcels located within the CSD Annexation project area are of sufficient size as to potentially allow for future land divisions yielding up to five additional single family residences:

- 005-260-018: 10.25 acres could be divided to provide two additional parcels of 3 acres each;
- 005-260-019: 10.01 acres could be divided to provide two additional parcels of 3 acres each; and
- 005-260-013: 6.05 acres could be divided to provide one additional parcel of 3 acres.

The proposed extension of sewer disposal to these three existing parcels is conservatively considered to have the potential to “foster... the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162.2[d]). The potential for five additional single-family residences would not induce population growth beyond that which could be accommodated under the Summerland Community Plan and zoning code.

Four existing legal parcels within the Toro Canyon Plan area are undeveloped: APNs 005-380-034, -035, -023, and -031. There are currently no major obstacles for obtaining ministerial permits for developing each of these parcels with a single-family residential unit. Thus, the Project would not have the potential to encourage the removal of any obstacles to development on these parcels. These four Toro Canyon parcels are therefore not included within the long-term buildout discussion.

The construction of the sewer line would not facilitate growth beyond the project area and would not result in substantial growth from the potential incremental buildout of the five single-family homes within Summerland. Therefore, impacts related to population growth would be less than significant. Inclusion of these westerly parcels in the project facilitates the financing and construction of the overall project, assuring the benefits of elimination of septic systems on the easterly parcels.

- e-j. The proposed sewer line extension would be located beneath the existing roadway of Padaro Lane. The project would not result in the loss of affordable housing, loss of open space, or a significant displacement of people. The project does not conflict with any airport safety zones and would not result in a significant physical change to the area. Therefore, the project would have no impacts on land use.

Long-Term Buildout

- a-j. Potential development of up to five single family residences resulting from possible subdivisions of 005-260-13, -018, and -019 would be subject to land use goals and policies identified in the Summerland Community Plan and Coastal Zoning Ordinance. The incremental buildout of five additional single family residences would not result in long-term impacts on land use.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

Because proposed Project impacts on land use would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.12 NOISE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Long-term exposure of people to noise levels exceeding County thresholds (e.g. locating noise sensitive uses next to an airport)?				√	
b. Short-term exposure of people to noise levels exceeding County thresholds?		√			
c. Project-generated substantial increase in the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas (either day or night)?		√			

Existing Setting:

Noise is generally defined as unwanted or objectionable sound which is measured on a logarithmic scale and expressed in decibels (dB(A)). The duration of noise and the time period at which it occurs are important values in determining impacts on noise-sensitive land uses. The Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) and Day-Night Average Level (L_{dn}) are noise indices which account for differences in intrusiveness between day- and night-time uses. County noise thresholds are: 1) 65 dB(A) CNEL maximum for exterior exposure, and 2) 45 dB(A) CNEL maximum for interior exposure of noise-sensitive uses. Noise-sensitive land uses include residential dwellings.

Surrounding noise-sensitive uses consist of residences located between 50 and 600 feet south of the project’s construction footprint. The majority of these residences are located within 800 feet of the U.S. Highway 101/Union Pacific Railroad corridor, which generally runs parallel to the project site and is about 100 feet north of the construction footprint. L_{dn} values of 60 dB(A) or more exist within 1,000 feet of this transportation corridor, as reported by the Santa Barbara County Noise Element. The Noise Element also indicates that the railroad itself generates a CNEL value of about 70 dB(A) within 800 feet of the tracks, which is calculated based on the average of all train noise over a 24-hour period.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. The proposed Project would consist of a 6-week construction project that would result in the installation of a sewer line. Long-term operation of the sewer line would not result in any increase of noise levels; thus, no impacts associated with long-term exposure to noise would result from this project.
- b. The construction associated with the proposed Project would involve excavating a trench, which requires heavy construction equipment. The excavation and use of this equipment would result in a short-term increase of exposure to noise that would exceed County thresholds. However, with mitigation, this impact would be less than significant due to the short-term nature of the construction project and due to the fact that most of the residential dwellings near the project site are already in an area that exceeds County noise thresholds as a result of the railroad/highway corridor.
- c. The construction activity associated with the proposed Project would result in the generation of a substantial increase in the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas. However, due to the short-term nature of the construction and due to the fact that the project area already exceeds County noise thresholds, mitigation would render this impact less than significant.

Long-Term Buildout

- a,c. Long-term noise generated by the ongoing residential use related to the incremental buildout of five additional single-family homes would not: 1) exceed County thresholds, or 2) substantially increase ambient noise levels in adjoining areas. Residences would be built consistent with County standards to address any noise-related impacts associated with the proximity of the railroad/highway corridor. Thus, impacts pertaining to long-term exposure to noise and to project-generated noise would be less than significant.
- b. Short-term increases in noise levels resulting from the incremental construction of the five potential residences would be less than significant with construction times limited per County standards. Time limitations would be addressed at the time of proposal of each potential project.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

The following mitigation measure would reduce the project’s noise impacts to a less than significant level:

NOI-1. Construction activity for the installation of the sewer line shall be limited to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No construction shall occur on State holidays (e.g., Thanksgiving, Labor Day). Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. **Plan Requirements:** Three signs stating these restrictions shall be identified on a Construction Traffic Plan provided by the applicant ~~and posted on site.~~ **Timing:** The Construction Traffic Plan shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. Signs shall be in place prior to beginning of and throughout grading and construction activities. Violations may result in suspension of permits. **Monitoring:** Building Inspectors shall spot check and respond to complaints.

With the incorporation of these measures, residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.13 PUBLIC FACILITIES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. A need for new or altered police protection and/or health care services?				√	
b. Student generation exceeding school capacity?				√	

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
c. Significant amounts of solid waste or breach any national, state, or local standards or thresholds relating to solid waste disposal and generation (including recycling facilities and existing landfill capacity)?			√		
d. A need for new or altered sewer system facilities (sewer lines, lift-stations, etc.)?			√		
e. The construction of new storm water drainage or water quality control facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				√	

Existing Setting:

The residences located south of the proposed Project site currently use private septic disposal systems. The Toro Canyon ~~Community~~-Plan indicates that most septic systems eventually fail, which can lead to groundwater and surface water contamination. The proximity of the project site to the ocean and the two creeks traversing the project site that drain to the ocean, Garrapata and Toro Canyon, make any septic failure events in the area particularly detrimental to the surface water quality.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a,b. Pipeline construction would not involve an increase in the need for police protection, health care services, or school capacity. Therefore, pipeline construction would have no impact on existing police protection, health care services, or school capacity.
- c. The trenching and excavation associated with the installation of the sewer line would be a single activity, such that no on-going demand on landfill capacity would occur. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of County thresholds; thus, impacts on solid waste generation would be less than significant.
- d. The sewer line extension would generate new wastewater requiring treatment as Padaro Lane residents transition from private septic systems to use of the sewer line. The wastewater from residences connected to the extended sewer line would be treated by the Carpinteria Sanitary District (District), which has a capacity of 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd). Since the District currently treats an average of 1.4 mgd, it is treating 56% of capacity daily and thus has 44% surplus capacity (Carpinteria Sanitary District Bluffs Sewer Relocation Project, Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, May 2009). The addition of wastewater from the Padaro Lane residences as a result of the proposed sewer line extension would not exceed this surplus capacity. Laterals would be constructed by individual homeowners. Thus, the impact of the proposed Project on sewer system facilities would be less than significant.
- e. Since the sewer extension would be placed within an existing roadway, the Project would not result in the creation of new impervious surfaces; thus, impacts on storm water drainage would be less than significant.

Enhancement of water quality control facilities: The proposed Project would decrease environmental impacts associated with water quality control facilities. The transition of residences on the westerly stretch of Padaro Lane from individual septic systems to a sewer system would protect the two nearby creeks and the nearby beaches from water quality impacts associated with septic system failure.

Action WW-TC-1.5 of the Toro Canyon Plan states that the County shall work with the Carpinteria Sanitary District and Local Agency Formation Commissions to extend sewer lines within designated Rural Neighborhoods. The Padaro Lane neighborhood that the proposed sewer extension would service is designated by the Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan as an Existing Developed Rural Neighborhood. Thus, the proposed Project would be consistent with the Toro Canyon ~~Community~~ Plan in its goal of extending a sewer line to the proposed Project area. Since the proposed Project would result in the enhancement of water quality control facilities, impacts would be less than significant.

Long-Term Buildout

- a. The incremental buildout of five additional single family homes would not create a substantial impact on demand for police protection or health care services; thus, impacts on these public facilities would be less than significant.
- b. A significant level of school impacts is generally considered to occur when a project would generate sufficient students to require an additional classroom. Incremental addition of five single-family homes would not generate the need for an additional classroom; thus, impacts on school capacity would be less than significant.
- c. A project is considered to result in significant impacts to landfill capacity if it would generate 196 tons per year of solid waste. Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Thresholds indicate that five additional single-family households would result in an increase of approximately 14 tons of solid waste per year (3.01 people per household x 5 households x 0.95 tons/year). Thus, solid waste generated by incremental buildout would be less than significant.
- d. The proposed Project would result in a sewer line that could service buildout of the potential five additional residences, and each individual homeowner would be responsible for the construction of a sewer lateral. Thus, no new sewer facilities would be required by the five additional residences. Because the District has 44% surplus capacity for wastewater treatment, as discussed above, the impact of the additional effluent from five households on sewer facilities would be less than significant.
- e. Incremental buildout of five additional single-family homes would create new impervious surfaces that could result in greater surface runoff from the properties since there would be less open ground capable of absorbing rainwater. However, this increased surface runoff would be minor relative to the minimum 3-acre parcel size of such subdivision. No additional drainage or water quality control facilities would be necessary to serve these five potential homes; thus, impacts to storm water drainage would be less than significant.

Enhancement of water quality control facilities: One of the objectives of the proposed Project is to reduce the need for potential future septic systems in the proposed Project area. The Project would alleviate the need for septic systems on five potential new properties, which would address impacts to surface water quality that are associated with septic systems.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

Because proposed Project impacts on public facilities would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.14 RECREATION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Conflict with established recreational uses of the area?			√		
b. Conflict with biking, equestrian and hiking trails?			√		

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
c. Substantial impact on the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities (e.g., overuse of an area with constraints on numbers of people, vehicles, animals, etc. which might safely use the area)?			√		

Existing Setting:

There is no recreational access along Padaro Lane designated in the Summerland Community Plan or in the Toro Canyon Community Plans. Although casual bicycling may occur along Padaro Lane, the road is not a designated bikeway. A County parking lot that provides access to the beach is located on the north side of Padaro Lane near the western terminus of the proposed project site, and an existing off-road hiking trail extends from this parking lot, crossing underneath Padaro Lane and continuing to the beach.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. The proposed Project would involve a 6-week construction period during which portions of the westbound lane of Padaro Lane would be inaccessible to cyclists. Safe passage around the construction area would be provided by flaggers and posted signs, so any casual cycling that may occur along Padaro Lane would be allowed to continue throughout the construction period. Beachgoers using the County parking lot at the western end of the project site would potentially be inconvenienced by construction activity. However, access to the lot would not be precluded, and no construction activity would take place within the lot. Because the hiking trail that extends from this lot crosses underneath Padaro Lane, construction activity would not interfere with the use of the trail. Although pipeline construction would potentially conflict with the recreational use of the beach parking lot and with the recreational use of Padaro Lane for casual cycling, these conflicts would be short-term, and both cycling and use of the parking lot would be allowed to continue throughout the construction period; thus, impacts would be less than significant.
- b. There are no designated biking, equestrian, or hiking trails along Padaro Lane. The hiking trail that extends from the beach access parking lot to the beach passes beneath the Padaro Lane over crossing and would thus not be significantly affected by construction. Impacts on these recreational resources would therefore be less than significant.
- c. Construction activity would not put a strain on the quantity of existing recreational opportunities along Padaro Lane, since both cycling and access to the beach parking lot would continue to be permitted, and construction would not lead to any increase in use of these resources. However, cyclists and anyone using the beach parking lot would potentially be inconvenienced by the construction, which may affect the quality of these two recreational opportunities. Due to the short-term nature of the construction activities, impacts to the quality of recreational opportunities would be less than significant.

Long-Term Buildout

- a. Potential development of five single-family residences would not conflict with any cyclists along Padaro Lane or with the use of the beach parking lot; thus, impacts would be less than significant.
- b. There are no designated biking, equestrian, or hiking trails on the locations of these potential residences. The existing off-road hiking trail would not be obstructed or significantly affected by the construction or permanent occupancy of these residences; thus, impacts to designated trails would be less than significant.

- c. The incremental increases in population to the Padaro Lane area resulting from long-term buildout would not be large enough to have a significant effect on the quantity of recreational resources in the Padaro Lane area or in any other area of the County. These potential residents would pay Quimby fees, which would offset any incremental impacts that the additional residents would have on the recreational resources of the county. Because these residences would be located on existing private property, impacts to the quality of the recreational uses of the area would be less than significant.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

Because proposed Project impacts on recreation would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.15 TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement (daily, peak-hour, etc.) in relation to existing traffic load and capacity of the street system?			√		
b. A need for private or public road maintenance, or need for new road(s)?				√	
c. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?				√	
d. Substantial impact upon existing transit systems (e.g. bus service) or alteration of present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?				√	
e. Alteration to waterborne, rail or air traffic?				√	
f. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians (including short-term construction and long-term operational)?		√			
g. Inadequate sight distance? ingress/egress?			√	√	
general road capacity?			√		
emergency access?			√		
h. Impacts to Congestion Management Plan system?				√	

Existing Setting:

Padaro Lane is a two-lane road. All intersections in the vicinity are regulated by stop signs and are operating at acceptable levels of service. There are no existing designated bike paths along Padaro Lane. Undeveloped walking paths exist on both sides of the road.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. The proposed Project would result in a 6-week construction period during which portions of the westbound lane would be closed intermittently. Construction activity would involve the excavation of a trench and the installation of a sewer pipeline within the trench. Dump trucks would be used to haul excavated dirt from the site to Santa Barbara Sand and Gravel in Goleta, and slurry required for backfill would be imported to the site from Santa Barbara or Ventura. If soil backfill were approved, these activities would not occur. Trips required for hauling excavated dirt and slurry would increase vehicular movement. However, due to the short-term and small-scale nature of the construction

activities, increases in vehicular traffic due to the hauling of dirt to and from the project site would be a temporary and negligible increase over existing traffic levels. Thus, the project's generation of additional vehicular movement would be less than significant.

- b. The proposed Project would result in the installation of a pipeline extension within an existing roadway. No new roads would result, and no need for public or private road maintenance would result from the project; thus, no impacts involving new roads or road maintenance would result.
- c. The proposed Project would result in the construction and installation of a sewer pipeline extension. Construction activity would not create demand for new parking facilities. Parking along the shoulder of the westbound lane of Padaro Lane would be temporarily and incrementally obstructed by construction activity. However, due to the short-term and incremental nature of this obstruction, the proposed project's impacts to parking would be less than significant.
- d. The construction activity would not prevent or obstruct bus travel and would not lead to an increase in bus ridership in the area. Because only the westbound lane of Padaro Lane would be temporarily and incrementally closed as a result of construction activity, the proposed Project would not alter any circulation patterns in movement of people or goods. Thus, no impacts would be associated with bus service or circulation of people or goods.
- e. The proposed Project would result in the installation of a sewer extension within an existing road; thus, no impacts to waterborne, rail, or air traffic would result.
- f. Construction activity associated with the proposed Project would result in temporary and incremental closures of the westbound lane of Padaro Lane. At the site of these closures, the eastbound lane would be shared by both eastbound and westbound motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians. This sharing of the eastbound lane would have the potential to result in a short-term, significant increase in traffic hazards to motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians and would thus be a potentially significant traffic impact. However, preparation and implementation of a Construction Traffic Control Plan (Mitigation Measure CIRC-1), which would include flaggers, signs, and cones would mitigate impacts to short-term traffic hazards to less than significant levels.
- g. **Sight Distance:** Construction activity would have the potential to obstruct sight distance on Padaro Lane. However, a Traffic Control Plan (Mitigation Measure CIRC-1) will be established to address the potential traffic hazards discussed above in (f) and would provide safety measures, including flaggers and signs that would make impacts to sight distance less than significant.

Ingress/Egress: No additional ingresses/egresses would be required by the proposed Project, and no ingresses/egresses would be impacted by the construction activity; thus, no impacts would result.

General Road Capacity: General road capacity would be temporarily decreased by incremental closures of the westbound lane. However, Padaro Lane does not have heavy traffic flow, and traffic would be regulated by flaggers and signs, as required by the Traffic Control Plan; thus, temporary impacts to the road capacity would be less than significant.

Emergency access: Because portions of the westbound lane would be temporarily and incrementally closed, emergency access would potentially be impacted. However, access would be available at all times via the eastbound lane, and flaggers and signs would ensure the safe passage of emergency vehicles around the construction site. Thus, impacts to emergency access would be less than significant.

- h. No Congestion Management Plan system is in place for the Padaro Lane neighborhood. Thus, the proposed Project would not have an impact on a Congestion Management Plan system.

Long-Term Buildout

- a. Potential development of five single-family residences would add 50 average daily trips and 5 peak hour trips to area roadways, a negligible increase over existing levels. Levels of service would not be affected; thus, impacts involving additional vehicular movement would be less than significant.
- b. The development of five additional single-family residences would not result in a need for new roads or for road maintenance; thus, no impacts to new roads or to road maintenance would result.
- c. The potential five single-family residences would be located on lots of at least 3 acres. Thus, parking for these residences would be available on each property, and no demands for new parking or impacts to existing parking would result.
- d. Construction and occupancy of the five potential single-family residences would not obstruct any existing transit systems. The incremental increase in population that would result from potential buildout would be negligible in relationship to the capacity of transit systems. The five potential single-family residences would not alter the movement of people or goods. Thus, no impacts would be associated with existing transit systems or circulation patterns.
- e. The construction and occupancy of the five potential single-family residences along an existing roadway would not alter any waterborne, rail, or air traffic. Thus, no impacts to these transportation resources would result.
- f. Construction and occupancy of the five potential single-family residences would not result in an increase in traffic, pedestrian, or bicycle safety hazards. Impacts would thus be less than significant.
- g. **Sight Distance:** Construction and occupancy of the potential residences would not impact sight distance.

Ingress/egress: Additional private driveways along Padaro Lane would result from the construction of the potential five single-family residences. However, small scale of the potential development and the lack of traffic along Padaro Lane would make any impacts related to the additional driveways less than significant.

General Road Capacity: Although potential buildout would increase the number of average daily trips and peak hour trips in the area, these additional trips would be a negligible increase over existing traffic levels. Thus, impacts to general road capacity would be less than significant.

Emergency Access: Potential development of five single-family houses would not pose a significant impact to emergency access in the area.

- h. No Congestion Management Plan is in place for the Padaro Lane neighborhood. Additional daily and peak hour trips generated by potential buildout would not impact any nearby Congestion Management Plans. Thus, no impacts to Congestion Management Plans would result.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

The following mitigation measure would reduce the project's noise impacts to a less than significant level:

CIRC-1. Construction Traffic Control Plan. A Construction Traffic Control Plan (CTCP) shall be prepared and implemented, which shall be approved by the County of Santa Barbara. The CTCP shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Provide traffic controls (e.g., flaggers, signs, and orange cones) when west bound lane is closed due to pipeline construction;

- (2) Close the pipeline trench for the non-work hours with approved plating, and surround the trench with safety barriers, if necessary; and
- (3) Notify residents or owners of any properties within 1,000 feet and/or adjacent to the pipeline ROW of the construction schedule at least one week before construction in their vicinity;
- (4) Provide access to the affected properties during construction; and
- (5) No construction parking will occur in the public parking lot (e.g., Loon Point County Parking Lot).

Plan Requirements: The applicant shall integrate Construction Traffic Control Plan measures into the Construction Traffic Plan. Flaggers, signs, and cones shall be provided by the applicant and posted at the project site. **Timing:** The Construction Traffic Control Plan shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. Construction Traffic Control Plan components ~~Signs, orange cones, and flaggers~~ shall be in place prior to beginning of and throughout construction activities. Violations may result in suspension of permits. **Monitoring:** Building Inspectors and Permit Compliance shall spot check and respond to complaints.

CIRC-2: Road Encroachment Permit. The applicant shall obtain all necessary roadway encroachment permits from the County Public Works Department for construction of the sewer pipeline in the rights-of-way of Padaro Lane. **Timing:** The road encroachment permit shall be obtained from the County Public Works Department, with evidence provided to County P&D. ~~A copy of the encroachment permit shall be provided to P&D~~ prior to commencement of construction activities. The road encroachment permit shall include/define the specific measures to be included as part of Traffic Control Plan for the project.

With the incorporation of these measures, residual impacts would be less than significant.

4.16 WATER RESOURCES/FLOODING

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?				√	
b. Changes in percolation rates, drainage patterns or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?				√	
c. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?				√	
d. Discharge, directly or through a storm drain system, into surface waters (including but not limited to wetlands, riparian areas, ponds, springs, creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries, tidal areas, bays, ocean, etc) or alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, or thermal water pollution?		√			
e. Alterations to the course or flow of flood water or need for private or public flood control projects?				√	
f. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding (placement of project in 100 year flood plain), accelerated runoff or tsunamis, sea level rise, or seawater intrusion?				√	

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
g. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of groundwater?				√	
h. Change in the quantity of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations or recharge interference?				√	
i. Overdraft or over-commitment of any groundwater basin? Or, a significant increase in the existing overdraft or over-commitment of any groundwater basin?				√	
j. The substantial degradation of groundwater quality including saltwater intrusion?				√	
k. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?			√		
l. Introduction of storm water pollutants (e.g., oil, grease, pesticides, nutrients, sediments, pathogens, etc.) into groundwater or surface water?		√			

Existing Setting:

Toro Canyon Creek crosses underneath Padaro Lane on the westerly portion of the project site and Garrapata Creek crosses underneath Padaro Lane via a culvert at the far eastern end of the project site. The new 8-inch diameter, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline would begin at an existing District manhole just east of Garrapata Creek and terminate at a point adjacent to 2781 Padaro lane (APN 005-260-011), approximately 1,000 feet west of Toro Canyon Creek.

Impact Discussion:

Pipeline Construction

- a. Construction activity would involve the excavation of a trench and the installation of a sewer pipeline within the trench within an existing paved roadway. The proposed project has been designed to minimize disturbances within the creek corridors. At the Toro Canyon Creek Bridge, the sewer line would be hung from the north side of the bridge and would be supported by engineered stainless steel hangar assemblies. The construction would be done from above the bridge using a man lift with basket. The man lift would be used to lower a worker over the bridge to complete installation of the pipe; no heavy equipment would traverse outside the Padaro Lane road shoulder. The pipeline would be excavated in the Padaro Lane shoulder adjacent to the bridge abutments, but all excavation would occur from the road. The proposed project would not result in a change in currents or the course of direction of water movements in fresh waters traveling in Toro Canyon and Garrapata Creeks. Therefore, no impacts to the currents or direction of water movements within these creeks would occur.
- b-d. Construction activities such as trenching in a paved roadway would minimize temporary runoff and erosion problems, as all work would be confined to that trench. Application of standard County grading, erosion, and drainage-control measures would ensure that no significant increase of erosion or storm water runoff would occur. However, per Toro Canyon Plan DevStd FLD-TC-2.5, which states the following:

DevStd FLD-TC-2.5: Excavation and grading for development shall be limited to the dry season of the year (i.e., April 15th to November 1st) unless an approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.

An erosion control plan would be required to be prepared and implemented to ensure all erosion control measures are in place to minimize the potential for erosion from storm-water runoff.

Construction of the pipeline would not create a change in impermeable surfaces, since the sewer line would be located beneath an existing roadway, which would be restored and repaved after installation of the pipeline. The project would not result in the creation of new impervious surfaces and there would be no change in drainage patterns or percolation rates. Therefore, impacts on surface runoff and drainage patterns resulting from the proposed Project would be less than significant with incorporation of standard County grading, erosion, and drainage-control measures and implementation of an erosion control plan (Mitigation Measure Water-1) should construction occur during the rainy season.

The project area is within the region covered by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWCB). The CCRWCB governs non-point discharges associated with stormwater drainage in the County of Santa Barbara. Per State regulations, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be required for development of over 1 acre (43,560 s.f.). The proposed project, however, would disturb only 12,300 s.f. (4,100 ft. long X 3 ft. wide), such that a SWPPP would not be required. Water quality impacts from runoff during temporary construction activities and long-term operation activities would be less than significant with implementation of the aforementioned county requirements.

- e-f. Local drainage problems currently exist along the southeastern end of Padaro Lane where runoff has exceeded the capacity of local drainage channels and flowed across the roadway to flood residences and residential improvements. The easternmost portion of the proposed project is located within this area. Pursuant to Toro Canyon Plan DevStd FLD-TC-1.4, development within the floodplain areas or areas with potential drainage issues shall be subject to Flood Control District review and approval. The proposed project would be reviewed by County Flood Control to ensure proper design. Furthermore, the proposed project involves installation of a new sewer line beneath an existing roadway, which as designed will maintain existing creek banks, channel inverts and channel bottoms. As a result, it would not place people at a risk for flooding in the event of a 100-year flood. Therefore, no impacts with respect to flooding would occur.

Predictions about the long-term effects of global climate change include rising sea levels due to melting of glaciers and thermal expansion. Rising sea levels could increase the incidence of flooding in coastal areas with altitudes at or near sea-level. Although the exact rate of future sea level rise is unknown, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has estimated that sea levels may rise between 50 and 90 centimeters (approximately 1.6 to 3 feet) by the year 2100². Although the project does involve lands near sea level, the area proposed for development of the new sewer line is situated at a minimum of 30 feet above current sea level. Therefore, even if these rates of sea level rise are realized, the development area would remain well above sea level within that planning horizon.

² The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is a scientific intergovernmental body set up by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

- g-1. One of the objectives of the proposed Project is to reduce the need for potential future septic systems in the proposed Project area. The Project would alleviate the need for septic systems on five potential new properties, which would address impacts to surface water quality that are associated with septic systems. Replacement of existing septic systems with connections to the District sewer would incrementally reduce the risk of septic failure and potential impacts on surface water quality. Reduction of existing and future septic system use would address potential impacts on local groundwater quality degradation. Furthermore, the project will be constructed primarily in a paved roadway, which will be restored and repaved; no change to absorption rates or the amount of runoff from the project site would occur. Therefore, no impacts to the groundwater quality or supply would occur.

Long-Term Buildout

- a-d, g-1. Incremental buildout of five additional single-family homes could create new impervious surfaces that could result in greater surface runoff from the properties since there would be less open ground capable of absorbing rainwater. However, this increased surface runoff would be minor relative to the minimum 3-acre parcel size of the subdivisions. No additional drainage or water quality control facilities would be necessary to serve these five potential homes; thus, impacts to storm water drainage and water quality would be less than significant.
- e-f. Incremental buildout of five additional single-family homes may increase exposure of people and property to potential flood hazards during a 100-year flood event for those properties located adjacent to Toro Canyon Creek. However, future development of these parcels would be subject to land use goals and policies identified in the Summerland Community Plan and Coastal Zoning Ordinance, including County of Santa Barbara standard conditions of approval and approval by County Flood Control. Therefore, long-term impacts to flood hazards would be less than significant.

Mitigation and Residual Impact:

The following mitigation measure would reduce the project's water resources/flooding impacts to a less than significant level:

- WATER-1: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.** The applicant shall make every attempt to limit excavation to the dry season of the year (i.e., April 15 to November 1). In the event that construction occurs within the rainy season of the year, an erosion control plan shall be designed to minimize erosion within 100 feet of Toro Canyon Creek and Garrapata Creek. Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as silt fencing, straw bales, and sand bags, shall be installed prior to work involving ground disturbance. **Plan Requirements and Timing:** This requirement shall be noted on all Construction Plans, grading plans. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. **Monitoring:** The applicant shall site inspect throughout the construction period to ensure proper use and maintenance of the BMPs.
- WATER-2:** During construction, washing or refueling/servicing of concrete trucks, equipment, or similar activities shall occur only in areas where polluted water and materials can be contained for subsequent removal from the site. Wash water shall not be discharged to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands. Areas designated for washing functions shall be at least 100 feet from any storm drain, water body including Toro Canyon Creek and Garrapata Creek, or sensitive biological resources.

The location(s) of the washout area(s) shall be clearly noted at the construction site with signs. **Plan Requirements:** The applicant shall designate a washout area, acceptable to P&D, and this area shall be shown on the Construction Plans, construction and/or grading and building plans. **Timing:** Construction Plans shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. The wash-off area shall be designated on all plans. The washout area(s) shall be in place and maintained throughout construction. **Monitoring:** The applicant shall check plans and site inspect throughout the construction period to ensure proper use and maintenance of the washout area(s).

5.0 INFORMATION SOURCES

5.1 Comprehensive Plan *(check those sources used):*

<input type="checkbox"/> Seismic Safety/Safety Element	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Element
<input type="checkbox"/> Open Space Element	<input type="checkbox"/> Noise Element
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Plan and Maps	<input type="checkbox"/> Circulation Element
<input type="checkbox"/> ERME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summerland Community Plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toro Canyon Community Plan

5.2 Other Sources *(check those sources used):*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field work	<input type="checkbox"/> Ag Preserve maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Calculations	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Control maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other technical references (reports, survey, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic studies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning files, maps, reports
<input type="checkbox"/> Records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zoning maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grading plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils maps/reports
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Elevation, architectural renderings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plant maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published geological map/reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological maps and reports
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographical maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

6.0 PROJECT SPECIFIC *(short- and long-term)* AND CUMULATIVE IMPACT SUMMARY

Short-Term Pipeline Construction: Common, potential impacts during the 6-week construction resulting from equipment activity on air quality, biological resources (wildlife), noise, hazardous materials/risk of upset, and water quality.

Long-Term Buildout: Extension of sewer lateral within existing developed residential parcels resulting in short-term construction impacts. Potential for buildout of Summerland Community Plan parcels west of Toro Canyon Creek (5 residences).

7.0 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
1. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions or significantly increase energy consumption, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		√			
2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?				√	
3. 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.)			√		
4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			√		
5. Is there disagreement supported by facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts and/or expert opinion supported by facts over the significance of an effect which would warrant investigation in an EIR ?				√	

1. Short-term impacts during construction would be feasibly mitigated by standard conditions ensuring that sensitive wildlife species (i.e., Monarch butterflies and raptor nesting) would be reduced to less than significance.
2. Extension of sewer disposal to residences along Padaro Lane would reduce the use of septic systems and potential for future failures, reducing potential for impacts on surface and groundwater resources.
- 3-5. Short-term construction impacts related to pipeline construction would last only 6 weeks and would have a less than significant contribution to regional cumulative impacts. Long-term buildout of three parcels (total of 5 potential residences) in the Summerland Community Plan area west of Toro Canyon Creek would be conditioned to be consistent with existing policies and development standards ensuring protection of environmental resources.

8.0 RECOMMENDATION BY DISTRICT

On the basis of the Initial Study, the District finds that the proposed project WILL NOT have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, recommends that a Negative Declaration (ND) be prepared.

PROJECT EVALUATOR: David Stone, Dudek, Consultant

DATE: May 21, 2013

9.0 ATTACHMENTS

1. Vicinity Map
2. Site Plan

10.0 REFERENCES:

APCD (Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District). 2011. *Scope and Content*. December.

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Caltrans. 2012. *Natural Environment Study, South Coast 101 High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Project, Route 101 between the City of Carpinteria and the City of Santa Barbara, District 5- SB-101-1.4/12.3 05-0N7000*. January 2012

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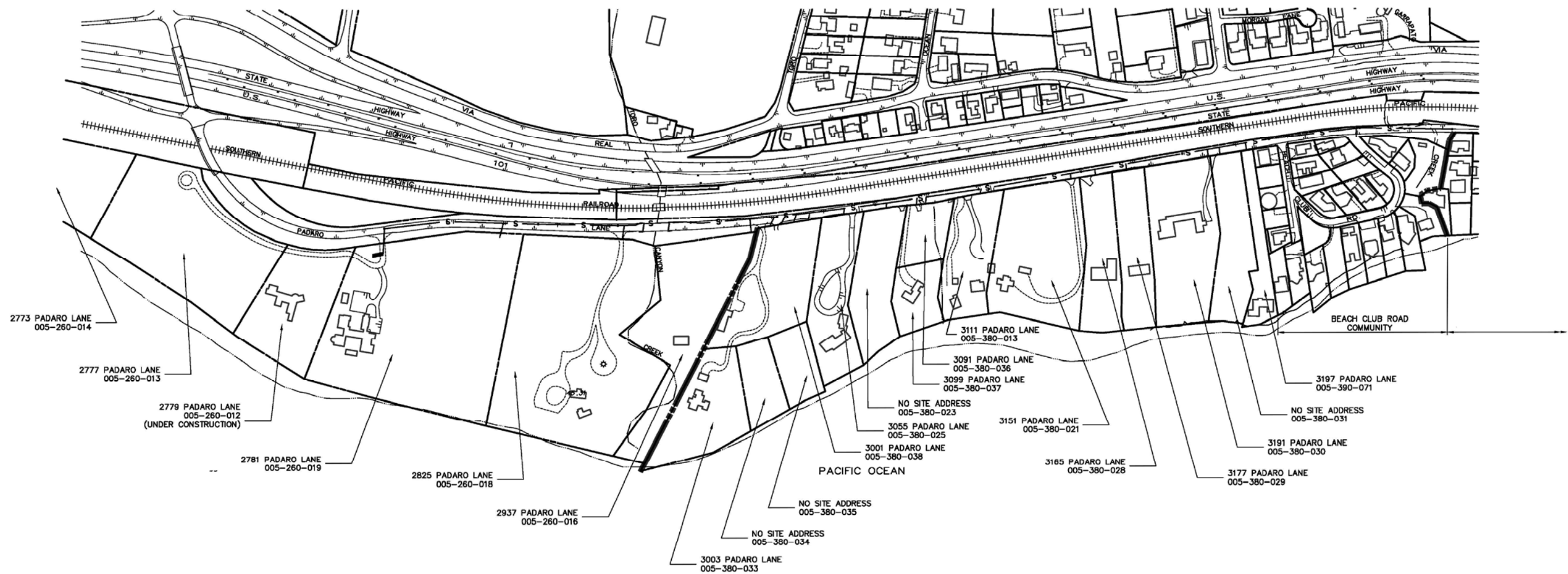
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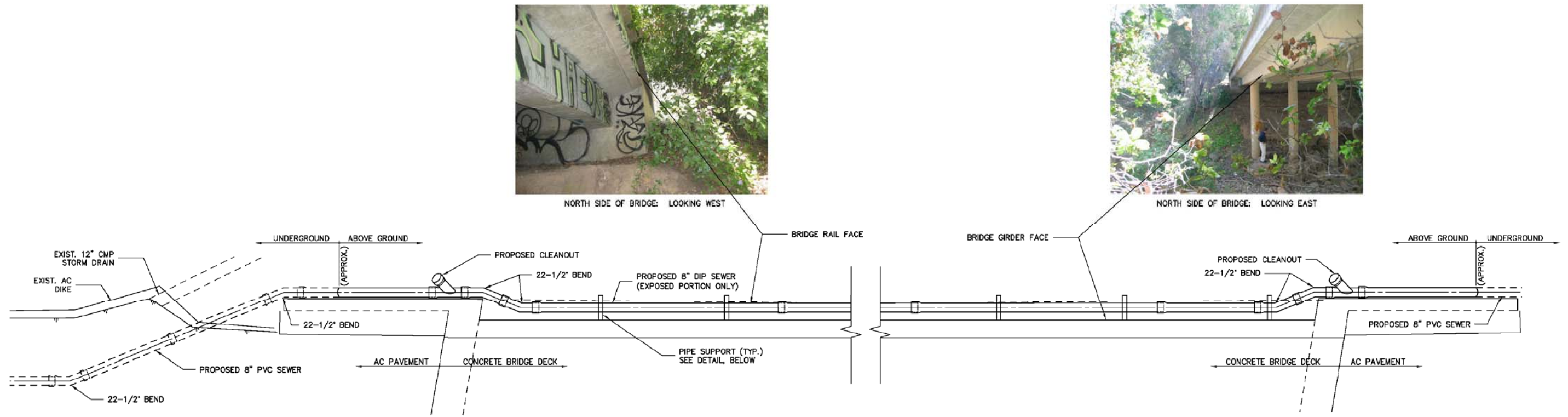
SLOCAPCD (San Louis Obispo Air Pollution Control District). 2012. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook, A Guide for Assessing the Air Quality Impacts for Projects Subject to CEQA Review*. April 2012.



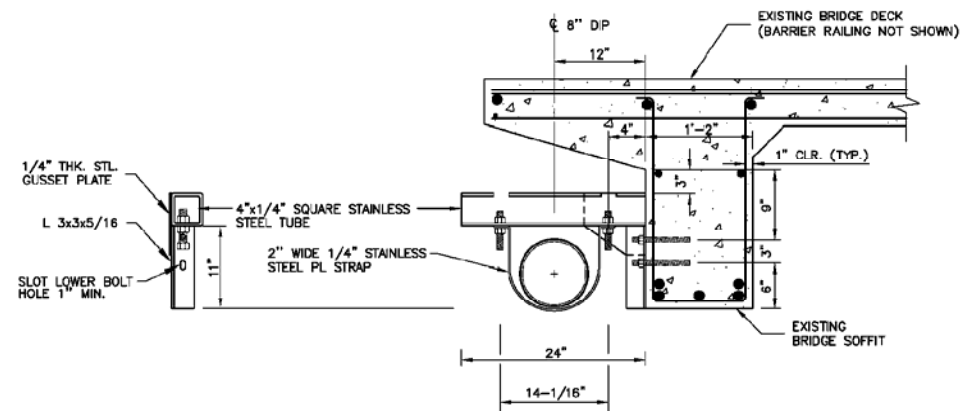
SOURCE: Penfield & Smith Engineers 2013

FIGURE 1
Site Plan

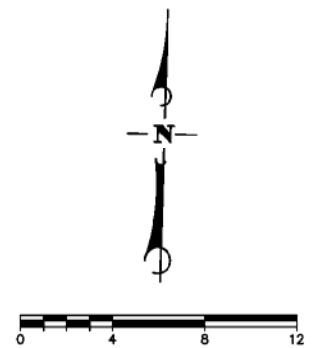
Carpinteria Sanitary District West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension



BRIDGE PIPE CONNECTION PLAN



PIPE SUPPORT DETAIL



APPENDIX A

Comments and Responses

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
(916) 373-5471 – FAX
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

July 8, 2013



Mr. Craig Murray, P.E., General Manager

Carpenteria Sanitary District

5300 Sixth Street
Carpenteria, CA 93013

RE: SCH# 2013071001 CEQA Notice of Completion; proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the "**West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension Project**"; located in the Carpenteria – West Padaro Residential area; Santa Barbara County, California

Dear Mr. Murray:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has reviewed the CEQA Notice regarding the above referenced project. In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

A-1

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA guidelines 15064.5(b)). To adequately comply with this provision and mitigate project-related impacts on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following actions be required:

A-2

Contact the appropriate Information Center for a record search to determine if a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural places(s). The NAHC recommends that known traditional cultural resources recorded on or adjacent to the APE be listed in the draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).

A-3

If an additional archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey. We suggest that this be coordinated with the NAHC, if possible. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native

A-4

American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure pursuant to California Government Code Section 6254.10.

A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site has been provided and is attached to this letter to determine if the proposed active might impinge on any cultural resources. Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence. A-5

Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, pursuant to California Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5(f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities. A-6

Also, CEQA Guidelines Section 21083.2 require documentation and analysis of archaeological items that meet the standard in Section 15064.5 (a)(b)(f). Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans. A-7

Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
(916) 653-6251

CC: State Clearinghouse

Attachment: Native American Contacts list

**Native American Contacts
Santa Barbara County
July 8, 2013**

Ernestine DeSoto
1311 Salinas Place # 5
Santa Barbara CA 93103
805-636-3963

Chumash

Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai , CA 93023
(805) 640-0481
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Chumash
Tataviam
Ferrnandeño

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
Chief Mark Steven Vigil
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Chumash

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
Vincent Armenta, Chairperson
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Chumash

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(805) 686-9578 Fax

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Chumash

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Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2013071001; CEQA Notice of Completion; proposed Mitigated negative Declaration for the West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension Project, located in the West Padaro Residential area, Santa Barbara County, California

**Native American Contacts
Santa Barbara County
July 8, 2013**

Owl Clan
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Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
P.O. Box 4464 Chumash
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Stephen William Miller
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Camarillo , CA 93010
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Charles S. Parra
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Oxnard , CA 93031
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Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
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**Native American Contacts
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July 8, 2013**

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Rancho Pales Verdes CA 90275
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Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
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Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
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Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Michael Cordero
5246 El Carro Lane Chumash
Carpinteria , CA 93013
805-684-8281

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**Native American Contacts
Santa Barbara County
July 8, 2013**

Barbareño Chumash
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Santa Barbara CA 93101
805 570-9530
reginaUnzueta@gmail.com

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EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.
GOVERNOR



MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

State Water Resources Control Board
JUL 11 2013

RECEIVED

JUL 15 2013

Craig Murray
Carpinteria Sanitary District
5300 Sixth Street
Carpinteria, CA 93013

CWSRF
7/30/13
P

STATE CLEARING HOUSE

Dear Mr. Murray:

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF) PROGRAM INFORMATION FOR THE CARPINTERIA SANITARY DISTRICT (DISTRICT); WEST PADARO LANE MAIN SEWER EXTENSION (PROJECT); SANTA BARBARA COUNTY; STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NO. 2013071001

We have received a copy of the District's draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) from the State Clearinghouse for the Project. Since the Project may be eligible for CWSRF financing, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is providing information on the environmental review requirements of the CWSRF Program, should the District decide to pursue CWSRF financing in the future.

B-1

The CWSRF Program provides low-cost financial assistance for a wide variety of water quality improvement and enhancement projects that protect water quality and public health. It has grant funds under certain conditions with limited availability. The application period is continuous. For additional information, please refer to the State Water Board's CWSRF Program website at:

B-2

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/index.shtml.

Due to staffing constraints, we are unable to review the IS/MND and provide "specific" comments at this time if there are no clear indications that an agency will seek funding from the CWSRF Program. If the District decides to pursue CWSRF financing, please note that in addition to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements, there are federal environmental laws and regulations applicable to the CWSRF Program. Any environmental issues raised must be resolved before the State Water Board can approve CWSRF financing for your Project. Four enclosures are included that further explain the CWSRF Program environmental review process and the additional federal requirements. The District must meet those listed federal requirements if it decides to seek CWSRF financing.

B-3

Thank you for your consideration of the CWSRF Program. State Water Board staff is more than happy to discuss the CWSRF Program environmental requirements in more detail if you decide to apply for CWSRF financing. If you have any questions or concerns about the State Water Board CWSRF Program environmental review process or the information provided in this letter, please feel free to contact me at (916) 341-5855, or AKashkoli@waterboards.ca.gov, or contact Christopher Bruni at (916) 341-5799, or CBruni@waterboards.ca.gov.

B-4

Sincerely,



Ahmad Kashkoli
Senior Environmental Scientist
Division of Financial Assistance

Enclosures (4)

1. SRF & CEQA-Plus
2. Quick Reference Guide to CEQA Requirements for State Revolving Fund Loans
3. Instructions and Guidance for "Environmental Compliance Information"
4. Basic Criteria for Cultural Resources Reports

cc: State Clearinghouse
(Re: SCH# 2013071001)
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Of Santa Barbara



Chandra L. Wallar
County Executive Officer

105 East Anapamu Street, Room 406
Santa Barbara, California 93101
805-568-3400 • Fax 805-568-3414
www.countyofsb.org

Executive Office

August 1, 2013

Craig Murray
General Manager
Carpinteria Sanitary District
5300 Sixth Street
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Email: craigm@carpsan.com

RE: West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension

Dear Mr. Murray:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Intent to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension proposed by the Carpinteria Sanitary District. The County of Santa Barbara (County) intends to utilize the subject Mitigated Negative Declaration for any approvals necessary to complete the proposed project. At this time, the County submits the following comments:

- Throughout document: The Toro Canyon Plan is referred to as a Community Plan but is actually an Area Plan. Please revise any reference throughout the document to state "Toro Canyon Plan". C-1
- Throughout document, Long-Term Buildout: The analysis focuses on impacts from development of the five potential new lots due to lot splits in the Summerland Community Plan area (APNs 005-260-013, -018, -019), but the analysis does not reflect the possibility of four additional new homes on undeveloped legal lots of record located in the Toro Canyon Plan area. Please revise to reflect all nine lots throughout the document. C-2
- Page 3 provides a list of permits required to be obtained for the project to be completed. A Conditional Use Permit should be added from the County of Santa Barbara. Additionally, it should be noted that the Encroachment Permit from the County of Santa Barbara may include a requirement for surface repair up to and including full-width resurfacing depending on the extent of disturbance. C-3
- Page 26, Mitigation Measure BIO-3: The mitigation measure needs to state that the County approved project biologist would be responsible for determining on a case-by-case basis what construction activities would be allowed in the presence of bird or raptor nests. C-4

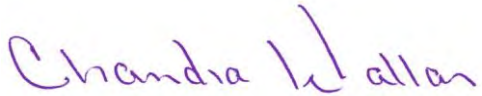
- Page 27, Long Term Buildout: It is likely that the County will perform Phase 1 surveys on all the lateral alignments for future residential hook-ups. This section should be revised to indicate this and not suggest that only three parcels listed would be tested for archeological resources.

C-5

The County looks forward to continued dialogue on the West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact my office directly, or Glenn Russell, Director, Planning and Development Department, at (805) 568-2085.

C-6

Sincerely,



Chandra L. Wallar
County Executive Officer

cc: Glenn Russell, Director, Planning and Development Department
Anne Almy, Supervising Planner, Planning and Development Department
Bret Stewart, Development Engineering Manager, Public Works

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION RECORD

Communication With: Patrick Tumamait
Dudek Participant: David Stone
Communication Date: July 8, 2013
Communication Type: Telephone
Subject: West Padaro Lane CSD Sewer Extension MND

Communication:

Patrick explained that he worked as the Chumash observer during excavations at an archaeological site in the vicinity of Toro Creek. He considers that the area in the vicinity of the creek has a high potential to include prehistoric remains. As a result, Patrick considers that project construction ground disturbances should be monitored by a Chumash observer.

D-1

West Padaro Lane Main Sewer Extension Project
Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Public Comments and Responses

Response to public comments on the Draft Mitigated Declaration are provided below.

State Agencies

Letter A

Native American Heritage Commission

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

July 8, 2013

- A-1. The NAHC's jurisdiction and special expertise over affected Native American resources is acknowledged by the Carpinteria Sanitary District.
- A-2. The Draft MND has been prepared consistent with CEQA Guidelines and standards for addressing the potential for impacts on cultural resources as defined in Guidelines §15064.5. This discussion is presented in Draft MND Section 4.5, Cultural Resources.
- A-3. The Draft MND Section 4.5, Environmental Setting, indicates that a records search was undertaken for the project area at the Central Coast Information Center, University of California. Two prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-SBA-13 and -1566, are located in the vicinity of the proposed project, though their recorded site boundaries do not extend within the proposed Project pipeline corridor within Padaro Lane.
- A-4. The Draft MND Section 4.5 Impact Discussion explains that a systematic Extended Phase 1 archaeological investigation was undertaken to evaluate the potential for subsurface archaeological resources within the proposed pipeline corridor on April 9, 2013, and no cultural resources were identified. The results of the systematic Extended Phase 1 archaeological investigation are recorded in the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation Report (Dudek, May, 2013). The report has been submitted to the Carpinteria Sanitary District, and the County of Santa Barbara.
- A-5. The Carpinteria Sanitary District (District) included 22 Chumash tribal entities and individuals identified by the NAHC in their public noticing of the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration. Two of these individuals, Frank Arredondo and Patrick Tumamait, contacted Dudek Project Manager and Archaeologist David Stone, RPA, regarding the proposed project. No new information regarding the presence of CA-SBA-13 and -1566 or any other archaeological or cultural resource was provided.
- A-6. The Draft MND includes Mitigation Measure CUL-1 that addresses these provisions for unexpected cultural resources identified during construction, in compliance with County of Santa Barbara Cultural Resources Guidelines. The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conclusively determined that no archaeological or cultural resources are located within the

proposed sewer main extension corridor within Padaro Lane, such that no construction monitoring by an archaeologist or Native American observer is required.

- A-7.** The District as a public agency acknowledges and respects Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98 that mandate the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains.

Letter B
State Water Resources Control Board
Ahmad Kashkoli, Senior Environmental Scientist
July 11, 2013

- B-1.** The Carpinteria Sanitary District (District) appreciates receiving this information.
- B-2.** The District appreciates receiving this information.
- B-3.** The District acknowledges the environmental assessment obligations associated with pursuing and receiving CWSRF financing.
- B-4.** The District appreciates receiving this offer from the State Water Board staff.

Local Agencies

Letter C
County of Santa Barbara
Chandra L. Wallar, County Executive Officer
August 1, 2013

- C-1.** References to the “Toro Canyon Community Plan” in the Draft MND have been revised to “Toro Canyon Plan” in the Final MND.
- C-2:** “Long-Term Buildout” in the Draft MND is based on the projection that all legal parcels defined under the Summerland Community Plan and Toro Canyon Plan would be eventually achieved. Although there is no certainty that ultimate buildout of both Plan areas would occur, this is a conservatively reasonable assumption. As stated in the comment C-2, there are four undeveloped, legal parcels within the proposed West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension expanded service area. These parcels can be feasibly developed with individual septic systems.

CEQA Guidelines §15126(d) Growth-Inducing Impact of the Proposed Project states the following.

“Discuss the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to

population growth (a major expansion of a waste water treatment plant might, for example, allow for more construction in service areas). Increases in the population may tax existing community service facilities, requiring construction of new facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. Also discuss the characteristic of some projects which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.”

Given that undeveloped legal parcels within the proposed West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension expanded service area could be feasibly developed with standard onsite septic systems, these parcels are not facing “obstacles to population growth” as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15126(d). The proposed sewer main extension is appropriately considered a project that could potentially induce subdivision of the three existing parcels located within the Summerland Sanitary District area, as it would provide an incentive to increase the number of parcels and single family residences. Therefore, the discussion in Draft MND Section 4.11 Land Use c. “will the proposal result in the induction of substantial growth or concentration of population” is limited to those lots where additional residential development could feasibly be encouraged by the extension of the District sewer infrastructure.

- C-3.** The list of permits required for the project to be completed in the Draft MND has been revised to include a County of Santa Barbara Conditional Use Permit. A note has been added to the list of permits to state that the County of Santa Barbara Encroachment Permit may include a requirement for surface repair up to and including full-width resurfacing, depending on the extent of disturbance.
- C- 4.** Mitigation Measure BIO-3 in the Draft MND has been revised to include the statement that, “The County-approved biologist would be responsible for determining on a case-by-case basis what construction activities would be allowed in the presence of bird or raptor nests.”
- C- 5.** The Draft MND Section 4.5, Cultural Resources Long-term Buildout has been revised to indicate that the County of Santa Barbara would likely perform Phase 1 surveys on all sewer lateral alignments for future residential hook-ups.
- C- 6.** The District acknowledges and appreciates the support extended by the County of Santa Barbara.

Individuals

Letter D

Patrick Tumamait, Chumash

Telephone Communication

July 8, 2013

- D-1.** A systematic Extended Phase 1 archaeological investigation was undertaken to evaluate the potential for subsurface archaeological resources within the proposed pipeline corridor on April 9, 2013, and no cultural resources were identified. The results of the systematic Extended Phase 1 archaeological investigation are recorded in the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation Report, Dudek, May 2013. The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conclusively determined that no archaeological or cultural resources are located within the proposed sewer main extension corridor within Padaro Lane, such that no construction monitoring by an archaeologist or Native American observer is required. However, the Draft MND includes Mitigation Measure CUL-1 that provides for the potential of unexpected cultural resources identified during construction, in compliance with County of Santa Barbara Cultural Resources Guidelines.

APPENDIX B

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The following table addresses requirements identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(d) and 15097 that Lead Agencies, such as Carpinteria Sanitary District, adopt a program for reporting or monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures identified in an EIR as project conditions of approval. For each mitigation identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the following monitoring components are identified: action required; timing of implementation; and enforcement agency responsible for monitoring measure implementation.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration			
Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
AIR QUALITY			
<p>AQ-1 Fugitive Dust. Consistent with APCD requirements, the following dust control measures shall be implemented by the contractor/builder to reduce fugitive dust PM₁₀ emissions generated during earthmoving construction activities (APCD 2011):</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. During construction, use water trucks or sprinkler systems to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this should include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Increased watering frequency should be required whenever the</p>	<p>All requirements shall be shown on Construction Plans and as a note on a separate information sheet to be recorded with the plan.</p>	<p>Construction Plans shall be approved prior to land use clearance.</p> <p>Conditions shall be adhered to throughout construction.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District</p>

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>wind speed exceeds 15 mph. Reclaimed water should be used whenever possible. However, reclaimed water should not be used in or around crops for human consumption.</p> <p>b. Minimize amount of disturbed area and reduce on-site vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour or less.</p> <p>c. If importation, exportation, and stockpiling of fill material are involved, soil stockpiled for more than 2 days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be tarped from the point of origin.</p> <p>d. Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads.</p> <p>e. After clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation is completed, treat the disturbed area by watering or revegetating,</p>			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>or by spreading soil binders until the area is paved or otherwise developed so that dust generation will not occur.</p> <p>f. 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 off site. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the APCD prior to land use clearance for map recordation and land use clearance for finish grading of the structure.</p> <p>g. Prior to land use clearance, the applicant shall include, as a note on a separate informational sheet to be recorded with map, these dust control requirements. All requirements shall be shown on Construction Plans.</p>			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>AQ-2 Equipment Exhaust. Particulate emissions from diesel exhaust are classified as carcinogenic by the State of California. The following is a list of regulatory requirements and control strategies that should be implemented to the maximum extent feasible. The following measures are required by state regulations (APCD 2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All portable diesel-powered construction equipment shall be registered with the state's portable equipment registration program or shall obtain an APCD permit. b. Fleet owners of mobile construction equipment are subject to the CARB Regulation for In-use Off-road Diesel Vehicles (Title 13 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 9, § 2449), the purpose of which is to reduce diesel particulate matter (PM) and criteria pollutant emissions from in-use (existing) off-road diesel-fueled vehicles. c. All commercial diesel vehicles are subject to Title 13, § 2485 of 	<p>Measures shall be shown on Construction Plans.</p>	<p>Construction Plans shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance.</p> <p>Measures shall be adhered to throughout trenching, hauling, and construction activities.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District - County of Santa Barbara</p>

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>the California Code of Regulations, limiting engine idling time. Idling of heavy-duty diesel construction equipment and trucks during loading and unloading shall be limited to five minutes; electric auxiliary power units should be used whenever possible.</p>			
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
<p>BIO-1 Tree Protection Plan - Construction Component. The Applicant shall submit a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) prepared by a P&D-approved arborist and/or biologist and designed to protect existing native coast live oak trees. The Applicant shall comply with and specify the following as notes on the Grading Plans:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Fencing of all trees to be protected at least six feet outside the dripline with highly visible construction fencing at least 3 ft high, staked to prevent any collapse, and with signs identifying the protection area placed in adjacent to the bridge.</p>	<p>The Applicant shall: (1) submit the TPP; (2) include all applicable components in the TPP; (3) include as notes or depictions all plan components listed above, graphically depicting all those related construction, and temporarily and/or permanently installed protection measures.</p>	<p>The TPP shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance.</p> <p>The Applicant shall install tree protection measures on-site prior to the pre-construction meeting.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District - County of Santa Barbara</p>

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>b. Fencing/staking/signage shall be maintained throughout construction activities.</p> <p>c. If any trimming of coast live oak trees is necessary as part of project construction, it shall be completed only by hand and under the direction of a P&D-approved arborist/biologist:</p> <p>The following activities are not permitted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cutting any roots of one-inch in diameter or greater. 2. Tree removal. 			
<p>BIO-2 Tree Protection Plan-Unexpected Damage and Mitigation. In the event of unexpected damage to oak trees, the damaged trees shall be mitigated on a minimum 3:1 ratio. Any performance securities required for installation and maintenance of replacement trees shall be released after its inspection and approval of such installation and maintenance.</p>	<p>The Applicant shall include this as a note on the TPP.</p>	<p>The TPP shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance.</p> <p>Measures shall be adhered to throughout all construction activities.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District – County of Santa Barbara</p>
<p>BIO-3 Nesting Birds. The applicant shall retain and pay for a qualified biologist to inspect and monitor the Project site for bird</p>	<p>This condition shall be printed on all Construction Plans.</p>	<p>The results of the survey shall be approved a minimum of two days</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District – County of Santa Barbara</p>

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>and raptor nesting activity. If construction is to take place during the raptor nesting season (March to September), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction bird and raptor nesting inspection not more than one week prior to the proposed beginning of construction activity. If birds or raptors are determined to be nesting on or within the vicinity of the project site, no construction activities, including, but not limited to grading or heavy equipment operation, shall take place within 500 feet of the raptor nest or within 300 feet (or the property line, whichever is closer) of a bird nest. The County-approved biologist would be responsible for determining on a case-by-case basis what construction activities would be allowed in the presence of bird or raptor nests.</p>		<p>prior to the proposed beginning of construction activity.</p>	
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
<p>CUL-1. In the event archaeological remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a P&D qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains</p>	<p>This condition shall be printed on all Construction Plans.</p>	<p>Measures shall be adhered to throughout all construction activities.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District – County of Santa Barbara</p>

**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration**

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines and funded by the applicant.			
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/RISK OF UPSET			
HAZ-1. Construction equipment fuels shall be stored, handled, and disposed of in a manner which minimizes the potential for risk of upset.	Bulk storage locations for construction materials and any measures proposed to contain the materials shall be shown on the Construction Plans.	Construction Plans shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance. Proposed measures for containing hazardous materials shall be installed prior to the start of construction in a manner consistent with the approved grading plans. Measures shall be adhered to throughout trenching, hauling, and construction activities.	Carpinteria Sanitary District - County of Santa Barbara
NOISE			
NOI-1. Construction activity for the installation of the sewer line shall be limited to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No construction	Three signs stating these restrictions shall be identified on a Construction Traffic Plan	The Construction Traffic Plan shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit	Carpinteria Sanitary District - County of Santa Barbara

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
West Padaro Lane Sewer Main Extension Mitigated Negative Declaration

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>shall occur on State holidays (e.g., Thanksgiving, Labor Day). Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours.</p>	<p>provided by the applicant.</p>	<p>issuance.</p> <p>Signs shall be in place prior to beginning of and throughout grading and construction activities. Violations may result in suspension of permits.</p>	
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION			
<p>CIRC-1 Construction Traffic Control Plan. A Construction Traffic Control Plan (CTCP) shall be prepared and implemented, which shall be approved by the County of Santa Barbara. The CTCP shall include, but not be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide traffic controls (e.g., flaggers, signs, and orange cones) when west bound lane is closed due to pipeline construction; (2) Close the pipeline trench for the non-work hours with approved plating, and surround the trench with safety barriers, if necessary; and (3) Notify residents or owners of any properties within 1,000 feet and/or adjacent to the pipeline ROW of the 	<p>The applicant shall integrate Construction Traffic Control Plan measures into the Construction Traffic Plan.</p>	<p>The Construction Traffic Control Plan shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance.</p> <p>Construction Traffic Control Plan components shall be in place prior to beginning of and throughout construction activities.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District – County of Santa Barbara</p>

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Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
<p>construction schedule at least one week before construction in their vicinity; (4) Provide access to the affected properties during construction; and (5) Prohibit construction parking in the public parking lot (e.g., Loon Point County Parking Lot.</p>			
<p>CIRC-2 Road Encroachment Permit. The applicant shall obtain all necessary roadway encroachment permits from the County Public Works Department for construction of the sewer pipeline in the rights-of-way of Padaro Lane.</p>	<p>The road encroachment permit shall include/define the specific measures to be included as part of Traffic Control Plan for the project.</p>	<p>A copy of the encroachment permit shall be provided to the County Public Works Department prior to commencement of construction activities.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District - County of Santa Barbara</p>
WATER RESOURCES/FLOODING			
<p>WATER-1 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The applicant shall make every attempt to limit excavation to the dry season of the year (i.e., April 15 to November 1). In the event that construction occurs within the rainy season of the year, an erosion control plan shall be designed to minimize erosion within 100 feet of Toro Canyon Creek and Garrapata Creek. Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as silt fencing, straw bales, and sand bags, shall be installed prior</p>	<p>This requirement shall be noted on all grading plans.</p>	<p>The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District - County of Santa Barbara</p>

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Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Timing	Enforcement Agency
to work involving ground disturbance.			
<p>WATER-2. During construction, washing or refueling/servicing of concrete trucks, equipment, or similar activities shall occur only in areas where polluted water and materials can be contained for subsequent removal from the site. Wash water shall not be discharged to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands. Areas designated for washing functions shall be at least 100 feet from any storm drain, water body including Toro Canyon Creek and Garrapata Creek, or sensitive biological resources. The location(s) of the washout area(s) shall be clearly noted at the construction site with signs.</p>	<p>The applicant shall designate a washout area shown on the construction and/or Construction Plans.</p>	<p>Construction Plans shall be approved prior to Coastal Development Permit issuance.</p> <p>Measures shall be adhered to throughout trenching, hauling, and construction activities.</p>	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary District</p>

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