



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

November 2015



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

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

or by email to

enviro@parks.ca.gov
include “El Capitán Lifeguard Facility Project”
in the subject line

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

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

California State Parks Channel Coast District 911 San Pedro Street Ventura, CA 93001-3744
--

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

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

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

Avoidance, 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 IS/MND shall be 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.

Summary of Comments and Responses

Pending following public review

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.

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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.

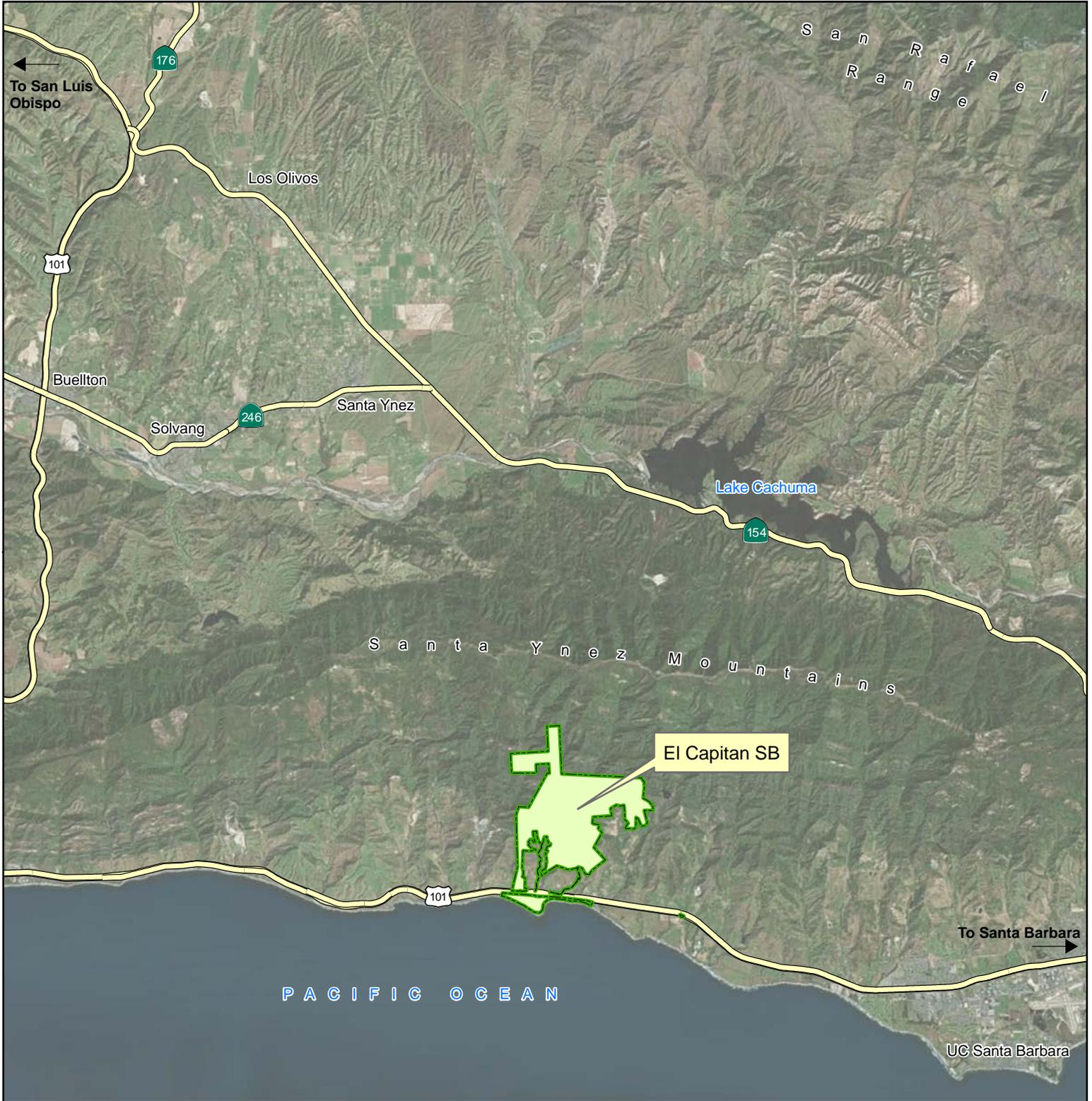
Average annual visitation to El Capitán SB from 2010-2014 was 200,587.

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

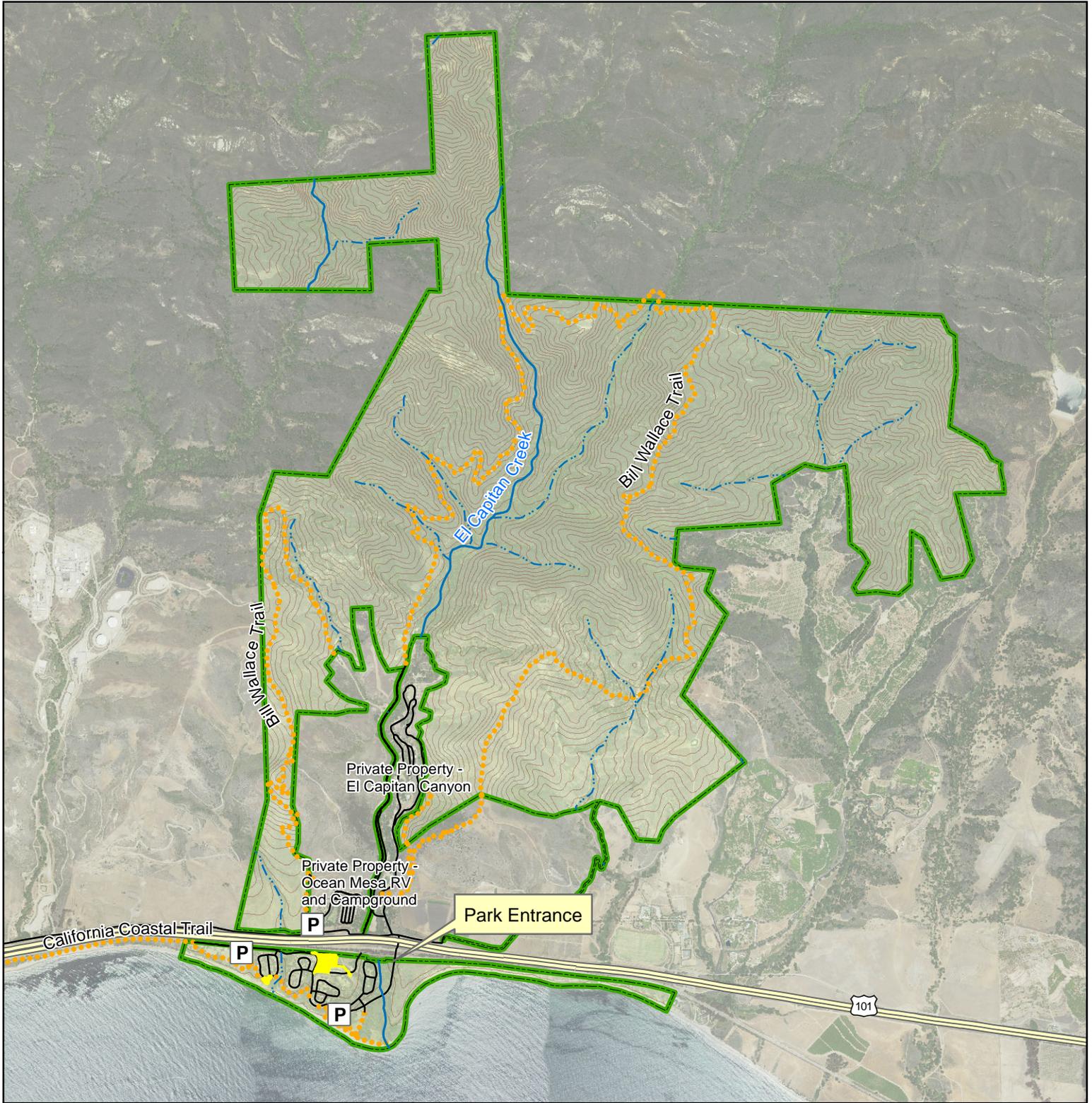
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 8/11/2015



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

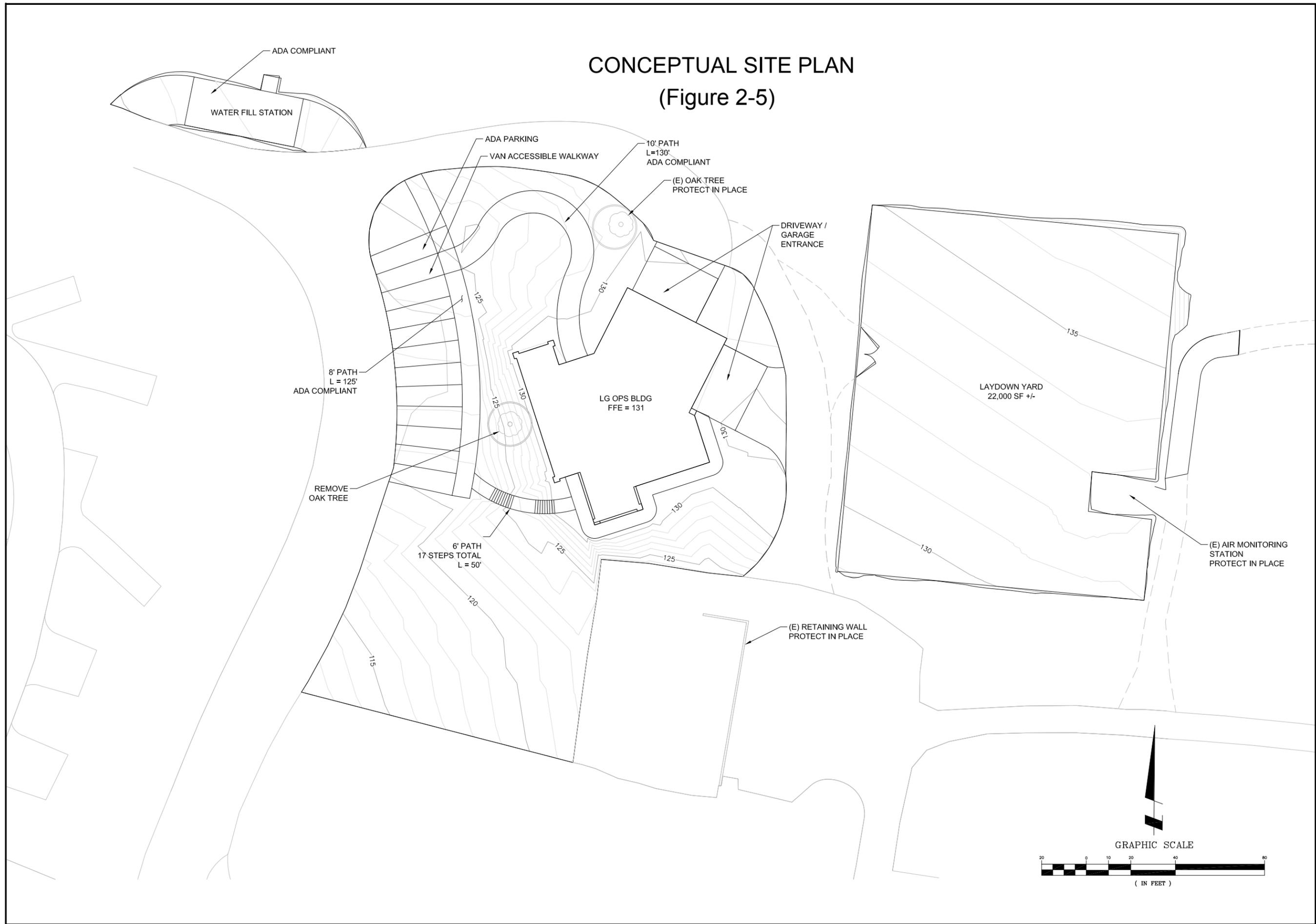
The Proposed Project area would encompass an area of approximately 30,000 square feet. Approximately 5,500 - 6,500 square feet would accommodate offices, vehicle garage and support area. Approximately 23,000 square feet would be developed for the storage of vehicles and as a material laydown area. Refer 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.



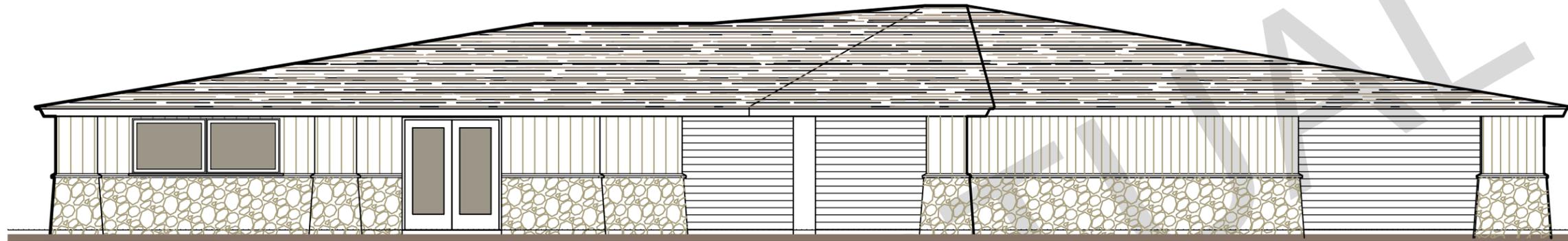
SOTHERN SERVICE CENTER
2797 TRUXTUN ROAD
SAN DIEGO, CA 92127

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN (Figure 2-5)

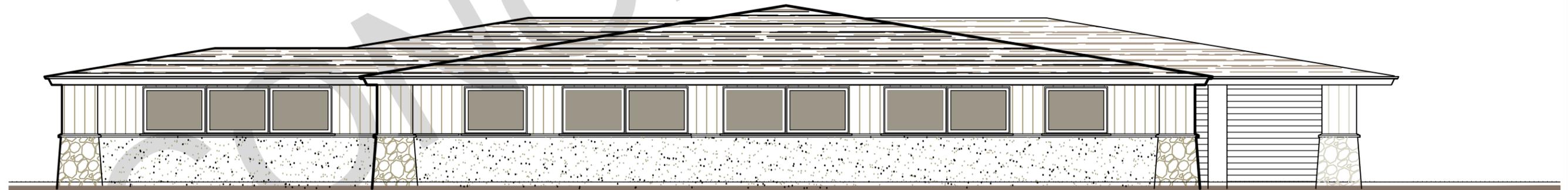


EL CAPITAN STATE BEACH NEW LIFEGUARD OPERATIONS FACILITY

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FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

El Capitan State Beach
Construct New Lifeguard Operations Facility

CONCEPT ELEVATIONS
(Figure 2-6)

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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.

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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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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. 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

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

Discussion:

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

3.2.3 Avoidance, 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 (PM₁₀), and the annual arithmetic mean for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀).

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

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

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

3.3.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

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

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (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
Reptiles	
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
Common Side-Blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>
Birds	
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>
Mammals	
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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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.

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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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)



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

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



N



0 1 2 Miles



3.6.2 Environmental Impact Evaluation

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

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

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.

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. 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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

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"/>
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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

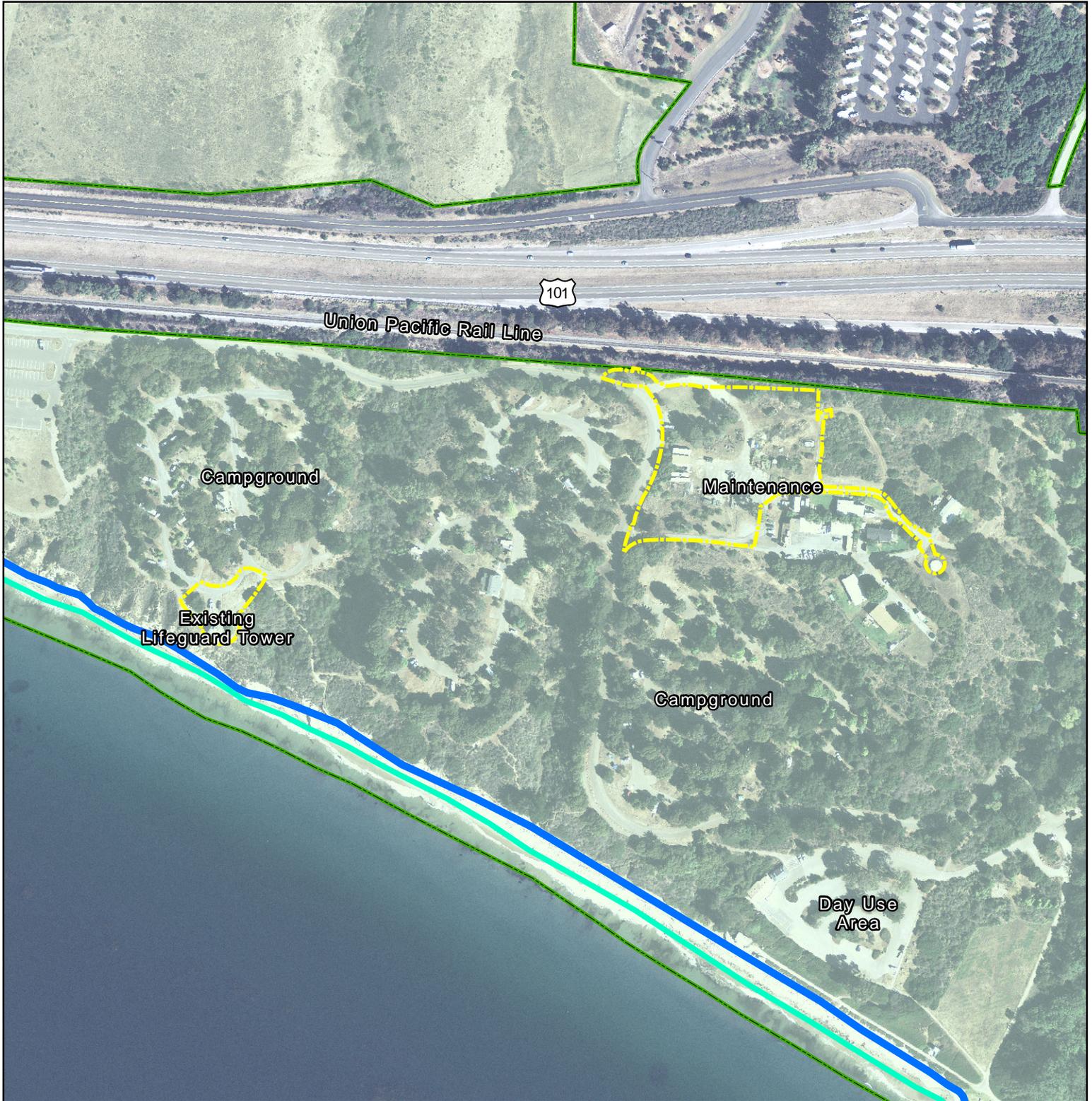
Parcel boundaries are approximate and should not be considered legal descriptions. Maps are intended for study purposes only. Date: 9/11/2015



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

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

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

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

DISCUSSION

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

3.11.3 Avoidance, 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 _{max})	Acoustic Usage Factor ^a (%)
Auger Drill Rig	85	20
Backhoe	80	40
Blasting	94	1
Chain Saw	85	20
Clam Shovel	93	20
Compactor (ground)	80	20
Compressor (air)	80	40
Concrete Mixer Truck	85	40
Concrete Pump	82	20
Concrete Saw	90	20
Crane (mobile or stationary)	85	20
Dozer	85	40
Dump Truck	84	40
Excavator	85	40
Front End Loader	80	40
Generator (25 KVA or less)	70	50
Generator (more than 25 KVA)	82	50
Grader	85	40
Hydra Break Ram	90	10
Impact Pile Driver (diesel or drop)	95	20
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

^a Acoustic Usage Factor represents the percent of time that the equipment is assumed to be running at full power.

Note: KVA = kilovolt amps

Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2006; Thalheimer, 2000. These values are also used in the Roadway Construction Noise Model, 2006.

3.12.3 Environmental Impact Evaluation

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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

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

DISCUSSION

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

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

3.13.3 Avoidance, 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

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

Discussion

a) No significant impact would result from the construction of new or physically altered government facilities including the proposed 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

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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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

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

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

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal?	<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.

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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)
Visual-1	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	
Visual-2	The Proposed Project will be designed to incorporate appropriate park scenic & aesthetic values including the choices for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Project Design	CDPR Architect CDPR Landscape Architect CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	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)
Air Quality-1 (AQ)	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	
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	Construction	CDPR Project Manager/ CDPR Construction Manager	
AQ-3	Watering of exposed dirt to minimize dust and dust plumes	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
AQ-4	Inactive disturbed areas shall be treated as soon as feasible to prevent soil erosion.	Construction Grading	CDPR Construction Manager	
AQ-5	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	
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.	Construction Grading	CDPR Construction Manager	
Archaeology-1 (Arch)	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

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
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.	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)
<p>Arch-3</p>	<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>	<p>Construction: Grading and Demolition</p>	<p>CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Archaeologist</p>	
<p>Arch-4</p>	<p>Utilities necessary for the functioning of the Proposed Project shall be aligned so as to avoid impact to known archaeological sites.</p>	<p>Project Planning and Design</p>	<p>CDPR Project Manager CDPR Archaeologist</p>	

4. MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM

Abbrev.	Mitigation Measure	Timing of Action	Monitoring Reporting Party	Date Completed & Initials (PM or CM)
Biology-1 (Bio)	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	
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.	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)
Bio-3	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	
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 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	
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.	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)
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.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
Bio-8	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	
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.	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)
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
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.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
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.	Pre-Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
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.	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)
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
Bio-18	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)
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	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)
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
Bio-25	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	
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.	Pre-Construction Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
Bio-27	All active construction areas shall be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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 (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)
Bio-29	All construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any paved or unpaved surfaces within the Proposed Project area.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
Bio-31	Heavy equipment shall be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce chance of fire.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
Bio-32	Construction crews shall park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Post-Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
Bio-35	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	
Bio-36	Pets belonging to project personnel shall not be permitted within the construction boundaries at any time.	Construction	CDPR Construction Manager	
Bio-37	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)
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.	Design Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
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.	Design Construction	CDPR Construction Manager CDPR Environmental Scientist	
Geology-1 (Geo)	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	
Geo-2	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	
Greenhouse Gases-1 (GHG)	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 meets its intended purposes. Compliance shall ensure that construction materials, energy, and water are used efficiently.	Design Construction	CDPR Architect CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
Hazardous Materials/ Waste-1 (Haz Mat)	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)
Water Quality-1 (WQ)	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	
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.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction: Demolition and Grading	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
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 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)
Noise-1	Construction activities shall follow County of Santa 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.”	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
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.	Construction	CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	
Paleontological Resources-1 (Paleo)	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	
Utilities-1 (Util)	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	
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.	Design Construction	CDPR Engineer CDPR Project Manager CDPR Construction Manager	

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5 REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

Appendix A **Comments Received Regarding the IS/MND**
(Pending completion of public review period)