

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Point Sal Reserve Public Access - Project Report  
(Tier 1)

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Point Sal Reserve, along the Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles southwest of the City of Guadalupe, and immediately northwest of Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB)

Duration: 48 months

Total Estimated Project Cost: \$5,085,807

Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$ 464,827

Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$1,620,980 for acquisition component (complete):  
\$1,087,565; California Proposition 70  
\$ 500,000; California Coastal Conservancy  
\$ 33,415; Santa Barbara County Coastal Resource Enhancement Fund  
\$3,000,000 for Design & construction (unsecured)

Estimated CIAP Spending per Year: 2009 - \$ 50,000  
2010 - \$117,000  
2011 - \$166,500  
2012 - \$131,327

**Project Background and Description:**

The purpose of this project is to identify and implement the best option for providing public access to the Point Sal Reserve that the County recently acquired from private ownership. Presently there is a locked gate and no public road or trail access to Point Sal Reserve because of storm damage to Point Sal Road and because of prohibition of public access across Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB). This project would reopen access to coastal lands and beaches that have been used and enjoyed by the public for over a century. Only recently has the access been compromised by lack of funding to address the stability, safety, drainage, and security concerns on the northerly portion of Point Sal Road. With this project, researchers and the public will have access to resources of this rich coastline.

The proposed access would consist of a road and multi-purpose trails for vehicles, equestrians, mountain bicyclists, and pedestrians to get from the terminus of Brown Road to Point Sal Reserve. The County of Santa Barbara is currently studying alternatives to restore year round public access to Point Sal Reserve and to Point Sal State Beach. The proposed project design includes construction of a 20 foot wide aggregate base roadway that would go from the intersection of Brown Road and Corralitos Creek, along Point Sal Road alignment about 2 ½ miles to the crest of the Casmalia Hills at the VAFB boundary. The motor vehicle roadway would end at that point. From the crest of the Casmalia Hills, a 2 ½ mile long multi-access trail for equestrians, mountain bicycles, and pedestrians would be constructed along the current alignment of Point Sal Road, to Point Sal State Beach. Drainage improvements and gully repairs would be constructed along the road and the multi-access trail. A second hiking trail would be constructed from the crest of the Casmalia Hills, going westerly about 2 miles along a ridgeline into Point Sal Reserve. Required regulatory permitting requirements will be determined upon finalization of preliminary project design.

The scope of work includes the following components:

### **Component 1 – Maps**

This component entails the preparation of a topographic and right-of-way survey map, including evaluation of right-of-way issues.

### **Component 2 – Preliminary plans**

This component encompasses preparation of preliminary plans of sufficient detail to conduct appropriate environmental review and estimate construction costs.

### **Component 3 – Environmental Review**

Biological assessments and archeological and historic studies would be conducted and a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document would be prepared.

### **Component 4 – Project Report**

A Project Report would be prepared regarding the project design, cost, environmental impacts, right of way issues, and anticipated permits needed. Subsequently, the Project Report would be used to prepare final Plans, Specifications, and Estimate to construct for Point Sal Reserve Public Access.

Point Sal Reserve and adjacent Point Sal State Beach are currently inaccessible by land, due to large-scale landslides along Point Sal Road, and due to VAFB access restrictions on Point Sal Road within the Base. There are no alternative public roads or trails to access Point Sal Reserve.

In the past, there was northerly vehicle and pedestrian public access to Point Sal Reserve and Beach along Brown Road and the north part of Point Sal Road (also called Guadalupe-Point Sal Road). There was also southerly vehicle public access to Point Sal Reserve and Beach along the south part of Point Sal Road (also called Casmalia-Point Sal Road). Casmalia-Point Sal Road is a 7 mile long County Road in VAFB, that was closed to the public in 1958 for military security reasons.

Guadalupe-Point Sal Road is a 5 mile long County Road. The eastern half of the road is on ranch lands, and the western half is on Vandenberg Air Force Base. In 1997 this road was closed to motor vehicle traffic because winter storms rendered the road nearly impassable. Part of the road has

asphalt paving and part of the road is unimproved dirt. Pedestrian, mountain bicycle, and equestrian access was still available after 1997. More recently in 2006 VAFB placed barriers and armed military police to prohibit all public access on Guadalupe-Point Sal Road within the Base. The reason for VAFB prohibiting public access is stated to be military security concerns regarding the launch facilities on the base, as well as concerns about vehicle and pedestrian safety on this narrow, mountainous, storm damaged road. The public can no longer get to Point Sal Reserve or to Point Sal State Beach.

#### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

**2013** – Complete a Project Report that includes the project design, cost, environmental impacts, right of way issues, and anticipated permits needed. Subsequently, the Project Report would be used to prepare final Plans, Specifications, and costs to construct public access.

**Subsequently** – Complete construct the public access.

The principal objective is to restore coastal access to Point Sal Reserve and to Point Sal State Beach.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS**

Coordination with Vandenberg Air Force Base is ongoing, to determine which route will best address the needs for security of the Base and the need of the public for access to these remote beaches.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan in the following areas. Theme 3 “Research and Monitoring”, with the goal to “Improve Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems”. Point Sal Reserve Public Access project would further Objective 1 “Research” and Objective 2 “Monitoring” by allowing researchers and public agency staff to get to the area.

The project would also help in the area of Theme 4 “Physical Processes and Habitat Structure” with the goal to “Significantly improve the quantity and quality of ocean and coastal habitat in California”, and with Objective 1 “Habitat Restoration”. Restoring and replanting erosional gullies along Point Sal Road, and controlling off-road vehicles, would improve habitat.

### **AUTHORIZED USES**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas. Restoring public access to Point Sal Reserve would allow biologists, marine biologists, archeologists, geologists, and historians to access these lands to perform research. This research of vegetation, wildlife, marine life, archeology, geology, and history would further conservation and protection of coastal lands.

Restoring public access to Point Sal Reserve would allow County, State Beach, and Bureau of Land Management employees to patrol the land to control poaching activity, control encroachment by cattle, and control off-road vehicle use.

Providing public access to Point Sal Reserve would also restore coastal areas, by restoring and replanting the erosion gullies that exist along Point Sal Road.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Goleta Beach Park Coastal Access and Recreational Enhancement (Tier 1)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Sandspit Road, Santa Barbara, CA  
Duration: 48-60 months  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$9,732,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$1,501,322 (construction & post-construction phases)  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$1,600,000; FEMA (secured)  
\$ 615,000; US Army Corp of Engineers (secured)  
\$6,015,678; currently unsecured  
Estimated CIAP Spending per Year: 2010 - \$659,492  
2011 - \$563,492  
2012 - \$ 99,082  
2013 - \$179,256

**Project Background and Description:**

The purpose of this project is to place a permeable-pier, beach-stabilization system or such other project as is approved by the California Coastal Commission in order to provide environmentally sound, long-term protection of the park and sandy beach area. Over the last 15 years, Goleta Beach County Park has experienced incremental loss of facilities and infrastructure due to the loss of sandy beach area from El Niño type storm and wave activity. Since 1998, the park has suffered severe damage involving loss of sandy beach area, critical beach access parking and park facilities and infrastructure. Parking on the west end of the park has been lost and underground utilities have been threatened. In response to the storms, emergency rock revetments have been constructed and beach nourishment has occurred to protect the park.

Goleta Beach County Park, visited by more than 1.5 million visitors each year, is the most heavily used County park within Santa Barbara County. This 29 acre park is a full service facility similar to other beach parks along the Santa Barbara County coastline, and includes group and family picnic facilities, children's play ground, restrooms, ranger residences, the Goleta Beach fishing pier, horse shoe pits, food and beverage service provided by the Beachside Bar & Café and parking to accommodate visitation for approximately 590 cars. The Atascadero Bikeway, an important part of the De Anza Coastal trail which travels through Goleta Beach Park, also provides access to the park.

A permeable pier is typically located perpendicular to the shoreline, adjacent to and immediately down coast of a pier. It consists of several rows of surface-piercing timber piles driven into the seabed extending upwards of 500 ft from the landward end of the pier. The density of the maze of piles is greater than that of the existing pier. In order to create and maintain the desired salient, or shoreline bulge of sand, it is usually necessary to adjust the number of piles and their arrangement over time. Following the adjustment period, a wooden deck is typically built over the piles as an extension/ widening of the existing pier. The permeable pier forms a salient in its lee and, in turn, this creates a new small hook-shaped bay up coast of the pier. Beaches up- and down coast of the permeable pier are typically pre-filled with sand to the estimated equilibrium configuration to avoid down coast impacts as sand accumulates over time.

Permeable pier systems are somewhat unique and generally found more in Florida and Europe than on the west coast of the United States. However, the permeable pier proposed at Goleta Beach is modeled on the Huntington Beach Pier and is designed by the engineering firm of Moffatt & Nichol, one of the few engineering firms with specialized expertise in coastal engineering and solving complex issues that drive coastal, estuarine and riverine environments. The former oil piers at Seacliff in Ventura County also featured a permeable pier system. The advantages of a permeable pier system is *by-design* its adaptability, allowing for the fine tuning necessary to address shoreline sand movement. Additionally, the structure itself increases coastal pier recreation and ensures beach access is maintained, all within the existing aesthetics of the beach park and preservation of the surrounding coastal habitats.

The CARE project is designed to implement the state Coastal Act and the County's Local Coastal Program with goals to protect natural resource areas and sensitive habitats while promoting public access and enhancing and maintaining coastal dependent and coastal related recreational uses. Specifically, the park facility is surrounded by sensitive habitats with associated buffer setback areas of the Goleta Slough wetlands, inter-tidal zone and native vegetation located to the north, west and east. Each of these sensitive habitats represent significant constraints to relocation or reorientation of park facilities associated under any beach sand stabilization scenario, including a managed retreat option where rock revetment is removed and no sand nourishment is replaced when erosion occurs. Additionally, the existing utility lines and infrastructure bisecting and immediately northward of the park (high pressure gas line, sewer, water, reclaimed water and Caltrans Highway 217 right-of-way easement) represent legal and jurisdictional impediments and liability to any design options that present risk of loss from strong winter storm event erosion and thereby threatening public health, safety and welfare. Further, an important segment of the California Coastal Trail connecting Western Goleta Valley with the South Coast, serving recreational users as well as alternative transportation to the UCSB and Isla vista communities, is in jeopardy if significant erosion at the beach park continues.

The project entails the following components:

### **Component 1 – Environmental review and permitting**

In December 2007, Coastal Commission staff and representatives from the County Parks and Planning and Development departments met to discuss the status of County's Goleta Beach Park soon to expire emergency permit, the beach sand stabilization options, and the merits of a permeable pier system. The meeting was fruitful in that both staffs were able to clarify technical questions regarding the components of a permeable pier design and discuss the importance of the existing beach park facilities to provide public access and recreational opportunities consistent with the County's LCP and the Coastal Act.

County staff and Coastal Commission staff also discussed the appropriate permit path based upon 1) scope of the beach sand stabilization system within the Commission's original jurisdiction; and, 2) a timely permit application submittal to preclude enforcement action on the expiring emergency permit. Commission staff clarified that the County could apply directly to the Commission for permit action. This permit path is beneficial since it provides Commission involvement in the sand stabilization design, predominately within original jurisdiction, and any necessary balancing of Coastal Act policies to stabilize the sand and protect the beach park. Based upon Commission concurrence, the County completed the local process to define the project and submitted the application for a Coastal Development Permit on January 31, 2008.

Coastal Commission action on the sand stabilization does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report or other California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document. (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.5; CEQA Guidelines Sections 15250, 15251(c).) Further, the County's action to submit an application to the Coastal Commission is not subject to CEQA because this activity is preempted by state law and is not a project for purposes of CEQA. (PRC Section 21080.5, CEQA Guidelines section 15060.) The permit application, however, includes an environmental analysis based on the beach sand stabilization environmental analysis to date; that analysis would enable the Commission to comply with their own environmental review requirements under their Certified Regulatory Program (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15250, 15251(c)). Once the Commission takes action on the permit application, the necessary County permit actions would then be subject to review and approval and the appropriate CEQA document would be considered and certified as part of the County's discretionary permit action. The required County permits include a Conditional Use Permit and Development Plan, both due to the Recreation Zone designation of the site. The environmental analysis submitted to the Commission would be part of any subsequent CEQA document prepared for future County approvals. The County does not propose to use CIAP to fund this phase of the project.

## **Component 2: -- Solicitation of bids**

Upon approval, public bid solicitation will occur in a manner consistent with Public Contract Law for a period of time sufficient to allow multiple contractors to competitively bid the project. Bidding will be widely advertised in plan rooms and local news papers to increase the amount of prospective bidders for this type of specialized project. In addition to ensure a free and open competition, we will notify all contractors, subcontractors, and vendors to take all reasonable steps to assure that DBE have equitable opportunity to compete for and perform contracts. Questions from contractors and prospective bidders will be processed and responded to through the RFI process.

## **Component 3 – Initial placement of pilings**

A permeable pier is typically located perpendicular to the shoreline, adjacent to and immediately down coast of a pier. It consists of several rows of surface-piercing timber piles driven into the seabed extending upwards of 500 ft from the landward end of the pier. The density of the maze of piles is greater than that of the existing pier. As proposed, the permeable pier would be subject to further engineering modeling prior as part of preconstruction stage of the project.

## **Component 4 – Adjustment of piling placements**

The advantages of a permeable pier system is *by-design* its adaptability, allowing for the fine tuning necessary to address shoreline sand movement. In order to create and maintain the desired salient, or

shoreline bulge of sand, it is usually necessary to adjust the number of piles and their arrangement over time. This stage is expected to conclude between years 3 to 5, after sufficient time has occurred to model the results of the beach reaching equilibrium and the sand transport down coast.

### **Component 5 – Install wooden decking**

Following the adjustment period, a wooden deck is typically built over the piles as an extension/widening of the existing pier. The structure itself increases coastal pier recreation and ensures beach access is maintained, all within the existing aesthetics of Goleta Beach Park.

#### Measureable Goals and Objectives:

Performance criteria for success of the permeable pile structure include: 1) the beach advances at least 100 feet in the central portion of the Beach Park and stabilizes in position, with fluctuations within of 50% of the fillet width over time; 2) the fillet extends west of the Pier to at least the west Park boundary; and 3) downcoast erosion east of the Slough mouth is not increased by the structure. Measurements of the performance are beach profiles. Beach profiles should be measured bi-annually for at 3 to 5 years, depending on how long it takes for the shoreline to reach an equilibrium state according to the results of profile data analyses.

An Adaptive Management Plan shall be prepared that clearly indicates how the permeable pier structure can be modified by removing, reconfiguring, and/or adding piles within the established footprint area (as verified by physical modeling) to optimize its function and reduce or eliminate impacts to downcoast beaches. The plan shall be developed through physical modeling in a suitable laboratory to occur as part of final project design for construction. The advantage of this type of sand retention structure is that it can be “tuned” by modifying the arrangement and density of the pile maze based on monitoring data to achieve the desired effect of retaining sand while minimizing downcoast effects. Tuning the permeable pier would also completely offset impacts. Tuning the structure, coupled with nourishing the beach, would generate discernible benefits to the downcoast shoreline over the very short-term (weeks or months). The adaptive management is an important component of the Project

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS**

On-going coordination of this project with other Federal Agencies includes coordination with US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for a potential 404 permit (USACE has not yet determined if one is necessary); coordination with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) because of the sensitive habitat areas surrounding the Park; coordination with FEMA has also been on-going to address the impacts of storm damage from successive EL Niño storm events. Funding from FEMA for the project is on stand-by pending the approval of a CDP from the California Coastal Commission.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL**

This project meets the intent of the “Guiding Principles of the California Ocean Protection Act” identified within the Five Year Strategic Plan 2006; more specifically “Making aesthetic, educational, and recreational uses of the coast and ocean a priority and **D. Physical Processes and Habitat Structure; Objective 2 Regional Sediment Management** as a key element of the project includes the placement of beach sand within the project area to create a larger sandy beach area. It also meets objective 5.d. by implementing strategies to balance beach access with resource protection.

## AUTHORIZED USES

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas. In addition to allowing an existing recreation use to be retained, a primary component of the long term protection project is the restoration and sustainability of a wide sandy beach area, coastal strand community and other associated beach habitat.

Goleta Beach Park is adjacent to the tidal wetlands area of Goleta Slough. This project would occur within a developed, highly used beach area and would not increase activities in sensitive wetland habitats. Installation of the permeable pier to protect the beach park facility and public parking access will continue nature study, bird watching and education uses that currently exist to the east and north of the beach park. The permeable pier would be located immediately adjacent to Goleta Pier in front of the eastern parking lot. The permeable pier project would not involve new development that would affect Goleta Slough or encroach into buffer areas for the slough. Existing beach sand nourishment is authorized under permit to BEACON and Goleta Slough mouth dredging is currently permitted to the County Flood Control District where ongoing maintenance of tidal flow ensures continued biological productivity of the wetland. The maintenance of a wider beach at Goleta would enhance the environment for many species including intertidal invertebrates, shorebirds including the Federal threatened western snowy plover, and grunion, which spawn on sand beaches.

No long-term adverse effects to biological resources and productivity or marine water quality would occur. The Coastal Act specifically contemplates that in order to provide for coastal recreation, the installation of piers in open waters shall be permitted where mitigation measures have been established. Section 30233(a)(4) of the Coastal Act allows dredging "[i]n open coastal waters, other than wetlands ... [for] the placement of structural pilings for public recreational piers that provide public access and recreational opportunities." The permeable pier project makes use of and expands the pilings of the Goleta Pier Beach Pier precisely to allow for the reason stated in Section 30233(a)(4) - to provide for public access and recreational opportunities. Further, Coastal Act provision, 30235 directs that protective shoreline devices "...shall be permitted when required to serve coastal-dependent uses or to protect existing structures or public beaches in danger of erosion, and when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts..." The permeable pier is consistent with this policy because the device satisfies both criteria by protecting the public beach and coastal-dependent and coastal-related uses with structural design features that accommodate shoreline sand movement while limited impacts to the surrounding sensitive habitats.



**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Santa Ynez River Tamarisk and Arundo Project  
(Tier 1)

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Santa Ynez River  
Duration: Current to December 31, 2016  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$203,300  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$100,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$3,300; local mitigation funds via California Dept of Fish and Game  
\$100,000; a component of the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (funded by Proposition 50 through the California Dept of Water Resources and the Water Resources Control Board)  
Estimated CIAP Spending per Year: 2009 - \$25,000  
2010 - \$40,000  
2011 - \$20,000  
2012 - \$15,000

**Project Summary and Description:**

This project aims to eradicate the noxious<sup>1</sup> weeds arundo (*Arundo donax*) and tamarisk (*Tamarix spp.*) from the bed, banks, and overbanks of the Santa Ynez River. Arundo and tamarisk are fast growing invasive and noxious weeds that can dominate a riparian corridor thereby increasing the fire risk from the increased biomass and flood risk from errant stalks that can pile up behind bridges and obstructions. Arundo and tamarisk can exclude native vegetation and reduce biodiversity and habitat quality. Arundo and tamarisk use more water than native plants, thus reducing the water available for native habitat. Additionally, tamarisk plants exude salt creating a water quality problem and competitive disadvantage for native plants. Intervention, now, will prevent further establishment of arundo and tamarisk and protect wildlife habitat and human resources.

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<sup>1</sup> "Noxious" as used in this document refers to the specific regulatory definition of the term. *Arundo donax* and *Tamarix spp.* are weeds specifically listed in the California Code of Regulations, as being non-native to California, particularly detrimental to agriculture or natural habits, and subject to regulatory restrictions or control.

*Status of the infestations:* Comprehensive mapping of arundo and tamarisk is incomplete on 80% of the river. However based on a preliminary survey, the per cent coverage along the Santa Ynez River by arundo and tamarisk has historically been low, but is increasing. Baseline observations and mapping, in 2002, indicated that arundo was uncommon on the banks of the River. More recent mapping, by SRS Technologies for Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB) and the Agricultural Commissioner, indicates that arundo occurrence has increased, but known individual patch sizes have not yet exceeded 400 square meters. The Los Padres National Forest Service has found scattered infestations of tamarisk east of Lake Cachuma.

The County of Santa Barbara Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate the survey, control, and monitoring of arundo and tamarisk, and restoration of project sites, through the following five components:

### **Component 1 – Mapping**

Some mapping of arundo and tamarisk on the Santa Ynez River has been conducted by VAFB, the Agricultural Commissioner, and the Los Padres National Forest. More complete mapping is needed to define the distribution of arundo and tamarisk to allow for control and monitoring of weed populations. The Agricultural Commissioner will consolidate available maps and coordinate the production of additional data.

### **Component 2 – Management Plan**

The Agricultural Commissioner will consult with regulatory agencies to determine permit requirements. The project is anticipated to be exempt from CEQA/NEPA, but will likely require 1601 permits. The Agricultural Commissioner will identify landowners and obtain their permission to conduct work.

### **Component 3 – Arundo and Tamarisk Control**

Arundo is controlled by the application of glyphosate herbicides to the cut-stump or foliage. Foliar spraying with 6 – 8% glyphosate solution will be used, where feasible. Tamarisk is controlled by the application of a mix of imazapyr and glyphosate to the foliage or triclopyr to the cut stump or trunk base. A new biocontrol agent, *Diorhabda elongata*, has been released in Nevada that is showing promise for the control of tamarisk. The Agricultural Commissioner will investigate bringing *Diorhabda elongata* to the Santa Ynez River. Contract labor will be used to cut, treat, and/or dispose of arundo and tamarisk. The cut stump method of control involves cutting the arundo or tamarisk plant close to the base of the plant, and applying undiluted glyphosate or triclopyr<sup>2</sup> directly to the cut stumps, within five minutes of cutting. Cut arundo culms will be chipped and hauled out of the creek bed for disposal in a transitional or upland zone area. Disposal methods for cut tamarisk need to be investigated. Monitoring and retreatment of control sites will need to be repeated annually for a number of years.

### **Component 4 – Site Restoration**

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<sup>2</sup> Toxicity and environmental effects data of pesticides intended for use are available on request.

Some, but not all, areas will need to be replanted with native vegetation to prevent erosion or restore native habitat. The Agricultural Commissioner will coordinate the revegetation of project sites.

### **Component 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate the survey for regrowth and missed arundo and tamarisk patches for ten years subsequent from the beginning of this project or until the declaration of successful control, whichever comes first. Successful control of arundo from the project areas will be declared upon not finding individual or regrown arundo or tamarisk plants within the project areas for three consecutive years.

A CEQA category 6 exemption was filed, on June 13, 2008, with the County of Santa Barbara Clerk of the Board for the survey and mapping (Task 1) portion of the project. Section 15306, Information Collection, exempts information gathering activities that will not result in disturbance to an environmental resource.

The survey will help serve as a preliminary analysis of CEQA permitting requirements.

#### **Measurable Goals and Objectives:**

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|------|--|
| 2009 | Survey and Mapping is complete.                |
|      | Environmental permitting needs are determined. |
|      | Permits are completed                          |
|      | Landowner permissions are obtained             |
|      | 1st year treatments are started                |
| 2010 | 2nd year treatments conducted                  |
| 2011 | 3rd year treatments conducted                  |
| 2012 | 4th year treatments conducted                  |
| 2013 | 5th year monitoring and retreat if necessary   |
| 2014 | 6th year monitoring                            |
| 2015 | 7th year monitoring and retreat if necessary   |

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

Coordination is occurring with the U.S. Air Force on Vandenberg Air Force Base and with the U.S. Forest Service in Los Padres National Forest, the two largest landowners within the project's footprint. Both agencies are conducting invasive weed removal projects on their properties and would benefit from the assistance provided by this project. VAFB needs clearly defined plans for security purposes and habitat and wildlife protection coordination. The USFS needs coordination for habitat and wildlife protection. The project will be operating under the USFS's Environmental Assessment for the use of glyphosate in the Los Padres National Forest.

Both agencies have responded and are ready to cooperate.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

This project furthers the objective of restoring and maintaining valuable ocean and coastal habitats and resources, and meets the intent of objective 3 – control invasive species.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project conserves, protects, and restores coastal areas, including wetlands (authorized use #1), and it mitigates damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources (authorized use #2). Arundo and tamarisk can form dense massive stands that displace native plants, reduce navigability, reduce biodiversity, reduce wildlife food and forage, reduce habitat quality, reduce groundwater resources, increase erosion, increase flood hazard, increase fire hazard, increase beach maintenance, threaten infrastructure and alter stream hydrology. Additionally, tamarisk is blamed for increased soil salinity, hence its alternative common name of saltcedar.

Consistent with authorized use # 2, this project intends to control arundo and tamarisk before they become widespread on the river, thus making the project more feasible, and less expensive, than if we waited

Consistent with authorized use # 1, this project's nexus to coastal areas is that the Santa Ynez River flows to the coast at Vandenberg Air Force Base. VAFB is actively mapping and controlling arundo, tamarisk, and other invasive weeds on their property.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Program to Reduce Water Pollution from Targeted Businesses (Tier 1)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Unincorporated Santa Barbara County  
Duration: Four Years  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$120,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$100,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$20,000: in-kind services.  
Estimated CIAP Spending per Year: 2009 - \$25,000  
2010 - \$25,000  
2011 - \$25,000  
2012 - \$25,000

**Project Background and Description:**

This project seeks to reduce water pollution from businesses through the development and implementation of a pilot program. Businesses have the potential to significantly contribute to storm water pollution through incorrect handling of wastes, generation of runoff from parking lots, inadequate maintenance of fleet vehicles, and other practices. Many of the business practices that adversely affect water quality can be corrected through education and training.

Commercial and industrial business practices may result in pollutants entering the storm water system leading to the ocean. Pollutants are generated from improper business practices such as washing of equipment, washing paved surfaces, or disposal of liquid wastes (solvents, cleaners, process water). Pollutants are also discharged in storm water runoff from outside storage of contaminated materials and equipment, spilled materials in parking and loading areas, or improper disposal of wastes. Both storm and non-storm water discharges can cause health and safety concerns as well as other receiving water impacts. Pollutants of concern from businesses include heavy metals, nutrients, organic enrichment (low dissolved oxygen levels), priority organics, sedimentation/siltation, fecal coliform, total coliform and pathogen, harming fish and wildlife and contaminating recreational sites and drinking water supplies.

The proposed pilot program will target various business practices, including restaurants, automotive facilities, mobile cleaners, and commercial businesses in the unincorporated urban areas of Santa

Barbara County. The program will be implemented in combination with existing business inspection programs..

The proposed program will include multiple approaches to business education and outreach on storm water pollution prevention. Project Clean Water has already developed industry-specific brochures that describe BMPs for preventing storm water pollution. These brochures and information regarding storm water pollution laws will be mailed to targeted businesses. Additional brochures will be developed as needed. Project Clean Water will offer BMP training as well as suggestions, if appropriate, for onsite improvements to prevent pollution from occurring from to businesses and employees and will develop the materials for these trainings. As a part of the program, Project Clean Water will work with business owners to clearly mark any storm drain inlets located on their property. Project Clean Water will also work with business owners to install alternative trash receptacles (i.e. cigarette butt collection bins) outside business entrances, using CIAP funds to purchase the containers.

The project would be implemented by County staff, consultant, and supporting business contractors. The following tasks would be performed;

#### **Component 1 – Evaluation of Business Programs**

Contract with consultant to evaluate overall business programs and provide ongoing technical support to accomplish the minimum tasks identified below. The evaluation will include a detailed scope for implementing or modifying Components 2-6 below.

#### **Component 2 – Development Outreach Material**

Evaluate, update, print and distribute outreach material and methods of communication with the business community (media, website, brochures, etc.). Print additional material and produce additional as necessary.

#### **Component 3 – Equipment Purchase**

Purchase equipment or provide incentives for purchase of equipment which increase awareness of water pollution, demonstrate safe business practices, and improve proper waste recovery/disposal. Provide demonstrations and training to business community.

#### **Component 4 – Certified Green Business**

Contribute toward implementation of the Certified Green Business Program of Santa Barbara County through staff time and resources.

#### **Component 5 – Workshops**

Participate in workshops targeting specific business categories and other business oriented events.

#### **Component 6 – Integrate Programs**

Integrate existing County business programs where possible (i.e. inspections, certifications, regulatory, reporting, record keeping, licensing, etc.) to provide consistent approach addressing storm water pollution prevention.

#### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

2012 - The effectiveness of the program will be measured by compiling the number of businesses reached each year through site visits and mailings. PCW will also compile the number of businesses and employees reached through best management practices (BMP) training and the number of improvements, such as storm drain markers and waste receptacles installed for each fiscal year of implementation.

#### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

#### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the California Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan in the areas of Research and Monitoring and Education and Outreach. Under Research and Monitoring, the state lists the goal of improving ocean and coastal water quality. Specific to this goal, the proposed project assists in meeting the objective of innovation through the development of new approaches to reduce nonpoint source pollution. Currently, no comprehensive program exists for conducting storm water quality outreach to businesses in the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County. Project Clean Water expects that outreach in conjunction with business inspection will be particularly effective in addressing problems specific to a certain business and communicating appropriate BMPs. This program represents a new attempt to address the issue of increased litter accumulation near businesses. In particular, the program will work to reduce cigarette butt litter, which is composed of non-biodegradable plastic and contains numerous toxins. Cigarette butts are present in streets and on sidewalks in large numbers and are washed into local creeks and the ocean with every rainstorm. The proposed project also advances the state toward meeting the goal of promoting ocean and coastal awareness and stewardship under Education and Outreach. The program will build public awareness through education and outreach to businesses and employees and will encourage environmental stewardship by businesses and individuals.

#### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with CIAP authorized use of projects and activities for (1) the conservation, protection or restoration of coastal areas, and (2) mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources by reducing pollution from storm-water runoff.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Education to Reduce Water Pollution in Coastal Areas (Tier 1)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Fray Crease  
Address: Santa Barbara County Public Works/Water Resources  
123 E. Anapamu St.  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Phone: (805)568-3546  
Fax: (805)568-3434  
E-mail: fcrease@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Unincorporated Santa Barbara County  
Duration: Four Years  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$80,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$72,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$8,000: in-kind services.  
Estimated CIAP Spending per Year:  
2009 - \$18,000  
2010 - \$18,000  
2011 - \$18,000  
2012 - \$18,000

**Project Background and Description:**

The County of Santa Barbara, through Project Clean Water, will implement a broad-based education program for residents of beachside communities. This proposed project would expand that education program to targeted groups and campaigns to maximize effectiveness, such as displays at the Watershed Resource Center (Arroyo Burro Beach). The campaign messages would address water quality impacts using posters, radio, bus, print material, and theater ads. Community events unique to targeted groups would be included. Funds would be used for media time to increase exposure, as well as ad design and promotion efforts.

Public education is essential to achieving behavioral changes that can protect water quality. Outreach efforts teach the public the importance of protecting storm water quality, both for the benefit of the environment and human health. Non-point source pollutants are incorporated into storm and non-storm water runoff entering the storm water system leading to local creeks and the ocean. Pollutants of concern impacting coastal areas of Santa Barbara County include pathogens, nutrients, toxicity, fecal coliform, total coliform, bacteria, organic enrichment (low dissolved oxygen) and priority organics.

The project would be implemented by County staff and contractors. The project contains the following components:



### **Component 1 – Outreach Materials**

Contract with graphic design service to update existing and develop new outreach materials and methods of communication with the coastal community (media, brochures, etc.).

### **Component 2 – Translation into Spanish**

Contract with translation service to translate any new outreach material.

### **Component 3 – Incentive Program**

Develop and fund an incentive program for retrofits to existing development to reduce polluted runoff. Examples of retrofits include redirecting downspouts, installing rain gardens and rain barrels, and replacing impermeable surfaces with permeable surfaces. Incentives could include consultation with trained staff and reduced costs for material.

### **Component 4 – Website Update**

Contract with web design service to evaluate and implement design improvements to the current Project Clean Water website.

### **Component 5 – Digital Displays**

Update existing and develop and install new digital displays at the South Coast Watershed Resource Center. Digital displays are excellent teaching tools because unlike static media, they can use and combine text, graphics, sounds and animation to introduce and illustrate concepts more effectively than traditional signs or displays. Another advantage to utilizing digital displays is the content can be changed or updated easily as frequently as necessary.

### **Measurable Goals and Objectives:**

The effectiveness of the program will be measured by compiling the number of brochures distributed each year through events and mailings, and the number of website hits, events attended, media campaigns, and change in the use of the Watershed Resource Center. Measurable Goals and Objectives will be compiled for each fiscal year of implementation.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the California Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan in the areas of Education and Outreach. As noted above, the program will build public awareness through education and outreach to college students who reside in coastal areas such as Isla Vista.

**AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with CIAP authorized use of projects and activities for (1) the conservation, protection or restoration of coastal areas, and (2) mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources by reducing pollution from storm-water runoff.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Creekside Resident Water Pollution Education –  
Creek Signage & Targeted Mailing (Tier 1)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Fray Crease  
Address: Santa Barbara County Public Works/Water Resources  
123 E. Anapamu St.  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Phone: (805)568-3546  
Fax: (805)568-3434  
E-mail: fcrease@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Unincorporated Santa Barbara County  
Duration: Three Years  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$20,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$12,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$8,000: in-kind services.  
Estimated CIAP Spending per Year: 2010 - \$4,000  
2011 - \$4,000  
2012 - \$4,000

**Project Background and Description:**

This is two-part education effort targeted at creekside concerns. The first part is to install signs at approximately 40 bridge crossings (over first-order streams and where traffic allows) to develop heightened awareness of their connection to the watershed by naming the creek. Much of the illegal dumping occurs at bridge crossings. The second part is to target residents living adjacent to creeks through educational mailings. The information provided would provide 1) awareness of their location sensitivity, 2) ways to protect and improve water quality through their property management practices, and 3) reasons why it's important to prevent pollutants from entering the creek, including what is an illegal discharge.

Public education is essential to achieving behavioral changes that can protect water quality. Outreach efforts teach the public the importance of protecting storm water quality, both for the benefit of the environment and human health. Contaminants such as paints, green waste, oils, trash, and other materials are often discharged into creeks and the storm drain system illegally by the general public in areas of easy access. Pollutants of concern originating from dumping include sedimentation/siltation, nutrients, bacteria, and toxicity harming fish and wildlife and contaminating recreational sites and drinking water supplies.

The project would be implemented by County staff and contractor. The project contains the following components:

## **Part 1: Creek Signage**

### **Component 1A – Bridge Identification**

Identify and map bridge crossings at approximately 40 bridge crossings over first-order streams and where traffic allows to obtain the highest possible visibility for pedestrian and vehicle traffic.

### **Component 1B – Permits & Easements**

Obtain and necessary permits and/or easements to install the signs.

### **Component 1C – Signage**

Contract with vendor to design, manufacture, and install the signs at the designated locations.

## **Part 2: Creekside Resident Outreach**

### **Component 2A – Target Population**

Identify creekside residents in the urban unincorporated areas of the County based on address and proximity to creeks. Develop database of names and addresses.

### **Component 2B – Outreach Material**

Evaluate existing outreach material, update as necessary to focus on current creekside concerns. Targeted material should increase awareness, provide ways to protect and improve water quality, and define what is and is not a legal discharge. Print and distribute outreach material to creekside residents. Produce and print additional materials as necessary.

### **Component 2C – Outreach**

Integrate existing education and outreach programs where possible (i.e. workshops, community events, website, media campaigns, etc.)

### **Measurable Goals and Objectives:**

**2012** –The effectiveness of the program will be measured by producing a report of installed signs and by reporting on the number of brochures mailed to creekside residents. Measurable Goals and Objectives will be compiled for each fiscal year of implementation.

## **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

## **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the California Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan in the areas of Education and Outreach. As noted above, the program will build public awareness through education and outreach to those who reside adjacent to creeks and those who transit across bridges over creeks.

**AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with CIAP authorized use of projects and activities for (1) the conservation, protection or restoration of coastal areas, and (2) mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources by reducing pollution from storm-water runoff.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Public Opinion Survey (Tier 1)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Fray Crease  
Address: Santa Barbara County Public Works/Water Resources  
123 E. Anapamu St.  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
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Fax: (805)568-3434  
E-mail: fcrease@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Unincorporated Santa Barbara County  
Duration: Two Years  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$55,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$50,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$5,000: in-kind services.  
Estimated CIAP Spending per Year: 2011 - \$35,000  
2012 - \$15,000

Project Background and Description:

Prior to the year 2000, a countywide survey was conducted to assess the level of awareness of water quality / urban runoff problems and willingness for residents to pay for programs to address water quality. The information was used to better target education efforts and also to determine whether a tax could be assessed to cover the costs to implement a Storm Water Management Program. One of the major results at that time showed that City of Santa Barbara residents were willing to be taxed, albeit through a tourist based tax on hotels, and that incorporated County residents were not. A bed tax was instituted within the City of Santa Barbara, providing up to \$2M/year to fund their storm water program.

The purpose of another follow-up survey would be to 1) assess effectiveness of the County's Storm Water Management Program's efforts to date on education and outreach, and 2) determine whether funding to support this program could be approved. The results will be used to develop, modify, and improve outreach programs so that they better focus educational funding and determine whether voters would be willing to approve a tax or find another funding mechanism to fund the storm water program. CIAP funds would be used to hire a consultant to develop and implement survey, and report results.

The project would be implemented by County staff and contractor. The project comprises the following components:

## **Component 1 – Survey Development & Execution**

Contract with consultant to design, conduct and report on the results of a public opinion survey to assess the level of awareness of water quality and urban runoff issues. Review and consider 2000 survey results in preparation for new survey.

## **Component 2 – Evaluation of Results**

Summarize and assess results for program improvement and evaluate if alternative funding could be approved. Modify, develop and improve outreach programs to better focus educational funding. Evaluate if alternative funding could be approved.

### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

**2012** –The effectiveness of the program will be measured by producing a final survey report. Measurable Goals and Objectives will be compiled for each fiscal year of implementation.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the California Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan in the areas of Education and Outreach. As noted above, the survey will help the County to better target its future educational efforts aimed at reducing water pollution.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with CIAP authorized use of projects and activities for (1) the conservation, protection or restoration of coastal areas, and (2) mitigation of damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources by reducing pollution from storm-water runoff.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Santa Claus Lane Public Beach Access (Tier 2)

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Juan Beltranena  
Address: Santa Barbara County Parks  
610 Mission Canyon Road  
Santa Barbara, CA 93105  
Phone: (805) 568-2470  
Fax: (805) 568-2459  
E-mail: jbeltranena@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Santa Claus Lane, Carpinteria, CA  
Duration: 48 months (design through construction)  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$2,750,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$ 450,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$2,300,000Uncertain at this time.

Project Background and Description:

The project would facilitate safe pedestrian access across the tracks, install public restrooms, and construct an off-road beach parking area and other ancillary facilities (fencing, landscaping, and irrigation). In addition, the crossing will provide vehicular access to the beach for emergency vehicles and (once a year) for maintenance vehicles that are needed for sand nourishment. Beachgoers commonly park just inland of the Union Pacific railroad right-of-way and walk across the tracks to gain access to a popular local beach located along Santa Claus Lane in the Carpinteria area. The crossing would consist of an at-grade roadway across the railroad tracks, crossing gates and a signal house, removal and re-installation of protective riprap, as well as install fencing along the railroad right-of-way. Acquisition of beach parcel is in process in order to begin permit process with Public Utilities Commission (for railroad crossing). Preliminary design is complete as well as an Initial Study for environmental review.

The project includes the following components:

**Component 1 – Acquisition No. 1**

Acquisition of a paper lot on the south side of the railroad tracks.

**Component 2 – Acquisition No. 2**

The agreement for lease or acquisition of the Cal Trans staging yard on the north side of the tracks, the design and construction of a parking lot in the northern site.



### **Component 3 – Crossing Design & Construction**

Design and construct the at-grade-crossing over the railroad tracks.

#### **Measurable Goals and Objectives**

The goal of the project is to acquire parcels on both sides of the tracks to meet the conditions of the railroad (Union Pacific) to authorize the installation of an at-grade-crossing for the public to access the beach, and the construction of the at-grade-crossing. The objective is to increase public safety at this location for people crossing the tracks to gain access to the beach at Santa Claus Lane.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan in the following two areas: D. Physical Processes and Habitat Structure, Objective 2 Regional Sediment Management; and E. Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems; Objective 5 Encourage Sustainable Economic Activity. The design of the railroad crossing involves re alignment of an existing rock revetment, installed to protect the railroad tracks from unseasonably high storm tides. The re alignment is necessary to provide safe pedestrian access through the revetment, provide continued protection of the railroad tracks and provide a wide enough access for sediment transportation for beach nourishment to this beach. Santa Claus Lane beach has been identified as a receiver beach under a local opportunistic beach nourishment program set up through BEACON (Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment). BEACON is a California Joint Powers agency established to deal with coastal erosion and beach problems on the Central Coast of California. The agencies making up BEACON are Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties and the cities of Port Hueneme, Oxnard, San Buenaventura, Carpinteria and Santa Barbara. Accordingly, the project enhances management of sediment and balances recreational beach access with protection of resources.

### **AUTHORIZED USES**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas. This project will provide coastal access for ongoing beach nourishment efforts; it will protect public coastal access use converting an existing private beach to public use. Public agency authority over this area would then include the ability to monitor the area for waste, trash, and marine mammal rescue and/or removal.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Jalama Beach Improvements (Tier 2)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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Address: Santa Barbara County Parks  
610 Mission Canyon Road  
Santa Barbara, CA 93105  
Phone: (805) 568-2470  
Fax: (805) 568-2459  
Email: jbeltranena@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Jalama Beach County Park  
Duration: Project Permitting – Construction – 48 months  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$350,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$296,319  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$ 53,681; in-kind services for project management and construction inspection

**Project Background and Description:**

This project will replace seven existing septic tanks along with associated grease trap at the concession / store area and associated misc. sewer pipe, all located within Jalama Beach County Park. Installation will increase wastewater retention time in tanks reducing the amount of solids entering the leach field system, particularly during peak use season.

Jalama Beach County Park is located in one of the most isolated and unique locations on the California coastline, and has been a local favorite camping area for over fifty years. With its 1,700 lineal feet of beach and ocean frontage, Jalama Beach has also become a popular regional serving park because it offers easy access to the beach and shoreline for a variety of camping and recreational enthusiasts. The peak season at the park is April through September. As the park has gained in its popularity, it has also become a popular spot for winter camping amongst RV users. Annual visitation to the park is 200,000. Existing leach fields risk becoming saturated under current conditions, causing park restrooms to close to preclude leach field overuse and contamination from surfacing wastewater. The project will reduce the potential of effluent entering nearby Jalama Creek and Pacific Ocean.

The project is exempt from CEQA – it involves the replacement of existing structures. The project is exempt from Coastal Development Permit. The project will require review and approval from County Environmental Health Services and possibly Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The project includes the following components:

## **Component 1 – Regulatory Approval**

Obtain necessary approvals from County Environmental Health Services and Regional Water Quality Control Board, necessary.

## **Component 2 – Bid Solicitation**

Competitively bid project and select contractor.

## **Component 3 – Structure Replacement**

Replace the septic tanks and accessory structures.

### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

Reduce or eliminate the number of times restrooms and bathrooms have to close to prevent overuse of leach-fields saturation events for the restrooms and camping grounds for park facilities. Continue to ensure water quality protection of nearby Jalama Creek.

## **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS**

No coordination has occurred with any Federal agency, nor is any anticipated in order to complete this project.

## **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan in compliance with “C. Ocean and Coastal Water Quality.” Jalama County Beach is located 60 miles west of Santa Barbara, between Point Conception and Point Arguello. The 20-acre facility offers day use and camping year round in a remote setting. Ocean testing by the County Public Health Department has resulted in beach warning postings. Fecal coliform and enterococcus are responsible for the water quality problems. Potential sources include the parks septic system and “nuisance” water (minor surface flow) from various sources within the park as well as unidentified upstream causes (livestock). The park has developed modifications to the septic system to address known capacity problems to help address the sources and treat contaminated water.

## **AUTHORIZED USES**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas. Ocean testing by the County Public Health Department has resulted in beach warning postings. Fecal coliform and enterococcus are responsible for the water quality problems. Potential sources include the parks septic system and “nuisance” water (minor surface flow) from various sources within the park as well as unidentified upstream causes (livestock). The park has developed modifications to the septic system to address known capacity problems to help address the sources and treat contaminated water.

Jalama Beach County Park is currently maintained by the County Park Department and has been operated by the County since 1943. Jalama Beach County Park is one of five beach parks owned by the County which are accessible to the public along the County’s coastline.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Gobernador Debris Basin Modification (Tier 2)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Matt Griffin  
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123 E. Anapamu St.  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
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E-mail: [mgriff@cosbpw.net](mailto:mgriff@cosbpw.net)

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Gobernador Canyon Creek, approximately 4 miles upstream of the Pacific Ocean in the Carpinteria foothills and 1.5 miles upstream of the confluence with Carpinteria Creek.  
Duration: 4 months (construction)  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$1,626,990  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$ 300,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$1,326,990 as follows:  
California Department of Fish & Game - \$988,990;  
Coastal Conservancy - \$88,000;  
Santa Barbara County Flood Control - \$250,000

Project Background and Description:

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) is currently designing a treatment for the Gobernador Debris Basin to enable fish passage and seeks funding to construct the project. The debris basin as it is currently constructed is an impassable barrier to migrating fish, preventing the use of 5.4 miles of upstream spawning habitat. Modification of the debris basin for fish passage was chosen as a top priority project within the Santa Barbara County Fish Passage Project Development Program, because of the potential benefits for the endangered Southern California steelhead,

Currently, the Gobernador Debris Basin dam is composed of boulder and concrete riprap and conveys low to moderate stream flows through the dam in a 4-foot diameter smooth concrete culvert that measures 97 feet in length. Water discharges from the culvert onto a 25-foot long apron composed of boulder and concrete riprap with a varying slope of approximately 4%. On the downstream side of this apron, water falls vertically 30 inches off the apron into a pool with a maximum depth of 2 feet.

This dam is regularly maintained and cleared of debris by the SBCFCD and is in fair condition with minor concrete damage and wear inside the culvert associated with bedload sediment scour during high stream flows. Low and moderate flows pass through the culvert when it is conveying water. Storm flows pass over the top of the structure when the debris basin has been filled and the culvert is blocked.

During migration flows, the jump onto the apron and passage among the large embedded boulders would be moderately difficult for adult steelhead. The long, smooth culvert through the debris dam is impassable to upstream migrating steelhead due to the shallow water depth during low flows and the excessive water velocities during moderate and high flows.

The proposed Gobernador Debris Basin Project is a modification of the debris basin dam to include an open channel with pools and a natural boulder bed. The design will allow the debris basin to pass sediment, sand and gravel while maintaining its intended function of capturing larger debris. The effectiveness of this project will be measured by monitoring the debris basin during and after rain events to determine the extent of maintenance required and also surveying for the presence of steelhead in the upper reaches of Gobernador Creek.

The SBCFD prepared a Debris Basin Maintenance Plan in July 1996. The 1996 Plan contained addenda to the 1991 Program EIR for Routine Maintenance Activities (90-EIR-7). The District then completed the Updated Program EIR for Routine Maintenance Activities (01-EIR-01) and then decided to update the Debris Basin Maintenance Plan. The Final Updated Debris Basin Maintenance Plan was completed in September 2003.

The SBCFD has regulatory permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ( File # 200301473-MWV), the California Coastal Commission (No Effects Determination # NE-67-03), California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Technically-Conditioned Water Quality Certification for 5-year Debris Basin Maintenance Project, Santa Barbara County), County of Santa Barbara, Planning & Development Department Coastal Development Permit Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement (#1600-2003-5029-R5), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Biological Opinion for steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Project components include:

### **Component 1 – Detailed Design**

Prepare detailed design of debris basin modifications.

### **Component 2 – Project Execution**

Construct (primary tasks include removal of existing rock dam, grading new open channel and placement of rock for fish passage, constructing a reinforced concrete outlet structure, construction surveying and inspection.)

### **Component 3 – Post construction monitoring**

Monitor effectiveness in both rainy and non-rainy seasons to ensure effective functioning of debris basin, effective stabilization of open channel, and effectiveness of any fish passage.

### **Measureable Goals and Objectives:**

The overarching goal of the project is to provide fish passage to upstream habitat while maintaining the functionality of the debris basin. This goal has been broken down into three measurable objectives: 1) fish passage, 2) long-term integrity and functionality of the modified debris dam, and 3) long-term stability of the newly constructed open channel.

The main project components are design, construction and project management. Construction includes surveying, inspection, construction of the modified debris dam structure, and construction of the open channel downstream.

#### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

The SBCFCD has coordinated with both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in order to obtain the appropriate regulatory permits for debris basin maintenance.

#### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will help advance the state toward meeting the goals and objectives of the California Ocean Protection Council's Strategic Plan in the area of Physical Processes and Habitat Structure. Specifically, the project will improve the quantity and quality of coastal habitat in California and address the OPC's objective of habitat restoration and its aim to implement actions to remove barriers to fish passage. Removal of the barrier on Gobernador Creek will allow Southern California Steelhead to access 5.4 miles of high quality spawning and rearing habitat. In addition, the barrier modification has been designed to enhance the habitat quality of the stream channel in the project area.

#### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with the first CIAP authorized use of projects and activities for the conservation, protection or restoration of coastal areas. Removing the barrier at Gobernador Debris Basin will restore spawning habitat to Southern California steelhead. CIAP funds will be used for toward construction costs for this project as a cost share.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Dog & Equestrian Use Program at Rancho  
Guadalupe Dunes County Park (Tier 2)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Juan M. Beltranena  
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610 Mission Canyon Road  
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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park, West Main  
Street, Guadalupe, CA  
Duration: 60 months (program design & implementation)  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$230,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$200,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$ 30,000; In-kind services

Project Background and Description:

The purpose of the project is to create the necessary conditions and rules that would allow Dog and Equestrian use of the park within the limitations of the Rancho Guadalupe Habitat Conservation Plan. The project includes information brochures, as well as monitoring and the preparation of a use report to evaluate the trial programs implemented to allow dog and equestrian uses in the park.

Rancho Guadalupe Dunes County Park is located in the northwest corner of Santa Barbara County. It encompasses 592 acres of the southern portion of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Complex. The Park is owned by the County of Santa Barbara and managed, under an agreement with the County, by the Center for Natural Lands Management. The Pacific Ocean abuts the western boundary of the Park, the Santa Maria River and a former Unocal Guadalupe Oilfield are to the north of the Park. Privately owned agricultural land lies to the east and undeveloped privately owned parcels lie to the south. The park consists of a 55 space parking area, restroom facility, day use picnic facility and beach access boardwalk.

**Component 1 – Habitat Conservation Plan**

A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for Incidental take of State and Federal Listed species is currently in the approval process with US Fish & Wildlife Service. Specific protected species include the California Least Tern and Western Snowy Plover. An important element of the monitoring at the park site is the allowed use, under the HCP, for access by dog and equestrian users. Development and implementation of a plan to allow and monitor this use is important in

identification and the adaptation of this use at the park through implementation of a dog and equestrian monitoring program.

### **Component 2 – Coastal Development Permit**

A Coastal Development Permit from the California Coastal Commission is required.

### **Component 3 – Trial Program**

The trial equestrian program will be conducted between October 1<sup>st</sup> and February 28<sup>th</sup>. Monitoring results and recommendations will be reviewed by the Service and an Equestrian Task Force, made up of members from the biological and equestrian communities. Equestrian users will be required to remove all manure from the parking lot and beach access area. Manure removal from the beach will be voluntary. The effects of manure on the beach will be part of the monitoring program during the five month trial period and based on the findings, this policy may be modified to require removal of all manure from anywhere in the Park. Educational brochures will be developed and provided to both dog and equestrian users of the park.

### **Component 4 – Broader Program**

Subject to approval following the trial program, long-term equestrian use will be limited to a maximum of ten horses at any given time during a day and will only be permitted from October 1<sup>st</sup> to February 28<sup>th</sup>, outside the breeding season of the tern and plover. The first five years of equestrian use will be subject to the same monitoring and reporting requirements as the trial program. All horseback riding will be confined to a specific beach corridor area with the intent to avoid disturbance of the Santa Maria River mouth and estuary and avoid impacts to most or all vegetation.

### **Component 5 – Five-Year Study**

Based on the results of the five year study, equestrian use will be reviewed for continued approval.

#### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

The goal of the program is to monitor and evaluate the impacts of allowing dog and equestrian uses in the park. The principal objective of the project is to increase access to these areas, to include equestrian access as well as to allow the public to bring dogs on to the Preserve in a manner consistent with the HCP.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

Coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service is required.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan in the following areas. Theme 3 “Research and Monitoring”, with the goal to “Improve Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems”. Implementation of the monitoring program and subsequent adaptive management measures as a result of the monitoring will further ensure the protection of endangered species at the park site.



## **AUTHORIZED USES**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas. Implementation of the monitoring program and subsequent adaptive management measures as a result of the monitoring will further ensure the protection of endangered species at the park site.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN  
  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Carpinteria Creek Arundo Removal Project (Tier 2)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: David Chang  
Address: Santa Barbara County Agricultural Commissioner  
County of Santa Barbara  
263 Camino del Remedio  
Santa Barbara CA 93110  
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E-mail: [dchang@co.santa-barbara.ca.us](mailto:dchang@co.santa-barbara.ca.us)

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Carpinteria Creek  
Duration: July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2016  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$233,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$ 25,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$208,000. Funds provided via the Coastal Impact Assistance Program will be used to match against any future grant applications or funding programs, including for federal assistance where allowed and documented by a letter. This project has been funded by the California Dept of Fish & Game's Adaptive Watershed Improvement Program, by the North American Wildlife Conservation Act, and by the Wildlife Conservation Board. This project currently has \$7,295 remaining in the budget from the Wildlife Conservation Board. The project was recently awarded \$20,000 by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. That money will be spent during calendar years 2008 and 2009.

Over the four years of this grant request the Agricultural Commissioner's Office expects to spend time planning, administering, and monitoring the project and the effectiveness of control efforts. The anticipated cost of this project administration is of \$48,000 (5 weeks X 40 hrs/wk X \$60/hr X 4 years). Ninety percent of this project administration will be provided in-kind.

## Project Background and Description:

This project aims to eradicate the noxious<sup>3</sup> weed arundo (*Arundo donax*) from the bed, banks, and overbanks of Carpinteria Creek. Arundo is an extremely fast growing invasive and noxious weed that can out-compete and exclude native plants, thus reducing biodiversity. While strong, it is brittle and can break off during flood events creating a flood hazard if errant stalks should pile up behind bridges and along banks. Arundo is highly flammable and an increase in biomass from arundo growth transforms a normally fire-resistant riparian buffer into a fire carrying corridor. Intervention, now, will prevent further establishment of arundo and protect wildlife habitat and human resources.

*Status of the infestations:* The Carpinteria Creek Arundo Removal Project started in 2005. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office has conducted the primary removal of arundo on the infestation that formerly existed on the last two miles of Carpinteria Creek. To date, the project has spent \$152,000; and the budget remaining is \$29,000 which is expected to be spent in 2008 and 2009. In 2008, the project is shifting into retreatment, maintenance and restoration mode.

The County of Santa Barbara Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate the control, and monitoring of arundo, and restoration of project sites, as follows.

### **Component 1 – Survey**

The Agricultural Commissioner and contract staff will be used to survey and map arundo that survived the primary treatment and for any missed patches.

### **Component 2 – Retreat**

Contractors will be used to retreat arundo that survived the primary treatment and for any missed patches. Retreatment of project sites will require foliar treatment of resprouting arundo with glyphosate herbicide. Monitoring and retreatment of control sites will need to be repeated annually for a number of years.

### **Component 3 – Site restoration**

Some, but not all, areas will need to be replanted with native vegetation or receive other erosion control treatment to prevent erosion and restore native habitat. The Agricultural Commissioner will coordinate the revegetation of project sites.

### **Component 4 – Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate the survey for regrowth and missed arundo and tamarisk patches for ten years subsequent from the beginning of this project or until the declaration of successful control, whichever comes first. Successful control of arundo from the project areas will be declared upon not finding individual or regrown arundo or tamarisk plants within the project areas for three consecutive years.

This project has been placed on the County of Santa Barbara Flood Control Annual Maintenance Plan and falls under the environmental documentation that the plan provides.

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<sup>3</sup> "Noxious" as used in this document refers to the specific regulatory definition of the term. *Arundo donax* and *Tamarix spp.* are weeds specifically listed in the California Code of Regulations, as being non-native to California, particularly detrimental to agriculture or natural habits, and subject to regulatory restrictions or control.

### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

Year 1 Monitor, retreat resprouted arundo, and replant native plants where needed.

Year 2 Monitor, retreat resprouted arundo, and replant native plants where needed.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

The project is not working on federal lands and will not be moving soil in any amounts that would require an Army Corps of Engineers General or Section 404 Permit.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

This project furthers the objective of restoring and maintaining valuable ocean and coastal habitats and resources and meets the intent of objective 3 – control of invasive species.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project conserves, protects, and restores coastal areas, including wetlands, and it mitigates damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources. This project's nexus to coastal areas is that Carpinteria Creek flows to the ocean at Carpinteria Beach State Park. The entire project is within the Coastal Zone. This project intends to control arundo and restore degraded sites by replanting with native vegetation.

Arundo can form dense massive stands that displace native plants, reduce navigability, reduce biodiversity, reduce wildlife food and forage, reduce habitat quality, reduce groundwater resources, increase erosion, increase flood hazard, increase fire hazard, increase beach maintenance, threaten infrastructure and alter stream hydrology.

Carpinteria Creek provides significant habitat for birds as it is one of the few natural riparian corridors between Santa Barbara and the Ventura County line. The restoration of sites formerly occupied by arundo will benefit birds by increasing nesting opportunities for both ground nesting and tree nesting species, by increasing food sources as arundo has no insects that graze it and no seeds to offer as food, and by freeing up travel through the riparian corridor.

Carpinteria Creek, located in southern coastal Santa Barbara County, offers the best opportunity among all southern coastal Santa Barbara County urban streams for restoring significant steelhead runs in the next few years. The South Coast Steelhead Assessment found that of all the local watersheds analyzed in the study, Carpinteria Creek offered the highest potential for steelhead recovery, both because of its biological value and the relative impact of fish passage barriers on the creek. For more information on the South Coast Steelhead Assessment, visit <http://conceptioncoast.org>.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Arroyo Burro Creek Arundo Removal Project (Tier 2)

**PROJECT CONTACT:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: David Chang  
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County of Santa Barbara  
263 Camino del Remedio  
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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Arroyo Burro Creek  
Duration: January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2016  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$178,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$ 50,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$128,000; the Wildlife Conservation Board has earmarked \$80,000 to conduct arundo removal on Arroyo Burro Creek, primarily in the area of Stonecreek Condominiums. Final Board approval to release those funds will be sought in 2008.

Over the four years of this project the Agricultural Commissioner's Office expects to spend time planning, administering, and monitoring the project and the effectiveness of control efforts. The anticipated cost of this project administration is of \$48,000 (5 weeks X 40 hrs/wk X \$60/hr X 4 years). This project administration will be provided in-kind.

Project Background and Description:

This project aims to eradicate the noxious<sup>4</sup> weed arundo (*Arundo donax*) from the bed, banks, and overbanks of Arroyo Burro Creek. Arundo is an extremely fast growing invasive and noxious weed that can out-compete and exclude native plants, thus reducing biodiversity. While strong, it is brittle and can break off during flood events creating a flood hazard if errant stalks should pile up behind bridges and along banks. Arundo is highly flammable and an increase in biomass from arundo growth transforms a normally fire-resistant riparian buffer into a fire carrying corridor. Intervention, now,

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<sup>4</sup> "Noxious" as used in this document refers to the specific regulatory definition of the term. *Arundo donax* and *Tamarix spp.* are weeds specifically listed in the California Code of Regulations, as being non-native to California, particularly detrimental to agriculture or natural habits, and subject to regulatory restrictions or control.

will prevent further establishment of arundo and tamarisk and protect wildlife habitat and human resources.

*Status of the infestations:* The Arroyo Burro Creek Arundo Removal Project started in 2001. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office has conducted the primary (1<sup>st</sup> year) removal of arundo on the infestation that formerly existed on Arroyo Burro Creek in the vicinity of Hidden Valley Park and State St. To date, the project has spent \$52,000. The project is on the Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project's Work Plan. The Wildlife Conservation Board has earmarked \$80,000 to continue this project, but the project still needs to get final approval to receive those funds.

The County of Santa Barbara Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate the control, and monitoring of arundo, and restoration of project sites, as follows.

The project intends to obtain the Wildlife Conservation Board funds for use in 2008 through 2011 for primary removal of arundo that exists on Arroyo Burro Creek from Torino Rd to behind Stonecreek Condominiums. Coastal Impact Assistance Funds will be used to supplement the project's funds.

### **Component 1 – Survey**

Agricultural commissioner and contract staff will be used to survey and map arundo that survived the primary treatment and for any missed patches.

### **Component 2 – Treat and Retreat**

Contractors will be used for primary arundo treatments and to retreat arundo that survived the primary treatment and for any missed patches. Primary removal of arundo is conducted primarily by cut stump treatments which involve cutting the arundo down and immediately applying undiluted glyphosate to the cut stumps. Retreatment of project sites will require foliar treatment of resprouting arundo with glyphosate herbicide. Monitoring and retreatment of control sites will need to be repeated annually for a number of years.

### **Component 3 – Site restoration**

Some, but not all, areas will need to be replanted with native vegetation or receive other erosion control treatment to prevent erosion and restore native habitat. The Agricultural Commissioner will coordinate the revegetation of project sites.

### **Component 4 – Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate the survey for regrowth and missed arundo and tamarisk patches for ten years subsequent from the beginning of this project or until the declaration of successful control, whichever comes first. Successful control of arundo from the project areas will be declared upon not finding individual or regrown arundo or tamarisk plants within the project areas for three consecutive years.

This project is categorically exempt from CEQA, under Section 15308 as it is an action taken by a regulatory agency to assure the protection of the environment; and Section 15333 as it is a small habitat enhancement project of less than 5 acres. This project will require a 1601 permit, lake and streambed alteration permit, from the California Department of Fish and Game.

### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

Year 1	Obtain 1601 CDFG permit
Year 1	Conduct first year treatment
Year 2	Retreat resprouts
Year 3	Retreat resprouts, replant native plants
Year 4	Retreat resprouts, replant native plants
Year 5	Monitor and retreat resprouts if necessary
Year 5	Monitor and retreat resprouts if necessary
Year 6	Monitor and retreat resprouts if necessary

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

Coordination is occurring with the U.S. Air Force on Vandenberg Air Force Base and with the U.S. Agricultural Service in Los Padres National Forest.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

This project furthers the objective of restoring and maintaining valuable ocean and coastal habitats and resources, and meets the intent of objective 3 – control invasive species.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project conserves, protects, and restores coastal areas, including wetlands, and it mitigates damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources.

This project's nexus to coastal areas is that Arroyo Burro Creek flows to the ocean at Arroyo Burro Beach County Park. This project is within one mile of the beach. The City of Santa Barbara has conducted restoration work at the creek mouth, and a developer is being required to restore portions of the creek between the creek mouth and Stonecreek condominiums.

This project intends to control arundo and restore degraded sites by replanting with native vegetation. A City of Santa Barbara study of creek conditions determined that of the city's creeks, Arroyo Burro Creek has the highest percentage of native plant cover. Control of arundo will help preserve and allow the return of native plant cover.

Arundo can form dense massive stands that displace native plants, reduce navigability, reduce biodiversity, reduce wildlife food and forage, reduce habitat quality, reduce groundwater resources, increase erosion, increase flood hazard, increase fire hazard, increase beach maintenance, threaten infrastructure and alter stream hydrology.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Goleta Slough Protection**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact:	David Chang
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Fax:	(805) 681-5603 f
E-mail:	<a href="mailto:dchang@co.santa-barbara.ca.us">dchang@co.santa-barbara.ca.us</a>

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location:	Goleta Slough
Duration:	January 2002 to December 2011
Total Estimated Project Cost:	\$98,000
Total CIAP Funds Requested:	\$50,000
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds:	\$48,000 of in-kind services to cover project administration: paid out of the County Agricultural Commissioner's budget.

Project Background and Description:

The project's goal is to control four patches of pampas grass and any isolated plants along the Highway 101 right-of-way.

Pampas grass is an invasive weed, with prolific wind-borne seed, that can crowd out native plants especially in dune and riparian areas. It prevents native plant recruitment and reduces biodiversity where it occurs. It creates a fire hazard with excessive buildup of dry leaves and when it blocks access by fire equipment and personnel. Its sharp leaves are hazards on their own.

Plants that are accessible will be dug out with a backhoe. A backhoe operator and pest control company will be contracted to assist agricultural commissioner staff with the removal and treatment of pampas grass.

Pampas grass exists in four concentrated patches and as single isolated plants along the Highway 101 corridor on the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. Three of four of these patches are mostly within the Union Pacific Railroad right of way and control here would reduce a significant seed source for pampas grass on the South Coast of Santa Barbara County and especially on the Goleta Slough Management Area. The fourth patch is located on a steep hillside near Summerland.

This Tier 2 project entails two components:



## **Component 1 -- Abatement**

The agricultural commissioner will use staff and contractors to apply herbicides to, and manually and mechanically dig out the Cortaderia species along the south coast Highway 101. A detailed analysis of land ownership in the area will be needed to develop an intensified, cooperative control plan. The agricultural commissioner will evaluate and develop an integrated pest management protocol for the area.

## **Component 2 -- Monitoring**

The agricultural commissioner will increase detection and survey work over the entire area including additional surveys in cooperation with private land owners and managers. Detection and mapping will be conducted by agricultural commissioner permanent staff. All mapping will be conducted utilizing Global Positioning System (GPS) data collection and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for data management and map production.

This project is categorically exempt from CEQA, under Section 15308 as it is an action taken by a regulatory agency to assure the protection of the environment; and Section 15333 as it is a small habitat enhancement project of less than 5 acres.

### Measureable Goals and Objectives:

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Year 1 | Survey and map infestations              |
|        | Confirm permit requirements              |
|        | Obtain landowner permissions             |
|        | Begin first year treatments              |
| Year 2 | Monitor and conduct follow-up treatments |
| Year 3 | Monitor and conduct follow-up treatments |

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

This project furthers the objective of restoring and maintaining valuable ocean and coastal habitats and resources and meets the intent of objective 3 – control of invasive species.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project conserves, protects, and restores coastal areas, including wetlands, and it mitigates damage to fish, wildlife, and natural resources. This project is a component of a larger plan for pampas grass control in Santa Barbara County. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office coordinates the Santa Barbara County Weed Management Area which is assisting the Santa Barbara Audubon and the Goleta Slough Management Committee in protecting the Goleta Slough from invasion by pampas grass. The SB Audubon has been systematically controlling pampas grass within the Goleta Slough and immediate neighborhood. The SBCWMA successfully completed its Patterson Ag Block Pampas Grass under funds provided by SB1740. In 2004, the SBCWMA successfully controlled pampas grass along Las Positas Road in the Arroyo Burro Watershed Enhancement Program which was funded by the Coastal Resource Enhancement Fund. In 2005, the Santa Barbara County Flood

Control District removed pampas grass from Lake Los Carneros County Park as part of a mitigation requirement. The California Dept of Transportation has treated pampas grass at the SBCWMA's request, within their jurisdiction continuously since 2001. The City of Santa Barbara has been controlling pampas grass on Santa Barbara Airport within the Goleta Slough – only a few scattered plants remain. Coal Oil Point Reserve has conducted a major eradication project. The remaining plants in the Devereux/Elwood area next to the Coal Oil Point Reserve are targeted for eradication under the Devereux/Elwood Open Space Management Plan. The Union Pacific Railroad infestation is the last major infestation in the Goleta Slough area.

The Goleta Slough provides vital habitat for estuarine invertebrates and fish, migratory birds and rare and endangered species of plants and animals. The Goleta Slough is the northernmost example of a large southern California estuary and represents the northern limit of distribution for several plant and animal species. Considerable restoration activity is scheduled for the slough to enhance its value for fish, animal, and plant habitat.

The pampas grass infestations targeted by this proposal are immediately north of the Goleta Slough Management Area. Control of these populations will reduce the wind-dispersed seed source for a susceptible environmentally sensitive habitat. Santa Barbara County is blessed with a considerable amount of scenic coastal landscape that is undeveloped. Control of pampas grass infestations serve to protect that coastal landscape from degradation, and protect the habitat for native plants, livestock, and wildlife.

The eradication of noxious, non-native weeds is an action item in support of the Goleta Slough Management Committee's Management Plan's policy to protect and maintain wetland habitat types.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Gaviota Coast Acquisition(s) (Tier 2)

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Ellwood – Point Arguello  
Duration: Estimate 6-12 month escrow  
Total Estimated Project Cost: Unknown (no specific property is identified yet)  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$1,000,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: Unknown at this time

Project Background and Description:

The purpose of this project is to preserve sensitive coastal habitat along the Gaviota coast by acquiring land or conservation easements. The Gaviota coast provides panoramic coastal views from the slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains on the north to the coastal bluffs, beaches, ocean and Channel Islands on the south. This area also represents 50% of the remaining rural coastline in Southern California. It is rich in history, cultural resources, recreational resources, and biological diversity, including numerous rare and endangered species.

Since 1994, the County has worked with the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County, Trust for Public Lands, and other interested parties to acquire land and conservation easements on the Gaviota Coast. A few potential opportunities to obtain land and conservation easements remain.

This project contains the following components:

**Component 1 – Identification of Candidates**

Many potential candidate properties exist. Identification of prospects will depend upon consent of property-owners to entertain sale of land or development rights (conservation easement).

**Component 2 – Appraisal**

Contract with entity to prepare appraisal.

**Component 3 – Funding**

Raise necessary funds to acquire land in-fee or conservation easement.

#### **Component 4 – Negotiation**

Negotiate acquisition with terms that satisfy County and other funders.

#### **Component 5 – Escrow**

Complete acquisition.

#### **Measureable Goals and Objectives:**

This project seeks the successful preservation of valuable coastal habitat and pristine views through acquisition of land or a conservation easement at or below fair market value.

#### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination with any federal agency is contemplated, except perhaps in cases where CIAP may be leveraged and legally matched with other federal grants to acquire property or a conservation easement.

#### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

This project furthers the objective of maintaining valuable coastal habitats and resources.

#### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project would be consistent with authorized use #1 – conserves, protects, and restores coastal areas, by either purchasing land in-fee or a conservation easement to achieve such purposes.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Camino Majorca Beach Access Stairway  
Improvements (Tier 2)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact: Juan Beltranena  
Address: Santa Barbara County Parks  
610 Mission Canyon Road  
Santa Barbara, CA 93105  
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Fax: (805) 568-2459  
E-mail: jbeltranena@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Del Playa Dr., Isla Vista  
Duration: Design through construction 30 months  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$230,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$200,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$ 20,000; Santa Barbara County Coastal Resource  
Enhancement Fund  
\$ 10,000; In-kind Matching

**Project Background and Description:**

This project will provide structural upgrades and improvements to an existing coastal access stairway, located in the community of Isla Vista. This beach access stairway has been in place for over 20 years. Structural upgrades and improvements include: inspection of structure support steel, replacement or capping of existing support caissons and installation of corrosion resistance stair treads and handrail system.

The project is categorically exempt under CEQA (Section 15301) Existing Facilities, as the project is for the repair of existing facilities.

**Component 1 – Design**

Complete designs for upgrades and improvements.

**Component 2 – Coastal Development Permit**

Obtain permit, as necessary.

**Component 3 – Construction**

Implement upgrades.

### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

The goal is to repair the existing stairway to a safe and structurally sound condition. The principal objective is to provide vertical access to the beach and ocean from Del Playa Drive in Isla Vista.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination with federal agencies has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan. This project best fits with Objective 1 –“Habitat Restoration,” for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1 – Habitat Restoration, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, including wetland. The repaired stairway will encourage beach goers to use the stairway rather than use other pathways to the beach. This would protect coastal bluffs and sensitive plants, species, and habitat by eliminating or reducing foot traffic in areas where these resources exist.

This project is also consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #5, mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs. The Joint Environmental Impacts Statement/Environmental Impact Report for development of the Point Arguello Unit in the POCS offshore Santa Barbara County, along with the project’s related onshore industrial facility, determined that the project significantly and adversely impacted recreation and tourism.<sup>5</sup> This document identified mitigation to reduce both project-specific and cumulative impacts on the quality of the recreational experience along the shoreline as those which have the effect of offsetting those impacts by enhancing the amount, quality, and aesthetic values of shoreline recreation, including recreational improvements in the affect project areas and in other, non-project areas. The Supplemental EIR for the Exxon Santa Ynez Unit project also identified cumulative visual impacts from installation of three platforms offshore the county’s south coast, as well as significant impacts to tourism.

The community of Isla Vista, as well as the adjacent Coal Oil Point Reserve, are impacted visually by the presence of offshore oil platforms and nearby oil storage tanks. Air quality is compromised at these locations as the smell of oil and gas is frequently discernible in the community. Occasional oil seeps still occur resulting from abandoned offshore wells along this stretch of coastline. This results in significant amounts of tar on the beaches along Del Playa and at Coal Oil Point Reserve, detracting from the beach experience and its recreational values.

This project will serve the community of Isla Vista as well as the numerous visitors that the area receives on a yearly basis. This stairway is part of a system of five beach access locations along Del

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<sup>5</sup> Point Arguello Field and Gaviota Processing Facility Area Study and Chevron/Texaco Development Plans EIR/EIS, July 1984, prepared for the County of Santa Barbara, U.S. Minerals Management Service, California State Lands Commission, California Coastal Commission, and California Secretary of Environmental Affairs by Arthur D. Little, Inc., pp. 5.10-26, 6.10-7 & 8.

Playa Drive and Coal Oil Point Reserve which serve as popular beach access points for surfers, beach goers, etc.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Ocean Beach County Park Estuary Boardwalk (Tier 2)

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

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610 Mission Canyon Road  
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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location: Ocean Park, Lompoc CA  
Duration: 30 months (permitting through construction)  
Total Estimated Project Cost: \$400,000  
Total CIAP Funds Requested: \$150,000  
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds: \$250,000: Coastal Resource Enhance Fund, Quimby and Development Mitigation Funds, In-kind services

**Project Background and Description:**

The project involves construction of a wooden boardwalk at low elevation extending for approximately 215 feet northeast from the Ocean Beach parking lot into the estuary of the Santa Ynez River, all located within Ocean Beach County Park to facilitate ADA access. A viewing platform with seating and low interpretive panels would be constructed at the far end of the boardwalk, to encourage visitors to enjoy the view. And an interpretive/educational kiosk would be constructed at the parking lot end of the boardwalk to provide information relating to environmental concerns, seabird identification, and natural habitats. Care would be taken to assure that construction design and materials would focus on minimizing any adverse impacts to the wetland habitats.

Ocean Beach County Park is located within the Coastal Zone where the mouth of the Santa Ynez River reaches the Pacific Ocean. Oil and gas companies have leased numerous tracts off the northern coastline of Santa Barbara County for purposes of recovery oil and gas reserves. Future proposals from operators to develop these leases will cause both short-term (construction) and long-term impacts to the high quality visual and recreation experiences along this portion of the coastline.

Application for a construction permit has been submitted to Santa Barbara County Planning and Development. The project is exempt from CEQA under Section 15303 (e) New Construction or Accessory Structures, and under Section 15311 Accessory Structures.

Project components include:



## **Component 1 – Permits**

Obtain necessary permits.

## **Component 2 – Construction – Phase 1**

Construct boardwalk within existing parking lot and kiosk.

## **Component 3 – Construction – Phase 2**

Construct extension of boardwalk into estuary.

### **Measurable Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to provide suitable facilities for handicapped individuals, as well as others to view and enjoy the coastal and estuarine habitats around Ocean Park. The principal objective is to increase ADA accessibility, education and recreation opportunities at Ocean Park, and to protect the habitats by defining the area from which these resources will be viewed.

## **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

## **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan specifically E. Ocean and Coastal Ecosystems, Objective 5d, “Development and implement strategies to balance increasing recreational beach access with resource protection” and F. Education and Outreach, Objective 1 Public Awareness, and Objective . The benefit of this project will be to provide access and opportunity for viewing estuarine wildlife and habitat, and allowing the public to learn first hand about the importance of maintaining this invaluable natural resource and critical habitat in a pristine condition. The project should increase visitor appreciation and awareness of their natural resources and stress the importance of environmental stewardship. The boardwalk also provides an alternative, ADA-accessible high quality recreational experience to park visitors.

## **AUTHORIZED USES**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1, projects and activities for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, including wetland, as is it will serve the purpose of promoting the importance of preserving, protecting, and restoring coastal areas through educating the public and providing handicap access to disabled individuals for education and enjoyment of the coastal estuary habitats.

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #5 mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs. The Joint Environmental Impacts Statement/Environmental Impact Report for development of the Point Arguello Unit in the POCS offshore Santa Barbara County, along with the project’s related onshore industrial facility,

determined that the project significantly and adversely impacted recreation and tourism.<sup>6</sup> This document identified mitigation to reduce both project-specific and cumulative impacts on the quality of the recreational experience along the shoreline as those which have the effect of offsetting those impacts by enhancing the amount, quality, and aesthetic values of shoreline recreation, including recreational improvements in the affect project areas and in other, non-project areas. The Supplemental EIR for the Exxon Santa Ynez Unit project also identified cumulative visual impacts from installation of three platforms offshore the county's south coast, as well as significant impacts to tourism.

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<sup>6</sup> Point Arguello Field and Gaviota Processing Facility Area Study and Chevron/Texaco Development Plans EIR/EIS, July 1984, prepared for the County of Santa Barbara, U.S. Minerals Management Service, California State Lands Commission, California Coastal Commission, and California Secretary of Environmental Affairs by Arthur D. Little, Inc., pp. 5.10-26, 6.10-7 & 8.

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE PLAN**

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

**PROJECT TITLE:** **Walter Capps Park (Tier 2)**

**PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION:**

Name of Primary Staff Contact:	Juan Beltranena
Address:	Santa Barbara County Parks 610 Mission Canyon Road Santa Barbara, CA 93105
Phone:	(805) 568-2470
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**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

Location:	Del Playa Road, Isla Vista
Duration:	36 months for design, permitting, construction
Total Estimated Project Cost:	\$800,000
Total CIAP Funds Requested:	\$148,822
Amount/Source of Remaining Funds:	\$651,178: General Fund, In-kind match, Santa Barbara County Coastal Resource Enhancement Fund.

**Project Background and Description:**

Combined with adjacent County parcels, this small community park is proposed to be developed into a passive park facility with walks, benches, public restroom, turf play area and a natural native coastal species habitat restoration area. A memorial to the late Walter Capps is also proposed for the site. The project consists of the development of a 2-acre open-space park in the community of Isla Vista. In March 2006, final acquisition was completed on 5 private parcels along Del Playa Drive in Isla Vista. The County and community now know this park as the future Walter Capps Memorial Park. Facilities on this bluff top park will be designed to be relocated as anticipated bluff erosion retreats into the open space area. Engineering design is complete for the project.

The park design has a variety of gathering spaces and native plant associations. The park includes large open spaces for social gatherings and recreation activities, as well as smaller intimate, private spaces for meditation and contemplation. Components of the park include a Donor Circle, a Wave Labyrinth, a Boardwalk, a Plaza and a Lookout Labyrinth.

A permit application has been submitted to the County for a Coastal Development Permit, and the project has been "Conceptually" reviewed by the Board of Architectural Review. Upon permit approval, a Notice must be filed with the California Coastal Commission. The Board of Supervisors has approved the project to go to the bidding stage.

This project has two basic components:

**Component 1 – Approval**

Obtain necessary permit approvals, including Board of Architectural Review approval of final design.

## **Component 2 – Solicitation of Bids**

## **Component 3 – Construction**

Hire a contractor and develop the park.

### Measurable Goals and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to convert these vacant parcels into a Park with passive and active uses, and to memorialize the contributions of the late Congressman Walter Capps towards building community unity and strength. The principal objective of the project is to increase recreation opportunities for the public along the coast.

### **COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS:**

No coordination has occurred or is anticipated to occur in order to complete this project.

### **CALIFORNIA OCEAN PROTECTION COUNCIL:**

The proposed project will help the State of California toward meeting the “Priority Goals and Objectives” of the California Ocean Protection Council’s Strategic Plan. This project best fits with Objective 1 –“Habitat Restoration,” for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas.

### **AUTHORIZED USES:**

This project is consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #1 –“Habitat Restoration,” for the conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, by planting this coastal bluff area with native meadow vegetation and by defending the park against further erosion of the bluff top through the use of bioswales and erosion control plantings. The project will also contribute to this goal by restoring these empty lands into a useful park.

The project will also promote importance of restoration because the project will educate people about their natural environment.

This project is also consistent with CIAP Authorized Use #5 mitigation of the impact of OCS activities through funding of onshore infrastructure projects and public service needs. The Joint Environmental Impacts Statement/Environmental Impact Report for development of the Point Arguello Unit in the POCS offshore Santa Barbara County, along with the project’s related onshore industrial facility, determined that the project significantly and adversely impacted recreation and tourism.<sup>7</sup> This document identified mitigation to reduce both project-specific and cumulative impacts on the quality of the recreational experience along the shoreline as those which have the effect of offsetting those impacts by enhancing the amount, quality, and aesthetic values of shoreline recreation, including recreational improvements in the affected project areas and in other, non-project

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areas. The Supplemental EIR for the Exxon Santa Ynez Unit project also identified cumulative visual impacts from installation of three platforms offshore the county's south coast, as well as significant impacts to tourism.

The community of Isla Vista, as well as the adjacent Coal Oil Point Reserve, is impacted visually by the presence of offshore oil platforms and nearby oil storage tanks. Air quality is compromised at these locations as the smell of oil and gas is frequently discernible in the community. Occasionally oil seeps still occur resulting from abandoned offshore wells along this stretch of coastline. This results in significant amounts of tar on the beaches along Del Playa and at Coal Oil Point Reserve, detracting from the beach experience and its recreational values.

This project will serve the community of Isla Vista. Five locations along Del Playa Drive and Coal Oil Point Reserve serve as popular beach access points for surfers, beach goers, etc. The addition of a public restroom facility along Del Playa Drive would address a significant need in the community of Isla Vista.

