



**El Capitán State Beach  
Construct New Lifeguard Operations Facility Project  
FINAL  
Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)  
SCH# 2015111082**

**March 2016**



**PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD:** The Draft Initial Study was circulated for public review and comment for a period of 30 days. All mailed and e-mailed comments were considered before approval of the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Electronic copies of the Final IS/MND may be requested via [enviro@parks.ca.gov](mailto:enviro@parks.ca.gov) or through the contact information found below.

California State Parks Southern Service Center 2797 Truxtun Road San Diego, CA 92106 (619) 221-7060
---

Notice of Determination

Appendix D

To:

[X] Office of Planning and Research
U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044 Sacramento, CA 95812-3044
Street Address: 1400 Tenth St., Rm 113 Sacramento, CA 95814

[ ] County Clerk
County of: Santa Barbara
Address: Hall of Records, 1100 Anacapa St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101

From:

Public Agency: CA Dept. of Parks & Recreation
Address: 1416 Ninth Street, P.O. Box 942896 Sacramento, CA 94296

Contact: Luke Serna
Phone: (619) 221-7068; enviro@parks.ca.gov

Lead Agency (if different from above):

Address:

Contact:

Phone:

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2015111082

Project Title: Construct New Lifeguard Operations Facility

Project Applicant: California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)

Project Location (include county): El Capitan State Beach, Santa Barbara County

Project Description:

The new lifeguard operations facility, 0.25 miles northeast of the existing lifeguard tower, would include approximately 5,500 - 6,500 square feet of space for Park operations and visitor contact. Adjacent to the new facility, an existing and informal vehicle storage/laydown area, approximately 23,000 square feet, would be improved and continue to provide support functions. Improvements to the laydown area would include grading and enclosing it with fencing. The existing lifeguard tower would be demolished, vegetated and made available for visitors to view the coastline.

This is to advise that the California Department of Parks and Recreation has approved the above (X Lead Agency or [ ] Responsible Agency)

described project on February 3, 2016 and has made the following determinations regarding the above (date) described project.

- 1. The project [ ] will [X] will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. [ ] An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. [X] A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [X] were [ ] were not made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [X] was [ ] was not adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [ ] was [X] was not adopted for this project.
6. Findings [ ] were [X] were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:

2797 Truxtun Rd, Barracks 26, San Diego, CA 92120 and http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\_id=983

Signature (Public Agency): [Signature] Title: Deputy Director, Acquisition/Development

Date: February 3, 2016 Date Received for filing at OPP: Governor's Office of Planning & Research

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code. Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

FEB 11 2016
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE Revised 2011

## Mitigated Negative Declaration

**Project:**

El Capitán State Beach Replacement Lifeguard Operations Facility

**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 mitigation measures detailed are feasible, will be implemented and will reduce all impacts to a less than significant level.



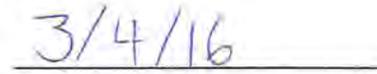
Richard Rozzelle  
Channel Coast District Superintendent



Date



Luke Serna  
Associate Park & Recreation Specialist  
Southern Service Center Environmental Coordinator



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

**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**

To support the continued recreational opportunities available at El Capitán SB, adequate public safety is necessary to allow visitors to enjoy activities including, but not limited to, swimming, surfing, hiking and overnight camping. The existing lifeguard tower facility has exceeded its effective life span and has numerous deficiencies including building deterioration, inadequate access to the beach, inadequate size to properly support public safety and non-compliance with current building codes and accessibility standards. Critically needed functions for regional and local CDPR operations include, but are not limited to, weather reporting, communications and emergency power.

The existing lifeguard tower is threatened by coastal bluff erosion due to storm surge and sea level rise and should be retired in order to retreat to a location at less risk.

## **Project Description**

The new lifeguard operations facility, 0.25 miles northeast of the existing lifeguard tower, would include approximately 5,500 – 6,500 square feet of space for Park operations and visitor contact. Adjacent to the new facility, an existing and informal vehicle storage/laydown area, approximately 23,000 square feet, would continue to provide support functions. Improvements to the laydown area would include grading and enclosing it with fencing. Utilities would be extended to meet the increased demand of the new operations facility including water, sewer and electricity. Critical functions necessary within the new facility would include weather reporting, communications, telephone, data and emergency power. Limited landscaping would be provided with low water need due to limited water available to the Park.

The existing lifeguard tower would be demolished, vegetated and made available for visitors to view the coastline.

## **Impacts**

With the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures such as Native American and archaeological resource monitoring, designing the facilities to avoid sensitive natural and cultural resources, mitigation for impacted oak trees, 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 **Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program (Chapter 4)** for details regarding all mitigation measures.

No impact would occur to agriculture resources, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, or transportation and traffic.

Less than significant impact would occur due to greenhouse gas emissions and hazards and hazardous materials.

Potential impacts to aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, noise, recreation, utilities and service systems and mandatory findings of significance will be mitigated to a less than significant level.

### **Alternatives**

Various alternatives including different sites for the operations facilities were considered. The alternatives were all within an area that has been previously utilized for park staff operations and maintenance. The alternatives were developed to provide Park staff with the ability to choose a site design that would allow for efficient operations and maintenance. Due to the ability to avoid significant impacts with all of the alternatives being developed, there was no need to invest any further effort in developing additional alternatives. The final site locations will avoid impacts wherever possible and may include small amounts of mitigation for impacts to natural resources that may be impacted where design cannot feasibly avoid them.

### **Outreach**

CDPR conducted outreach to government agencies, organizations, Native Americans, and the general public to determine where changes could be made to the project to address public 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 potentially significant cultural resources while meeting the needs of the Park.

### **Comments Regarding the Initial Study**

Comments were received from the County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department. The comments and responses may be found within **Appendix A**. These comments will not result in potential for further environmental impact and have been incorporated into the Final IS/MND as appropriate.

### **Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

Mitigation for the Proposed Project includes compensation for the loss of oaks trees, Best Management Practices and numerous other measures. All mitigation measures for the Proposed Project have been documented in a **Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Plan (MMRP) (Chapter 4)** and shall be implemented in order to comply with CEQA and mitigate impacts to the environment to a less than significant level.

## **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 as long as the proposed mitigation measures are implemented. The Proposed Project would allow for continued effective public safety, including aquatic safety, at a heavily used beach park. 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 Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) shall comply with the CEQA Guidelines and Statutes. CDPR shall act as the Lead Agency. The IS/MND 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 MND in order to carry forward with construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

### 1.1 CEQA REGULATORY OVERVIEW

This IS/MND has been prepared by CDPR to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Replacement Lifeguard Operations Facility 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 including mitigation, an MND 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/MND 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:

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

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

Luke Serna, Associate 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 detail the Proposed Project to construct a new lifeguard operations facility and evaluate the Proposed Project's potential environmental effects. Through a combination of design to minimize impacts and the incorporation of mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or and/or compensate for the loss of resources, impacts should be reduced to a less than significant level.

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 mitigation measures where necessary to ensure impacts remain less than significant.

#### **Chapter 4 – Mitigation, Monitoring, Reporting Program**

This chapter includes all of the measures necessary to ensure impacts associated with the Proposed Project remain less than significant.

## **Chapter 5 - References.**

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

## **APPENDICES**

The appendices include comments received during the IS/MND 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. Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the Proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts for the following issues: air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and noise.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, a Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be prepared if the Proposed Project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the inclusion of sufficient mitigation measures to reduce environmental impact to a less than significant level. 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 Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines.

### **1.5 PUBLIC OUTREACH**

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

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

#### **Native American Outreach**

In April 2015, 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 May 14, 2015 a letter was mailed to each person or organization that was listed on the contact list provided by the NAHC. 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. Two individuals called the district archaeologist to provide comments. Follow-up telephone calls were made to the remaining contacts that provided phone numbers while an email was sent to the others who had not responded to the initial letter.

Of the 18 listed contact people who responded to the calls and emails, two people had no specific concerns, but wanted a local Native American monitor 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.

One person requested an on-site visit and consultation meeting. On June 30, 2015 an email invitation to a meeting to be held at El Capitán State Park on July 9 was sent out to 10 listed contacts. Telephone calls were made to the remaining contacts who had listed phone numbers.

The onsite consultation meeting was attended by the project and district archaeologists, the park maintenance supervisor, and three Native Chumash people. The archaeologists described the project and the archaeological surveys that had already been conducted in the APE. It was explained that archaeological testing was planned prior to the start of construction work. The two project area locations were visited and examined by all present.

No major concerns were expressed during the visit, but a concern was expressed that a new water line was proposed to be installed in a different location from an existing water line. Ultimately, the new water line installation was removed from the proposed project.

### **Santa Barbara County**

CDPR conducted consultation with the County of Santa Barbara to share how CDPR would carry out both the archaeological and geotechnical testing needed prior to further development of design for the Proposed Project. As a result, it was determined that the testing would be exempt from any further review and could proceed as was detailed.

The County of Santa Barbara is the local agency with discretionary authority for providing a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) and ensuring consistency with their Local Coastal Plan. The County shall be provided the IS/MND for review and comment. Conditions provided by the County within the CDP shall be implemented as part of the Proposed Project's Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program.

### **Comments and Responses**

See **Appendix A**

## **1.6 DOCUMENT APPROVAL**

The Mitigated 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.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project will demolish the existing lifeguard tower located in the El Capitán State Beach campground and construct a new lifeguard operations facility adjacent to the existing El Capitán State Beach maintenance facility. The new lifeguard facility will meet the operational needs of the park and the district, while conforming to the County of Santa Barbara's design and development standards. The new facility will provide approximately 5,500 ~ 6,500 square feet of office and additional vehicle/support areas.

### 2.1 PARK BACKGROUND INFORMATION

El Capitán State Beach was classified in June 1962 as a state beach by the State Park Commission. A state beach is a category of state recreation unit and is further defined within Public Resources Code Section 5019.56.

The General Plan for El Capitán State Beach, 1979, establishes the Park unit's Declaration of Purpose.

*El Capitán State Beach was established to make available the sandy ocean beach and related uplands in the vicinity of El Capitán Creek for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment. All public outdoor recreational activities which relate well to the ocean beach or natural integrity of the site may be provided. The natural values which exist along El Capitán Creek will be preserved as a part of the natural setting for beach recreation activities. All Native American resources occurring in the state beach will be preserved intact and interpreted.*

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.

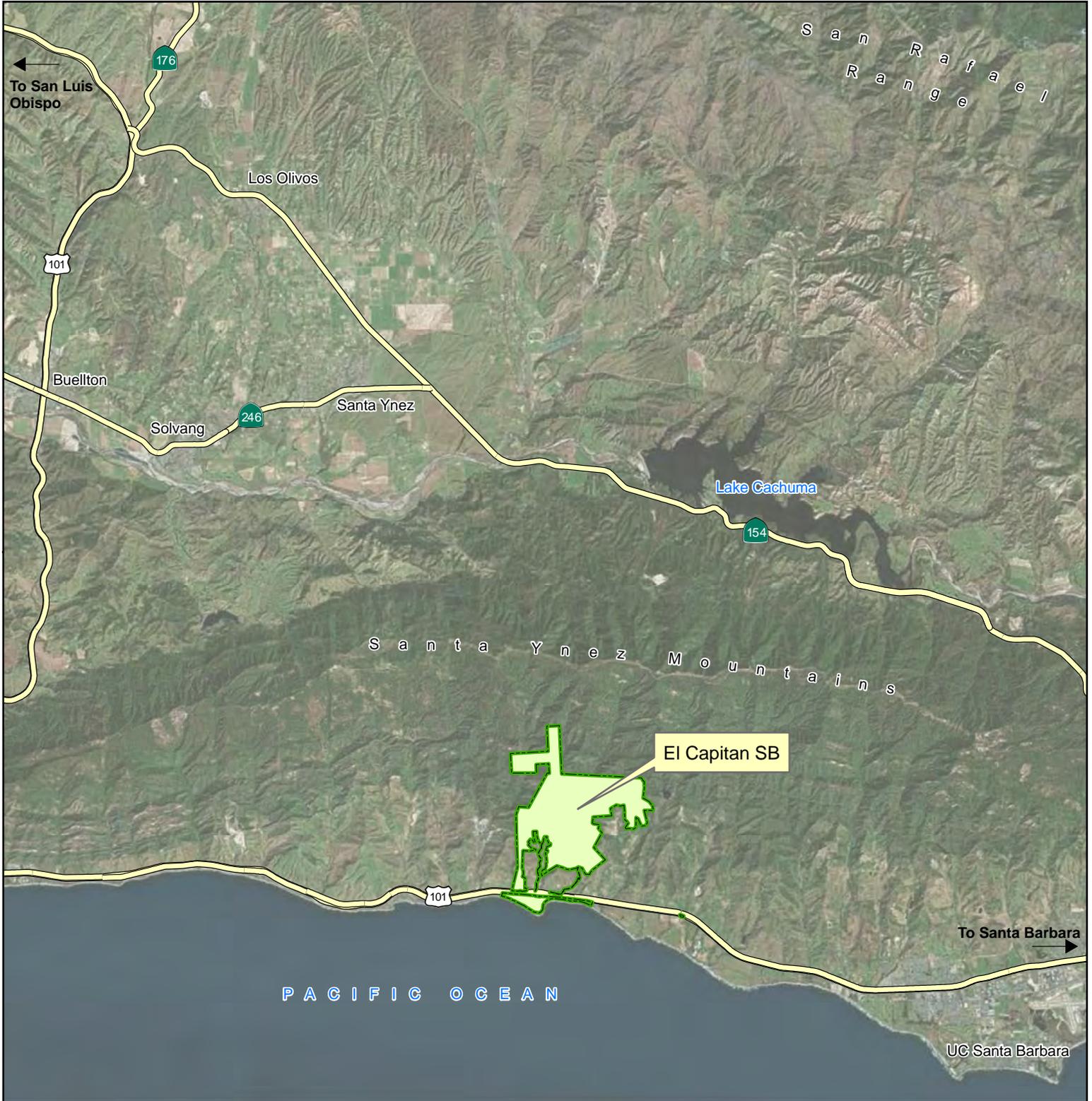
Average annual visitation to El Capitán SB from 2010-2014 was 200,587.

Interpretive facilities include interpretive panels throughout the Park as well as an ADA accessible nature trail. Interpretive programs include campfire programs, Junior Ranger programs and Junior Lifeguard programs.

### 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. The Park extends from the coastline inland approximately 3.75 miles and includes approximately 1.75 miles of beach frontage. The park is approximately 2,600 acres in size. Primary access is via US Route 101 and El Capitán State Beach Road. See **Figure 2-1 (Location Map)** and **Figure 2-2 (Project Site Map)**

# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project Location Map (Figure 2-1)



## Legend

 Park Boundary

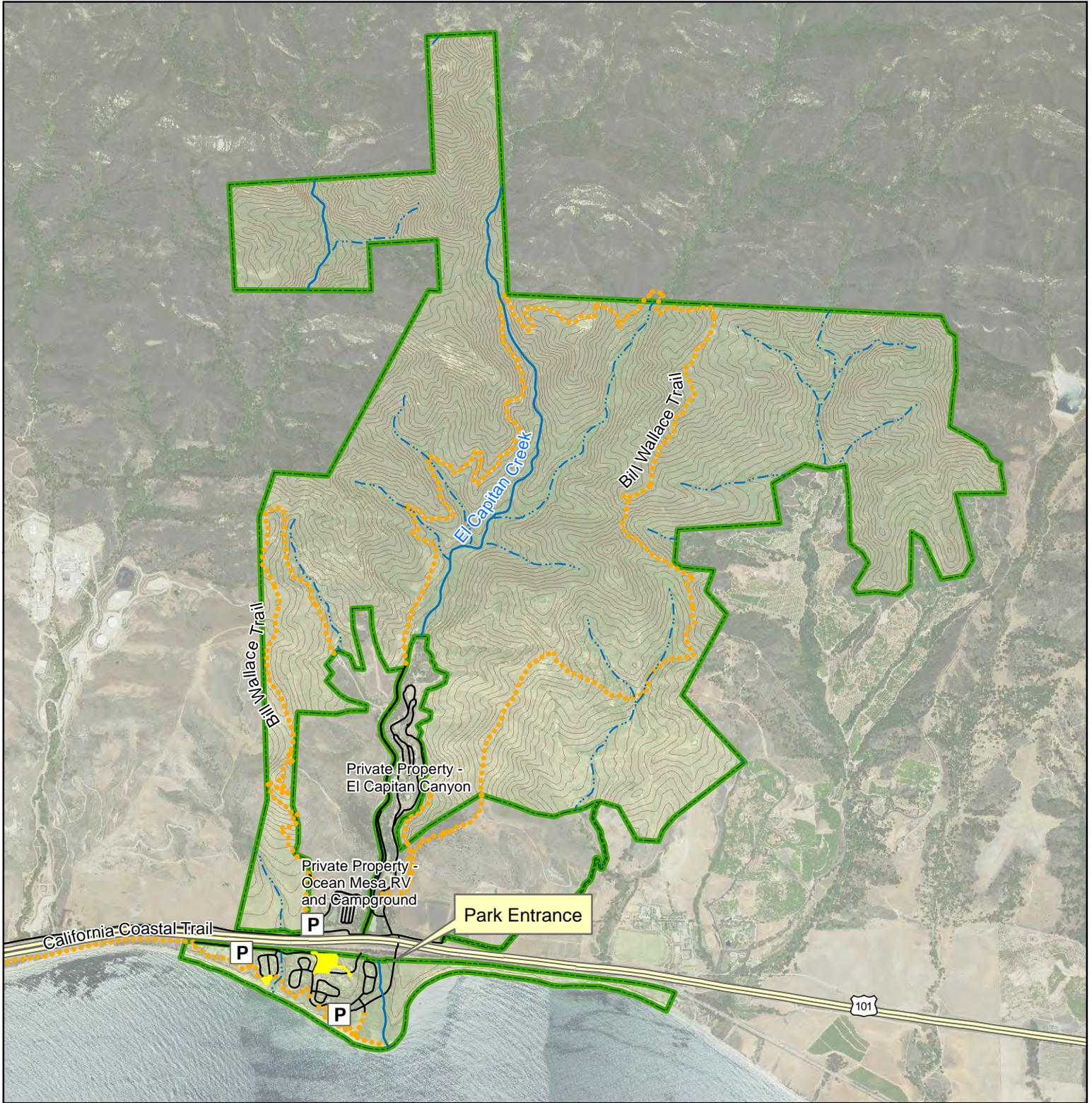
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 8/11/2015



0 2 4 Miles



# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project Site Map (Figure 2-2)



### Legend

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Parking                    | 40ft Contours            |
| Stream/River, Intermittent | Project Limit of Work    |
| Stream/River, Perennial    | El Capitan Park Boundary |
| Highway                    |                          |
| Paved Road                 |                          |
| Trail                      |                          |

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 9/11/2015



0 0.5 1 Miles



### 2.3 PROJECT PURPOSE

The Project will support numerous recreational opportunities and facilities including a sand beach coastline, coastal and inland hiking trails, overnight camping, picnic areas, restrooms and parking. The Park contains both camping and day-use facilities and is heavily used especially during the summer months. The day-use and camping facilities are filled to capacity approximately 175 days of the year, and in July and August there are an average of 2,000 camper turn-aways per month.

Due to the high visitation and extensive amount of ocean recreation that is present at El Capitán SB, an appropriate level of public safety including sufficient facilities is required to support the operation of El Capitán SB.

El Capitán State Beach is located on the central portion of the Santa Barbara County coastline and adjoins Refugio State Beach to the west.

### 2.4 PROJECT NEED

The project is needed due to several deficiencies that currently exist.

- The current building has been in service for 37 years within a coastal environment where it is exposed to harsh conditions that have accelerated its deterioration.
- Lifeguards on duty must access the beach through a busy campground loop that is heavily traveled by pedestrians. This creates a conflict and potential safety hazard between pedestrians and vehicles when needing to respond quickly to an emergency situation.
- The existing building is threatened by coastal bluff erosion. The County of Santa Barbara requires that new buildings be located inland of the 75-year coastal bluff erosion line. A new building in the current location would not meet this criterion; therefore, the new facility is being sited further inland out of the coastal erosion impact zone in order to meet this criteria.
- The building is too small to meet the functions needed at El Capitán SB that include providing all public safety activities for the Gaviota Coast. These activities include regional law enforcement and aquatics. These programs have changed significantly in the past 35 years, since the existing facility was constructed.
- The building does not meet current building codes or accessibility standards. This includes structural seismic codes as well as limited accessibility within the tower.
- The building does not have, but needs separate male and female restroom/changing rooms and a public contact area
- The storage and office space do not provide adequate room to meet operational needs.
- There is no secured vehicle storage for emergency or maintenance vehicles.



Current Lifeguard Facility  
(Figure 3-3)



Lifeguard Tower Retaining Wall  
(Figure 3-4)

## 2.5 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proposed Project would construct a new lifeguard operations facility at El Capitán State Beach that would meet the operational needs of the park and Channel Coast District including maintaining a proper level of safety for visitors recreating at the beach and within the region, while conforming to County of Santa Barbara design and development standards including the County's Local Coastal Plan.

This project would demolish the existing lifeguard headquarters and tower located in the campground loop. The existing lifeguard tower site would provide an area to view the coastline with minimal further improvements. With the removal of the existing lifeguard tower, the park would change to a vehicle-based beach lifeguarding operation with support facilities located within the proposed lifeguard operations facility.

The new lifeguard operations facility would provide offices, vehicle storage and support functions. The new facility would be constructed adjacent to the existing maintenance facility on a site that is currently used for storage. A vehicle/storage/laydown area would be constructed nearby. The new lifeguard facility would be built to adequately serve the operational needs of both the El Capitán lifeguard staff and regional public safety dispatch functions as well as serve as a communications hub. The project also includes appropriate site improvements around the building including parking, driveways, landscaping, signage, lighting and utilities.

The Proposed Project does not involve work that extends beyond Park property.

### **2.5.1 Siting of the New Lifeguard Operations Facility**

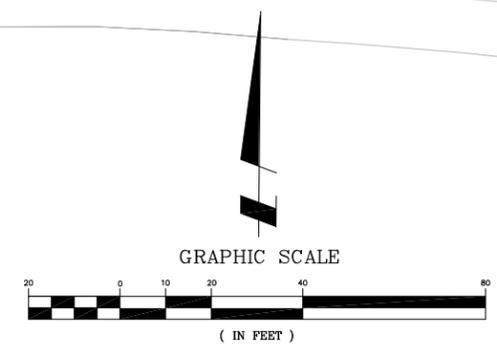
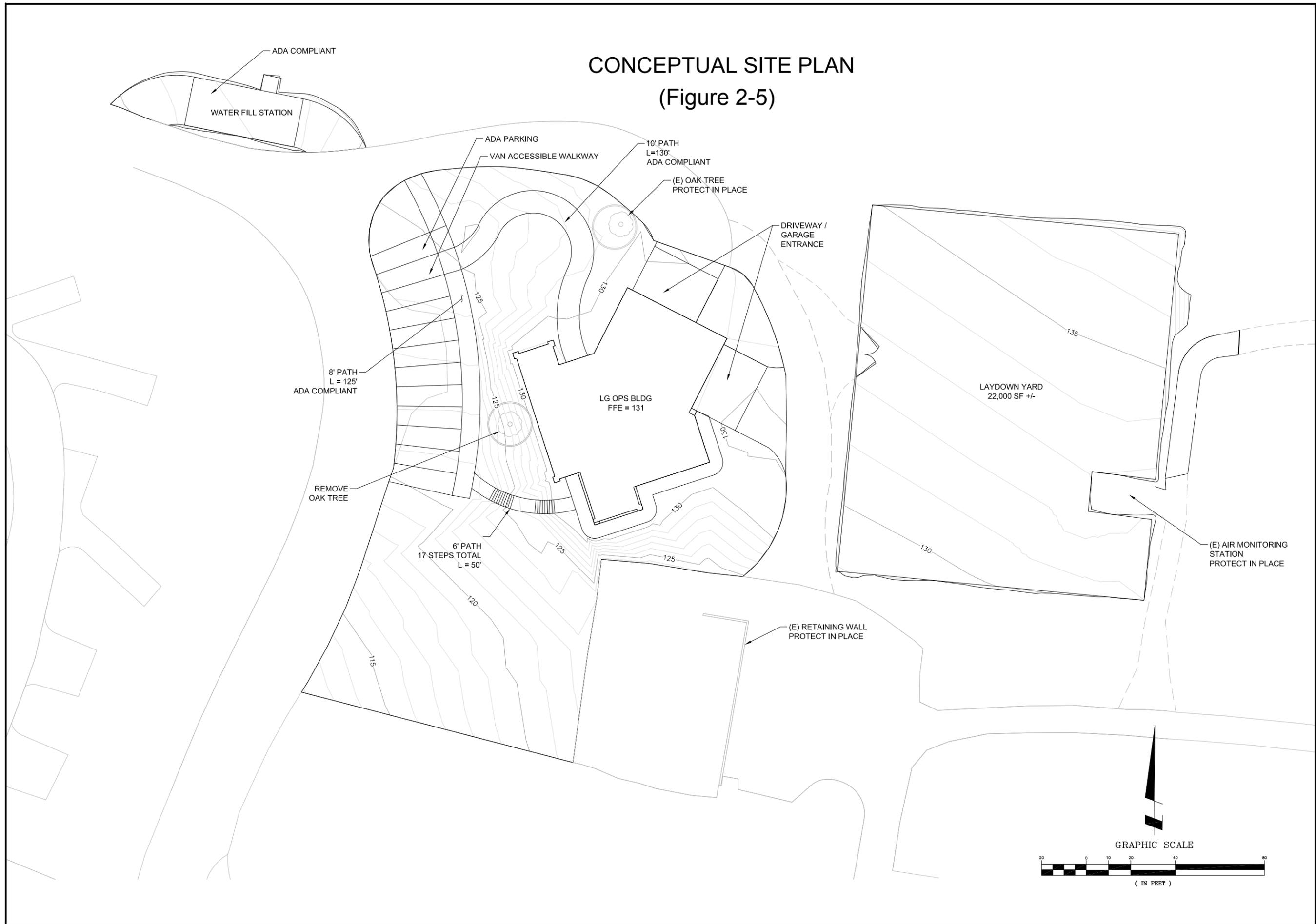
The Proposed Project area would encompass an area of approximately 30,000 square feet. Approximately 5,500 - 6,500 square feet would accommodate offices, vehicle garage and support area. Approximately 23,000 square feet would be developed for the storage of vehicles and as a material laydown area. Refer to **Figure 2-5 (Conceptual Site Plan)** for a conceptual siting of the proposed facilities within the Park. The new facility would be constructed adjacent to the existing maintenance facility on a site that is currently used for storage. The facilities would be placed inland of the existing lifeguard tower to comply with the County of Santa Barbara's Local Coastal Plan, which requires the placement of any new facilities inland of the 75-year coastal bluff erosion line. Refer to **Figure 2-6 (Conceptual Elevation)** for the conceptual exterior design.

The Proposed Project would demolish the existing lifeguard headquarters and tower located in the campground loop. The existing lifeguard tower site would provide an area to view the coastline and likely retain existing parking surrounding the building site. Hydro-seeding would restore the site to a more natural condition. With the removal of the existing lifeguard tower, the park would change to a vehicle-based beach lifeguarding operation with support facilities located within the proposed lifeguard operations facility.

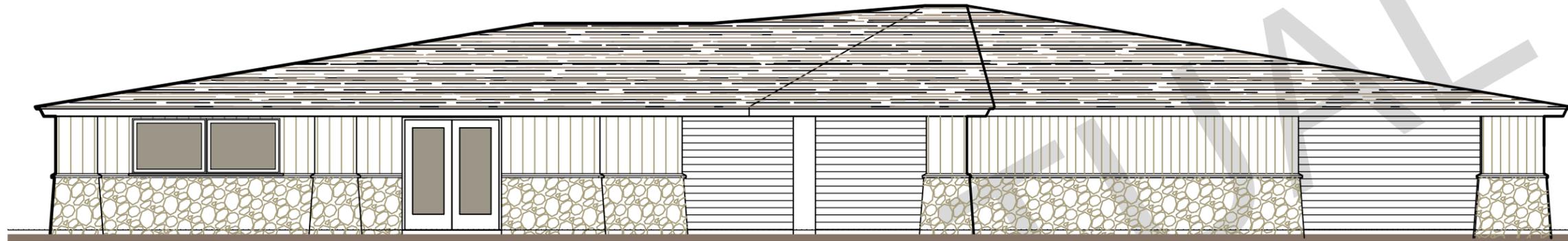


SOTHERN SERVICE CENTER  
2797 TRUXTUN ROAD  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92127

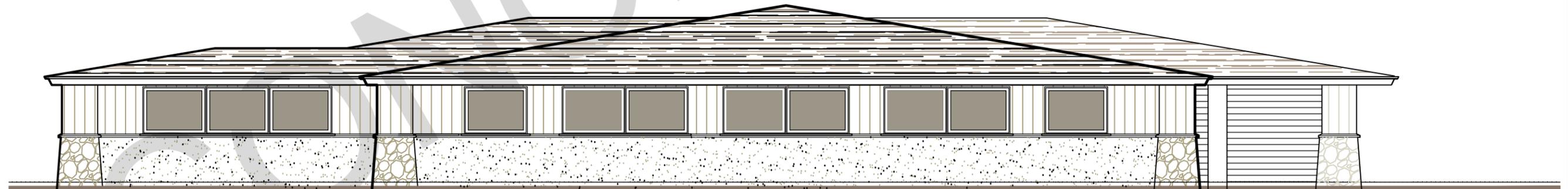
# CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN (Figure 2-5)



**EL CAPITAN STATE BEACH**  
**NEW LIFEGUARD OPERATIONS FACILITY**



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

El Capitan State Beach  
Construct New Lifeguard Operations Facility

CONCEPT ELEVATIONS  
(Figure 2-6)

Southern Service Center  
2797 Truxtun Rd  
San Diego, CA 92106



### **2.5.2 Facility Features and Uses**

The lifeguard operations facility would support all public safety services including both law enforcement and aquatics in one place to promote more effective coordination and allow for better efficiency in providing these services to the public. Services provided by the facility include dispatch, staff offices and restrooms/changing rooms, visitor contact including interpretation and education, storage space for public safety equipment such as vehicles, vessels, dive team equipment and first aid supplies. Site improvements surrounding the building include parking, driveways, landscaping, signage, utilities and lighting.

A water fill station for recreational vehicles would be relocated to accommodate the new facilities and provide convenient access to visitors in large vehicles.

Additional modest amounts of parking would be provided for guests to access the new facilities and orient themselves to the Park. Pathways shall be constructed to access the building that are ADA compliant.

The facility would meet all current building standards. The proximity of the facility to the ocean would require attention to materials and construction methods that resist the corrosion and moisture penetration common in a coastal setting. The new facility would incorporate sustainable design features consistent with Executive Order D-16-00 and Executive Order S-20-04. Appropriate equipment would need to be installed in the new facility for capabilities including, but not limited to, weather reporting, communications, telephone, data, and emergency power.

Utilities to the building would include the installation of sewer connections to sewage treatment facilities. Electric service would be provided from an existing transformer serving the existing maintenance facility. Water service would be provided by a new water supply line connected to existing water supplies. Trenching for dry and wet utilities should not exceed five (5') in depth.

### **2.5.3 Secured Storage Yard**

An approximately 23,000 square foot vehicle/storage/laydown area would be constructed near the lifeguard operations building. It would be secured via fencing along its perimeter and its surface would be either decomposed granite, asphalt concrete or a combination of the two materials. If the decision is made to construct a surface that is impervious, then further BMPs shall be designed and constructed to minimize run-off from maintenance activities and other Park operations.

## 2.6 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

This section describes several components of the construction process; however, all mitigation measures found within the **Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program (Chapter 4)** 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 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, mitigation 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 SB includes primarily beneficial aesthetic values, but also includes some values which detract from the visitor experience.

The entrance road into El Capitán State Beach winds through the riparian woodland along El Capitán Creek. The large trees and lush undergrowth along this route provide a pleasant contrast to the open scenery along the highway. A number of different types of visual experiences are available to the visitor inside the state beach. 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 campsites are largely screened by vegetation. This is particularly true of the campground bordering El Capitán Creek, where many native species provide an atmosphere similar to that of the bordering riparian woodland. The newer campsites and day-use facilities on the open terrace in the western portion of the unit are readily visible from many areas in the unit and from the highway. Trees and shrubs planted in this newer area provide an effective visual barrier from the nearby highway. The new plantings are not natural features of the land, since most of the species planted are ornamental varieties. However, these plantings are similar to many of the plants which were cultivated among the older campsites.

Noise and vibration generated by trains on the Southern Pacific Railroad line bordering the northern limits of the unit are significant negative factors in the visitor experience, particularly to those people camping nearest the tracks. Southern Pacific operates freight trains through the area and Amtrak operates passenger trains on a regular basis.

**3.1.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion**

- a) The removal of the current lifeguard tower and replacement of it inland would result in no adverse effect on scenic vistas. The removal of the existing lifeguard facility and placement of a new viewpoint would result in a new opportunity for visitors to access coastal views. This would result in no impact.
- b) Scenic resources that may be impacted include approximately 24 non-native trees and two coast live oaks that would be removed to allow for development of the Proposed Project facilities. These trees currently exist in an area of the Park that is being used for operations and does not support visitor use. The loss of coast live oaks and other trees would be mitigated through container plantings of native trees/oaks on-site, as outlined in the Proposed Project’s landscape plan. This would result in less than significant impact with mitigation.
- c) The visual character of the existing site is not of high value due to its use for maintenance and operations of El Capitán SB. There will be minimal degradation of visual character of the site by the Proposed Project due to a minor loss of vegetation and minor changes in landscape. The new facilities would be constructed to not overwhelm the site and would act as a visitor contact location for interpretation of the Park. The topography of the operations facility slopes downward in a southwesterly direction. The rate of elevation change varies from roughly 1:7 to 1:24 with an average of roughly 1 foot change in elevation per 13 feet of travel. The massing of the proposed facilities will be divided into two structures with floor levels separated by roughly 4 vertical feet in response to the existing topography. This would result in the facility matching the existing topography and prevent the creation of a structure which dominates the visual landscape (See Visual-2).~~In addition, due to the variability in topography of the site, the building would likely be constructed to match~~

~~the existing topography and prevent the creation of a structure which dominates the visual landscape (See Visual-2).~~ The changes in visual character would result in a less than significant impact to the Proposed Project site and its surroundings.

- d) The Proposed Project would include lighting for the purposes of way finding and public safety during nighttime hours and would not result in any substantial amount of light or glare that could affect visitors' ability to enjoy the Park with the incorporation of mitigation measure **Visual-3**. This would result in impacts that are less than significant with mitigation.

### 3.1.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation

**Visual-1:** CDPR project designers and natural resource specialists shall design the Proposed Project to avoid impacts to valuable aesthetic resources including coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) as well as mitigate for their loss if facility siting cannot be found that will avoid tree removal.

**Visual-2:** The Proposed Project will be designed to incorporate appropriate park scenic & aesthetic values including the choices for:

- building and other facility siting such as parking areas, campsites, and picnic areas
- facility scale with the surrounding landscape;
- facility materials and colors;
- aesthetic treatments on pathways, retaining walls or other ancillary structures;
- landscaping with primarily native species unless historic records indicate differently.

**Visual-3:** Equip any permanent structure with outdoor light shields that concentrate the illumination downward to reduce direct and reflected light pollution. The lighting will be installed as low as possible on poles and/or structures to minimize light pollution of the night sky. The candle power of the illumination at ground level will not exceed what is required by any safety or security regulations of any government agency with regulatory oversight. The shielding of lighting will also be implemented in a manner that minimizes disturbance to wildlife.

**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**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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, Minimization, Mitigation**

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 (PM<sub>10</sub>), and the annual arithmetic mean for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>).

The state 8-hour ozone standard of 0.070 ppm (70 ppb) was exceeded on 3 days. The California state PM<sub>10</sub> standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) 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 PM<sub>10</sub> standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was exceeded on 23 days.

The California state arithmetic mean PM<sub>10</sub> standard of 20 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) was exceeded at 5 of the 7 stations collecting PM<sub>10</sub> data.

**3.3.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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"/>

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 with the needed septic system improvements in place. With this infrastructure in place, there would be no impact.

**3.3.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

- 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 potential for sensitive biological resources within the Proposed Project site is limited as the habitat consists largely of developed or landscaped lands. The proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility is situated a coastal terrace, while the site of the existing lifeguard tower is located on a coastal bluff.

#### Vegetation

Records indicated that no sensitive vegetation communities were present within or near the Park. Subsequent field reviews confirmed that the Proposed Project site is largely developed, with patches/expanses of mowed weeds intermixed with landscaped trees and structures. Remnant coastal sage scrub is located north and northeast of the Proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility and immediately south of the existing lifeguard tower. Adjacent to El Capitán Creek, mature stands of coast live oak woodland, in association with western sycamores are present. This vegetation, though, would not be disturbed by construction.

At the Proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility remnant patches of coastal sage scrub exist primarily along the boundaries of the site. This habitat is isolated/disturbed and, as a result, contains a mixture of native and non-native plants including California sagebrush, coyote brush, purple sage, ripgut grass and cheeseweed. East of the laydown area, the habitat supports taller shrubs, such as laurel sumac, lemonadeberry and toyon. Lower growing species including California sagebrush, mugwort, onionweed and field mustard occupy the understory and more open spaces. On the bluff below the existing lifeguard tower, the coastal sage scrub supports a slightly different array of shrubby species, including California sagebrush, California encelia, California buckwheat and goldenbrush. Vegetation on the coastal bluff would not be affected by the Proposed Project.

Landscaped Areas tend to be found adjacent to facilities and typically consist of exotic trees and shrubs as well as grassy, maintained lawns. Landscaped plants include Monterey cypress, Peruvian pepper, Aleppo pines and eucalyptus. Other nonnative vegetation adjacent to developed areas includes busy yate and myoporum. Mature coast live oaks are also present.

Two special status plant species were identified as either having been observed in the vicinity of the Park or potentially occurring in the Proposed Project area due to appropriate habitat. For the Santa Barbara honeysuckle, coastal sage scrub that could serve as habitat for the species was present in the Proposed Project's footprint, but severely limited in extent and quality. The plant was not documented on-site and records of the species are lacking from within El Capitán SB. For the white veined monardella, suitable habitat does not exist in the Proposed Project area and no sightings have been recorded at the Park.

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

**Table 3-2: Observed Plant Species**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Western Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
California Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia californica</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>
Onionweed, Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
Australian Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
Slender Wild Oat	<i>Avena barbata</i>
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Field Mustard, Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Ripgut Grass	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Morning-Glory	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>cyclostegia</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Coyote Melon	<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>
Bermuda Grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.
California Encelia	<i>Encelia californica</i>
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>
Redstem Filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Bushy Yate	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Saw-Toothed Goldenbush	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>
Monterey Cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Goldenbush	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> sp.
Wild Pea	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.
Laurel sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>
Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Wild Cucumber	<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>
Four O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis</i> sp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Bermuda Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Phalaris	<i>Phalaris</i> sp.
Cudweed	<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> sp.
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> sp.
English Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>
Holly-Leafed Cherry	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>
Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>
Lemonadeberry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>
Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Arroyo Willow	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>
Purple Sage	<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>
Black Sage	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>
Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Checker Mallow	<i>Sidalcea</i> sp.
Nodding Needlegrass	<i>Stipa cernua</i>

### Wildlife

Database records and survey results indicated that four special status wildlife species have been historically reported within and near the Park. Field surveys, however, did not find appropriate habitat on-site or any evidence of their presence. These species include monarch butterfly, western pond turtle, California red-legged frog, and least Bell's vireo.

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

**Table 3-2: Observed Wildlife Species**

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Reptiles</b>	
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Common Side-Blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
<b>Birds</b>	
Western Scrub-Jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
California Towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>

Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
<b>Mammals</b>	
Harbor Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
California Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>
Brush Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>
Botta's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
Bottle-Nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>

# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project Vegetation Map (Figure 3-1)



## Legend

### Vegetation

- Beach
- Coastal Scrub
- Developed Area
- Disturbed Habitat
- Landscaped Area

Project Limit of Work

Park Boundary

\* Vegetation types defined in section 4.4.1

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 9/11/2015



0 250 500 Feet



**3.4.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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) The Proposed Project has been determined to not result in potential for impact to sensitive, candidate, or special status species with the inclusion of **Biological Resource** mitigation measures. Given that the majority of the site to be impacted is either landscaped or developed areas, there is little habitat to support species that have been historically documented within the vicinity of the Proposed Project area. However, two coast live oaks that will potentially be removed shall be mitigated with container plantings, as part of the landscape plan, which will also include the planting of other native trees. This would result in less than significant impact with the proposed mitigation.
- b) The Proposed Project area is located approximately 600 feet from El Capitán Creek, therefore, there should be no impact to the drainage or associated habitat from the Proposed Project. Run-off from the Proposed Project shall be minimized in accordance with appropriate stormwater requirements before entering El Capitán Creek. Remnant coastal sage scrub is present within and surrounding the Proposed Project site, but will be largely avoided by restricting construction to already developed areas including the existing laydown yard. Additionally, coast live oak impacts will be limited and appropriate mitigation shall be provided for their loss. Minor impacts to vegetation shall be consistent with County of Santa Barbara's Coastal Land Use Plan. Further discussion may be found in **Section 3.10 (Land Use and Planning)**.
- c) All work associated with the Proposed Project would be conducted outside the boundaries of any jurisdictional wetlands/waters of the U.S. No disturbance to wetlands/waters would occur. This would result in no impact.
- d) Migratory species with the potential to occur within or near the Park include the monarch butterfly and least Bell's vireo. Neither has been recorded within the Proposed Project site and existing habitat lacks suitable nesting or roosting sites. Other native wildlife including the western pond turtle and California red-legged frog would not be impacted as riparian habitat is located over 600 feet away and upland habitat in the Proposed Project area that could be used for sheltering is highly disturbed. This would result in no impact.
- e) The Proposed Project shall be compliant with all applicable policies established within the County of Santa Barbara's Coastal Land Use Plan. Policies found to be applicable to the Proposed Project as well as how they will be complied with may be found in **Section 3.10 (Land Use and Planning)**. Compliance with these policies shall result in no impact.
- f) No conservation plans were found to be approved for the Proposed Project site. This would result in no impact.

### 3.4.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation

#### Biological Resources

- Bio-1:** Any tree/vegetation removal within the Proposed Project footprint shall be conducted between October 1 and January 31 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If removal (or trimming) cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (no more than one [1] week prior) shall be completed by a State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present within or near the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the State Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species. Construction shall also occur between October 1 and January 31 to reduce the likelihood of disturbance to avian species. If such scheduling is not possible, then the State Environmental Scientist will decide where surveys, as previously described, shall be required and what measures will be needed to prevent impacts to any observed breeding/nesting birds.
- Bio-2:** A State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist shall survey buildings prior to any demolition/construction. If any bat roosts are identified or nesting birds observed, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or, if possible, humanely exclude the individuals per existing CDPR guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent “take” of any bird(s). For any bats, no work shall be allowed within 50 feet of an active roost. Additionally, no clearing or grubbing will be permitted adjacent to any roost structure and no combustion equipment (e.g., generators, pumps, vehicles) will be parked or operated under or adjacent to such sites.
- Bio-3:** Should the California red-legged frog be observed, then the State’s Representative shall be immediately notified. The State’s Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist, shall suspend activities and promptly contact the USFWS. Work will not resume until coordination/consultation with the USFWS has been completed, and any recommended conservation measures have been implemented by the CDPR and its Contractors.
- Bio-4:** An arborist, certified by the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be available to oversee and direct any work involving the pruning/removal of tree branches or any accidental tree damage that may occur. Tree pruning procedures shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, “Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices”.
- Bio-5:** Operations shall be conducted in a manner that avoids damage and minimizes disturbance to existing landscaping/trees. If any vegetation, not designated for

trimming/removal, is damaged or destroyed, the Contractor shall repair the damage at no additional cost to the State. Damage is defined, without limitation, as any cutting, breaking, tearing, bruising, or skinning of the trunk, roots, or significant limbs. Should the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist determine that the damage is irreparable or that a tree has been destroyed, the Contractor shall compensate for the loss, as determined by the State's Representative and State Environmental Scientist, at the Contractor's expense.

- Bio-6:** Temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) shall be installed around the dripline of individual or groups of trees that will remain to prevent potential damage. Where excavation is necessary within a tree's dripline, a State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist shall flag or mark the area to protect the tree from injury. Protective measures (e.g., plates, plywood sheets) shall also be placed on the ground to further reduce the likelihood of disturbance. Contractor shall be prohibited from working in flagged/protected locations and shall limit the use of heavy machinery near trees that are temporarily fenced.
- Bio-7:** During trenching/digging, all roots two (2) inches in diameter or greater that need to be removed shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist.
- Bio-8:** No parking of equipment or storage of vehicles, materials, or debris shall be allowed underneath a tree's canopy.
- Bio-9:** El Capitán Creek and other sensitive habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub) near the Proposed Project boundaries shall be designated Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESAs) and strictly avoided. All ESAs shall be depicted on the Proposed Project plans and no encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing or other acceptable method. Work limits will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout the construction period.
- Bio-10:** Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be limited to the minimum number/size necessary to complete the Proposed Project. Routes of travel and work boundaries will be configured to avoid unnecessary intrusions into the surrounding habitat.
- Bio-11:** A State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review plans,

address resource issues, and periodically monitor ongoing work. The biologist shall maintain communications with the State's Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.

- Bio-12:** An erosion control plan shall be prepared that addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction (e.g., soils exposed for greater than 24 hours) and provides contingencies during rainfall events. Approval of the plan must be obtained from the State's Representative prior to implementation. Excavation or grading that could result in substantial soil disturbance will be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately April 15 – November 1), unless a State-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.
- Bio-13:** 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 State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.
- Bio-14:** Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species, approved by the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist, shall be used. No invasive exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) are prohibited.
- Bio-15:** 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 by the Contractor and immediately inspected prior to filling. Should any wildlife be discovered, then the Contractor shall contact the State's Representative or State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist 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 State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist.
- Bio-16:** 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-17:** A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared for CDPR's approval 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-18:** BMPs to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into the plans. Materials that could be used during construction include hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by the State's Representative. 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.
- Bio-19:** Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction by the Contractor. 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 El Capitán Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, the Contractor shall take immediate action to fix the deficiency.
- Bio-20:** 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-21:** 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-22:** 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.
- Bio-23:** A toxic material control and spill-response plan will be prepared and submitted to the State's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall include measures to protect on-site workers, the public, and environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants, and contain guidelines for the proper use, storage and disposal of any flammable materials used during construction. Techniques for promptly and effectively responding to any accidental spill shall also be outlined. All workers involved in construction shall receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.
- Bio-24:** 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, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.

- Bio-25:** 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.
- Bio-26:** 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 State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist and State Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Monitor. 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-27:** All active construction areas shall be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.
- Bio-28:** 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-29:** All construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any paved or unpaved surfaces within the Proposed Project area.
- Bio-30:** Spark arrestors or turbo charging (which eliminate sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers shall be required for all motorized equipment and heavy equipment.
- Bio-31:** Heavy equipment shall be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce chance of fire.
- Bio-32:** Construction crews shall park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush.
- Bio-33:** 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.

- Bio-34:** Following project completion, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as deemed by the State's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.
- Bio-35:** Areas temporarily disturbed by work-related activities shall be hydro seeded/landscaped with locally-derived native seeds/plants in accordance with a CDPR-approved landscaping plan. The re-vegetation will serve to visually enhance the site, and offset the loss of trees and shrubs from construction.
- Bio-36:** Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.
- Bio-37:** All work related to the Proposed Project shall be performed from Monday through Friday, between the hours of 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM. No construction shall be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays, or State holidays, unless approved in advance by the State's Representative/District Staff. Additionally, no nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be authorized to complete the Proposed Project.
- Bio-38:** Conditions set forth in the CDP, which will be issued by the County of Santa Barbara, shall be observed and implemented as part of the Proposed Project.
- Bio-39:** Any recommendations received from the USFWS during consultation on the California red-legged frog shall be incorporated into construction activities to avoid/minimize impacts to the species.

### 3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

#### 3.5.1 Environmental Setting

##### Pre-Historic Setting

Scientific evidence has documented human presence on the Channel Islands as early as 13,000 years ago (Johnson 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 People 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.

#### **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.

In 1953 the State of California purchased 111 acres of the former Rancho Cañada del Corral to create El Capitán State Beach. 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.

The existing lifeguard tower was built in 1978. The water tank near the staff residences was installed prior to 1976. The camp store in the southwest corner of the Day Use Parking lot was built in 1984.

#### **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. Archaeological site CA-SBA-127 is located partially within the proposed project area. In 1957 William Harrison, first recorded, tested, and determined it to be an early “Millingstone”/“Oak Grove” site. Midden depth was recorded as being between 22 inches (56 cm) and 32 inches (81cm). In 1989, as part of a site record update effort, a surface survey was conducted and two auger holes were excavated, revealing small discrete patches of midden around park Residences 1 and 2, and the reservoir (water tank). The auger test results indicated that the site was over 95% destroyed from development construction.

Additional auger testing was carried out in 2000 across the middle of the current project area for a water line replacement project. The 12 auger holes excavated were negative for archaeological resources.

The area to the south of the project was inspected following a small brush fire in 2003 but no artifacts or evidence of CA-SBA-127 were observed at that time. Re-vegetation monitoring in 2007 was monitored and two cores and a flake were observed. A light scatter of lithic artifacts, weathered shell fragments, and historic glass fragments were documented in the same vicinity in 2015 and a site record was prepared.

Near the existing lifeguard tower, shellfish remains were documented as a possible shell midden site in 1975. Subsequent archaeological testing revealed that the site was actually a geological marine deposit and not a cultural site.

The project area for the existing lifeguard tower was examined by Mealey in 2011. A few artifacts and scattered shell were observed around the area at that time; however, the cultural nature of these artifacts was determined to be suspect, as the shell may be related to the geological marine deposit, the mano may be a water-worn cobble, and the flakes may have been manufactured by gravel crushing and brought in with road gravel.

Recent work conducted in 2015 for the proposed project included an archaeological survey and auger test excavations. The survey identified no significant archaeological resources. Twenty-seven hand-excavated auger holes and three mechanical bore holes for geotechnical testing were conducted within the project footprint. A Native Chumash monitor was present for the testing.

The auger and bore hole test excavation results did not indicate the presence of a significant buried cultural deposit. Seven of the 30 auger/bore units yielded a total of 16 chert flakes and debitage, one sandstone waste flake and a small amount of shell fragments. It should be noted that at least half of the flakes and debitage may not be true artifacts but rather stone material modified by the gravel-making process and imported to the project area with gravel brought in from the outside. Five of the test units contained modern debris (road asphalt, cement, glass fragments, plastic, and metal debris). Small pieces of charcoal were noted in several of the auger holes.

Specifics of the archaeological work history may be obtained by contacting the State Archaeologist.

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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Due to the proximity of archaeological site CA-SBA-127 to the proposed project area, it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor and a Native Chumash monitor be present during ground-disturbing construction work, in the event of accidental discovery of buried cultural materials. To ensure the protection of a new discovery, project work will be stopped at the location of the find and be redirected to another area of the project.

**3.5.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

- a) No resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the National, California or a local register of historic resources is found within the Proposed Project site. Nor does any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which CDPR has determined is historically significant exist within the Proposed Project area. This would result in no impact.
- b) Based on current and past archaeological work history, the Proposed Project would not result in an adverse change to any archaeological resource due to no known significant resources existing within the Proposed Project area. Due to the close proximity of a known archaeological site, 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. Mitigation 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 significant impact.

### 3.5.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation

#### 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. 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 distribution and create working field maps and final report-quality maps.
- Arch-2:** If archaeological features or potentially significant concentrations of artifacts 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 in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps shall be taken. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site 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.

**Arch-4:** Utilities necessary for the functioning of the Proposed Project shall be aligned to avoid impact to known archaeological sites.

**Paleontological Resources (Paleo)**

**Paleo-1:** A qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall be contacted in the rare instance that such resources are found during demolition and grading 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. It determined that construction of the proposed improvements is feasible with the incorporation of conclusions and recommendations within the geotechnical report prepared for the Proposed Project.

##### **Geology**

Geologic units in El Capitán State Beach include the Monterey Formation, terrace deposits, and alluvium.

The Monterey Formation (Miocene marine) is characteristically a series of hard, laminated platy shales, softer shales, phosphatic shales, limestones, and diatomite. It is notable for its unusually large amount of organic debris, composed largely of remains of microscopic plant and animal life.

Upper Monterey shale occurs on the hillside north of the unit, above the 60 meter (200 foot) contour. This subunit is strongly resistant to erosion. Since the shales are hard, but closely fractured, they form high but rounded hills and narrow, steep-sided canyons.

The bluffs along the shoreline of El Capitán are lower Monterey shale. This subunit is weakly resistant to erosion and tends to form landslides. It weathers to a deep, heavy adobe soil which supports only grasses and annual herbs under natural conditions.

Most of the unit's uplands are terrace deposits (Quaternary in age). These terraces generally slope seaward and lie 12 to 30 meters (40 to 100 feet) above sea level. Some fossils have been reported near the base of these deposits.

The youngest deposit in the unit is alluvium (Holocene in age), located in the lowlands bordering El Capitán Creek. This alluvium is derived from the soils and rock present in the drainage basin.

##### **Soils**

The lowlands along El Capitán Creek are overlain with Ballard variant stony fine sandy loam. This gently sloping to moderately sloping soil occupies alluvial fans. Typically the surface layer is dark grayish brown. Runoff in this area is medium and erosion hazard is slight.

The Diablo soil series overlays the terrace land in the western portion of the unit. These clay soils are well drained and are formed in soft shales and mudstones. Shrink-swell potential is very high for all Diablo clay soils.

Coastal bluffs consist of extremely steep breaks extending from upland terraces to the coastal beaches below. Most of these areas are subjected to wave action during stormy periods, and some areas are subjected to wave action at normal high tides. During storms or high tides, large portions of the terraces may slough away. Construction of impervious surfaces, such as roads and parking areas, on terrace land will concentrate water runoff and may cause deep gullies to form if drainage systems are improperly designed.

The area office and service yard, and the campground to the south of these facilities are on Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam. This complex consists of 45 percent Milpitas fine sandy loam and 40 percent Positas fine sandy loam. These are strongly sloping soils occupying unpredictable patterns. They typically have a rapid runoff rate and are highly erodible. All soils in the unit have severe limitations as septic tank absorption fields, except for the Ballard series which is rated as moderate.

### **Seismicity**

El Capitán State Beach lies between two major Quaternary faults which have had no known displacement during the last 200 years, but have been active in the past 500,000 years. These faults are the South Branch of the Santa Ynez and the Arroyo Parida. The South Branch of the Santa Ynez fault joins the Santa Ynez fault north of Gaviota. The Santa Ynez extends from the coastline at Jalama eastward along the northern edge of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the upper Ojai Valley where it may "join" the San Cayetano fault. At its nearest point, it is about 11 kilometers (7 miles) north of the state beach. The Arroyo Parida fault is shorter, extending from about Coal Oil Point eastward along the southern edge of the Santa Ynez Mountains. At its nearest point, it is about 8 kilometers (5 miles) from El Capitán State Beach.

Several active and potentially active faults lie immediately offshore; thus the chances for the occurrence of a tsunami (seismic seawave) are fairly high.

Studies have been completed which estimate the size of the 100-year and 500-year tsunamis for several other areas along the southern California coast. Waves generated by tsunamis create a sloshing or run-up effect near shore. The extent of run-up is dependent on several factors, including the topography of the offshore seafloor. The largest 500-year run-up calculated for the Ventura area was about 7 meters (22 feet). The calculated run-up for the area around the City of Santa Barbara was about 3 meters (11 feet). Until a more detailed analysis is completed, it is prudent to allow for tsunamis with a run-up of 8 meters (25 feet).

# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project Fault Map (Figure 3-2)



## Legend

### Faults

- Certain
- Inferred
- Concealed
- El Capitan SB Boundary

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 7/15/2015



0 1 2 Miles



**3.6.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 shall be minimal due to the relatively dense nature of the subsurface soil and deep groundwater level.
  - iv. Landslide potential shall also be minimal. The site is located in gently sloping terrain and there are no significant slopes in the area of proposed construction.

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

- b) Temporary soil instability may occur during construction. Grading shall take place to prepare surfaces for development of paving, landscaping, and structures. Appropriate soil stability BMPs, including development and implementation of a SWPPP shall ensure impacts remain less than significant.
- c) The results of geotechnical investigations shall be used to determine the type of foundation needed to support the facilities being constructed. The site location should not be prone to landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse with proper foundation design. With the appropriate design utilized, impacts shall be less than significant.
- d) The results of geotechnical investigations shall be used to determine the type of foundation needed to support the facilities being constructed. 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 results of geotechnical investigations and further soils analysis shall take place to determine how to effectively handle the wastewater load created by the new facilities. Those facilities must be in place before operation of the Proposed Project may begin. With recommendations in place based on the geotechnical report to support the needed septic facilities, impact should be less than significant with mitigation.

### **3.6.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

#### **Geology and Soils (Geo)**

- Geo-1:** After a large earthquake event (i.e., magnitude 5.0 or greater within 50 miles of the Proposed Project site), the Construction Manager will arrange for appropriate inspection of all project structures and features for damage as soon as possible after the event. If any structures or features have been damaged, they will be closed to park visitors, volunteers, residents, contractors, and staff until repairs have been made.
- Geo-2:** Additional leach field capacity or other measures acceptable to Santa Barbara County DPH must be installed to handle the additional wastewater load prior to Proposed Project implementation.

**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**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion**

- a) Construction equipment would create a short-term release of additional GHGs during the construction phase of the Proposed Project. The expansion of facilities beyond the existing level will result in additional modest increases in operational GHGs for activities such as lighting, HVAC, and water and wastewater pumping. 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 ~~no impact~~ less than significant impact.

### 3.7.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation

#### Greenhouse Gases

**GHG-1** ~~The Proposed Project shall comply with the California Building Code to ensure that resource use is efficient and results in a minimization of GHG emissions while also allowing the Proposed Project to meet its intended purposes. Compliance shall ensure that construction materials, energy, and water are used efficiently. None necessary~~

### 3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

#### 3.8.1 Environmental Setting

Hazardous materials have the potential to exist within both the existing lifeguard tower as well as the covered structure within the nearby maintenance yard. The existing Lifeguard Tower and storage containers/structures were tested for hazardous materials. The resulting hazmat reports determined that that the existing lifeguard tower tested positive as follows:

Asbestos was found in the following materials:

- Black Roofing Material
- Black Baseboard Mastic
- Multiple Layers of 12"x12" Floor Tile and Mastic (Black/Yellow)

Lead paint was found in the tested materials

- 2"x2" Tan Shower Tile on Floor

Fluorescent lights, fluorescent fixture ballasts and thermostats may contain PCB's and mercury. Testing for hazardous materials within construction materials shall be completed and will provide a report with any necessary abatement and/or demolition specifications.

#### **Asbestos**

Asbestos includes a set of six naturally occurring silicate minerals which share in common long, thin, fibrous crystals. It has been used in applications including electrical insulation and building insulation. When asbestos is used for its resistance to fire or heat, the fibers are often mixed with cement or woven into fabric or mats.

The prolonged inhalation of asbestos fibers can cause serious illnesses including malignant lung cancer, mesothelioma and asbestosis.

#### **Lead**

Lead is a naturally occurring element that has some beneficial uses as well as detrimental effects. It is found within a number of household products including paint, ceramics, pipes, plumbing materials, solders, gasoline, batteries, ammunition and cosmetics.

Lead's effects are most harmful to children six years and younger. Lead in the blood can result in behavior and learning problems, lower IQ, hyperactivity, slowed growth, hearing problems and anemia. In rare cases it can result in seizures, coma and/or death. Pregnant women may pass lead to their fetus which may result in reduced growth of the fetus and premature birth. Adults can suffer from cardiovascular effects, increased blood pressure, hypertension, decreased kidney function and reproductive problems.

**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 EnviroStor database includes the following site types: those listed on the National Priorities List (Federal Superfund sites); State Superfund and Military Facilities; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. The GeoTracker database includes geographic information and data on underground fuel tanks, fuel pipelines, and public drinking water supplies, and contains information regarding leaking underground fuel tanks. This database also includes information and data on non-leaking underground fuel tank cleanup programs, including “Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups Sites,” U.S. Department of Defense Sites, and Land Disposal programs.

**3.8.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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"/>

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion:**

- a) No significant hazard shall result to the public or environment due to the transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. Lead or asbestos has the potential to be present within the existing lifeguard tower that will be demolished. 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 demolition of the existing lifeguard tower and shall be handled safely. This should result in no impact.
- c) There is no potential for the release of hazardous emissions, materials, substances or waste by the Proposed Project. 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 that 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 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 (2009), which would not be impacted by the Proposed Project. This should result in no impact.
- h) The Proposed Project is located in an area of the Park that has a lower risk of wildfire, however, according to the State of California's Fire Hazard Severity Zones, the Proposed Project is within an area designated "Very High." The Proposed Project would not have the potential to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires. This should result in no impact.

### **3.8.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

#### **Hazardous Materials/Waste**

- Haz Mat-1:** The Proposed Project shall comply with all abatement and/or demolition specifications necessary to ensure that hazardous waste that may exist within the existing lifeguard tower and/or storage structure 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 exists within the El Capitán Creek watershed, which is part of the greater Santa Barbara Coastal Watershed. El Capitán Creek is an ephemeral stream that is approximately 5.79 miles in length and drains a watershed of approximately 6.42 square miles. El Capitán Creek width ranges from 250-500 feet and runs east of the Proposed Operations Facility approximately 600 feet from the Proposed Project site. It is classified by the United State Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as a Riverine System. It supports 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). Elevation within the watershed ranges from sea level at the mouth of the creek to 4,295 feet at the headwaters located within the Los Padres National Forest.

#### **Flooding**

As shown in **Figure 3-9**, the 100-year floodplain does inundate near the Proposed Project site due to proximity of El Capitán Creek, however, the Proposed Project site does not encroach into the 100-year floodplain.

#### **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 3-10**. The coastal bluff will act as a natural barrier to protect Park resources, but will be continually at risk of erosion due to sea level rise, wave run-up and storm surge. Removal of the existing lifeguard tower and relocating its functions further inland will mitigate the impact of a higher sea level to this facility.

# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project 100-Year Flood Zone Map (Figure 3-3)



## Legend

- 10ft Contours
- Current Mean High Tide
- Project Limit of Work
- Park Boundary
- 100 Year Flood Zone

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 9/11/2015



0 250 500 Feet



# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project Sea Level Rise Map (Figure 3-4)



## Legend

- Project Limit of Work
- Current Mean High Tide
- California Sea Level Rise Depth 5 feet (NOAA)
- Park Boundary

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 9/11/2015



0 250 500 Feet



**3.9.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
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.

Prior to the start of construction, the Proposed Project would require a General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The General Permit requires that a Notice of Intent be filed with the RWQCB. By filing a Notice of Intent, CDPR agrees to the conditions outlined in the General Permit. One of the conditions of the General Permit is the development and the implementation of a SWPPP. With implementation of the applicable permit requirements and BMPs, the Proposed Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation (**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. New facilities shall be provided with water via expanded groundwater supplies that may need to be obtained to ensure adequate supply is available. Irrigation shall be minimized to any landscape plantings that are planted. Impact to groundwater supplies shall be less than significant.
- c) The Proposed Project would result in negligible change in the drainage patterns of the site. No stream or river near the Proposed Project would be altered. Therefore, there should be less-than-significant impact due to erosion or siltation.
- d) The Proposed Project would result in negligible change in the drainage patterns of the site. The proposed work laydown area shall be designed to minimize surface run-off and erosion as it has the potential for an area of impervious surface. With the appropriate design of the site including proper stormwater facilities to convey drainage during heavy precipitation events, 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 with appropriate design, this additional run-off would result in less-than-significant impact.
- f) Minimal additional sediment may enter the nearby El Capitán Creek adjacent to the Proposed Project site during construction while the construction area is uncovered or un-vegetated. The Proposed Project would be designed to maximize the amount of permeable surface in order to absorb stormwater and onsite sourced contaminants. Any irrigation will be managed to prevent runoff. The use of appropriate water quality BMPs 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 placement of the Proposed Project's operations facility 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 facilities would not be impacted based on the forecasted tsunami size that has been forecast. Conditions for mudflow are not present within the Proposed Project site. No bodies of water are present to create the potential for seiche. Less than significant impact is anticipated from these hazards.

### **3.9.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

**WQ 1:** Prior to the start of construction involving ground-disturbing activities, the Project contractor will prepare and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 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 SWPPP will include BMPs for hazardous waste and contaminated soils management and a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP), as appropriate.

- WQ 2:** 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 3:** 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 4:** The Project contractor will protect exposed soils and graded areas with silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, and/or other appropriate construction BMPs.
- WQ 5:** To minimize water quality impact due to run-off created from development, permeable surfaces shall be considered. If this is not feasible, then appropriate permanent BMPs shall be included in project design to minimize polluted run-off from entering El Capitán Creek or the Pacific Ocean.

### 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 3-11**

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.

#### County of Santa Barbara Coastal Land Use Plan (2014)

Review of the Coastal Land Use Plan has recognized several policies which are applicable to the Proposed Project.

***Policy 7-13:** In order to protect natural and visual resources of the coastal zone between Ellwood and Gaviota, development of recreational facilities shall not impede views between U.S. 101 and the ocean, shall minimize grading, removal of vegetation, and paving, and be compatible with the rural character of the area. Existing natural features shall remain undisturbed to the maximum extent possible, and landscaping shall consist of drought-tolerant species.*

The proposed lifeguard operations facility shall minimize impact to coastal views due to being limited to one-story in height as well as being set back significantly from coastal bluffs. Grading shall be minimized to provide for the construction of the facility as well as minimize the removal of vegetation and introduction of new paving. A laydown area would provide for the storage of materials and as a worksite in the maintenance of the

Park. Any new introduced landscaping shall be drought-tolerant native species. The lifeguard operations facility operations building shall be constructed to match the topography of the site in order to minimize its impact on coastal views.

***Policy 7-14:*** Campgrounds and ancillary facilities sited south of U.S. 101 between Ellwood and Gaviota shall be set back as far as feasible from the beach in order to reserve near-shore areas for day use. Where feasible, new recreational facility development, particularly campgrounds and parking lots, shall be located north of U.S. 101.

As stated above, the lifeguard operations facility shall be sited back from the coastal bluffs at the Park in order to reserve area near the coastline for recreational use. Placement of the operations facility can't be placed north of U.S. 101 due to the need to provide public safety for swimmers, surfers and other beach users.

***Policy 9-1:*** Prior to the issuance of a development permit, all projects on parcels shown on the land use plan and/or resource maps with a Habitat Area overlay designation or within 250 feet of such designation or projects affecting an environmentally sensitive habitat area shall be found to be in conformity with the applicable habitat protection policies of the land use plan. All development plans, grading plans, etc., shall show the precise location of the habitat(s) potentially affected by the proposed project. Projects which could adversely impact an environmentally sensitive habitat area may be subject to a site inspection by a qualified biologist to be selected jointly by the County and the applicant.

Environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA) are not present within the footprint of the Proposed Project. The Park does include several significant habitat resources as defined within the Coastal Land Use Plan including:

- Wetlands at the mouth of El Capitán Creek
- Native plant communities including
  - Coastal bluff
  - California native oak woodland

Siting of the Proposed Project avoids these habitat resources, but may include impact to individual oak trees that shall be mitigated for through landscaping provided surrounding the Proposed Project.

***Policy 9-35:*** Oak trees, because they are particularly sensitive to environmental conditions, shall be protected. All land use activities, including cultivated agriculture and grazing, should be carried out in such a manner as to avoid damage to native oak trees. Regeneration of oak trees on grazing lands should be encouraged.

Existing oak trees shall be protected in place to the maximum extent practicable. This includes minimizing impact within a radius of 5x the diameter of the tree's trunk at breast height. Avoidance of this area shall protect the root zone and minimize compaction of soil surrounding trees. The minimum number of oak trees shall be removed that are

necessary to provide the facilities necessary to continue effective operation of the Park. The limited number of trees lost shall be small specimens less than 5 inches in diameter at breast height and shall be mitigated for at a 10:1 ratio.

***Policy 10-2:*** *When developments are proposed for parcels where archaeological or other cultural sites are located, project design shall be required which avoids impacts to such cultural sites if possible.*

The Proposed Project footprint was surveyed for archaeological resources and identified no significant resources. The identification of a single possible flake that may not be in situ, and may not be archaeological does not warrant further archaeological testing in this area. Despite the lack of resources, an archaeological monitor (and possibly a Native American monitor based on consultation results) shall be present during subsurface project work, especially in those areas closest to the boundaries of recorded archaeological sites, in case of accidental discovery of buried archaeological materials or deposits.

***Policy 10-5:*** *Native Americans shall be consulted when development proposals are submitted which impact significant archaeological or cultural sites.*

Native American outreach occurred by contacting the NAHC to obtain a list of individuals or groups with interest in or knowledge of the Proposed Project site, a search of the sacred lands file as well as any additional information associated with the Project's APE. The NAHC indicated that no Native American resources are found within the APE. Contact occurred through mail and phone correspondence and resulted in the requirement to have a Native American monitor on site during work that includes ground disturbance.

An onsite meeting occurred on July 9, 2015 to provide an overview of the Proposed Project as well as past archaeological surveys that have taken place. Utilities shall be aligned to avoid impacts to known archaeological sites.

# El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project Public Land Use Map (Figure 3-5)



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS, Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

### Legend

#### Public Land

- City
- County
- Federal
- State
- El Capitan SB Boundary
- 5 Mile Park Buffer

Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 7/15/2015



N



0 1 2 Miles



**3.10.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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, impacts shall be less than significant.
- 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 (August 2014). This would result in no impact.

**3.10.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

Refer to measures found within the Mitigation, Monitoring, Reporting Program (**Chapter 4**), 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**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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, Minimization, Mitigation**

No measures necessary

## 3.12 NOISE

### 3.12.1 Environmental Setting

Although there are not specific CDPH regulations to control noise, an environment with minimal noise intrusion is a highly important condition for visitors to El Capitán State Beach. It is difficult to generate specific limits of noise generation due to the variety of settings within which park units exist. They can vary from an urban park setting where a higher level of noise may be tolerable to a remote/rural park setting where solitude and minimal noise intrusion are important for an enjoyable visitor experience. 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.

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 4-1**:

**Table 4-1**  
**TYPICAL MAXIMUM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS**

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 feet (dBA L <sub>max</sub> )	Acoustic Usage Factor <sup>a</sup> (%)
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
In situ 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

<sup>a</sup> 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.

**3.12.3 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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** mitigation measures (**Section 3.12.3**) shall minimize impact to visitors. This would result in less than significant impact with mitigation.
- 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.

### 3.12.4 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation

**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. ~~Municipal Code Article I, Section 28-48, "During the hours of 10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. the permittee shall not use, except with the express written permission of the commissioner or in case of an emergency as herein otherwise provided, any tool, appliance or equipment producing noise of sufficient volume to disturb the sleep or repose of occupants of the neighboring property."~~

**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 425,000. The estimate of housing units in the County of Santa Barbara is 152,000. 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**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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, Minimization, Mitigation**

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**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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 lifeguard operations facility. Public safety will be improved by the addition of facilities including further storage area for equipment, male and female restrooms/changing rooms, dispatch equipment and staff offices. The proposed facility will add space for visitor contact that shall provide for interpretation of the Park and its resources. 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 in an area that is currently inaccessible by the public.

**3.14.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

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.

Refugio State Beach is approximately 3.5 miles from El Capitán SB. It provides beach access for a variety of activities including fishing, swimming and boating. Facilities include family and group campsites, biking and hiking trails, picnic areas and interpretive exhibits and programs.

**3.15.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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. Through the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed within the MMRP, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

### **3.15.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

There are no specific measures related to recreation, however, other measures provided within the **MMRP (Chapter 4)** shall ensure impact to the environment from the construction of new recreation facilities is less than significant.

**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**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Discussion**

- a) No conflicts with any applicable transportation plans would take place due to the Proposed Project not having any impact on local or regional transportation facilities. This would result in no 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) Emergency access would improve due to the improvement in facilities and continued ability to survey beachgoers despite the movement of operations further from the coastline. This would result in less than significant impact.
- f) The Proposed Project would provide adequate parking for the facilities being proposed. A modest amount of parking would be added for visitors accessing the operations facility’s contact area as well as parking for staff. This would result in no impact.
- g) The Proposed Project would not conflict with any policy related to alternative transportation. The Park’s hike and bike facilities shall be unaffected and continue to encourage alternative means of transportation to the Park. This would result in no impact.

**3.16.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

None necessary

**3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS**

**3.17.1 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 with before new service is provided to the proposed operations facility.

**3.17.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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) Wastewater produced within the Proposed Project site would likely cause the Park to exceed the threshold of 20,000 gallons/day, currently allowable by the RWQCB. This permit would likely need to be renewed to account for the additional discharge resultant from the wastewater produced by the proposed facilities. With the additional capacity in place and agreement with the RWQCB and the County of Santa Barbara, impact would be less than significant.
- b) The Proposed Project would likely require the construction of new wastewater facilities. Water treatment should be adequate for the additional demand created by the Proposed Project. The additional wastewater would likely require additional capacity to be added to the existing wastewater system. Wastewater will continue to be treated through the use of septic systems. With the additional systems, the Proposed Project should result in less than significant impacts.
- c) Stormwater drainage facilities may also need to be expanded due to the addition of impervious surfaces including the building footprint and adjacent maintenance lay-down area. New landscaping surrounding the operation facility shall provide permeable surface to lessen stormwater runoff. The new lay-down area to be utilized may be constructed to be permeable to lessen runoff as well. If not, then appropriate permanent BMPs will be necessary due to the proximity of El Capitán Creek and the Pacific Ocean. Impacts due to this development would result in less-than-significant impact with mitigation including the use of appropriate BMPs including those found in **Section 3.9.3 (Water Quality)**.
- d) There would be additional water needed to accommodate the increased demand of the Proposed Project. Increased water would be needed for use within the facility,

cleaning of equipment such as vehicles, limited landscaping and establishment of mitigation plantings. Mitigation plantings would need water for a set time based on the plant species. 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. With the inclusion of mitigation measures, impact would be less-than-significant. See **Util-2 (Section 3.17.3)**.

- 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. Due to the additional wastewater generated by the Proposed Project, additional capacity to treat wastewater will 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.

### **3.17.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

#### **Utilities**

- Util-1** The opening of the Proposed Project's facilities will be dependent upon acquiring approval from both the RWQCB and Santa Barbara County for the additional wastewater facilities needed to handle the additional demand being placed on the Park's wastewater system.
- Util-2** To support the operation of the new facilities being proposed, additional water supply may need to be made available. This would likely be provided through the drilling of additional wells within the Park.

**3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**3.18.1 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.

**3.18.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation**

<b>Would the Project:</b>	<b>Potentially Significant Impact</b>	<b>Less than Significant with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less than Significant Impact</b>	<b>No Impact</b>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, 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 facilities within a site that has been historically used in the operation and maintenance of the Park. No fish or wildlife species shall be substantially reduced due to the presence of primarily landscaped vegetation and wildlife that is not listed or sensitive. Refer to **Section 3.4**

for further discussion of biological resources within the Proposed Project's footprint. Mitigation shall be incorporated that compensates for the loss of a minimal number of coast live oaks that would be impacted. Additional measures shall ensure that sensitive species including the red-legged frog are protected in the case of their occurrence during construction. Impact would be less than significant with mitigation.

- b) 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. This would result in no impact.
- c) The impacts resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Project would have minimal cumulative impacts. Related projects with the potential for minimal additional impact include the acquisition of additional water resources and additional wastewater production from a modest increase in water usage. With appropriate implementation, these projects should result in less than significant impact.
- d) No human impacts, either direct or indirect are anticipated by the Proposed Project. Improving public safety, providing additional visitor contact space, improving facilities and access for visitors and staff would all have positive impacts to humans. This would result in no impact.

### **3.18.3 Avoidance, Minimization, Mitigation**

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

**4 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

Mitigation measures have been provided in this table for efficient reference during design and construction.

**Table 4-1: Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program**

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Visual-1</b>	CDPR project designers and natural resource specialists shall design the Proposed Project to avoid impacts to valuable aesthetic resources including coast live oak trees ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ) as well as mitigate for their loss if facility siting cannot be found that will avoid impact.	Project Planning and Design	CDPR Project Manager, CDPR Project Designer CDPR Biologist	
<b>Visual-2</b>	The Proposed Project will be designed to incorporate appropriate park scenic & aesthetic values including the choices for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building and other facility siting such as parking areas, campsites, and picnic areas</li> <li>• facility scale with the surrounding landscape;</li> <li>• facility materials and colors;</li> <li>• aesthetic treatments on pathways, retaining walls or other ancillary structures;</li> <li>• landscaping with primarily native species unless historic records indicate differently.</li> </ul>	Project Design	CDPR Architect CDPR Landscape Architect CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Visual-3</b>	Equip any permanent structure with outdoor light shields that concentrate the illumination downward to reduce direct and reflected light pollution. The lighting will be installed as low as possible on poles and/or structures to minimize light pollution of the night sky. The candle power of the illumination at ground level will not exceed what is required by any safety or security regulations of any government agency with regulatory oversight. The shielding of lighting will also be implemented in a manner that minimizes disturbance to wildlife.	Project Design	CDPR Landscape Architect CDPR Construction Manager	

4 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Air Quality-1 (AQ)</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>AQ-2</b>	Paved streets shall be swept at least once per day where there is evidence of dirt that has been carried onto the roadway	Construction	CDPR Project Manager/ CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>AQ-3</b>	Watering of exposed dirt to minimize dust and dust plumes	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>AQ-4</b>	Inactive disturbed areas shall be treated as soon as feasible to prevent soil erosion.	Construction Grading	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>AQ-5</b>	Open soil piles that will remain on-site for two or more days shall be treated or covered to prevent soil erosion	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>AQ-6</b>	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.	Construction Grading	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Archaeology-1 (Arch)</b>	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. 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 distribution and create working field maps and final report-quality maps.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Archaeologist	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

<b>Abbrev.</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>	<b>Timing of Action</b>	<b>Monitoring Reporting Party</b>	<b>Date Completed &amp; Initials (PM or CM)</b>
<b>Arch-2</b>	If archaeological features or potentially significant concentrations of artifacts 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.	Construction: Grading and Demolition	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Archaeologist	

4 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Arch-3</b>	<p>In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains within the Proposed Project area in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps shall be taken. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the San Diego 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Construction: Grading and Demolition	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Archaeologist	
<b>Arch-4</b>	Utilities necessary for the functioning of the Proposed Project shall be aligned so as to avoid impact to known archaeological sites.	Project Planning and Design	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Archaeologist	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Biology-1 (Bio)</b>	Any tree/vegetation removal within the Proposed Project footprint shall be conducted between October 1 and January 31 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If removal (or trimming) cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (no more than one [1] week prior) shall be completed by a State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present within or near the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the State Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species. Construction shall also occur between October 1 and January 31 to reduce the likelihood of disturbance to avian species. If such scheduling is not possible, then the State Environmental Scientist will decide where surveys, as previously described, shall be required and what measures will be needed to prevent impacts to any observed breeding/nesting birds.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-2</b>	A State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist shall survey buildings prior to any demolition/construction. If any bat roosts are identified or nesting birds observed, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or, if possible, humanely exclude the individuals per existing CDPR guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent “take” of any bird(s). For any bats, no work shall be allowed within 50 feet of an active roost. Additionally, no clearing or grubbing will be permitted adjacent to any roost structure and no combustion equipment (e.g., generators, pumps, vehicles) will be parked or operated under or adjacent to such sites.	Pre-Construction Construction: Demolition	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-3</b>	Should the California red-legged frog be observed within the Proposed Project site at any time, then the State’s Representative shall be immediately notified. The State’s Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist, shall suspend activities and promptly contact the USFWS. Work will not resume until coordination/consultation with the USFWS has been completed, and any recommended conservation measures have been implemented by the CDPR and its Contractors.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-4</b>	An arborist, certified by the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be available to oversee and direct any work involving the pruning/removal of tree branches or any accidental tree damage that may occur during construction of the Proposed Project. Tree pruning procedures shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, “Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices”.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-5</b>	Operations shall be conducted in a manner that avoids damage and minimizes disturbance to existing landscaping/trees. If any vegetation, not designated for trimming/removal, is damaged or destroyed, the Contractor shall repair the damage at no additional cost to the State. Damage is defined, without limitation, as any cutting, breaking, tearing, bruising, or skinning of the trunk, roots, or significant limbs. Should the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist determine that the damage is irreparable or that a tree has been destroyed, the Contractor shall compensate for the loss, as determined by the State’s Representative and State Environmental Scientist, at the Contractor’s expense.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-6</b>	Temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) shall be installed around the dripline of individual or groups of trees that will remain to prevent potential damage. Where excavation is necessary within a tree's dripline, a State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist shall flag or mark the area to protect the tree from injury. Protective measures (e.g., plates, plywood sheets) shall also be placed on the ground to further reduce the likelihood of disturbance. Contractor shall be prohibited from working in flagged/protected locations and shall limit the use of heavy machinery near trees that are temporarily fenced.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-7</b>	During trenching/digging, all roots two (2) inches in diameter or greater that need to be removed shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-8</b>	No parking of equipment or storage of vehicles, materials, or debris shall be allowed underneath a tree's canopy.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-9</b>	El Capitán Creek and other sensitive habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub) near the Proposed Project boundaries shall be designated Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESAs) and strictly avoided. All ESAs shall be depicted on the Proposed Project plans and no encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing or other acceptable method. Work limits will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout the construction period.	Project Design Construction	CDPR Landscape Architect CDPR Environmental Scientist CDPR Construction Manager	

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-10</b>	Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be limited to the minimum number/size necessary to complete the Proposed Project. Routes of travel and work boundaries will be configured to avoid unnecessary intrusions into the surrounding habitat.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-11</b>	A State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review plans, address resource issues, and periodically monitor ongoing work. The biologist shall maintain communications with the State’s Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-12</b>	An erosion control plan shall be prepared that addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction (e.g., soils exposed for greater than 24 hours) and provides contingencies during rainfall events. Approval of the plan must be obtained from the State’s Representative prior to implementation. Excavation or grading that could result in substantial soil disturbance will be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately April 15 – November 1), unless a State-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.	Pre-Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-13</b>	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 State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-14</b>	Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species, approved by the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist, shall be used. No invasive exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council’s California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) are prohibited.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-15</b>	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 by the Contractor and immediately inspected prior to filling. Should any wildlife be discovered, then the Contractor shall contact the State's Representative or State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist 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 State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-16</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-17</b>	A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared for CDPR's approval 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.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-18</b>	BMPs to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into the Proposed Project plans. Materials that could be used during construction include hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by the State's Representative. 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.	Design Construction	CDPR Landscape Architect CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	

4 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-19</b>	Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction by the Contractor. 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 El Capitán Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, the Contractor shall take immediate action to fix the deficiency.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-20</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-21</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-22</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-23</b>	A toxic material control and spill-response plan will be prepared and submitted to the State's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall include measures to protect on-site workers, the public, and environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants, and contain guidelines for the proper use, storage and disposal of any flammable materials used during construction. Techniques for promptly and effectively responding to any accidental spill shall also be outlined. All workers involved in construction shall receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-24</b>	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, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-25</b>	Debris or runoff generated as a result of the Proposed Project's 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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-26</b>	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 State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist and State Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Monitor. 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.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-27</b>	All active construction areas shall be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-28</b>	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 (non-potable) water shall be used, whenever possible.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	

4 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-29</b>	All construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any paved or unpaved surfaces within the Proposed Project area.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-30</b>	Spark arrestors or turbo charging (which eliminate sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers shall be required for all motorized equipment and heavy equipment.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-31</b>	Heavy equipment shall be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce chance of fire.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-32</b>	Construction crews shall park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-33</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-34</b>	Following project completion, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as deemed by the State's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.	Post-Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-35</b>	Areas temporarily disturbed by work-related activities shall be hydroseeded/landscaped with locally-derived native seeds/plants in accordance with a CDPR-approved landscaping plan. The revegetation will serve to visually enhance the site, and offset the loss of trees and shrubs from construction.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-36</b>	Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Bio-37</b>	All work related to the Proposed Project shall be performed from Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM. No construction shall be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays, or State holidays, unless approved in advance by the State's Representative/District Staff. Additionally, no nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be authorized to complete the Proposed Project.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Bio-38</b>	Conditions set forth in the CDP, which will be issued by the County of Santa Barbara, shall be observed and implemented as part of the Proposed Project.	Design Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Bio-39</b>	Any recommendations received from the USFWS during consultation on the California red-legged frog shall be incorporated into construction activities to avoid/minimize impacts to the species.	Design Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
<b>Geology-1 (Geo)</b>	After a large earthquake event (i.e., magnitude 5.0 or greater within 50 miles of the Proposed Project site), the Construction Manager will arrange for appropriate inspection of all project structures and features for damage as soon as possible after the event. If any structures or features have been damaged, they will be closed to park visitors, volunteers, residents, contractors, and staff until repairs have been made.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Geo-2</b>	Additional leach field capacity or other measures acceptable to Santa Barbara County must be installed to handle the additional wastewater load prior to Proposed Project implementation A septic system that can sufficiently handle the load of the Proposed Project must be in place prior to its opening.	Engineering, Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Engineer	
<b>Greenhouse Gases-1 (GHG)</b>	<del>The Proposed Project shall comply with the California Building Code to ensure that resource use is efficient and results in a minimization of GHG emissions while also allowing the Proposed Project to meet its intended purposes. Compliance shall ensure that construction materials, energy, and water are used efficiently.</del>	<del>Design Construction</del>	<del>CDPR Architect CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager</del>	
<b>Hazardous Materials/ Waste-1 (Haz Mat)</b>	The Proposed Project shall comply with all abatement and/or demolition specifications necessary to ensure that hazardous waste that may exist within the existing lifeguard tower and/or storage structure are handled and disposed of safely and in accordance with applicable laws.	Design Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	

4 MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Water Quality-1 (WQ)</b>	Prior to the start of construction involving ground-disturbing activities, the Project contractor will prepare and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 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 (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 SWPPP will include BMPs for hazardous waste and contaminated soils management and a Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP), as appropriate.	Pre-Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>WQ-2</b>	All heavy equipment parking, refueling, and service will be conducted within designated areas outside of the 100-year floodplain to avoid water course contamination.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>WQ-3</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>WQ-4</b>	The Project contractor will protect exposed soils and graded areas with silt fences, straw bale barriers, fiber rolls, and/or other appropriate construction BMPs.	Construction: Demolition and Grading	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>WQ-5</b>	To minimize water quality impact due to run-off created from development, permeable surfaces shall be considered. If this is not feasible, then appropriate permanent BMPs shall be included in the Proposed Project design to minimize polluted run-off from entering El Capitán Creek or the Pacific Ocean.	Design Construction	CDPR Landscape Architect CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
<b>Noise-1</b>	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. <del>Barbara Municipal Code Article I. Section 28-48, "During the hours of 10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. the permittee shall not use, except with the express written permission of the commissioner or in case of an emergency as herein otherwise provided, any tool, appliance or equipment producing noise of sufficient volume to disturb the sleep or repose of occupants of the neighboring property."</del>	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Noise-2</b>	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.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Paleontological Resources-1 (Paleo)</b>	A qualified vertebrate paleontologist shall be contacted in the rare instance that such resources are found during demolition and grading activities associated with the Proposed Project.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Utilities-1 (Util)</b>	The opening of the Proposed Project's facilities will be dependent upon acquiring approval from both the RWQCB and Santa Barbara County for the additional wastewater facilities needed to handle the additional demand being placed on the Park's wastewater system.	Design Construction	CDPR Engineer CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
<b>Util-2</b>	To support the operation of the new facilities being proposed, additional water supply may need to be made available. This would likely be provided through the drilling of additional wells within the Park.	Design Construction	CDPR Engineer CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	

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## 5 REFERENCES

### 5.1 LIST OF PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS

Alexander D. Bevil, Historian II, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Michael A. Bonk, Research Analyst II (GIS), California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Eric Hjelstrom, State Park Superintendent, California State Parks, Channel Coast District

Suzy Lahitte, Sr. Civil Engineer, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Marla Mealey, Associate State Archaeologist, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Tri Nguyen, Associate Civil Engineer, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Patty McFarland, Associate State Archaeologist, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Richard Rozzelle, Channel Coast District Superintendent, California State Parks, Channel Coast District

Luke Serna, Associate Park and Recreation Specialist, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

Debbie Waldecker, Environmental Scientist, California State Parks, Southern Service Center

### 5.2 DOCUMENT REFERENCES

#### **Aesthetics**

California Department of Parks and Recreation, *General Plan: El Capitán State Beach*, May 1979, available at [http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=24356](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=24356)

#### **Air Quality**

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, *2013 Clean Air Plan*

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, *2014 Air Quality Summary*, available at <http://www.ourair.org/2014-annual-air-quality-report/>, accessed 6/23/15

**Biological Resources**

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**Hazards and Hazardous Waste**

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California Office of Emergency Services, State of California Emergency Plan, 2009, <http://www.caloes.ca.gov/PlanningPreparednessSite/Pages/State-of-California-Emergency-Plan-Emergency-Functions.aspx>

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**Mineral Resources**

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**Public Services and Utilities**

Santa Barbara County Fire Department, <http://www.sbcfire.com/air-and-wildland/>

# APPENDICES

**Appendix A ..... Comments Received Regarding the Draft IS/MND and Responses**



# County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development

Glenn S. Russell, Ph.D., Director  
Dianne Black, Assistant Director

December 23, 2015

ATTN: El Capitán SB Operations Facility  
California State Parks  
Southern Service Center  
2797 Truxtun Road  
San Diego, CA 92106

RECEIVED  
DEC 28 2015  
SOUTHERN SERVICE CENTER

RE: Response to Initial Study  
El Capitan Operations Facility, 10 Refugio Beach Road  
APN 081-230-012

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for the submittal of the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility. Planning and Development (P&D) has reviewed the document and has the following comments regarding the document:

1. Please include a site plan showing the project in relation to the beach, existing lifeguard facility, and existing campground.
2. Please include a grading plan.
3. In Section 3.1.2.c the fourth sentence ("In addition...") is an inadequate statement without evidence or discussion of the topography of the site and a final design.
4. In Section 3.1.2.d, please state that the lighting impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.
5. In regards to Visual-1, are there a proposed site plan and accurate elevations available for review?
6. In Section 3.3.3, mitigation measures are not tied to an impact.
7. In Section 3.4.2, please include impacts related to fire clearance.
8. In Section 3.4.2.a, the first sentence is inadequate to providing nexus for mitigations, and requires more detail. Were there any biological studies to reference? Are there any red legged frog surveys to reference?
9. In Section 3.4.3, the Biological mitigation measures are sufficient, but they imply resources that have not been discussed in the impact statement and some of them seem to

- relate to additional impacts other than biological (such as Bio-8 and Bio-10). Also, this section requires nexus statements and discussion in analysis.
10. In Section 3.5.2.b. please state that the impact to Cultural Resources would be less than significant with mitigation.
  11. In Section 3.6.3, please provide the nexus arguments for the proposed mitigation measures. Please also include whether or not there is a onsite wastewater treatment system capacity issue.
  12. In Section 3.7.2.b, please state that the Greenhouse Gas Emissions would have a less than significant impact. Mitigation measure is unnecessary as it is provided for in standard review.
  13. In Section 3.8, please include what substances are in structures proposed for demolition, and what corresponding mitigation measures need to be applied. If, following testing, there are any impacts, they should be less than significant with mitigation.
  14. In Section 3.9.2.b, please clarify if the project includes new wells. Please substantiate the claim that groundwater supplies would be adequate for increased extraction and impacts would be less than significant. Please also provide nexus statements for mitigation measures and appropriately checked boxes.
  15. In Section 3.12.4, Mitigation Measure Noise 1, please edit the hours of construction to reflect our current standard condition time, from 7:00am-4:00pm Monday-Friday, with no construction occurring on weekends of State holidays.
  16. In Section 3.17.2, please include the extent of the onsite wastewater treatment system expansion and the current system capacity. Please also cite the impacts of additional wells and increased extraction from the groundwater basin.

Thank you for including the County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department in the circulation of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the El Capitan Operations Facility. If you have any questions regarding our comments, please feel free to contact me by phone or email, listed in my signature below.

Thank you,

  
Stephanie Swanson  
Planning and Development  
Planning and Development Department  
County of Santa Barbara  
123 E. Anapamu St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Phone: (805) 568-3319  
Email: SSwanson@countyofsb.org

CC: Anne Almy, Supervising Planner



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
Southern Service Center  
2797 Truxtun Rd.  
San Diego, CA 92106

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director

March 1, 2016

Ms. Stephanie Swanson  
Planner I  
Planning and Development – Development Review South  
County of Santa Barbara  
123 E. Anapamu St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Phone: (805) 568-3319

Subject: California State Parks response to comments provided regarding the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the proposed El Capitán State Beach Construct New Lifeguard Operations Facility Project

Dear Ms. Swanson,

Thank you for your comments regarding the Draft IS/MND. Your involvement will assist in our mission:

*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 outdoor recreation.*

The comments that you made follow with response to each along with indication of whether changes were made to the Final IS/MND.

1. Please include a site plan showing the project in relation to the beach, existing lifeguard facility, and existing campground.

*Please refer to the site plan attached.*

2. Please include a grading plan.

*A grading plan isn't yet complete due to design of the Facility and surrounding landscape currently being in a preliminary stage. A final grading plan will be included in the Coastal Development Permit submittal.*

3. In Section 3.1.2.c, the fourth sentence ("In addition...") is an inadequate statement without evidence or discussion of the topography of the site and a final design.

*This section has been modified to include further description of the project site's topography. Further opportunity shall be provided for the County to review design as it progresses including during the acquisition of a Coastal Development Permit.*

- c. The visual character of the existing site is not of high value due to its use for maintenance and operations of El Capitán SB. There will be minimal degradation of visual character of the site by the Proposed Project due to a minor loss of vegetation and minor changes in landscape. The new facilities would be constructed to not overwhelm the site and would act as a visitor contact location for interpretation of the Park. The topography of the operations facility slopes downward in a southwesterly direction. The rate of elevation change varies from roughly 1:7 to 1:24 with an average of roughly 1 foot change in elevation per 13 feet of travel. The massing of

the proposed facilities will be divided into two structures with floor levels separated by roughly 4 vertical feet in response to the existing topography. This would result in the facility matching the existing topography and prevent the creation of a structure which dominates the visual landscape (**See Visual-2**). The changes in visual character would result in a less than significant impact to the Proposed Project site and its surroundings.

4. In Section 3.1.2.d, please state that the lighting impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

*This change has been made.*

5. In regards to Visual-1, are there a proposed site plan and accurate elevations available for review?

*An updated site plan is attached. Elevations are still preliminary and won't be able to provide more than limited detail that is found in the attached sketch. Further detailed building elevations will be included with the Coastal Development Permit application.*

6. In Section 3.3.3, mitigation measures are not tied to an impact.

*These are general Avoidance & Minimization measures/Best Management Practices for Air Quality and do not constitute mitigation per se for significant impacts.*

7. In Section 3.4.2, please include impacts related to fire clearance.

*At this time, it is estimated that clearance from the Proposed Project footprint would likely need to be at least 25 feet. Further review by the State Fire Marshal will take place to make definitive determinations of the necessary fire clearances. The Proposed Project is within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Sage scrub does exist within this area, which could be impacted. CSP will make effort to both meet fire clearance requirements set upon the Project by the State Fire Marshal as well as protect sensitive resources surrounding the Proposed Project site.*

8. In Section 3.4.2.a, the first sentence is inadequate to providing nexus for mitigations, and requires more detail. Were there any biological studies to reference? Are there any red legged frog surveys to reference?

*An assessment of biological resources was completed for the proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility (September 24, 2015) as part of the project's environmental review process. The report identified sensitive/listed species in proximity to the site, evaluated the presence of suitable habitat and potential occurrence, and outlined measures to avoid/minimize project impacts. Regarding the red-legged frog, database records and anecdotal sightings have previously confirmed the species' presence within El Capitan Creek; located (at its closest point) approximately 600 feet from the Maintenance Yard. During construction, though, no project-related activities would encroach or be allowed into El Capitán Creek at any time. Additionally, Best Management Practices would be implemented to prevent any off-site sedimentation or erosion. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall be conducted to address any concerns regarding the red-legged frog. Any measures provided by the agency would be incorporated into the project to prevent species impacts. For further information on the biological resources near the proposed facility, refer to the attached Memorandum for the El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility, El Capitan State Beach.*

9. In Section 3.4.3, the Biological mitigation measures are sufficient, but they imply resources that have not been discussed in the impact statement and some of them seem to relate to additional impacts other than biological (such as Bio-8 and Bio-10). Also, this section requires nexus statements and discussion in analysis.

*As mentioned, a complete review of listed/sensitive species, habitat types, and potential impacts, can be found in the Memorandum for the El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility, El Capitan State Beach. With regard to measures, such as Bio-8 and Bio-10, these requirements have been included to minimize disturbance to existing trees and habitat that can be found either within or near the project boundaries. As proposed, construction would permanently and temporarily disturb approximately 0.880 acres and 2.5 acres, respectively;*

*with the majority occurring in developed and landscaped areas. Although these sites can be characterized as low habitat quality, various wildlife and plants may occur in these locations and shall be mitigated accordingly.*

10. In Section 3.5.2.b. please state that the impact to Cultural Resources would be less than significant with mitigation.

*This change has been made.*

11. In Section 3.6.3, please provide the nexus arguments for the proposed mitigation measures. Please also include whether or not there is an onsite wastewater treatment system capacity issue.

*Geo-1 mitigation measure is in place to ensure that following a large magnitude earthquake event, structures under construction are inspected for damage and repaired, if necessary.*

*The existing leach field is currently operating below capacity due to maintenance issues. Repairs are being made to return the system to full capacity. Discussions are underway with the Water Board regarding what will be needed to accommodate the Proposed Project. Due to the age of the existing wastewater system and the sensitivity of its location, CDPR is exploring options for wastewater treatment as part of a separate project. Options range from advanced treatment systems to relocation of the existing leach field as well as other options. The additional demand of the new facility will be included in the wastewater discussion. Prior to beginning operation, sufficient capacity will be made available for the Proposed Project's facilities.*

12. In Section 3.7.2.b, please state that the Greenhouse Gas Emissions would have a less than significant impact. Mitigation measure is unnecessary as it is provided for in standard review.

*This change has been made.*

13. In Section 3.8, please include what substances are in structures proposed for demolition, and what corresponding mitigation measures need to be applied. If, following testing, there are any impacts, they should be less than significant with mitigation.

*Section 3.8 was modified to include further information regarding testing that has occurred to the existing lifeguard tower and storage containers/structures to be affected by the Proposed Project. Please refer to the attached specification for details regarding the removal and disposal of hazardous materials.*

14. In Section 3.9.2.b, please clarify if the project includes new wells. Please substantiate the claim that groundwater supplies would be adequate for increased extraction and impacts would be less than significant. Please also provide nexus statements for mitigation measures and appropriately checked boxes.

*Due to ongoing drought conditions, the Park's water supply has periodically dropped below demand in recent years. The Proposed Project's scope will be expanded to investigate measures to increase the Park's potential water supply options. Addressing the water supply issue will take place while maintaining less than significant impact to the environment with the inclusion of measures found within the MNDs MMRP. Discussion of water need for the Proposed Project is found within 3.17.2 and 3.17.3.*

15. In Section 3.12.4, Mitigation Measure Noise I, please edit the hours of construction to reflect our current standard condition time, from 7:00am-4:00pm Monday-Friday, with no construction occurring on weekends or State holidays.

*In order to allow for the comfort of visitors during the morning hours as well as to allow contractors to work 8 hours including a legally mandated 30 minute break period, CSP is planning a work schedule of 8:00am to 4:30pm.*

16. In Section 3.17.2, please include the extent of the onsite wastewater treatment system expansion and the current system capacity. Please also cite the impacts of additional wells and increased extraction from the groundwater basin.

*The specific capacity of the wastewater treatment system is difficult to determine at this time, but CSP currently operates under the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order No. 97-10-DWQ which limits average daily flows to 20,000 gallons or less. Further analysis of the system, its constraints as well as what would be necessary to accommodate further capacity are currently being investigated. All feasible alternatives will be considered to provide both a cost effective and solution with less than significant impacts that accommodates the addition of the Proposed Project. The addition of further water extraction, if needed, will be done with all appropriate measures in place to maintain impact that is less than significant. This could include utilizing existing infrastructure to minimize the amount of new infrastructure needed that could result in additional environmental impact. Results of further investigation into our water and wastewater systems as well as the alternatives that we consider pursuing will be provided at the time of CSP's application for a Coastal Development Permit.*

Sincerely,

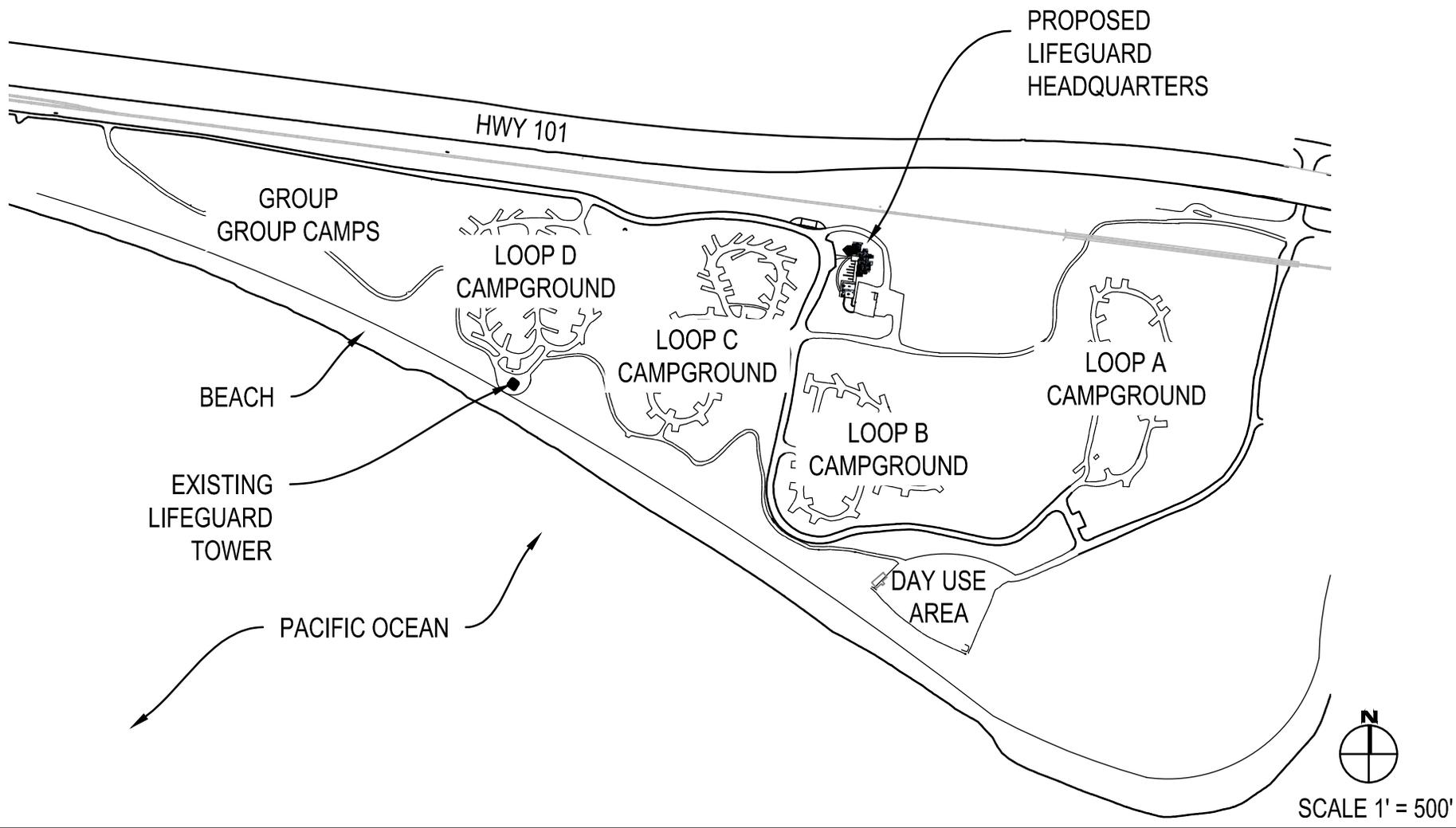


Luke Serna  
Associate Park & Recreation Specialist  
Southern Service Center  
California State Parks  
619-221-7068  
Lucas.Serna@parks.ca.gov

CC: Suzy Lahitte, Sr. Civil Engineer, California State Parks  
Carl Shaffer, Associate Architect, California State Parks  
Penny Clews, Associate Landscape Architect, California State Parks  
Debbie Waldecker, Environmental Scientist, California State Parks  
Richard Rozzelle, Channel Coast District Superintendent  
Katharine Wilson, Channel Coast District Environmental Coordinator

Attachments:

Vicinity Site Plan - El Capitán State Beach Lifeguard Operations Facility  
Project Site Plan - El Capitán State Beach Lifeguard Operations Facility  
Split Building Concept - El Capitán State Beach Lifeguard Operations Facility  
Biological Resources Memorandum - El Capitán State Beach Lifeguard Operations Facility  
Hazardous Material Specifications - El Capitán State Beach Lifeguard Operations Facility



EL CAPITAN STATE BEACH  
**LIFEGUARD OPERATIONS FACILITY**

SITE PLAN



ACQUISITION &  
DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
One Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, CA  
95814-3229

CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL- APPROVED  
Approval of this plan does not authorize or approve any omission of deviation from applicable regulations. Final approval is subject to field inspection. One set of approved plans shall be available on the project site at all times.  
Reviewed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
DPR ACCESS COMPLIANCE REVIEW  
ACCESSIBILITY SECTION  
CERTIFICATION # \_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE AND STATE FIRE MARSHAL SIGNED ORIGINALS ARE ON FILE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, NORTHERN SERVICE CENTER

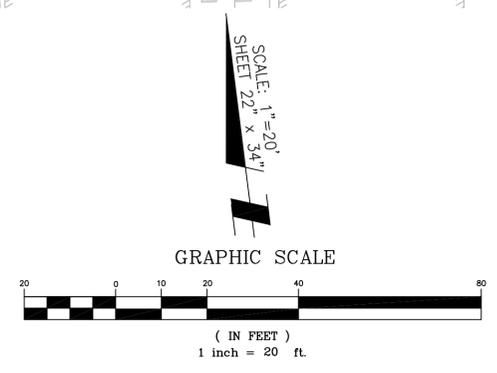
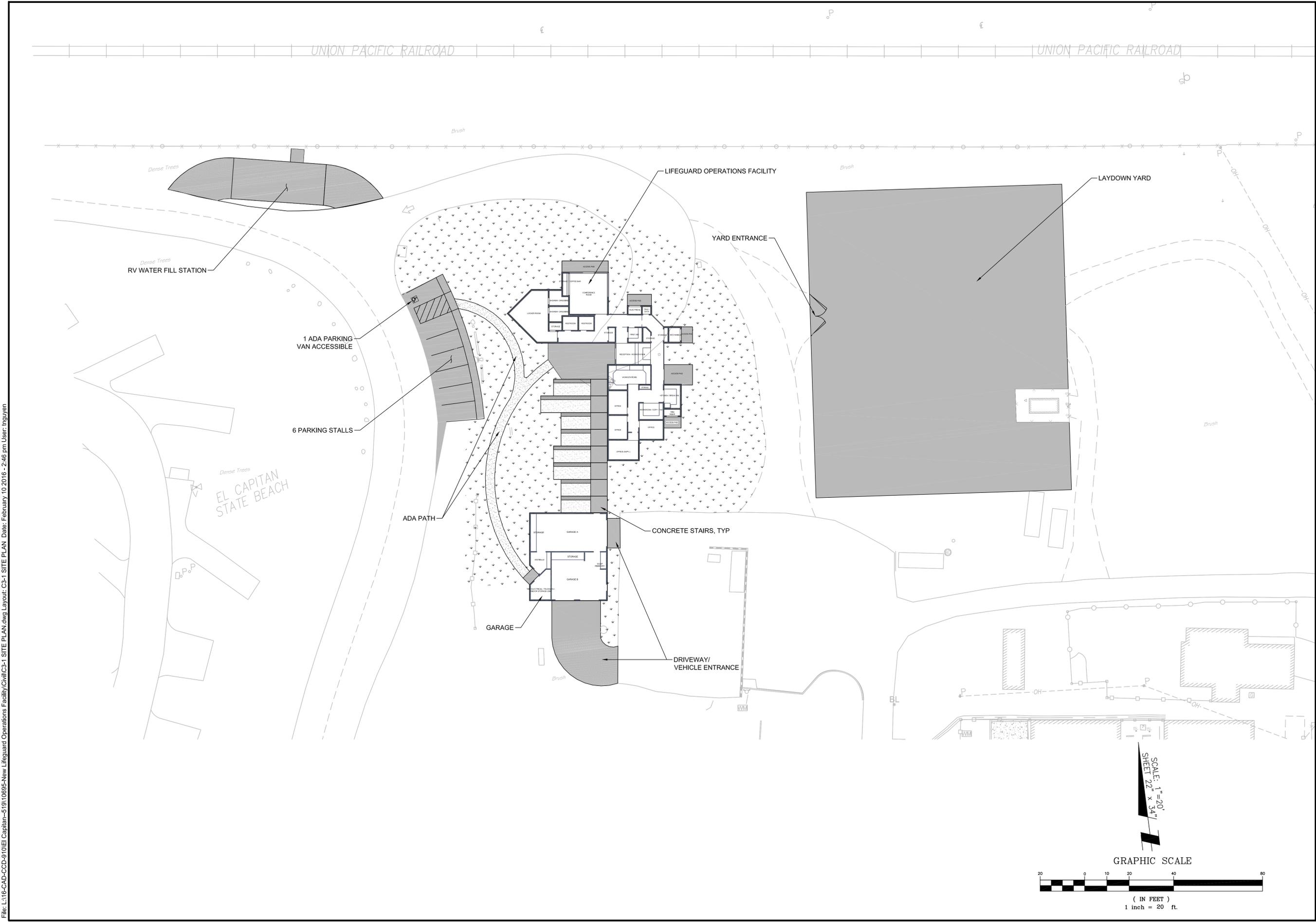
DESIGNED: \_\_\_\_\_ DESIGNER  
DRAWN: \_\_\_\_\_ STAFF  
CHECKED: \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERVISOR  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ XX/XX/XXX

REVISIONS	DATE

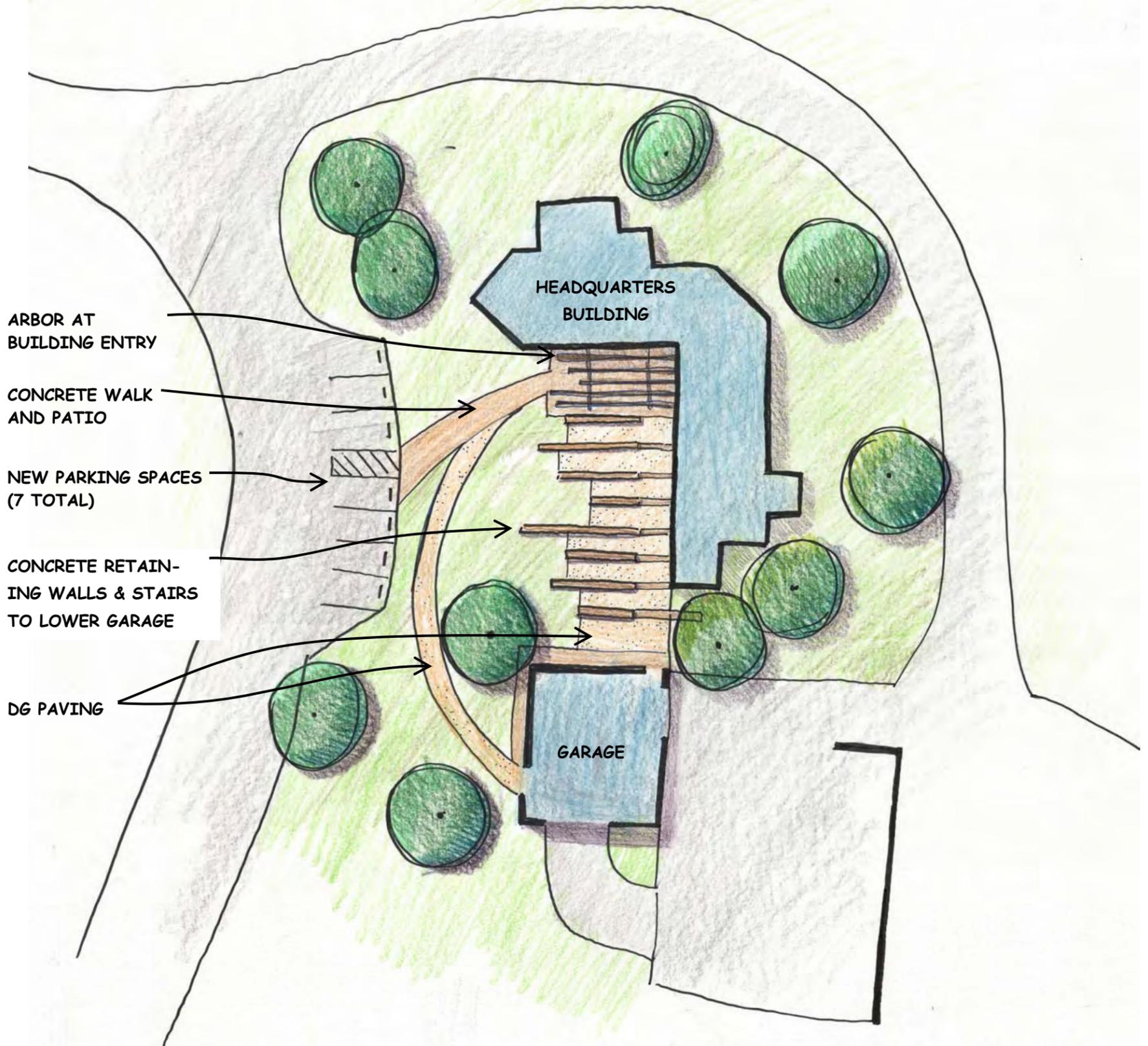
EL CAPITAN STATE BEACH  
NEW LIFEGUARD OPERATIONS FACILITY  
SITE PLAN

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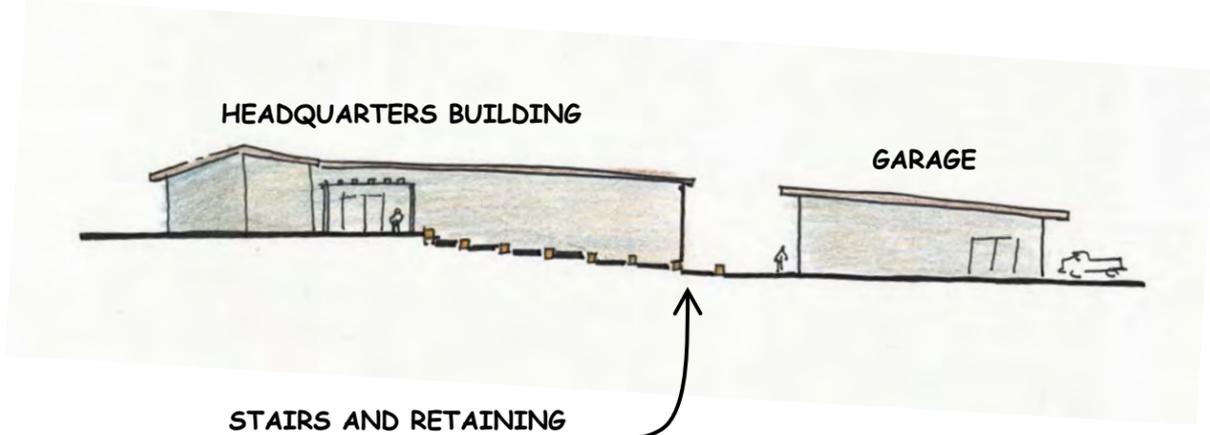
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XXX OF XX



File: L:\16-CAD-CCD-9\01E Capitan-51910695-New Lifeguard Operations Facility\Civil\C3-1 SITE PLAN.dwg Layout: C3-1 SITE PLAN Date: February 10 2016 - 2:46 pm User: tnguyen



PLAN VIEW



STAIRS AND RETAINING WALLS TO GARAGE

ELEVATION

EL CAPITAN LIFE GUARD HEADQUARTERS—SPLIT BUILDING CONCEPT

SCALE: 1:20

## Memorandum

**Date :** September 24, 2015

**To :** Jim Engelke, Project Manager

**From :** Debbie Waldecker, Environmental Scientist

**Subject:** El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility, El Capitan State Beach

### **Project Location**

El Capitan State Beach (SB) is located along the coast, approximately 17 miles west of Santa Barbara in Santa Barbara County, California (Tajiguas, Dos Pueblos Canyon, and Santa Ynez USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangles). The unit, consisting of roughly 2,634 acres, includes one main drainage (El Capitan Creek) and an estimated 9,750 feet of ocean frontage (CDPR 2014, CDPR 1997). Recreational facilities are concentrated to the south of U.S. Highway 101 in proximity to the beach, where habitat consists primarily of development and nonnative landscaping, and patches of coastal sage scrub persist along the bluff and hillsides. In this area, an existing Maintenance Yard and Lifeguard Tower have been identified for upgrades/modifications that will substantially improve park capabilities (Figure 1).

### **Project Description**

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) is proposing to construct a new Lifeguard Operations Facility at El Capitan SB to better serve and support lifeguard operations. Demolition of the existing Lifeguard Tower (37-years old) would also occur, as the structure is reaching its life expectancy and no longer complies with current requirements, including building codes and standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Additionally, the coastal bluff, on which the tower was built, is gradually eroding and would eventually threaten the structure's integrity (Figure 2). Therefore, to effectively sustain the operational needs of the park and ensure public safety, the following construction activities would be completed:

#### ***Maintenance Yard -***

- *Lifeguard Operations Facility* – A new facility, encompassing approximately 5,500-6,500 square feet, would be built within the westerly portion of the existing Maintenance Yard, in an area currently used for storage. The facility would be designed with a visitor entry/reception area and first aid station that would serve in providing initial contact and assistance to the public. Other features that would be incorporated into the building, include offices, workstations, a conference room, locker room, restrooms, and showers/dressing areas (both standard and ADA

accessible) that would support lifeguard activities. Additionally, a kitchen, storage rooms, rinse/dry equipment area, and garage would be available for daily staff use.

- *Laydown Yard* – A secure vehicle and storage yard (roughly 22,000 square feet) would be constructed immediately to the east of the new Lifeguard Operations Facility. The area would be enclosed with fencing and maintain one gate for employee/vehicle access. State Park equipment, vehicles, and shipping/cargo containers would be stored on-site and regularly used by lifeguard personnel and other staff to assist in regional public safety dispatch and park operations.
- *Water Fill Station* – The existing water fill station would be relocated slightly northwest of the new lifeguard facility and directly off the road leading to the Group Camp Area. The station would be entered/exited along a short, concrete roadway that would safely remove vehicles from the main path of travel, and also allow for easy transition back to the park road following fill-up.
- *Parking and Pathway* – A total of ten (10) parking stalls and one (1) ADA-compliant space, would be built just to the east of the existing park road, and would be available for both public and staff use. A new pathway, extending from the parking area to the lifeguard facility entry, would also be constructed to create an accessible route, while a secondary route to the back of the building would be provided for staff entry.
- *Utilities* – A sewer line connection would be made to an existing line, which currently collects waste from the restrooms within the Campground Loops. A new, underground septic system (either all-in-one or a septic tank with advanced treatment) would also be installed to service the Lifeguard Operations Facility. For electricity, a new connection would be provided by Southern California Edison and a fire water line to an existing storage tank (located in the southeast portion of the site) would be built. Trenching for the fire water line would be conducted within the roadway, to the maximum extent feasible, to avoid impacts to cultural and natural resources. In addition, a point of connection for a domestic water line would be established to the southeast of the future facility. Currently, at El Capitan SB, the potable water is sourced from a well and 245,000 gallon reservoir located to the northeast of the site. Finally, during all trenching of dry and wet utilities, the depth of excavation shall not exceed five (5) feet.
- *Landscaping* – Following construction, the project area would be landscaped with locally-derived native species to visually screen the Laydown/Maintenance Yard, restore habitat temporarily disturbed by the work, and enhance the entryway to the new facility. Exterior lighting would also be incorporated into the design for purposes of way finding and public safety.

#### ***Lifeguard Tower (Loop “D” Campground) –***

- *Existing Lifeguard Headquarters* – The Lifeguard Tower situated at the south end of Loop “D” Campground would be demolished and removed, along with the building’s pad, surrounding asphalt, and four nearby parking stalls. The existing bike path would be preserved, as well as the retaining wall, chain-link fence, and swale, located on the edge of the bluff, which were built to provide slope stability and control water/sheet flows across the site. Following demolition, the site would be

incorporated into the surrounding landscape to provide an accessible and safe area to view the coastline. With removal of the existing tower, the park would convert to a vehicle-based beach lifeguarding operation with support services centralized at the new Lifeguard Operations Facility.

- *Landscaping* – The areas formerly occupied by the Lifeguard Tower and parking stalls would be hydroseeded with a native plant palette. However, due to current water restrictions, these sites would not be irrigated, but only receive natural rainfall and sheet flows that occur incidentally on-site.

Based on the project schedule, proposed construction would begin around September 2016 and conclude by June/July 2017. Various equipment such as, an excavator, small bulldozer, back-hoe, front-end loader, and fork-lift would be used for both the demolition and construction of the Lifeguard Tower/Facility. A bobcat/skid loader, small scraper or grader, dump truck, flat-bed truck, and plate compactor would likely be employed to create the pathways and parking areas, and deliver the furnishings to the park. Within the largely developed site, some vegetation removal would be needed to accommodate the new facility/structures. As estimated, a total of 26 trees would be cut, with the majority consisting of exotic/landscaped trees (24), along with two (2) small, native coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*).

### **Existing Environment**

#### *Environmental Setting*

The two project sites lie within the campgrounds at El Capitan SB, in areas that could be characterized as developed and/or landscaped (Figure 3). The Lifeguard Operations Facility is situated upon a coastal terrace to the north of Loop “B” Campground and south of the Southern Pacific Railroad line. The existing Lifeguard Tower, in turn, is located to the south of Loop “D” Campground on a coastal bluff consisting of lower Monterey shale (CDPR 1997).

#### *Vegetation Communities*

Database records indicate that no sensitive vegetation communities are present within or near El Capitan SB (CNDDDB 2015). Critical habitat for the federally endangered steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), though, has been designated along an approximately 5.8 mile stretch of El Capitan Creek that extends from the Pacific Ocean to south of Santa Ynez Peak (South Coast Hydrologic Unit, Arroyo Hondo Hydrologic Sub-area) (Table 1). At its closest point, the creek can be found roughly 600 feet to the east of the future Lifeguard Operations Facility and downslope from the site. Field reviews confirmed that both project locations were largely developed, with patches/expanses of mowed weeds intermixed with landscaped trees, structures, and paved areas. Additionally, near the Maintenance Yard, an assortment of stockpiled equipment, soils, and cuttings were scattered around the facility. Remnant coastal sage scrub was also recorded to the north and northeast of the proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility and immediately south of the existing Lifeguard Tower. In areas adjoining El Capitan 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 communities that are present within the project footprint, or may be affected by construction, are as follows:

**Table 1. Sensitive Vegetation Communities/Designated Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project, El Capitan State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California.**

Vegetation Community/Critical Habitat	Description <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>2</sup>	Rationale
Southern California Steelhead Stream	Coastal streams.	A	El Capitan Creek, a designated southern California steelhead stream, does not lie within the project area, but is situated roughly 600 feet east of the existing water storage tank. Database records contain no sightings of the species within the creek.

<sup>1</sup>Habitat descriptions are taken from Holland's Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (1986).

<sup>2</sup>Habitat: Absent (A) - No habitat present and no further work needed; Present (P) - General habitat present; therefore, additional assessment/review must be conducted.

### 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).

At the Lifeguard Operations Facility, remnant patches of coastal sage scrub were recorded between the fence line and adjacent roads in the northern portion of the site. The habitat was somewhat isolated/disturbed and, consequently, contained a mixture of native and nonnative plants, including California sagebrush, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* ssp. *consanguinea*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*). A larger stand of sage scrub was also documented immediately to the east of the proposed Laydown Yard. At this site, the vegetation was dominated by taller shrubs, such as laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), while lower-growing species (e.g., California sagebrush, mugwort [*Artemisia douglasiana*], onionweed [*Asphodelus fistulosus*], and field mustard [*Brassica rapa*]) occupied the understory or more open spaces. At the current Lifeguard Tower, the bluff, immediately below the building, also supported Venturan coastal sage scrub, although a slightly

different assemblage of shrubby species was observed, including California sagebrush, California encelia (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat, and goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*). Vegetation on the cliff face, though, would not be impacted by demolition, 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 Capitan SB, the largest extent of this habitat can be found within the campgrounds. At the existing Lifeguard Tower, landscaping was evident to the northwest and east of the building, where some Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*) and Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) were documented. In the vicinity of the Maintenance Yard, groupings of pepper trees, Aleppo pines (*Pinus halepensis*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus lehmannii* and *E. globulus*) were noted primarily in the western and northern portions of the site, near the park road and perimeter fence, respectively. A mowed, weedy lawn was also documented to the east of the existing water fill station, in an area currently planned for parking/walkways.

### 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 existing Lifeguard Tower, maintenance facility, staff residences, water tank, walking/biking trails, parking lots, paved roads, storage yard, and storage containers. Stockpiled equipment, soils, and cuttings, resulting from maintenance operations, also were scattered around the structures. Some nonnative vegetation, such as pepper trees, bushy yate, and myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*), were found on-site, usually in association with staff housing. Additionally, a few native lemonadeberry and laurel sumac appeared to persist amid the development, along with several mature/established coast live oaks recorded to the north of the water storage tank.

### Listed/Sensitive Species

According to database records (CNDDDB 2015, CNPS 2015) and surveys/reviews completed at the park, six special status species have been historically reported in the vicinity of El Capitan SB (Table 2, Figure 4). Initial review indicated that two of the wildlife/plants were unlikely to be found, as suitable conditions were not present on-site. However, potential habitat for the Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*), monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), and California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) appeared to exist within or near the project footprint. Although surveys did not uncover any evidence of these

species, expanded accounts of their biology and status shall be outlined to fully assess the potential for occurrence. A list of wildlife and plants documented during the February 19, 2015 and September 16, 2015 field reviews can be referenced in Appendix A.

**Table 2: Listed/Sensitive Species Potentially Occurring in the Vicinity of the Proposed El Capitan Campground ADA Improvement Project, El Capitan State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California.**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>2</sup>	Rationale
<b>Plants</b>					
<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>	Santa Barbara Honeysuckle	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, 115-3,280 feet.	P	Potential habitat for the Santa Barbara honeysuckle exists in the project area; however, surveys did not find the species on-site. The closest occurrence of the plant is from Los Flores Canyon, located approximately 2.6 miles northwest of the Maintenance Yard.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>	White-veined Monardella	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes, 160-4,110 feet.	A	Suitable habitat for the white-veined monardella does not exist in the project area. Database records indicate that the species was found "around Capitan"; however, no other information regarding the original sighting is available.
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch (California Overwintering Population)	-----	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	Potential habitat for the monarch butterfly exists in the project area and the species has been observed in the park, but no wintering sites have been documented. The monarch is historically known to occupy a grove to the southeast (3.2 miles), along the drainage in Las Varas Canyon.
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western Pond Turtle	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6,000 feet elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.3 miles from water for egg-laying.	P	Potential habitat for the western pond turtle exists near the project area; however, evidence of the species was not detected on the site. Ten (10) individuals were previously found in an emergency oil containment basin, to the east of Corral Canyon Road and roughly 1.6 miles northwest of the project boundaries.

Table 1 (Continued)					
Amphibians					
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California Red-Legged Frog	FT, SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	P	Potential habitat for the California red-legged frog exists near the project area. According to District staff, the species was recorded in a deep scour pool along El Capitan Creek that is located approximately 600 feet east of the water storage tank. No activities, though, would be occurring in the drainage and Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented to prevent any off-site sedimentation and/or erosion.
Birds					
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's Vireo	FE, SE	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, baccharis, and mesquite.	A	Suitable habitat for the least Bell's vireo does not exist in the project area. In 2005, the bird was anecdotally sighted by a park volunteer within riparian habitat in a central portion of the El Capitan Ranch Camp Site, located north of U.S Highway 101.

<sup>1</sup>Status: Federally Endangered (FE); Federally Threatened (FT); State Endangered (SE); California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern (SSC); CNPS Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere (1B).

<sup>2</sup>Habitat: Absent (A) - no habitat present and no further work needed; Present (P) - general habitat present and species may be present.

### **Santa Barbara Honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*)**

**Listing:** CNPS List 1B.2

Santa Barbara honeysuckle is a generally twining, evergreen shrub (Family Caprifoliaceae) typically found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub areas at elevations of 115-3,280 feet (CNDDDB 2015, CNPS 2015). The species, varying in height from 3.0-7.9 feet, possesses a woody base and narrowly elliptic leaves that are oppositely arranged on reddish-tinged stems. The long, spiked inflorescence is often (more or less) glandular-hairy, with pale yellow flowers (0.3-05 inches long) that are strongly two-lipped and most noticeable from May to December (Baldwin et. al 2012). Observations of the plant are historically known from Los Angeles County, Santa Barbara County, and Santa Catalina Island (CNPS 2015).

No occurrences of the Santa Barbara honeysuckle have been documented within the park. The closest population is known from Los Flores Canyon, which is located approximately 2.6 miles to the northwest of the project site. At the Maintenance Yard, the existing coastal scrub could serve as habitat for the species; however, the stands are fairly disturbed and limited in extent. The larger patch lying to the east of the project site also supports a dense growth of taller shrubs that have precluded much understory development and any open areas tend to be occupied by nonnatives/weeds.

Given the quality of the available habitat, the understory conditions, and the negative survey findings, the Santa Barbara honeysuckle would not be expected within the project footprint.

**Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)**

**Listing:** No Federal or State Status, but roosting sites considered sensitive

The monarch butterfly, belonging to the Family Brush-footed Butterflies, is a relatively large-sized species (3.4-4.9 inches), whose populations seasonally migrate/overwinter along the Pacific coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico (CNDDDB 2015). 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).

Although monarchs have been observed within El Capitan SB, the species is not known to winter in the park. Records from the early 1990's indicate that 25-30 butterflies have previously used a sycamore near El Capitan Creek and other areas along the drainage; however, the incidents have only been short-term in nature. Eucalyptus and other nonnative trees around the Maintenance Yard could serve as possible roosting sites, but the monarch has never been confirmed within the project limits. Las Varas Canyon, located roughly 3.2 miles southeast of the proposed facility, supports the closest known occurrence of overwintering butterflies. Based on existing information, the project area would not be considered likely or optimal to support the monarch butterfly.

**Western Pond Turtle (*Emys marmorata*)**

**Listing:** CDFW Species of Special Concern

The western pond turtle is a freshwater species generally associated with ponds, lakes, marshes, streams, large rivers, and irrigation ditches that contain some aquatic vegetation and mud or rock basins (CNDDDB 2015). Along with a water source, the preferred habitat must possess basking sites (e.g., partially submerged logs, open banks, vegetation mats) that turtles can use for thermoregulation and, ultimately, for efficient foraging. Upland areas can also serve as nesting/sheltering sites for the species, with individuals documented as far as 0.3 miles from a water source (Reese and Welsh 1997). With regard to appearance, adults are notable for having a low and broad carapace that ranges in length from 3.5-8.5 inches. Individuals can be olive, dark brown, or blackish in color, with many dark lines and spots on the dorsal scutes. The species is omnivorous and can feed on a variety of items, including aquatic plant material, aquatic invertebrates, fish, amphibian eggs/larvae, and carrion (Stebbins and McGinnis 2012).

A total of ten (10) western pond turtles were previously recorded in an emergency oil containment basin, located east of Corral Canyon Road and approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the proposed lifeguard facility. The species, though, has never been

observed along El Capitan Creek or within the park's boundaries. The creek, itself, maintains an extensive stand of mature coast live oaks and western sycamores that could support the western pond turtle. However, the existing Maintenance Yard is situated on a coastal terrace above El Capitan Creek, and at its closest point, lies approximately 600 feet to the west of the drainage. Pond turtles could traverse into the project footprint, but the species' potential to occupy the site would be unlikely. Upland habitat that could afford sheltering/nesting is extremely poor in quality, regularly maintained, and/or subject to human intrusions. Given the pond turtles' preference for moderate to high vegetation cover to serve as protection and thermoregulation (Pilliod et. al 2011), the project site would not be appropriate for the species' use.

### **California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*)**

**Listing:** Federally Threatened, CDFW Species of Special Concern

California red-legged frog is a large (1.7-5.2 inches), native species of True Frogs (Family Ranidae) that inhabits lowlands and foothills near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation (CNDDDB 2015, Stebbins and McGinnis 2012). Adults are visibly distinguishable by red shading on the lower abdomen and underside of the hind legs. On the back, small black flecks and larger dark blotches can be found, along with well-developed dorsolateral folds. A dark mask, bordered by a whitish jaw stripe, marks the side of the face and dark banding is apparent on the legs (Stebbins and McGinnis 2012). Historically, the species was distributed throughout the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills. However, due to habitat loss and competition/predation from nonnative species, populations are restricted to 243 streams or drainages largely in central coastal California (USFWS 2015). On May 23, 1996, the California red-legged frog was listed as a federally threatened species (61 FR 25813). Ten years later (April 13, 2006), critical habitat for the species was finalized (71 FR 19244).

CNDDDB maintains no records of the California red-legged frog near the project boundaries. Surveys, though, completed for the El Capitan Creek Bridge Project (Land Trust of Santa Barbara County), located north of U.S. Highway 101, found occupied pools both upstream of the bridge and south of the terminus to the highway culvert (USFWS 2005). District staff also observed adult red-legged frogs in the deep culvert pool, which lies adjacent to Loop "A" Campground and approximately 600 feet from the Maintenance Yard. Habitat, though, at the existing facility has been severely altered/developed and predominantly consists of temporary and permanent structures, nonnative landscaping, and support features (e.g., roads, parking lots). Consequently, due to the level of disturbance and ongoing activities, the area would not be considered suitable for species' foraging and/or dispersal. Field surveys also conducted for the project, uncovered no sign of sensitive or listed wildlife/plants within or near the proposed work limits.

### *Jurisdictional Wetland/Waters*

El Capitan Creek is the primary drainage found within the boundaries of the park (Figure 5). The blue-line stream, traversing from north-to-south and maintaining a width

of up to 250-500 feet, can be found beyond the eastern boundary of the proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility and existing water storage tank. Classified by the USFWS' National Wetland Inventory as a Riverine System (i.e., R3UBH), the creek likely supports features that would qualify as wetlands/waters regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), CDFW, and/or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). El Capitan Creek, as mentioned, lies roughly 600 feet away from the limits of construction and, as such, no work-related activities would encroach into the drainage.

### **Project Impacts**

#### *Vegetation Communities*

All work associated with the demolition of the Lifeguard Tower would be restricted to landscaped areas, which largely support nonnative plants and camping-related facilities (Table 3). A total of 0.391 acres would be temporary disturbed, but removal of the existing parking lot and tower, would convert approximately 0.046 acres of hardscape to natural/barren ground. No established trees (e.g., Monterey cypress and Peruvian pepper trees) near the structure would be cut and, upon project completion, the entire site would be hydroseeded with a local/native seed mixture to visually enhance the area.

At the existing Maintenance Yard, the majority of impacts would occur in either developed or landscaped areas that are currently used for daily park operations (Table 3). Most of the disturbance would be temporary (1.326 acres and 0.752 acres) in nature, and result from grading activities, utility trenching, equipment operations, and material stockpiling. Construction of the Lifeguard Operations Facility and Laydown Yard would cause the greatest amount of permanent impacts (0.466 acres and 0.397 acres); with installation of a new water fill station, pathways, and parking also contributing to the loss of some landscaping. As calculated, a small amount of coastal sage scrub (0.017 acres), along the project's northern boundary, would be permanently removed to accommodate the Laydown Yard and another 0.031 acres would be temporarily impacted by regular construction operations. The existing scrub habitat, though, is small in extent, intermixed with weeds/exotics, and likely provides marginal use to wildlife.

The project would also require the removal of 26 trees, of which 24 would be exotics (i.e., four [4] Peruvian pepper trees, nine [9] eucalyptus, and 11 pines) and two (2) would be coast live oaks. The trees are mostly concentrated in the northwest portion of the site, within the footprint of the proposed Lifeguard Operations Facility. Revegetation with native species would be implemented after construction to offset the loss of trees, screen the facility/storage area, and soften the landscape. Coast live oaks would be mitigated at a 10:1 ratio; with exotic/landscaped trees replaced with local native trees and supplemented with native shrubs. Additionally, for the federally endangered steelhead, no destruction or adverse modification to critical habitat (South Coast Hydrologic Unit, Arroyo Hondo Hydrologic Sub-area) would result from the project. All work would be restricted to upland areas that are located over 600 feet from

El Capitan Creek, and appropriate BMPs would be incorporated into operations to prevent and control off-site sedimentation/erosion.

**Table 3: Impacts Resulting from the Proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project, El Capitan State Beach.**

Project Site	Habitat Impacts (acres)			
	Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub	Landscaped Areas	Developed Areas	TOTAL
<b>Existing Lifeguard Tower<sup>*</sup></b>				
Permanent	-----	-----	-----	-----
Temporary	-----	0.391	-----	0.391
<b>Maintenance Yard</b>				
Permanent	0.017	0.397	0.466	0.880
Temporary	0.031	0.752	1.326	2.109
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.048</b>	<b>1.540</b>	<b>1.792</b>	<b>3.380</b>

The existing lifeguard tower (0.007 acres) and associated parking (0.039 acres) would be demolished and hydroseeded with locally-obtained native seeds; thereby resulting in a decrease of hardscaping and an increase in habitat/vegetation.

### *Listed/Sensitive Species*

Four special status species were identified (Table 1) as either having been observed in the park or potentially occurring in the project area due to appropriate habitat. For the Santa Barbara honeysuckle, no sign of the species was found on-site and records of the plant are lacking within El Capitan SB. Suitable habitat, in the form of coastal sage scrub, was present in the project footprint, but severely limited in extent and quality. As a result, impacts to the species would not be anticipated from the proposed work. The monarch butterfly, in turn, has been known to frequent the area of El Capitan Creek, but no established/long-term roosting sites have ever been documented on the property. Removal of some nonnative, landscaped trees to construct the Lifeguard Operations Facility would cause a slight reduction in potential roosting sites. However, as no evidence of the butterfly exists within the project boundaries, direct disturbance to monarchs and associated habitat would not be expected.

The western pond turtle has never been recorded along El Capitan Creek. The drainage, supporting coast live oaks and western sycamores, lies to the east of the water storage tank and beyond the proposed footprint. Suitable habitat for the species likely exists within the creek, but since work would be largely confined to a coastal terrace and outside the waterway, the loss of potential breeding habitat would not be of concern. Pond turtles, though, have the potential to disperse some distance from water sources to adjoining upland areas. As the water storage tank is located approximately

600 feet from the creek, it would be feasible for the species to access the project site. However, due to the presence of development, ongoing human activities, and overall disturbance, the likelihood that a pond turtle would use the area for sheltering/nesting would be negligible. These conditions, in combination with the absence of any findings near the Maintenance Yard, should not result in any impacts to the species.

For the red-legged frog, previous studies have confirmed occupied habitat along El Capitan Creek, in proximity to Loop "A" Campground. As mentioned, all activities would be restricted to the uplands and no encroachment into the drainage would occur at any time. Existing conditions at the Maintenance Yard (e.g., compacted soils, numerous structures, and human presence) would also diminish the value/quality of the area as foraging or dispersal habitat, and likely preclude use by the species. Installation of erosion control measures, though, would serve to prevent accidental release of any materials that could potentially impact the creek. Therefore, given the existing setting, the nature of activities, and the proposed conservation measure, no red-legged frogs should be affected by the project.

#### *Jurisdictional Wetland/Waters*

All work associated with the El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility would be conducted outside the boundaries of any jurisdictional wetlands/waters of the U.S.; therefore, no disturbance to these areas would occur. Potential impacts shall be addressed through BMPs, which will be detailed in an approved storm water/water pollution plan.

#### **Cumulative Impacts**

The proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project lies along the coast, within the southernmost portion of park. Property surrounding the area is predominately State-owned, with the exception of some lands to the north of the highway, which are privately-held. Accordingly, most activities that could cumulatively impact biological resources would likely result from park-related work. At this time, no other known projects are underway which could lead to additional effects on the environment. In the future, other actions that could potentially occur (including those of private property owners) may require review/approval by the CCC or the County of Santa Barbara to ensure compliance with local requirements and/or coastal development guidelines. Such procedures would serve to minimize habitat loss and species impacts within the park.

#### **Permits Required**

No jurisdictional wetlands/waters would be affected by the proposed work; therefore, no permits/approvals from the corresponding resource agencies would be needed. Informal consultation with the USFWS would be conducted to address any concerns related to the endangered California red-legged frog. Any recommendations provided by the agency shall be incorporated into the project to avoid potential species impacts. Other measures, such as seasonal restrictions and fencing, along with limiting activities

to upland areas, could further serve to minimize harm/harassment to wildlife on-site. Coordination with the County of Santa Barbara would also be needed, as the future Lifeguard Operations Facility falls within the Coastal Zone and under the purview of a Local Coastal Program. Therefore, acquisition of a Coastal Development Permit must be secured before any construction can commence.

### **Avoidance and Minimization Measures**

Based on biological resources known near the project site, the following measures shall be incorporated into operations to reduce/minimize the effects of construction:

- Any tree/vegetation removal within the project footprint shall be conducted between September 1 and February 28 to avoid potential impacts to breeding birds. If removal (or trimming) cannot occur during this timeframe, then a pre-construction survey (no more than one [1] week prior) shall be completed by a State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist to ensure that no breeding/nesting birds are present within or near the work area. Should a nest site be located, then appropriate measures, as determined by the State Environmental Scientist, shall be implemented to minimize harm/harassment to the species. Project construction shall also occur between September 1 and February 28 to reduce the likelihood of disturbance to avian species. If such scheduling is not possible, then the State Environmental Scientist will decide where surveys, as previously described, shall be required and what measures will be needed to prevent impacts to any observed breeding/nesting birds.
- A State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist shall survey buildings prior to any demolition/construction. If any bat roosts are identified or nesting birds observed, then actions will be taken to either not disturb the species or, if possible, humanely exclude the individuals per existing CDPR guidelines. If nest removal is necessary, then it must be conducted before the nests are largely completed, or eggs are laid, to prevent “take” of any bird(s). For any bats, no work shall be allowed within 50 feet of an active roost. Additionally, no clearing or grubbing will be permitted adjacent to any roost structure and no combustion equipment (e.g., generators, pumps, vehicles) will be parked or operated under or adjacent to such sites.
- Should the California red-legged frog be observed on the project at any time, then the State’s Representative shall be immediately notified. The State’s Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist, shall suspend activities and promptly contact the USFWS. Work will not resume until coordination/consultation with the USFWS has been completed, and any recommended conservation measures have been implemented by the CDPR and its Contractors.
- An arborist, certified by the International Society of Arboriculture, shall be available to oversee and direct any work involving the pruning/removal of tree branches or any accidental tree damage that may occur during the project . Tree pruning

procedures shall comply with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300, "Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices".

- Operations shall be conducted in a manner that avoids damage and minimizes disturbance to existing landscaping/trees. If any vegetation, not designated for trimming/removal, is damaged or destroyed, the Contractor shall repair the damage at no additional cost to the State. Damage is defined, without limitation, as any cutting, breaking, tearing, bruising, or skinning of the trunk, roots, or significant limbs. Should the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist determine that the damage is irreparable or that a tree has been destroyed, the Contractor shall compensate for the loss, as determined by the State's Representative and State Environmental Scientist, at the Contractor's expense.
- Temporary fencing (e.g., orange plastic fencing, silt fencing) shall be installed around the dripline of individual or groups of trees that will remain to prevent potential damage. Where excavation is necessary within a tree's dripline, a State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist shall flag or mark the area to protect the tree from injury. Protective measures (e.g., plates, plywood sheets) shall also be placed on the ground to further reduce the likelihood of disturbance. Contractor shall be prohibited from working in flagged/protected locations and shall limit the use of heavy machinery near trees that are temporarily fenced.
- During trenching/digging, all roots two (2) inches in diameter or greater that need to be removed shall be carefully excavated and cleanly cut to minimize damage to the tree's root system. Such activities shall be supervised/directed by the State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist.
- No parking of equipment or storage of vehicles, materials, or debris shall be allowed underneath a tree's canopy.
- El Capitan Creek and other sensitive habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub) near the project boundaries shall be designated Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESAs) and strictly avoided. All ESAs shall be depicted on the project plans and no encroachment (i.e., workers, equipment, materials) will be allowed in these locations at any time. Sensitive vegetation or resources will be marked and protected by temporary fencing or other acceptable method. Work limits will be clearly marked in the field and confirmed by the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist prior to the start of operations. All staked/fenced boundaries will be maintained throughout the construction period.
- Access routes, staging areas, and the total footprint of disturbance shall be limited to the minimum number/size necessary to complete the project. Routes of travel and work boundaries will be configured to avoid unnecessary intrusions into the surrounding habitat.

- A State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist will be made available for both the pre-construction and construction phases to review plans, address resource issues, and monitor ongoing work. The biologist shall maintain communications with the State's Representative to ensure that concerns related to sensitive species/habitats are appropriately and lawfully managed.
- An erosion control plan shall be prepared that addresses both the stabilization of soils throughout construction (e.g., soils exposed for greater than 24 hours) and provides contingencies during rainfall events. Approval of the plan must be obtained from the State's Representative prior to implementation. Excavation or grading that could result in substantial soil disturbance will be limited to the dry season of the year (approximately April 15 – November 1), unless a State-approved erosion control plan is in place and all measures therein are in effect.
- Construction dust impacts will be offset by implementing measures that will appropriately reduce/control emissions generated by the project (e.g., water truck). The State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist will periodically inspect the work area to ensure that construction-related activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust or cause other disturbances.
- Should any areas require hydroseeding for temporary erosion control, then only local, native plant species, approved by the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist, shall be used. No invasive exotics shall be included in any proposed seed palette. Species with a High or Moderate Rating (Table 1) on the California Invasive Plant Council's California Invasive Plant Inventory (2006) are prohibited.
- 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 by the Contractor over the course of the project and immediately prior to filling. Should any wildlife be discovered, then the Contractor shall contact the State's Representative or State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist 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 State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist.
- The 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.
- A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared for CDPR's approval 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.

- BMPs to address erosion and excess sedimentation shall be incorporated into the project plans. Materials that could be used during construction include hay bales, fiber rolls, organic erosion control blankets, gravel bags, and any other items deemed appropriate by the State's Representative. 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.
- Erosion control measures shall be inspected daily during rainfall events and at least weekly throughout construction by the Contractor. 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 El Capitan Creek. Should inspection determine that any BMPs are in disrepair or ineffectual, the Contractor shall take immediate action to fix the deficiency.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- A toxic material control and spill-response plan will be prepared and submitted to the State's Representative for approval prior to the onset of construction. The plan shall include measures to protect on-site workers, the public, and environment from accidental leaks or spills of vehicle fluids or other potential contaminants, and contain guidelines for the proper use, storage and disposal of any flammable materials used during project operations. Techniques for promptly and effectively responding to any accidental spill shall also be outlined. All workers involved in construction shall receive instruction regarding spill prevention and methods of containment.
- 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, in accordance with the toxic material control and spill-response plan.

- 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.
- 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 State's Representative, in coordination with the State Environmental Scientist/CDPR-approved biologist and State Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Monitor. 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.
- All active construction areas shall be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.
- 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.
- All construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any paved or unpaved surfaces within the project area.
- Spark arrestors or turbo charging (which eliminate sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers shall be required for all motorized equipment and heavy equipment.
- Heavy equipment shall be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce chance of fire.
- Construction crews shall park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush.
- All internal combustion engines used for any purpose on the 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.

- Following project completion, any erosion control measures that are no longer needed, as deemed by the State's Representative, shall be removed and properly disposed off-site. BMPs may remain if the measures are necessary to provide continued stabilization or minimize pollution.
- Areas temporarily disturbed by work-related activities shall be hydroseeded/landscaped with locally-derived native seeds/plants in accordance with a CDPR-approved landscaping plan. The revegetation will serve to visual enhance the site, and offset the loss of trees and shrubs from construction.
- Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.
- All work related to the Lifeguard Operations Facility shall be performed from Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM. No construction shall be allowed on Saturdays, Sundays, or State holidays, unless approved in advance by the State's Representative/District Staff. Additionally, no nighttime operations (including lighting) shall be authorized to complete the project.
- Conditions set forth in the Coastal Development Permit, which will be issued by the County of Santa Barbara, shall be observed and implemented as part of the proposed project.
- Any recommendations received from the USFWS during consultation on the California red-legged frog shall be incorporated into construction activities to avoid/minimize impacts to the species.

With adherence to the outlined avoidance and minimization measures, no substantial impacts to biological resources are anticipated. Should there be any questions regarding this memorandum, please contact CDPR Environmental Scientist, Debbie Waldecker at 619-221-7073.

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# **APPENDIX A**

**Table 1. Plant Species Observed in the Vicinity of the El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project, El Capitan State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California.**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Western Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
California Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia californica</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>
Onionweed, Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
Australian Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
Slender Wild Oat	<i>Avena barbata</i>
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Field Mustard, Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Ripgut Grass	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
Morning-Glory	<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i> ssp. <i>cyclostegia</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Coyote Melon	<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>
Bermuda Grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.
California Encelia	<i>Encelia californica</i>
California Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>
Redstem Filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Bushy Yate	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Saw-Toothed Goldenbush	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>
Monterey Cypress	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Goldenbush	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i> sp.
Wild Pea	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.
Laurel sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>
Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
Wild Cucumber	<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>
Four O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis</i> sp.
Myoporum	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Bermuda Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Phalaris	<i>Phalaris</i> sp.
Cudweed	<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> sp.
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> sp.
English Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>
Holly-Leafed Cherry	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>
Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>
Lemonadeberry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>
Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Arroyo Willow	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>
Purple Sage	<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>
Black Sage	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>
Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>
Checker Mallow	<i>Sidalcea</i> sp.
Nodding Needlegrass	<i>Stipa cernua</i>

<i>Table 1 (Continued)</i>	
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Poison Oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
Clover	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>
Garden Nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>

**Table 2. Wildlife Species Observed in the Vicinity of the El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project, El Capitan State Beach, Santa Barbara County, California.**

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Reptiles</b>	
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Common Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
<b>Birds</b>	
Western Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>
Western Gull	<i>Larus occidentalis</i>
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
California Towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>
Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Eurasian Collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
<b>Mammals</b>	
Harbor Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>
California Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>
Brush Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>
Botta's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>

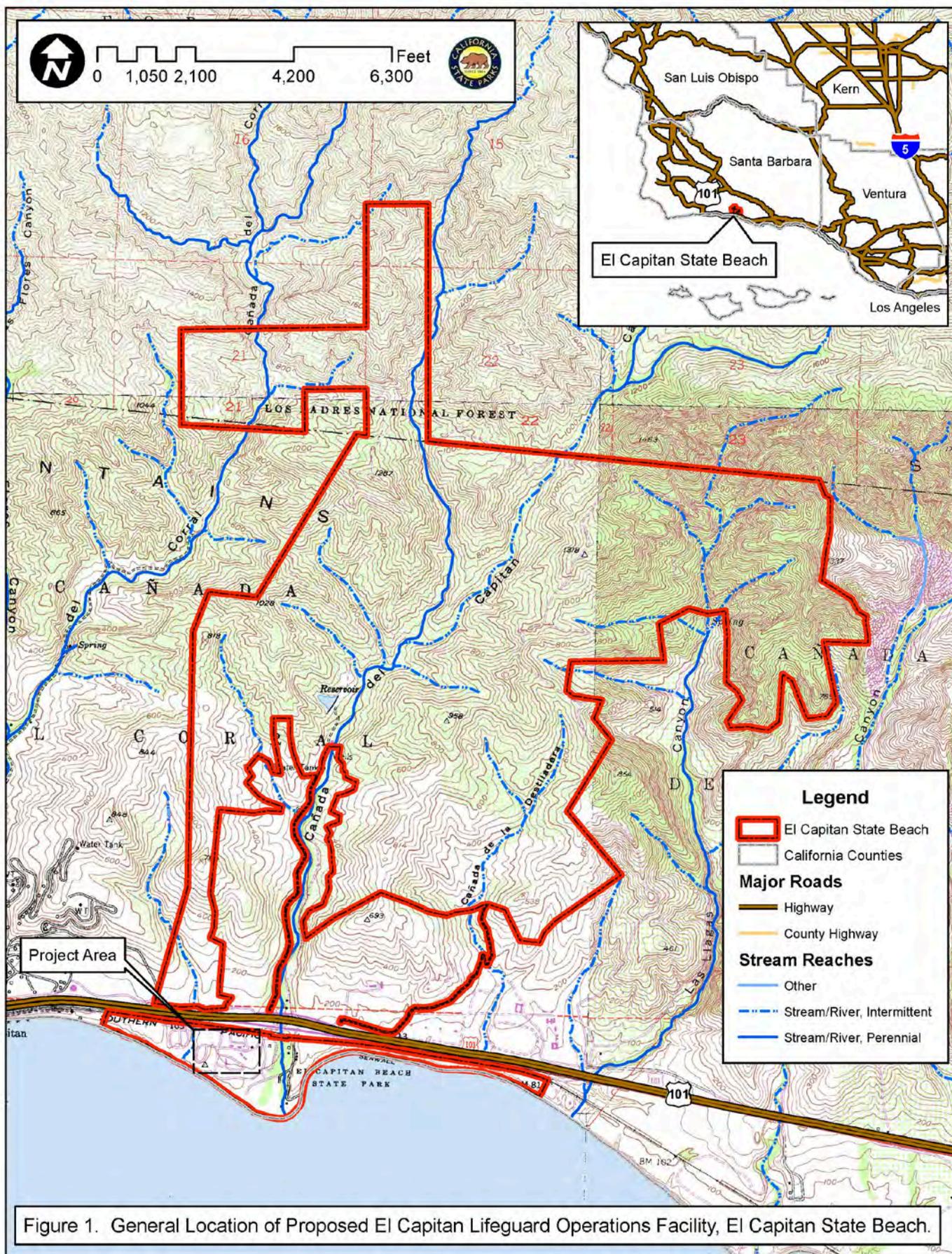


Figure 1. General Location of Proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility, El Capitan State Beach.



Figure 3. Aerial View of Existing Habitat Around the Proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility Project, El Capitan State Beach.



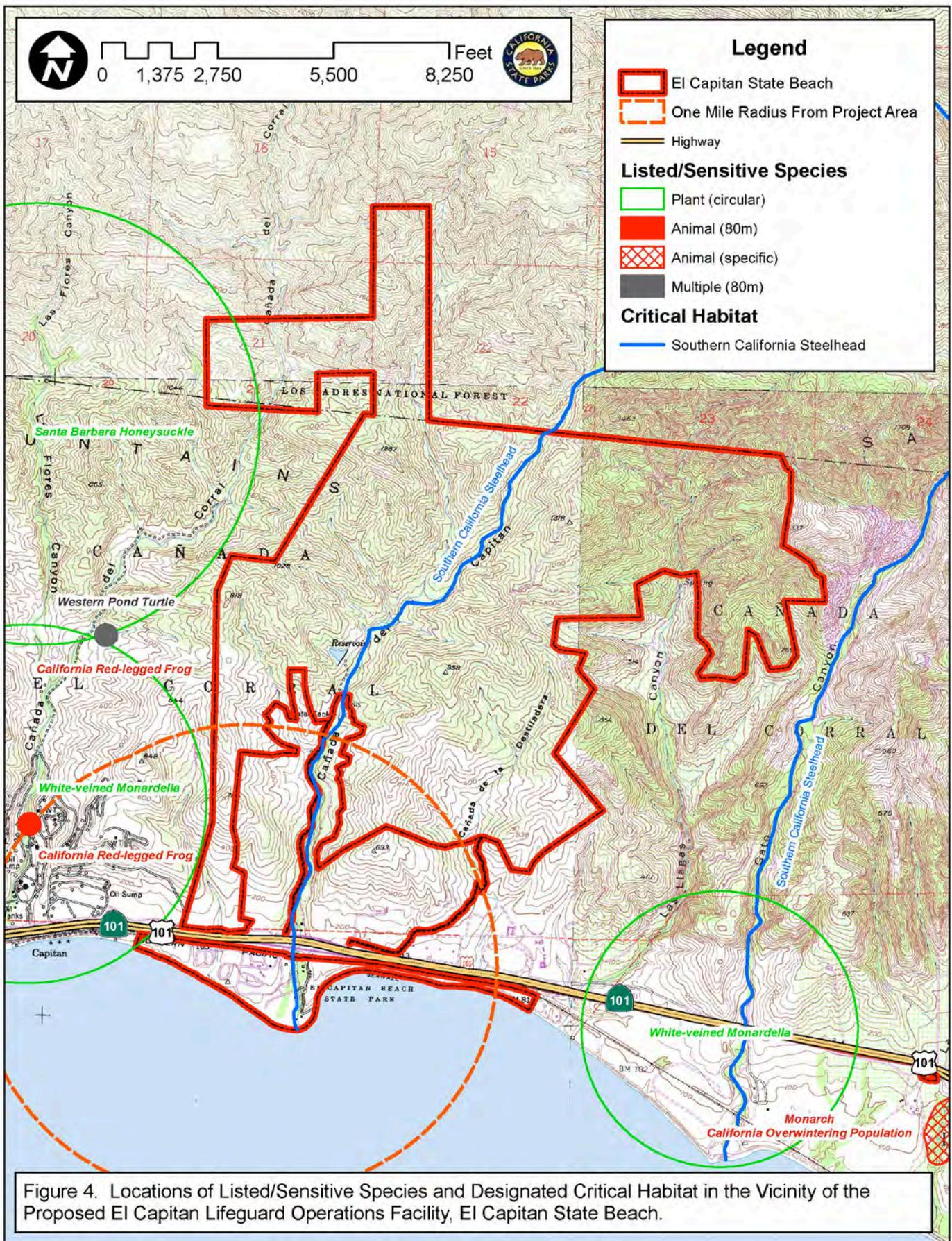
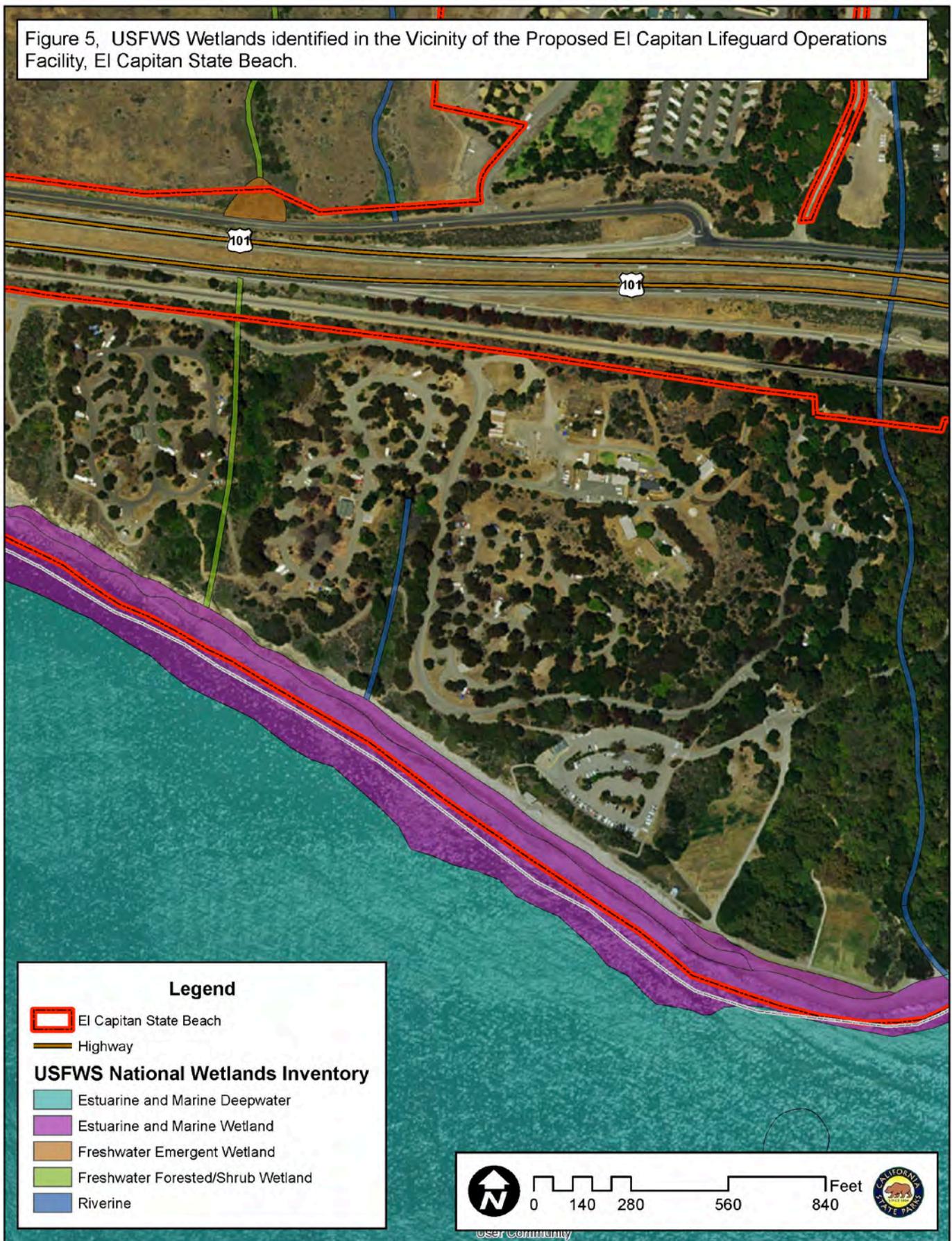


Figure 4. Locations of Listed/Sensitive Species and Designated Critical Habitat in the Vicinity of the Proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility, El Capitan State Beach.

Figure 5, USFWS Wetlands identified in the Vicinity of the Proposed El Capitan Lifeguard Operations Facility, El Capitan State Beach.



## SECTION 028123

### REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

#### 1) Location

El Capitan State Beach, Lifeguard Tower  
#7 El Capitan Beach Road, Goleta, CA 93117

#### 2) Description of the Work

1. Pre-demolition removal and disposal as asbestos containing hazardous waste of the following materials that contain greater than 1% asbestos:
  - Black Roofing Material – Lifeguard Tower
  - Black Baseboard Mastic – Lifeguard Tower
  - Multiple Layers of 12"x12" Floor Tile and Mastic (Black/Yellow) – Lifeguard Tower
  - (Possible transite panels) Paneling on the exterior 2<sup>nd</sup> floor underneath the windows was not sampled because the lifeguard station was still in use and would impact its current operation.
2. Stabilization of all chipping and peeling paint on the interior and exterior of the lifeguard tower. However at the time of the inspection there was no chipping and peeling paint noted on the lifeguard tower and the overhead structure.
3. Proper Removal of lead containing 2"x2" ceramic floor tile in the shower area only.
4. Proper handling of all other hazardous materials.
5. Remove and dispose as hazardous waste containers and left-over materials located underneath the overhead structure including but not limited to: furniture, chemicals, liquids, paint, liquid nails, mastic, glue, sand, salt, paper products, electronic equipment, batteries, etc.

**Section 028123 – Page 2**  
**Removal and Disposal of Hazardous Materials**

1. Recycling of these materials is at the discretion of the abatement contractor.

**3) Products, Setup and Security**

- A) All poly used must be fire retardant.
  - i) Minimum 6 mil poly is required for the walls.
  - ii) Minimum 6 mil poly is required for everything else, including critical barriers.
- B) Exterior ground will be protected with 10 mil poly at least 10 feet from all exterior walls and fences for any structure that has chipping or peeling paint.  
(If needed)
- C) A recording manometer will be utilized for each containment.
- D) The Contractor is responsible for the security of each address and the dumpsters.
- E) Lab packs or other specialized packaging will be required for handling and disposal of other hazardous materials located at the site.
- F) The manifests will be signed by the owner's designated representative.
- G) At a minimum, a fully compliant OSHA wash station must be established for all workers who may encounter lead paint or asbestos.
  - i) The wash station water must be captured and filtered to 2 microns prior to disposal.

**4) Lifeguard Tower Interior Asbestos Abatement Guidelines**

- A) Notify the local Air Quality Management district prior to removal
- B) All asbestos abatement except roofing removal will be performed inside negative pressure containment, documented with a recording manometer operating 24 hours a day from the start of the containment to until after clearance.
- C) Manual wet methods are required.

- D) Following completion of asbestos removal, notify KELLCO that the area is ready for a visual-tactile inspection.
  - i) Re-clean and re-inspect as necessary.
- E) Clearance will be by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM).
- F) Containments will remain in place until an official asbestos clearance has been achieved by the Owner's representative.

**5) Lifeguard Tower Asbestos Roofing Material Abatement**

- A) Manually remove asbestos roofing, mastics and penetrations as identified.
- B) "Burrito wrap" roofing while still on the roof and gently lower to the ground
- C) Advise States Representative when each roof is ready for a visual/tactile inspections.
  - 1. Re-clean and re-inspect as required.

**6) Interior Lead Stabilization Guidelines**

- A) Interior 2"x2" ceramic floor tile disturbance requires OSHA compliant work practices and training.
- B) Advise States Representative when the interior area is ready for a visual/tactile inspection.
  - 1. Re-clean and re-inspect as necessary.

**7) Overhead Structure Other Hazardous Materials**

- A. This includes but is not limited to: Paints, solvents, liquids, spray cans, fuel, propane, motor oil, gas cylinders (all types) etc.
  - 1. It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure the security of the site and the safety of his workers and other workers at this location.
  - 2. For any unidentified materials/items, extreme caution must be used at all times.

**Removal and Disposal of Hazardous Materials**

3. If necessary for identification or to ensure proper safety and handling, outside professionals should be employed. These professionals may include the local Fire Department Hazmat team.
  4. 40 hour Hazwoper training required
- B. Materials must be pre-tested and identified for proper handling and disposal AND/OR
  - C. Properly lab-pack the materials for DOT approved transportation under a hazardous waste manifest to an approved secondary site for testing, disposal or recycling
  - D. Waste manifests and/or recycling certifications must be retained and are part of the final report

**8) Pre Abatement Submittals**

- A) Written work plan and sketches for this project
- B) Contractor's business license and CDPH registration
- C) Insurance Certificate with the Owner named as additionally insured
- D) Notifications
- E) Waste hauler information
- F) EPA approved disposal site information
- G) Water runoff plan
- H) Emergency phone numbers
- I) AHERA and CDPH training certificates for supervisors and workers
- J) Employee medical records
- K) Respirator fit tests
- L) Equipment lists and data
- M) Medical Surveillance program
- N) Respiratory Protection Program

**9) Regulatory Compliance**

- A) Contractor shall comply with the following listed applicable Federal and State regulations

- B) Contractor shall comply with local regulations
- C) The current issue of each specified document shall govern. Where conflict among regulations exist, the more stringent shall be applicable
- D) OSHA
  - i) CFR 1926.1101, Asbestos Construction Standard
  - ii) CFR 1910.1001, Asbestos General Industry Standard
  - iii) 29 CFR 1926.62 Lead Standard
  - iv) CFR 1910.134, Respiratory Protection Standard
  - v) CFR 1910.141, Hygiene And Shower Facilities Standard
  - vi) CFR 1910.20, Access To Medical Records
  - vii) CFR 1926.1101, Local Exhaust Ventilation System Standard
  - viii) CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard
- E) CALIFORNIA AND CAL-OSHA
  - i) Title 22 CCR, Section 12503, Enviromental Exposures;
  - ii) Proposition 65
  - iii) Title 8 CCR, 341.6/341.14, Asbestos Related Work
  - iv) Title 8 CCR, Section 1529, Asbestos Construction Standard
  - v) Title 8 CCR, Section 5208, Asbestos General Industry Standard
  - vi) Title 8 CCR, Section 5208.1, Asbestos General Industry Standard, non-asbestiform tremolite, actinolite, anthophyllite
  - vii) Title 8 CCR, 1532.1 California Lead Standard
  - viii) Title 17 CCR Division 1, Chapter 8 Accreditation, Certification and Work Practices for Lead-Based Paint and Lead Hazards.
  - ix) Title 8 CCR, Section 1531, Respiratory Protection Standard
  - x) Title 8 CCR Section 3366, 3367, Hygiene and shower facilities standard
  - xi) Title 8 CCR, Section 3204, Access to medical records
  - xii) Title 8 CCR, Section 5143, Local exhaust ventilation system standard
  - xiii) Title 8 CCR, Section 5194, Hazard Communication Standard

**Removal and Disposal of Hazardous Materials**

- xiv) Title 8 CCR, Sections 1500-1938, Construction Safety Order
- xv) Title 8 CCR, Sections 2299-2974, Electrical Safety Orders
- xvi) Title 8 CCR, Section 3221, Fire Prevention
- xvii) Title 8, Emergency Action Plan
- xviii) Title 8 CCR, Section 5144, Respiratory Protection Equipment
- xix) Title 8 CCR, GISO Section 3203, Injury and Illness Prevention Plan
- xx) Title 8 CCR, Section 6003, Accident Prevention Signs

**F) EPA**

- i) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 763, Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
- ii) Office of Toxic Substances, Asbestos Containing Materials in School Buildings, A Guidance Document, parts 1 & 2

**G) NESHAP**

- i) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61, Subparts A & B, National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants, USEPA Publication EPA 560-5-83-002
- ii) Federal Register Vol. 55, No 224, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Asbestos NESHAP Revision; Final Rule, November 20, 1990: ...if the asbestos content is estimated to be less than 10 percent by a method other than point counting, such as visual estimation, EPA has revised the definition to require that the determination be repeated using the point counting technique with PLM

**H) Regulations and requirements of the local Air Quality Management District.**

**I) CODES AND STANDARDS**

- i) ASTM -American Society for Testing and Materials
- ii) ANSI -American National Standards Institute
- iii) ULI -Underwriters Laboratories, Inc
- iv) NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology
- v) NFPA -National Fire Protection Association

vi) NEC -National Electrical Code

## **10) Worker Requirements**

- A) All workers will have the following training and/or certifications:
  - i) Asbestos worker training per AHERA
  - ii) Lead worker training per CDPH
- B) All supervisors will have the following training and/or certifications
  - i) Asbestos supervisor per AHERA
  - ii) Lead supervisor certification per CDPH
- C) A lead supervisor must be present at all times
- D) Blood lead level requirements
  - i) All workers and supervisors must have their blood lead levels tested within 2 weeks before starting to work on this project.
  - ii) To qualify and work on this project each worker must have a documented blood lead level less than 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$  of blood.
  - iii) Blood lead levels must be re-tested within one week of leaving this job.
- E) If other hazardous materials are involved, all workers associated with those materials must be 40 hour Hazwoper trained (minimum) with current certificates

## **11) Clearance**

- A) Asbestos Clearance will be by PCM; the clearance standard is 0.01 fibers/cc

## **12) Waste Management, Labeling, Disposal and Manifests**

- A) Prior to removal of the waste from the work area, the Owner's Representative employee must be available to count waste bags exiting work area
- B) Waste will be disposed by the Contractor at an appropriate waste facility approved by the Owner.

**Removal and Disposal of Hazardous Materials**

- C) The Contractor must submit certified weight tickets for each load of waste to the Owner. All certified weight tickets must be submitted within 15 days of shipping waste from site
- D) The waste generator is owner.
- E) The emergency phone number for box #15 of the manifest is to be provided by the Owner.
- F) Waste manifests will be signed by an authorized representative of the Owner.
- G) The EPA ID number will be provided by the Owner.
- H) The State Board of Equalization Tax account will be provided by the Owner.
- I) Any waste storage containers left by the Contractor onsite, during the course of abatement, will be rigid on all sides and securable via lock and key
- J) All waste containers will be removed from the site by the Contractor at the end of the abatement project
- K) The waste containers (bags, drums, etc.) must have proper labeling for the hazardous materials they contain.
- L) The address of the removal site  
El Capitan State Beach, Lifeguard Tower  
#7 El Capitan Beach Road, Goleta, CA 93117
- M) Disposal of Contractor's waste will be according to NESHAP 40 CFR 61

**13) Close out Documentation**

- A) Submit 2 copies of the following documentation:
  - i) Worker training certificates
  - ii) Worker medical certifications
  - iii) Blood lead test results within 1 week of leaving the project
- B) Worker fit test certifications
- C) Air monitoring results

- D) Rotameter calibration documentation
- E) Manometer charts
- F) Manifest and weight slips
- G) Clearance punch list
- H) Any other submittals as directed by the consultant or the Owner.

END OF SECTION 028123