

DRAFT
INITIAL STUDY
NEGATIVE DECLARATION

EL CAPITÁN STATE BEACH
REPLACEMENT OF SEWER LIFT STATION #8

SCH# *PENDING*



APRIL 2019



State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road
San Diego, CA 92106

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: The Draft Initial Study is being circulated for public review and comment for a period of 30 days. See the Notice of Availability for the timeframe. Your questions, comments and/or views regarding this Draft Initial Study are welcomed, especially those related to the Proposed Project's environmental impact. All mailed and e-mailed comments shall be considered before approval of the anticipated Negative Declaration. Comments should be directed to:

ATTN: Replacement of Sewer Lift Station #8
California State Parks
Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road
San Diego, CA 92106

or by email to

enviro@parks.ca.gov
include "Replacement of Sewer Lift Station #8"
in the subject line

During the public review period, copies of the Initial Study may be reviewed at the following location during normal business hours or downloaded from the CDPR website at the following web address:

http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=983

California State Parks Southern Service Center 2797 Truxtun Road San Diego, CA 92106

Negative Declaration

Project:

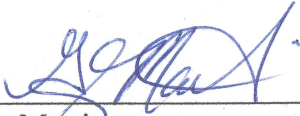
Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8

Lead Agency:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)

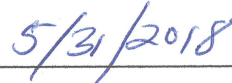
Environmental Determination:

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CDPR has independently reviewed and analyzed this Initial Study (IS) for the Proposed Project and finds that it reflects the independent judgment of CDPR. CDPR, as lead agency, confirms that the project will have a less than significant impact to resources.

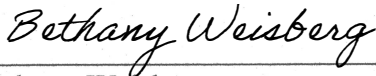


Greg Martin

Channel Coast District Superintendent



Date



Bethany Weisberg

Park & Recreation Specialist

Southern Service Center Environmental Coordinator

06/03/2019

Date

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact", as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- The proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- Although the Proposed Project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- The proposed project **may** have a significant effect on the environment and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** or its functional equivalent will be prepared.
- The proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents.
- Although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required.

Project Purpose & Need

El Capitán State Beach is located on the central portion of the Santa Barbara County coastline and adjoins Refugio State Beach to the west. The park contains both camping and day-use facilities and is heavily used especially during the summer months.

On Cabrillo Group Camp, the Sewer Lift Station #8 is servicing Combination Building #8 in addition to two service sinks. Besides mechanical problems associated with exceeding expected life, the lift station is located along a coast cliff face that has been eroding for years. The potential for environmental damage due to raw effluent emitted from a mechanical break or slope failure is high. Such a failure would result in the State Beach closing down until repairs are complete. The purpose of this project is to replace and relocate Lift Station #8 to address potentially significant environmental damages due to the current mechanical issues of the lift station #8 and damages/closures from anticipated cliff erosion.

Project Description

This project will replace the existing lift station #8 with a new system, connect to the existing sewer system, and establish a new location away from sensitive coastal cliffs. The power supply will be upgraded and connected to the new system as required. In addition, considerations for abandoning or removal of existing lift station will need to be evaluated with potential for destabilization of cliff.

Impacts

With the implementation of appropriate avoidance and minimization measures such as Native American and archaeological resource monitoring, designing the facilities to avoid sensitive natural and cultural resources, use of Best Management Practices to minimize water and air quality impacts, scheduling of construction to avoid high-visitation times, impacts as a result of the construction and operation of the Proposed Project should remain less-than-significant. Refer to the **Avoidance and Minimization Measures (Appendix B)** for details regarding avoidance and minimization measures.

No impact would occur to agriculture resources, air quality, biological resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, tribal cultural resources, or recreation.

Less than significant impact would occur to aesthetics, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, utilities and service systems, cultural resources, noise, transportation and traffic, and mandatory findings of significance.

Alternative

One alternative was considered to remove the existing lift station #8 instead of abandoning it in place. This alternative would have had potentially significant impacts on

Park resources. Due to the potential significant impacts, there was no need to invest any further effort into developing the alternative.

Outreach

CDPR conducted outreach to government agencies, organizations, and Native Americans to determine where changes could be made to the project to address input and concerns as well as ensure that environmental impacts are considered, evaluated and mitigated. Outreach to this point has assisted in avoiding impacts to cultural and natural resources while meeting the needs of the Park.

Comments Regarding the Initial Study

A synopsis of comments received during the comment period shall be provided here following the public comment period. The comments in full shall additionally be provided within **Appendix A**. These shall be considered and any changes needed to ensure that any further significant impacts are reduced to a less than significant level shall be incorporated.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Avoidance and minimization measures for the Proposed Project includes Best Management Practices and numerous other measures incorporated to reduce the potential for impacts. Avoidance and Minimization Measures pertinent to biological and cultural resources can be found in **Appendix B**.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis within this Initial Study, CDPR has concluded that the Proposed Project would not result in significant impact to the environment. The Proposed Project will also ensure the continued maintenance of the Park and its facilities, while minimizing the intrusion of these facilities on park visitors.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study (IS) and Negative Declaration (ND) shall comply with the CEQA Guidelines and Statutes. CDPR shall act as the Lead Agency. The IS/ND shall evaluate and mitigate the impacts associated with the Proposed Project. The evaluation of impacts has concluded that impacts shall be less-than-significant. A public review period will provide the public an opportunity to comment on the Proposed Project. Following the consideration of public comment, CDPR shall approve the ND in order to carry forward with construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

1.1 CEQA REGULATORY OVERVIEW

This IS/ND has been prepared by CDPR to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8 Project (the Proposed Project) at El Capitán State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq.*, and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq.*

An IS is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts, an ND may be prepared rather than an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/ND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed project is CDPR. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Greg Martin, Channel Coast District Superintendent
California Department of Parks & Recreation
911 San Pedro Street
Ventura, CA 93001
Office: (805) 585-1850
Fax: (805) 585-1857
Greg.Martin@parks.ca.gov

All inquiries regarding environmental compliance for this project, including comments on this environmental document should be addressed to:

Bethany Weisberg, Park & Recreation Specialist
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Southern Service Center
2797 Truxtun Road
San Diego, CA 92106
Office: (619) 221-7060
Fax: (619) 221-7082
enviro@parks.ca.gov

1.3 DOCUMENT PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8 Project at El Capitán State Beach. Through avoidance and minimization measures, impacts to resources will be less-than-significant.

This document is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 - Introduction.

This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.

Chapter 2 - Project Description.

This chapter describes the reasons for the project, scope of the project, project objectives and identifies standard or specific project requirements applied to the project design to reduce potential impacts to the environment.

Chapter 3 - Environmental Evaluation.

This chapter describes the environmental setting for each environmental factor, evaluates potential impacts based on the CEQA Environmental Checklist and identifies the significance of environmental impacts, then establishes avoidance and minimization measures where necessary to ensure impacts remain less than significant.

Chapter 4 - References.

This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/ND. It also provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

APPENDICES

The appendices include comments received during the IS/ND public review period and any other documentation utilized in preparation of the environmental document.

1.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist that identifies the potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the Proposed Project.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, a Negative Declaration shall be prepared if the Proposed Project will not have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the available project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after the incorporation of the project specific requirements, the Proposed Project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that a Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines.

1.5 AGENCY AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

A Notice of Availability indicating the completion of a Draft IS/ND was distributed to property owners and occupants within a 1000-foot radius of the Park limits.

As defined by §21091(a), the IS/ND shall be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days.

Native American Outreach

In June 2018, Native American outreach occurred through contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a contact list of individuals or groups with interest in or knowledge of the Proposed Project area. A search of the sacred lands file as well as any additional information associated with Native American concerns for the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) was also requested. The NAHC responded that the sacred lands file search indicated that no Native American resources were found within the immediate project area. On June 15, 2018 a letter was mailed to each person or organization that was listed on the contact list provided by the NAHC as well as to additional Native American contacts with interests in the project area. The contents of the letter described the proposed project and invited them to contact the project or district archaeologists regarding comments or concerns that they may have. One additional individual interested in the Proposed Project asked the project archaeologist to be included in future correspondences. Follow-up emails were sent to those who did not respond to the initial letter.

In total, 11 individuals were contacted about the Proposed Project. Of those who responded to the initial letter and emails, there were two requests for a local Native American monitor to be present during all ground-disturbing activities. They were advised that a Native American monitor would be required to be on-site during work that included ground disturbance and that archaeological testing will occur prior to the start of the project.

One person requested an on-site visit and consultation meeting. Six listed contacts were invited, by emails or telephone calls, to a consultation meeting held on July 26, 2018 at the Channel Coast District offices at San Buenaventura State Beach, followed by an onsite meeting at El Capitán State Park on July 27, 2018.

The consultation meeting on July 26, 2018 was attended by CDPR project staff and two Native Chumash people. The CDPR archaeologists described the project plans and explained that archaeological testing was planned prior to the start of construction work. The project area location was visited on July 27, 2018 and examined. No major concerns were expressed during the visit.

Santa Barbara County

Prior consultation with the County of Santa Barbara and review of the Santa Barbara County Grading Code (Section 14-6.b.5) determined that archaeological and geotechnical testing could proceed as was detailed as long as temporary holes or trenches for geological, geotechnical, and archaeological exploration do not exceed one hundred yards of cubic material and are protected by a safety fence meeting Occupational Safety and Health Agency Standards. In addition, archaeological and historical investigations must follow the County of Santa Barbara's Cultural Resource Guidelines and its Archaeological Element and Historic Resources Element technical documents. The Coastal Zoning Ordinance and Appendix C of the Santa Barbara County Code address the need for permitting for development as well as repair and maintenance activities that are located within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff. Due to the existing Sewer Lift Station #8, which is to be abandoned, being located within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff, a Substantial Conformity Determination (SCD) and Land Use Permit (LUP)/Coastal Development Permit (CDP) have been submitted to the County of Santa Barbara for review and approval. The County of Santa Barbara is the local agency with discretionary authority for providing a SCD and CDP and ensuring consistency with their Local Coastal Plan. The County shall be provided the IS/ND for review and comment. Conditions provided by the County within the SCD and LUP/CDP shall be implemented as part of the Proposed Project's Avoidance and Minimization Measures (**Appendix B**).

Comments and Responses

Pending following public review

1.6 DOCUMENT APPROVAL

The Negative Declaration shall be approved by the Channel Coast District Superintendent managing El Capitán State Beach as well as the Southern Service Center Environmental Coordinator.

According to the California State Parks Department Operations Manual (DOM Chapter 0600), the Director, the Deputy Director of Operations, or Deputy Director of the Acquisition and Development Division shall approve the Notice of Determination.

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8 Project at El Capitán State Beach, located in Santa Barbara County, California. The CDPR proposes to replace and relocate existing Sewer Lift Station #8 at El Capitan State Beach. At the Cabrillo Group Campsite, Sewer Lift Station #8 is servicing Combination Building #8 in addition to two service sinks. Besides mechanical problems associated with exceeding expected life, the lift station is located along a coast cliff face that has been eroding for years. The potential for environmental damage due to raw effluent emitted from a mechanical break or slope failure is high. Such a failure would result in the State Beach closing down until repairs are complete. The purpose of this project is to replace and relocate Sewer Lift Station #8 to address current mechanical issues and damages/closures from anticipated cliff erosion.

As planned, the project would remove and replace the existing Sewer Lift Station #8 with a new system, connect to the existing sewer system, and establish a new location away from sensitive coastal cliffs. The power supply will be upgraded and connected to the new system as required. Based on geotechnical recommendations, the existing Sewer Lift Station #8 is proposed to be abandoned.

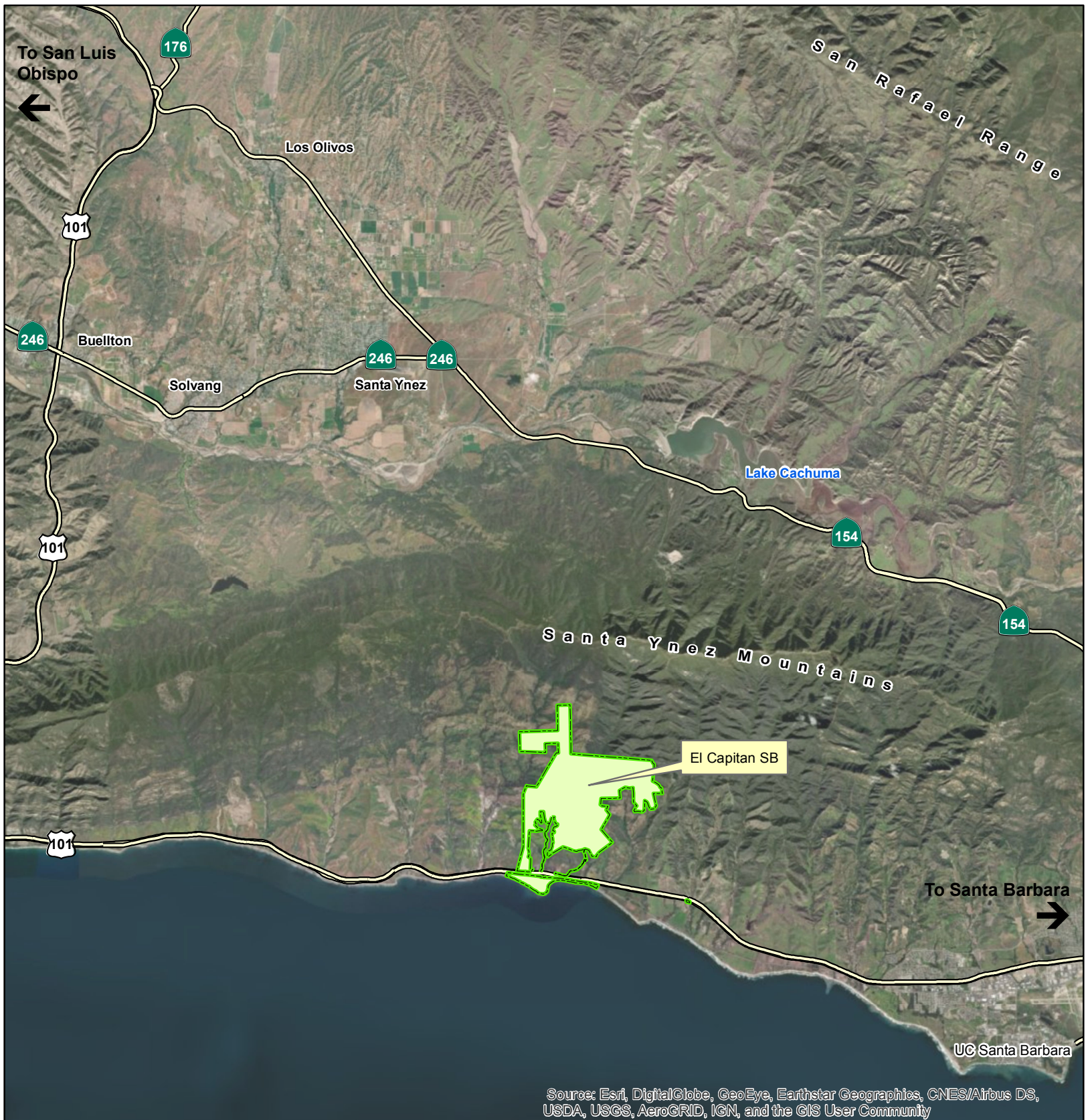
2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

El Capitán State Beach is located along the central portion of the Santa Barbara County coastline and adjoins Refugio State Beach to the west. The Park is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the south, the Santa Ynez Mountains to the north as well as numerous private landowners to the west and east. Consisting of approximately 2,600 acres, the Park extends from the coastline inland approximately 3.75 miles and includes one main drainage (El Capitán Creek) and an estimated 1.75 miles of ocean frontage. Primary access is via US Route 101 and El Capitán State Beach Road. The Park contains both camping and day-use facilities and is heavily used, especially during the summer months. Recreational facilities are concentrated to the south of U.S. Highway 101 in proximity to the beach and include individual campsites, group campsites, individual picnic sites, and trails. The Ortega, Cabrillo, and Drake Group Campgrounds, where the project is sited, lie to the west and consists primarily of development and nonnative landscaping with patches of coastal sage scrub persisting along the bluff. See **Figure 2-1 (Location Map)** and **Figure 2-2 (Project Site Map)**.

2.3 PROJECT PURPOSE

On Cabrillo Group Camp, the Sewer Lift Station #8 is servicing Combination Building #8 in addition to two service sinks. The existing sewer lift station #8 was installed in 1976. Besides mechanical problems associated with exceeding expected life, the lift station is located near the top of a bluff adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. This location has

El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Location Map (Figure 2-1)



Legend

 Park Boundary

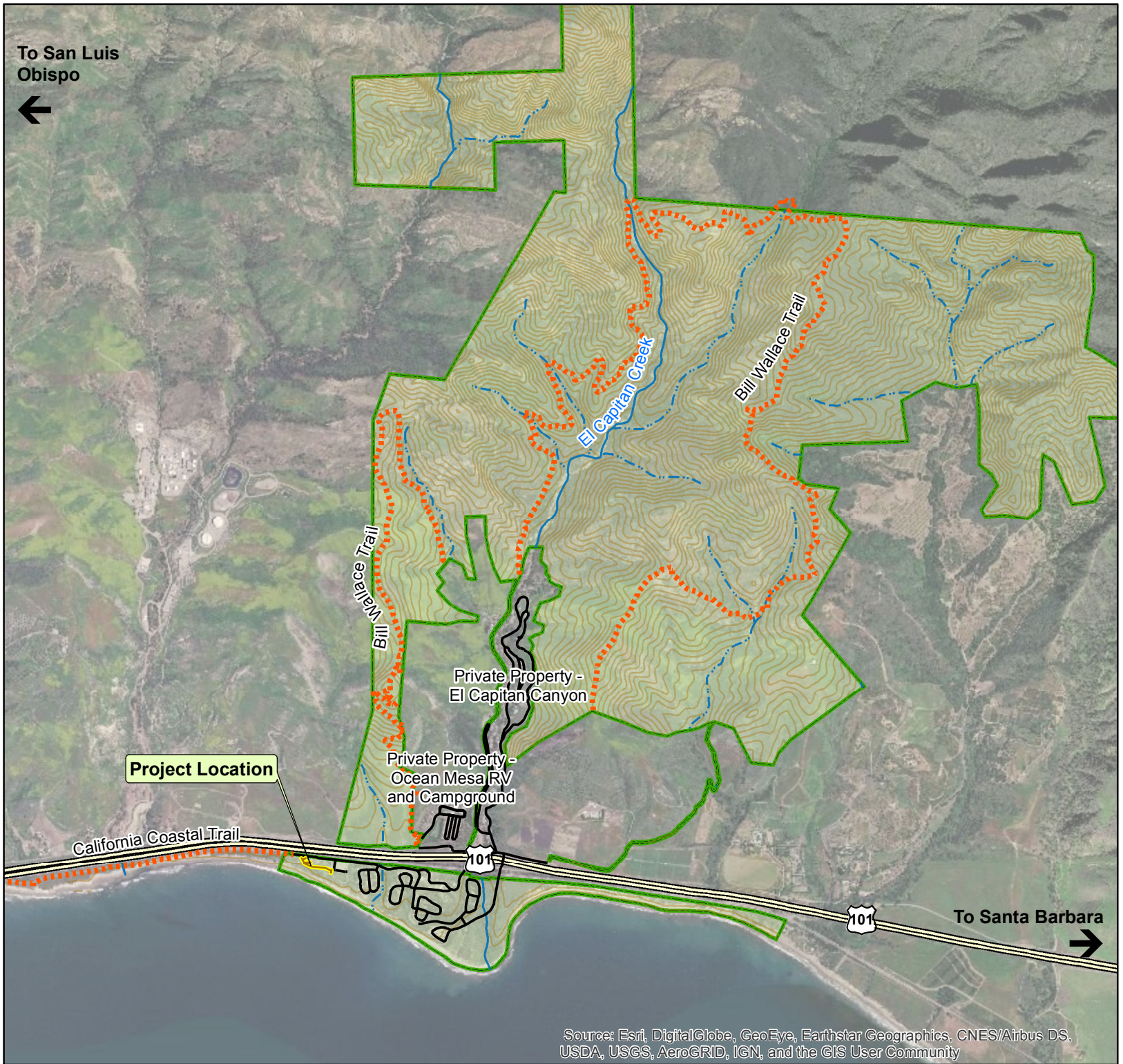
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/13/2018



0 2 4 Miles



El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Site Map (Figure 2-2)

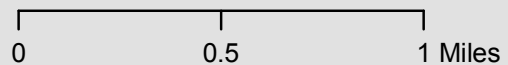


Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Project Area
- Trail
- Stream/River, Intermittent
- Stream/River, Perennial
- Highway
- Paved Road
- 40ft Contours
- Park Boundary

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/13/2018



high potential for cliff erosion and has been eroding for years. The lift station may also be located within a former ravine that was filled prior to constructing the lift station. This condition, if applicable, could further increase the risk to the existing lift station. The potential for environmental damage due to raw effluent emitted from a mechanical break or slope failure is high. Such a failure would result in the State Beach closing down until repairs are complete. The purpose of this project is to replace and relocate Lift Station #8 to address potentially significant environmental damages due to the current mechanical issues of the lift station #8 and damages/closures from anticipated cliff erosion.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality recreation.

The Proposed Project to replace and relocate sewer lift station #8 would improve the integrity of the sewage disposal system at El Capitán State Beach, thereby protecting natural resources and retaining the high-quality recreational opportunities in the Park. The recommended work is expected to:

- Reduce the risk of sewage spills by replacing and relocating the existing lift station #8.
- Reduce potential hazards to the environment and natural resources.
- Protect the health and safety of park employees, visitors, and area residents.
- Reduce park maintenance costs by eliminating frequent repairs of old equipment.

2.5 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proposed Project would abandon in place the current sewer lift station #8 located near the top of a bluff. It will be replaced by a new lift station and relocated 50 feet inland (see site plan **Appendix C**). This Proposed Project would meet the operational needs of the park and Channel Coast District while maintaining a proper level of safety for Park Visitors, while conforming to County of Santa Barbara design and development standards including the County's Sea Level Rise Coastal Resiliency Project.

Abandonment of the existing lift station will follow the recommendations provided in the geotechnical report. Approximately 1200 feet of sewer line in the Ortega, Cabrillo, and Drake Group Campsites will be abandoned in place and replaced with 900 feet of new sewer line moved farther inland and connected to the new sewer lift station. During construction, the existing lift station will be maintained in service.

No work is anticipated to occur outside of park boundaries. The project area, which describes the general work area, is approximately 90,000 square feet (2.07 acres). The total footprint of ground disturbance, however, is approximately 13,000 square feet (0.3 acre). Staging is planned to occur in the parking area east of Combination Building 8 between Cabrillo and Drake Group Campsites (**Appendix C**).

2.6 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

This section describes several components of the construction process; however, all avoidance and minimization measures found within **Chapter 3 – Environmental Evaluation** and the **Avoidance and Minimization Measures (Appendix B)** apply as well.

Timeframe

Construction timeframe windows will be placed on the Proposed Project to minimize disturbance to day-use and overnight visitors within the Park. The low density land use surrounding the Park limits the impact that noise generation may have on sensitive receptors.

Work hours shall be between 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, with no work on Saturdays or Sundays.

Work may be scheduled during lighter visitor use seasons including winter months to lessen the number of visitors impacted by construction.

Staging/Access

Staging and/or storage for the Proposed Project shall occur within the disturbed area that is currently used for maintenance of the Park. This should avoid impact to both park visitors as well as any Park resources. Access to visitor use facilities and resources shall be maintained throughout construction.

Construction BMPs

Operation of the Proposed Project would begin pending the completion of a drainage plan to ensure that the maximum amount of stormwater that the site collects can be treated to minimize polluted run-off. Bioswales or other permanent water treatment mechanisms may be utilized to hold stormwater, allow it to percolate underground and minimize runoff. The runoff generated from improvements will be detained and treated on site, prior to being released into the Park.

Due to grading required for the Proposed Project site, Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used to protect water quality. Sediment control during construction will be implemented through a variety of erosion control features or construction BMPs identified as part of a comprehensive *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* which will prevent or minimize the potential of sediment leaving the construction site. No chemical discharges from debris are expected. The erosion control and grading plans will include:

- 1) minimizing the extent of the disturbed area and duration of exposure,
- 2) stabilizing and protecting the disturbed area as soon as possible,
- 3) keeping runoff velocities low,
- 4) protecting disturbed areas from contact with runoff,

- 5) retaining sediment within the construction area, and
- 6) heavy equipment lubricant containment.

Construction BMPs may include but are not limited to:

- 1) temporary desilting basins,
- 2) silt fences,
- 3) gravel bag barriers,
- 4) temporary soil stabilization through mattress or mulching,
- 5) temporary drainage inlet protection with filtration inserts,
- 6) diversion dikes and interceptor swales, and
- 7) regular maintenance of installed sediment/debris control devices.

To avoid and minimize air quality impacts from construction, the following measures may be implemented, but are not limited to:

- 1) paved streets shall be swept at least once per day where there is evidence of dirt that has been carried onto the roadway,
- 2) exposed dirt shall be sprayed with water to minimize dust and dust plumes,
- 3) inactive disturbed areas shall be revegetated as soon as feasible to prevent soil erosion,
- 4) open storage piles that will remain on-site for two or more days shall be sprayed with water once per day or more, as dictated by conditions including material, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and traffic, or coverings shall be installed,
- 5) all haul vehicles shall be covered or shall comply with vehicle freeboard requirements of Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code for both public and private roads, and
- 6) during high wind conditions (wind speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour), all earthmoving activities shall cease or water shall be applied to soil not more than 15 minutes prior to disturbing such soil.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The following chapter provides a description of the setting, including resources within the Proposed Project footprint as well as the surrounding area. The resources and issues described are those established within CEQA Guidelines. This is followed by an evaluation of impacts to issue areas that would occur from construction and operation of the Proposed Project. Lastly, avoidance and minimization measures are provided to maintain impacts to a less-than-significant level.

3.1 AESTHETICS

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

The following is summarized from the 1979 General Plan.

El Capitán State Beach boasts a number of different types of visual experiences available to the visitor. A trail which extends eastward from the entrance road to the top of the bluff provides several vantage points from which the cove and coastline east of the unit can be viewed. Trails and overlooks atop the bluff along the southern border of the unit provide views of the shoreline, sandy beach, surf zone, and the distant islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz.

The Proposed Project will take place at the Ortega, Cabrillo, and Drake Group Campsites, located on the southwestern portion of the state beach. The group campsites are located on top of the bluff and provide views of the Pacific Ocean and coastline. The group campsites are large with a flat terrace and divided by trees and shrubs to provide shade and privacy. Trails weave along the perimeters of the group campsites and bluff edge.

3.1.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) The sewer lift station #8 is located near a bluff at the Cabrillo Group Campsite, which has a scenic vista of the Pacific Ocean and coastline. The scenic overlook would likely be impaired temporarily by construction vehicles and equipment. Construction equipment and materials would be temporary and would be removed from the park after project completion. Less than significant impact.
- b) Scenic resources that may be impacted to allow for the installation of a new sewer lift station and associated infrastructure include eight non-native trees (i.e., four bushy yates, three Peruvian pepper trees, and one myoporum) that are expected to be removed and 12 non-native trees (six bushy yates and six Peruvian pepper trees) that may be impacted as a result of trenching activities for the sewer line. To address the loss of and impacts to landscape trees on-site, six coast live oaks and 16 toyons, will be planted in the group campsite area. Temporary irrigation will be provided until the plants are established. This would result in less than significant impact.
- c) As with any construction project, there would be some temporary decrease in the visual appeal of the areas immediately affected by the work being performed. Excavated materials would be replaced into construction holes or removed from the site. Less than significant impact.
- d) Lighting is not an element of this project. Construction work would be conducted during daylight hours, and no permanent new light sources would be introduced into the landscape. No impact.

3.1.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary.

3.2 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

No agricultural land use is found within El Capitán State Beach.

3.2.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a) El Capitán SB does not contain any farmland. This would result in no impact.
- b) The Proposed Project will not have any impact on any land uses near the Proposed Project that are zoned for agricultural use. This would result in in no impact.
- c) The Proposed Project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use. This would result in no impact.

3.2.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project site is located within the South Central Coast Air Basin and is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD). The SBCAPCD has a network of 18 air monitoring stations that monitor air quality in the County. The closest monitoring station is the El Capitán Station. This station continuously measures concentrations of ozone.

In 2014, Santa Barbara County met the federal standards for all measured pollutants except for the 8-hour ozone standard and the 1-hour sulfur dioxide standard. The 8-hour ozone standard of 0.075 ppm (75 ppb) was exceeded on 4 days and the 1-hour sulfur dioxide standard was exceeded on 1 day.

Santa Barbara County also met the California state standards for all pollutants except for the 8-hour ozone standard, the 24-hour particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀), and the annual arithmetic mean for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀).

The state 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm (70 ppb) was exceeded on 3 days. The California state PM₁₀ standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) was exceeded on 18 days.

The state 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm (70 ppb) was exceeded on 10 days. The California state PM₁₀ standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) was exceeded on 23 days.

The California state arithmetic mean PM₁₀ standard of 20 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) was exceeded at 5 of the 7 stations collecting PM₁₀ data.

3.3.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a) The Proposed Project would not obstruct implementation of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District’s 2013 Clean Air Plan. Minor emissions due to construction equipment use as well as natural gas for water heating would occur. This would result in no impact.
- b) The Proposed Project would not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to any existing or projected air quality violations. The Proposed Project shall consist of nominal construction emissions and a minor increase in operational emissions due to the expansion of the lifeguard operations facilities. This would result in no impact.
- c) There shall be no cumulatively considerable increase in emissions of any criteria pollutants currently in non-attainment for the SBCAPCD. The sole non-attainment pollutant within Santa Barbara County is the 8-hour ozone standard. Emissions of NOx and VOCs, which react to create ozone, shall be none to minimal from construction and operation of the Proposed Project. This would result in no impact.
- d) Sensitive receptors shall not be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations. The minimal pollutants generated would not pose any concern to sensitive receptors. The minimal pollution created would not be in any concentration that would be harmful. This would result in no impact.
- e) No objectionable odors shall be created from the Proposed Project. No impact.

3.3.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

- AQ-1:** All haul vehicles shall be covered or shall comply with vehicle freeboard requirements of Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code for both public and private roads.
- AQ-2:** Paved streets shall be swept at least once per day where there is evidence of dirt that has been carried onto the roadway.
- AQ-3:** Watering of exposed dirt to minimize dust and dust plumes.
- AQ-4:** Inactive disturbed areas shall be treated as soon as feasible to prevent soil erosion.
- AQ-5:** Open soil piles that will remain on-site for two or more days shall be treated or covered to prevent soil erosion.
- AQ-6:** During high wind conditions (wind speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour), all earthmoving activities shall cease or water shall be applied to soil not more than 15 minutes prior to disturbing such soil.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

The project site lies on a coastal bluff consisting of lower Monterey shale within three group campsites (Drake, Cabrillo, and Ortega) at El Capitán State Beach, in areas that could be characterized as developed and/or landscaped (CDPR 1979).

Vegetation Communities

Database records from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) indicate that no sensitive vegetation communities are present within or near El Capitán State Beach (CDFW 2018). Critical habitat for the federally endangered steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), though, has been designated along an approximately 5.8 mile stretch of El Capitán Creek that extends from the Pacific Ocean to south of Santa Ynez Peak (South Coast Hydrologic Unit, Arroyo Hondo Hydrologic Sub-area) (Table 3-1, Figure 3-1). At its closest point, the creek can be found roughly 0.6 mile to the east of the project site. Field reviews confirmed that the project location is largely developed, with patches/expanses of mowed weeds intermixed with landscaped trees, structures, and paved areas. Remnant coastal sage scrub was observed immediately south of the group campsites on the edge of the coastal bluff. In areas adjoining El Capitán Creek, mature stands of coast live oak woodland, in association with western sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*) were documented. However, since this vegetation type would not be disturbed by construction, no further discussion shall be provided. Descriptions of the vegetation communities that are present within and adjacent to the project footprint (Figure 3-2), or may be affected by construction, are as follows:

Table 3-1. Sensitive Vegetation Communities Identified Within 1 mile Radius Surrounding the Project Area at El Capitán State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California (Source: CDFW CNDDDB Database).

Vegetation Community	Description	Habitat Present/Absent ¹	Rationale
Southern California Steelhead Stream	Coastal streams.	A	Southern California Steelhead Stream does not exist at the project site. El Capitán Creek, a designated southern California steelhead stream, lies approximately 0.6 mile east of the project. Database records contain no sightings of the species within the creek.

¹Habitat: Absent (A) - No habitat present and no further work needed

Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub

Venturan coastal sage scrub can typically be characterized by low growing (1.6-6.6 feet tall), drought-deciduous, soft-woody shrubs having well-developed crowns, and areas of

bare ground underneath and between the plants. Growth is most evident in late winter and spring, following the onset of winter rains, with flowering occurring from spring to summer. The habitat, adapted to fire and capable of crown-sprouting, is usually dormant and deciduous throughout the summer and fall. Venturan coastal sage scrub is usually situated on dry, more or less rocky slopes, often at low elevations (<3,000 feet), in conjunction with species such as, California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*) (Holland 1986; CDPDPR 2015).

The bluff, south of the lift station and the group campsites, supports Venturan coastal sage scrub, including lemonadeberry, California sagebrush, California encelia (*Encelia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), saw toothed goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), clematis (*Clematis* sp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), and non-natives such as oats (*Avena* sp.) and white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). Vegetation on the cliff face, though, would not be impacted by construction, as the area falls outside the proposed work limits.

Landscaped Areas

Landscaped areas commonly consist of sites where the native vegetation has been supplemented or replaced with exotic trees/shrubs, possibly in combination with grassy, maintained lawns. Where trees are prevalent, the understory tends to be poorly developed or absent due to leaf litter accumulation, a closed canopy, and/or active human use. In general, landscaped areas lie in close proximity to dwellings and facilities, and at El Capitán State Beach, the largest extent of this habitat can be found within the campgrounds.

Landscaping was evident along the borders of the three group campsites, and was mostly comprised of Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), bushy yate (*Eucalyptus lehmannii*), Aleppo pines (*Pinus halepensis*), as well as a few Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*). During part of the year, non-native, weedy grasses can be found covering the compacted dirt areas of the group campsites.

Developed Areas

Developed areas refer to lands supporting buildings, roads, or other man-made structures. The habitat type generally maintains no native vegetation due to permanent removal or active exclusion, and possesses no sensitive status. Within the proposed project boundaries, the developed areas included the walking/biking trails, restrooms, parking lots, and paved roads. Non-native vegetation, such as pepper trees, bushy yate, and myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), were found on-site. Additionally, a few native lemonadeberry appeared to persist amid the development, along with a few sapling coast live oaks that had been planted near the restrooms.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Plant species observed within and near the Proposed Project site may be found in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2. Plant Species Observed in the Vicinity of the Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8 Project, El Capitán State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Non-native
Western Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	
California Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	
Australian Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	X
Oats	<i>Avena sp.</i>	X
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>	X
Mustard	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	X
Creek Clematis	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	
Encelia Californica	<i>Encelia californica</i>	
Bushy Yate	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	X
Saw toothed Goldenbush	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	
Monterey Cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	
Barley	<i>Hordeum sp.</i>	X
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	X
Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	X
White Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	X
Deergrass	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	
Ngaio Tree	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	X
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	X
Plantain	<i>Plantago sp.</i>	X
Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	
Lemonade Berry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	
California Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	
Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	X
Smilo Grass	<i>Stipa miliacea</i>	X
Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	

Listed/Sensitive Plants

A CNDDDB query of a 1 mile radius surrounding the Proposed Project area and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) search of the Tajiguas USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle found a total of 5 sensitive plants that have been historically recorded in the vicinity of the park (CDFW 2018, CNPS 2018) (**Table 3-3, Figure 3-3**). While potential

habitat (i.e., coastal scrub) for the Gaviota tarplant (*Deinandra increscens* ssp. *villosa*) and Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*) appears to exist near the Proposed Project on the coastal bluffs to the south, field work conducted in July of 2018 concluded that suitable habitat for all 4 of the species was not present within the work limits of the Proposed Project. Additionally, no sightings of these plants were noted at any of the Proposed Project locations. Accordingly, these sensitive species are not anticipated to be affected by the Proposed Project and shall not be further discussed.

Listed/Sensitive Wildlife

According to CNDDDB records (CDFW 2018), five special status wildlife species have been historically reported in the vicinity of El Capitán State Beach (**Table 3-4, Figure 3-3**). Potential habitat for the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), and California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) appear to exist about 0.6 mile east of the Proposed Project footprint along El Capitán Creek. Appropriate habitat for the California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*) and western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) were not found at the project site. Surveys conducted on July 17th and 18th of 2018 revealed one special-status species, the oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), which is on the CDFW's Special Animals List, within the project area. A list of wildlife documented during the surveys can be referenced in **Table 3-5**. Surveys/reviews indicated that aside from the oak titmouse and monarch butterfly, none of the other special status wildlife species are likely to be found at the project site, as suitable conditions are not present. Specific accounts, outlining the biology and status of the oak titmouse and monarch butterfly, are presented below.

Oak Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)

Listing: No Federal or State Status, but placed on CDFW's Special Animals List

The oak titmouse is a small songbird (15 cm length, 23 cm wingspan [5.75 in, 9 in]) strongly tied to oak trees and thus found in oak and oak/riparian/conifer woodlands (Sibley 2005, CDFW 2018). Living mostly in warm, open, dry oak or oak-pine woodlands, this cavity nester will often use scrub oaks or other brush as long as woodlands are nearby (CDFW 2018). The species is generally plain gray-brown with a short, stubby bill, short crest on the head, black eyes, and a medium-long tail (Cicero et al. 2017). It has a restricted range, being almost entirely restricted to dry slopes of California, though it ranges from southwest Oregon to northwest Baja California as well (Cicero et al. 2017).

Potential nesting habitat for the oak titmouse is unlikely to exist in the Proposed Project area as there are only a few small coast live oak trees found on-site. Habitat on-site is not ideal as trees are small and well-spaced with consistent human traffic. More suitable habitat can be found approximately 0.6 mile east of the project along El Capitán Creek. While nesting is more likely at that location, the project area is likely utilized by oak titmice for foraging. There are no CNDDDB records within a 1 mile radius of the Proposed Project site; however, individuals were observed during surveys of the project site. Impacts to the Oak Titmouse should be minimal as work would largely be occurring

within developed areas (i.e. camping areas and along roads). Potential disturbance could result from construction noise, should the species be roosting/nesting within or near the project limits. Implementation of avoidance and minimization measures for nesting birds (e.g., conducting vegetation removal outside of the breeding season, conducting preconstruction nesting bird surveys) shall ensure that the oak titmouse is not impacted adversely by any work.

Monarch (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1)

Listing: No Federal or State Status, but placed on CDFW's Special Animals List

The monarch butterfly, belonging to the Family of brush-footed butterflies, is a relatively large-sized species (8.6-12.4 cm [3.39-4.88 in]), whose populations seasonally migrate/overwinter along the Pacific coast from northern Mendocino to Baja, California (CDFW 2018). The species can be distinguished by a bright orange hue, bordered with wide black bands and white spotting, and black veining on the dorsal side. Monarchs preferentially feed and nectar on milkweed plants in open habitats, such as fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides. Mass migrations generally occur from August to October when the butterflies depart southern Canada for southern hibernation sites (Opler et. al 2006). Over-wintering roosts are located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby (CDFW 2018).

Small autumnal aggregations (62 butterflies in 1990, 279 in 1998, and 14 in 1999) have been documented in sycamores and oaks along El Capitán Creek, where eucalyptus trees border the railroad (CDFW 2018), approximately 0.6 mile from the Proposed Project. Recent reporting suggests that the monarchs are clustering in a new location at the site in eucalyptus trees and that site may now be a climax aggregation site (Meade et al. 2018). Potential habitat in the form of individual cypress trees can found on the Proposed Project site, yielding a potential for the species to occur; however, due to the spread out placement of cypress trees rather than an extensive well-developed overstory canopy, lack of diverse understory plants with nectar sources, and location near the edge of a coastal bluff (i.e., lack of shelter from wind) the site is unlikely to host overwintering monarchs. Should a monarch roost be discovered, construction within 500 feet of the roost habitat should be monitored for disturbance to monarchs. If disturbance is possible and/or documented then construction will cease until the monarch butterflies have departed the disturbance area. Avoidance and minimization measures, such as those described above, shall be implemented to ensure that the monarch butterfly is not adversely affected by any work.

Table 3-3. Listed and Sensitive Plants Identified Within a 1 mile Radius Surrounding the Project Area at El Capitán State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California and by CNPS Within the Tajiguas USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (Source: CDFW CNDDDB Database and CNPS Inventory).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CNPS Listing ¹	General Habitat	Habitat Present/Absent ²	Rationale
<i>Deinandra increscens</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i>	Gaviota tarplant	FE	SE	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, coastal dunes. Sandy, often disturbed sites, usually within chaparral or coastal scrub. 30-520 m.	A	Potential habitat for the Gaviota tarplant (coastal scrub) exists nearby the project area on the coastal bluffs, but not on the project site. The closest record lies approximately 4.3 miles west of the project area along US Highway 101 near the ocean.
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>	Santa Barbara Honeysuckle			1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. 5-825 m.	A	Potential habitat (coastal scrub) for the Santa Barbara honeysuckle exists nearby the project area on the coastal bluffs, but not on the project site. The nearest sighting of the plant was recorded approximately 2.8 miles northwest of the project area in Los Flores Canyon.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	White-veined Monardella			1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes. 50-1525 m.	A	Potential habitat (chaparral, oak woodland) for the white-veined monardella exists nearby the project area, but not on the project site. The closest occurrences lie approximately 1 mile west (exact location unknown) of the project area and 2.6 miles east of the project area on Edwards ranch in the vicinity of Gato Canyon.
<i>Scrophularia atrata</i>	Black-flowered Figwort			1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material; around swales and in sand dunes. 10-245 m.	A	Potential habitat (coastal scrub) for the black-flowered figwort exists near the project area, but not on the project site. A CNDDDB presumed extant population was recorded approximately 0.75 mile to the east of the project.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern			2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 50-610 m.	A	Suitable habitat for the Sonoran maiden fern does not exist in the project area. The nearest specimen was documented approximately 4.3 miles northwest of the project area.

¹Status: Federally Endangered (FE); State Endangered (SE); CNPS Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere (1B); CNPS Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere (2B). ²Habitat: Absent (A) - No habitat present and no further work needed; Present (P) - General habitat present and species may be present.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 3-4. Listed and Sensitive Wildlife Identified Within a 5 mile Radius Surrounding the Project Area at El Capitán State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California (Source: CDFW CNDDDB Database and July 2018 surveys).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CDFW Status ¹	General Habitat	Habitat Present/Absent ²	Rationale
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak Titmouse			SA (nesting)	Oak and oak/riparian/conifer woodlands. Live mostly in warm, open, dry oak or oak-pine woodlands. Many will use scrub oaks or other brush as long as woodlands are nearby. Cavity nester.	P	Low potential to nest on-site. Oaks exist on project site, but more suitable habitat nearby. Individuals were identified during surveys of project area.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western Snowy Plover	FT (nesting)		SSC (nesting)	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	A	Unlikely to occur on-site. Suitable habitat nearby, but not at project site.
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i>	Monarch - California overwintering population			SA	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	P	Low potential to occur on-site. Suitable habitat nearby, with documented occurrences. One population is documented within El Capitán SB along El Capitán Creek just south of the SPRR railroad tracks.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western Pond Turtle			SSC	Thoroughly aquatic, living in streams, ponds, lakes, and permanent and ephemeral wetlands. Spends most of its lives in water, but also requires terrestrial habitats for nesting. Found below 2000m.	A	Unlikely to occur on-site. Appropriate habitat not present.
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	California Brown			FP (nesting)	Nests in colonies on offshore islands that are free of mammalian	A	Unlikely to occur on-site. Appropriate habitat not

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ¹	CDFW Status ¹	General Habitat	Habitat Present/Absent ²	Rationale
<i>californicus</i>	Pelican			colony & communal roosts)	predators and human disturbance, are of sufficient elevation to prevent flooding of nests, and are associated with an adequate and consistent food supply. Roost communally, generally in areas that are near adequate food supplies, have some type of physical barrier to predation and disturbance, and provide some protection from environmental stresses such as wind and high surf. Rarely found far inland.		present.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California Red-legged Frog	FT		SSC	Habitat includes nearly any area within 1-2 miles of a breeding site that stays moist and cool through the summer including pools of slow-moving streams, perennial or ephemeral ponds, and upland sheltering habitat such as rocks, small mammal burrows, logs, densely vegetated areas, and even, man-made structures. Breeding sites are generally found in deep, still or slow-moving water (greater than 2.5 feet) and can have a wide range of edge and emergent cover amounts. Occurs below 1000m.	A	Unlikely to occur on-site. Appropriate habitat not present.

¹Status: Federally Threatened (FT); CDFW Fully Protected (FP); CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC); Placed on CDFW's Special Animals List (SA).

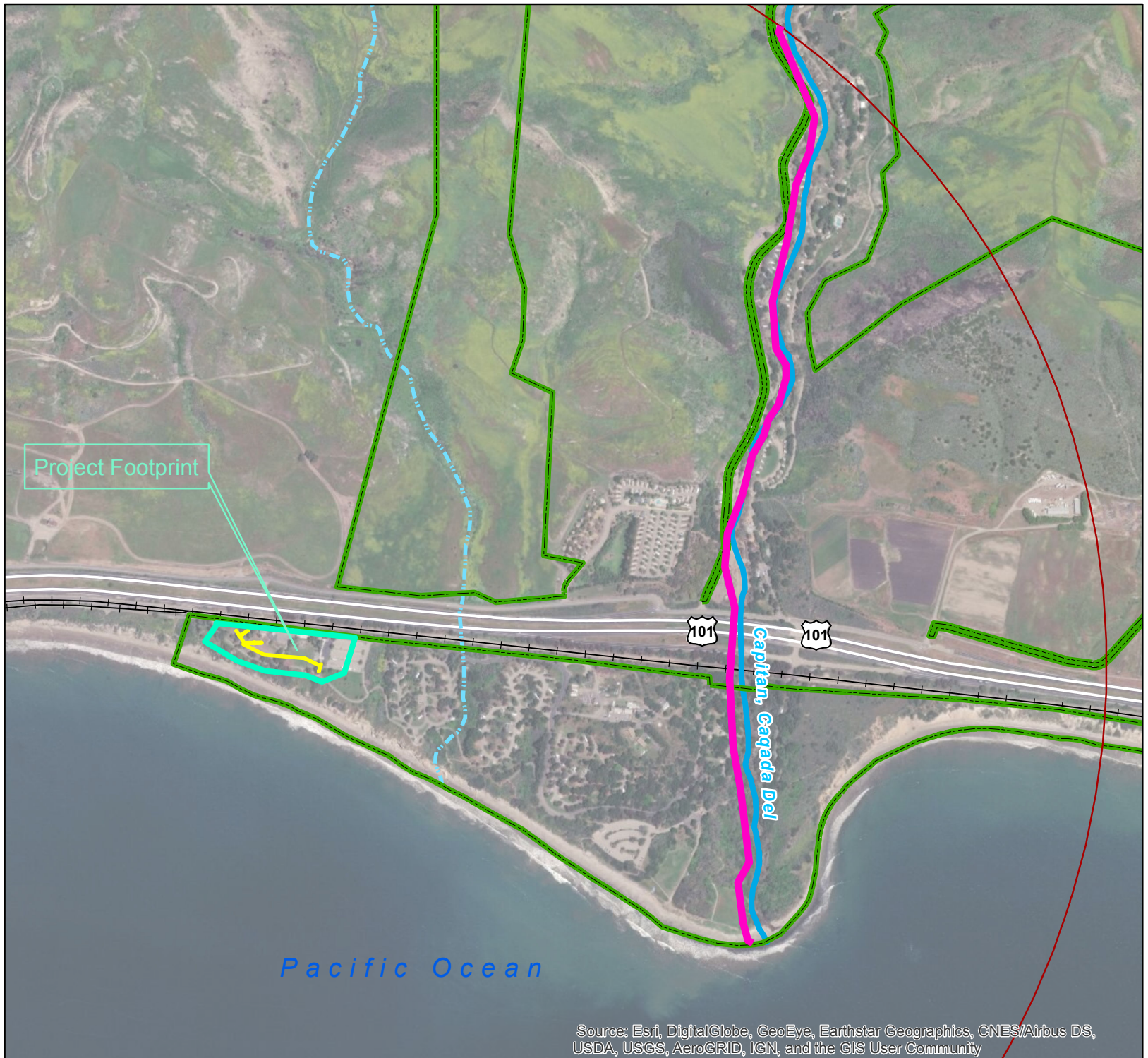
²Habitat: Absent (A) - No habitat present and no further work needed; Present (P) - General habitat present and species may be present

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 3-5. Wildlife Species Observed in the Vicinity of the El Capitán Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8 Project, El Capitán State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Reptiles	
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Birds	
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
California Towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
California Scrub-Jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax</i> sp.
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Spinus</i> sp.
Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Hummingbird	<i>Calypte</i> sp. or <i>Selasphorus</i> sp.
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>
Mammals	
California Ground Squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>
Cottontail Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i> or <i>bachmani</i>
Harbor Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>

El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Critical Habitat Map (Figure 3-1)



Legend

- Project Area of Disturbance
- Hwy 101
- Railroads
- 1-mile Project Area Buffer
- El Capitan SB Boundary

Critical Habitat Species

- Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss

Stream Reaches

- Stream/River, Intermittent
- Stream/River, Perennial

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/19/2018

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 Miles



El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Vegetation Map (Figure 3-2)



Legend

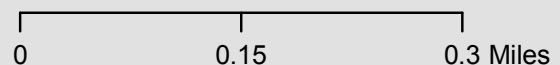
Vegetation Types*

- Beach & Coastal Strand
- Coastal Sage Scrub
- Developed Area
- Landscaped Area
- Disturbed Habitat
- Coast Live Oak Woodland - California
- Sycamore/Poison Oak Association
- Coast Live Oak Woodland
- Poison Oak Patch

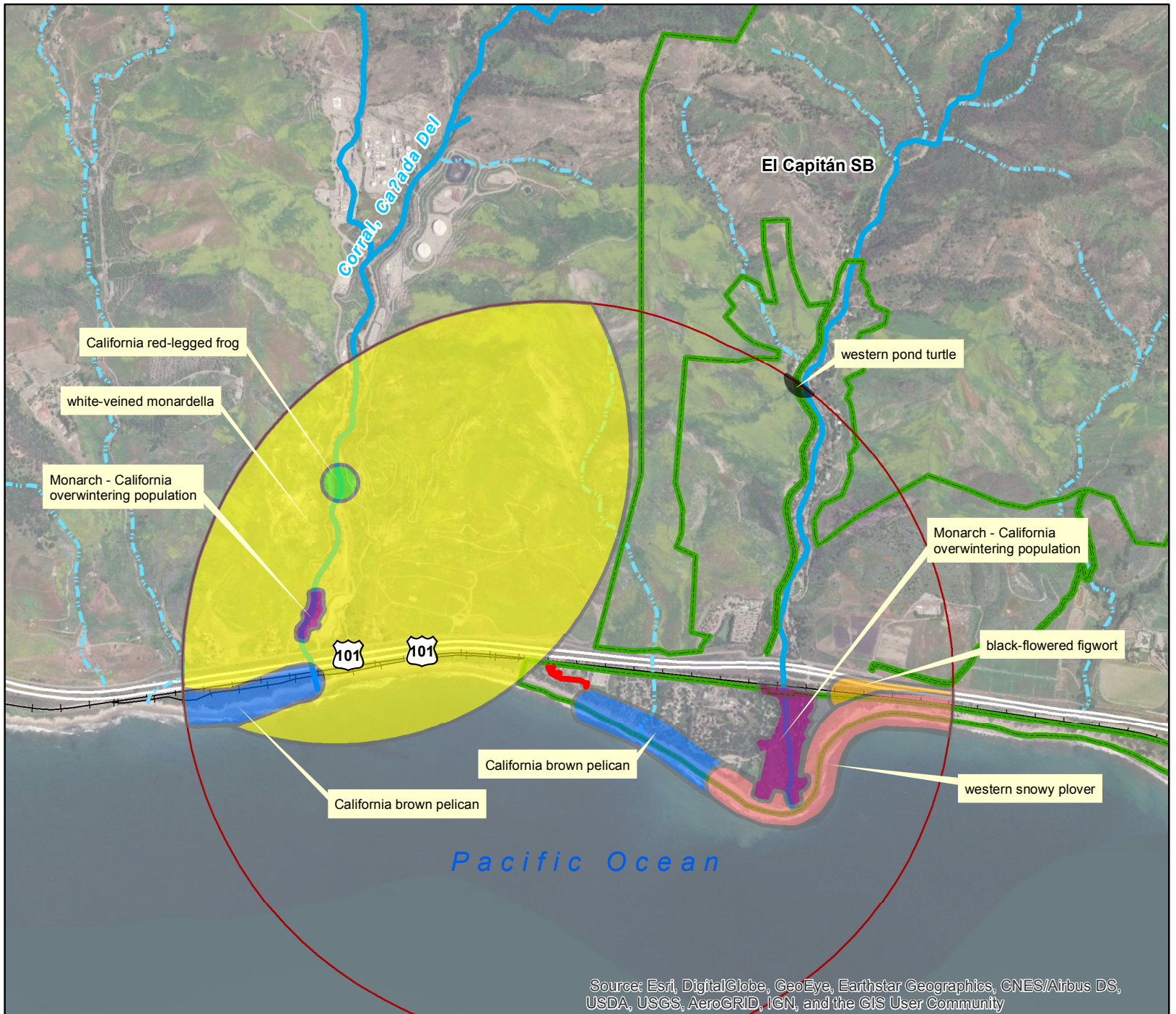
- Project Area of Disturbance
- Hwy 101
- Railroads
- Park Boundary
- Stream Reaches**
- Stream/River, Intermittent
- Stream/River, Perennial

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/19/2018















* Vegetation types defined in Section 3.4.1



El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Sensitive Species Map (Figure 3-3)



Legend

 Project Area of Disturbance	CNDDB Results (Common Name)
 Hwy 101	 California brown pelican
 Railroads	 California red-legged frog
 CNDDB 1-mile Buffer	 Black-flowered figwort
 El Capitan SB Boundary	 Monarch - California overwintering population
Stream Reaches	 Western pond turtle
 Stream/River, Intermittent	 Western snowy plover
 Stream/River, Perennial	 White-veined monardella

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/19/2018

0 0.55 1.1 Miles



3.4.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) Given that the majority of the site to be impacted is within or adjacent to developed/landscaped areas, there is little habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife species that have been historically documented within the vicinity of the Proposed Project area. A California Natural Diversity Database search showed no records of sensitive plants or wildlife or critical habitat within the area of the Proposed Project. Plant and wildlife surveys conducted in July of 2018 did not reveal any federally or state listed species. Only one species (i.e., oak titmouse), which is listed on CDFW's Special Animals List and is unlikely to nest within the Proposed Project area, was observed during the surveys. Based on the results of the surveys, developed nature of the site, and implementation of avoidance and minimization measures such as preconstruction nesting bird surveys, it is not expected that sensitive, candidate, or special status species will be impacted by the Proposed Project.
- b) Located within a landscaped/developed area, the proposed development is sited and designed to minimize impacts to native vegetation and habitat. No riparian or sensitive habitat will be impacted as part of the project. El Capitán Creek, which supports riparian habitat and oak woodland habitat, is located about 0.6 mile to the east of the project site. Most of the Proposed Project site is comprised of non-native landscape plants and trees. There is some coastal sage scrub habitat on the bluffs on the southern border of the project site. Other than some potential minor trimming of lemonadeberry during abandonment of existing sewer lift station 8, coastal sage scrub and native vegetation will be avoided by restricting construction to the landscaped group campsite areas.
- c) Work associated with the Proposed Project would not take place within features that qualify as wetlands/waters regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The closest drainage is located about 120 ft west at its closest point to the Proposed Project work limits. However, the project occurs on a coastal bluff adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. Appropriate BMPs shall be implemented during construction to prevent impacts to the Pacific Ocean from runoff, sedimentation, and erosion during construction of the Proposed Project.
- d) Migratory species with the potential to occur within or near the Proposed Project area include multiple bird species. A Southern California steelhead stream, California red-legged frog, and autumnal/winter aggregations of monarch butterfly have been recorded about 0.6 mile east of the Proposed Project site and are not expected to be impacted. Standard measures such as conducting vegetation removal outside of the breeding season and conducting preconstruction nesting bird surveys shall be implemented to avoid and minimize impacts to migratory birds within the vicinity of the Proposed Project area. If the project proceeds according to the current schedule, construction will be occurring outside of the bird breeding season.

- e) The Proposed Project shall be compliant with applicable policies established within the County of Santa Barbara's Coastal Land Use Plan (SB CLUP) and Gaviota Coast Plan (GCP). The project shall be sited, designed, and constructed to minimize impacts on native vegetation and to preserve native vegetation to the maximum extent feasible (SB CLUP Policy 3-14, SB CLUP Policy 9-36). Existing oak trees and other native trees shall be protected in place (SB CLUP Policy 9-35). No native trees are expected to be removed. The minimum number of trees shall be removed that are necessary to provide the facilities necessary to continue effective operation of the sewer lift station. For trees to remain, protection of trees shall include minimizing impact within a radius of 5x the diameter of the tree's trunk at breast height to prevent adversely affecting root zone aeration and stability of trees to remain. To address the loss of and impacts to non-native landscape trees on-site (i.e., bushy yate, pepper tree, and myoporum), native species, including 6 coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and 16 toyons (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), will be planted in the group campsite area (GCP REC-15). The Coastal Zoning Ordinance and Appendix C of the Santa Barbara County Code address the need for permitting for development as well as repair and maintenance activities that are located within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff. Due to the existing sewer lift station 8, which is to be abandoned, being located within 50 feet of the edge of a coastal bluff, a Substantial Conformity Determination and Land Use Permit have been submitted to the County of Santa Barbara for review and approval. The new lift station 8 will be sited a sufficient distance from the bluff edge to be safe from the threat of bluff erosion for a minimum of 80 years (SB CLUP Policy 3-4).
- f) No conservation plans were found to be approved for the Proposed Project site. This would result in no impact.

3.4.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Biological Resources

Bio-1: Activities that involve disturbance to structures, the ground, or vegetation and/or noise levels greater than ambient shall be conducted between September 1 and March 14 to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds, as required by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

If such activities cannot occur during this time frame then:

1. A preconstruction survey for nesting birds shall be completed by the Natural Resource Specialist no more than seven (7) days prior to the start of any Project-related disturbance.
2. Should work be suspended or delayed for a period of greater than seven (7) days, then the Natural Resource Specialist, at his/her discretion, shall complete a bird survey to ensure that no additional nesting has occurred at the Project site.
3. If an active nest site is found within/near a construction area, then

- a. Work shall be redirected to other locations.
- b. Protection measures shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the birds. These may include, but are not limited to, staking/flagging near the nest, establishing a minimum “no work” buffer, and/or installation of temporary fencing.
- c. Work shall not start or resume in this area until the Natural Resource Specialist determines that the nest is no longer active and the young have fledged.

Bio-2: Should a monarch roost be discovered, construction within 500 feet of the roost habitat should be monitored for disturbance to monarchs. If disturbance is possible and/or documented then construction will cease until the monarch butterflies have departed the disturbance area.

Bio-3: The coastal bluffs and associated coastal sage scrub habitat are designated an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and shall be strictly avoided. No encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) shall be allowed in these locations at any time, unless otherwise indicated in the Project plans/specifications. ESAs shall be protected with temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) or other acceptable method. Work limits shall be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the Natural Resource Specialist. All staked/fenced boundaries shall be maintained throughout the construction period.

Bio-4: Project design and construction shall be in accordance with Department Tree Protection measures, as outlined in the Natural Resources Handbook. Operations shall be conducted in a manner that avoids damage and minimizes disturbance to existing trees and other vegetation. Tree pruning procedures shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, “Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices”. The services of an arborist, certified by the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be retained.

Bio-5: All excavations shall be kept outside the drip line of the canopies of existing trees and there will be no construction activities within 3 times Diameter Breast Height (DBH) of a tree, unless otherwise noted on the Project plans or approved by the Natural Resource Specialist. A biological monitor may be present during any activity within 5 times DBH of any tree.

Bio-6: During trenching/digging, no roots 2 inches in diameter or larger shall be disturbed without prior written approval and the supervision/direction of the Natural Resource Specialist. All roots 2 inches in diameter or greater that need to be removed and are approved shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree’s root system.

Bio-7: No parking of equipment or storage of vehicles, materials, or debris shall be allowed underneath a tree’s canopy or within 5 times DBH of any tree, whichever is greater, unless on existing asphalt or concrete.

Bio-8: Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be limited to the minimum number/size necessary to complete the Proposed Project and shall be selected to avoid impacts to the coastal bluffs, coastal sage scrub, and other sensitive resources. Routes of travel and work boundaries will be configured to avoid unnecessary intrusions into the surrounding habitat.

Bio-9: A Natural Resource Specialist will be made available for both the preconstruction and construction phases to review plans, address resource issues, and periodically monitor ongoing work. The Natural Resource Specialist shall address concerns related to sensitive species/habitats to ensure that they are appropriately and lawfully managed.

Bio-10: Construction dust impacts will be offset by implementing measures that will appropriately reduce/control emissions generated by the Proposed Project (e.g., water truck). The Natural Resource Specialist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.

Bio-11: Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species, approved by the Natural Resource Specialist, shall be used. No invasive exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Similarly, plantings shall consist only of native trees and plants. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) are prohibited.

Bio-12: For reasons of safety, areas of excavation (e.g., pits, trenches, holes) shall be covered overnight or during periods of inactivity. Routes of escape from excavated pits and trenches shall also be installed for wildlife that could potentially become entrapped. These locations will be regularly inspected and immediately inspected prior to filling. Should any wildlife be discovered, then the Natural Resource Specialist shall be contacted to obtain instructions on how to safely remove the wildlife from the trench/hole or suspend work at the excavation site until the entrapped animal can be relocated by the Natural Resource Specialist.

Bio-13: The Proposed Project area will be kept clear of trash to avoid attracting predators. All food and garbage will be placed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site. Following construction, any trash, debris, or rubbish remaining within the work limits shall be collected and hauled off to an appropriate facility.

Bio-14: A Storm Water Soil Loss Prevention Plan shall be prepared that identifies the BMPs to be used in all construction areas to reduce or eliminate the discharge of soil, sand, and surface water runoff; the management of stockpiles; spill prevention from equipment; and dust control during all excavation, grading, and trenching.

Bio-15: All earth or other material that has been transported onto park roads by trucks,

construction equipment, erosion, or other project-related activity shall be promptly removed.

Bio-16: All equipment engines shall be maintained in good condition, in proper tune (according to manufacturer's specifications), and in compliance with all State and Federal requirements.

Bio-17: The changing of oil, refueling, and other actions (e.g., washing of concrete, paint, or equipment) that could result in the release of a hazardous substance shall be restricted to approved/designated areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from any sensitive habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub) or waterway. Such sites shall be surrounded with berms, sandbags, or other barriers to further prevent the accidental spill of fuel, oil, or chemicals. Any discharges shall be immediately contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed.

Bio-18: Storage and staging areas will be placed a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage or other water body. Such sites shall occur in existing developed or disturbed locations (e.g., paved or previously hardened surfaces) that have been reviewed and approved by the Natural Resource Specialist and Cultural Resource Specialist. All areas used for stockpiling shall be kept free from trash and other waste. No project-related items shall be stored outside approved staging areas at any time.

Bio-19: Water shall be applied using water trucks or sprinkler systems at sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Watering shall be conducted in a manner that prevents any runoff into ESAs. Reclaimed (nonpotable) water shall be used, whenever possible.

Bio-20: All construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any paved or unpaved surfaces within the Proposed Project area.

Bio-21: Spark arrestors or turbo charging and fire extinguishers shall be required for all motorized equipment and heavy equipment.

Bio-22: Vehicles and heavy equipment shall be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete and away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush, to reduce chance of fire.

Bio-23: All internal combustion engines used for any purpose on the Proposed Project site shall be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. All equipment and trucks shall utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Bio-24: All previously undisturbed areas that have been disturbed from construction equipment and activities shall be re-vegetated and restored. Topsoil shall be redistributed/replaced, and the site returned to its original state.

Bio-25: Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.

Bio-26: No construction shall be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays, or State holidays, unless approved in advance. Additionally, no nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be authorized to complete the Proposed Project.

Bio-27: Conditions set forth in the Substantial Conformity Determination and Land Use Permit by the County of Santa Barbara, shall be observed and implemented as part of the Proposed Project.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

Prehistoric Setting

Scientific evidence has documented human presence on the Channel Islands as early as 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002) while the earliest evidence of human presence on the mainland has been dated to 10,000 to 11,000 years ago.

The time period between 13,000 and 9,000 years ago is referred to by archaeologists as the Paleo-Indian, Paleo-Coastal or Pre-Millingstone Period. At this time, the inhabitants of the Santa Barbara region lived in small groups and used watercraft to travel from the mainland to the current day Channel Islands.

Archaeological evidence in the region dating to this period include sites at Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island (ca. 13,000 years ago), at Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island (ca. 11,000 years ago), at Vandenberg Air Force Base (ca. 9,000 years ago), and near Nipomo (ca. 10,000 years ago).

Archaeological data from coastal areas of Santa Barbara County that date from 7,500 to 3,200 years ago, indicate that people at this time were hunting a broad range of marine and terrestrial animals and gathering a diverse range of plants for food and other uses. This period was known as the Millingstone Horizon or Oak Grove Culture due to the abundance of stone grinding implements and core tools. Climatic data show that human populations fluctuated as temperatures and precipitation changed. As sea water temperature rose and fell, affecting the availability of marine food sources, so did populations along the Santa Barbara Channel coast.

During the Middle Period, 3,200 to 800 years ago, deep sea fishing and mammal hunting became more important. New tools including shellfish hooks and plank canoes (tomols) were utilized in the coastal regions to catch a wider variety and a larger number of fish. Locally available asphaltum was used to seal and caulk canoe planks.

Between 1,100 and 700 years ago, two long droughts affected the region, which resulted in increased warfare and competition over scarce resources.

During the Late Period, from 800 years ago until the establishment of the Spanish missions, two-thirds of the population lived near the coast, although settlements were also found in oak woodland communities. The size of settlements increased and more complex social and political organizations were formed in these larger settlements.

El Capitán SB is located in the ethnographic Chumash culture area of coastal Santa Barbara County. The Park is within the region designated as the Barbareño linguistic area. The Barbareño Chumash people occupied the coastal strip from Point Conception to Punta Gorda in Ventura County.

One ethnographic village, Ajuahuilashmu, was identified by Rogers (1929) at El Capitán State Beach. According to Rogers the name of this village came from J. P. Harrington (Rogers 1929). Another variation on the name is Ajuilashmu (El Capitán Canyon 2007). The native name for El Capitán is 'Ahwawilashmu, which is tentatively translated as 'dancing place' (John Johnson, personal communication, 2011). The General Plan for El Capitán State Beach mistakenly calls the village Ahwin (State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation 1979), however, that is actually the Chumash name for Las Llagas Canyon just downcoast from El Capitán (John Johnson, personal communication, 2011).

Historic Setting

A land expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá passed through this area in 1769-1770 on his way to locate Monterey Bay. Father Junipero Serra travelled with the expedition to select locations to establish Franciscan missions. Missions founded near El Capitán were the Santa Barbara mission founded in 1786 and Santa Inés founded in 1804. During the Mission Period timeframe of 1769-1833, many Chumash people succumbed to diseases introduced by the Spanish, while others were quickly integrated into the mission system resulting in the loss of much of the native culture.

In 1834, secularization of the church resulted in large tracts of mission lands being granted to individuals as a reward for their services. El Capitán SB was part of the Cañada del Corral Mexican land grant given to José Dolores Ortega in 1841. It has been suggested but not confirmed that the name El Capitán came from José's grandfather, Captain Don Jose Francisco de Ortega. The elder Ortega was the chief scout during the Portolá expedition and later became the first commander at the Santa Barbara Presidio. He received the Nuestra Señora del Refugio land grant in 1795 for his services to Spain. José Dolores Ortega added the Cañada del Corral grant to the family's holding.

Bruno Francisco Orella first leased the Rancho Cañada del Corral in the 1860s and ultimately purchased the land in 1866. In 1901 after Orella's death, his holdings were split among his 11 children. Eventually a portion of the property came to be owned by the Gila Land Company, which in 1951 offered the property already being referred to as El Capitán Beach for sale as a public park. The president of the company at the time was a Mr. Joe G. Bracker (LAT 28 October 1951).

In 1953 the State of California purchased 143 acres of the former Rancho Cañada del Corral from the Gila Land Co. and the Rhode Island Estates Corporation for \$250,000 to create El Capitán State Beach. The money for the acquisition came via matching funds from the California State Park Commission and the County of Santa Barbara under County planning director Richard Whitehead (LAT 13 October 1953). When the property was surveyed by state Division of Beaches and Parks staff in 1954, it contained a number of standing structures including five cabins; two frame cottages; a residence with sheet metal siding and roofing and a concrete floor; a grocery/office, a restroom/shower building, three restroom buildings; two garages; a store room; a utility building; a timber bridge; and a dance floor. A number of the structures were noted as being in poor condition at the time (CDBP 1954).

Although these structures were demolished prior to the development of the state beach campground five years following acquisition, historic non-native landscape plantings identified during a recent archaeological survey may date to the period of the property's use as a private campground (Mealey 2018).

The existing California State Parks-constructed buildings - along with the campground layout and circulation - date to 1958 (five years after the park was acquired) and later. They have been previously surveyed and recommended as Not Eligible for listing in either the California or National Registers (Cotterman and Allen 2001). Buildings following standard Parks plans and primarily of concrete block construction were built in these areas: the entrance (kiosk, office); campgrounds (combination buildings, comfort stations, campfire center, campsite layout, and campground furnishings); maintenance area (utility building and garage); and residential area (two identical houses). The proposed lift station project is located in a previously disturbed blufftop area in the vicinity of the Cabrillo Group Camp and Combination Buildings #7 and #8 (CDPR Facility #s 519-A-5-19-3-001 and 519-A-5-19-4-002), both of which date to 2012.

In 1967 the Legislature approved purchase of an additional 21 acres including the area of the current Group Campground. Growing threats of development to the lands across the highway from the park led to a public/private fund-raising effort in 2002 that raised \$500,000 to purchase 2,500 acres of land known as El Capitán Ranch.

Archaeological Work

Numerous archaeological survey and testing projects, site recordation work and monitoring of development projects have taken place over the years at El Capitán State Beach. The earliest documented collections were made by Lorenzo Yates, who collected over two thousand projectile points from sites at El Capitán State Beach between the late 1800s and early 1900s. It is unclear which specific sites these were collected from. The collection is housed at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

David Banks Rogers was the first to excavate a site at El Capitán State Beach in the 1920s. At that time, Rogers identified the site as the Canaliño (probable ancestors of the Barbareño Chumash people) village of Ajuahuilashmu. He noted the depth of the site as reaching 5 feet in its richest area. The village is now identified as two archaeological sites (CA-SBA-84 and CA-SBA-117).

The Lift Station 8 project area is located within the recorded boundaries of archaeological site CA-SBA-1921. This site was recorded in 1985 as a midden site with dark soil, minimal shell, chert flakes, cores, manos, and a bowl mortar (Hood 1985). Subsequent surveys in 1988 and 1989 did not relocate the resources described by Hood, and archaeologists determined at that time that the site was a natural deposit of dark soil and unmodified chert, not cultural in origin (Hood 1985; Hines et al. 1989; Waldron 1988). Since that time, some sparse lithic debitage and shell has occasionally been identified on the surface and in disturbed soil context during survey, testing, and monitoring in and near CA-SBA-1921 (Mealey 2011a; Tejada 2016).

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Archaeological testing of the Lift Station 8 project area took place in September 2018. The subsurface auger testing showed that while very sparse archaeological materials (marine shell and lithic debitage) are present in some portions of the project area, their context has been highly disturbed by past development activities and it is likely that these materials have been re-deposited. The current Lift Station 8 Replacement project area was subject to extensive grading in the 1950s or 1960s, which left most of the project area at least ten feet lower than the surrounding landscape.

It is unlikely that trenching and excavation activities for the placement of sewer infrastructure will encounter intact cultural resources within this area, but here is some potential of encountering sparse, out-of-context cultural materials. Despite evidence of past disturbance, there may be a slight potential for encountering intact features or deposits in the higher elevations of the project area during trenching.

To avoid or minimize any potential impacts to cultural resources, both a CDPR-qualified professional archaeologist and a Chumash tribal monitor shall be present during all ground-disturbing activity related to the Lift Station 8 Replacement project. In the event cultural resources are encountered during excavation, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity until the find can be evaluated by a CDPR archaeologist and appropriate treatment measures are implemented which are consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Avoidance is the preferred treatment measure. Should any significant archaeological artifacts, features, or deposits be encountered, the project archaeologist will work with the project design team to modify the project in order to avoid impacts or lessen the potential for impacts to a level below significance.

3.5.1 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic features?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) No known or potentially significant above-ground historic resources will be impacted by the proposed work. The project is located in a previously disturbed blufftop area in the vicinity of the Cabrillo Group Camp and Combination Buildings #7 and #8 (CDPR Facility #s 519-A-5-19-3-001 and 519-A-5-19-4-002), both of which date to 2012. This would result in less than significant impact.
- b) Based on current and past archaeological work history, the Proposed Project would not result in an adverse change to any archaeological resource. Although a known archaeological resource is present within the Proposed Project area, it has been highly disturbed and is unlikely to contain significant cultural deposits. Due to the location within a previously recorded archaeological site and the potential of encountering out-of-context cultural materials, measures shall be in place, including monitoring of ground disturbance, to ensure that any unforeseen resources can be protected in place and documented sufficiently. This would result in less than significant impact.
- c) No unique paleontological resources or sites have been identified within the Proposed Project site, nor are there any unique geologic features present. This should result in no impact with the inclusion of measure **Paleo-1**.
- d) There are no known human remains within the Proposed Project area and none are expected. Avoidance measure Arch-3 ensures that should any be discovered, that the discovery is handled appropriately in order to remain compliant with all applicable state and federal laws. This would result in no impact.

3.5.2 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Archaeological Resources (Arch)

- Arch-1: All ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor. Monitors shall observe all new earthwork and inspect back dirt piles for artifacts and/or other cultural constituents. Monitoring logs shall be completed for each day that monitoring is undertaken, including photographs of the Proposed Project area and records of construction activities. Any discoveries (including diagnostic isolates) shall be accurately plotted in order to document their distribution and create working field maps and final report-quality maps.
- Arch-2: If archaeological features, or potentially significant concentrations of artifacts or other cultural constituents are encountered during monitoring, all ground-disturbing activities will immediately be redirected away from the discovered resource to allow for its evaluation and appropriate treatment. This evaluation will be undertaken by the archaeological Principal Investigator at the Southern Service Center or their designee. The discovery site shall be flagged to protect it from further construction impacts. Once the feature or deposit has been exposed to the extent possible, CDPR archaeologists shall assess the eligibility of the feature or deposit and make a determination as to avoidance, protection, or implementation of mitigation measures such as data recovery.

Arch-3: In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains within the Proposed Project area the following steps shall be taken. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the location of the discovery or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the Santa Barbara County Medical Examiner has been contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the Medical Examiner determines the remains to be Native American, the Medical Examiner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent/s (MLD) of the deceased Native American. As provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the MLD may make recommendation for treatment or disposition with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods. Alternatively, when the conditions listed below occur, an authorized representative of CDPR shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. The conditions are: (1) that the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify an MLD, or (2) the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission, or (3) CDPR rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to CDPR. California Department of Parks and Recreation's policy regarding the treatment of human remains is consistent with these guidelines.

Paleontological Resources (Paleo)

Paleo-1: A qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall be contacted in the rare instance that such resources are found during ground-disturbing activities associated with the Proposed Project.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Geotechnical Evaluation

A geotechnical soils investigation was performed to ensure that the site is suitable for the improvements being proposed. The construction of the proposed improvements will incorporate conclusions and recommendations from the geotechnical report when it is prepared for the Proposed Project.

Geologic Setting

The site is located within the Santa Barbara Coastal Plain, east of Point Conception. The Santa Barbara coastal plain is located in the western Transverse Ranges physiographic province along an east-westtrending segment of the southern California coastline about 62 miles northwest of Los Angeles. The coastal plain surface is characterized numerous mesas and hills that are geomorphic expressions of potentially active folds and partly buried oblique and reverse faults of the Santa Barbara fold and fault belt that transects the coastal plain.

Locally, the site is situated on a wave cut terrace, in-filled with Quaternary (likely Pleistocene-age) alluvium deposits derived from the adjacent hills, overlying bedrock of the Monterey Shale. The terrace has been uplifted by local tectonics, creating an approximately 80 foot-high southwest-facing beachside bluff next to a narrow sandy beach. The upper 30 feet of the bluff (approximately) is inclined at approximately 1.5H:1V while the lower 50-foot portion is inclined at approximately 0.5H:1V, with locally steeper areas.

Soil and Geologic Conditions

Geologic units in El Capitán State Beach include artificial fill, older alluvium (terrace deposits) Tertiary-age bedrock of the Monterey Shale Formation. Talus and beach sand deposits are located at the bottom on the bluff adjacent to the Pacific Ocean.

Artificial fill (Af) generally consists of soft to firm, light brown to dark yellowish brown sandy silt (ML) and sandy lean clay (CL). The fill is likely the result of past grading or construction activities at the site. Artificial fill was encountered approximately 1 to 2 feet deep.

Beach Sand (Qb) is characterized as light yellowish brown, poorly graded sand (SP). Present along the shore at the base of the beachside bluff, adjacent to the site.

Talus consists primarily of gravel to boulder size pieces of bedrock as well as trace rounded cobbles from the overlying marine terrace. Present sporadically along base of the bluff. Extended horizontally up to 10 feet from the base of the bluff and up to 3 feet at the deepest point.

Older Alluvium (Qoa) deposits overlie the bedrock (Monterey Shale formation) and is the primary geologic unit that will be encountered during construction of the project. The older alluvium consists primarily of interbedded layers of very stiff to hard, light brown to dark brown sandy lean clay (CL), fat clay (CH), and sandy silt (ML) with some gravel and bedrock fragments. Based on conditions exposed in the bluff face, the bottom of the older alluvium occurs at approximately elevation 55 to 60 feet and includes a layer of 8- to 10-inch rounded cobbles.

Monterey Shale (Tm) Below the older alluvium, Monterey Shale formation is present along lower portion of the bluff from the beach level up to approximately elevation 55 to 60 feet. The Monterey Shale formation consists of folded, thinly bedded fine-grained sandstone conformably overlying gently dipping, thickly bedded massive siltstone/shale. The fine-grained sandstone is characterized as light yellow to yellowish brown, hard, thinly bedded, moderately weathered and oxidized. The siltstone/shale is characterized as gray to light gray, hard, and moderately weathered and moderately fractured.

Seismicity

Based on the Geotechnical Report, the site is not located on any known “active” earthquake fault trace. In addition, the site is not contained within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Therefore, the potential for ground rupture due to onsite active faulting is considered low. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Unified Hazard Tool was used to determine the deaggregated seismic source parameters including controlling magnitude and fault distance. The USGS estimated modal magnitude is 7.3 and the estimated Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) for the Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) with a 2,475-year return period is 0.86g.

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated cohesionless soils are subject to a temporary loss of shear strength due to pore pressure buildup under the cyclic shear stresses associated with intense earthquakes. Primary factors that trigger liquefaction are: moderate to strong ground shaking (seismic source), relatively clean, loose granular soils (primarily poorly graded sands and silty sands), and saturated soil conditions (shallow groundwater). Due to the increasing overburden pressure with depth, liquefaction of granular soils is generally limited to the upper 40 to 50 feet of a soil profile. Based on the subsurface conditions at the site, liquefaction potential is expected to be low during seismic events. Avoidance, minimization and specific design measures with respect to liquefaction are not considered necessary for the project.

Slope Stability/Landslide Hazards

The bluff below the project site appears to be grossly stable, without overt indicators of gross instability. The geotechnical consultants analyzed dynamic (seismic) slope stability using a pseudo-static approach in which the earthquake load is simulated by an “equivalent” static horizontal acceleration acting on the mass of the slope. This methodology is generally considered to be conservative and is most often used in

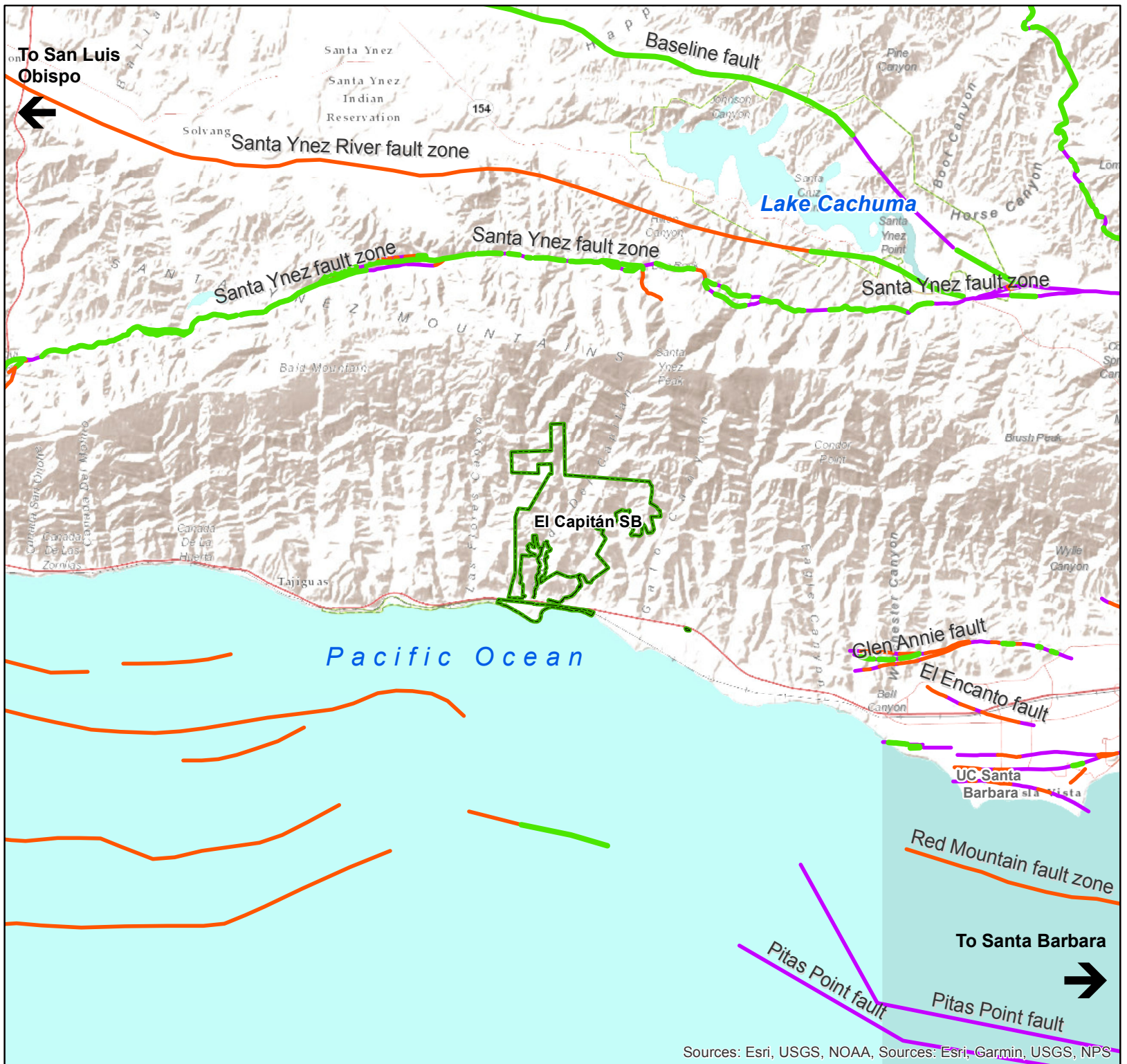
current practice. Based on the results, the FS against failure under the specified conditions are 2.4 for static conditions and 1.2 for seismic conditions, which indicate “stable” conditions. Therefore, it is not considered that global slope stability and/or active landslides to be significant hazards for the site.

Bluff Retreat

Bluff retreat rates along the California coast vary dramatically depending local geology, local tides and ocean current, as well as the degree of development and average amount of precipitation. USGS Open-file Report 2007-1133 (Hapke and Reid, 2007) utilized historic cliff edges and compared them with more recent cliff edges derived from LiDAR data, and report a rate of approximately 60 centimeters/year (cm/yr) in the vicinity of El Capitán State Beach. Von Thury (2013) used comparison of historic aerial photos and LiDAR data to calculate a bluff retreat rate of approximate 14 cm/yr at El Capitán State Beach. The Von Thury study is more recent and more local to the site and lends weight to erosion rates in environments, similar geology, tidal conditions and precipitation rate. The Nature Conservancy maintains a Coastal Resilience program for the state of California. This website estimates bluff retreat based aggregate historic data and estimate hazard scenarios. Based on their model, the retreat rates of the Monterey Shale formation ranges from 18 to 25 cm/yr.

It is important to consider lower-bound and upper-bound (end-member) cases when designing infrastructure. The sources reviewed suggest a lower-bound retreat rate of approximately 15 cm/yr (approximately 6 inches per year) and an upper-bound rate of 60 cm/yr (24 inches/year). Based on observations of bluff conditions at the site, it appears that bluff retreat occurs primarily as episodic events (such as small-scale block failures as a result of heavy precipitation and/or runoff) rather than continuous mass wasting. Given the age and condition of vegetation on and near the top of the bluff, the geotechnical consultants consider the lower-bound estimate of bluff retreat is likely more representative of actual conditions. Therefore, assuming the “average” retreat rate of approximate 1 foot per year suggests that the relocated lift station (located approximately 80 feet from the top of the bluff) may be impacted by bluff retreat in 80 years.

El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Faults Map (Figure 3-4)



Legend

- Inferred
- Moderately Constrained
- Well Constrained
- El Capitan SB Boundary

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/12/2018



0 2 4 Miles



3.6.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable, as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems, where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) The Proposed Project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death:
 - i. Review of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map found that there are no “Zones of Required Investigation” that could result in a threat to public health and safety.
 - ii. The lack of fault lines in the vicinity of the Proposed Project shall minimize the potential for strong seismic shaking. No active faults are known to cross the Proposed Project site; therefore the potential for damage from their rupture is low.
 - iii. The potential for seismic-related ground failure including that from liquefaction is expected to be low.
 - iv. Landslide potential shall also be minimal, the bluff appears to be grossly stable without overt indicators of gross instability. A slope stability analysis was performed to verify.

Low likelihood of these events would result in less than significant impact.

- b) Utility trenching is majority of earthwork with little to no grading. Appropriate soil stability BMPs, including development and implementation of a SWSLPP shall ensure impacts remain less than significant.
- c) The site location should not be prone to landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. The existing lift station and manhole adjacent to the bluff will be abandoned-in-place as recommended per Geotechnical Report. With the appropriate design utilized, impacts shall be less than significant.
- d) The site location should not be subject to expansive soils. Appropriate design change or site location change would take place if expansive soils were encountered. This should result in no impact.
- e) The current project does not increase sewer demand on the existing system. The project replaces an existing lift station with a new lift station and the existing downstream sewer system remains the same. This should results in impacts that are less than significant.

3.6.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Geology and Soils (Geo)

None necessary.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

Greenhouse gas emissions shall occur from the operation of demolition, grading and construction equipment within the Proposed Project’s footprint. These emissions would be temporary and amounts would be based on the equipment used and duration of use. Emissions from the operation of the Proposed Project’s facilities would include power equipment for the maintenance of landscaping and the use of natural gas in water heating and other park operations. These emissions would be minimal.

3.7.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) Construction equipment would create a short-term release of additional GHGs during the construction phase of the Proposed Project. These additional emissions shall be minimal and result in less than significant impacts.
- b) CDPR is aware of the need to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases. However, no specific CDPR policy currently exists for the reduction of emissions. The Proposed Project would comply with the California Building Code, which would reduce energy needs. Therefore, the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impact.

3.7.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Greenhouse Gases

None necessary

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

Lift station #8 and the connected sewer lines are located in high use areas of El Capitán State Beach within Ortega, Cabrillo, and Drake Group Campgrounds. Construction is scheduled to begin after high park visitation has slowed for the season to avoid impacting visitor use.

Hazardous Materials

The existing lift station #8 is part of the park’s sewage collection system, which is connected to the park’s leach field. Abandonment of the lift station #8 would require the removal of raw sewage prior to the start of work by pumping the effluent out of the lift station’s vault.

During construction, equipment may occasionally require refueling or maintenance. These activities shall be restricted to designated staging areas – developed or previously disturbed sites – that are a minimum of 100 feet from any sensitive habitat or drainage. Such locations will be surrounded by berms, sandbags, or other barriers to prevent accidental spills. A toxic material control and response plan will also be written and implemented to address the release of discharges that may occur over the course of work.

Regulatory Hazardous Waste Databases

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database and the California State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database were evaluated to determine whether hazardous materials are or have been present on the Proposed Project site. The DTSC does not list any hazardous material sites within El Capitán State Beach (DTSC 2018).

3.8.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion:

- a) No significant hazard shall result to the public or environment due to the transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. Appropriate testing and disposal methods shall be implemented to reduce impact to a less-than-significant level.
- b) There is no reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions anticipated that would result in the release of hazardous materials, substances or waste into the environment. Appropriate measures will contain any materials if they are found in the abandonment of the existing lift station #8 and shall be handled safely. This should result in no impact.
- c) There are no known existing or proposed schools found within a quarter mile of the Proposed Project site. This should result in no impact.

- d) Review of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, also referred to as the Cortese List, determined that no sites exist within the Proposed Project's footprint. There is a single well site, named Covarrubias Well, which was remediated and closed in 1995 within the backcountry area of the Park, north of US Highway 101. No sites were found that include any type of land use restriction that would limit the ability to construct and operate the Proposed Project. This should result in no impact.
- e) The Proposed Project is not known to be within an airport land use plan. Review of maps showing the airport influence area for both Santa Barbara Municipal Airport and Santa Ynez Airport do not include El Capitán SB. These two airports are approximately equidistant from the Park. There is no potential for safety hazard to people residing or working in the Proposed Project area. This should result in no impact.
- f) The Proposed Project is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip. There is no potential for safety hazard to people residing or working in the Proposed Project area. This should result in no impact.
- g) The completed Proposed Project would not impair the implementation or physically interfere with the implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Applicable to the Park would be the State of California's Emergency Plan (2017), which would not be impacted by the completed Proposed Project. This should result in no impact.
- h) The Proposed Project is located in an area of the Park designated "Very High" for risk of wildfire according to the State of California's Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The Proposed Project will comply with the 2013 California Fire Code and State Fire Marshal regulations. This would reduce impact to a less-than-significant level.

3.8.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Hazardous Materials/Waste

- Haz Mat-1:** The Proposed Project shall comply with all abatement and/or abandonment specifications necessary to ensure that hazardous waste within the lift station #8 are handled and disposed of safely and in accordance with applicable laws.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project site is located within the Tajiguas Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel sub-watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC] 180600130105), which includes approximately 31,031 acres, and is part of the greater Jalama Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel watershed and the even greater Santa Barbara Coastal subbasin (USDA-NRCS et al. 2008).

The National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper, which shows wetlands and deepwater habitats based on photo interpretation of 1 meter (or less) digital, true color imagery from 2006, shows a 0.14 acre riverine habitat that is approximately 120 ft west at its closest point to the Proposed Project's work limits (USFWS 2018). This is the feature located closest to the Proposed Project and is described as intermittent with a streambed that gets temporarily flooded. Approximately 0.21 mile to the east of the Proposed Project's work limits a 0.36 acre freshwater forested/shrub wetland habitat is mapped that is classified as palustrine with scrub-shrub that gets seasonally flooded. In addition, approximately 0.34 mile to the east of the Proposed Project's work limits a 0.22 riverine habitat is mapped that is described as intermittent with a streambed that gets temporarily flooded. Lastly, El Capitán Creek, which is classified as a riverine habitat with an upper perennial subsystem and an unconsolidated bottom that is permanently flooded lies about 0.65 mile to the east of the Proposed Project's work limits. A site visit in August of 2018 revealed most of the creek to be dry, suggesting that El Capitán Creek should instead be classified as an intermittent stream that gets seasonally flooded. The aforementioned features likely support features that qualify as wetlands/waters regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). However, all of the features are located outside of the Proposed Project work limits and as a result are not expected to be impacted by the Proposed Project.

Runoff is thought to predominantly sheet flow across the Proposed Project site. The middle Cabrillo group camp is quite flat, so it is likely that runoff ponds a bit and then eventually goes over the bluff. There are hot spots where the water concentrates, such as an erosion gully with a small culvert, which is located south of the asphalt path between the Cabrillo and Drake group campsites. The Proposed Project is not expected to significantly affect or alter existing hydrology on-site.

Flooding

As shown in **Figure 3-5**, the 100-year floodplain does inundate near the Proposed Project site due to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, however, due to the location of the Proposed Project site on top of 80-foot-high bluffs, flooding is highly unlikely.

Sea Level Rise

As a coastal unit, the impact that sea level rise will have on El Capitán should be continually assessed. The change in mean high tide based on sea level rise of five (5) feet can be seen in

Figure 3-6. The coastal bluff will act as a natural barrier to protect Park resources, but will be continually at risk of erosion/bluff retreat due to sea level rise, wave run-up and storm surge. The location of the Proposed Project improvements are inland enough such that there will be no to less than significant impact from a higher sea level for the proposed life of the new sewer lift station.






3.9.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project 100-Year Flood Zone (Figure 3-5)



Legend

-  Project Area
-  10ft Contours
-  Current Mean High Tide
-  100 Year FloodZone
-  Park Boundary

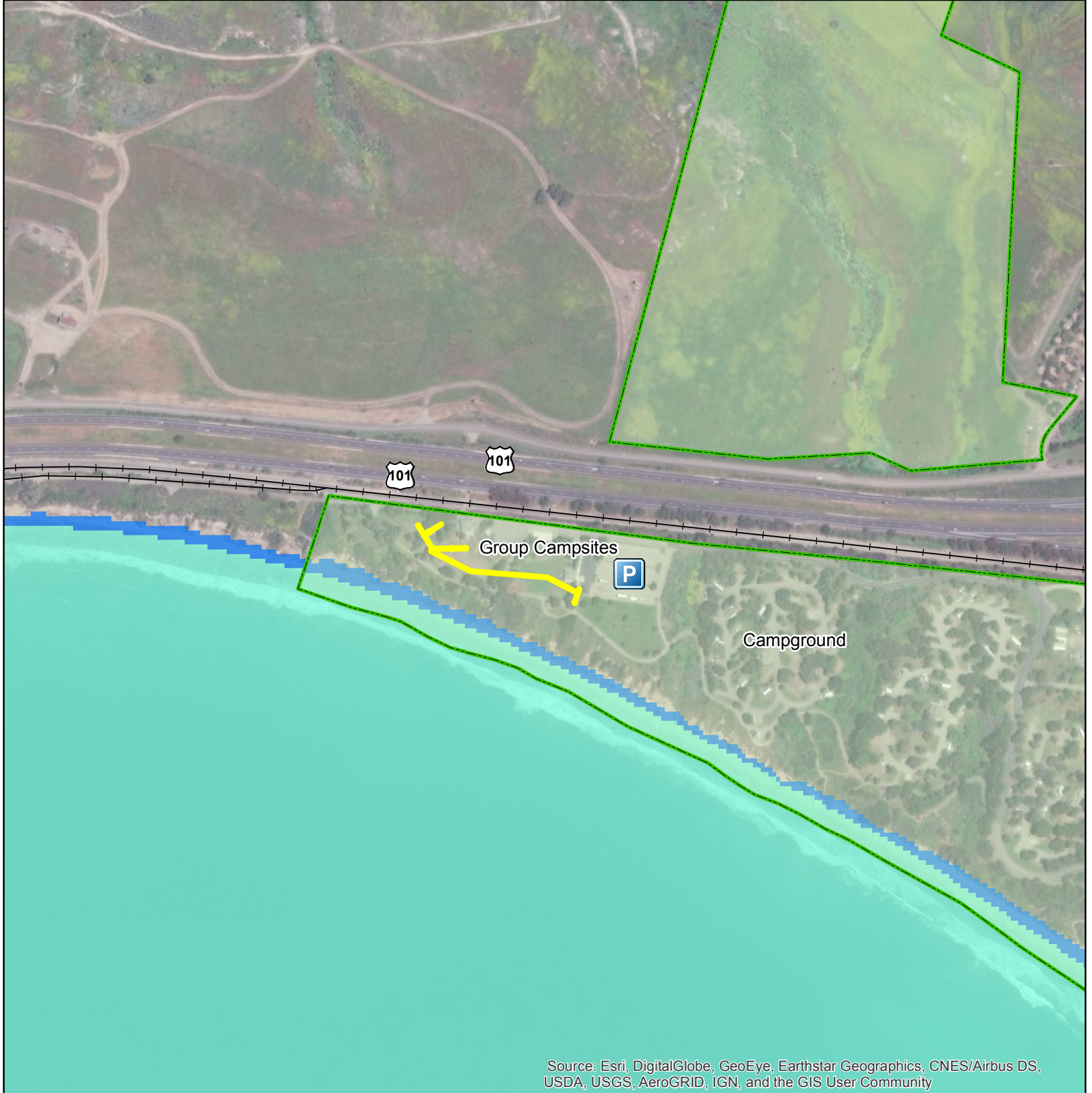
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/13/2018








0 240 480 Feet



El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Sea Level Rise (Figure 3-6)



Legend

-  Project Alignment
-  Union Pacific Rail Line
-  Park Boundary
-  Current Mean High Tide
-  5ft Sea Level Rise (NOAA)

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/17/2018



0 410 820 Feet



Environmental Impact Evaluation, *continued*

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) Implementation of the Proposed Project would be conducted in accordance with all applicable local, State, and/or Federal water quality control standards and waste discharge requirements. BMPs would also be incorporated into operations to ensure that off-site sedimentation and excess erosion is controlled. The Proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, impacts are not anticipated (**Section 3.9.3**).
- b) All water requirements for the Proposed Project would be met by existing groundwater supplies within El Capitán SB. Operation of the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial depletion of groundwater supply within the Park. Park operations will continue to be supplied by groundwater within the Park. These include visitor use within campgrounds and day-use areas as well as Park operation facilities. The plantings would only need to be watered temporarily until established. Impact to groundwater supplies shall be less than significant.
- c) The Proposed Project would result in insignificant change in the drainage patterns of the site from minor grading on-site. With the use of appropriate BMPs there should be less than significant impact due to erosion or siltation.
- d) The Proposed Project would result in insignificant change in the drainage patterns of the site from minor grading on-site. With the appropriate design of the site, there should be less-than-significant potential for further on- or off-site flooding.

- e) The Proposed Project would not contribute runoff that would exceed existing stormwater drainage systems nor would it add substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. As mentioned above, there may be minimal additional run-off, but this additional run-off, if any, would result in less-than-significant impact.
- f) Minimal additional sediment may enter the nearby Pacific Ocean adjacent to the Proposed Project site during construction while the construction area is uncovered or un-vegetated. Implementing measures such as managing irrigation of plantings to prevent runoff and using appropriate water quality BMPs will help prevent sedimentation and/or erosion into the Pacific Ocean and will ensure that water quality impact is less than significant.
- g) The Proposed Project does not include the placement of housing resulting in no impact.
- h) The Proposed Project's structures (i.e., new sewer lift station #8) would not be within a 100-year flood hazard area and thus would result in no impact.
- i) No people or structures would be exposed to significant risk or loss, injury or death from flooding, due to the siting of facilities out of the 100-year floodplain as well as no presence of levees or dams near the Proposed Project site. This would result in no impact.
- j) The Proposed Project site is located in the coastal zone where there is potential for a tsunami to occur. There is no history of significant tsunami impacting the area of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project's structures would not be impacted based on the forecasted tsunami size conditions that could occur based on the County of Santa Barbara's Tajiguas Quadrangle Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning. Conditions for mudflow are not present within the Proposed Project site. No bodies of water are present to create the potential for seiche. No impact is anticipated from these hazards.

3.9.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

WQ 1: Prior to the start of construction involving ground-disturbing activities, the Project contractor will prepare and submit a Storm Water Soil Loss Prevention Plan (SWSLPP) for DPR approval that identifies temporary Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g., tarping of any stockpiled materials or soil; use of silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, etc.) and permanent BMPs (e.g., structural containment, preserving or planting of vegetation) for use in all construction areas to reduce or eliminate the discharge of soil, surface water runoff, and pollutants during all excavation, grading, trenching, repaving, or other ground-disturbing activities. The SWSLPP will include BMPs for hazardous waste and contaminated soils management and spill prevention, as appropriate.

WQ 2: BMPs to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be implemented. Materials that could be used during construction include silt fences, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed

appropriate by CDPR. Where applicable, weed-free products shall be used to minimize the spread of exotics. At all times, sufficient amounts of erosion control materials shall be available on-site to respond to potential emergencies and any rains forecasted within 24 hours.

- WQ 3:** All equipment and vehicles will be inspected for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly thereafter until the equipment and/or vehicles are removed from park premises. Any leaks shall be properly contained or the equipment/vehicle(s) repaired, and if failing repair, removed off-site.
- WQ 4:** All heavy equipment parking, refueling, and service will be conducted within designated areas outside of the 100-year floodplain to avoid water course contamination.
- WQ 5:** All construction activities will be suspended during heavy precipitation events (i.e., at least 1/2-inch of precipitation in a 24-hour period) or when heavy precipitation events are forecast.
- WQ 6:** Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction. Prior to the onset of any precipitation, both active (disturbed) soil areas and stockpiled soils shall be stabilized to prevent sediments from escaping off-site or into the Pacific Ocean. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, the Contractor shall take immediate action to fix the deficiency.
- WQ 7:** Debris or runoff generated as a result of the project activities shall be minimized, whenever possible. If capture is not possible, then it shall be directed away from any drainages and/or culverts to prevent deposition into waterways. The disposal of materials must be performed in a manner that will minimize effects to the environment.
- WQ 8:** Following project completion, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as deemed by the State, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

El Capitán State Beach is a recreational facility that strives to maintain the diversity of biological, archaeological and historic resources. Overnight camping facilities comprise a major portion of the developed area of the Park. A bicycle trail runs through the park and connects to Refugio State Beach. El Capitán Creek contains riparian habitat that empties into the Pacific Ocean. The Park has 1.75 miles of beach frontage.

A range of recreation activities at the Park include: swimming, sunbathing, surfing, fishing, camping, hiking, jogging, bicycling, picnicking, viewing interpretive exhibits, attending interpretive programs and sightseeing.

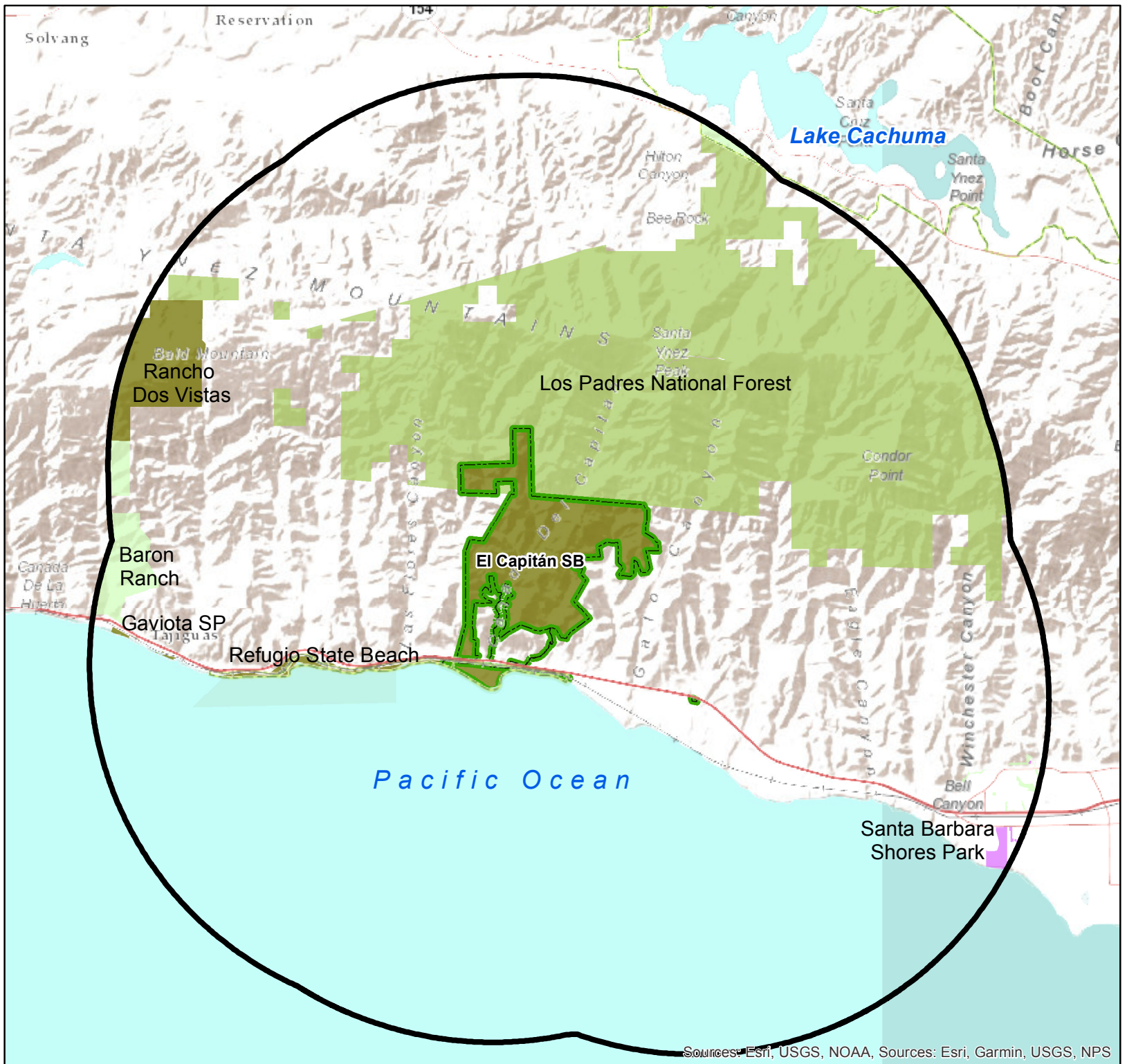
The area surrounding the Proposed Project site consists of a number of land uses including low density single family residential, public park space, and agricultural lands. Public land uses surrounding the Park may be found in **Figure 3-6**.

The existing General Plan for El Capitán State Beach (1979) guides the future development of the Park unit. Major development of the unit has been complete. Further development of the Park unit should be minimal and primarily consist of the maintenance of existing facilities.

California State Parks Accessibility Guidelines

The development within the Proposed Project shall be consistent with the latest edition of the California State Parks Accessibility Guidelines including but not limited to interpretive exhibits, routes of travel, signage, restrooms, storage areas, lockers, benches and parking.

El Capitan Lift Station #8 Replacement Project Public Land Use Map (Figure 3-7)



Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA, Sources: Esri, Garmin, USGS, NPS

Legend

Public Land

- City
- County
- Federal
- State

- El Capitan SB Boundary
- 5_mile_buffer

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. 12/13/2018



0 1.5 3 Miles



3.10.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) No communities have the potential to be divided by the Proposed Project. El Capitán State Beach is a recreational land use. There are no residential communities present. This would result in no impact.
- b) The Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable planning documents developed for the purpose of avoiding, minimizing or mitigating and environmental effect. Planning documents applicable to the Proposed Project and the relevant policies that apply are analyzed within **Section 3.10.1 (Environmental Setting)**. This includes consistency with the County of Santa Barbara’s Coastal Land Use Plan. The County shall be provided with this document to review and comment on. A CDP shall be obtained prior to the beginning of construction. All conditions provided within the CDP shall be complied with. With adherence to applicable policies and permit conditions, this will result in no impact.
- c) No habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan exists within the Proposed Project site after consulting the California Department of Fish & Wildlife’s Summary of Natural Community Conservation Plans (October 2017). This would result in no impact.

3.10.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Refer to measures found within the **Avoidance and Minimization Measures (Appendix B)**, many of which apply to the protection of coastal resources.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

According to the County of Santa Barbara’s Conservation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, there are three major classes of mineral resources available in Santa Barbara County: fossil fuels (oil and natural gas), metallic minerals (mercury) and non-metallic minerals (diatomite, limestone, phosphate, rock, sand and gravel). Although not classified as a mineral, fossil fuels both onshore and offshore are the primary resources in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. Petroleum and natural gas account for approximately half of the total value of “mineral production” in Santa Barbara County. No oil or natural gas production in the form of wells is found within El Capitán State Beach.

Public Resources Code §5001.65 does not permit resource extraction within CDPR units.

3.11.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) Although there may be some potential for resources to be present within El Capitán SB, Public Resources Code §5001.65 does not permit resource extraction within CDPR units.
- b) Refer to the response to question a.

3.11.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

No measures necessary.

3.12 NOISE

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

Although there are not specific CDPR regulations to control noise, an environment with minimal noise intrusion is a highly important condition for visitors to El Capitán State Beach. Due to the significant amount of tent camping that takes place at El Capitán State Beach, an environment with a low noise level is critical to having an enjoyable experience during both daylight and nighttime hours.

Table 3-6
TYPICAL MAXIMUM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 feet (dBA L _{max})	Acoustic Usage Factor ^a (%)
Auger Drill Rig	85	20
Backhoe	80	40
Blasting	94	1
Chain Saw	85	20
Clam Shovel	93	20
Compactor (ground)	80	20
Compressor (air)	80	40
Concrete Mixer Truck	85	40
Concrete Pump	82	20
Concrete Saw	90	20
Crane (mobile or stationary)	85	20
Dozer	85	40
Dump Truck	84	40
Excavator	85	40
Front End Loader	80	40
Generator (25 KVA or less)	70	50
Generator (more than 25 KVA)	82	50
Grader	85	40
Hydra Break Ram	90	10
Impact Pile Driver (diesel or drop)	95	20
Insitu Soil Sampling Rig	84	20
Jackhammer	85	20
Mounted Impact Hammer (hoe ram)	90	20
Paver	85	50
Pneumatic Tools	85	50
Pumps	77	50
Rock Drill	85	20
Roller	74	40
Scraper	85	40
Tractor	84	40
Vacuum Excavator (vac-truck)	85	40
Vibratory Concrete Mixer	80	20
Vibratory Pile Driver	95	20

^a Acoustic Usage Factor represents the percent of time that the equipment is assumed to be running at full power. Note: KVA = kilovolt amps. Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2006; Thalheimer, 2000. These values are also used in the Roadway Construction Noise Model, 2006.

A permanent major noise producer found adjacent to El Capitán SB is the Southern Pacific Railroad, which runs immediately south of US Highway 101. The nearest campground is approximately 160 feet from the rail line. Maximum noise level at this distance can reach 90 dB(A). Temporary construction noise could result in impacts to visitors using the Park. Construction noise from a range of equipment that could be used during project construction is found in **Table 3-6**.

3.12.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The Proposed Project would result in limited short-term increase in noise levels. This short-term increase would not result in exceedance of any ordinances due to their not being ordinances in place for State Park units. Impact would be less than significant.
- b) None of the construction equipment to be used during construction or operation would generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels. This would result in no impact.

- c) The Proposed Project would not introduce any new substantial permanent ambient noise. Noise within the Park unit would remain very similar to what is currently present. This would result in no impact.
- d) There will be limited introduction of temporary noise due to construction. The use of **Noise** minimization measures (**Section 3.12.3**) would result in less than significant impact.
- e) The Park is not known to be within an airport land use plan. Review of maps showing the airport influence area for both Santa Barbara Municipal Airport and Santa Ynez Airport do not include El Capitán SB. These two airports are approximately equidistant from the Park. This would result in no impact.
- f) The Park is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The Proposed Project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. This would result in no impact.

3.12.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Noise-1: Construction activities shall follow County of Santa Barbara's standard condition time, from 7:00am-4:00pm Monday-Friday, with no construction occurring on weekends or State holidays.

Noise-2: Construction activities creating high decibel noise shall be limited to low visitor use times including the off seasons of fall and winter to minimize noise impacts to sensitive receptors such as Park visitors.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project site is located within unincorporated Santa Barbara County. Planning for existing and future housing within the County is guided by the Comprehensive Plan’s Housing Element. Limited housing exists for Park staff within the Park. The Proposed Project will not affect any of the existing housing within the Park.

The population of the County of Santa Barbara is estimated at 446,000. The estimate of housing units in the County of Santa Barbara is 156,000. Occupancy of this housing is approximately 93%.

The Proposed Project would not result in population growth from its implementation. The Proposed Project does not include the construction of housing or indirectly result in an increase in growth due to the construction of public infrastructure such as roads or utilities.

3.13.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The Proposed Project would not induce population growth, either directly or indirectly, due to the scope of the Proposed Project being the maintenance of existing levels of public safety and operation of El Capitán SB. No further homes or businesses are being built nor would there be any additional roads or other infrastructure built other than that needed to effectively serve the facilities to be constructed. This would result in no impact.

- b) The Proposed Project would not displace housing due to no housing being impacted by the Proposed Project. This would result in no impact.
- c) The Proposed Project would not displace people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No housing shall be affected. This would result in no impact.

3.13.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary.

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

Park Services

El Capitán SB provides numerous activities for visitors. To support these activities requires a range of staff. Staff and services provided include: State Park Peace Officers providing public safety; maintenance staff maintaining facilities; and interpreters providing education programs. Volunteers additionally play a significant role in providing a range of services throughout the Park.

Fire Protection

Protection of the facilities within the Park unit will continue to be provided by the County of Santa Barbara Fire Department. The nearest station is Station 11 found at 6901 Frey Way Goleta, CA, 10 miles from the Park.

Public Safety

Public safety is provided by CDPR State Park Peace Officers (Rangers) that patrol El Capitán SB. In the case that conditions require further support, the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department can be utilized.

Schools

There are no schools within the immediate vicinity of El Capitán SB. The Proposed Project will not have any association with education facilities.

3.14.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from construction associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other Public Facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) No significant impact would result from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities including the proposed entrance improvements. As stated above, the Proposed Project will not have any impact on the ability of local fire protection to serve El Capitán SB and the Proposed Project’s facilities. Public safety shall not be impacted by the Proposed Project. No education facilities will be affected by the Proposed Project. The construction of the new facilities would not result in a loss of public park space as the new facilities are being proposed are to replace existing facilities.

3.14.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary.

3.15 RECREATION

3.15.1 Existing Environment

Recreation opportunities are widely available in the region of El Capitán SB and include other State Park units as well as other parks and recreation areas managed by the County of Santa Barbara and United States Forest Service.

El Capitán SB provides a range of activities including: swimming, sunbathing, surfing, fishing, camping, hiking, jogging, bicycling, picnicking, viewing interpretive exhibits, attending interpretive programs and sightseeing. Nearby parks include Refugio SB, located west of the Park. It provides many of the same opportunities as El Capitán SB due to its similar placement along the coastline. Further west of Refugio SB is Gaviota SP, also a coastal park unit providing similar opportunities.

3.15.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) The facilities being proposed would not increase the use of any nearby recreational facilities. The Proposed Project will expand park operation facilities, which will improve the management of El Capitán SB. This would result in no impact.
- b) The facilities constructed by the Proposed Project would not result in an adverse physical effect on the environment nor would they require the construction or expansion of further facilities that would have an adverse physical effect on the environment. This would result in no impact.

3.15.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

CDPR maintains the roads running throughout El Capitán SB. These roads fill a variety of functions including accessing the beach, campgrounds, day-use areas, and maintenance facilities. They are the responsibility of CDPR to maintain. Access to the Park comes from US Highway 101 which runs both east and west of the Park. El Capitán State Beach Road provides access from US 101 to the Park entrance. Responsibility for maintenance of US 101 as well as on-ramps and off-ramps to El Capitán State Beach Road rests with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Amtrak runs the Pacific Surfliner passenger line along a rail line adjacent to the Park. The rail line adjacent to the Park is owned by Union Pacific. The nearest station is in the City of Goleta to the east, approximately 12 miles east of the Park.

3.16.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Cause a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

d) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) The Proposed Project does not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. However, the Park’s oceanfront bicycle path, which runs along the blufftop next to the group campsites, will be temporarily inaccessible during construction of the Proposed Project. A second bicycle path located behind the group campsites as well as alternative walking paths in the vicinity of the group campsites will remain open during construction (see **Appendix D**). This would result in less than significant impact.
- b) No level of service standards would be affected due to the Proposed Project having no impact on local streets or highways. This would result in no impact.
- c) The Proposed Project would result in no change in air traffic patterns. The Proposed Project has no impact on air traffic. This would result in no impact.
- d) The Proposed Project contains no features that would result in dangerous design features. This would result in no impact.
- e) The Proposed Project would not result in inadequate emergency access as no roads or highways will be blocked for construction of this project. This would result in no impact.
- f) While the staging area of the Proposed Project will be located within a portion of the parking lot adjacent to the Cabrillo Group Campsite, this parking lot services the group campsites which will be closed for the duration of the project construction. Therefore it is not anticipated the project will result in inadequate parking capacity. In addition, no ADA accessible stalls will be impacted by the Proposed Project or staging area. This would result in less than significant impact.
- g) The Park’s oceanfront bicycle path, which runs along the blufftop next to the group campsites, will be temporarily inaccessible during construction of the Proposed Project. A second bicycle path located behind the group campsites as well as alternative walking paths in the vicinity of the group campsites will remain open during construction (see

Appendix D). Therefore the Proposed Project would not conflict with any policy related to alternative transportation. This would result in less than significant impact.

3.16.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary.

3.17 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

Tribal Consultation including a search of the Native American Heritage Commission’s (NAHC’s) Sacred Lands files was initiated in June 2018. The NAHC responded that the search of the Sacred Lands file was negative for Tribal Cultural Resources and provided a list of six Chumash representatives from three different groups.

Letters were sent and follow-up emails were made to all Chumash representatives on the NAHC list as well as other Native American contacts who have expressed interest in projects at EL Capitán SB. The Chumash representatives recommended Native American monitoring during any archaeological testing and during ground-disturbing project work. An on-site meeting was requested and attended by one Chumash individual. No major concerns were expressed during the Native American consultations.

3.17.2 Environmental Setting

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

<p>b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Discussion

- a) There are no known Tribal Cultural Resources within the project area that have been listed or determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources.
- b) There are no known Tribal Cultural Resources within the project area that are significant pursuant to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria listed in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code 5024.1.

3.17.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR)

TCR-1: All ground-disturbing activities shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor to ensure avoidance of significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources. Monitoring logs shall be completed for each day that monitoring is undertaken, including photographs of the Proposed Project area and records of construction activities. Any discoveries shall be accurately plotted in order to document their distribution and create working field maps and final report-quality maps.

TCR-2: If potentially significant Tribal Cultural Resources are encountered during monitoring, all ground-disturbing activities will immediately be redirected away from the discovered resource to allow for its evaluation and appropriate treatment. This evaluation will be undertaken by the archaeological Principal Investigator at the Southern Service Center or their designee. The discovery site shall be flagged to protect it from further construction impacts. Once the feature or deposit has been exposed to the extent possible, CDPR archaeologists shall assess the eligibility of the feature or deposit and make a determination as to avoidance, protection, or implementation of mitigation measures such as data recovery.

TCR-3: In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains within the Proposed Project area the following steps shall be taken. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the location of the discovery or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the Santa Barbara County Medical Examiner has been contacted to determine that no investigation of the cause of death is required. If the Medical Examiner determines the remains to be Native American, the Medical Examiner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

The Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent/s (MLD) of the deceased Native American. As provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the MLD may make recommendation for treatment or disposition with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods. Alternatively, where the conditions listed below occur, an authorized representative of CDPR shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance. The conditions are: (1) that the Native American Heritage Commission is unable to identify an MLD, or (2) the MLD fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission, or (3) CDPR rejects the recommendation of the MLD, and the mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission fails to provide measures acceptable to CDPR. California Department of Parks and Recreation's policy regarding the treatment of human remains is consistent with these guidelines.

Also see Cultural Resources (section 3.5) above.

3.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

Utilities

Water service is provided to the Park via a single well within the Park. Water supply is fluctuating with the drought conditions. If drought conditions continue, the water supply for the park may need to be modified or improved.

Wastewater service is provided by septic systems found within the Park. The amount of discharge is currently at its maximum allowable amount per the Regional Water Quality Control Board’s general discharge order. An addition of further discharge will likely require that further capacity be added to the Park’s wastewater system.

A local solid waste collector, Marborg, provides service to the Park, which includes waste that is deposited at the Tajiguas landfill as well as diverting recyclable materials from landfills.

Electricity is provided by Southern California Edison and natural gas is provided by SoCalGas, both of which will require coordination before new service is provided to the proposed operations facility.

3.18.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination, by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to service the project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) El Capitán SB is within jurisdiction of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWCB; Region 3). The Proposed Project would replace existing sewer infrastructure that services the group campsites at the Park. The project would not result in a change to the service capacity of the existing sewer system, or result in an increased demand for water or sewer services. The project involves excavating trenches to replace sewer lift station #8 and connect new gravity lines and force mains to the new lift station located on the blufftop of the group campsites. This Proposed Project is less than one acre of ground disturbance, therefore a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Notice of Intent (NOI) are not required. However, Best Management Practices to ensure protection of storm water runoff will be in place for the project. As a result, there should be no impact.
- b) The Proposed Project would not require the construction of new wastewater facilities or the expansion of existing facilities and therefore will not result in impacts.
- c) The Proposed Project would not result in topographical changes or new impervious surfaces and therefore would not result in any permanent change to drainage patterns. All excavated soil will be replaced. This development would result in less than significant impact through the use of appropriate BMPs such as those found in **Section 3.9.3 (Water Quality)**.
- d) There would be a small increase in the demand for water by the Proposed Project to accommodate limited landscaping and establishment of native plantings. The native plantings would need water for a set time based on the plant species. The impact would be less than significant.

- e) Wastewater treatment is provided within the Park by a series of septic systems. These systems currently provide adequate capacity for the wastewater produced during peak periods. Since no additional wastewater will be generated by the Proposed Project, additional capacity to treat wastewater will not need to be provided through new or existing facilities. No impact would occur to wastewater treatment providers as all waste is treated within the Park.
- f) Any additional solid waste would be sufficiently accommodated by the existing landfill that is permitted to accept waste from El Capitán SB, the Tajiguas landfill. This would result in no impact.
- g) The Proposed Project would comply with all statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No elements of the Proposed Project should prevent the ability to comply with statute and regulations related to solid waste. This would result in no impact.

3.18.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

None necessary

3.19 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

Several findings that are important to evaluate are discussed below. These include impacts to plants or animals and important examples of California history or prehistory. Impacts shall be evaluated that are cumulatively considerable as well as direct and indirect impacts to humans.

3.19.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) Degradation of the environment shall be minimal due to the siting of the Proposed Project within an area that is used by the public for camping and recreation. No fish, wildlife, or native plant species or communities should be substantially reduced due to

the proximity to developed areas and landscaped vegetation as well as the limited presence/potential presence of species listed as sensitive. Refer to Section 3.4 for further discussion of biological resources within the Proposed Project's footprint. Plantings of native coast live oak and toyon shall be incorporated to compensate for the loss of and impacts to non-native landscape trees. Additional measures shall ensure that sensitive species, such as nesting birds, are protected in the case of their occurrence during construction. The Proposed Project would not have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory, due to their lack of presence within or near the Proposed Project's footprint. Impact would be less than significant.

- b) The impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have minimal cumulative impacts. With appropriate implementation, these projects should result in less than significant impact.
- c) No human impacts, either direct or indirect are anticipated by the Proposed Project. Improving entrance facilities access for visitors and staff would have positive impacts to humans. This would result in no impact.

3.19.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Numerous avoidance and minimization measures, particularly those within **Biological Resources (3.4.3)**, would be implemented to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

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APPENDIX A

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Pending completion of public review period.

APPENDIX B

AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

Based on recent evaluations of biological resources near the project site, the following measures shall be incorporated into the proposed El Capitán Relocation of Sewer Lift Station #8 Project to reduce the potential for impacts:

1. Prior to the start of construction, the Cultural and Natural Resource Specialists will mark or identify, where certain resources are to be documented, salvaged, avoided, or protected in place within the Project. Additionally, during construction, other new or previously unknown areas may be discovered and marked by the Cultural or Natural Resource Specialists for protection.
2. Trenching and locations of underground facilities shall be staked in the field and approved prior to commencing any excavation. Trenches and facilities shall be placed in a manner that avoids any unnecessary impacts to existing vegetation or cultural resources, and may be subject to adjustment.
3. All equipment and materials shall be staged/stored only in designated areas shown on the Project plans. Staging/storage locations shall only be allowed on existing developed or disturbed locations, such as paved surfaces, that are a minimum of 50 feet from the edge of the coastal bluffs. These areas shall be reviewed and approved prior to use. All areas used for stockpiling shall be kept free from trash and other waste. No Project-related items shall be stored outside approved staging areas at any time.
4. In the event that paleontological resources are unearthed during Project construction, all earth disturbing work within the vicinity of the find must be temporarily suspended or redirected until a paleontologist has evaluated the nature of the find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume.
5. A Cultural Resource Specialist and a Chumash Native American monitor shall be present for monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities including, but not limited to clearing and grubbing, excavation, grading, trenching, boring, etc.

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6. In the event that previously unknown cultural resources (including but not limited to concentrations of dark soil, shell, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic materials ([50+ years old] trash, foundations, etc.) are encountered during Project construction by anyone:
 - a. Work shall cease immediately at the location.
 - b. Work shall be redirected to other Project locations.
 - c. Work in this area shall not occur until written approval is received allowing for the resumption of activity in the area of the discovery.
 7. In the event that human remains are discovered:
 - a. Work shall cease immediately in the area of the find.
 - b. Work shall not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete in accordance with §5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code and until written approval is received allowing for the resumption of activity in the area of the discovery.
 8. Activities that involve disturbance to structures, the ground, or vegetation and/or noise levels greater than ambient shall be conducted between September 1 and March 14 to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds, as required by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If such activities cannot occur during this time frame then:
 - a. A preconstruction survey for nesting birds shall be completed by the Natural Resource Specialist no more than seven (7) days prior to the start of any Project-related disturbance.
 - b. Should work be suspended or delayed for a period of greater than seven (7) days, then the Natural Resource Specialist, at his/her discretion, shall complete a bird survey to ensure that no additional nesting has occurred at the Project site.
 - c. If an active nest site is found within/near a construction area, then
 - i. Work shall be redirected to other Project locations.
 - ii. Protection measures shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the birds. These may include, but are not limited to, staking/flagging near the nest, establishing a minimum “no work” buffer, and/or installation of temporary fencing.

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- iii. Work in this area shall not occur until written approval is received allowing for the resumption of activity in the area of the discovery.
 9. The coastal bluffs and associated coastal sage scrub habitat are designated an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and shall be strictly avoided. No encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) shall be allowed in these locations at any time, unless otherwise indicated in the Project plans/specifications. Contractor shall protect ESAs with temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) or other acceptable method. Work limits shall be clearly marked in the field. All staked/fenced boundaries shall be maintained throughout the construction period.
 10. Noise during construction shall be minimized through the use of best available techniques.
 11. Areas of excavation (e.g., pits, trenches, holes) shall be backfilled or covered overnight or during periods of inactivity. Routes of escape from excavated pits and trenches shall be installed for wildlife that could potentially become entrapped.
 - a. These locations shall be regularly inspected throughout construction and immediately prior to backfilling.
 - b. Should any wildlife be discovered within an excavated area, all work at the excavation site shall be temporarily suspended until the entrapped animal can be safely relocated by the Natural Resource Specialist. If wildlife is found dead in an excavated area, then the Project shall be halted until the Natural Resource Specialist identifies it and measures are devised to prevent future loss.
 12. All staged equipment, staged materials such as pipe, and any other structures that could harbor small animals overnight or during other work intervals shall be inspected for wildlife prior to moving.
 13. No nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be authorized to complete the Project.
 14. The Project area shall be kept clear of trash to avoid attracting scavengers/predators. All food and garbage shall be placed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site.

15. All activities occurring within the Tree Protection Zone shall be in accordance with Section 015639 TEMPORARY TREE AND PLANT PROTECTION.
16. No parking of equipment or storage of vehicles, materials, or debris shall be allowed within the canopy of any tree unless on existing hardscape.
17. All construction equipment used for the Project shall be cleaned of soil and plant material prior to arrival on-site and before leaving the park to prevent the spread of non-native species.
18. All previously undisturbed areas that have been disturbed from construction equipment and activities shall be re-vegetated and restored. Topsoil shall be redistributed/replaced, and the site returned to its original state.
19. All equipment engines shall be maintained in good condition, in proper tune (according to manufacturer's specifications), and in compliance with all State and Federal requirements.
20. Dust generated by the development activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site. During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to apply water at sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Watering shall be conducted in a manner that prevents any runoff. Reclaimed water should be used whenever possible.
21. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever the winds speed exceeds 15 miles per hour. During high wind conditions (wind speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour), all earthmoving activities shall cease or water shall be applied to soil not more than 15 minutes prior to disturbance.
22. The amount of disturbed area shall be minimized and on-site vehicle speeds shall be reduced to 15 miles per hour or less on any paved or unpaved surfaces within the Project area.
23. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be tarped from the point of origin.
24. Soil stockpiled for more than one (1) day shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.

25. After clearing, grading, earth moving, 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 shall not occur.
26. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into the Project. The BMPs shall be strictly adhered to in order to avoid unnecessary erosion and to assure that no soils and debris enter the Pacific Ocean.
27. Materials that could be used during construction to contain Project-related siltation and other debris include: silt fence, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, sand bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by the Natural Resource Specialist. Weed-free products shall be used to minimize the spread of exotics.
28. All exposed stockpiles (e.g., dirt, sand, etc.) shall be contained/secured or covered using appropriate BMPs to prevent off-site soil erosion.
29. All sediment or other material that has been tracked onto paved areas by trucks, construction equipment, erosion, or other Project-related activity shall be promptly removed.
30. At all times, sufficient amounts of erosion control materials shall be available on-site to respond to potential emergencies and any rains forecasted within 24 hours. Prior to the onset of precipitation, both active (disturbed) soil areas and stockpiled soils shall be stabilized to prevent sediments from escaping off-site.
31. Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, then immediate action shall be taken to fix the deficiency.
32. Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species shall be used. No invasive, exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Species identified on Lists A & B of the California Invasive Plant Council's List of Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in California, as of October 1999, shall be prohibited.
33. Following completion of construction, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may

- remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.
34. Construction materials and waste such as paint, mortar, concrete slurry, fuels, etc. shall be stored, handled, and disposed of in a manner that minimizes the potential for storm water contamination.
 35. BMPs shall be employed under parked equipment and vehicles and shall collect any leaking fluids and prevent them from escaping into the soil.
 36. The changing of oil, refueling, and other actions (e.g. washing of tools for painting) that could result in the release of a hazardous substance shall be restricted to approved/designated areas that are a minimum of 100 feet from the edge of the coastal bluffs. Such sites shall be surrounded with berms, sandbags, or other barriers to further prevent the accidental spill of fuel, oil, or chemicals. Any discharges shall be immediately contained, cleaned up, and properly disposed.
 37. Equipment shall be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside State Park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds shall be disposed of outside State Park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized location.
 38. Debris or runoff generated as a result of Project activities shall be minimized, whenever possible. If capture is not possible, then it shall be directed away from the Pacific Ocean to prevent deposition into waterways. The disposal of materials must be performed in a manner that shall minimize effects to the environment.
 39. Construction crews shall park vehicles and heavy equipment away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, all equipment shall be parked within approved staging areas.
 40. Work shall be limited to the construction footprint, as outlined in the Project plans and directed by the State's Representative. Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be the minimum number/size necessary to complete the Project, and shall be selected to avoid impacts to the coastal bluffs, coastal sage scrub, and other sensitive resources.
 41. Work limits, as defined on Project plans, shall be clearly delineated on-site prior to the start of construction activities.

42. All planned removal, demolition, ground disturbance, and any other destructive activities that may disturb cultural or natural resources shall be laid out for review and approval prior to such work commencing.
43. If unforeseen cultural and/or natural resources are uncovered during execution of the work, activities will be put on hold at that specific location, and Contractor(s) shall be redirected to work in other Project locations. The State Resource Specialist will record and evaluate the find and implement avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures as appropriate in compliance with environmental law and State Parks' resource directives prior to resumption of work at that specific location.

