Ekwill Street and Fowler Roads Extensions Project

Addendum to Final Environmental Impact Report

Case No. 04-121-DRB, -GRC, -DP and 11-EIR-02

State Clearinghouse No. 2004061072

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The City of Goleta (City) has prepared this Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project (City 2011a). The FEIR (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2004061072) evaluated the potential environmental effects of the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project and was approved by the Planning Commission on November 28, 2011 and certified by the City Council on December 2, 2011. This document is prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code § 21000, *et seq.*) (CCR 1970) and CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 15000, *et seq.*) (State CEQA Guidelines 1979). The Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project FEIR is available for review at the City Planning and Environmental Review Department.

This EIR Addendum evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with several refinements and modifications to the proposed Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project as analyzed in the FEIR.

1.2 BACKGROUND – EKWILL STREET AND FOWLER ROAD EXTENSIONS PROJECT, CASE NO. 04-121-DRB, -GRC, -DP and 11-EIR-02

On December 2, 2011, the City of Goleta filed a Notice of Determination approving the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project (Project) for construction of two new roadway extensions and other operational improvements. The Project, as approved, included: 1) the extension of Fowler Road from the existing South Street stub to existing S. Fairview Avenue (Fowler Road Extension); 2) the extension of Ekwill Street from the existing S. Kellogg Avenue and westward to connect to S. Fairview Avenue (Ekwill Street Extension); 3) the installation of roundabouts and other roadway improvements in the vicinity of the Hollister Avenue and State Route 217 interchange (Hollister Avenue Improvements); and 4) the extension of the existing northbound right turn lane for S. Kellogg Avenue onto Hollister Avenue (Kellogg Avenue Improvements). The two new roadway extensions would contain one lane in each direction, left turn pockets, bike lanes and sidewalks on both sides of the street and landscaping. The Project also included construction of a portion of the Old San Jose Creek trail along Ekwill Street (see Figure 1). Since certification of the FEIR, several Project modifications were made to address permitting and regulatory constraints, including the elimination of the western half of the Fowler Road Extension. The revised Project overview is detailed in Section 2.2.1 below. Refer to Figures 1 and 3 through 5 for an overview and location-specific modifications to the Project.

1.3 CEQA AUTHORITY FOR THE ADDENDUM ANALYSIS

According to CEQA Guidelines § 15164, an addendum to a previously certified EIR or Negative Declaration (ND) is the appropriate environmental document in instances when "…only minor technical changes or additions are necessary," and none of the conditions described in (CEQA Guidelines) Section 15162, 15163, or 15164 calling for the preparation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR or ND have occurred. CEQA Guidelines § 15162 calls for the preparation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR or ND if the lead agency determines that one or more of the following have occurred:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the Project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the Project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

   a. The Project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous negative declaration;

   b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

   c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the Project, but the Project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

   d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the Project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

As set forth in this Addendum, none of the conditions described above that would trigger the need to prepare a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR or ND will occur with the revised Project in relation to the Project FEIR. Therefore, an EIR Addendum is the appropriate level of documentation for this Project. This Addendum describes design changes in the currently proposed Project since certification of the FEIR that materially reduce the Project footprint and further emphasize minimization. Project modifications

described in this Addendum are limited to minor technical changes and an overall reduction in scope. This Addendum also addresses the potential effect of these changes, where applicable, to previous findings of significance and associated mitigation measures required for Project implementation.

1.4 SCOPE OF ADDENDUM

This Addendum to the Project FEIR analyzes potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures that may be associated with implementation of the modified Project as described in Section 2.0, Project Description, below. The scope of analysis of this Addendum addresses each of the environmental study areas that were previously analyzed in the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions FEIR.

1.4.1 Summary of Impacts

As elaborated in the following sections, the potential environmental impacts associated with the revised Project do not exceed impact levels identified in the Project FEIR. All previous findings of significance, which determined that the Project's potential adverse effects on the environment would be less-than-significant with mitigation, or beneficial, are unchanged with the currently proposed Project. The Project will not have additional significant effects not discussed in the previous FEIR and would not create effects that result in an increase of the severity of significant effects already identified in the previous FEIR.

The following table lists all study areas evaluated in the Project FEIR, their findings of significance after mitigation, and current determinations of significance after mitigation with consideration of recent design changes to the originally proposed Project (see Section 2.0).

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Study Area	FEIR Section	FEIR Significance after Mitigation	Current Significance after Mitigation
Human Environment	2.1		
Land Use	2.1.1	Less than Significant	No Change
Recreation	2.1.2	Beneficial	No Change
Agricultural Resources	2.1.3	Less than Significant	No Change
Public Services	2.1.4	Less than Significant/ Beneficial	No Change

Study Area	FEIR Section	FEIR Significance after Mitigation	Current Significance after Mitigation
Traffic and Transportation	2.1.5	Less than Significant/ Beneficial	No Change
Visual/Aesthetics	2.1.6	Less than Significant	No Change
Cultural Resources	2.1.7	Less than Significant	No Change
Utilities and Service Systems	2.1.8	Less than Significant	No Change
Physical Environment	2.2		No Change
Hydrology and Water Quality	2.2.1	Less than Significant	No Change
Geologic Resources	2.2.2	Less than Significant	No Change
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	2.2.3	Less than Significant	No Change
Air Quality	2.2.4	Less than Significant/ Beneficial	No Change
Greenhouse Gas	2.2.5	Beneficial	No Change
Noise	2.2.6	Less than Significant	No Change
Energy Utilization	2.2.7	Less than Significant	No Change
Biological Environment	2.3	Less than Significant	No Change
Cumulative Impacts	2.4	Less than Significant/ Not Cumulatively Considerable	No Change
Growth-inducing Impacts	3.0	Less than Significant	No Change

1.4.2 Summary of Mitigation Measures

In the case where potential environmental impacts were determined to be significant before mitigation, mitigation measures identified in the Project FEIR would still apply to the current proposal to reduce the level of impact to less-than-significant levels. No additional mitigation measures are required to reduce significant effects. Since the extent of the Fowler Road alignment is currently limited to City boundaries, and other Project changes reduce the scope of the overall Project footprint, various previously proposed mitigation measures are no longer applicable to the Project, particularly those that rely on the jurisdiction of the City of Santa Barbara or are contingent on U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

In accordance with mitigation requirements in the FEIR to compensate for the loss and significant adverse impacts to natural environments, plant species, native trees, wetlands and other waters, a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AECOM 2016) was prepared for the Project after the FEIR was approved. The Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was approved by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in January 2017. Since January 2017, the City of Goleta has determined that one of the mitigation sites was no longer viable and that identifying new mitigation lands was necessary; this mitigation site was not evaluated in the FEIR and the total mitigation acreage remains the same. The Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was revised in May 2019 (Rincon 2019) and is included as Appendix B and further described in Sections 2.2.6 and 3.5.17 of this Addendum. A total of 4.78 acres of mitigation lands are required/needed for all impacts. The entirety of the riparian mitigation will occur within and near to the Coastal Zone at three proposed mitigation sites in the City of Goleta. Proposed mitigation sites are located at Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street, and Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary at Ellwood Mesa. Restoration preparation and implementation elements include the restoration, seed storage, plant propagation, non-native plant removal, erosion control, and plant protection. Maintenance and monitoring elements include performance criteria, maintenance plan, monitoring plan, reporting requirements, and a restoration schedule. An overview of the project location and location of proposed mitigation sites is provided as Figure 2.

The Table 2 lists all mitigation measures identified in the certified FEIR, and identifies changes in mitigation from the current proposal, where applicable, with brief justifications for their modification or removal. The tabular Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures from the FEIR (as Table S-2) is included as Appendix A to this Addendum for reference.

Specifically, Mitigation Measure NA-2 (Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan) requires that replacement trees be installed as 5-gallon containers. However, within the erosional scars along Devereux Creek, 1-gallon containers are more appropriate since installing larger containers may cause additional erosional issues and space is restrained along the bottom of the incised erosional scars. Therefore, this mitigation measure was revised to account for site conditions while retaining the effectiveness of the mitigation measure.

1.5 ADOPTION AND AVAILABILITY OF ADDENDUM

This Addendum to the Project FEIR will be considered by the Planning Commission, who was the primary decision maker for the Ekwill Fowler discretionary actions in 2011. Those entitlements, including a Development Plan, remain valid following approval of Coastal Development Permit 4-17-0264 by the California Coastal Commission on

March 12, 2018. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15164(c), an Addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the FEIR. The decision-making body considers the Addendum with the FEIR before making a decision on the Project.

The Addendum will be available on the City's website for general public reference and at the following locations:

- City of Goleta
  Planning & Environmental Review Department
  130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
  Goleta, CA 93117
- Goleta Library
  500 N. Fairview Avenue
  Goleta, CA 93117

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

Study Area	2011 FEIR Mitigation Measures	Current Mitigation Measures	Notes
Human Environment			
Land Use	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Recreation	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Agricultural Resources	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Public Services	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Traffic and Transportation	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Visual/Aesthetics	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Cultural Resources	CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery CUL-2: Crew Education CUL-3: Archaeological Resource Investigations within Santa Barbara Airport	CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery CUL-2: Crew Education ~~CUL-3: Archaeological Resource Investigations within Santa Barbara Airport~~	Current Project is no longer within City of Santa Barbara jurisdiction; CUL-3 removed. No additional mitigation required for the Project construction area. CUL-1 and CUL-2 will be implemented within the mitigation areas.
Utilities and Service Systems	No Mitigation Required	No Additional Mitigation Required	
Physical Environment			

Study Area	2011 FEIR Mitigation Measures	Current Mitigation Measures	Notes
Hydrology and Water Quality	HYDRO-WQ-1: Implement Erosion Control Plan HYDRO/WQ-2: Stream Protection Areas HYDRO/WQ-3: Best Management Practices	HYDRO-WQ-1: Implement Erosion Control Plan HYDRO/WQ-2: Stream Protection Areas HYDRO/WQ-3: Best Management Practices	No Change/No additional mitigation required.
Geologic Resources	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	
Air Quality	AQ-1: Construction Dust Control AQ-2: Construction Equipment Emissions Controls	AQ-1: Construction Dust Control AQ-2: Construction Equipment Emissions Controls	No Change/No additional mitigation required.
Greenhouse Gas	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	
Noise	Noise-1: Caltrans Construction Contractor Specifications Noise-2: Construction Noise Abatement	Noise-1: Caltrans Construction Contractor Specifications Noise-2: Construction Noise Abatement	No Change/No additional mitigation required.
Energy Utilization	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	
Biological Environment			
Natural Communities	NA-1: Protection and replacement of Riparian Habitat NA-3: Avoid Landscaping Use of	NA-1: Protection and replacement of Riparian Habitat NA-3: Avoid Landscaping Use of	No Change/No additional mitigation required.

Study Area	2011 FEIR Mitigation Measures	Current Mitigation Measures	Notes
	Invasive Plants NA-4: Invasive Species Management	Invasive Plants NA-4: Invasive Species Management	
	NA-2: Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan	NA-2: Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan	Requires that replacement trees be 5-gallon containers; modified to allow for 1-gallon containers in select areas. No additional mitigation required.
Wetlands and Other Waters	WE-1: Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas WE-2: Wetland Habitat Restoration WE-3: Construction Site Housekeeping	WE-1: Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas WE-2: Wetland Habitat Restoration WE-3: Construction Site Housekeeping	Total mitigation required by WE-2 is reduced from 7.07 acres to 4.78 acres of total riparian habitat that must be restored to fulfil required ratios, per redesigned and reduced scope of Project. No additional mitigation required.
Plant Species	PL-1: Pre-Construction Floristic Surveys and Compensation PL-2: Plant Restoration	PL-1: Pre-Construction Floristic Surveys and Compensation PL-2: Plant Restoration	No Change/No additional mitigation required.
Animal Species	AN-1: Construction Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors AN-2: Minimize Construction Noise AN-3: Construction Zone	AN-1: Construction Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors AN-2: Minimize Construction Noise AN-3: Construction Zone	Protocol-level surveys for least Bell's vireo conducted in 2012 with negative results. Additional protocol-level surveys will be

Study Area	2011 FEIR Mitigation Measures	Current Mitigation Measures	Notes
	Housekeeping AN-4: Conduct Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance AN-5: Use Low-level Lighting Near Riparian Habitats AN-6: Maintenance Restrictions AN-7: Avoid/Minimize Impacts to Least Bell's Vireo AN-8: Conduct Pre-construction Protocol Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo AN-9: Conduct Breeding Bird Surveys AN-10: Dry Season Construction and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Housekeeping AN-4: Conduct Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance AN-5: Use Low-level Lighting Near Riparian Habitats AN-6: Maintenance Restrictions AN-7: Avoid/Minimize Impacts to Least Bell's Vireo AN-8: Conduct Pre-construction Protocol Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo AN-9: Conduct Breeding Bird Surveys AN-10: Dry Season Construction and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	conducted prior to construction. No additional mitigation required.
Cumulative Impacts	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	
Growth-inducing Impacts	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	
Land Use	No mitigation required	No additional mitigation required	

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

As described in the Project FEIR, the Project area is located within the City of Goleta, in the County of Santa Barbara, California. All Project components are generally within Old Town between the Santa Barbara Airport (along South Fairview Avenue) and SR 217. Access to the proposed construction areas can be achieved via Ekwill Street, Pine Avenue/Technology Drive, South Kellogg Avenue, and Hollister Avenue.

2.2 CURRENT PROPOSAL – EKWILL STREET AND FOWLER ROAD EXTENSIONS PROJECT

2.2.1 Revised Project Overview

The previous Project described in the 2011 FEIR consisted of four primary components: 1) the Ekwill Street Extension; 2) the Fowler Road Extension; 3) Hollister Avenue Improvements; and 4) Kellogg Avenue Improvements. In 2016, Project modifications were made to address permitting constraints and federal regulations related to impact assessments in the vicinity of Santa Barbara Airport. Refer to Figure 1 and Figure 3 through Figure 5 for an overview and location-specific modifications to the Project. In general, the Project footprint has been reduced, principally, from the reduction in scope of the Fowler Road Extension component (see Figure 3). The Fowler Road Extension is now proposed between S. Kellogg Avenue and Technology Drive (School Bus Lane) only, eliminating the western half of the extension (see Figure 3). Accordingly, the crossing of Old San Jose Creek and proposed roundabout at S. Fairview Avenue have also been eliminated from the Fowler Road Extension design.

In addition, the Kellogg Avenue Improvements component has been incorporated into, and are now considered to be a part of, the Hollister Avenue Improvements component (see Figure 5). Other minor design changes were within the Ekwill Street Extension to further emphasize minimization and reduce impacts to riparian vegetation communities, particularly in the removal of temporary impact areas at the eastern end of the extension in the vicinity of proposed trail improvements (see Figure 4).

A third revised component of the project is the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the project. This Plan was initially required by the City of Goleta in its 2011 FEIR, its Development Plan and then developed and approved by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and finally the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in January 2017. This component was also approved as part of the Coastal Development Permit approved by the California Coastal Commission in March 2018. Therefore, the revised Project now includes the updated physical improvements and associated restoration work.

The previously stated Project objectives are unchanged from the FEIR. These improvements will help traffic flow in the area and provide relief to congestion on Hollister Avenue; provide a new east-west route in the vicinity of Old Town Goleta, improving access to the Santa Barbara Airport; and provide new sidewalks, bikeways, and improved transit access within Old Town Goleta. The new roadways will also include modern infrastructure upgrades (e.g., drainage systems) that will improve water quality that is currently impacted by surface runoff of industrial land uses.

The reduction to Project footprint acreages are summarized by component in the tables below. Current modifications to the previously proposed FEIR Project design result in a 13 percent total reduction in overall Project footprint.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF PROJECT FOOTPRINT IMPACTS –
PREVIOUS FEIR VS. CURRENT IMPACTS

Project Component	Previous FEIR Impacts (acres)			Current Impacts (acres)		
	Temporary	Permanent	Total	Temporary	Permanent	Total
Fowler Road Extension	2.34	3.74	6.08	1.69	1.40	3.09
Ekwill Street Extension	4.16	7.05	11.21	2.93	6.78	9.71
Hollister Ave. Improvements	2.11	5.79	7.90	2.74	6.38	9.12
Totals	8.61	16.58	25.19	7.36	14.56	21.92

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF OVERALL PROJECT FOOTPRINT REDUCTION

Impact Category	FEIR Impact (acres)	Current Impact (acres)	Difference (acres)	Percent Reduction
Permanent	16.58	14.56	-2.02	12%
Temporary	8.61	7.36	-1.25	15%
Totals	25.19	21.92	-3.27	13%

The following sections summarize the Project modifications for the remaining three primary components, including the Fowler Road Extension, the Ekwill Street Extension, and the Hollister Avenue Improvements.

2.2.2 Fowler Road Extension Reduction

The Project has been revised to limit the Fowler Road Extension component to the area between S. Kellogg Avenue and Technology Drive only (see "Previous Impact Area[s]" in Figure 3). The Fowler Road Extension was previously proposed between S. Kellogg Avenue and extended beyond Technology Drive to S. Fairview Avenue. Installation of an arch culvert over Old San Jose Creek is no longer proposed due to the removal of this portion of the Fowler Road Extension.

In the summer of 2016, the City of Goleta made the decision to reduce the scope of the Fowler Road Extension portion of the Project such that Fowler Road would terminate at Technology Drive. This change eliminated the intended western half of the Fowler Road Extension and resulted in:

- A 37 percent reduction in overall Project impacts to jurisdictional areas (waters)
- An 82 percent reduction in Project impacts to riparian vegetation community at the Fowler Road Extension
- A 49 percent reduction in the disturbance footprint from approximately 6.08 acres (FEIR) to 3.09 acres (current)
- The elimination of any impacts within the Santa Barbara Airport jurisdiction

The justifications for these decisions are summarized below.

Reduction in Riparian Impacts. Previous discussions with California Coastal Commission (CCC) staff made it clear that securing a required Coastal Development Permit (CDP) would be challenging given the extent of Project impacts within the coastal zone to environmentally sensitive riparian habitat areas. These impacts are primarily the result of the need for both Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions to cross Old San Jose Creek in the original FEIR design. In response, the City design team minimized the Project footprint at Old San Jose Creek to the extent possible. While this effort was acknowledged by CCC staff, further discussions with CCC suggested that a more compelling modification would be to eliminate either the Fowler Road or Ekwill Street crossing of Old San Jose Creek entirely.

Impacts to Santa Barbara Airport. Beginning in 2015, City staff began working collaboratively with City of Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara) Airport staff to address Airport concerns regarding the encroachment of Fowler Road Extension's western end (Fowler Road intersection with existing S. Fairview Avenue) into the Airport Runway Protection Zone (RPZ). These issues arose after the 2011 EIR and were primarily driven by revised guidelines from the Federal Aviation Administration. This matter was resolved by eliminating the western end of the Fowler Road Extension from the Project

which also removed the Project from any City of Santa Barbara jurisdiction and reduced the Project's footprint in the Coastal Zone.

2.2.3 Ekwill Street Extension Footprint Modifications

Project revisions include minor modifications to the limits of temporary and permanent impacts for the Ekwill Street Extension to minimize impacts to riparian habitat, where feasible, including a reduction of temporary impact areas at the eastern end of the extension in the vicinity of proposed trail improvements (see "Previous Impact Area[s]" in Figure 4). Project modifications for this component result in a total 13 percent reduction to the disturbance footprint (combined temporary and permanent) from approximately 11.21 acres (FEIR) to 9.71 acres (current).

2.2.4 Hollister Avenue Improvements

Relevant portions of the previously proposed Kellogg Avenue Improvements have been incorporated into the Hollister Avenue Improvements component (see "Previous Impact Area[s]" in Figure 5). While these minor design modifications result in a slight increase to the disturbance footprint, the overall combined footprint of the Hollister Avenue Improvements and the Kellogg Avenue Improvements has been reduced.

2.2.5 Construction Schedule

Construction of the Project components is scheduled to begin in the Fall of 2020 and end in March 2023. The construction schedule was previously proposed to last approximately 24 to 36 months, beginning in 2013 and continuing through 2016. Construction of all components is still proposed to occur simultaneously. Restoration installation activities are scheduled to begin in Fall 2020 and end Winter 2021. Scheduling for the mitigation areas near Fowler Road and Ekwill Street are dependent upon adjacent construction activities. Maintenance, monitoring, and reporting will start in early 2021 and end in 2025.

2.2.6 Ecological Restoration

In accordance with mitigation requirements in the FEIR to compensate for the loss and significant adverse impacts to natural environments, plant species, native trees, wetlands and other waters, a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AECOM 2016) was prepared for the Project and approved by CDFW and Central Coast RWQCB in January 2017. Since January 2017, the City of Goleta has determined that one of the mitigation sites was no longer viable and that identifying new mitigation lands was necessary; the total mitigation acreage remains the same. The Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was reviewed and approved as part of the California Coastal Commission's approval of CDP 4-17-0264, and was refined again in May 2019 (Rincon 2019) and is included as Appendix B and further described in Section 3.5.17 of this

Addendum. An overview of the project location and location of proposed mitigation sites is provided as Figure 2.

A total of 4.78 acres of coastal riparian environmentally sensitive habitat area (ESHA) will be enhanced/created to mitigate for temporary and permanent impacts associated with the Project. The entirety of the riparian mitigation will occur within and near to the Coastal Zone at three proposed mitigation sites in the City of Goleta. Of the 4.78 acres of riparian habitat mitigation, 4.16 are a result of meeting criteria by the City of Goleta to mitigate at a 3:1 ratio for permanent impacts and 2:1 for temporary impacts within and outside of the Coastal Zone. The remaining 0.62 acres of mitigation are a result of lands needed to accommodate replacement of trees as mitigation for the removal of approximately 198 protected native trees, which are to be replaced at a 10:1 ratio.

Three sites have been proposed as riparian habitat restoration areas to achieve a total of 4.78 acres of coastal riparian habitat restoration: Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek (0.51 acres) as displayed in Figure 6a, East Ekwill Street and Old San Jose Creek (0.29 acres) as displayed in Figure 6b, Devereux Creek and Northwestern Tributary on Ellwood Mesa (3.98 acres) as displayed in Figure 6c. An overview of the project location and location of proposed habitat restoration mitigation areas is provided as Figure 2. Restoration will improve the function of the Old San Jose Creek and Devereux Creek riparian corridors and the functionality of riparian ESHA for a variety of reasons. Specifically, improving the ecological function of the restoration areas will be achieved through expanding the riparian corridors, removal of non-native plant species, an increase in native plant diversity and abundance, and enhancing food and shelter available for a variety of wildlife species.

The Fowler Road drainage ditch restoration area is located at the Project Site adjacent to the existing Old San Jose Creek riparian corridor, and within the Coastal Zone. Restoration will result in creation of 0.34 acres of coastal riparian ESHA, and enhancement of 0.17 acres coastal riparian ESHA, for a total of 0.51 acres of coastal riparian habitat restoration at the Fowler Road Drainage Ditch area. In addition to improving the ecological function of the Old San Jose Creek, the restoration design of Fowler Road Drainage Ditch also includes the creation of a bioswale intended for infiltration of stormwater into the soil for water quality treatment purposes, as well as to attenuate peak runoff flows from adjacent impervious areas.

The East Ekwill Street restoration area is located at the Project Site adjacent to the existing Old San Jose Creek riparian corridor, and within the Coastal Zone. Restoration will result in creation of 0.29 acres of coastal riparian ESHA.

The Devereux Creek restoration is located off-site on the Ellwood Mesa within the Coastal Zone in the City of Goleta. Restoration will result in creation of 1.54 acres of

coastal riparian ESHA, and enhancement of 2.44 acres of coastal riparian ESHA, for a total of 3.98 acres of coastal riparian habitat restoration at the Devereux Creek area. Riparian habitat, marsh, and coastal scrub ESHA will be enhanced, while preserving monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), raptor roosting, and native grassland ESHA present at the Project Site. In addition to improving the ecological function of Devereux Creek and Ellwood Mesa Open Space, erosional scars will be restored to reduce erosion, improve water quality, and reduce sediment input into Devereux Creek. Additionally, the Devereux Creek restoration area provides for opportunities to improve habitat along the Ellwood Mesa area for sensitive species such as the monarch butterfly.

Because restoration would not involve any grading, no additional construction equipment would be required. Restoration activities would involve up to three vehicles attending the site per day. Also, no bike lanes or trails would be closed during restoration activities.

3.0 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Addendum to the FEIR for the Project reevaluates the potential environmental effects associated with several modifications and refinements to the Project since the FEIR was certified by the City as CEQA Lead Agency in 2011. The baseline for review is the previously proposed Project as described in the 2011 FEIR and its description of potential impacts that the Project would have on human, physical, and biological environments in the Project area. The tabular Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures from the FEIR is included as Appendix A to this Addendum for reference.

3.2 DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria for determining significance in this Addendum are the same as those presented in the FEIR. While the impact significance criteria are unique to each issue area, the analysis applies a uniform classification of impacts based on the following definitions:

- A designation of ***no impact*** is given when no adverse changes in the environment are expected.
- A ***less-than-significant impact*** would cause no substantial change in the environment.
- An impact that is ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated*** avoids substantial adverse impacts on the environment through mitigation.

- A ***significant and unavoidable impact*** would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment and not feasible mitigation measures would be available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.
- A ***beneficial impact*** would result in a beneficial effect on the environment.

3.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CEQA Guidelines § 15130 requires a reasonable analysis of the cumulative impacts of a project. Cumulative impacts are defined as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts" (CEQA Guidelines § 15355). Cumulative impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, combined with potential impacts of the Project, were evaluated in the FEIR. Currently proposed and future projects are subject to environmental review as per the Goleta General Plan/Local Coastal Plan and other regulatory controls. The Project is listed in the City's Capital Improvement Plan, consistent with the General Plan/Local Coastal Plan, and is part of a larger network of City restoration and trail improvement projects in the area. No additional cumulative impacts are expected since certification of the FEIR. A summary of the cumulative impact assessment is presented in Section 3.5.18 of this EIR Addendum.

3.4 CONSISTENCY WITH GOLETA'S GENERAL PLAN/LOCAL COASTAL LAND USE PLAN

The proposed Addendum is a minor revision to the Project FEIR that is consistent with its fundamental goals. No changes to the General Plan/Local Coastal Land Use Plan goals are proposed and the modified Project is considered consistent with them.

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

For an EIR Addendum to be an adequate environmental document for a Project pursuant to CEQA, the Project must involve only a minor technical change or addition. From an environmental perspective, the Lead Agency must demonstrate the following with respect to that proposed change:

- That the project will not have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR;
- That the project would not create effects that result in an increase of the severity of significant effects already identified in the previous EIR;
- That all feasible mitigation measures are accepted and adopted; and

- That no additional mitigation measures are required to reduce one or more significant effect or, if these are required, that they are imposed as part of the environmental assessment.

This Addendum is an environmental analysis for the current revised Project, as described in Section 2.0, Project Description.

3.5.1 Introduction

This section addresses each of the environmental issues evaluated in the Project FEIR to determine whether or not the current amended Project has the potential to create new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of a significant impact, and that no new mitigation measures are required to reduce significant effects, within the framework of CEQA Guidelines § 15162 through 15164.

The balance of this section addresses the following environmental issue areas consistent with the Project FEIR:

- Human Environment:
    - Land Use
    - Recreation
    - Agricultural Resources
    - Public Services
    - Traffic and Transportation
    - Visual/Aesthetics
    - Cultural Resources
    - Utilities and Service Systems
- Physical Environment:
    - Hydrology and Water Quality
    - Geologic Resources
    - Hazards and Hazardous Materials
    - Air Quality
    - Greenhouse Gas
    - Noise
    - Energy Utilization

- Biological Environment:
  - Natural Communities
  - Wetlands and Other Waters
  - Plant Species
  - Animal Species
  - Ecological Restoration
- Cumulative Impacts
- Growth-inducing Impacts

3.5.2 Land Use

Section 2.1.1 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's compatibility with existing land uses in the Project area and its consistency with applicable land use policies. The Project FEIR analyzed existing and future land use conditions in the Project area, including affected jurisdictions, land use and development patterns, and consistency with applicable land use plans and policies.

The proposed Project involves three primary road improvement components as follows: the Fowler Road Extension, the Ekwill Street Extension, and Hollister Avenue Improvements at State Route 217. The proposed Project will have a reduced development footprint, including a significant reduction in the length of the Fowler Road Extension which is no longer proposed to connect to South Fairview Avenue. The removal of the western end of the Fowler Road Extension from the Project removes any portion of the Project from within the limits of the City of Santa Barbara and, therefore, Santa Barbara no longer has any jurisdiction for the Project. In addition, the reduced Fowler Road Extension reduces the Project footprint within the Coastal Zone. As discussed in Section 2.2.6, the Project includes a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B). The mitigation plan involves habitat restoration and enhancement at two locations on-site and one location off-site. Habitat restoration and enhancement would be consistent with the City of Goleta's land-use policies, the proposed City of Goleta Monarch Butterfly Inventory and Habitat Management Plan, Ellwood Mesa Trails and Habitat Restoration Project, and the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) North Campus Open Space Plan (NCOS).

In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and restored habitat on and off the project site. Accordingly, no new land use-related impacts are expected to occur. Impacts

related to the Coastal Zone will be reduced and impacts within the city limits of Santa Barbara have been removed from the Project.

Project-specific Impacts. The less-than-significant land use-related Project impacts previously identified in the Project FEIR are still expected to occur. The proposed Project is included in and thus consistent with applicable regional and local planning documents. The Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) is also consistent with applicable regional and local planning documents. Other than minor changes associated with right-of-way acquisition, land use designations and land use patterns in the Project area are not expected to change from those adopted in the City General Plan/Coastal Lane Use Plan, amendments adopted thereto, and other relevant planning documents. Right-of-way acquisition, where required, has started and will continue to be conducted, consistent with the original intent and scope identified in the FEIR.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, no land use mitigation measures are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design. However, as noted in the Project FEIR, Section 2.1.3.3 Coastal Zone, a CDP will be issued with conditions for the portions of the Project within the coastal zone subject to review and approval by the CCC.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.3 Recreation

Section 2.1.2 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on recreation resources, including a potentially increased demand for recreational facilities. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new recreation-related impacts would occur.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.1.2.4 of the Project FEIR, the Project would have a beneficial impact to recreation, as it would include construction of portions of the planned Old San Jose Creek Trail project between S. Kellogg and Pine Avenues along the proposed Ekwill Street alignment. The Project thus completes portions of improvements included in Goleta's Pedestrian Access and Bikeway plans within the Project area. The Project includes the development of bikeways on Ekwill Street, and Fowler Road. North of the proposed western Hollister Avenue roundabout, a pedestrian bridge would be built over a portion of the San Jose Creek, further enhancing the Old San Jose Creek Trail project. No direct impacts to the community center would occur.

As discussed in Section 2.2.6, the Project includes a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B). The mitigation plan involves habitat restoration at two locations on-site and one location off-site. No bike lanes or trails would be closed during restoration activities. Therefore, restoration activities would not affect recreational use or recreational access within the restoration areas or adjacent areas.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, no recreation mitigation measures are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design and Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.4 Agricultural Resources

Section 2.1.3 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on agricultural resources, including potential conversion of important farmlands (Prime, Unique, and/or of Statewide Importance) to non-agricultural uses, and/or conflicts with existing agricultural zoning, Williamson Act contracts, or adopted environmental plans and goals of Goleta regarding agricultural lands. Since the preparation of the Project FEIR, the City of Goleta has approved the mixed-use development of one of the previously identified parcels in agricultural use has been constructed and is partially occupied (Old Town Village project on south Kellogg Street). In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new agricultural resource-related impacts would occur.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Sections 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.3.4 of the Project FEIR, the Ekwill Street Extension component of the Project would impact two agricultural parcels (impact 2 acres total) that are zoned for Commercial Use. Restoration activities associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) would not occur in any agriculture parcels. The analysis in the FEIR determined that the loss of the two agriculture parcels has already been considered in the General Plan FEIR and that the loss of agricultural uses on these two parcels would not be considered important or substantial according to CEQA and that these impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, no mitigation measures for agricultural resources are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design and Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.5 Public Services

Section 2.1.4 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on public services, including: fire protection, police protection, schools, parks and other public facilities. Public policies relevant to the discussion of public services affected by the Project are limited to the City General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new public service-related impacts would occur.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.1.4.4 of the Project FEIR, the Project is designed to improve connectivity and access to Old Town Goleta, improve access from Old Town to the airport, and reduce traffic along Hollister Avenue. Construction activities on existing streets could temporarily slow emergency response. Caltrans and Goleta construction specifications require a traffic management plan that minimizes construction-related traffic disruptions. The plan would ensure that all key intersections remain accessible during construction and that, prior to construction, the Sheriff's Department, fire department, and private ambulance providers would be notified so that services would not be substantially affected, and access routes could be coordinated. Restoration activities associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B), would involve up to three vehicle trips to the site per day during installation and up to two trips per day during maintenance and monitoring, and would not affect any access routes.

Operational impacts to fire protection and emergency medical services would likely not occur or be beneficial, with increased access and roadway level of service within Old Town. In addition, the Project would not directly add any new permanent jobs or housing into the area that would cause increased demand for schools and/or recreational facilities. Impacts of the Project on public services would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, no public service specific mitigation measures are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design and Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.6 Traffic and Transportation

Section 2.1.5 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on traffic and transportation based on the thresholds of significance presented in FEIR Section 2.1.5.3. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR

Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and associated restoration activities. Accordingly, no new traffic and transportation-related impacts would occur.

On January 20, 2016, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) released for public review a revised proposal and draft Technical Advisory for changes to the CEQA Guidelines (OPR 2016a) that will change the way that transportation impacts are analyzed. These proposed amendments to the current CEQA Guidelines shift focus from Level of Service (LOS) as a predictor of driver delays to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, creation of multimodal networks, and promotion of a mix of land uses that will reduce travel demand (OPR 2016b). Assessment of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) would be used as a key metric for evaluation of traffic effects, rather than, or in addition to, LOS. These new CEQA Guidelines have a recommended phase-in period of two years during which the new procedures would be optional.

In November 2017, the OPR transmitted an updated CEQA Guidelines package to the California Natural Resources Agency. It is anticipated that changes to the regulatory language in CEQA regarding traffic and transportation impacts will be adopted and that statewide implementation will occur in 2020. As the proposed revisions pursuant to SB 743 were prepared after certification of the FEIR in 2011, no new or modified analysis of traffic and transportation impacts is expected to be required from the original Traffic Impact Analysis Report prepared to supplement the FEIR.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.1.5.4 of the Project FEIR, the Project is designed to improve connectivity and access to Old Town Goleta, improve access from Old Town to the airport, and reduce traffic along Hollister Avenue. Traffic and circulation impacts would occur as a result of construction equipment and vehicles using the existing roadways and the associated construction activities. Restoration activities associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) would not add any additional construction equipment and would involve up to three additional trips to the restoration sites per day during installation and up to two trips per day during maintenance and monitoring. A traffic management plan would be developed as part of the Project and, as with impacts to vehicular access, traffic circulation impacts would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction activities. Construction phase impacts would be less than significant.

The Project Traffic Impact Analysis report (Dowling and Associates, Inc. 2008) was prepared to support the traffic and transportation analysis in the FEIR that assessed impacts based on existing and future traffic conditions, both with and without the inclusion of the Project. Under the Project, six of the intersections identified in Goleta's traffic model are forecast to operate at an improved Volume/Capacity ratio for forecast year 2035. Pedestrian and bicycle access would also improve. Operational phase impacts to traffic and transportation are considered to be beneficial. Although the

removal of the full Fowler Road Extension to S. Fairview Avenue may slightly attenuate these beneficial impacts, overall, the Project would still improve traffic conditions by reducing congestion, providing a more direct east-west access across Old Town from implementation of the Ekwill Street Extension, and enhancing biking and pedestrian walkways in Old Town. The remaining components from the revised Project design are still considered beneficial.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, with the exception of the Caltrans and City of Goleta required Traffic Management Plan, no traffic and transportation related mitigation measures are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design and Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.7 Visual/Aesthetics

Section 2.1.6 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on visual/aesthetics, including the March 2011 Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) technical report (City 2011c). The visual/aesthetics impact assessment in the FEIR considered applicable city, county, and regional plans, policies, guidelines, and ordinances. In addition, the FEIR VIA followed the 1981 Federal Highway Administration methodology presented in the following document "Visual Impact Assessment for Highway Projects". In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new visual/aesthetics-related impacts would occur. The removal of the Fowler Road Extension across Old San Jose Creek will reduce visual/aesthetic impacts associated with the Project.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.1.6.5 of the Project FEIR, the Project would result in less-than-significant impacts to visual/aesthetic resources associated with changes in view character and quality due to loss of mature trees, construction of new roadway segments, and installation of new structures at creek crossings which would alter the character and reduce the quality of some views. Short-term impacts would result from Project construction but are temporary and not considered substantially adverse. In addition, the Project would introduce new street lights which would increase nighttime lighting and create the potential for glare. The FEIR determined that the aforementioned impacts would be less than significant.

Restoration associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) would provide new and enhance existing riparian habitat, resulting in beneficial visual/aesthetic impacts. During restoration, the Biological Mitigation Monitoring Plan

specifies that only low-level lighting will be used near riparian areas to reduce disturbance to riparian passerines and raptors. Low-level lighting would prevent any temporary visual aesthetic impacts in addition to preventing biological impacts.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, the General Plan identifies a number of policies and measures that are required to avoid substantial adverse impacts to visual and aesthetic resources. Future developments such as the proposed Project and restoration activities located in Goleta are required to be consistent with these policies and measures. Therefore, no Project-specific visual/aesthetic mitigation measures are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design and Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

3.5.8 Cultural Resources

Section 2.1.7 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on cultural resources (historic and archaeological resources). The analysis presented in the FEIR was based on the following technical studies: a Cultural Resources/Historic Properties Survey Report (URS 2009a); Archaeological Survey Report (URS 2009c); and Supplemental Historical Resources Evaluation Report (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2009). In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new cultural resources-related impacts would occur in this area. The removal of the Fowler Road Extension across Old San Jose Creek will reduce the potential for unanticipated cultural resource impacts associated with the Project. Restoration associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) would occur at three different locations. Ground-disturbance at two of the locations (Ekwill Street Extension and Fowler Road Extension) was evaluated in the FEIR and accordingly no new cultural resources-related impacts are anticipated at these sites. The third restoration site would be located near Devereux Creek. No grading or excavation would occur at any of the restoration sites.

Since the certification of the FEIR in 2011, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California State CEQA Guidelines 2014), adopted in July 2015, requires that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. Native American consultation previously occurred as part of the EIR process. Prior to 2006, and again in August 2006, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was consulted to obtain updated listings of Native American individuals and organizations, and notifications were sent by letter about the planned roadway construction project. A representative of

the Chumash Elder's Council requested that Native American monitors be present during ground-disturbing activities, which was incorporated into Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery. CUL-1 requires all initial grading and excavation to be monitored by a Chumash Native American observer and a qualified archaeologist. The FEIR further concluded that no known cultural resources or resources of significance to Native Americans or tribes would be impacted by the Project. Since the Project's EIR was certified prior to AB 52 implementation, and since there are no new significant impacts expected from the revised Project, no increases in the severity of previously-identified adverse impacts, and no new mitigation measures are proposed to mitigate impacts to less-than-significant levels in the roadway construction area.

However, the City of Goleta completed AB52 consultation as part of this Addendum process to offer consultation opportunities related to the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring areas.

The City of Goleta reached out to the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) with a request for an Initial Records Search for the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan area incorporated into the project description in 2016. A response to that request was received on March 1, 2019. Subsequently, a detailed record search was conducted by a qualified archaeologist, which showed a few resource areas near the proposed Devereux Creek/Ellwood Mesa mitigation area but set 300-500 feet away from any planting area.

The City also requested a list of interested tribal representatives from the NAHC on January 25, 2019 and received a list of seven tribal representatives from the NAHC on January 28, 2019. Offers for tribal consultation were sent to those seven representatives on February 1, 2019 by certified mail and email, and no responses were received within the 30 days provided under AB 52. However, one request for consultation was received on March 18, 2019 by the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation (Coastal Band). Consultation with the Coastal Band concluded on May 16, 2019 with the clarification that the adopted Mitigation Measure CUL-1, as described below, applies to the mitigation planting areas and will result in a preliminary field assessment of the mitigation planting areas by an archaeologist and Chumash Native American monitor prior to commencement of restoration work along Devereux Creek within the Ellwood Mesa mitigation area.

Project-specific Impacts. As determined in the FEIR, the archaeological area of potential effect contains no archaeological resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historic Resources. The Project would have no effect on known archaeological resources. Building the road extensions would disturb the ground between two and four feet deep. Previous construction activities in and adjacent to the Goleta Slough are known to have buried

some archaeological resources and there is a low potential that construction of the Project could result in the discovery and disturbance of a buried archaeological resource.

The Project would result in restoration near Devereux Creek, which was not included in the original Project footprint. Restoration activities would include weeding, planting, and irrigation, with minimal grading or excavation for the installation of container plants. Therefore, these activities are not expected to disturb any archaeological or paleontological resources; no new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects would occur due to the changes to the proposed project. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological or paleontological resources are discovered, restoration activities would stop until the significance of the finding is determined and any necessary remedial action is completed. Compliance with federal, State, and local guidelines, including those set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, would also occur and reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

The architectural area of potential effect contains only one historic property. The Sexton House is a National Register property located at 5490 Hollister Avenue. The Sexton House property, including structures, landscaping, and archaeological deposit, would not be directly or indirectly affected. The Project includes a roundabout that would be located adjacent to the property, but construction would not result in direct effects. As the Project consists of road work in the middle of an existing roadway and State Route 217, the roundabout would not change the setting, historical context, view or access to the Sexton House property, and the Project would have no indirect effect on the property.

Caltrans has consulted with the California Office of Historic Preservation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Office of Historic Preservation has concurred with Caltrans' findings that the Project would have no adverse effects on historic properties (see Appendix E in the FEIR).

In summary, the proposed Project would be anticipated to have no adverse effects on cultural resources.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, due to absence of impacts, no mitigation measures are required in the roadway construction area. However, the following precautionary measures shall be implemented to avoid and minimize any potential impacts to undiscovered cultural resources that may be encountered during construction of the Project, as listed in the FEIR already: CUL-1 – Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery which requires all initial grading and excavation to be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Chumash Native American monitor; and CUL-2 – Crew Education which will require a presentation be made to construction

crews as to the archaeological sensitivity of the project area, provide examples (e.g., photographs) of what types of archaeological resources may exist in the area, and procedures to follow should any resources be identified. Previously stipulated mitigation measure CUL-3 – Archaeological Resource Investigations within the Santa Barbara Airport is no longer applicable or required since this applied to the portion of the Fowler Road Extension which has been removed from the Project as reflected in this EIR Addendum. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design in the roadway construction area.

Due to absence of impacts, no mitigation measures are required along Devereux Creek within the Ellwood Mesa mitigation area and the existing CUL-1 mitigation measure would already apply to this restoration area as part of the Project to avoid and minimize any potential impacts to undiscovered cultural resources that may be encountered. This protocol was clarified during the AB 52 consultation process such that the archeologist and Chumash Native American monitor will be present on the first day of ground disturbing activities for each of the three planting areas shown in Figure 6c (western portion of Devereux Creek, eastern portion of Devereux Creek, and northwestern portion of the Devereux Creek tributary) to examine soils, to the depth of proposed planting, for their potential to yield cultural resources deposits. Should the soils appear to be sterile for cultural resources, monitoring will cease on the first day of the initial disturbance and a full-time monitor will not be required for the Deveraux Creek/Ellwood Mesa areas under. Should a discovery of cultural resources be made during the ground disturbing activities during the first or subsequent days, measure CUL-1 of the FEIR will be applied which provides measures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources and requires a full-time Chumash Native American monitor to be present. The full-time monitoring, as described in CUL-1, will only apply in the case of a discovery during ground disturbing activities of the Devereux Creek and Ellwood Mesa mitigation area. Similarly, CUL-2 – Crew Education would also apply to the Devereux Creek and Ellwood Mesa mitigation area.

Residual Impacts. Residual impacts would continue to be considered less than significant.

3.5.9 Utilities and Service Systems

Section 2.1.8 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on utilities and service systems, including: water supply, sewage disposal, stormwater control facilities, and solid waste. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components. Habitat restoration associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) would not considerably increase water demand, sewage disposal, or solid waste. Accordingly, no new utilities and service system-related impacts would occur.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.1.8.4 of the Project FEIR, all Project impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant. Impacts resulting from restoration activities, would also be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, no utilities and service systems specific mitigation measures are required.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Section 2.2.1 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on hydrology and water quality, including the following two technical reports: a Water Quality Technical Memorandum (URS 2009d) and Location Hydraulic Study (Bengal Engineering, Inc. 2011) for the Project in Goleta, California. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new adverse hydrology and water quality-related impacts would occur. The removal of the Fowler Road Extension and associated crossing over Old San Jose Creek will reduce hydrology and water quality impacts associated with the Project as the creek will no longer be permanently impacted by the construction of the crossing. Also, restoration activities and the creation of a bioswale would occur at the unnamed drainage ditch at Fowler Road, which drains to Old San Jose Creek. Details regarding the bioswale are fully described in the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Rincon 2019; see Appendix B), which expands on the restoration approach outlined in the agency approved Fowler Road Drainage Ditch Restoration Plan (AECOM 2017b). Both reports include engineering design elements of the Storm Water Post-Construction Requirements Drainage Details (DHA 2016). The improved bioswale would allow infiltration of stormwater into the soil for water quality treatment, as well as temporary storage of peak runoff flows from impervious surfaces, and will provide additional riparian habitat.

Additionally, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes efficient erosion control and spill control measures to prevent indirect impacts to water quality would need to be approved by resource agencies (including the RWQCB), the City of Goleta, and Caltrans, as appropriate.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.2.1.4 of the Project FEIR, the Project has the potential to result in impacts to surface water hydrology (via alterations to site drainage and increases in stormwater runoff, effects on groundwater levels, and impacts to water quality), and to result in impacts related to flood hazards. The FEIR determined that with implementation of mitigation measures, the aforementioned impacts would be less than significant. From the reduction in scope of the Fowler Road

Extension, the current Project addressed in this Addendum would further reduce overall stream channel impacts proposed in the FEIR by 57 percent and reduce impacts to riparian plant community by 37 percent. Also, the SWPPP will include best management practices for restoration activities and the creation of a bioswale at Fowler Road so temporary impacts would be less than significant. Once complete, site restoration and the bioswale would provide increased water capture and filtration on- and off-site and would be beneficial.

Mitigation Measures. The Caltrans General Construction Permit applies to this Project. Permanent storm water treatment Best Management Practices would not be considered for any construction within the Caltrans right-of-way as the net increase of new impervious surfaces in this area is less than one acre. Construction within the Caltrans right-of-way shall be subject to compliance with the statewide Caltrans Storm Water Management Plan and storm water quality guidance manuals (specifically, the Project Planning and Design Guide, the SWPPP, and the Water Pollution Control Program Preparation Manual).

The following measures were established in the FEIR and would avoid or reduce impacts through design, permitting, management measures, and best management practices: HYDRO/WQ-1 – Implement Erosion Control Plan; HYDRO/WQ-2 – Stream Protection Areas, and HYDRO/WQ-3 – Best Management Practices. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design or Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. With implementation of mitigation measures, residual impacts related to surface water hydrology, water quality, and flood hazards would be less than significant.

3.5.11 Geologic Resources

Section 2.2.2 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts related to geologic resources. The impact assessment in the FEIR considered the topography and geology of the Project areas as well as geologic hazards that could affect the Project. Geologic hazards considered included: fault rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic related ground failure/liquefaction, landslides, soil erosion, geologic instability, and expansive soil. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) for all three roadway improvement components and accordingly no new adverse geologic resource-related impacts would occur. The removal of the Fowler Road extension across Old San Jose Creek, including an improved drainage bioswale design and other water quality improvements, such as habitat restoration, associated with the modified Project, and regulatory controls will reduce the potential for erosion and downstream sediment transport.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.2.2.4 of the Project FEIR, the Project has the potential to result in impacts to geologic resources and from geologic hazards. The modified Project addressed in this EIR Addendum would result in reduced ground disturbance (e.g., soil disturbance) compared to the Project evaluated in the FEIR as follows: 12 percent reduction in permanent impacts, and a 15 percent reduction in temporary impacts. The proposed Project design and operational procedures would be required to comply with various building codes (e.g., California Building Standards Code; and Goleta Municipal Code, Title 15 Building and Construction) and State Water Resources Control Board permitting requirements (e.g., Construction General Permit/Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/Best Management Practices) which would address geologic-related issues. The FEIR determined that impacts to geologic resources, including potential increased soil erosion and downstream sediment transport, would be less than significant with consideration of regulatory controls. As discussed in Section 3.5.11 Hydrology and Water Quality, habitat restoration associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B) would include erosion management and would therefore not increase soil erosion or downstream sediment transport. In addition, the risks associated with potentially pertinent geologic hazards would be limited to acceptable levels.

Mitigation Measures. No adverse impacts would occur, thus no mitigation measures were required in the FEIR. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design or Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.12 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Section 2.2.3 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials and is based on the March 2011 Project Hazardous Material Technical Report (City 2011b). The impact assessment in the FEIR considered whether or not the Project could expose people to a variety of hazards or hazardous materials. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent), habitat restoration, and reduced construction effort for all three roadway improvement components. Accordingly, no new hazards and hazardous materials-related impacts would occur.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.2.3.4 of the Project FEIR, ground disturbance during construction of the Project could encounter contaminated soil or groundwater and expose construction workers and the community to potential health hazards. The Project is not located on listed hazardous materials pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (verified via review of the ENVIROSTOR/Cortese database on September 28, 2017) (EPA 2017). Any hazardous materials encountered

would be stored, transported, handled, and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal requirements. Any contaminated soil identified with the Project would be transferred to an appropriate disposal site during construction.

Construction and operation of the Project would require limited and temporary use of hazardous materials, consisting of: paints, solvents, compressed gas (for welding), batteries, diesel or gasoline (used for equipment fuel), and oil. Construction and operation activities would also generate hazardous wastes such as flushing and cleaning fluids, spent batteries, used oil, welding materials, and dried paint. Hazardous materials and wastes would be used, transported, produced, handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulatory requirements. Therefore, the Project's hazard impact to the public or the environment due to the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials or through a reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials is considered less than significant.

In summary, with regulatory controls, impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. No long-term impacts would be encountered or produced by the Project, thus no mitigation measures were required in the FIER. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design or Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts would occur.

3.5.13 Air Quality

Section 2.2.4 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts related to air quality and is based on the July 2011 Air Quality Study, Ekwill-Fowler Road Extensions Project (URS 2011). The impact assessment in the FEIR considered the thresholds of significance in the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, as well as the thresholds of the Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District and the City of Goleta.

Project-specific Impacts. The Project would temporarily generate air pollutants during construction primarily from construction equipment and vehicle emissions as well as fugitive dust. The FEIR determined that construction-related emissions would all be below applicable regulatory thresholds and less than significant. The FEIR also determined that the Project would be expected to reduce vehicle miles travelled due to improved traffic circulation and reduce traffic congestion along Hollister Avenue during the operational phase, thereby reducing associated vehicular emissions. Habitat restoration activities would not increase the use of construction equipment and only up to three additional vehicles would attend to the site per day during installation and up to

two trips per day during maintenance and monitoring. Consequently, habitat restoration would not cause an increase in air pollutants.

In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent), reduced construction equipment use, and reduced ground disturbance/fugitive dust emissions for all three roadway improvement components. In addition, because the Project has been postponed, the use of later diesel technology (lower oxides of nitrogen [NOx] and particulate matter [PM] emissions) for construction equipment would reflect lower emissions for the same fleet resulting in lower Project emission estimates than previously estimated in the FEIR.

In summary, with regulatory controls, impacts related to air quality would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. In order to minimize air quality-related impacts from the Project, the following shall be implemented as part of the Project: AQ-1 – Construction Dust Control, and AQ-2 – Construction Equipment Emissions Controls. Air quality emissions and associated impacts would not be increased by the modified Project relative to the Project evaluated in the FEIR, which was determined to have less-than-significant impacts to Air Quality before mitigation. No additional mitigation is required from the revised Project design or Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. With implementation of mitigation measures, residual impacts to air quality would be considered less than significant.

3.5.14 Greenhouse Gas

The State of California considers GHG emissions and the impacts of climate change to be a serious threat to the public health, environment, economic well-being, and natural resources of California, and has taken an aggressive stance to mitigate its impact on climate change through the adoption of policies and legislation. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) is responsible for the coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in the state. ARB has published the 2017 Scoping Plan in response to the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 32, which requires the state to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The 2017 Scoping Plan recommends that local governments adopt policies and locally-appropriate quantitative thresholds consistent with a statewide per capita goal of 6 MT of CO2e by 2030 and 2 MT of CO2e by 2050 (ARB 2017).

Section 2.2.5 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions and is based on the July 2011 Air Quality Study, Ekwill-Fowler Road Extensions Project (URS 2011). The impact assessment in the FEIR

considered applicable greenhouse gas regulations and policies (e.g., Assembly Bill 332, California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Senate Bill 97 [2007], and Senate Bill 375 [2008], evolving guidance from the California Air Resources Board, and the 2010 amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines regarding greenhouse gas emissions). Because SB 32 was passed in 2016, the Project FEIR did not evaluate the project against the State's SB 32 GHG emission goals.

Project-specific Impacts. The Project would temporarily generate greenhouse gas emissions during construction primarily from construction equipment and vehicle emissions. The Air Quality Study prepared for the FEIR determined that construction-related emissions would total approximately 1,750 tons of carbon dioxide over the construction period, equivalent to a yearly emission rate of less than 1,000 metric tons per year. Project construction activities were determined to result in an adverse but not significant contribution to greenhouse gases and global climate change. The proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) and reduced construction effort for all three roadway improvement components. The Project would also involve restoration of natural habitat as part of the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Restoration activities would generate minimal GHG emissions (from up to three vehicles driving to the site per day and minor construction tools if needed). Also restoring natural habitats helps mitigate GHG impacts by sequestering carbon. Accordingly, no new greenhouse gas emission-related impacts would occur as a result of the modified Project, and the current Project will not increase the severity of previously identified impacts within this study area.

The FEIR determined that the Project will not result in any long-term increase in transportation-related emissions of greenhouse gases. The Project would reduce vehicle miles traveled and reduce congestion on Hollister Avenue, which would reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions compared to No-Project conditions. The proposed road extensions would also encourage biking and pedestrian transportation by providing more bike lanes and pedestrian walkways in Old Town. These improvements are considered beneficial impacts to climate change, although very small.

The FEIR concluded that the Project's greenhouse gas emissions for construction would be far less than the identified County and State thresholds. The Project would also not conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a result of identified recommended mitigation measures that may be applied. Therefore, Project specific and cumulative impacts associated with climate change/greenhouse gases are still considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. Project-specific and cumulative impacts associated with climate change/greenhouse gases are considered less than significant. Implementation of short-term measure AQ-2 (see Section 3.5.13, above) would reduce greenhouse gas

and other emissions during construction. The operational phase of the Project is expected to result in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions compared to the No-Project Alternative. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design or the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. Residual impacts as a result of the Project's greenhouse gas emissions would remain less than significant.

3.5.15 Noise

Section 2.2.6 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts related to noise generated by the Project and is based on the March 2011 Project Noise Impact Assessment (URS 2009b). The noise impact assessment in the FEIR considered applicable federal, state, and local noise regulations and policies (e.g., National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Code of Federal Regulations 772, CEQA, Caltrans Traffic Analysis Protocol, and the City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan Noise Element). In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) and reduced construction effort. Accordingly, no new noise-related impacts would be expected to occur with the revised Project design or the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix B). Therefore, the current Project would not increase the severity of previously identified impacts within this study area.

Project-specific Impacts. The Project would generate noise during construction primarily from construction equipment activities and truck traffic. Daytime noise from construction activities would add to the noise environment in the immediate Project area. Activities involved in construction would generate noise levels ranging from 82 to 102 dBA at a distance of 100 feet. Construction noise impacts could result in annoyance if unusually noisy equipment is used. Noise impacts from construction activity are anticipated to be minimized because construction would be limited to daytime hours, would be conducted in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications, and would be short-term and generate only intermittent sound. Noise levels at most locations would continue to be dominated by existing traffic and aircraft noise. Restoration activities associated with the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, would not involve major construction activity. Minimal noise impacts to residents in the vicinity of the restoration areas may occur through use of tools to perform routine restoration activities. Any noise generated would be short-term, intermittent, occur during daylight working hours only with generally infrequent visits and therefore, would not contribute to construction noise impacts. Noise impacts during construction are considered less than significant with mitigation.

During the operational phase, the Project would not result in future (2035) noise levels that would require a detailed consideration of noise abatement. Future Project-related

noise levels at the sensitive locations are not expected to increase by more than 3 decibels, which is below applicable significance thresholds. Habitat restoration would not generate substantial noise. No significant operational impacts would occur.

As stated above, the modified Project would have a reduced footprint relative to the Project as analyzed in the FEIR and construction noise impacts would be reduced accordingly.

Mitigation Measures. Project-specific and cumulative construction phase noise impacts are considered less than significant with implementation of the following mitigation measures as stipulated in the FEIR: Noise-1 – Caltrans Construction Contractor Specifications, and Noise-2 – Construction Noise Abatement. The current Project would not increase the severity of noise-related impacts, and no additional mitigation is required to reduce the previously identified impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Residual Impacts. With implementation of the specified mitigation measures, residual noise-related impacts would be considered less than significant.

3.5.16 Energy Utilization

Section 2.2.7 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on energy utilization, including consumption of petroleum fuels (e.g., gasoline and diesel). CEQA emphasizes avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. Additionally, the City's General Plan policies direct the use of energy-saving devices such as efficient street lighting and landscaping with drought-resistant species during construction. In summary, the proposed Project modifications addressed in this EIR Addendum will result in a reduced roadway improvement footprint (temporary and permanent) and habitat restoration activities for all three roadway improvement components. Accordingly, the Project would result in reduced equipment and vehicular use with associated reductions in fuel usage. No new energy-use related impacts would occur associated with the modified Project relative to the Project as analyzed in the FEIR.

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in Section 2.2.7.4 of the Project FEIR, the Project's use of energy resources, such as small amounts of fossil fuels, would be minimal during the temporary construction phase. During the operational phase of the Project, traffic circulation would be improved, and congestion relieved in Old Town Goleta due to implementation of the Project. In addition, the Project would provide a more direct east-west roadway for vehicles travelling through Old Town which is expected to reduce vehicle miles travelled and the associated energy costs and use of fossil fuels. Lighting and landscape design would incorporate energy-efficient use. The Project would not generate a net increase in vehicular trips. In summary, Project

construction and operational phase impacts relative to energy utilization would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. As identified in the Project FEIR, no energy utilization specific mitigation measures are required. No new mitigation measures are expected to be required from the revised Project design or the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.

Residual Impacts. No residual impacts elated to energy utilization would occur.

3.5.17 Biological Environment

Section 2.3 of the Project FEIR evaluated the Project's potential impacts on the biological environment, including effects on natural communities, wetlands and other waters, plant species, and animal species. The biological resources analysis presented in the FEIR were based on the Project Natural Environmental Study (NES) (URS 2010). The NES determined that the Project, as previously proposed, is not likely to adversely affect any state or federally protected plant or animal species, candidate species for such protection, or designated critical habitat. Potential impacts to the biological environment that were considered significantly adverse, such as significant impacts to natural communities, wetlands and other waters, plant species, and animal species, were determined to be less than significant with implementation of various mitigation measures identified in the FEIR. Since preparation of the NES and subsequent certification of the FEIR, this EIR Addendum considers the results of additional survey reports prepared to verify the site conditions and biological environment impact conclusions of the NES. These supplemental studies include the Biological Resources Report (URS 2014), a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AECOM 2016), a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that was revised in May 2019 (Rincon 2019), and the Biological Resources Report June 2017 Addendum (AECOM 2017a). These recent studies verified that habitat conditions within the study areas remain largely unchanged from previously documented conditions. Minor changes in vegetation communities and land coverages were observed, although they are not expected to represent a significant change in habitat value for native plant and wildlife species.

The NES noted that there was one known sighting of the territorial federally- and state-listed endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) in willow habitat along Los Carneros Creek at the Santa Barbara Airport, approximately one mile west of the project, in 2005. Mitigation Measures incorporated into the FEIR, including AN-1: Construction Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors, AN-2: Avoid/Minimize Impacts to Least Bell's Vireo, and AN-8: Conduct Breeding Bird Surveys, required protocol-level surveys for the least Bell's Vireo prior to construction and other measures to protect the endangered species from injury or mortality during Project implementation. Protocol-level surveys for least Bell's vireo were conducted between May and July 2012. All suitable vireo habitat within the Project's permanent and temporary impact area along

Old San Jose Creek were surveyed for presence of vireo. No least Bell's vireos were observed or heard in the survey area during the protocol-level effort. Surveys also concluded that riparian habitat along San Pedro Creek and the majority of Old San Jose Creek is poor quality for least Bell's vireo and is too narrow, deeply incised, and has a significant canopy layer. While the known sighting of vireo occurred in the vicinity of the Santa Barbara Airport, in an area that was never proposed to be impacted in Project design, additional protocol-level surveys will be conducted prior to construction to ensure absence of the least Bell's vireo.

In accordance with mitigation requirements in the FEIR to compensate for the loss and significant adverse impacts to natural environments, plant species, native trees, wetlands and other waters, a Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Rincon 2019) was prepared for the Project and is included as Appendix B. The mitigation plan includes details for implementing all mitigation measures, including the compensatory mitigation plan, the native tree inventory and protection plan, required pre-construction biological surveys, and avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented during construction. While the FEIR mitigation measure WE-2: Wetland Habitat Restoration specifies that 7.07 acres of restoration should be established to mitigate for the loss of streams, wetlands, and associated riparian habitat, the mitigation plan reflects the current Project design addressed in this Addendum and updates the required restoration acreage to 4.78 total acres. The entirety of the riparian mitigation will occur within and near to the Coastal Zone at three proposed mitigation sites in the City of Goleta. The majority of the mitigation area (3.98 acres) is located along a tributary to Devereux Creek on the Ellwood Mesa, located in the Coastal Zone in the City of Goleta. Additionally, 0.80 acres of mitigation restoration will occur at the Project site within the Old San Jose Creek corridor, of which 0.51 acres is located at the Fowler Road Drainage Ditch, and 0.29 acres is located along East Ekwill Street adjacent to Old San Jose Creek.

Specifically, the revised Project includes habitat restoration and the creation of a bioswale would occur at the unnamed drainage ditch at Fowler Road, which drains to Old San Jose Creek. Details regarding the bioswale are fully described in the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Rincon 2019; see Appendix B), which expands on the restoration approach outlined in the agency-approved Fowler Road Drainage Ditch Restoration Plan (AECOM 2017b). Both reports include engineering design elements of the Storm Water Post-Construction Requirements Drainage Details (DHA 2016). All riparian vegetation that will be adversely impacted by work within the unnamed drainage will be mitigated by careful revegetation with native plant species.

Finally, the Project acquired all resource agency permits in 2017, including a Final Streambed Alteration Agreement (CDFW No. 1600-2014-0138-R5), a Department of the Army Nationwide Permit Verification Letter (No. SPL-2014-00509), and a Water Quality Certification (RWQCB WQC No. 34214WQ08).

Project-specific Impacts. As discussed in FEIR Sections 2.3.1 (Natural Communities), 2.3.2 (Wetlands and Other Waters), 2.3.3 (Plant Species), and 2.3.4 (Animal Species), implementation of the Project would be expected to result in potential significantly adverse impacts to the biological environment, which are considered less-than-significant after mitigation. Since certification of the FEIR, supplemental biological surveys and reports were documented to confirm site conditions described in the FEIR's analysis and associated NES. These studies verified that habitat conditions within the study areas remain largely unchanged from previously documented conditions. Minor changes in vegetation communities and land coverages were observed, although they are not expected to represent a significant change in habitat value for native plant and wildlife species. The current Project is not expected to increase the severity of previously identified impacts to biological environment, and no new impacts are expected to occur.

Mitigation associated with the Project will result in creation/enhancement of riparian habitat at three proposed mitigation areas. The majority of the restoration will occur on the Ellwood Mesa within the Devereux Creek riparian corridor, where a total of 3.98 acres of riparian habitat will be created and/or enhanced. Restoration activities will avoid and preserve existing monarch butterfly roosting habitat, raptor roosting habitat, and native grassland ESHA. Restoration activities on the Ellwood Mesa will be implemented in a manner that is consistent and compatible with other plans and restoration efforts for the area including: the proposed City of Goleta Monarch Butterfly Inventory and Habitat Management Plan, Ellwood Mesa Trails and Habitat Restoration Project, University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) North Campus Open Space (NCOS), and City of Goleta ongoing restoration.

Mitigation Measures. As analyzed in the FEIR, potentially significant Project impacts to the biological environment would occur before mitigation. All mitigation measures identified in the FEIR are expected to be adopted and to mitigate potentially significant impacts to less-than significant levels. No additional mitigation measures are required from the revised Project design to reduce significantly adverse impacts to less-than-significant levels.

As specified by EIR Mitigation Measure NA-1 (Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat) and WE-2 (Wetland Habitat Restoration), and consistent with policies in the City of Goleta General Plan, impacts to riparian habitat will be mitigated by riparian creation/enhancement at a ratio of 3:1 for permanent impacts and 2:1 for temporary impacts. The total acreage required for riparian mitigation is 4.16 acres. In addition, 0.62 acre of mitigation lands are needed to accommodate replacement trees that are required due to the removal of 198 individual native trees during construction. Therefore, a total of 4.78 acres of mitigation lands are required for to compensate for all impacts. The majority of the proposed mitigation land (3.98 acres) is located off-site on the Ellwood Mesa, associated with Devereux Creek riparian corridor. The remaining

0.80 acres of mitigation land is proposed within the Project area associated with the Old San Jose Creek riparian corridor. The Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan addresses several other biological Mitigation Measures, including NA-2 through NA-4, WE-1 through WE-3, PL-1 and PL-2, and AN-1 through AN-10, as well as anticipated requirements from resource agencies with regulatory control over the Project.

Specifically, Mitigation Measure NA-2 (Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan) requires that replacement trees be installed as 5-gallon containers. However, within the erosional scars along Devereux Creek, 1-gallon containers are more appropriate since installing larger containers may cause additional erosional issues and space is restrained along the bottom of the incised erosional scars. Therefore, this mitigation measure was revised to account for site conditions while retaining the effectiveness of the mitigation measure.

Residual Impacts. No new residual impacts are expected to occur since preparation of the FIER.

3.5.18 Cumulative Impacts

Section 2.4 of the Project FEIR evaluated the potential for the Project to result in cumulative impacts when considered together with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects and/or actions. The cumulative impact analysis presented in the FEIR considered future land uses in the Project area, including the City of Goleta's Cumulative Development Project List. A copy of the City of Goleta's current Cumulative Development Project List (City 2018) was reviewed as part of this updated cumulative impact assessment for the EIR Addendum. A copy of the current City of Goleta Cumulative Development Project List is included as Appendix C to this EIR Addendum for reference. The Project FEIR analyzed existing and future land use conditions in the Project area, including affected jurisdictions, land use and development patterns, and consistency with applicable land use plans and policies.

The analysis in the FEIR regarding the potential for the Project to result in direct and/or indirect impacts to certain resources identified environmental issues and associated study areas for consideration in the cumulative impact analysis as presented below:

TABLE 5
RESOURCE STUDY AREAS FOR CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Resource	Resource Study Area
Aesthetics/Visual Resources	Locations of views of and from the Project area, which is bounded by the airport (Fairview Avenue) on the west, State Route 217 to the east, Hollister Avenue on the north, and Fowler Road and South Street on the south.
Air Quality	South Central Coast Air Basin (all of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties)
Farmlands	Santa Barbara County, with emphasis on the City of Goleta
Natural Communities, Wetlands, Animals	Goleta Slough watershed, with emphasis on the tributary San Jose Creek watershed
Water Quality and Storm Water Runoff	San Jose Creek watershed south of Hollister Avenue to Goleta Beach

Source: FEIR Table 2-18.

A review of the cumulative impact assessment presented in the FEIR indicates that the modified Project with reduced roadway footprints and habitat restoration and associated reduced temporary and permanent disturbance would have the potential to result in cumulative effects to the same resources and general study areas as identified above. A review of the current City of Goleta Cumulative Development Project List (see Appendix C) also indicates that the proposed developments in the Project study area as of 2017 are similar in nature and scope to those previously considered in the FEIR.

Habitat restoration is expected to reduce impacts and be beneficial to resources such as: Natural Communities, Wetlands, Animals, Water Quality, and Storm Water Runoff. In summary, the proposed modifications to the Project as addressed in this EIR Addendum are expected to result in the same or reduced impacts relative to cumulative impact assessment findings presented in the FEIR. With implementation of the required resource specific mitigation measures specified previously, the Project would not be expected to result in a cumulatively considerable impact.

3.5.19 Growth-inducing Impacts

Section 3.0 of the Project FEIR evaluated the potential for the Project to result in growth-inducing impacts. A project could have a significant environmental impact from growth if it would:

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),

b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere, or

c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

As discussed in the FEIR, the Project is included within Goleta's approved General Plan in order to provide better access to Old Town as well as to the airport and to relieve congestion on Hollister Avenue. As in-fill growth in southern Old Town occurs, the benefit of the new road extensions will increase. The Project would accommodate planned and approved growth but would not induce such growth. Future development in southern Old Town will occur with or without the Project.

The Project would not result in growth-inducing impacts, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required. No new growth-inducing impacts are anticipated to occur from the revised Project design addressed in this Addendum.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Overall, the proposed Project as addressed in this EIR Addendum has a reduced development footprint relative to the Project analyzed in the 2011 FEIR, including a reduction in the scope of the Fowler Road Extension which now terminates at Technology Drive. The removal of the western end of the Fowler Road Extension from the Project removes any portion of the Project from within the City limits of Santa Barbara and, therefore, the City of Santa Barbara no longer has any jurisdiction or permitting authority for the Project. In addition, the reduced Fowler Road Extension reduces the Project footprint within the Coastal Zone.

Mitigation associated with the Project will result in creation/enhancement of riparian habitat at three proposed mitigation areas, where a total of 3.98 acres of riparian habitat will be created and/or enhanced. Restoration activities would not increase impacts to any environmental resource. Habitat restoration would reduce impacts and be beneficial to certain environmental resources such as Visual/Aesthetics, Hydrology And Water Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Biological Environment.

Therefore, the potential environmental impacts associated with the revised Project do not exceed impact levels identified in the Project FEIR. All previous findings of significance, which determined that the Project's potential adverse effects on the environment would be less-than-significant with mitigation, or beneficial, are unchanged with the currently proposed Project. The Project will not have additional significant

effects not discussed in the previous FEIR and would not create effects that result in an increase of the severity of significant effects already identified in the previous FEIR.

In the case where potential environmental impacts were determined to be significant before mitigation, mitigation measures adopted in the Project FEIR would still apply to the current proposal to reduce the level of impact to less-than-significant levels. No additional mitigation measures are required to reduce substantially adverse effects. Since the extent of the Fowler Road alignment is currently limited to City of Goleta boundaries, and other Project changes reduce the scope of the overall Project footprint, various previously proposed mitigation measures are no longer applicable to the Project, particularly those that rely on the jurisdiction of the City of Santa Barbara or are contingent on U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations.

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FIGURES

Figure 1 Overview Map of Previous vs. Current Temporary and Permanent Impacts

Source: AECOM 2017c

Figure 2 Project Location and Proposed Mitigation Area Locations

Source: Rincon 2019

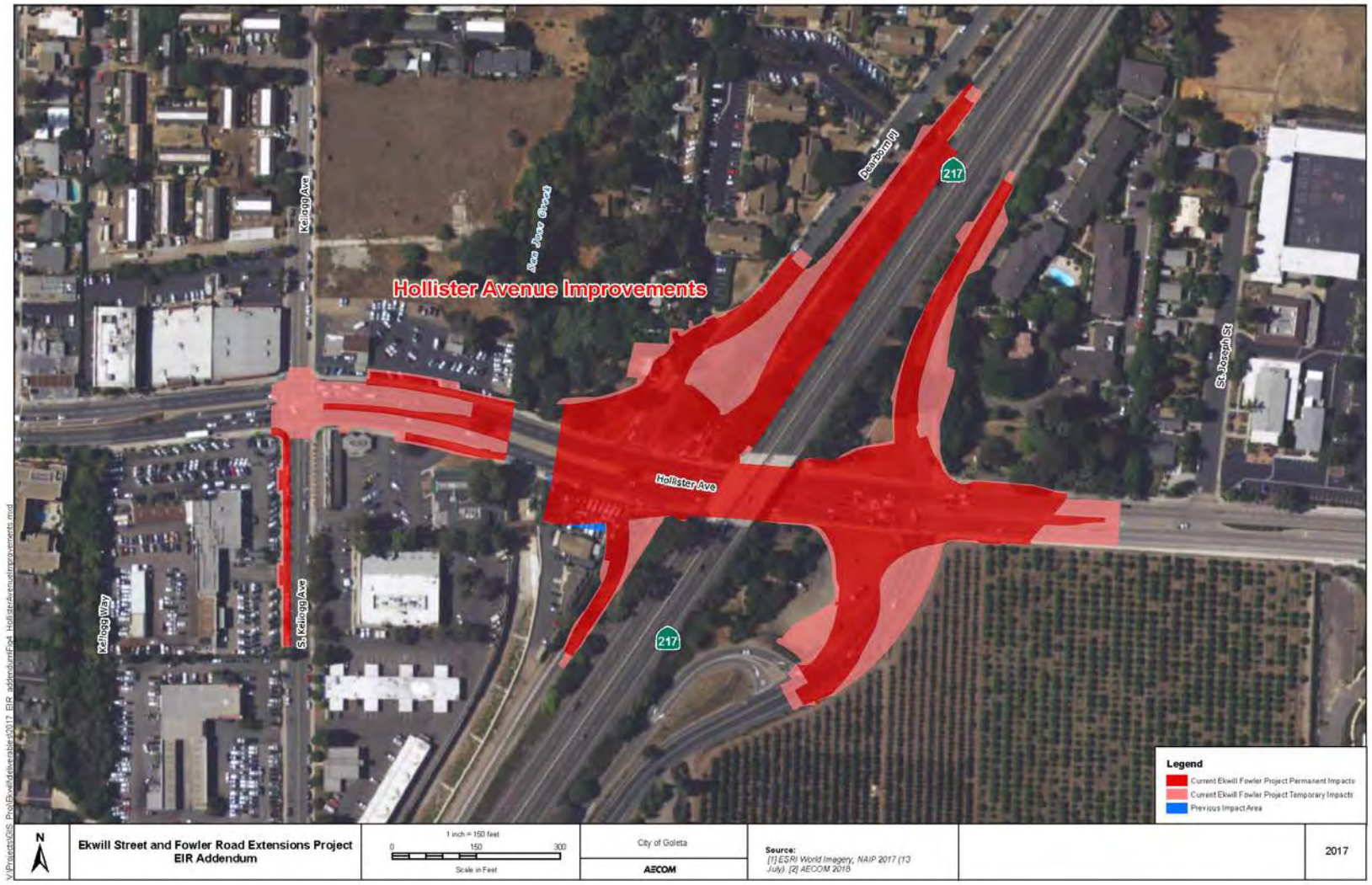
Figure 3 Fowler Road Extension
Previous vs. Current Temporary/Permanent Impacts

Source: AECOM 2017c

Figure 4 Ekwill Street Extension
Previous vs. Current Temporary/Permanent Impacts

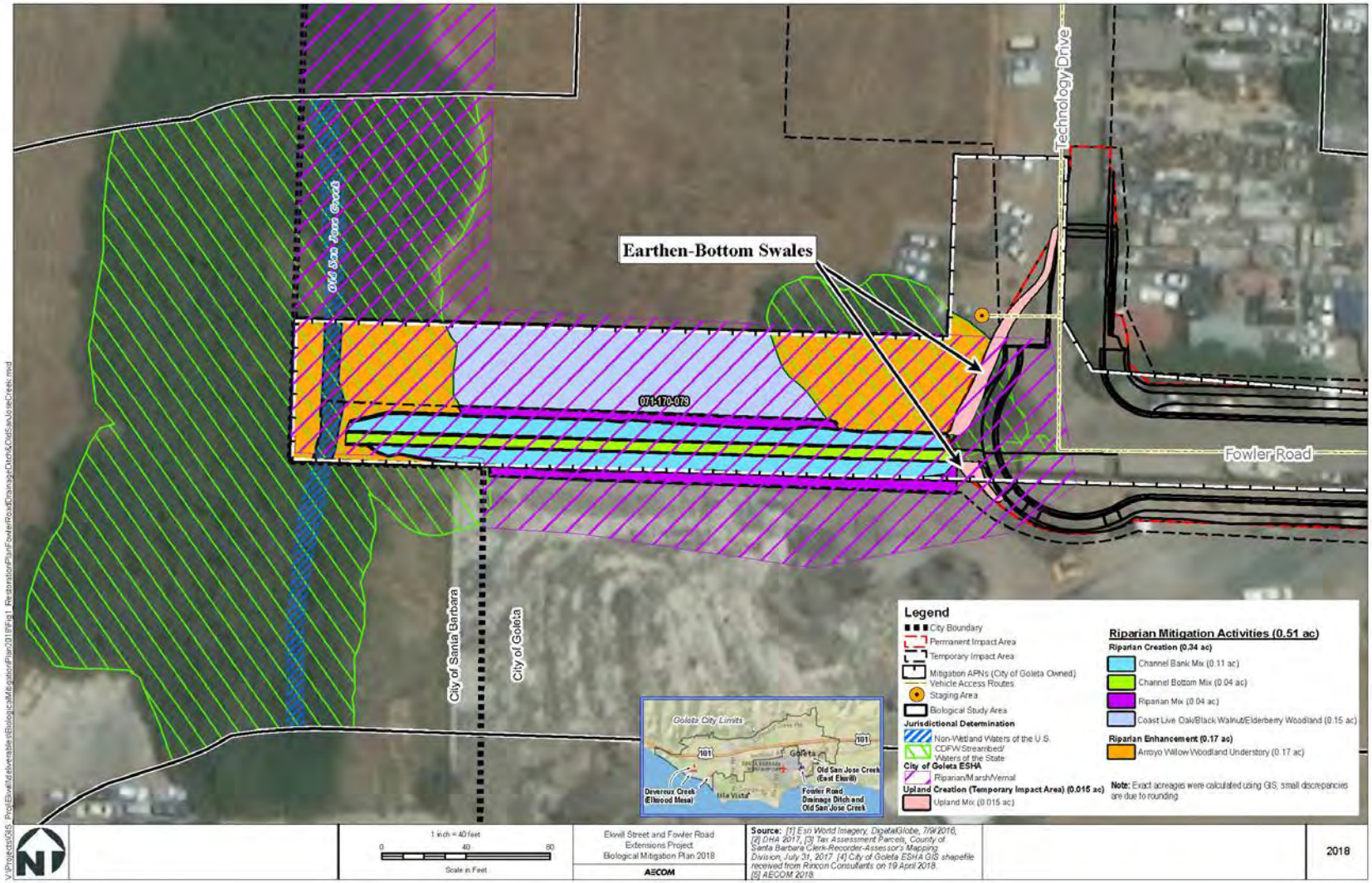
Source: AECOM 2017c

Figure 5 Hollister Avenue Improvements
Previous vs. Current Temporary/Permanent Impacts



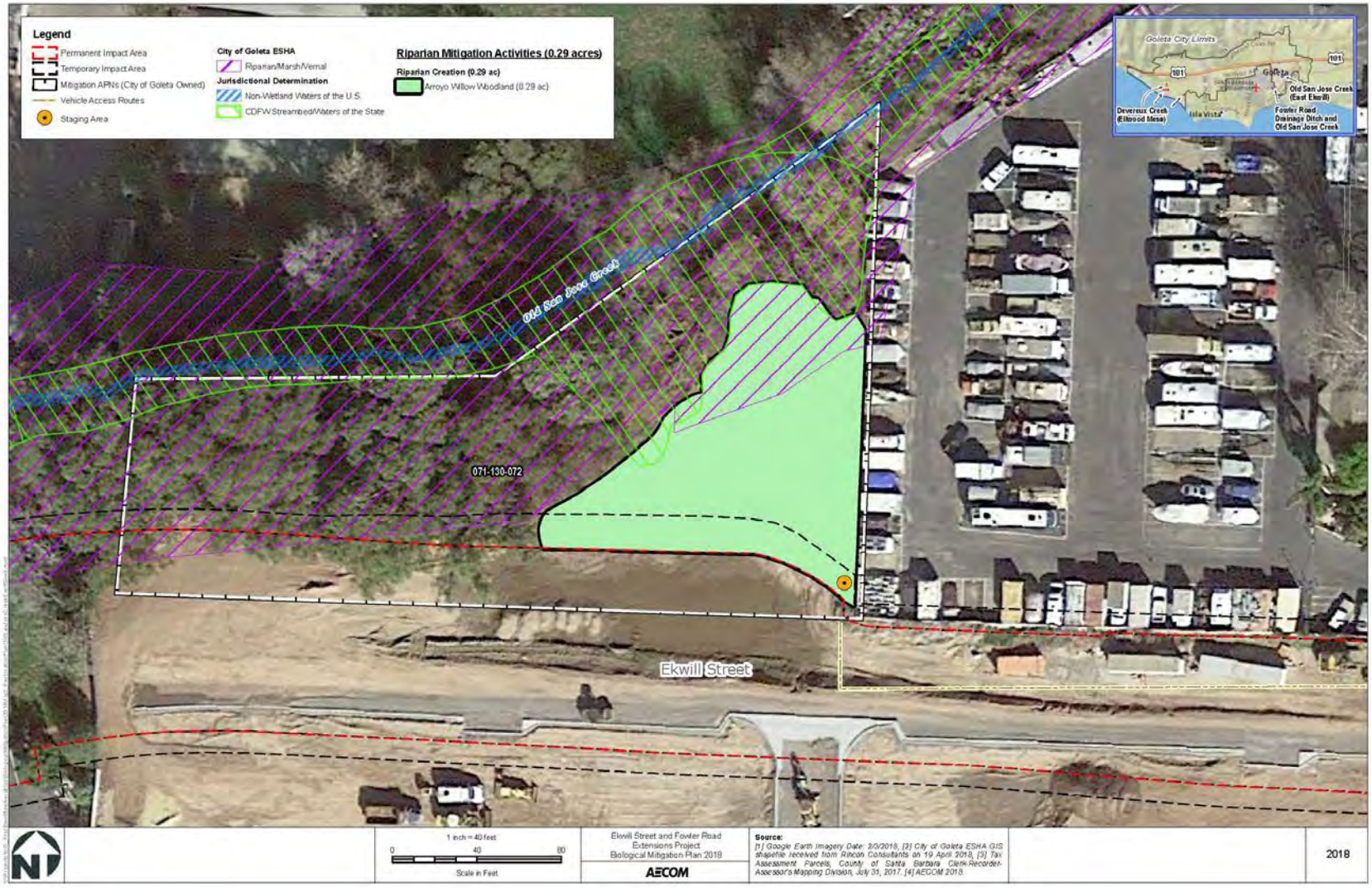
Source: AECOM 2017c

Figure 6a Restoration Plan
Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek



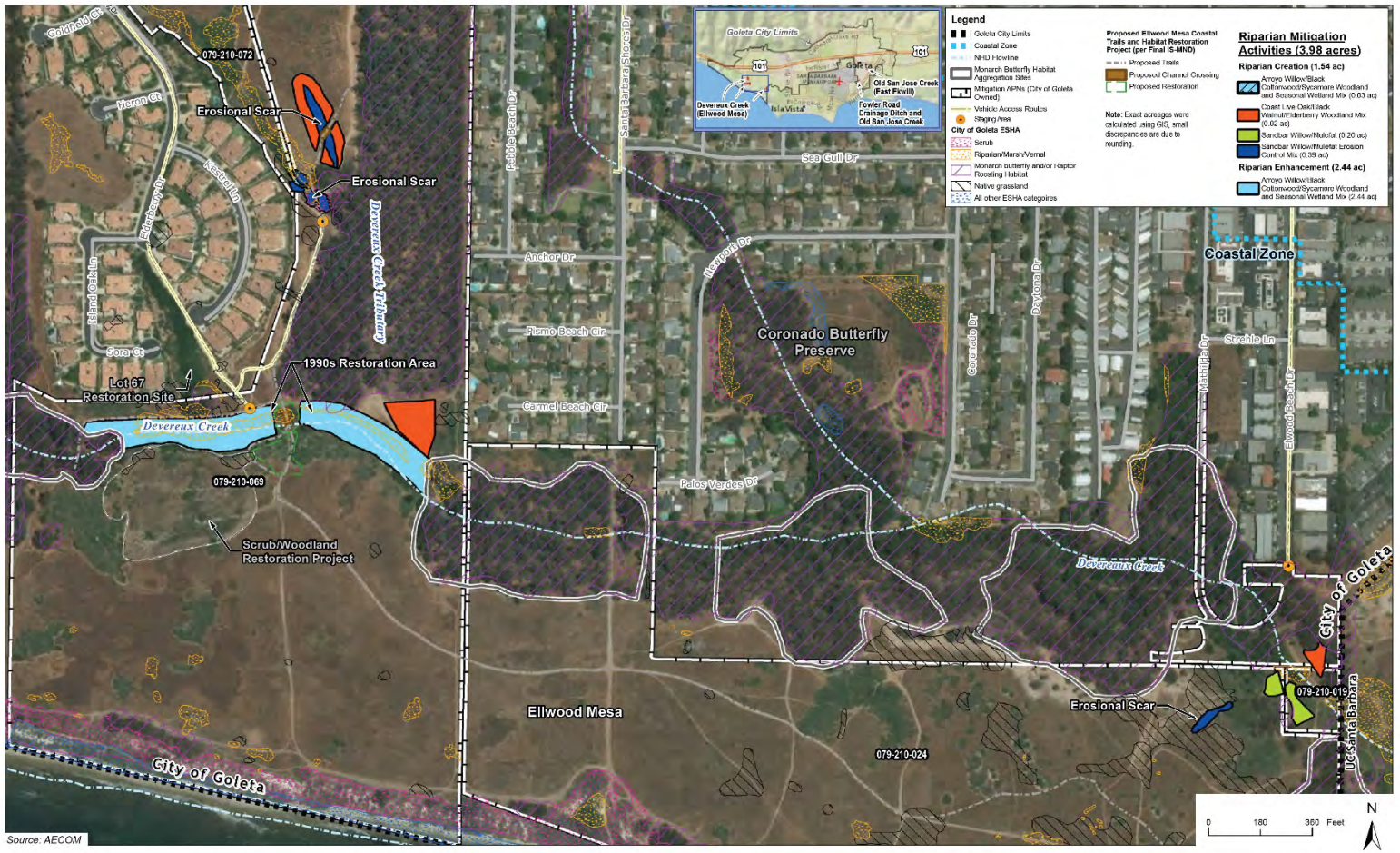
Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 6b Restoration Plan
Old San Jose Creek (East Ekwill Street)



Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 6c Restoration Plan
Devereux Creek (Ellwood Mesa)



Source: AECOM 2018

APPENDIX A
UPDATED FEIR TABLE S-2 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

UPDATED FEIR TABLE S-2. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	Significance Before Mitigation		Mitigation Measures		Significance after Mitigation	
Potential Environmental Impacts	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**
Section 2.1 – Human Environment						
Section 2.1.1 – Land Use						
Project Right-of-way Requires Acquisition of Real Property and changes in use.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Section 2.1.2 – Recreation						
Trail Improvements and bike lanes. A section of the Old San Jose Creek Trail, sidewalks, and Class II bicycle lanes will be constructed.	Beneficial		No mitigation is required.		Beneficial	
Section 2.1.3 – Agricultural Resources						
Loss of 2 Acres of Agricultural Land Zoned for Commercial Use. The General Plan EIR addressed the loss of these lands.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Section 2.1.4 – Public Services						
Construction on Existing Streets Could Temporarily Slow Emergency Response. Construction along public streets would temporarily reduce the number of lanes available for use by emergency service providers, although at least one lane on each street would remain open at all times, alternative routes would be defined, and a traffic management plan would be implemented.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Improved Access and Circulation. The project would provide better access and circulation for emergency providers serving Old Town.	Beneficial		No mitigation is required.		Beneficial Impact	
Section 2.1.5 – Traffic and Transportation/Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities						
Construction-generated Traffic. Traffic and circulation impacts would occur as a result of construction equipment and vehicles using the existing roadways and the associated construction activities. A traffic management plan would be developed as part of the project and, as with impacts to vehicular access, traffic circulation impacts would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction activities.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Operational Traffic Impacts. The traffic study prepared for the project assessed impacts based on existing and future traffic conditions both with and without the inclusion of the project. Under the project, six of the intersections identified in Goleta's traffic model are forecast to operate at an improved Volume/Capacity ratio for forecast year 2035. Pedestrian and bicycle access would improve.	Beneficial		No mitigation is required.		Beneficial	

	Significance Before Mitigation		Mitigation Measures		Significance after Mitigation	
Potential Environmental Impacts	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**
Section 2.1.6 – Visual/Aesthetics						
Change in View Character and Quality. Loss of mature trees, construction of new roadways, and installation of new structures at creek crossings would alter the character and reduce the quality of some views.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Increase in Light and Glare. Introduction of new streetlights would increase nighttime lighting and the potential for glare, although overall changes are not substantial.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Section 2.1.7 – Cultural Resources						
Unanticipated Disturbance of Historical or Archaeological Resources, including Human Remains. No known resources will be affected and no impacts are expected. Measures are precautionary to avoid or minimize any potential impact.	Less than Significant		CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery CUL-2: Crew Education ~~CUL-3: Archaeological Resource Investigations within the Santa Barbara Airport~~		Less than Significant	
Section 2.2 – Physical Environment						
Section 2.2.1 – Hydrology and Water Quality						
Risk of Pollution. The project may have an impact to storm water and water quality as a result of increased erosion and discharge of pollutants during construction.	Less than Significant		HYDRO/WQ-1: Implement Erosion Control Plan HYDRO/WQ-2: Stream Protection Areas HYDRO/WQ-3: Best Management Practices		Less than Significant	
Decreased Groundwater Recharge. Activities such as dewatering, the installation of below ground footing of arched culverts across Old San Jose Creek, and the increase in impermeable surfaces in the area may impact groundwater recharge in the area. However, the small impact area compared to the available re-charge will not significantly impact groundwater.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required		Less than Significant	
Risk of Pollution. The project may impact storm water and water quality during operations as a result of use of the road by vehicular traffic increasing the discharge of pollutants such as oil and grease. However, the small surface area will not be a significant source of additional pollutants.	Less than Significant		HYDRO/WQ-3: Best Management Practices		Less than Significant	
Erosional Effects on Water Quality. The project has a low potential to increase erosion and impact storm water and water quality during operations because the final project will be designed with adequate drainage.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	

	Significance Before Mitigation		Mitigation Measures		Significance after Mitigation	
Potential Environmental Impacts	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**
Section 2.2.2 – Geologic Resources						
Project construction would temporarily increase the potential for erosion and downstream sediment transport. Regulatory controls minimize the potential.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Section 2.2.3 – Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste						
Exposure to Contaminants. Ground disturbance during construction of the project could encounter contaminated soil or groundwater and expose construction workers and the community to potential health hazards and further degrade the environment. Hazardous materials would be used, transported, produced, handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulatory requirements.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Section 2.2.4 – Air Quality						
Construction Emissions. Construction activities associated with the project would generate odors, airborne dust, and temporary emissions of air pollutants from vehicle exhaust. Construction emissions would be below thresholds.	Less than Significant		AQ-1: Construction Dust Control AQ-2: Construction Equipment Emissions Controls		Less than Significant	
Operational Emissions. The project is expected to reduce traffic congestion and associated emissions.	Beneficial		No mitigation is required.		Beneficial	
Section 2.2.5 – Greenhouse Gas						
Construction equipment would generate emissions less than 1,000 metric tons per year (below thresholds). The new roadways are expected to reduce congestion and associated emissions.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Beneficial	
Section 2.2.6 – Noise						
Construction Noise. Construction activities associated with the project would result in short-term and intermittent noise increases.	Significant		Noise-1: Caltrans Construction Contractor Specifications Noise-2: Construction Noise Abatement		Less than Significant	
Section 2.2.7 – Energy Utilization						
Project construction equipment would use small amounts of fossil fuels. Project operation would provide greater access that would minimize vehicle miles traveled and associated energy costs.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	

	Significance Before Mitigation		Mitigation Measures		Significance after Mitigation	
Potential Environmental Impacts	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**
Section 2.3 – Biological Environment						
Section 2.3.1 – Natural Communities						
Loss of Native Vegetation. The project would result in the loss of native vegetation including willow woodland and some coast live oak and black walnut trees, and ruderal vegetation.	Significant		NA-1: Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat NA-2: Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan NA-3: Avoid Landscaping Use of Invasive Plants NA-4: Invasive Species Management		Less than Significant	
Effect on wildlife movement. The proposed culverts across the creeks would increase fragmentation of degraded habitat along Old San Jose Creek, but the culverts are designed to facilitate animal movement.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	
Section 2.3.2 – Wetlands and Other Waters						
Loss of Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands. The project would result in temporary impacts of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waters of the U.S. and California Department of Fish and Game wetlands and streambeds. Best management practices would be implemented to minimize construction debris or materials entering Old San Jose Creek. A Section 404 permit from the	Significant		WE-1: Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas WE-2: Wetland Habitat Restoration WE-3: Construction Site		Less than Significant	
Corps of Engineers and Streambed Alternation Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game would be required.			Housekeeping			
Section 2.3.3 – Plant Species						
Loss of Sensitive Plant Species. The project would remove vegetation in areas where there is a low potential for sensitive plants to occur.	Significant		PL-1: Pre-Construction Floristic Surveys and Compensation PL-2: Plant Restoration		Less than Significant	

	Significance Before Mitigation		Mitigation Measures		Significance after Mitigation	
Potential Environmental Impacts	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**	**Project**	**Fowler Road Extension Alternative**
Section 2.3.4 – Animal Species						
Loss of Roosting, Nesting and Foraging Habitat. The project would result in the loss of eucalyptus trees, which have a low potential to serve as Monarch butterfly roost sites or raptor nesting habitat, and loss of other trees including willows which serve as raptor and other bird nesting and foraging habitat and habitat for other wildlife. In addition, the loss of ruderal and agricultural fields would reduce low quality raptor foraging habitat. Injury or Mortality of Special-Status Species. The project would have the potential to injure or kill special-status species during construction. Disturbance of Special-Status Species. The project would have the potential to disrupt the behavior patterns of special-status species by creating a new source of glare or noise.	Significant		AN-1: Construction Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors AN-2: Minimize Construction Noise AN-3: Construction Zone Housekeeping AN-4: Conduct Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance AN-5: Use Low-level Lighting Near Riparian Habitats AN-6: Maintenance Restrictions AN-7: Avoid/Minimize Impacts to Least Bell's Vireo AN-8: Conduct Pre-construction Protocol Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo AN-9: Conduct Breeding Bird Surveys AN-10: Dry Season Construction and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan		Less than Significant	
Section 2.4 – Cumulative Impacts						
Cumulative impacts are those that result from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, combined with the potential impacts of this project. The impacts of the project along with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects were assessed to determine if an adverse cumulative impact would occur. The project would not have a cumulatively considerable impact.	Less than Significant; Not Cumulatively Considerable		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant; Not Cumulatively Considerable	
Chapter 3 – Growth-inducing Impacts						
The project would accommodate planned growth included in the Goleta General Plan. The project would displace one residential unit and occupants.	Less than Significant		No mitigation is required.		Less than Significant	

APPENDIX B
BIOLOGICAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (RINCON 2019)

Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project

Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

prepared for

City of Goleta
Public Works Department
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, California 93117
Contact: Charlie Ebeling, Public Works Director

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
209 East Victoria Street
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REVISED May 2019

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
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Executive Summary

The City of Goleta proposes to implement the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project (Project) within the Old Town area of the City of Goleta, in Santa Barbara County, California. The proposed Project consists of three main components: 1) the construction of one new road segment of Ekwill Street (Ekwill Street Extension); 2) the reconstruction and extension of a section of James Fowler Road (Fowler Road Extension); and 3) the construction of roundabouts and other public infrastructure improvements at Hollister Avenue in the vicinity of the State Route 217 interchange (Hollister Avenue Improvements). The Project has been approved by the City of Goleta, with an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (City of Goleta 2011) certified in November 2011, along with approval of Development Plan 04-121-DP at that time.

On behalf of the City of Goleta, Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon), has prepared this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is an update to the 2016 Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AECOM 2016).

This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was prepared in accordance with EIR Mitigation Measure NA-1 (Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat). In addition, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan addresses several other biological Mitigation Measures (NA-2 through NA-4, WE-1 through WE-3, PL-1, PL-2, AN-1 through AN-10, CUL-1, and CUL-2), as well as requirements of the California Coastal Commission (CCC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). To this end, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan includes details for implementing all mitigation measures, including the compensatory mitigation plan, the native tree inventory and protection plan, required pre-construction biological surveys, and avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented during Project construction. This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan also incorporates information from the most recent Biological Resources Report (URS 2014) for the Project, and bases mitigation on the impact acreages described herein and in the Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB regulatory permit applications.

The Project would impact 21.84 acres of land (including both permanent and temporary impacts), most of which is urban, ruderal, or non-native vegetation. In total, the Project would permanently impact 1.17 acres and temporarily impact 0.32 acre of riparian habitat. Specifically, the Project would permanently impact 0.39 acre of riparian habitat within the Coastal Zone, and 0.78 acre outside of the Coastal Zone. The Project would temporarily impact 0.17 acre of riparian habitat within the Coastal Zone, and 0.15 acre outside of the Coastal Zone.

As required by EIR Mitigation Measure NA-1 (Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat) and WE-2 (Wetland Habitat Restoration), and consistent with policies in the City of Goleta General Plan, impacts to riparian habitat will be mitigated by riparian creation/enhancement at a ratio of 3:1 for permanent impacts and 2:1 for temporary impacts. The total acreage required for riparian mitigation is 4.16 acres for impacts within and outside the Coastal Zone. Per Mitigation Measure NA-2 (Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan), an additional 0.62 acre of mitigation lands are needed to further accommodate replacement trees that are required due to the removal of individual native trees as described below. Therefore, a total of 4.78 acres of mitigation lands are

required/needed for all impacts. The entirety of the riparian mitigation will occur within and near the Coastal Zone at three proposed mitigation sites:

- 0.51 acre along Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, within the Coastal Zone and adjacent to the Project Site
- 0.29 acre along Old San Jose Creek near East Ekwill Street, near the Coastal Zone and adjacent to the Project Area
- 3.98 acres along Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary on Ellwood Mesa, within the Coastal Zone and off-site

Restoration will also occur at the Project site to mitigate for temporary impacts to jurisdictional areas due to Project-related activities. When completed, the proposed restoration would ensure a net gain in the acreage and function of coastal riparian habitat. Riparian, marsh, and coastal scrub Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) will be enhanced as part of mitigation activities and monarch butterfly roosting, raptor roosting, and native grassland ESHA will be preserved. Table 1 summarizes mitigation requirements.

Table 1 Summary of Mitigation Requirements

	Total Mitigation (acres)
Mitigation Required for Impact to Riparian Vegetation	
Ekwill Street Extension	3.94
Fowler Road Extension	0.21
Hollister Avenue Improvements	0.01
Subtotal	4.16
Additional Mitigation Needed for Impact to Individual Native Trees	
All alignments	0.62
Total Mitigation Proposed[1]	**4.78**

Note: exact acreages were calculated using GIS, small discrepancies within the table are due to rounding.

Approximately 3.98 acres will be restored at the off-site mitigation site, and approximately 0.80 acre will be restored at the Project site, for a total of 4.78 acres. Additionally, restoration of approximately 0.13 acre will occur at the Project site to mitigate for temporary impacts to jurisdictional areas due to project-related activities, for a grand total of 5.1 acres.

The biological impacts of the Project include the removal of approximately 198 protected native trees, of which 81 are within the Coastal Zone and 117 are outside of the Coastal Zone. As required by EIR Mitigation Measure NA-2 (Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan), impacts to individual native trees will be mitigated at a ratio of 10:1. Therefore, a minimum of 1,980 individual native trees will be installed within the mitigation areas. The number of impacted trees may be reduced if during construction it is determined that some of the trees can be preserved in place, which may be the case for the trees located within the temporary impact area.

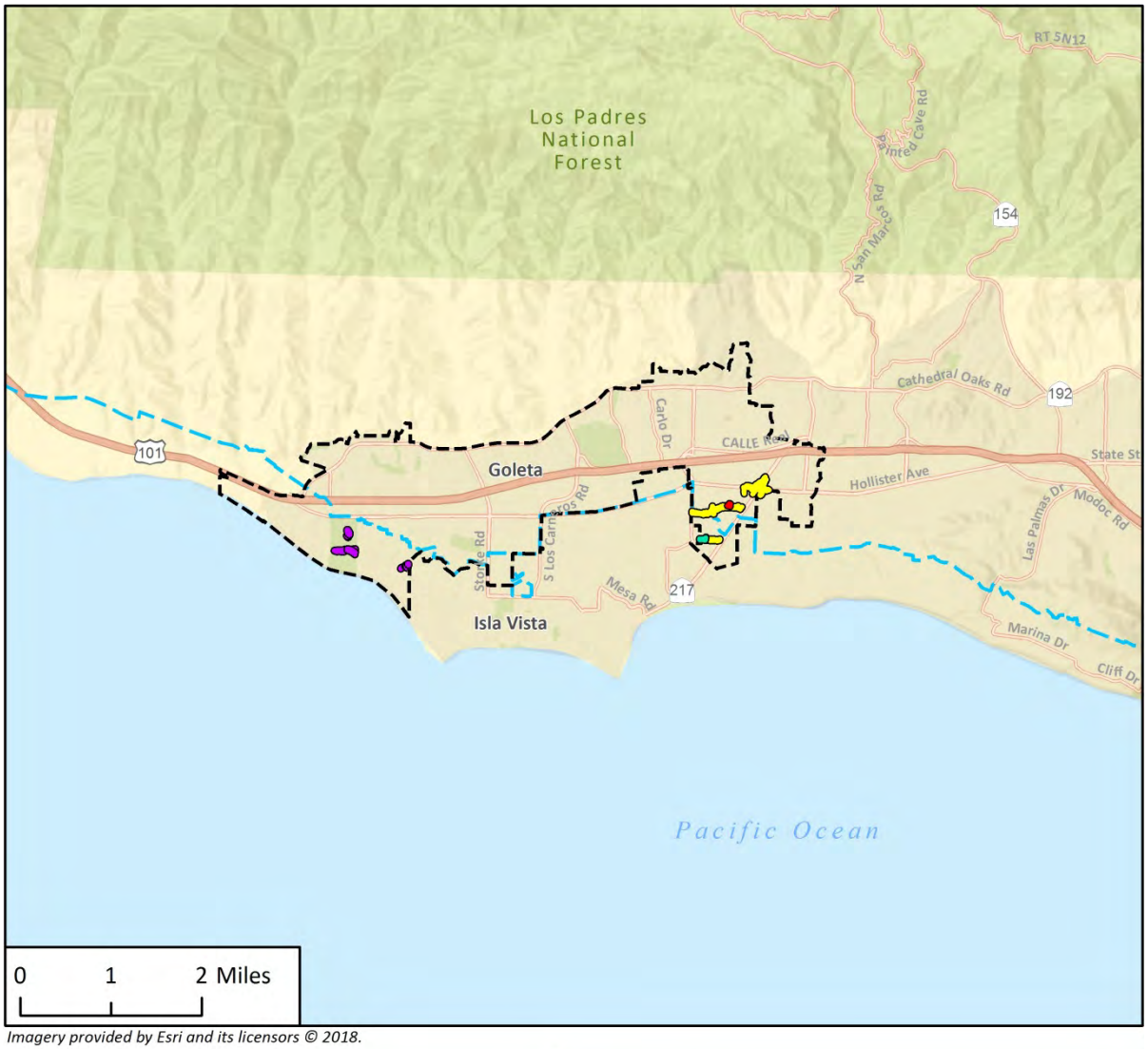
1 Introduction

The City of Goleta proposes to implement the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project (Project) within the Old Town area of the City of Goleta, in Santa Barbara County, California. The proposed Project consists of three main components: 1) the construction of one new road segment of Ekwill Street (Ekwill Street Extension); 2) the reconstruction and extension of a section of James Fowler Road (Fowler Road Extension); and 3) the construction of roundabouts and other public infrastructure improvements at Hollister Avenue in the vicinity of the State Route 217 interchange (Hollister Avenue Improvements) (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

On behalf of the City of Goleta, Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has prepared this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was prepared as required by the City of Goleta Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (City of Goleta 2011), which was certified in November 2011. This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan fulfills the requirements of Mitigation Measure NA-1 (Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat) which states that a biological mitigation and monitoring plan that incorporates all of the biological conditions related to construction of the Project must be prepared by a City of Goleta-approved biologist. Additionally, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan fulfills the requirements of Mitigation Measures NA-2 through NA-4, WE-1 through WE-3, PL-1, PL-2, AN-1 through AN-10, CUL-1, and CUL-2, which call for a native tree inventory and protection plan, require pre-construction biological surveys, and specify avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented during Project construction. Lastly, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan satisfies requirements of the California Coastal Commission (CCC), Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan includes protection and replacement of riparian habitat and measures for the protection of sensitive plants and animals, as described in the EIR. Specifically, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan includes the compensatory mitigation plan, the native tree inventory and protection plan, pre-construction biological surveys, and avoidance and minimization measures to be implemented during project construction. Table 2 below summarizes the EIR Mitigation Measures that are included in this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and the section where the requirement is discussed herein. In addition, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan includes a summary description of the Project and describes the biological setting of the Project area.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity Map



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Project Site
City Boundary
Costal Zone

Mitigation Areas

Devereux Creek (Ellwood Mesa)
Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek
San Jose Creek (East Ekwill)

N

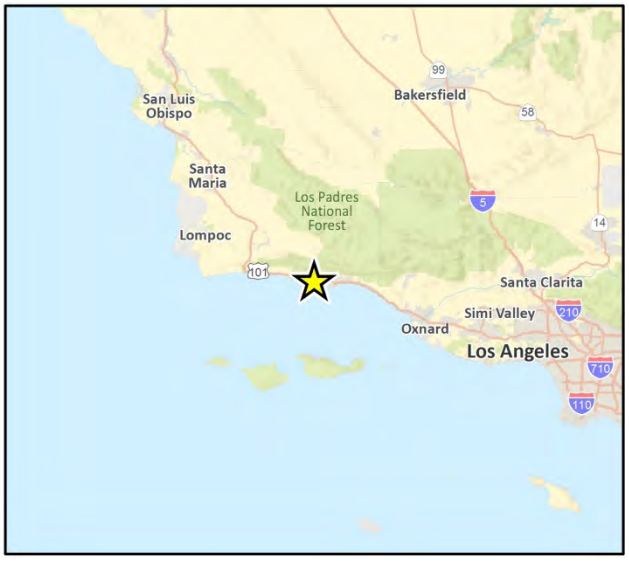

Figure 2 Project Location and Mitigation Areas

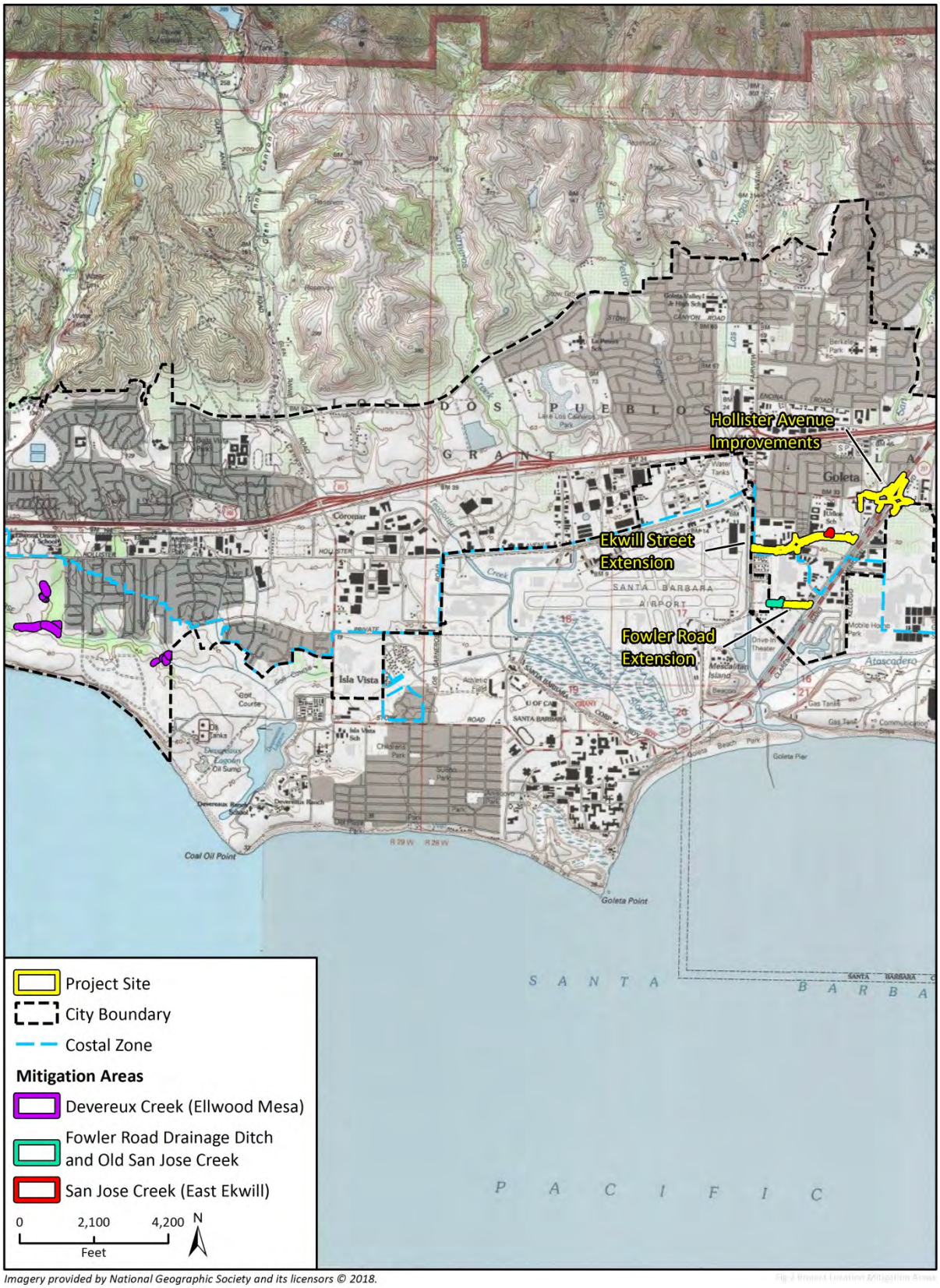

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Table 2 Mitigation Measures and Corresponding Plan Section

Mitigation Measure	Plan Section
Natural Communities	
NA-1: Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat	2.0
NA-2: Implement Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan	3.0
NA-3: Avoid Landscaping Use of Invasive Plants	5.10
NA-4: Invasive Species Management	2.4, 5.10
Wetlands and Other Waters	
WE-1: Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas	5.1
WE-2: Wetland Habitat Restoration	2.0
WE-3: Construction Site Housekeeping	5.7
Plant Species	
PL-1: Pre-construction Floristic Surveys and Compensation	2.0, 4.1
PL-2: Plant Restoration	5.2
Animal Species	
AN-1: Construction Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors	5.4
AN-2: Minimize Construction Noise	5.6
AN-3: Construction Zone Housekeeping	5.7
AN-4: Conduct Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance	4.2, 5.3
AN-5: Use Low-level Lighting Near Riparian Habitats	5.8
AN-6: Maintenance Restrictions	2.6, 5.4
AN-7: Avoid/Minimize Impacts to Least Bell's Vireo	5.5
AN-8: Conduct Pre-construction Protocol Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo	4.4
AN-9: Conduct Breeding Bird Surveys	4.3
AN-10: Dry Season Construction and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	5.9
Cultural Resources	
CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery	5.11
CUL-2: Crew Education	5.12

The Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan will be re-submitted to the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB for review for the permits discussed below. Resource agency review and approval would ensure the plan is consistent with provisions of the Section 404 permit (SPL-2014-00509), Section 401 Water Quality Certification (34214WQ08), and Streambed Alteration Agreement (1600-2014-0138-R5). City of Goleta staff or an authorized monitor will inspect the construction and mitigation sites to verify implementation of the approved Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan requirements during construction.

1.1 Project Location

The Project site is located within the City of Goleta, in Santa Barbara County, California (Figure 1). It is within the Goleta, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2). The public infrastructure improvements of the Project are surrounded by Hollister Avenue to the north, State Route 217 to the east, South Fairview Avenue to the west, and the Goleta Slough to the south

and southwest. This area can be described generally as mixed-use, as it includes commercial, industrial, residential, and agricultural uses. Much of the Project area is within the Coastal Zone. The proposed mitigation sites for the Project are located along Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, Old San Jose Creek near East Ekwill Street, and Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary on Ellwood Mesa in Goleta, California (see Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek mitigation site is located within the Coastal Zone and adjacent to the Project Site. The Old San Jose Creek (East Ekwill Street) mitigation site is located near the Coastal Zone and adjacent to the Project Site. The Devereux Creek and northwestern tributary (Ellwood Mesa) is located within the Coastal Zone and off-site.

1.2 Project Objectives

The objectives of the Project are to relieve traffic along Hollister Avenue and to improve access within Old Town Goleta (Old Town) in the City of Goleta and between Old Town and the Santa Barbara Airport. The existing roadway system within Old Town has inadequate east-west circulation both north and south of Hollister Avenue, and lacks direct access to the southern portions of Old Town and to the nearby Santa Barbara Airport. Implementation of circulation improvements would provide alternate transportation routes, removing access constraints and congestion within Old Town. The Project is designed to address the following issues:

- Traffic circulation within Old Town is currently less than ideal in several locations, and by 2030 six major intersections will be operating at unacceptable levels of service (LOS)
- Safety concerns associated with a lack of adequate bicycle and pedestrian access and circulation in Old Town
- Insufficient access to the southern industrial area of Old Town
- Insufficient connectivity between Old Town and surrounding areas, including the Santa Barbara Airport

The Adendum to the EIR (City of Goleta 2019b) and the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB regulatory permit applications include a more detailed project description.

1.3 Background

This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is an update to the 2016 Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (AECOM 2016), which was approved by CDFW and Central Coast RWQCB in January 2017. At that time, the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan included two mitigation sites, Devereux Creek on Ellwood Mesa and a tributary to Devereux Creek adjacent to Santa Barbara Shores Drive. Since January 2017, the City of Goleta has determined that the mitigation site located at Santa Barbara Shores Drive was no longer viable and that identification of new mitigation lands was necessary. Therefore, two mitigation sites located adjacent to the Project Site were added: Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, and Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street. Notably, the Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek site was approved by CCC in March 2018 as part of the Project's Costal Development Permit, and as further described in Section 2.4.1.1. Additionally, the mitigation site at Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary on Ellwood Mesa was expanded. The total mitigation acreage remains the same. When completed, the proposed restoration of 4.78 acres would ensure a net gain in the acreage and function of coastal riparian habitat. Riparian, marsh, and coastal scrub Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) will be

enhanced as part of mitigation activities and monarch butterfly roosting, raptor roosting, and native grassland ESHA will be preserved. The other elements of the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan have remained the same.

This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan incorporates information from the most recent Biological Resources Report (URS 2014) for the Project, and bases mitigation on the impact acreages described herein and in the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and Central Coast RWQCB regulatory permit applications. The Project as described in the 2011 EIR consisted of four primary components. In 2016, Project modifications were made to address permitting constraints and federal regulations related to impact assessments in the vicinity of Santa Barbara Airport. In general, the Project footprint has been reduced, principally, from the reduction in scope of the Fowler Road Extension component. The biological impacts for the Ekwill Street Extension and Hollister Avenue Improvements would not differ substantially from those described in the EIR, although minor refinements to the Project design have decreased impacts to riparian areas where feasible. However, the biological impacts for the Fowler Road Extension are substantially decreased from those described in the EIR. Impacts associated with the Project are summarized herein and are discussed in detail in the Addendum to the EIR (City of Goleta 2019b) and the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB regulatory permit applications.

1.4 Biological Setting

The following biological setting summary of the Project area is based on the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project Natural Environmental Study (Caltrans 2010) and the Biological Resources Report (URS 2014), which presents the findings of the biological surveys that were conducted in 2013 and 2014 within a Study Area defined as the Project components, as presented in the engineering plans as of April 2014, and a 100-foot buffer surrounding each Project component (see Figure 3).

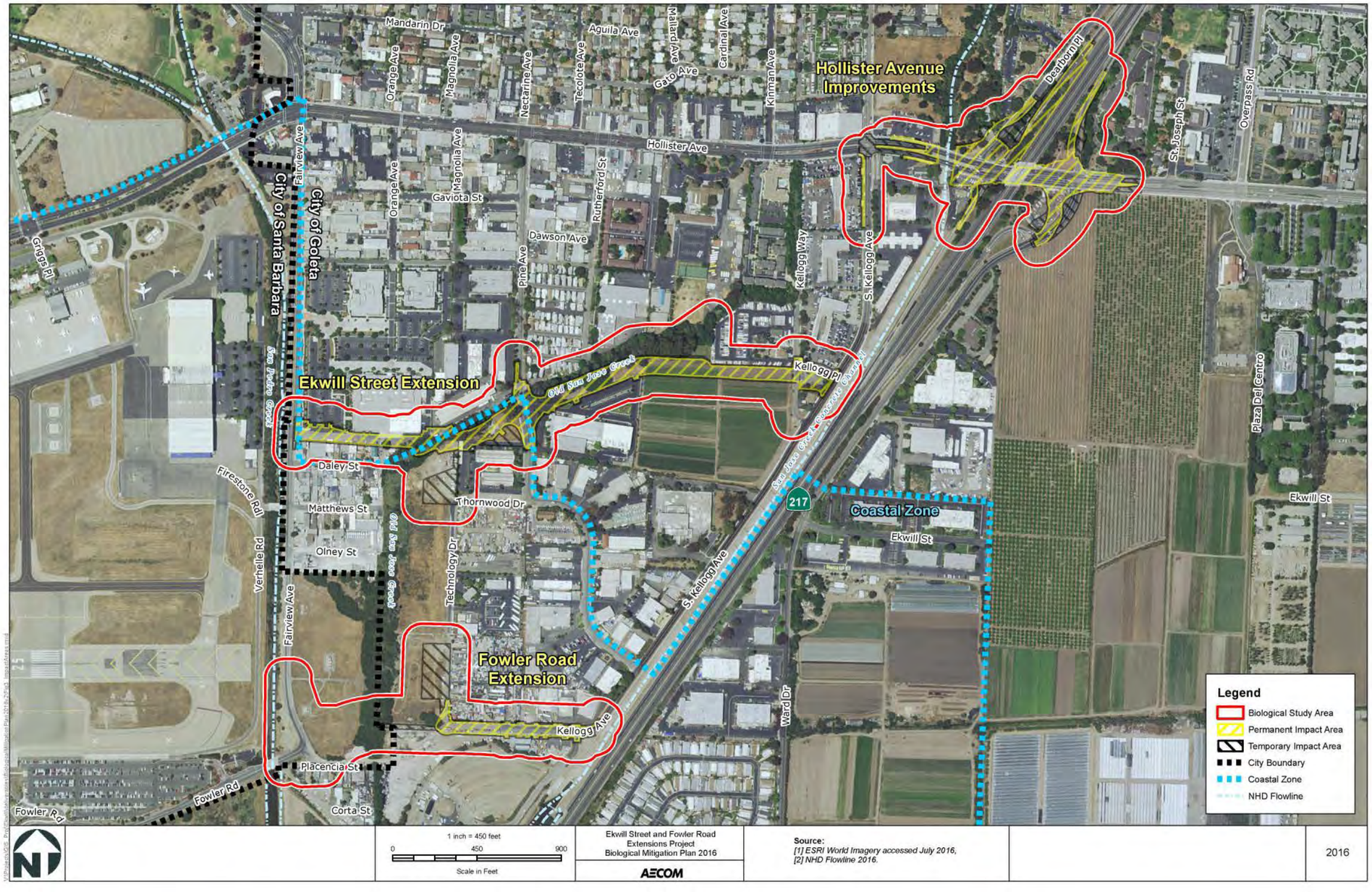
The biological setting of the proposed mitigation sites is described in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

The Project is within the San Jose Creek watershed, which encompasses approximately 10,000 acres and stretches from the ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountains to its terminus in the Goleta Slough. Roughly 60 percent of the watershed supports native habitat (chaparral, oak woodland, and coastal sage scrub), and most of this occurs on steep mountainsides above Goleta and Santa Barbara. Roughly 18 percent of the watershed contains urban or impervious land uses, and 12 percent is occupied by irrigated agricultural uses (Stoecker 2002).

As shown on Figure 4a through Figure 4c, the Study Area includes portions of four jurisdictional drainages. The channels of two of these drainages are impacted by the Project: Old San Jose Creek, and an unnamed drainage ditch near the intersection of Fowler Road (the existing South Street) with Technology Drive. Minimal impacts to the riparian habitat of San Jose Creek will occur; however, the channel will not be impacted. The remaining drainage, San Pedro Creek, is located in relatively close proximity to Project-related improvements but is beyond the limits of permanent or temporary ground disturbance. These jurisdictional drainages are further described in the Biological Resources Report.

The riparian vegetation communities within the Study Area, all of which are sensitive natural communities, include native arroyo willow thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* shrubland alliance), black cottonwood forest (*Populus trichocarpa* forest alliance), and red willow thickets (*Salix laevigata* woodland alliance) along Old San Jose Creek. The wetland vegetation community within the Study

Figure 3 Temporary and Permanent Impacts in Project Area



Source: AECOM 2018

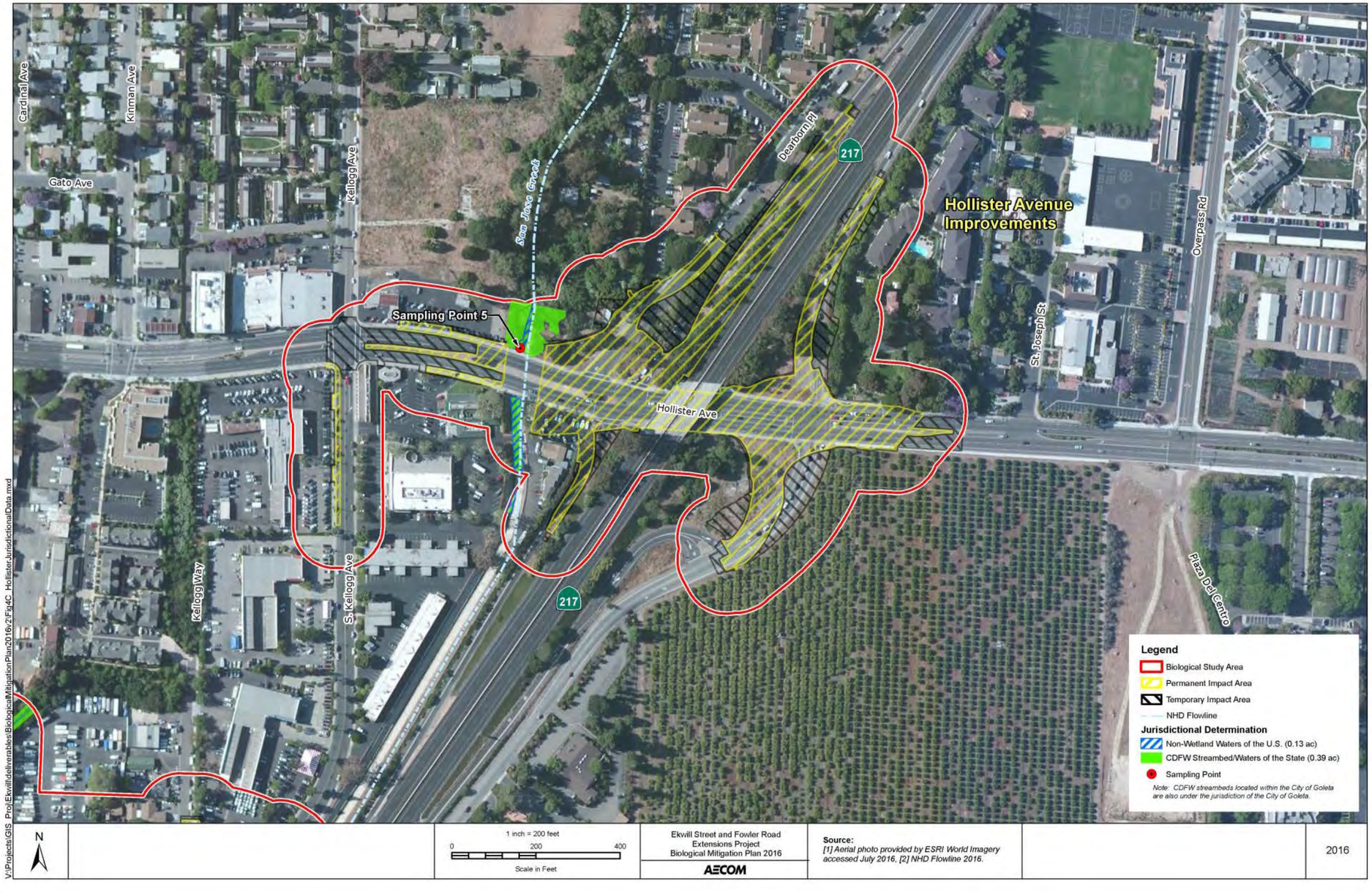
Figure 4a Jurisdictional Determination: Ekwill Street

Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 4b Jurisdictional Determination: Fowler Road

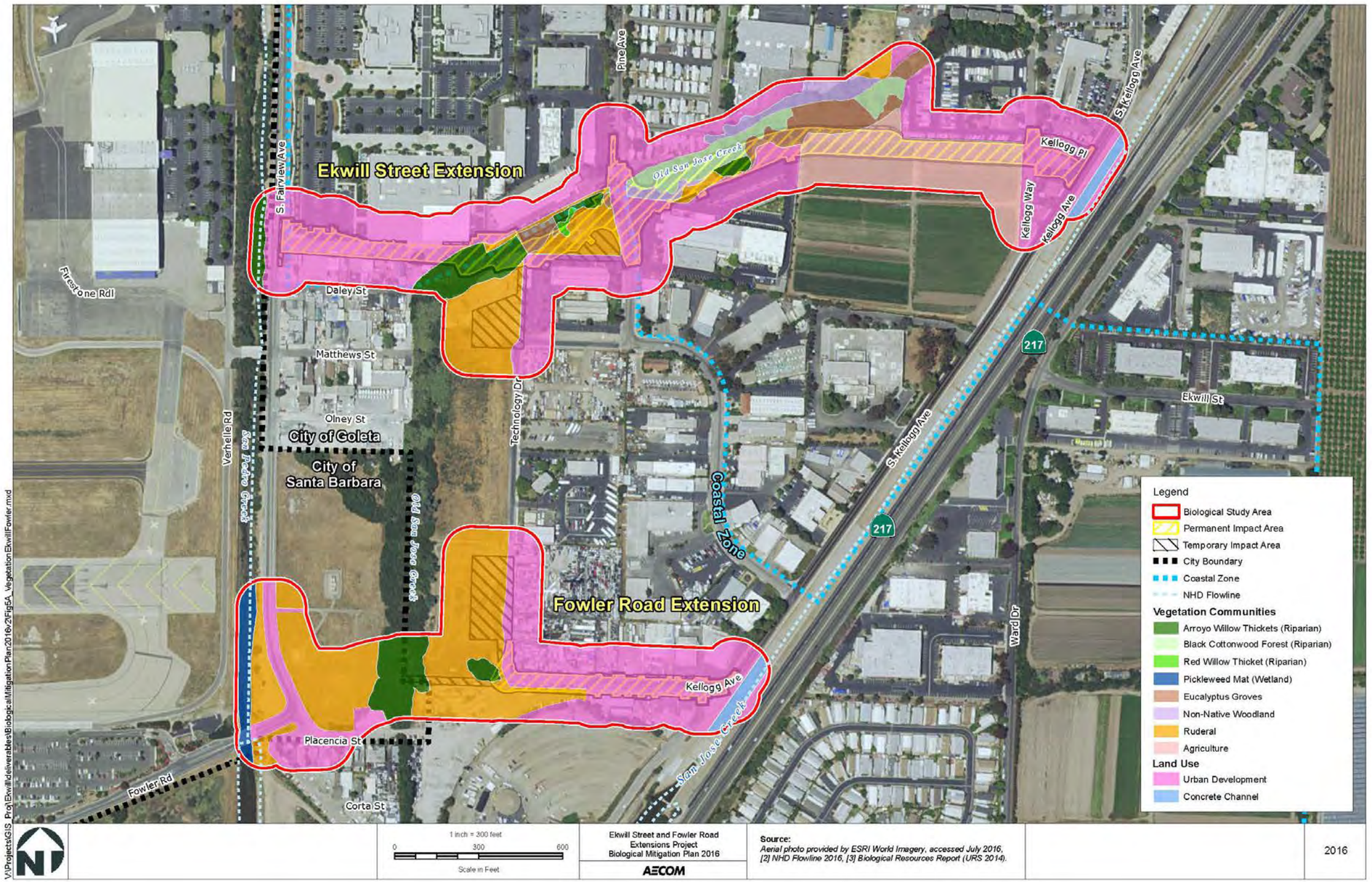
Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 4c Jurisdictional Determination: Hollister Avenue



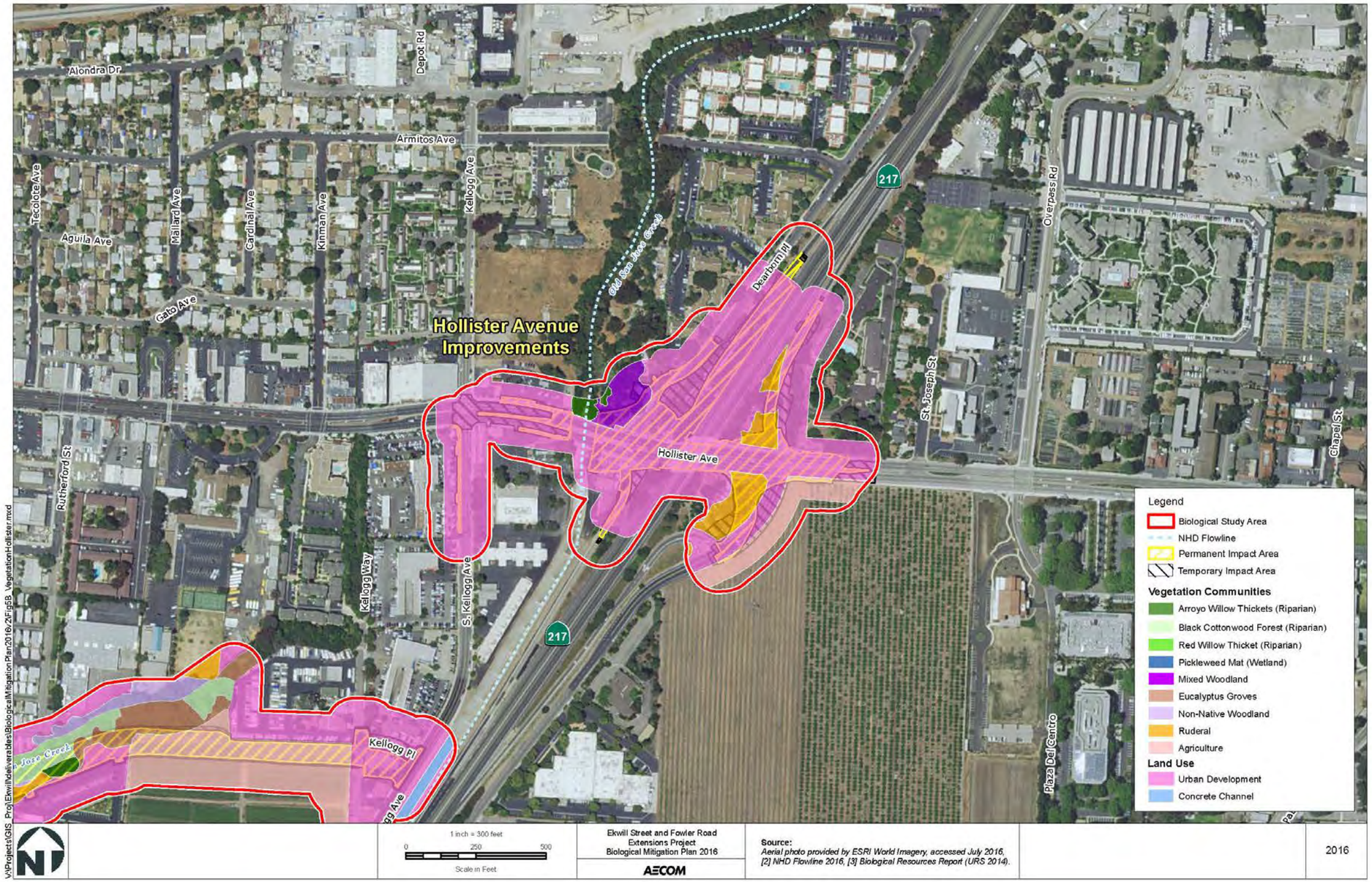
Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 5a Vegetation Communities: Ekwill Street and Fowler Road



Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 5b Vegetation Communities: Hollister Avenue



Source: AECOM 2018

Area consists of native pickleweed mats (*Salicornia pacifica* herbaceous alliance), a sensitive natural community, along San Pedro Creek. Other types of vegetation within the Study Area include mixed woodland, non-native eucalyptus groves, non-native woodland, and ruderal areas. Old San Jose Creek provides habitat for many birds, including raptors; however, habitat for other wildlife is limited. The City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan identifies Old San Jose Creek as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) due to its potential to support raptors. A complete list of wildlife species observed within the Study Area is provided in the Biological Resources Report. Seven special-status wildlife species, one invertebrate and six birds, were observed within the Study Area as detailed in the Biological Resources Report.

1.5 Project Jurisdictions and Regulatory Permits

The Project components would traverse several distinct jurisdictions requiring permits, notices, and approvals from the City of Goleta and state agencies, as shown in Table 3 below and illustrated on Figure 1 and Figure 2. The majority of the Project is within the jurisdiction of the City of Goleta, and the Hollister Avenue/State Route 217 interchange (on- and off-ramps) are within the Caltrans right-of-way. In addition, because the City of Goleta does not have a Local Coastal Program certified by the CCC, the CCC has jurisdiction over those portions of the Project within the Coastal Zone, encompassing the Fowler Road Extension component and portions of the Ekwill Street Extension.

Table 3 Land Use Permitting – Project Jurisdictions

Project Component	City of Goleta	Coastal Commission	Caltrans
Fowler Road Extension	X	X	
Ekwill Street Extension	X	X	
Hollister Avenue Improvements	X		X

Several agencies have permitting authority over various components of the Project. The federal, state, and local agencies/authority, and associated permits, notices, and approvals that have been issued or are in the process of being obtained prior to construction are listed below:

- City of Goleta
  - Development Plan
  - GC 65402 finding
  - Land Use Permit
- Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
  - Permit or exemption for construction emissions and fugitive dust releases
- California Coastal Commission
  - Coastal Development Permit - No. 14-17-0264
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
  - Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement - No. 1600-2014-0138-R5
- California Department of Transportation
  - Roadway Encroachment Permit
- California Office of Historic Preservation
  - Section 106 Consultation

- State Water Resources Control Board
  - Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
  - Section 401 Water Quality Certification – No. 34214WQ08
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - Section 404 Permit – No. SPL-2014-00509

2 Compensatory Mitigation Plan

This section fulfills EIR Mitigation Measures NA-1 (Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat) and WE-2 (Wetland Habitat Restoration), which state that impacts to riparian habitat, streams, and wetlands must be mitigated. This compensatory mitigation plan provides details on mitigation requirements identified in the EIR and methods for implementing the mitigation. Additionally, this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan satisfies requirements of the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB. As described above, the regulatory agencies will review this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, and the City of Goleta will implement the plan in cooperation with a City of Goleta-approved biologist.

2.1 Mitigation Objectives

The objectives of this compensatory mitigation plan are to fulfill the requirements of EIR Mitigation Measure NA-1 in order to compensate for the loss of riparian habitat associated with the Project, and to satisfy requirements of the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB, which have jurisdiction over activities affecting jurisdictional waters within the Project Area. In accordance with City of Goleta policy, impacts to riparian habitat within the City of Goleta will be mitigated within the City of Goleta, and impacts within the Coastal Zone will be mitigated within the Coastal Zone.

The Project would permanently impact 1.17 acres and temporarily impact 0.32 acre of riparian habitat as displayed in Figure 3. As required by Mitigation Measure NA-1, permanent loss of riparian vegetation, both within and outside the Coastal Zone, must be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1 with riparian habitat creation and/or restoration. Temporary impacts to riparian vegetation, both within and outside the Coastal Zone, must be mitigated at a ratio of 2:1 with riparian habitat creation and/or restoration. The mitigation area must include sufficient habitat creation to ensure no net loss of riparian vegetation. Table 4 below provides a summary of the permanent and temporary impacts to riparian vegetation within and outside of the Coastal Zone. Table 5 provides the mitigation requirements based on these impacts.

A total of 4.78 acres of riparian habitat will be restored to fulfill the mitigation requirements associated with the Project, comprised of 4.16 acres of mitigation associated with impacts to riparian vegetation and an additional 0.62 acre of mitigation associated with impacts to individual native trees as described below. Within the Coastal Zone, the Project will require 1.18 acres of mitigation for permanent impacts and 0.34 acre for temporary impacts, for a total of 1.51 acres of coastal riparian mitigation. Outside of the Coastal Zone, the Project will require 2.35 acres of mitigation for permanent impacts and 0.30 acre for temporary impacts, for a total of 2.65 acres of riparian mitigation.

Table 4 Project Impacts to Vegetation

Vegetation Community	Coastal Zone		Non-coastal Zone		Total Project Impact	
	Permanent Impact (Acres)	Temporary Impact (Acres)	Permanent Impact (Acres)	Temporary Impact (Acres)	Permanent Impact (Acres)	Temporary Impact (Acres)
Riparian						
Arroyo willow thickets	0.37	0.15	0.34	0.03	0.70	0.18
Black cottonwood forest	0	0	0.45	0.12	0.45	0.12
Red willow thickets	0.02	0.02		0	0.02	0.02
Subtotal	**0.39**	**0.17**	**0.78**	**0.15**	**1.17**	**0.32**
Wetland[1]						
Pickleweed mats	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Non-native/Naturalized						
Eucalyptus grove	0.12	0.06	0.33	0.10	0.46	0.16
Mixed woodland	0	0	0.24	0.09	0.24	0.09
Non-native woodland	0	0	0.19	<0.001	0.19	<0.001
Ruderal	0.72	2.09	0.82	0.22	1.55	2.31
Subtotal	**0.85**	**2.15**	**1.59**	**0.41**	**2.43**	**2.56**
Total	**1.24**	**2.32**	**2.37**	**0.56**	**3.61**	**2.88**

[1] Wetland vegetation community as defined by CCC guidelines for wetland habitat. Not and indication of a Corps jurisdictional wetland.

Note: Ekwill Street and Fowler Road vegetation information is based on the Biological Resources Report (URS 2014) and the Hollister Avenue vegetation information is based on the EIR (Caltrans 2010), field data (URS 2013), and native tree inventory. Exact acreages were calculated using GIS, small discrepancies within the table are due to rounding.

Table 5 Summary of Riparian Habitat Mitigation Requirements

Impact Area	Mitigation Required for Permanent Impact (3:1 Ratio) (acres)	Mitigation Required for Temporary Impact (2:1 Ratio) (acres)	Total Riparian Mitigation Required (acres)
Coastal Zone	1.18	0.34	1.51
Non-coastal Zone	2.35	0.30	2.65
Total Project	3.52	0.64	4.16

Note: Exact acreages were calculated using GIS. Small discrepancies within the table are due to rounding.

Of the 4.16 acres required for mitigation for impacts to riparian vegetation, 3.94 acres is associated with the Ekwill Street Extension, 0.21 acre is associated with the Fowler Road Extension, and 0.01 acre is associated with the Hollister Avenue Improvements. In addition, 0.62 acre of mitigation lands are needed to further accommodate replacement trees that are required due to the removal of individual native trees.

Approximately 3.98 acres will be restored at the off-site mitigation site, and approximately 0.80 acre will be restored at the Project site, for a total of 4.78 acres. Additionally, restoration of approximately 0.13 acre will occur at the Project site to mitigate for temporary impacts to jurisdictional areas due to project-related activities. Notably, the full acreage required for mitigation (4.78 acres) will be accounted for at the off-site mitigation site and in areas adjacent to the Project site where no construction work will take place to ensure that adequate habitat, space, and timing for replacement trees is available without the need to rely on the temporary impact areas associated with the Project site. When completed, the proposed restoration of 5.1 acres would ensure a net gain in the acreage and function of coastal riparian habitat within the City of Goleta.

2.2 Site Selection

The EIR states that permanent loss of willow riparian woodland habitat must be mitigated by restoring riparian habitat, with top priority given to restoring areas along Old San Jose Creek where native riparian habitat is lacking due to invasion of non-native species. Habitat and trees removed in the Coastal Zone must be mitigated, with priority given to mitigation within the Coastal Zone. The EIR states that mitigation of impacts within the Coastal Zone must give priority to the following mitigation sites, listed in order of priority:

- Replacing patches of non-native species in the Project right-of-way with native riparian willows or scrub within the Old San Jose Creek corridor to expand the existing riparian canopy.
- Enhancing the habitat quality of Old San Jose Creek by removing invasive species and revegetating with native riparian species. There would be a substantial benefit to riparian habitat quality by removing highly invasive species such as giant reed (*Arundo donax*) from the entire Old San Jose Creek corridor.

The EIR further indicates that mitigation of impacts outside the Coastal Zone must include the following: enhancement, restoration, or a combination of the two, as described above.

Mitigation was first pursued in appropriate areas within the immediate vicinity of the Project. Two sites were identified near the Project Site (Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, Old San Jose Creek near East Ekwill Street) for a total of 0.80 acres. However, there were not enough

suitable areas within the San Jose Creek and Old San Jose Creek watersheds to reach the full mitigation acreage needed. Other areas under investigation in the vicinity were too small, fragmented, not owned by the City of Goleta, or not available for purchase.

Once the options for restoration along San Jose Creek and Old San Jose Creek were exhausted, the site located outside the watershed that was previously identified and approved in the 2016 Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary on Ellwood Mesa) was expanded to meet the required mitigation acreage. Devereux Creek and its tributary on Ellwood Mesa were selected by the City of Goleta to serve as the largest mitigation site because the riparian corridors are highly degraded due to invasion by non-native plants, restoration of erosional scars would improve water quality and reduce erosion, the site offers greater opportunities for public appreciation and involvement, and the site offers opportunities to improve habitat for the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), a sensitive species.

For these reasons, 0.51 acre will be restored along Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, which is located within the Coastal Zone and City of Goleta; 0.29 acre will be restored along Old San Jose Creek near East Ekwill Street, which is located near the Coastal Zone and within the City of Goleta; and 3.98 acres will be restored along the Devereux Creek and its tributary on Ellwood Mesa, which is located within the Coastal Zone and City of Goleta (see Section 2.4.1 and Figure 2). Although a minimum of 1.51 acres of mitigation is required to be within the Coastal Zone, a majority of the mitigation acreage (4.49 acres) will occur within the Coastal Zone. Photographs of the mitigation sites are provided in Appendix A.

In summary, mitigation for impacts associated with the Project will largely occur at Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary (Ellwood Mesa), supplemented at Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, and Old San Jose Creek (East Ekwill Street). The full acreage needed for mitigation will be accounted for at the off-site mitigation site and in areas adjacent to the Project site where no construction work will take place to ensure that adequate habitat, space, and timing for replacement trees is available without the need to rely on the on-site temporary impact areas. See Table 6 for a summary of the alignments and associated mitigation sites.

Table 6 Summary of Mitigation Requirements by Project Component

	Total Mitigation (acres)
Mitigation Required for Impact to Riparian Vegetation	
Ekwill Street Extension	3.94
Fowler Road Extension	0.21
Hollister Avenue Improvements	0.01
Subtotal	4.16
Additional Mitigation Required for Impact to Individual Native Trees	
All alignments	0.62
Total Mitigation Proposed[1]	**4.78**

Note: exact acreages were calculated using GIS, small discrepancies within the table are due to rounding.

[1] Approximately 3.98 acres will be restored at the off-site mitigation site, and approximately 0.80 acre will be restored at the Project site, for a total of 4.78 acres. Additionally, restoration of approximately 0.13 acre will occur at the Project site to mitigate for temporary impacts to jurisdictional areas due to project-related activities, for a grand total of 5.1 acres.

2.3 Site Protection Instrument

The mitigation site along Devereux Creek and its tributary on Ellwood Mesa is located within City-owned property designated as open space by the City of Goleta and managed via the the Ellwood-Devereux Coast Open Space and Habitat Management Plan (URS et al. 2004). The legal arrangements and instrument through which the other two mitigation sites will be protected long-term are in development and will be finalized prior to construction.

2.4 Mitigation Work Plan

This section details the restoration preparation and installation methods for the three proposed mitigation sites: Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street, and Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary at Ellwood Mesa. Restoration preparation and implementation elements include the restoration approach, source of plant materials, seed storage, plant propagation, non-native plant removal, erosion control, plant installation methods, and plant protection. Maintenance and monitoring elements include the performance criteria, maintenance plan, monitoring plan, reporting requirements, and the restoration schedule.

2.4.1 Restoration Approach

As described above, a total of 4.78 acres of riparian habitat must be restored to fulfill the mitigation requirements associated with the Project (see Table 6). Approximately 2.44 acres has been identified for enhancement and 2.34 acres has been identified for creation (See Table 7). This Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan distinguishes riparian habitat creation from riparian enhancement based on the presence or absence of an existing riparian plant community. If riparian species are present in the area, but opportunities for improvement exist, restoration activities in the area are considered “enhancement” as the degraded aquatic resource (riparian vegetation) will be improved and restored. However, if the area currently lacks riparian vegetation, restoration activities in the area are considered “creation” as the aquatic resource (riparian vegetation) will be established. A summary of habitat to be enhanced and created is provided in Table 7.

When completed, the proposed restoration would ensure a net gain in the acreage and function of coastal riparian habitat. Riparian, marsh, and coastal scrub Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) will be enhanced as part of mitigation activities and monarch butterfly roosting, raptor roosting, and native grassland ESHA will be preserved.

Table 7 Summary of Habitat to be Enhanced and Created

Habitat	Riparian Enhancement (acres)	Riparian Creation (acres)	Total
Old San Jose Creek and Fowler Road Ditch			
Arroyo Willow Woodland Understory	0.17		0.17
Channel Bank Mix		0.11	0.11
Channel Bottom		0.04	0.04
Coast live oak/Black walnut/Elderberry woodland mix		0.15	0.15
Riparian		0.04	0.04
Subtotal	**0.17**	**0.34**	**0.51**
Old San Jose Creek (Ekwill Street)			
Arroyo Willow Woodland		0.29	0.29
Devereux Creek and Northwestern Tributary (Ellwood Mesa)			
Arroyo willow/black cottonwood/sycamore woodland and seasonal wetland mix	2.44	0.03	2.47
Coast live oak/black walnut/elderberry woodland mix		0.92	0.92
Sandbar willow/Mulefat erosion control mix		0.40	0.40
Sandbar willow/Mulefat		0.20	0.20
Subtotal	**2.44**	**1.54**	**3.98**
Total	**2.62**	**2.16**	**4.78**

Note: The total acreage required for riparian mitigation is 4.16 acres for impacts within and outside the Coastal Zone. Approximately 3.98 acres will be restored at the off-site mitigation sites, and approximately 0.80 acre will be restored at the Project site, for a total of 4.78 acres. Additionally, restoration of approximately 0.13 acre will occur at the Project site to mitigate for temporary impacts to jurisdictional areas due to project-related activities, for a grand total of 5.1 acres. Exact acreages were calculated using GIS, small discrepancies within the table are due to rounding.

2.4.1.1 Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek

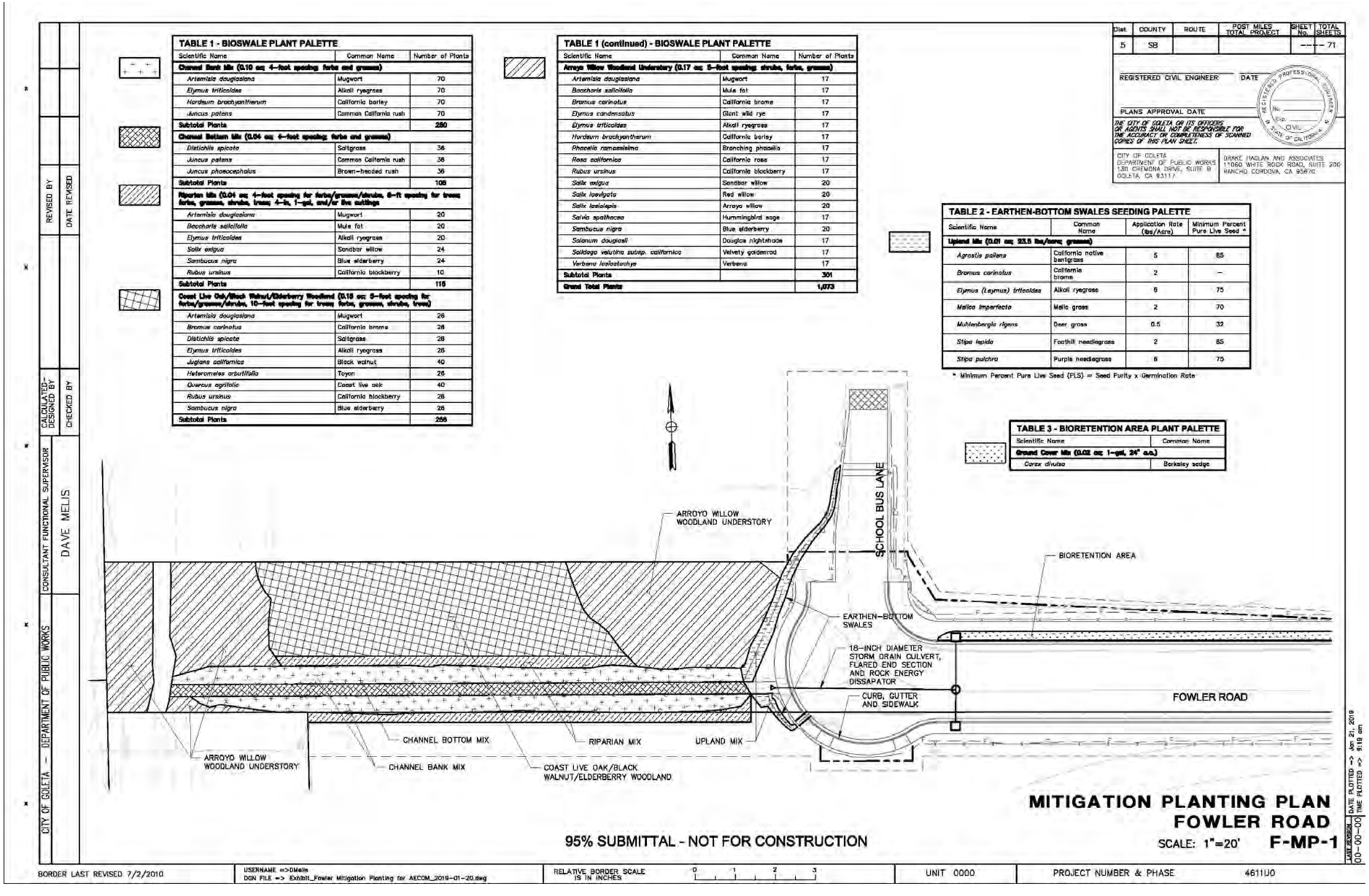
Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek, located within the Coastal Zone, will be restored as described below (see Figure 6a-1, Figure 6a-2, and Figure 6a-3. At the request of CCC staff, the Fowler Road Drainage Ditch Restoration Plan (AECOM 2017) was submitted and approved by CCC as part of issuance of the Costal Development Permit in March 2018 after the 2016 Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan was approved. The Fowler Road Drainage Ditch Restoration Plan, summarized herein, provided further details on the design of the bioswale proposed along the drainage ditch between the western terminus of the Fowler Road Extension and Old San Jose Creek. Subsequent to CCC approval of the original Fowler Road Drainage Ditch Restoration Plan, the restoration site has been expanded in size to accommodate further riparian restoration.

Baseline Conditions

At the western terminus of the Fowler Road Extension, an unnamed ditch drains to Old San Jose Creek. The drainage ditch is dominated by ruderal plant species throughout most of its length; however, there is a small arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) thicket present at its eastern terminus.

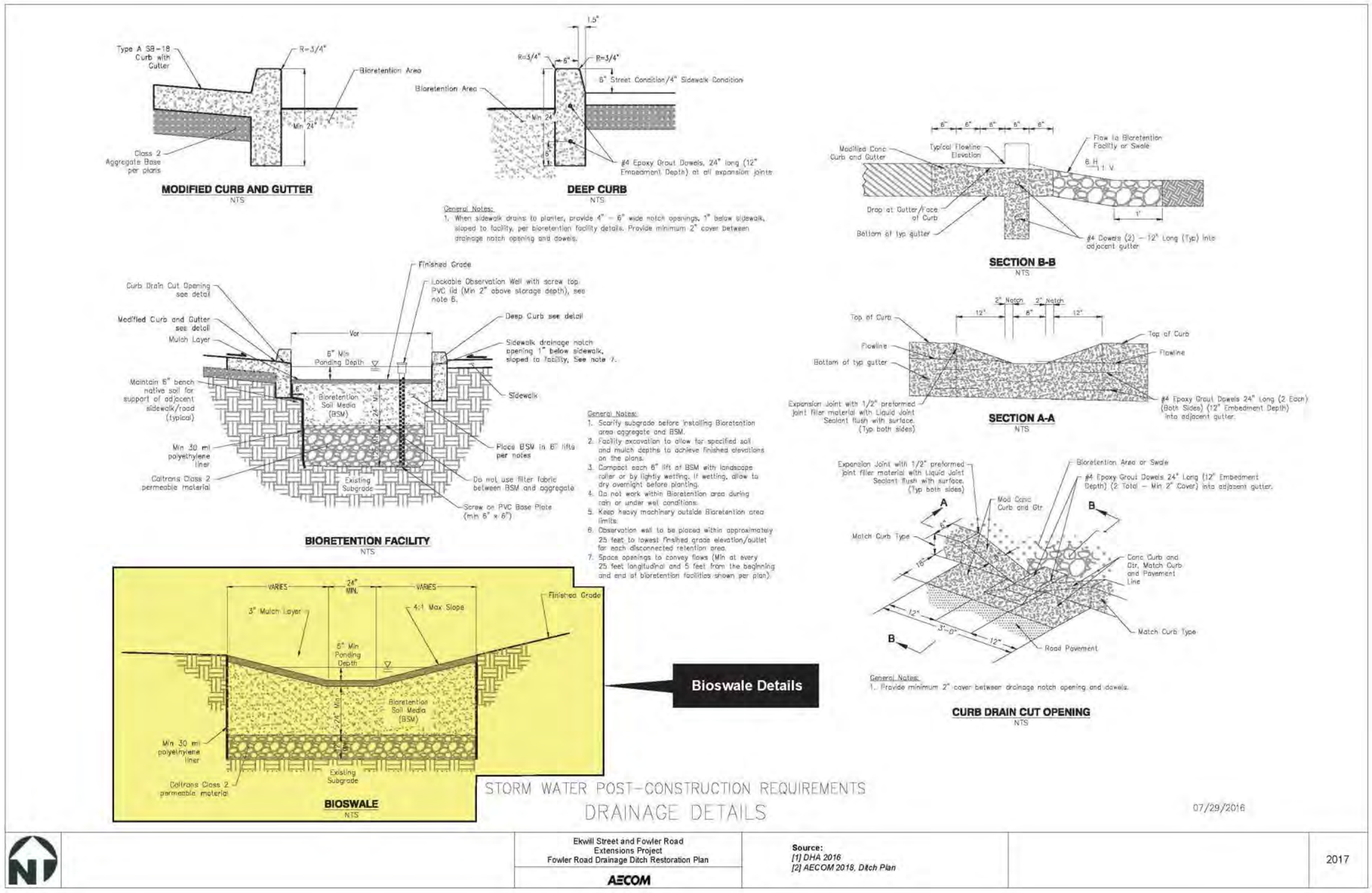
Arroyo willow thickets occur along both sides of Old San Jose Creek within the Fowler Road Biological Study Area. Dominant species within the herbaceous layer include native understory species California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), poison oak

Figure 6a-1 Restoration Plan: Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek (Engineering Planting Plan)



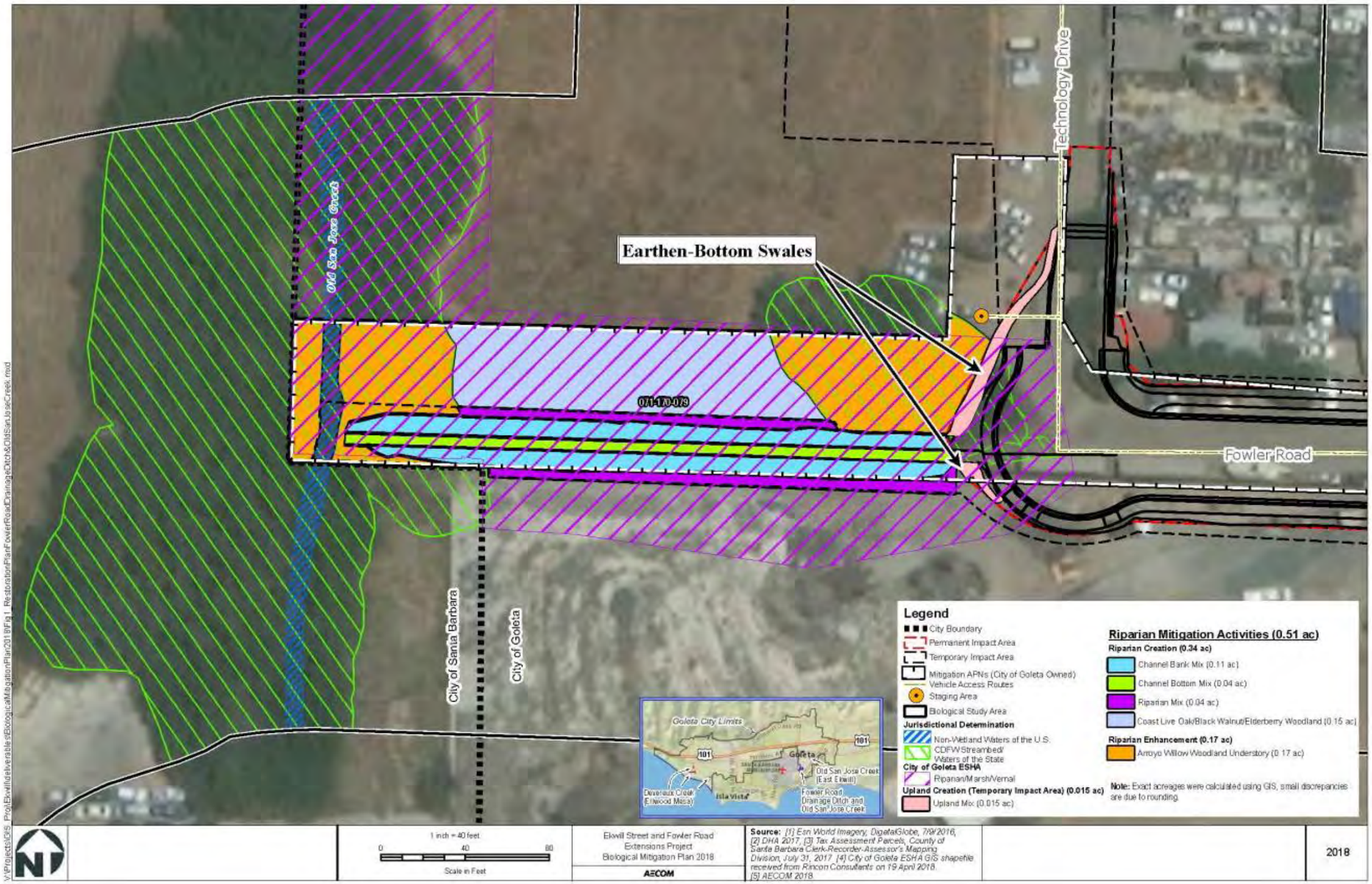
Source: DHA 2019

Figure 6a-2 Restoration Plan: Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek (Engineering Drainage Details)



Source: AECOM 2018, DHA 2019

Figure 6a-3 Restoration Plan: Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek (Restoration Layout)



Source: AECOM 2018

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(*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima*), and non-native species including giant reed (*Arundo donax*), cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), among others. Additionally, small native black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) trees occur as a component of the arroyo willow thickets.

Bioswale Engineering Design

For the required treatment of post-construction runoff from impervious surfaces, the Project will implement a natural filtration device (bioswale) that will be sited roughly within the same limits as the unnamed drainage ditch that currently provides a natural path for runoff between the end of the existing roadway to Old San Jose Creek (see Figure 6a-1). The bioswale will allow infiltration of storm water into the soil for water quality treatment, as well as temporary storage of peak runoff flows from the additional impervious surface resulting from the extension of Fowler Road. This type of passive/natural capture and filtration design is superior to mechanical or proprietary device options, which pose maintenance problems and may not treat all of the pollutants of concern, and often do not treat runoff as efficiently. Additionally, the proposed design would provide riparian habitat.

The bioswale will be constructed to the dimensions shown on the plans (see Figure 6a-2) by excavating the native soils to depth and installing a polyethylene liner along the edges. The polyethylene liner will facilitate infiltration of the treated runoff into the soil and support the reestablishment of vegetation along the ditch. Following installation of the polyethylene liner, 12 inches of permeable material will be laid, followed by bioretention soil media (BSM). Select native material that meets the specifications for BSM will be augmented with imported material and placed above the permeable material. A layer of mulch will be added on top to retain moisture in the soil and prevent erosion. Plants selected for their ability to withstand periodic inundation will be planted in the bioswale to help treat and absorb the runoff from the adjacent roadway. The bioswale was designed so that long-term or future maintenance of the feature will not be required, i.e., construction of the swale will be a one-time effort conducted during installation, nor will vegetation be pruned or cleared.

Runoff from the western end of Fowler Road will be conveyed to the bioswale from a roadside bioretention area and curb and gutter system through an 18-inch-diameter pipe (see Figure 6a-1). An approximate 2-foot by 3-foot splash pad or energy dissipater will be placed at the downstream terminus of the pipe to slow flows prior to their release into the bioswale. Two narrow and shallow earthen-bottom swales will be constructed to convey direct rainfall and localized flows not captured by the stormwater system to the bioswale (see Figure 6a-1). The earthen-bottom swales will be designed to perpetuate the existing drainage pattern that would otherwise be disrupted by the construction of the road. These conveyance systems are included within the permanent impact footprint as shown on Figure 4b.

Restoration Treatments

Approximately 0.51 acres of City of Goleta property is proposed for mitigation along Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek (see Figure 6a-3). Restoration of this area aims to expand the extent and functional capacity of the riparian corridor by increasing native species diversity and abundance along an otherwise unvegetated or non-native species-dominated drainage ditch. The edge of the riparian woodland would be expanded and enhanced with a variety of native tree species that provide important food and shelter sources for a variety of wildlife species. The

function of the Old San Jose Creek riparian corridor would be improved as it is highly invaded by non-native plants and shows altered hydrology from land uses in the immediate vicinity. The creation of the bioswale will allow infiltration of stormwater into the soil for water quality treatment, as well as attenuation of peak runoff flows from adjacent impervious areas.

Approximately 0.17 acres have been identified for riparian habitat enhancement. Along the main stem of Old San Jose Creek and the eastern end of the drainage ditch, the understory of the existing arroyo willows will be restored with riparian and seasonal wetland species.

Approximately 0.34 acre has been identified for riparian habitat creation. The native plant species selected for installation within the bioswale were carefully chosen for their ability to tolerate temporary inundation as well as their ability to effectively filter pollutants. Low growing native forbs will be installed on the channel banks and bed. Installing a limited number of low profile species in the channel bottom and banks will prevent highly variable vertical structures that can impede conveyance of storm water runoff. Riparian forbs, shrubs, and trees will be installed in the lands adjacent to the top of bank, including arroyo willow and sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*). In the highly disturbed ruderal area to the north, transitional riparian habitat suited for drier conditions will be restored with coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), and an understory of riparian woodland species will be installed. Figure 6a-1, Figure 6a-2, and Figure 6a-3 illustrates the location of each restoration habitat type and Table 8 provides the mix of plants and quantities proposed for each riparian/wetland habitat type to be created or enhanced. These plant quantities, with the exception of the number of trees required to be replaced as detailed in Section 3.0, are general guidelines and are subject to change with the development of more detailed landscape plans, and are dependent on the availability of container stock propagated in the nursery. See Sections 2.4.2 through 2.4.8 for details on preparation and installation techniques.

Additional restoration techniques proposed for the enhancement and creation areas include removing non-native understory species and removing trash and debris throughout the entirety of the mitigation site.

Revegetation Treatments (Not Part of Mitigation Effort)

Although not part of the riparian mitigation effort, the two earthen-bottom swales that lead to the bioswale will be revegetated for erosion control purposes, as well as to provide native habitat. As these swales will be constructed in uplands and only convey water during storms, riparian vegetation would not persist. Therefore, native upland grasses will be installed. The area to be revegetated within the proposed earthen-bottom swales totals approximately 0.01 acre. Native grasses will be seeded at a rate of 23.5 pounds per acre, for a total of 0.235 pounds. Figure 6a-3 illustrates the location of the revegetation treatment and Table 9 provides the species and quantities proposed. These quantities are general guidelines and are subject to change with availability.

Seeds will be installed via hydroseeding. Prior to hydroseeding, the ground will be scarified with a rotary tiller/rake/similar device to a depth of 3 inches below ground surface. After scarification is complete, a mixture of seeds, wood fiber mulch, tackifier, and dye will be applied via hydroseeding. To minimize fugitive dust, prevent loss of seed material, and prevent over spraying during hydroseeding, seeding will only occur during low wind conditions.

Table 8 Plant Palette – Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Plants
Arroyo Willow Woodland Understory (0.17 ac; 5-foot spacing; shrubs, forbs, grasses)		
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort	17
Baccharis salicifolia	mule fat	17
Bromus carinatus	California brome	17
Elymus condensatus	giant wild rye	17
Elymus triticoides	alkali ryegrass	17
Hordeum brachyantherum	California barley	17
Phacelia ramossisima	branching phacelia	17
Rosa californica	California rose	17
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	17
Salix exigua	sandbar willow	20
Salix laevigata	red willow	20
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	20
Salvia spathacea	hummingbird sage	17
Sambucus nigra	blue elderberry	20
Solanum douglasii	Douglas nightshade	17
Solidago velutina subsp. *californica*	velvety goldenrod	17
Verbena lasiostachys	verbena	17
Subtotal		**301**
Coast Live Oak/Black Walnut/Elderberry Woodland (0.15 ac; 5-foot spacing for forbs/grasses/shrubs, 10-foot spacing for trees; forbs, grasses, shrubs, trees)		
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort	26
Bromus carinatus	California brome	26
Distichlis spicata	saltgrass	26
Elymus triticoides	alkali ryegrass	26
Juglans californica	black walnut	40
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	26
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	40
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	26
Sambucus nigra	blue elderberry	26
Subtotal		**266**
Channel Bank Mix (0.10 ac; 4-foot spacing; forbs and grasses)		
Artemisia douglasiana	Mugwort	70
Elymus triticoides	Alkali ryegrass	70
Hordeum brachyantherum	California barley	70
Juncus patens	Common California rush	70
Subtotal		**280**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Plants
Channel Bottom Mix (0.04 ac; 4-foot spacing; forbs and grasses)		
Distichlis spicata	Saltgrass	36
Juncus patens	Common California rush	36
Juncus phaeocephalus	Brown-headed rush	36
Subtotal		**108**
Riparian Mix (0.04 ac; 4-foot spacing for forbs/grasses/shrubs, 8-ft spacing for trees; forbs, grasses, shrubs, trees; 4-in, 1-gal, and/or live cuttings)		
Artemisia douglasiana	Mugwort	20
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule fat	20
Elymus triticoides	Alkali ryegrass	20
Salix exigua	Sandbar willow	24
Sambucus nigra	Blue elderberry	24
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	10
Subtotal		**118**
Total		**1,073**

Table 9 Seeding Palette – Earthen-bottom Swales

Scientific Name	Common Name	Application Rate (lbs/acre)	Minimum Percent Pure Live Seed[1]
Upland Mix (0.01 ac; 23.5 lbs/acre; grasses)			
Agrostis pallens	California native bentgrass	5	85
Bromus carinatus	California brome	2	–
Elymus (*Leymus*) *triticoides*	Alkali ryegrass	6	75
Melica imperfecta	Melic grass	2	70
Muhlenbergia rigens	Deer grass	0.5	32
Stipa lepida	Foothill needlegrass	2	65
Stipa pulchra	Purple needlegrass	6	75

[1] Minimum Percent Pure Live Seed (PLS) = Seed Purity x Germination Rate

2.4.1.2 Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street

Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street, located outside yet near the Coastal Zone, will be restored as described below (see Figure 6b).

Baseline Conditions

Within the Ekwill Street Extension Biological Study Area, arroyo willow thickets are dominant along the southern section of Old San Jose Creek, with few smaller populations located within the riparian area upstream. Red willow (*Salix laevigata*) thickets are the dominant vegetation community along Old San Jose Creek east of Pine Avenue. This community is dominated by red willow in the tree and sapling/shrub layer with intermittent individuals of native mugwort and California blackberry, and non-native species including castor bean, Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and cape ivy are present within the herbaceous layer. Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) forest occurs east of Pine Avenue; the black cottonwood trees are mature, reaching up to 100 feet (30 meters) in height. California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*) are dominant in the understory. Anthropogenic debris can be common in the upstream portion of the creek.

Restoration Treatments

Approximately 0.29 acres of City of Goleta property is proposed for mitigation along Old San Jose Creek adjacent to the Ekwill Street alignment (see Figure 6b). Restoration of this area aims to expand the extent and functional capacity of the riparian corridor by increasing native species diversity and abundance along an otherwise non-native species-dominated creek. The edge of the riparian woodland would be expanded and enhanced with a variety of native tree species, which provide important food and shelter sources for a variety of wildlife species.

Approximately 0.29 acres have been identified for riparian habitat creation. Along the outer edge of the existing riparian canopy, a highly disturbed area will be restored with arroyo willow woodland. Native riparian tree species, including arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and an understory of seasonal wetland species will be installed.

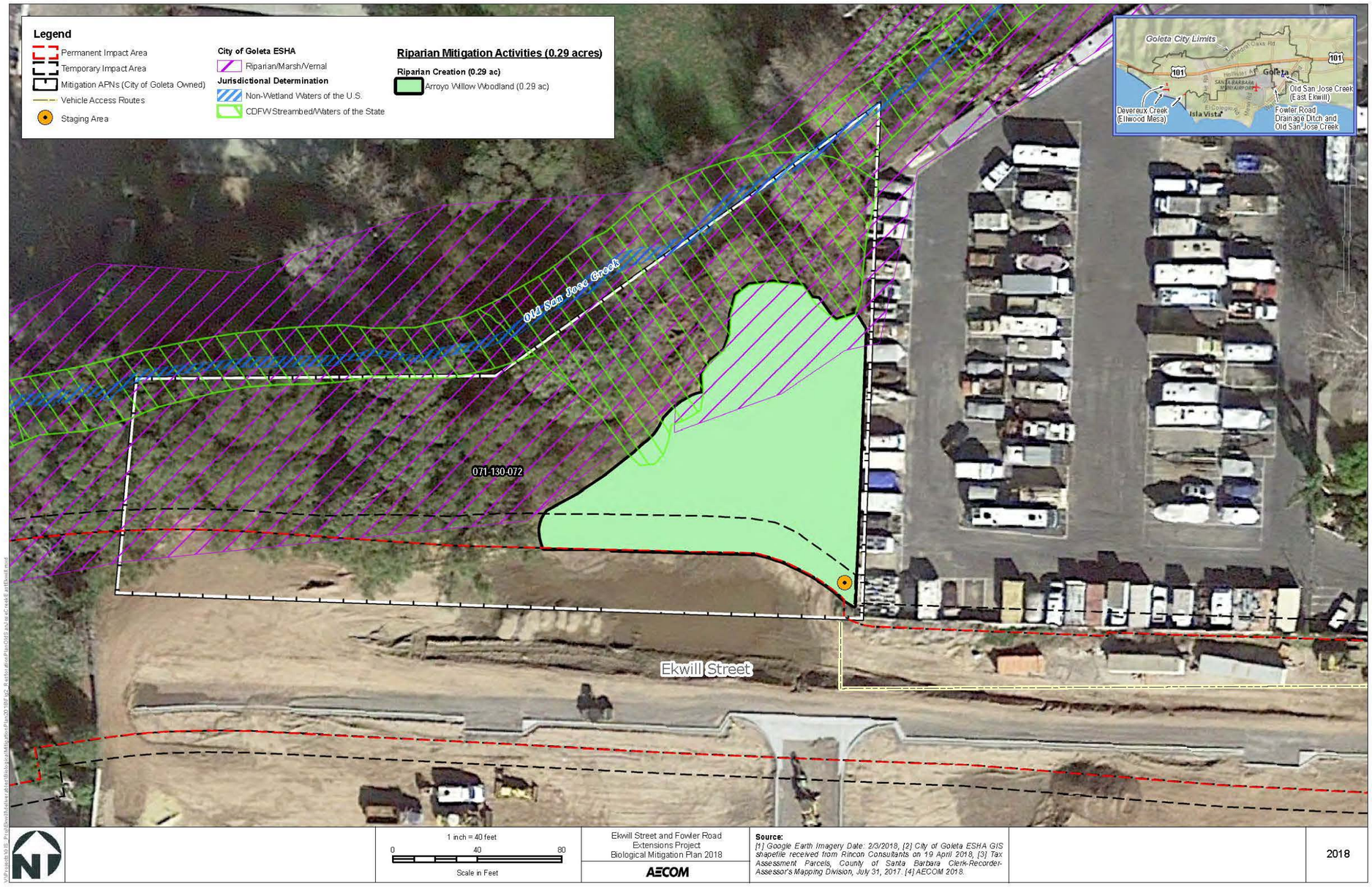
Figure 6b illustrates the location of each restoration habitat type and Table 10 provides the mix of plants and quantities proposed for each riparian/wetland habitat type to be created or enhanced. These plant quantities, with the exception of the number of trees required to be replaced as detailed in Section 3.0, are general guidelines and are subject to change with the development of more detailed landscape plans and dependent on the availability of the species propagated in the nursery. See Sections 2.4.2 through 2.4.8 for details on preparation and installation techniques.

Additional restoration techniques proposed for the enhancement and creation areas include removing non-native understory species and removing trash and debris throughout the entirety of the mitigation site.

A monarch butterfly aggregation site was recently documented along Old San Jose Creek in the mature eucalyptus trees that are located to the west and beyond the proposed restoration site and to the north and beyond the Ekwill Street footprint. This site is known as Site 114 and is fully described in Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites, Santa Barbara County (Meade et al. 2017). The site is an autumnal site, or a transitory site, meaning monarchs temporarily roost here before moving onto more suitable overwintering habitat. The site has been surveyed regularly since 2015,

with the number of monarchs ranging widely with 0 in 2015, 140 in 2016, 0 in 2017, and 2 in 2018 (Xerces Society 2019). The eucalyptus trees that comprise this site will not be removed during restoration activities or Project-related construction. Although these eucalyptus will not be removed as part of Project-related activities, the City of Goleta-approved biologist will conduct pre-construction surveys for this monarch site and employ avoidance measures per Mitigation Measure AN-4 (Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance) as described in Sections 4.2 and 5.3 of this Biological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. If roosting monarch populations are discovered during pre-construction surveys or during construction activities, the City of Goleta will be notified and these areas will be will be marked on an aerial map that will be provided to the construction crew on a weekly basis. Additionally, the area occupied by monarchs will be fenced off with environmentally sensitive area fencing per Mitigation Measure NA-1 (Protection of Riparian Habitat) as described in Section 5.1 of this Biological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.

Figure 6b Restoration Plan: Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street



Source: AECOM 2018

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Table 10 Plant Palette – Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street

Scientific Name	Common Name	Number of Plants
Arroyo Willow Woodland Understory (0.29 ac; 4-foot spacing for forbs/grasses/shrubs, 8-foot spacing for trees; forbs, grasses, shrubs, and trees)		
Artemisia douglasiana	mugwort	30
Baccharis salicifolia	mule fat	30
Bromus carinatus	California brome	30
Distichlis spicata	saltgrass	40
Elymus condensatus	giant wild rye	30
Elymus triticoides	alkali ryegrass	40
Hordeum brachyantherum	California barley	30
Juncus patens	common California rush	40
Phacelia ramosissima	branching phacelia	30
Platanus racemosa	western sycamore	50
Populus trichocarpa	black cottonwood	100
Rosa californica	California rose	30
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	30
Salix laevigata	red willow	50
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	100
Salvia spathacea	hummingbird sage	30
Solanum douglasii	Douglas nightshade	30
Solidago velutina subsp. *californica*	velvety goldenrod	30
Verbena lasiostachys	verbena	30
Total		**780**

2.4.1.3 Devereux Creek at Ellwood Mesa

Devereux Creek and its northwestern tributary on Ellwood Mesa, located within the Coastal Zone, will be restored as described below (see Figure 6c).

Baseline Conditions

The majority of Devereux Creek is dominated by eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.) with a mix of other ornamental trees (primarily a non-native ash species [*Fraxinus uehdei*]), and a highly invasive understory consisting primarily of cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*), and Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*). Because the non-native eucalyptus trees throughout Devereux Creek and its tributaries provide habitat for the monarch butterfly, it is important that this habitat remains and restoration implementation minimizes impacts to and enhances habitat for the monarch butterfly. Native monarch butterfly nectar sources are extremely limited, as are native tree, understory, and wetland species.

The portion of the mitigation site along the northwestern tributary to Devereux Creek is dominated by non-native species in some areas and is devoid of vegetation in other areas due to pedestrian traffic. Two erosional scars direct water into the tributary; a large scar is located to the north, and a smaller scar is located to the south. The erosional scars support some degree of native vegetation,

including coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Adjacent to these scars are highly disturbed ruderal areas dominated by non-native grasses.

The western portion of the mitigation site along the main stem of Devereux Creek is partially restored, yet the area is highly disturbed along the channel and floodplain. Although limited native vegetation is present, non-native species, such as fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), have become established throughout the area. Adjacent and to and northeast of this area is a highly disturbed ruderal area dominated by non-native grasses.

The eastern portion of the mitigation site along the main stem of Devereux Creek supports some native herbaceous vegetation, yet the adjacent floodplain is highly disturbed. One erosional scar directs water into the creek; the scar is located to the southwest. The erosional scar supports some degree of native vegetation, including coyote brush, but a majority of it is barren and some fennel has become established. Adjacent to these scars are highly disturbed ruderal areas dominated by non-native grasses.

Although eucalyptus trees are located adjacent to portions of the mitigation site, none are established within the mitigation site. These adjacent individuals are not expected to be problematic for restoration in regards to shading or allelopathic interference.

Restoration Treatments

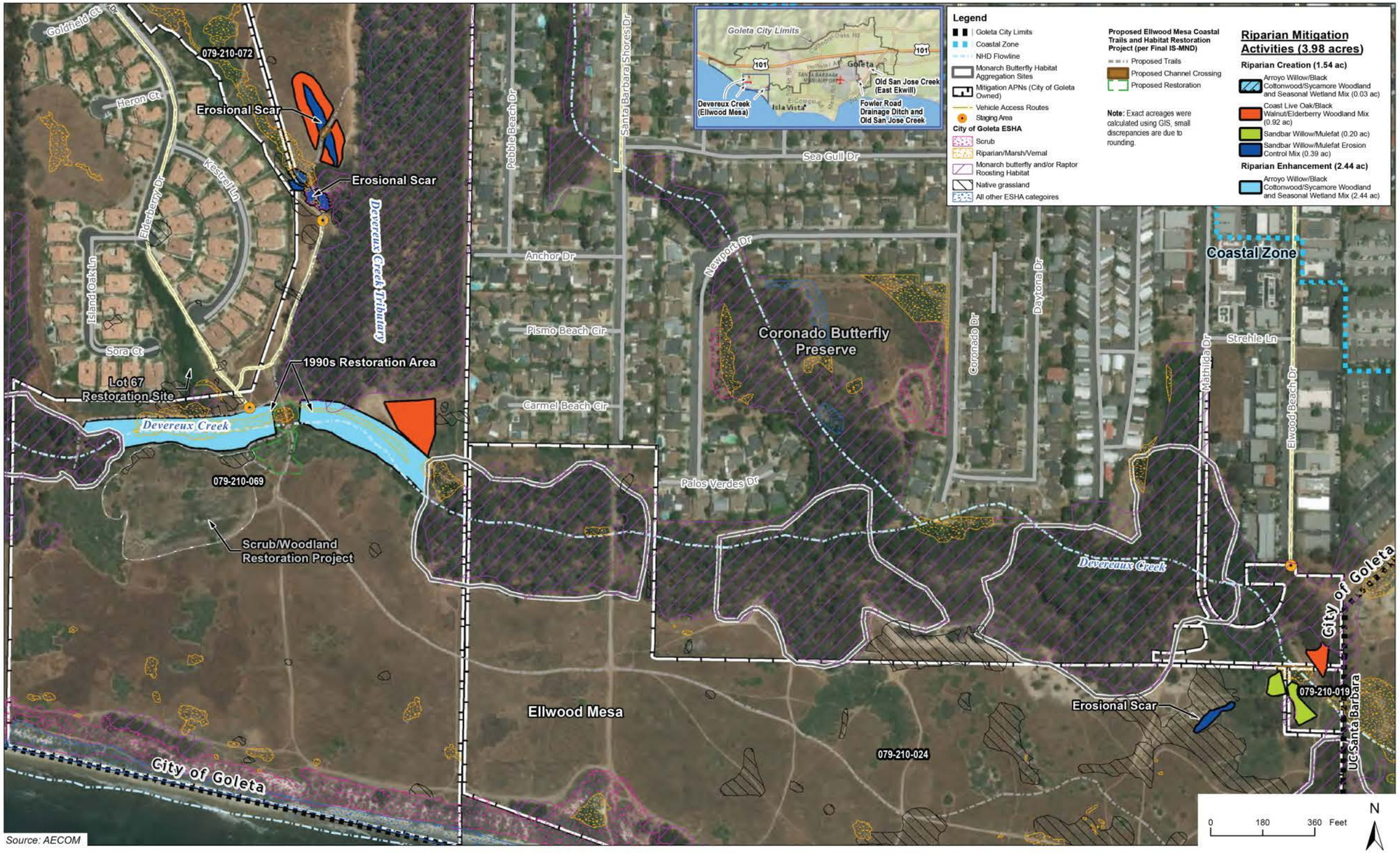
Approximately 3.98 acres of City of Goleta property are proposed for mitigation along Devereux Creek and along a northwestern tributary near Kestrel Lane (see Figure 6c).

Restoration of this area aims to expand the extent and functional capacity of the riparian corridor by increasing native species diversity and abundance along an otherwise non-native species-dominated creek, as well as three partially unvegetated erosional scars. The edge of the riparian woodland would be expanded and enhanced with a variety of native tree species, such as coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), which provide important food and shelter sources for a variety of wildlife species. Monarch butterfly habitat will also be enhanced by providing nectar species, as well as potential future roosting habitat, for the individuals that currently roost and cluster in the adjacent eucalyptus stands. Monarch butterfly nectar species such as bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), velvety goldenrod (*Solidago velutina* subsp. *californica*), and verbena (*Verbena lasiostachys*) will be installed throughout the restoration areas. Several erosional features will be revegetated, reducing sediment deposition and improving water quality. Riparian, marsh, and coastal scrub ESHA will be enhanced. Monarch butterfly roosting, raptor roosting, and native grassland ESHA will be preserved.

Approximately 2.44 acres have been identified for riparian habitat enhancement. Along the main stem of Devereux Creek, the partially restored reach retains some disturbed channel and floodplain that will be restored with arroyo willow woodland and seasonal wetland habitat. Native riparian tree species, including arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), and western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and an understory of seasonal wetland species will be installed.

Approximately 1.54 acres have been identified for riparian habitat creation. Along the northwestern tributary to Devereux Creek, several highly disturbed erosional features will be restored with riparian woodland habitat specifically designed to reduce erosion. Species will include shrubs and grasses with beneficial erosion control properties. Native riparian tree species, including arroyo willow, red willow, black cottonwood, and western sycamore, and an understory of seasonal wetland species will be installed along the wetter portion of the tributary to Devereux Creek,

Figure 6c Restoration Plan: Devereux Creek at Ellwood Mesa



Source: AECOM 2018

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specifically in the southern-most erosional scar. The associated adjacent ruderal areas will be restored with coast live oak habitat. Along the western and eastern portions of the restoration areas along Devereux Creek, the upland areas adjacent to the mainstem will be restored with coast live oak woodland habitat where ruderal vegetation is currently present. Coast live oaks, Southern California black walnut, blue elderberry, and an understory of riparian woodland species will be installed. Along the eastern portion of the restoration area along Devereux Creek, sandbar willow and mulefat will be installed along the floodplain terrace, which is situated slightly higher in elevation than the mainstem. The erosional scar that feeds into the eastern portion of the restoration site along Devereux Creek will be restored with riparian woodland habitat specifically designed to reduce erosion. Species will include shrubs and grasses with beneficial erosion control properties.

Figure 6c) illustrates the location of each restoration habitat type and Table 11 provides the mix of plants and quantities proposed for each riparian/wetland habitat type to be created or enhanced. These plant quantities, with the exception of the number of trees required to be replaced as detailed in Section 3.0, are general guidelines and are subject to change with the development of more detailed landscape plans and dependent on the availability of container stock propagated in the nursery. See Sections 2.4.2 through 2.4.8 for details on preparation and installation techniques.

Additional restoration techniques proposed for the enhancement and creation areas include removing non-native understory species, removing a few non-native ash trees, and removing trash and debris throughout the entirety of the mitigation site. No eucalyptus trees or mature non-native trees other than ash will be removed, in an effort to preserve monarch butterfly habitat.

The proposed restoration approach is consistent with the proposed City of Goleta's Ellwood Mesa/Sperling Preserve Open Space Monarch Butterfly Habitat Management Plan (City of Goleta 2019a) because the proposed restoration avoids siting native tree installation activities in areas with known monarch habitat aggregations, avoids eucalyptus removal, and avoids affecting the entirety of the existing eucalyptus groves on Ellwood Mesa. Installing trees or large shrubs within monarch habitat aggregations may negatively affect monarchs, as large species could fill the mid-story, thereby eliminating the open air space/pathways used by monarchs. As described above, eucalyptus trees or large non-native trees other than ash trees will not be removed in an effort to preserve monarch butterfly habitat. Monarch butterflies utilize the eucalyptus trees on Ellwood Mesa for patrolling, basking, and nectaring, and for overwintering. Since it is difficult to determine how removal of any viable eucalyptus trees would impact monarch butterfly habitat, no trees will be removed or trimmed. Removal of a few non-native ash trees is proposed because it is likely to be helpful to the monarchs since these trees clog the mid-story, reducing open air space/pathways. As mature trees, ash trees spread seeds through airborne dispersal mechanisms, readily multiplying and further degrading the riparian habitats. Tree removal will not occur during the monarch butterfly aggregation season (October 1 through March 31). The proposed restoration approach is also consistent with the proposed Ellwood Mesa Trails and Habitat Restoration Project (AMEC 2014) by avoiding areas that will be restored as part of that effort.

Table 11 Plant Palette – Devereux Creek at Ellwood Mesa

Scientific Name	Common Name	Arroyo Willow/ Black Cottonwood/ Sycamore Woodland and Seasonal Wetland Mix	Coast Live Oak/ Black Walnut/ Elderberry Woodland Mix	Sandbar willow/ Mulefat	Sandbar Willow and Mulefat Erosion Control Mix	Subtotal
Riparian Trees						
Juglans californica	Black walnut		200			200
Platanus racemosa	Western sycamore	100				100
Populus trichocarpa	Black cottonwood	100	100			200
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak		200			200
Quercus lobata	Valley oak					0
Salix exigua	Sandbar willow			100	120	220
Salix laevigata	Red willow	50				50
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	102				102
Sambucus nigra	Blue elderberry	50	200		120	370
Riparian Shrubs, Grasses, and Forbs						
Artemisia douglasiana	Mugwort		65		100	130
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule fat			32	100	132
Bromus carinatus	California brome		65			103
Elymus condensatus	Giant wild rye		65		60	131
Elymus triticoides	Alkali ryegrass	50	65	32	60	213
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon		65			
Hordeum brachyantherum	California barley		65	32		103
Phacelia ramosissima	Branching phacelia		65			71
Rosa californica	California rose		65		60	131
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry		65		60	131
Salvia spathacea	Hummingbird sage		65			71
Solanum douglasii	Douglas nightshade		65			71
Solidago velutina subsp. californica	Velvety goldenrod		65			71
Verbena lasiostachys	Verbena		65			71

Scientific Name	Common Name	Arroyo Willow/ Black Cottonwood/ Sycamore Woodland and Seasonal Wetland Mix	Coast Live Oak/ Black Walnut/ Elderberry Woodland Mix	Sandbar willow/ Mulefat	Sandbar Willow and Mulefat Erosion Control Mix	Subtotal
Seasonal Wetland Forbs and Grasses						
Anemopsis californica	Yerba mansa	52				77
Carex barbarae	Santa Barbara sedge	52				77
Cyperus eragrostis	Umbrella-sedge	52				77
Distichlis spicata	Saltgrass	52		32		109
Eleocharis macrostachya	Common spikerush	52		32		77
Euthamia occidentalis	Western goldenrod	52		32		109
Frankenia salina	Alkali heath	52				77
Juncus patens	Common California rush	52	65	32		180
Juncus phaeocephalus	Brown-headed rush	52				77
Juncus textilis	Basket rush	52				77
Juncus xiphioides	Iris-leaved rush	52				77
Paspalum distichum	Knot grass	52				77
Total Number of Plants		**1,076**	**1,610**	**324**	**680**	**3,625**
Total Acres per Plant Mix		**2.47**	**0.92**	**0.20**	**0.39**	**3.98**

Note: 5-foot spacing for forbs/grasses/shrubs, 10-foot spacing for trees

The proposed restoration approach is compatible with other restoration efforts in the immediate area, such as University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB) North Campus Open Space (NCOS) and City of Goleta restoration to the south. The UCSB NCOS restoration project is located immediately downstream and to the southeast of the proposed Devereux Creek mitigation site on Ellwood Mesa. The NCOS restoration project is currently in its implementation phase, and aims to provide public access and passive recreation, as well as connect several existing preserved properties (UCSB 2016a). Notably, the Devereux Creek mitigation sites are upstream, and comprised entirely of freshwater habitats with no current tidal influence. Although the NCOS restoration project proposes to convert freshwater habitat to tidal habitat where ecologically feasible, tidal influence is not anticipated to extend past the NCOS property or upstream to the Devereux Creek mitigation sites (UCSB 2016b).

2.4.2 Source of Plant Materials

Plant stock will be collected by a qualified native nursery contractor, with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. To preserve the integrity of local gene pools, ensure adaptation to site-specific conditions, and avoid inadvertent introduction of inappropriate species or pathogens, the majority of native plant material used for revegetation will be collected primarily from each of the mitigation sites, or within the respective watersheds. If sufficient seeds or plant material cannot be collected from these areas alone, plant stock from within a 15-mile radius, limited to the coastal side of the Santa Ynez Mountains, may also be acceptable. More specific areas for collection of native plant materials will be defined in the field, taking into account the following:

- Ecological similarity of the area to the Project site
- Proximity to the Project site
- Land ownership
- Accessibility
- Abundance and availability of target species
- Need to ensure genetic diversity of source material (i.e., seed will be collected from a diverse sample of the parent plants within the collection zone)

2.4.3 Seed Storage and Plant Propagation

Plant stock will be stored and propagated by a qualified native nursery contractor with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. Seeds will be stored in a proper container in a cool, dry place. If necessary to eradicate insects, seeds will be treated with freezing temperatures by putting seeds in the freezer for 2 or 3 days; this technique will only be conducted for those species that would not be negatively affected by freezing. If excess moisture is present, seeds will be treated with low heat or a de-humidifier. All seed containers will be labeled with the scientific name, date, and location of collection.

Seeds will be sown or cuttings will be used to establish container plants. In turn, these container plants can either be planted in the field or used to create additional seeds or cuttings in the nursery. The qualified native landscape contractor will either directly transplant salvaged plants or take them to the nursery and maintain them for later transplanting. Nursery plants must be maintained in a healthy condition until delivery. All plants obtained from the native plant nursery will be free of Argentine ants (*Linepithema humile*).

2.4.4 Access Routes and Staging Areas

Access routes and staging areas for each of the mitigation sites are described below.

2.4.4.1 Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek

The Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek mitigation site will be accessed by vehicle via two proposed access routes, Technology Drive or Fowler Road. At the terminus of the vehicle access route, a small staging area will be established and further access will be on foot. Staging areas will be contained to the smallest footprint possible and will not disturb native vegetation.

2.4.4.2 Old San Jose Creek (East Ekwill Street)

The Old San Jose Creek mitigation site located near east Ekwill Street will be accessed by vehicle via the proposed Ekwill Street alignment. At the terminus of the vehicle access route, a small staging area will be established within the disturbance footprint and further access will be on foot. Staging areas will be contained to the smallest footprint possible and will not disturb native vegetation.

2.4.4.3 Devereux Creek and Northwestern Tributary (Ellwood Mesa)

The Devereux Creek mitigation site on Ellwood Mesa will be accessed by vehicle via two proposed access routes, Elderberry Drive and Ellwood Beach Drive. With permission from the owners of the private residential community, the western portion of the mitigation site will be accessed via Elderberry Drive. From the southern terminus of Elderberry Drive, the mitigation site will be accessed by vehicle along the existing dirt road and paths, terminating at the first intersection with the restoration sites. The eastern portion of the mitigation site will be accessed by vehicle from Ellwood Beach Drive. At the terminus of the vehicle access routes, small staging areas will be established along existing footpaths and further access will be on foot. Staging areas will be contained to the smallest footprint possible and will not disturb native vegetation.

2.4.5 Non-native Plant Removal

Prior to plant installation, non-native plants will be removed throughout the entirety of each mitigation site by a qualified native landscape contractor with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. Non-native plants (with the exception of mature trees) will be removed primarily using hand removal methods, e.g., hand-held weed whips, loppers, and hoes. If hand removal is not feasible due to the characteristics of the species, such as resistance to hand removal methods, the size of the plants, or the number of plants, perennial invasive non-native species may be treated with herbicides. Herbicide application will be limited to the smallest extent possible while maintaining effectiveness. Only individual plants will be treated; no blanket spraying efforts will be allowed. If herbicide is applied, it will be applied during dry and low wind conditions in order to prevent conveyance of herbicide into drainages or other non-targeted areas. Herbicide application must be performed by a licensed applicator that can identify the species to be treated and is experienced in the handling and application of herbicides. Herbicides must be approved for use by the City of Goleta and allowed under permit and property conditions. Only herbicides approved for use near or in water, such as AquaMaster™ or equivalent, will be used if necessary.

Large vegetation with potential to contain bird nests will not be removed during the breeding bird season (March 1 to September 15) unless the City of Goleta-approved biologist determines that it does not contain active bird nests.

Specifically within the Devereux Creek and Northwestern Tributary (Ellwood Mesa) mitigation site, a few non-native ash trees will be removed within the restoration area and may be chipped on-site. Chipped trees may be used as mulch after they have dried out. To preserve monarch butterfly habitat, eucalyptus trees and other non-native trees other than ash will not be removed. Tree removal will not occur during the monarch butterfly aggregation season (October 1 through March 31).

Long term non-native plant removal will be conducted as described in Section 2.6.1.

2.4.6 Erosion Control

If deemed necessary, erosion control materials will be installed by a qualified contractor with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. It may be necessary to install erosion control materials in select areas, such as larger barren areas or highly eroded areas, until plant cover is sufficient to stabilize the slopes. Erosion control devices may include low silt fences, hay bales at the base of slopes, and/or straw wattle. Erosion control materials containing plastics will not be used due to the hazards they pose to wildlife. Erosion control materials will be certified as weed free. If large plants (e.g. shrubs) need to be removed in order to install erosion control materials, it will not be removed during the breeding bird season (March 1 to September 15) unless the City of Goleta-approved biologist determines that it does not contain active bird nests. The erosion control materials will be maintained during the 5-year maintenance period or until plants are well established.

2.4.7 Plant Installation Methods

Plants will be installed by the qualified native landscape contractor with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. Plants will be installed to coincide with the first major winter storm (approximately October to December), as feasible, when soil conditions are moist.

Planting locations will be determined in the field by the County-approved restoration biologist. On average, shrubs, grasses, and wetland plants will be installed at 4- to 5-foot spacing. Most non-tree species will be installed as 1-gallon containers, but other sizes may be used depending on the species. On average, tree species will be installed at 8- to 10-foot spacing. A portion of Devereux Creek assumed an average 10-foot spacing as noted in Section 2.4.7.1. Mitigation trees will be installed mainly as 5-gallon containers, with some being installed as 1-gallon containers in select areas, in accordance with Mitigation Measure NA-2 and as further described in Section 3.3. Any trees installed as an addition to the mitigation trees will be installed as 1-gallon containers or live stakes. Tables 7, 8 and 10 provide the mix of plants and quantities proposed for each riparian habitat type to be created or enhanced.

Care will be taken not to disturb the root ball, stems, or branches when installing container plants. Planting pits will be backfilled with native soil so as not to leave air spaces around the plant's soil and roots, so that the soil surface of the container plant is approximately ¼ to ½ inch above grade. After installation, wood mulch will be placed around each plant in areas where water movement will not disrupt the mulch to prevent non-native plants from establishing and to help increase soil moisture. Mulch will be placed around each container plant at a depth of at least 3 inches, and at least a 2-foot radius for trees and a 1-foot radius for other species. Mulch placement within the

bioswale at Fowler Road drainage ditch will be installed as outlined in Section 2.4.1.1. If generated, the mulch from the removed non-native trees would be allowed some time to dry and then would be used around installed plants as feasible. Additional mulch originating from Santa Barbara may be acquired as needed, such as mulch available from the County's South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station. All purchased mulch will be free of Argentine ants.

Each container plant will be immediately watered with an irrigation system or by hand as conditions allow. Long term irrigation will be applied as described in Section 2.6.2.

Site-specific plant installation details for Devereux Creek are described below.

2.4.7.1 Devereux Creek and Northwestern Tributary (Ellwood Mesa)

Some native species have established within the portion of Devereux Creek where a previous restoration site was installed. Within this area, it is assumed that approximately 50 percent of the area can be planted; therefore, the number of plants to be installed was adjusted accordingly. For conceptual planning purposes, an overall average of 10-foot spacing was used to calculate the number of plants needed.

2.4.8 Plant Protection

Individual container plantings will not have any specific protection; however, signage and temporary construction fencing will be placed around the mitigation sites to inform people to stay out of the restoration area to minimize trampling of native plants. If herbivory becomes substantially problematic, wire cages would be placed around container plants where feasible.

2.5 Performance Criteria

Performance criteria will be used to determine if the Project is successful during the 5-year maintenance and monitoring period (described in Sections 2.6 and 2.7). Per the CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement, the following performance criteria have been established for the restored mitigation sites:

- All plantings shall have a minimum of 80% survival the first year and 100% survival thereafter.
- All plantings shall attain 75% cover after three years and 90% cover after five years.
- The mitigation site shall be entirely without supplemental irrigation for a minimum of two years.
- No single species shall constitute more than 50% of the vegetative cover.
- No woody invasive species shall be present.
- Herbaceous invasive species shall not exceed 5% cover.
- If the survival, cover and other requirements described in this Agreement and in the submitted documents have not been met, Permittee is responsible for replacement planting to achieve these requirements. Replacement plants shall be monitored with the same survival and growth requirements for five years after planting.

The City of Goleta-approved biologist will monitor to determine if performance criteria are being achieved as described in Section 2.5. If performance criteria are not being achieved, the City of Goleta may be required to replant, as necessary, to ensure performance criteria are met.

2.6 Maintenance Plan

Maintenance will be conducted by the qualified native landscape contractor with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. The mitigation sites will be maintained for a 5-year period, beginning after initial restoration installation is completed. Changes may be made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports, per the City of Goleta General Plan. Maintenance activities will be adjusted with oversight by the City of Goleta-approved biologist to assure that the performance criteria for the mitigation sites are achieved. All maintenance will be managed by the City of Goleta. Maintenance will include non-native plant removal; watering; replanting; and repairing damage to plants, erosion control devices, fencing, and/or signs that result from erosion or vandalism.

2.6.1 Long-term Maintenance Methods and Schedule

During the 5-year maintenance period, the maintenance contractor will conduct routine activities to maintain the plantings in a healthy condition, control erosion of the site, and ensure performance criteria are being achieved throughout the entirety of the mitigation sites. Non-native plant removal will be performed throughout the entirety of the mitigation sites to comply with the performance criteria as described in Section 2.4.5. Herbicides may be used as described in Section 2.4.5. The majority of invasive non-native plant removal efforts will be conducted during the peak growing seasons (winter and spring), when non-native plant species are most prevalent. A regular but lower level of effort during the rest of the year is recommended to minimize the spread of non-native plant seeds. The maintenance schedule and crew size will be adjusted based on the abundance of non-native plants on-site and the effort it takes to remove them before going to seed.

The City of Goleta-approved biologist will monitor to determine if performance criteria are being achieved as described in Section 2.5. If performance criteria are not being achieved, the City of Goleta may be required to replant, as necessary, to ensure performance criteria are met.

2.6.2 Long-term Irrigation Methods and Schedule

Where feasible, a temporary irrigation system may be installed in areas where creek flows would not be prohibitive. If employed, the irrigation system would be set up to target individual plants, and would avoid watering in between the plants to help prevent the growth of non-natives. Irrigation options may include: 1) installing a drip emitter system, 2) watering by hand via hose in conjunction with deep pipe irrigation tubes installed next to each plant, 3) watering by hand via hose, or 4) utilizing a water truck with side sprayers. The source of the water may be a permanent hookup, or a temporary water source such as a holding tank or water truck.

The City of Goleta-approved biologist will establish an irrigation schedule in conjunction with the landscape contractor. Irrigation will be scheduled to maximize growth of native species and will account for natural rainfall, while minimizing growth of invasive non-native plants. Generally, if irrigation is needed, more irrigation will be provided during the growing season (winter and spring) to mimic seasonal weather patterns, and minimal irrigation will be provided during the summer and fall as needed to keep plants alive.

Towards the end of spring of the third year, the irrigation schedule will be gradually reduced over several weeks to wean the plants to adapt to a reduced watering schedule over the summer and fall. The irrigation system will be used for up to 3 years and plants will be completely weaned from the irrigation prior to the end of the third year. If irrigation materials are installed, they will be removed once the plants are weaned.

2.6.3 Maintenance Restrictions (AN-6)

Large plants with potential to contain bird nests will not be removed during the breeding bird season (March 1 to September 15) unless the City of Goleta-approved biologist determines that it does not contain active bird nests.

Within the Devereux Creek mitigation site located on Ellwood Mesa, no eucalyptus trees or other non-native trees, other than ash, will be removed to preserve monarch butterfly habitat. Tree removal will not occur during the monarch butterfly aggregation season (October 1 through March 31).

2.7 Monitoring Plan

Monitoring will be conducted by City of Goleta-approved biologist. The entirety of the mitigation sites will be monitored for a 5-year period to ensure successful establishment. Each year of the 5-year monitoring and maintenance period is defined as a 12-month period starting when restoration installation is complete. Changes may be made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports, per the City of Goleta General Plan.

2.7.1 Monitoring Methods and Schedule

The mitigation sites will be qualitatively monitored by the City of Goleta-approved biologist monthly of each year (beginning at the completion of restoration installation), and quantitatively once in the spring and once in the winter of each year during the 5-year monitoring period.

Monthly monitoring will qualitatively assess the success of the mitigation sites. Visual estimates of percent cover of native and non-native plants will be made to determine if performance criteria are being met, or likely to be met, by the end of Year 5. The City of Goleta-approved biologist will ensure the qualified native landscape contractor limits use of herbicide and applies supplemental water as appropriate.

Photographs will be taken each year during the spring and winter monitoring to qualitatively document plant establishment, hydrologic conditions, and other site conditions. Permanent photo-documentation points will be established throughout the mitigation sites, primarily prior to installation. Each photo point location will be documented using global positioning system (GPS) and marked in the field with PVC pipes anchored by rebar, or a similar mechanism, which will be removed after completion of the 5-year monitoring period. The photographs will be included in the annual monitoring report to allow comparison between monitoring years.

Spring and winter monitoring will quantitatively assess the success of the mitigation sites. Fixed-line transects will be installed throughout the mitigation sites to sample the following parameters:

- Species occurring within the transect and whether the species is native or non-native
- Percent absolute plant cover, and cover of native versus non-native species

Each transect location will be documented using GPS and marked in the field with PVC pipes anchored by rebar, or similar mechanism, which will be removed after completion of the monitoring period. Transect locations will be selected systematically to sample different habitat types. Photographs will be taken at each transect during the quantitative monitoring events. The photographs will be included in the annual monitoring report to allow comparison between monitoring years.

The number of dead container plants will also be recorded during the spring and winter quantitative monitoring events. If replacement plants are installed, they will be monitored for a minimum of 3 years (within the 5-year monitoring period) to ensure successful establishment.

Qualitative information about the weather conditions and mitigation site conditions (e.g., wildlife use, vegetation establishment trends, non-native plant invasion, evidence and extent of erosion, and the need for corrective actions) will also be collected during all monitoring activities. Recommendations for maintenance needs will be made to the qualified native landscape contractor based on observations made during the monitoring activities.

Upon completion of the 5-year monitoring period, the City of Goleta will conduct a final inspection. Any outstanding items will need to be completed before the regulatory agencies give final approval and accept the restoration project as complete.

2.8 Reporting Requirements

Reports will be prepared by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. As described above, the restored mitigation sites will be monitored and maintained for a 5-year period with changes made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports, per the City of General Plan. Annual monitoring reports will be prepared within 1 month of the end of each year (a 12-month period) of the 5-year monitoring and maintenance period, which begins when restoration installation is complete. Annual reports will contain a quantitative analysis of performance criteria achievement and progress toward meeting final performance criteria. The annual reports will provide photographs taken at photo documentation points, photographs taken at transects, and relevant maps.

2.9 Restoration Schedule

A proposed schedule for restoration preparation, implementation, maintenance, and monitoring is presented in Table 12. This schedule reflects that initial restoration installation will be conducted in fall/winter of 2020/2021 and replacement planting will be conducted in fall/winter of 2021/2022 as needed. Additionally, the schedule will be dependent on availability of 5-gallon replacement trees and scheduling for the restoration of the mitigation areas near Fowler Road and Ekwill Street are dependent upon adjacent construction activities. Construction of the Project components is scheduled to begin in the fall 2020 and end in spring 2023.

Table 12 Restoration Schedule

Timing	Task	Corresponding Report Section
Preparation		
Through spring 2022	Collect native seeds and propagate plants for initial and replacement planting	Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3
Through fall/winter 2020/2021	Initial non-native plant removal Install erosion control as applicable Maintenance restrictions apply	Section 2.4.5 Section 2.4.6 2.4.5 and 2.6.3
Prior to fall 2020	Set up photopoints for baseline photo monitoring	Section 2.7.1
Installation		
Fall/winter 2020/2021	Install container plants Install drip irrigation system, where feasible	Section 2.4.7 Section 2.6.2
Fall/winter 2021/2022	Replacement planting as necessary	Section 2.6.1
Maintenance (Year 1 through Year 5)		
January 2021 to December 2025	Conduct site maintenance Maintenance restrictions apply	Section 2.6 Sections 2.4.5 and 2.6.3
Monitoring and Reporting (Year 1 through Year 5)		
January 2021 to December 2025	Monthly qualitative monitoring	Section 2.7
Each spring and winter; 2021 through 2025	Photograph monitoring	Section 2.7
Each spring and winter; 2021 through 2025	Quantitative transect monitoring	Section 2.7
Each January; 2022 through 2026	Prepare annual monitoring reports	Section 2.8

2.10 Long-term Management Plan and Financial Assurances

The City of Goleta will be responsible for ownership and all long-term management of the mitigation sites. Financial assurances through which the mitigation sites will be successfully completed are in development and will be finalized prior to construction.

2.11 Adaptive Management Plan

As described in Section 2.7, the City of Goleta-approved biologist will monitor to determine if performance criteria described in Section 2.5 are being achieved. Changes to the restoration implementation and maintenance approach may be made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports, per the City of Goleta General Plan. If performance criteria are not being achieved, the City of Goleta may be required to replant, as necessary, to ensure performance criteria are met. If replanting occurs, restoration elements that may be changed include the plant species and quantities used and the location of the installed container plants, dependent on species. Additionally, maintenance measures such as non-native plant removal, irrigation, erosion control, and/or plant protection may need to be modified to help ensure the success of the mitigation sites.

If the compensatory mitigation plan (Section 2.0) cannot be implemented as approved, and is significantly modified as a result, the City of Goleta will obtain approval of the revised portions of the compensatory mitigation plan from the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB.

If monitoring or other information indicates that the compensatory mitigation plan is not progressing towards meeting its performance criteria (see Section 2.5), the City of Goleta will notify the CCC, Corps, CDFW, and RWQCB as soon as possible. The City of Goleta will work with these agencies to address deficiencies in the compensatory mitigation plan and apply appropriate measures to ensure performance criteria are met.

3 Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan

As discussed in Section 1.4, the Project area includes riparian woodland habitats including arroyo willow thickets, red willow thickets, and black cottonwood forest. These riparian habitats consist of several species of native riparian trees that will be mitigated in accordance with Mitigation Measure NA-1 and Mitigation Measure NA-2, and installed as discussed in Section 2.0 of this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. This section includes a summary of the methods and results of the native tree inventory within the Project area and a tree protection plan based on the tree inventory results as required by Mitigation Measure NA-2.

3.1 Native Tree Inventory Methodology

A native tree inventory was conducted within the temporary and permanent impact areas by in November 2012 and February 2014. All native trees within the study area were identified to species and the location of each main tree trunk was recorded with a Trimble GeoXT (Geoexplorer 6000 Series) GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy. The total cross-sectional diameter at breast height (DBH) (measured at a height 4.5 feet above the ground) was measured for each native tree using a DBH tape where feasible and by visual estimates where the trunk could not be reached. In the case of multiple trunks, the DBH of the largest trunk was measured. Where trees were situated on sloping or uneven ground, the 4.5-foot height was measured from the uphill side of the tree. Some areas were inaccessible due to poison oak, dense vegetation (i.e., willow tree thickets), and/or steep slopes. Impassable areas were surveyed visually from the edge of the impassable barrier, and if possible, approximate number of trees and associated DBH range were estimated. In the case of dense willow thickets where it was difficult to observe individual willow trees and give an accurate estimate, the footprint of the willow thickets was mapped in addition to approximating the number of trees. A detailed description of the tree inventory methodology is provided in the Biological Resources Report (URS 2014).

3.2 Native Tree Inventory Results

All native trees mapped were plotted in geographic information system (GIS) to create maps showing the location of each native tree within the Project area (see Figure 7a through Figure 7c). In addition, detailed data from the native tree inventory are provided as a table in Appendix B. The County Deciduous Oak Tree Protection and Regeneration Ordinance (County of Santa Barbara 2003) protects deciduous oak trees measuring 4 inches DBH or greater. Although the Project is not required to meet the standards of this ordinance, and since the EIR does not state the definition of a mature native tree, and to err on the conservative side, any oak or other native tree measured to be 4 inches or greater in DBH was considered mature and given the status of “protected.” Protected tree species include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and are indicated on see Figure 7a through Figure 7c. Protected trees requiring mitigation are discussed further in Section 3.3. Trees with less than 4 inches DBH are considered “not protected” and do not need to be mitigated. Table 13 below is a summary of the

total number of protected trees that will be impacted within the Coastal Zone and outside the Coastal Zone for each alignment.

Approximately 238 protected trees occur within the Study Area, 84 of which are located within the Coastal Zone and 154 are located outside of the Coastal Zone. Approximately 198 protected trees occur within the impact area, of which 147 protected trees are located in the permanent impact area and 51 protected trees are located in the temporary impact area. Protected trees that require mitigation include 7 southern California black walnuts, 2 western sycamores, 27 black cottonwoods, 18 coast live oaks, 8 red willows, 131 arroyo willows, and 5 blue elderberries. The number of impacted trees may be reduced if during construction it is determined that some of the trees can be preserved in place, which may be the case for the trees located within the temporary impact area.

3.3 Native Tree Protection Plan

This section outlines the requirements of the native tree protection plan. In accordance with Mitigation Measure NA-2, the native tree protection plan requires the following:

- Any mature native trees damaged or removed are to be replaced at a ratio of 10:1.
- Any trees lost in the Coastal Zone shall be replaced in the Coastal Zone.
- Suitable restoration areas for native trees will be selected along Old San Jose Creek or San Jose Creek. (Note: As described in Section 2.0, the mitigation sites have been established along Old San Jose Creek and Devereux Creek.)
- Native trees shall be grown from local seed stock in 5-gallon containers and planted at 8- to 10-foot spacing. (Note: As described in the Addendum to the FEIR [City of Goleta 2019b], 1-gallon containers will be used in select areas; within the erosional scars along Devereux Creek, 1-gallon containers are more appropriate since installing larger containers may cause additional erosional issues and space is restrained along the bottom of the incised erosional scars.)
- All mitigation restoration areas shall be monitored and maintained for a 5-year period to ensure successful establishment.
- The plan shall be submitted to the City of Goleta and resource agencies for review prior to construction.
- Prior to construction, the above measures shall be incorporated into the construction contract document.
- City of Goleta staff or the authorized monitor shall inspect the Project site to verify implementation of the approved tree protection plan during construction.

Figure 7a Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan: Ekwill Street

Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 7b Native Tree Inventory and Protection Plan: Fowler Road

Source: AECOM 2018

Figure 7c Native Tree Inventory: Hollister Avenue

Source: AECOM 2018

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Table 13 Approximate Number of Impacted Protected Trees – Coastal Zone and Outside Coastal Zone

		Coastal Zone			Outside Coastal Zone			Grand
Scientific Name	Common Name	Ekwill	Fowler	Subtotal	Ekwill	Hollister	Subtotal	Total
Juglans californica	Black walnut	1		1		6	6	7
Platanus racemosa	Western sycamore	1		1	1		1	2
Populus trichocarpa	Black cottonwood		2	2	25		25	27
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak				9	9	18	18
Salix laevigata	Red willow	8		8				8
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	58	6	64	65	2	67	131
Sambucus nigra	Blue elderberry	5		5				5
Total number of impacted protected trees		**73**	**8**	**81**	**100**	**17**	**117**	**198**

In addition to the standards defined in the EIR, although not a requirement for the Project, the City of Goleta Municipal Code Section 15.09.080, Appendix A Grading Ordinance Guidelines for Native Oak Tree Removal (City of Goleta 2013), and "the County Deciduous Oak Tree Protection and Regeneration Ordinance" (County of Santa Barbara 2003), were utilized to provide additional guidance for native tree establishment. The following standards have been adapted from the above guidance and ordinance documents to be implemented as part of the native tree protection plan for all native trees requiring mitigation (in accordance with the EIR):

- Provide the replanting schedule and nurturing regime for the trees.
- Replacement trees that are planted must come from nursery stock grown from locally-sourced acorns/seeds, or use acorns/seeds gathered locally, preferably from the same watershed in which they are planted.
- Replacement trees shall be established in a location suitable for their growth and survival as determined by a certified arborist or restoration biologist.
- The replacement trees shall be nurtured for 5 years, the last 2 without supplemental watering, using techniques for oak trees consistent with the most current version of the University of California publication "How to Grow California Oaks" (University of California 2016) and for other native trees the watering will be determined by the restoration biologist. At the end of the 5 years, 10 trees for every protected tree removed must be alive, in good health as determined by the certified arborist/restoration biologist, and capable of surviving without nurturing and protection.
- Each replacement tree must be protected against damaging ground disturbance, soil compaction, or over-irrigation within the dripline. It must be fenced to protect it from grazing or browsing by animals both below and above ground until it has reached a minimum of 8 feet in height. (Note: Fencing is not anticipated to be necessary in the proposed mitigation sites due to lack of grazing animals in the area.)
- Where conditions warrant and where agreed to by the certified arborist/restoration biologist, tree planting designs and nurturing practices (e.g., protective structures, watering schedules) may be adjusted to improve the probability that replacement trees will be established successfully.
- All replacement trees are considered protected trees regardless of size.

Tree removal is defined as causing a native tree to die, be uprooted or removed from the ground by any means, including, but not limited to, cutting, uprooting, poisoning, or burning (unrelated to controlled burns). Excessive pruning or topping, or severing a tree's roots enough to lead to the death of the tree, will also be considered tree removal. Death by natural causes (e.g., sudden oak death syndrome) or removals required due to disease or regulatory requirements will not be considered a removal. The removal of protected native trees that are naturally dead or uprooted, or that pose an immediate threat to safety will not be counted towards removal thresholds (County of Santa Barbara 2003).

If removed, each individual protected tree must be compensated at a 10:1 ratio by replacement planting. If all individual protected trees identified in the permanent and temporary impact areas are removed, 1,980 trees will be replaced within the mitigation sites (herein referred to as "replacement trees"). Table 14 shows how many trees will be impacted, how many trees are required for mitigation assuming all trees will be impacted, and how many trees are estimated for installation per this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. See Figure 7a through Figure 7c for the location of existing trees and Figure 6a through Figure 6c for the restoration plan.

Table 14 Number of Replacement Trees by Species

				Estimated Replacement Trees per Site			
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**Trees Removed[1]**	**Required Replacement Trees[1,2]**	**Old San Jose Creek and Fowler Road Drainage Ditch**	**Old San Jose Creek (East Ekwill)**	**Devereux Creek and Northwestern Tributary (Ellwood Mesa)**	**Total**
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	7	70	40	0	200	240
Platanus racemosa	Western sycamore	2	20	0	50	100	150
Populus trichocarpa	Black cottonwood	27	270	0	100	200	300
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	18	180	40	0	200	240
Salix exigua	Sandbar willow	0		44	0	220	264
Salix laevigata	Red willow	8	80	20	50	50	120
Salix lasiolepis	Arroyo willow	131	1,310	20	100	102	222
Sambucus nigra	Blue elderberry	5	50	74	0	370	444
Total		**198**	**1,980**	**238**	**300**	**1,442**	**1,980**

[1] Assumes all trees identified within the Project area will be removed. This number may be reduced if during construction it is determined that some of the trees can be saved in place. Approximately 198 protected trees occur within the impact area, of which 147 protected trees are located in the permanent impact area and 51 protected trees are located in the temporary impact area.

[2] Individual trees will be replaced at 10:1.

As described above, the number of impacted trees may be reduced if during construction it is determined that some of the trees can be preserved in place, which may be the case for the trees located within the temporary impact area. For purposes of this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, it is assumed that all trees within the permanent and temporary impact area will be removed and need to be mitigated.

A City of Goleta-approved biologist will be present during all tree removal or trimming activities during Project construction and work with the construction crew to ensure that the number of native trees removed or impacted is minimized. The City of Goleta-approved biologist will compare the native trees identified in See Figure 7a through Figure 7c and Appendix B with those observed in the field and will make adjustments to the native tree inventory as necessary. If the contractor can avoid native trees assumed to be impacted then these trees do not need to be mitigated. Alternatively, if additional native protected trees not identified in this Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan need to be removed, then they will be added to the quantity of trees requiring mitigation. Native trees to be protected and avoided during construction will be marked with temporary construction fencing to designate the work area outside of the critical root zone of the tree. The City of Goleta-approved biologist will guide installation of the fencing.

An authorized biological monitor will work with the contractor during construction to determine together in the field if any trees can be avoided during construction. The native tree inventory maps will be reviewed and adjustments will be made as feasible to avoid as many protected native trees as possible, but an effort will also be made to avoid non-protected trees as well. Trees that are determined to be avoidable will be marked with flagging and/or construction fencing will be placed around the outside edge of the canopy. If trees can be avoided but work must occur under the canopy which would potentially impact the roots and cause damage to the tree, the tree will need to be monitored for a period of 6 months or as necessary based on the City of Goleta-approved biologist's assessment to determine whether or not it will survive the damage to the roots. The tree will be determined to be saved or impacted, and if it is determined that it has been impacted, then it will be considered a removed tree and need to be mitigated the same as other removed trees.

3.3.1 Preparation and Installation

Since most of the replacement trees must be in 5-gallon containers per Mitigation Measure NA-2, it is anticipated it will take about 2 years of growing the trees at a nursery to reach this size for most of the tree species. Therefore it is recommended that a nursery should begin growing the replacement trees as soon as the Biological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is approved. The maximum number of replacement trees (1,980 trees) will be grown and installed at the Devereux Creek mitigation sites, even if it is determined during construction that a lesser number of replacement trees are needed due to a lesser number of trees being impacted (see Tables 14 and 15 for species and quantities of impacted and replacement trees respectively). Additionally, supplemental replacement trees will be installed within the temporarily impacted areas associated with the Project. Notably, the full number of replacement trees required for mitigation (1,980) will be accounted for at the off-site mitigation sites to ensure that adequate habitat, space, and timing for replacement trees is available without the need to rely on the temporary impact areas associated with the Project site. If it is determined during construction that some protected trees can be avoided, then the number of replacement trees can be reduced and the excess trees can be applied toward the riparian mitigation and installed as 5-gallon or 1-gallon containers, or as live stakes. Table 15 shows the number of replacement trees needed for each species.

In order to adhere to the standards above, the source of the plant materials, seed storage, and plant propagation will be conducted as described in Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3. Access routes and staging areas are described in Section 2.4.4. The non-native plant removal will be conducted prior to planting as described in Section 2.4.5. All replacement trees will be installed to coincide with the first major winter storm (approximately October to December), as feasible, when soil conditions are moist. The trees will be installed as described in Section 2.4.7. Replacement trees will be protected as described in Section 2.4.8.

3.3.2 Performance Criteria, Maintenance, and Monitoring

Replacement trees will adhere to the Project performance criteria as described in Section 2.5. Replacement trees will be maintained and monitored the 5-year monitoring and maintenance period as described in Section 2.6 and 2.7, respectively.

4 Pre-construction Biological Surveys

This section discusses methods for implementing pre-construction biological surveys at the mitigation areas as required by Mitigation Measures PL-1 Pre-construction Floristic Surveys and Compensation, AN-4 Conduct Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance, AN-9 Conduct Breeding Bird Surveys, and AN-8 Conduct Pre-construction Protocol Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo. A City of Goleta-approved biologist will conduct all the required pre-construction surveys. The City of Goleta-approved biologist will prepare and submit a written report of the findings of each pre-construction survey to resource agencies and City of Goleta staff for review. All identified protective measures must be implemented prior to construction. Construction restrictions must be included in the construction contract document. City of Goleta staff or authorized monitor must verify compliance prior to commencement of construction activities and conduct inspections to ensure compliance during construction.

4.1 Floristic Surveys (PL-1)

Pre-construction surveys will be conducted where suitable habitat is present within the permanent and temporary construction footprints by a City of Goleta-approved biologist during the blooming period (April through September) of special-status plant species with potential to occur at the Project site as described in the Biological Resources Report. A list of all plant species observed during the survey will be recorded. Where vegetation is too dense, it may not be feasible to conduct a pre-construction survey; in that case, special-status plant species will be searched for by a City of Goleta-approved biologist that is monitoring while vegetation is being cleared during construction.

If special-status plant species are encountered, avoidance and mitigation will occur as described in Section 5.2.

4.2 Monarch Butterfly Surveys (AN-4)

Construction impacts to monarch butterflies will be avoided or minimized by performing site-specific surveys for roosting butterflies prior to removal of large eucalyptus trees. Surveys will be conducted within areas of suitable eucalyptus groves by a City of Goleta-approved biologist during the aggregation season between October 1 and March 31. Surveys will be conducted only along the Ekwill Street extension since this is the only portion of the Project where there are moderate groves of eucalyptus trees.

If roosting monarchs are encountered, avoidance and mitigation will occur as described in Section 5.3.

4.3 Breeding Bird Surveys (AN-9)

If construction must take place near riparian areas or other areas with potential for breeding birds (as described in the Biological Resources Report) during the breeding season (March 1 to September 15), weekly breeding bird surveys will be conducted by a City of Goleta-approved biologist for the 30-day period prior to construction. Surveys will be conducted within the active construction area

and within a 300-foot buffer zone for passerines and a 500-foot buffer for raptors. The City of Goleta-approved biologist will record all birds observed, note breeding behaviors, and search for bird nests within areas of suitable breeding bird habitat in the construction zone.

If breeding birds are discovered within 300 feet of the construction zone for passerines, or 500 feet for raptors, avoidance and mitigation will occur as described in Section 5.4.

4.4 Protocol Surveys for Least Bell's Vireo (AN-8)

If Project construction must take place within a 300-foot buffer of riparian areas during the breeding season for least Bell's vireo (April 10 to July 31), a USFWS protocol-level survey must be conducted by a City of Goleta-approved biologist the year prior to construction to determine presence/absence of this species. AECOM biologists conducted a protocol-level survey within the Project area in 2012 and none were found (see the Biological Resources Report for details); however, another survey will be required during the spring prior to the start of construction.

If least Bell's vireo are found within 300 feet of the construction zone, avoidance and mitigation will occur as described in Section 5.5.

5 Avoidance and Minimization Measures During Construction

This section discusses methods for implementing avoidance and minimization measures that will be implemented during construction of the mitigation areas as required by Mitigation Measures NA-1 Protection and Replacement of Riparian Habitat, WE-1 Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas, PL-2 Plant Restoration, AN-4 Conduct Monarch Butterfly Surveys and Avoidance, AN-1 Construction Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors, AN-6 Maintenance Restrictions, AN-7 Avoid/Minimize Impacts to Least Bell's Vireo, AN-2 Minimize Construction Noise, WE-3 Construction House Keeping, AN-3 Construction Zone House Keeping, AN-5 Use Low-level Lighting Near Riparian Habitats, AN-10 Dry Season Construction and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, NA-3 Avoid Landscaping Use of Invasive Plants, NA-4 Invasive Species Management, CUL-1 Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery, and CUL-2 Crew Education. City of Goleta staff or an authorized monitor will verify compliance prior to commencement of construction activities and inspect the construction site to verify implementation of the following measures during Project construction. These construction restrictions and associated plans will be included in the construction contract document.

5.1 Protection of Riparian Habitat (NA-1) and Avoid Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (WE-1)

ESHAs occurring within or near the Project area include riparian habitat, wetlands, and monarch butterfly roost sites. Avoidance measures for riparian habitat and wetlands are discussed below, while avoidance measures for monarch roost sites are described in Section 5.3.

Areas of disturbance along Old San Jose Creek will be limited according to the following measures. In areas of dense willow riparian woodland, the work area will be limited to the least amount of area needed to build the culverts at the creek crossings. The construction area will be designated and fenced off with environmentally sensitive area fencing, and no ground disturbance in riparian areas outside the designated construction area will be permitted. Environmentally sensitive area fencing will be installed in coordination with the City of Goleta-approved biologist. In addition, a biological monitor will be present during the removal of dense vegetation to ensure that no sensitive species are present in the area.

Excavation work within or near ESHAs or near individual native trees will be avoided according to the following measures. With the exception of the culvert crossings of Old San Jose Creek at the Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions, and the construction of the Hollister Improvements over Old San Jose Creek, all ground disturbance and vegetation removal will be prohibited within a minimum of 25 feet from the top of bank or the outer edge of the riparian habitat of Old San Jose Creek and San Jose Creek, a minimum of 50 feet from wetlands outside the Coastal Zone, and 100 feet from wetlands inside the Coastal Zone. In areas where work must occur within these buffers, a boundary of the least amount of area required for construction will be established. Construction and staging areas will be set back from wetland areas with protective fencing to such an extent that wetland areas will not be impacted by construction activities. Construction will occur only within the

fenced area except during construction of Project elements within the riparian areas. Fencing will be installed prior to any earth movement and will be installed in coordination with the City of Goleta-approved biologist.

Pesticide and herbicide use will be prohibited in ESHAs during construction unless other less damaging means of control have been found infeasible. Herbicides may be used as described in Section 2.4.6.

Environmentally sensitive areas where construction work is to be avoided or limited will be fenced and plotted on construction plans.

5.2 Plant Restoration (PL-2)

If special-status species are encountered, the City of Goleta will be notified and efforts will be taken to avoid damage and removal. Locations will be marked on an aerial map and provided to the construction crew on a weekly basis after the survey is conducted. However, if special-status species within the construction footprint cannot be avoided, the extent of any impacts will be recorded and salvage and/or restoration planting of the impacted species will be implemented consistent with the compensatory mitigation plan in Section 2.0 to compensate for the loss. A supplement to the compensatory mitigation plan will be prepared by the City of Goleta-approved biologist that describes specific restoration methods for the sensitive plant discovered. For example, plant species can be transplanted and kept at a suitable nursery until they could be replanted at Project-related restoration mitigation sites. Alternatively, seed can be collected from plants prior to disturbance or individual plants could be transplanted to a nursery until their seeds can be harvested and broadcasted in flat and open disturbed areas that will be revegetated after construction. If necessary, more plants will be propagated in a greenhouse from a local seed source and planted in suitable mitigation sites in order to ensure the successful reestablishment of as many plants as were disturbed. The City and regulatory agencies will review the supplement to the compensatory mitigation plan prior to implementation.

5.3 Monarch Butterfly Avoidance (AN-4)

If roosting monarch populations are discovered during pre-construction surveys (AN-4) or during construction activities and are determined to be impacted during construction, the City of Goleta will be notified and these areas will be avoided and impacts will be minimized to the extent practicable. Locations will be marked on an aerial map and provided to the construction crew on a weekly basis. The City of Goleta-approved biologist will make recommendations for avoiding and minimizing impacts. Unavoidable tree removal will be delayed until the butterflies abandon the roosts (typically around April 1 to September 30).

5.4 Construction and Maintenance Restrictions for Riparian Birds and Raptors (AN-1 and AN-6)

If construction must take place near riparian areas or other areas with potential for breeding birds (as described in the Biological Resources Report) during the breeding season (March 1 to September 15), and if breeding birds are discovered within 300 feet of the construction zone for passerines, or 500 feet for raptors, the City of Goleta will be notified and work activities will cease within an appropriate buffer area from the nest until a qualified biological monitor, in consultation with

resource management agencies, has determined that it is safe for construction to proceed, or until the monitor has determined that the young have fledged the nest. Active nest locations will be marked on an aerial map and provided to the construction crew on a weekly basis after each survey is conducted. If appropriate, temporary construction fencing may be installed to mark the buffer area around active nests to prevent construction activities from occurring in the buffer area.

5.5 Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Least Bell's Vireo (AN-7)

If construction must take place near riparian areas or other areas with potential for breeding birds (as described in the Biological Resources Report) during the breeding season (March 1 to September 15), and if least Bell's vireo are discovered during pre-construction surveys (AN-8) or during construction activities, work activities will cease within the 300-foot buffer area and the City of Goleta will be notified. Because the Project is federally funded, a Section 7 consultation pursuant to the Endangered Species Act would be necessary if the species were detected. The USFWS and CDFW will be notified and avoidance and minimization measures will be determined by USFWS in conjunction with the City of Goleta-approved biologist to avoid potential effects to least Bell's vireo. Work activities will not commence within the 300-foot buffer area until a qualified biological monitor, in consultation with resource management agencies, has determined that construction may proceed. Active nest locations will be marked on an aerial map and provided to the construction crew on a weekly basis after each survey is conducted. In addition, establishment of a 300-foot buffer zone around riparian areas and buffer zones will be plotted on construction maps. Noise from construction will not exceed an hourly Leq of 60 dBA within 300 feet of riparian habitat as established by the USFWS. Additional measures may be required by USFWS.

5.6 Minimize Construction Noise (AN-2)

During construction, noise will be minimized to the extent feasible at all times near riparian areas to reduce disturbance to potential nesting and non-nesting passerines and raptors. The following measures will be incorporated to reduce the impact of construction noise:

- All construction equipment will have properly maintained sound control devices, and no equipment will have an unmuffled exhaust system.
- Contractors will implement appropriate additional noise measures, including but not limited to:
  - Changing the location of stationary construction equipment
  - Shutting off idling equipment
  - Installing acoustic barriers around substantial sources of stationary construction noise

City of Goleta Planning and Environmental Services staff will review the grading and building permits prior to issuance to verify compliance.

5.7 Construction Zone Housekeeping (WE-3 and AN-3)

During construction, all food waste and trash will be kept in trash cans in work areas and disposed off-site at the end of each work day to avoid attracting wildlife which could result in an increase of predators of sensitive riparian birds.

To minimize pollutants that may impact downstream water bodies or habitat, no debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, construction waste, cement or concrete or washings thereof, oil or petroleum products, or other organic or earthen material from construction or associated activity of any nature will be allowed to enter into, or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into, waters of the state (see Figure 4a through Figure 4c). When operations are completed, any excess materials or debris will be removed from the work area. No construction waste or other refuse will be deposited within 150 feet of the high water mark of any stream. Furthermore, use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides will be prohibited near wetland areas unless other less damaging means of control have been found infeasible. Routine trash cleaning will be implemented around riparian areas adjacent to roads.

The construction site, including staging and storage areas, will be identified on the drainage and grading plans and included in the construction contract document. City of Goleta staff or authorized monitor will regularly inspect the construction site to verify that staging and storage areas are those depicted on the approved drainage and grading plans and that construction site housekeeping is taking place as required.

5.8 Use Low-Level Lighting Near Riparian Habitats (AN-5)

Only low-level lighting will be used near riparian areas to reduce disturbance to riparian passerines and raptors. The locations of all exterior lighting fixtures and arrows showing the direction of light being cast by each fixture and the height of each fixture will be depicted on lighting plans and reviewed by City of Goleta prior to construction. City of Goleta staff or authorized monitor will inspect all exterior lighting to verify that fixtures have been installed consistent with their depiction on the final lighting plan.

5.9 Dry Season Construction and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (AN-10)

Construction (installation) of Project components located over Old San Jose Creek will occur during the dry season, generally from April 1 to October 31, when steelhead would not be moving through the creek at the proposed bridge location. Although no steelhead would be present during construction, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that includes efficient erosion control and spill control measures to prevent indirect impacts to the creek must be approved by resource agencies, the City of Goleta, and Caltrans, as appropriate, prior to bridge-related construction.

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared by a qualified environmental scientist. The plan will be submitted for review to the City of Goleta, resource agencies, including the RWQCB, prior to construction, including any bridge-related construction.

5.10 Avoid Landscaping Use and Promotion of Invasive Plants (NA-3 and NA-4)

Invasive plants are non-native species that have negative impacts to native habitats and for the purpose of this Biological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan are considered those plants identified on the California Invasive Plant Council's website under the current Invasive Plant Inventory List for the Southwest region (Cal-IPC 2014). To reduce the impacts of invasive plants colonizing adjacent native

habitats, the landscaping and erosion control plans associated with the Project will be reviewed by the City of Goleta-approved biologist to ensure provisions for the control of invasive plant species.

Provisions for the control of invasive plant species will include: 1) review and screening of proposed plant palettes and planting plans by the City of Goleta-approved biologist to identify and avoid the use of invasive plant species especially near developed and/or natural interface areas and ensure the plant palette consists of native drought-tolerant plants; 2) non-native plant removal prior to the initial planting of landscaped areas; 3) installation of low-volume, efficient irrigation systems; 4) minimization of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides to minimize opportunities for invasive species to colonize landscaped area; 5) monitoring for and removal of non-native plants and other invasive plant species as part of ongoing landscape maintenance activities; and 6) the removal of soils found to contain invasive species' seed banks and a disposal method both on- and off-site. The frequency and method of monitoring for invasive species will be determined by the City of Goleta-approved biologist. Privately owned staging areas will be subject to the erosion control portions of the proposed measures, but in lieu of replanting, reseeding with appropriate native plants will be acceptable.

During installation and maintenance of landscaped areas, City of Goleta staff or authorized monitor will inspect installation of the landscaping and erosion control periodically to confirm requirements of the landscape or erosion control plan are followed for the first year or as described in the maintenance and monitoring program in the landscape or erosion control plan.

5.11 Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery (CUL-1)

Although no resources have been identified within the mitigation areas, the project site is generally sensitive for cultural resources. Therefore, this measure will require that the archeologist and Chumash Native American monitor will be present on the first day of ground disturbing activities for each of the three planting areas shown in Figure 6C (western portion of Devereux Creek, eastern portion of Devereux Creek, and northwestern portion of the Devereux Creek tributary) to examine soils, to the depth of proposed planting, for their potential to yield cultural resources deposits. Should the soils appear to be sterile for cultural resources, monitoring will cease on the first day of the initial disturbance and a full-time monitor will not be required for the Deveraux Creek/Ellwood Mesa areas. Should a discovery of cultural resources be made during the ground disturbing activities during the first or subsequent days, measure CUL-1 of the FEIR will be applied which provides measures for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources and requires a full-time Chumash Native American monitor to be present. The full-time monitoring, as described in CUL-1, will only apply in the case of a discovery during ground disturbing activities of the Devereux Creek and Ellwood Mesa mitigation areas.

5.12 Crew Education (CUL-2)

Although no resources have been identified within the mitigation areas, the project site is generally sensitive for cultural resources. Therefore, a crew education program will be established to be implemented prior to construction. The education program will describe the roles and responsibilities of the archaeologist and Native American monitor, identify what types of resources may be found in the area, procedures to follow in the event of a find, and discuss the regulatory

protections for resources and identify the penalties for the destruction or unauthorized collection of cultural resources.

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Appendix A

Mitigation Site Photographs

Fowler Road Drainage Ditch and Old San Jose Creek

Photograph 1. View of eastern end of Fowler Road drainage ditch, view to east/upstream. May 29, 2014

Photograph 2. View of mid potion of Fowler Road ditch, facing east/upstream. April 20, 2017

Photograph 3. View of western end of Fowler Road ditch where it meets Old San Jose Creek, facing west/downstream. April 20, 2017

Photograph 4. View of San Jose Creek, facing south/downstream. April 20, 2017

Old San Jose Creek at East Ekwill Street

Photograph 1. Close up view of western end of proposed restoration site, view facing northeast. Construction site at the time of photo. Old San Jose Creek channel not visible, located to the left/north. April 20, 2017

Photograph 2. View of western end of proposed restoration site (yellow arrow), view facing northeast. Construction site at the time of photo. Old San Jose Creek channel not visible, located to the left/north. April 20, 2017

Devereux Creek at Ellwood Mesa

Photograph 1. View of tributary of Devereux Creek east of Kestrel Lane facing northwest (upstream). January 11, 2016

Photograph 2. View of tributary of Devereux Creek east of Kestrel Lane facing northwest (upstream). January 11, 2016

Photograph 3. View of tributary of Devereux Creek east of Kestrel Lane facing northwest (downstream). January 11, 2016

Photograph 4. View of west end of Devereux Creek facing west from the south side of the creek. February 1, 2013

Photograph 5. View of west end of Devereux Creek facing northeast on north side of creek, just south of the Bluffs housing development. February 1, 2013

Photograph 6. View of western portion of Devereux Creek facing northwest along the bottom of the creek from the south side. February 1, 2013

Photograph 7. View of western portion of Devereux Creek facing northwest along the bottom of the creek from the north side. February 1, 2013

Photograph 8. View of eastern portion of Devereux Creek facing southeast/downstream along the floodplain terrace. Devereux Creek not visible, located to left/north. April 25, 2018

Photograph 9. View of southeastern erosional scar, facing southwest/upstream. April 25, 2018

Photograph 10. View of transitional riparian area, facing southwest/upstream. Devereux Creek to left/southwest, uplands to right/northeast. April 25, 2018

Appendix B

Native Tree Inventory – Impacted Protected Trees

Alignment	Impact Area	Scientific Name	Common Name	GIS Identification	GPS Coordinates X (Feet)	GPS Coordinates Y (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Approximate Number of Trees	Coastal Zone?
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	47	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	61	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA1	6010663	1984423	12.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA70	6011081	1984585	4.3	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA33	6011210	1984661	4.5	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA46	6011136	1984648	4.5	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA48	6011126	1984650	5.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA38	6011145	1984625	6.2	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA52	6011114	1984642	7.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA51	6011115	1984630	9.2	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA16	6011260	1984693	13.3	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA53	6011097	1984634	14.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA14	6011243	1984696	15.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA10	6011274	1984693	22.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA36	6011164	1984637	24.5	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA35	6011186	1984653	30.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG14	6011412	1984763	4.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG30	6011142	1984634	4.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG28	6011137	1984643	4.1	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG20	6011196	1984622	4.2	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG36	6011099	1984568	5.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG35	6011058	1984572	21.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG37	6010195	1984325	24.0	1	No
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE9	6010725	1984420	4.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE1	6010820	1984515	5.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE10	6010707	1984429	5.2	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE2	6010800	1984513	10.0	1	Yes

Alignment	Impact Area	Scientific Name	Common Name	GIS Identification	GPS Coordinates X (Feet)	GPS Coordinates Y (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Approximate Number of Trees	Coastal Zone?
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE8	6010706	1984446	15.5	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow	SALLAS14	6010816	1984548	5.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow	SALLAS12	6010847	1984556	8.8	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Sambucus nigra*	Blue elderberry	SANI5	6010820	1984522	5.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Sambucus nigra*	Blue elderberry	SANI4	6010841	1984525	6.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Sambucus nigra*	Blue elderberry	SANI1	6010833	1984534	8.6	1	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	8	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	3	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Platanus racemosa*	Western sycamore	PLRA5	6010339	1984275	24.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Platanus racemosa*	Western sycamore	PLRA1	6011257	1984710	36.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA59	6011087	1984651	5.1	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA64	6011049	1984627	7.5	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA40	6011161	1984672	12.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA42	6011162	1984679	12.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA20	6011173	1984678	15.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA21	6011172	1984678	18.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA41	6011153	1984674	18.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA17	6011226	1984699	24.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA60	6011076	1984644	24.5	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA9	6011343	1984751	30.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA11	6011302	1984735	30.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA18	6011205	1984695	33.2	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG7	6011750	1984806	9.5	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG16	6011247	1984703	18.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE3	6010789	1984517	7.5	1	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE11	6010694	1984444	13.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix laevigata*	Red willow	SALLAE7	6010720	1984462	19.2	1	Yes

Alignment	Impact Area	Scientific Name	Common Name	GIS Identification	GPS Coordinates X (Feet)	GPS Coordinates Y (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Approximate Number of Trees	Coastal Zone?
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow	SALLAS15	6010807	1984537	7.3	1	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow	SALLAS9	6011302	1984737	5.0	1	No
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Sambucus nigra*	Blue elderberry	SANI8	6010603	1984408	7.0	1	Yes
Ekwill	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Sambucus nigra*	Blue elderberry	SANI6	6010672	1984446	12.3	1	Yes
Fowler	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	2	Yes
Fowler	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	4	Yes
Fowler	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA78	6010204	1982826	5.0	1	Yes
Fowler	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black cottonwood	POBA73	6010206	1982820	13.0	1	Yes
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	4	No
Hollister	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA10	6013295	1985930	7.3	1	No
Hollister	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA9	6013320	1985918	9.1	1	No
Hollister	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA12	6013293	1985899	13.0	1	No
Hollister	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG55	6013248	1985900	14.8	1	No
Hollister	Permanent Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG59	6013467	1986051	24.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Salix lasiolepis*	Arroyo willow		Polygon	Polygon	>4	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA7	6013370	1985966	4.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA6	6013348	1985975	7.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	JUCA4	6013365	1986033	9.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG54	6013536	1986017	4.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG64	6013654	1986154	5.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG60	6013473	1986072	9.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG62	6013628	1986119	9.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG65	6013665	1986167	10.0	1	No

Alignment	Impact Area	Scientific Name	Common Name	GIS Identification	GPS Coordinates X (Feet)	GPS Coordinates Y (Feet)	DBH (Inches)	Approximate Number of Trees	Coastal Zone?
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG56	6013256	1985931	18.0	1	No
Hollister	Temporary Disturbance Area	*Quercus agrifolia*	Coast live oak	QUAG61	6013579	1986068	20.0	1	No

Note: GIS Coordinates are in NAD_1983_StatePlane_California_V_FIPS_0405_Feet.

APPENDIX C
CITY OF GOLETA CUMULATIVE PROJECTS LIST

City of Goleta

Cumulative Projects List - External

Updated 07/1/18

Case #	Project	Address	APN	Land Use	Acreage	Project Description	Planner	Status
PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION								
10-043-DP- et al.	Village at Los Carneros	Calle Koral and Los Carneros Road	073-330-024, -026, -027, -028, -029	Residential	43.14	465 units on 43.14 acres.	K. Allen	Under Construction
11-116-LUP	Old Line 96 Abandonment	Elwood Mesa	079-210-024	Open Space	100	Inspect, re-grout, and abandon in-place old vacated oil line.	J. Ritterbeck	Under Construction
11-124-CR	Arco Habitat Restoration	8301 Hollister Avenue	079-200-024	Visitor Serving	39.17	Creek Restoration.	J. Ritterbeck	Under Construction
TBD	Platform Holly Decommissioning	Pacific Ocean	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plug and abandon 322 existing oil wells.	J. Ritterbeck	Under Construction
12-086-RZ, -VTM	Harvest Hill Ranch	880 Cambridge Drive	069-620-044	Residential	4.73	7 lot subdivision with net of 6 homes.	B. Hiefield	Under Construction
03-051-RZ, -DP, -CUP	Islamic Society of SB	N/E Corner of Los Carneros and Calle Real	077-160-035	Commercial	0.59	6,183 sf worship center, with a caretaker unit.	J. Pearson	Under Construction
04-226-TM, -DP	Citrus Village	7388 Calle Real	077-490-043	Residential	1.02	10 residential units.	J. Pearson	Under Construction
14-026-GPA, -RZ, -VTM, -DP	Old Town Village	South Kellogg Avenue	071-130-02	Residential and Commercial	12.31	Mixed Use of 175 townhomes with shopkeeper/live work units.	M. Chang	Under Construction
15-126-DP-TPM	Ward Renovations and Lot Split	749 and 759 Ward Drive	071-170-035, -014	Industrial	2.88	New building façade, new site renovations, and lot split.	J. Pearson	Under Construction
09-133-DP; 15-177-LUP	Highway Recycling	909 South Kellogg Avenue	071-190-034	Industrial	11.71	Concrete and asphalt recycling facility with temporary and permanent equipment. Includes new creek restoration, fencing, landscaping, trash enclosure, retaining wall, and drainage improvements.	Lisa Prasse	Under Construction

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APPROVED PROJECTS (NOT CONSTRUCTED)								
16-063-DPAM-DRB	McDonalds Drive Thru Expansion	1465 South Fairview Avenue	071-051-025	Commercial	0.72	Second drive thru lane, revised parking and circulation, and new landscaping.	B. Hiefield	Approved
17-033-DPAM-DRB	Providence Middle/High School	5385 Hollister Avenue	071-140-075	Commercial	2.3	Façade improvement to existing 21,408 sf building and other associated site improvements.	D. Mimick	Approved
15-145-CUP	NRG Battery Storage	30 Las Armas Road	079-210-003	Utility	1.5	Install 1 new 500KW battery storage system.	J. Ritterbeck	Approved (Waiting for approval by SCE)
14-118-DP-CDP	Rancho Estates Mobile Home Park Fire Improvements (Rancho Goleta)	7465 Hollister Avenue	079-210-058, 079-442-023	Residential and Open Space	19.11	New/upgraded fire hydrants, and new water lines.	J. Pearson	Approved
17-047-PCR	Pacific Beverage at Cabrillo Business Park	355 Coromar Drive	073-610-036	Industrial	7.6	98,780 sf warehouse/office building.	D. Mimick	Approved
15-107-DPRV-DRB	Site Improvements	130 Robin Hill Road	073-050-015	Industrial (Business Park)	3	768-sf elevator addition, and 314-sf addition to rear of building, plus a 1,100-sf new building.	B. Hiefield	Approved
17-055-DPRV (17-055-DPRV, 07-229-DP)	Schwann Self Storage	10 S. Kellogg Avenue	071-090-082	Industrial	2.06	863 unit, 135,741 sf self-storage facility.	J. Pearson	Approved

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09-140-DP (17-023-DPAM)	Cortona Apartments	6830 Cortona Drive	073-140-016	Residential	8.82	176 residential units.	C. Noddings	Approved
15-063-DP-DRB	Fuel Depot	180 N. Fairview Avenue	069-110-054	Commercial	0.28	2,396 sf convenince store. No changes to existing fueling stations or canopy.	D. Mimick	Approved
12-091-DP	Somera Medical Office Building	454 S. Patterson Avenue	065-090-013	Commercial	8	20,000 sf net new medical/dental office building.	B. Hiefield	Approved

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PENDING PROJECTS (Complete Applications)								
05-154-GPA, -RZ, -VTM	Shelby	7400 Cathedral Oaks Road	077-530-019	Residential	15.8 (gross); 14.88 (net)	60 residential units.	L. Prasse	Pending/On Hold - due to water availability.
08-205-GPA, -RZ, -VTM	Kenwood Village	Calle Real w/o Calaveras Avenue	077-130-066, -019; 077-141-049	Residential	10	60 residential units.	K. Allen	Pending/On Hold - due to water availability.
13-054-TE-CUP RV; 08-139-CUP; and 08-138-OA, -CUP	Fairview Gardens	598 North Fairview Avenue	069-090-052	Agriculture	11.65	Master Use Permit and Special Events.	B. Hiefield	Pending - Waiting on applicant to submit revised project description.
14-049-, -VTM, -DR, -CUP	Heritage Ridge	North of Calle Koral and West of Los Carneros	073-060-031 thru -043	Residential	16.2	228 residential apartments and 132 senior apartments.	M. Chang	Pending - Preparation of Hearing.
16-161-PCR-OSP	Cabrillo Business Park, Lot 5	6789 Navigator Way	073-610-024	Office/Light Industrial	1.93	New 23,882-sf building within Cabrillo Business Park.	D. Mimick	Pending - City issued Complete Letter on 2.13.18. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
16-162-PCR-OSP	Cabrillo Business Park, Lot 6	6765 Navigator Way	073-610-025	Office/Light Industrial	1.27	New 16,750-sf building within Cabrillo Business Park.	D. Mimick	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 10.18.17. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
16-163-PCR-OSP	Cabrillo Business Park, Lot 7	6759 Navigator Way	073-610-026	Office/ Light Industrial	2.11	New 31,584-sf building within Cabrillo Business Park.	D. Mimick	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 2.13.18. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.

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16-164-PCR-OSP	Cabrillo Business Park, Lot 9	301 Coromar Drive	073-210-027	Office/Light Industrial	3.12	New 44,924-sf building within Cabrillo Business Park.	D. Mimick	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 2.13.18. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
16-097-DP-DRB	Calle Real Hotel	5955 Calle Real	069-110-018	Commercial	1.98	134-room 3-story hotel.	B. Hiefield	Pending - CEQA process underway.
17-121-DP-DRB	Sywest	907 South Kellogg Avenue	071-190-035	Industrial	11.71	70,594 sf high cube industrial building.	B. Hiefield	Pending - On hold per applicant.
13-039-CUP	Ellwood Mesa Coastal Trails and Habitat Restoration Project	NA	079-210-024, -069, -015, -014, -013, -072, -071, -70	Recreation	724	Improve 7.1 miles of trails, improve 3 drainage crossings, improve 2 beach access points, and 13 acres of habitat restoration.	J. Ritterbeck	Pending Coastal Commission Approval (City Process Complete).
PENDING PROJECTS (Incomplete Applications)								
18-031-CUPAM,-DP-DRB	New 7,389-sf Synagogue	6045 Stow Canyon Road	077-140-044	Design Residential	3.29	New 7,389 sf Synagogue with sanctuary, event hall, office spaces, rooftop terrace, and kitchen. Revised parking, landscaping, and hardscaping also included.	C. Noddings	Pending - City issued incomplete letter on 4.19.18. Waiting for applicants resubmittal.
16-165-PCR-OSP	Cabrillo Business Park, Lot 14	289 Coromar Drive	073-310-003	Office/Light Industrial	2.94	Option A: New 27,499-sf building within Cabrillo Business Park. Option B: New 44,004-sf building within Cabrillo Business Park.	K. Allen	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 10.18.17. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
13-141-DRB, -CUP, -DP	Fuel Depot with Car Washes	370 Storke Road	073-100-008	Commercial	1	1,667 sf new drive-in carwash, self-serve car wash, gas fueling dispensers and manager's residence; Zizzo's Coffee building to remain.	D. Mimick	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 2.6.14. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.

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14-019-DRB, -DP, -VTM	Willow Industrial Park	891 S. Kellogg Avenue	071-170-079, -080, -083	Industrial	14.76	146,000 sf new Light Industrial with outdoor storage and 2,587 sf office building.	J. Pearson	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 8.18.17. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
17-094-DP-TPM-DRB	Cortona Industrial Project	6864/6868 Cortona Drive	073-140-027	Light Industrial	0.61	23,000-sf light industrial building use building and tentative parcel map.	K. Allen	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 9.8.17. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
17-122-DPAM	Santa Barbara Honda	475 South Kellogg	071-140-067, 071-140-068	Commercial	7.53	Includes façade improvements, a 1.628 sf enclosure of existing canopy for added showroom, a new 5,175 sf new enclosed canopy, and a new 300 sf parts room.	J. Pearson	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 11.3.17. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
17-110-CUP-DRB	Verizon Wireless Antenna at U.S. Post Office	400 Storke Road	073-610-007	Industrial	19.99	New 66 ft tall monopine wireless tower.	J. Pearson	Pending - City issued Incomplete Letter on 9.15.17. Waiting on applicants resubmittal.
18-001-RZ-DP-DRB	The Hollister: Hotel and Apartments	5392 and 5400 Hollister Avenue	071-101-002, 071-101-015	Residential / Commercial	0.92	11, 556 sf hotel, café, and 9 residential units.	J. Pearson	Pending- City issued Incomplete Letter on 1.29.2.18
18-032-TPM-DP	Log Me In Parcel Map	7414 and 7418 Hollister Avenue	079-210-065	Industrial	12.87	Subdivision of existing lot into 3 separate lots, each containing 1 existing building , and 3 new Development Plans for each new lot.	J. Pearson	Pending- City issued Incomplete Letter on 4.19.18. Waiting for applicant resubmittal.

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16-002-DPRV	Bacara Beach House Relocation	8301 Hollister Avenue	079-200-013, 079-200-012	Resort / Visitor Serving	39.17	Demolition of existing beach house and relocating/constructing new beach house.	M. Chang	Pending- within 30 day initial review.