

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**



BID BOOK

FOR

Unit II Channel Improvements Project

FIN PROJECT NO. SM8313 & SM8205

BID OPENING LOCATIONS:

Attention: Front Counter

**Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Offices:
Naomi Swartz Building, 130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
North County Public Works Office, 620 West Foster Road, Santa Maria, CA 93455**

BIDS OPEN: 2:00 P.M.

June 6, 2017

Electronic Advertising Contract

**SCOTT D. MCGOLPIN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS**

PROPOSAL

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA FIN PROJECT NO. SM8313 & SM8205

NAME OF BIDDER _____

BUSINESS P.O. BOX _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

BUSINESS STREET ADDRESS _____

(include even if P.O. Box used)

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

TELEPHONE NO: AREA CODE (____) _____

FAX NO: AREA CODE (____) _____

CONTRACTOR LICENSE NO. _____ LICENCE CLASSIFICATION _____

BUSINESS TYPE (Check one): Corporation _____ Partnership _____ Sole Proprietorship _____

CONTACT PERSON NAME _____ CONTACT PERSON PHONE No. _____

CONTACT PERSON E-MAIL _____

EMPLOYER'S TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER _____

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION NUMBER _____

1. Bidder agrees, if this bid is accepted, to enter into a contract with the District, to perform the work provided in the Contract under the terms of the Contract for the price or prices bid.

For a lump sum or unit price based bid, Bidder additionally agrees to perform the work within the number of working days shown on the *Notice to Bidders*.

For a cost plus time based bid on a contract without a plant establishment period, Bidder additionally agrees to perform the work within the number of working days bid.

For a cost plus time based bid on a contract with plant establishment period, Bidder additionally agrees to perform the non-plant establishment work with the number of working days bid for non-plant establishment work.

2. For a lump sum based bid, Bidder submits this bid with a total price in the total bid space provided on the Bid Item List

For a unit price or cost plus time based bid, Bidder submits this bid with a unit price and the item total (the product of the unit price and the quantity) for each item and a total price (the sum of the item totals) in the spaces provided on the attached Bid Item List.

For a cost plus time based bid, Bidder submits this bid with working days bid for non-plant establishment work, total bid for time, and total bid for bid comparison in the spaces provided on the Bid Item List.

Bidder agrees:

- 2.1. If a discrepancy between the unit prices and the item total exists, the unit price prevails except:

2.1.1. If the unit price is illegible, omitted, or the same as the item total, item total prevails and the unit price is the quotient of the item total and the quantity.

- 2.1.2. If a decimal error is apparent in the product of the unit price and the quantity, the District will use either the unit price or item total based on the closest by percentage to the unit price or item total in the District's Final Estimate.
- 2.2. If the unit price and the item totals are illegible or are omitted, the bid may be determined nonresponsive. If a lump sum total price is illegible or is omitted, the bid may be determined nonresponsive.
- 2.3. Bids on lump sum items are item totals. If a unit price of a lump sum item is entered and it differs from the item total, the item total prevails.
- 2.4. Entries are to be express in dollars or decimal fractions of a dollar. Symbols such as commas and dollar signs are ignored and have no significance in establishing unit price or item total.
- 2.5. Unit prices and item totals are interpreted by the number of digits and decimal placement. Do not round item totals or the total bid.
- 2.6. Bid comparison are prescribed in Section 3-1.02 of the Standard Specification as amended by the Special Provisions.
- 2.7. The District's decision on the bid amount is final.
- 2.8. In the event there is more than one Bid item in a Bid Schedule and the total indicated for the Schedule does not agree with the sum of the prices Bid on the individual items, the prices Bid on the individual items shall govern and the total for the Schedule will be corrected accordingly.
3. Bidder has read and acknowledges the following addenda:
-
4. Bidder submits this bid with one of the following forms of bidder security equal to at least 10 percent of the bid:
 Cash \$ _____, Cashier's Check, Certified Check, Bidder's Bond
5. Bidder's signature is an affirmation of the included certifications. Bidder is cautioned that making a false certification ay result in one or more of the following:
- 5.1. Criminal prosecution
 - 5.2. Rejection of Bid
 - 5.3. Rescission of the award
 - 5.4. Termination of the Contract

BY (Authorized Signature)

DATE SIGNED (Do not type)

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING

BASE BID: UNIT II CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Item No.	F ¹	Item Code	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Item Total
1		51260A	Construction Survey	LS	1		
2		120100	Traffic Control System	LS	1		
3		120090	Construction Area Signs	LS	1		
4		130100	Job Site Management	LS	1		
5		130100A	Temporary Clear Water Diversion System	LS	1		
6		130300	Prepare Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan	LS	1		
7		130310	Rain Event Action Plan	EA	3		
8		130320	Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day	EA	1		
9		130330	Storm Water Annual Report	EA	1		
10		141000	Temporary Fencing (ESA)	LF	14,000		
11		150811	Remove Corrugated Metal Pipe	LF	45		
12		151627	Reconstruct Metal Beam Guard Railing (Wood Post)	LF	43		
13		153220	Remove Concrete	CY	308		
14		155232	Sand Backfill	CY	88		
15		160103	Clearing and Grubbing	AC	15.6		
16		190101	Excavation	CY	29,195		
17		260201	4" Class 2 Aggregate Base Road	CY	43		
18		480600	Temporary Shoring	LS	1		
19	F	510050A	Structural Concrete, Lateral Overflow Weir	CY	301		
20	F	510060	Structural Concrete, Inlet Retaining Wall	CY	31		
21	F	510502	Structural Concrete Outlet Headwall	CY	117		
22	F	520101	Bar Reinforcing Steel	LB	20,836		
23		650121	Construct & Install Eastern 72" RCP	LF	9		
24		650121	Construct & Install Western 72" RCP	LF	37		
25		665051	54" Corrugated Steel Pipe (.109" Thick)	LF	45		
26		641107A	Extend 18" Lateral Drain	EA	1		
27		705700A	Outlet structure and Flap Gate with LVSP Conform Grading	EA	11		
28		720000A	Salvage, Store, and Reset Existing Rock Slope Protection (Method A)	CY	60		

Item No.	F ¹	Item Code	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Item Total
29		720000	Import and Install Rip Rap	TON	386		
30	F	721017	Rock Slope Protection (Facing, Method B)	CY	12		
31		721810	Slope Paving (Concrete)	CY	51		
32		729010A	Rodent Control Material	SF	4,320		
33		731502	Minor Concrete (Miscellaneous Construction, Grade Control Structure)	CY	234		
34		731502	Minor Concrete (Miscellaneous Construction, Concrete Collar)	CY	5		
35		770110A	Protect in Place Guadalupe 8" Waterline	LS	1		
36		770110B	Salvage and reconstruct Air-Vacuum Valve and Assembly	LS	1		
37		770110C	Salvage and reconstruct raptor pole, gate & signs	LS	1		
38		810116	Survey Monument Preservation	EA	13		
39		832001	Metal Beam Guard Railing	LF	10		
40		839521	Cable Railing	LF	185		
41		999990	Mobilization, Demobilization, Bonds and Insurance	LS	1		
TOTAL BID.							

EXPERIENCE STATEMENT

The following outline is a record of your experience in construction of a type similar in magnitude and character to that contemplated under this contract and performed within the last five (5) years. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

UNIT II CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

DESCRIPTION <u>(TYPE WORK)</u>	CUSTOMER/ <u>AGENCY</u>	CONTACT PERSON <u>PHONE NUMBER</u>	YEAR <u>COMPLETED</u>	DOLLAR <u>VALUE</u>
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LIST OF PROPOSED MATERIAL MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS

Bidder shall indicate the names of the material manufacturers and suppliers proposed to be furnished under the contract. Awarding of the contract based on this bid will not imply approval by the Owner of the manufacturers or suppliers listed by the Bidder, however, no substitution of approved manufacturers and suppliers will be permitted after award of the contract except upon written approval of the Owner.

MATERIAL

MANUFACTURER\SUPPLIER

LIST OF SUBCONTRACTORS

FOR THE
 UNIT II CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
 F.I.N. PROJECT NO. SM8313 & SM8205

In compliance with the provisions of Sections 4100-4107 of the Government Code of the State of California, and any amendments, thereof, the undersigned bidder has set forth below the name and location of the place of business of each subcontractor who will perform work or labor or render service to the prime contractor in or about the construction of the work to be performed. That percentage of the work which will be done by each subcontractor who will perform work or labor or render service to the undersigned in or about the construction done by each subcontractor for each subcontract in excess of one-half of one percent of the undersigned's total aggregate bid shall be listed below or submitted within 24 hours after bid opening.

	<u>Subcontr.</u> <u>License</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>of Total</u> <u>Bid</u>	<u>Subcontractor's</u> <u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Subcontractor's</u> <u>D.I.R. Registration</u> <u>Number and email</u>
1. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____

By: _____
 (Bidder's signature)

Note: Attach additional sheets if required.

BIDDER'S BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, _____
_____ as Principal, and
_____ as Surety

(hereinafter referred to as Surety), are held firmly bound unto the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District of the State of California (hereinafter called "Owner") in the penal sum of 10 percent of the total aggregate amount of the bid of the Principal above named, submitted by said Principal to Owner for the work described below, for the payment of which sum in lawful money of the United States, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and successors, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Surety shall be and hereby warrants that it is listed in the Insurance Organizations Authorized By The Insurance Commissioner To Transact Business of Insurance In The State Of California During 1995 (including changes effective January 1, 1996), published by the Department of Insurance, State of California or successor publications. In no case shall the liability of the Surety hereunder exceed the sum of

_____ DOLLARS (\$ _____).

The condition of this obligation is such that a bid to Owner for certain construction specifically described as follows:

**Unit II Channel Improvements Project
FIN PROJECT NO. SM8313 & SM8205**

for which bids are to be opened on **JUNE 6, 2017**, has been submitted by Principal to Owner.

NOW, THEREFORE, if the aforesaid Principal shall not withdraw said bid within the period therein specified after the opening of the same, or, if no period be specified within sixty (60) days after said opening and shall within the period specified therefor, or, if no period be specified, within eight (8) days after the prescribed forms are presented to him for signature, enter into a written Contract with Owner, in the prescribed form, in accordance with the bid as accepted, and file the two Bonds with Owner, one to guarantee faithful performance and the other to guarantee payment for labor and materials, as required by law, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise, it shall remain in full force, virtue and affect.

Said Surety, for value received, hereby stipulates and agrees that no change, extension of time, alteration or addition to the terms of said Contract or to the work to be performed thereunder or the Specifications accompanying the same shall in any manner affect its obligations on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any change, extension, alteration, or addition.

It is hereby agreed that any progress payment made after the scheduled completion date will not constitute a waiver of any liquidated damages heretofore agreed upon.

In the event suit is brought upon said Bond by Owner and judgment is recovered, the Surety shall pay all costs incurred by Owner in such suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the Court.

BIDDER'S BOND

Death, Bankruptcy, Receivership, Going Out of Business for any reason, or incompetency of the Principal shall not relieve the Surety of its obligations hereunder.

	Name of Principal
Date	Signature of Principal
	(Seal)
	Name of Surety
	Address
	City, State & Zip
Date	Signature of Surety's Attorney-in-fact
	(Seal)

Surety's Agent for Service of Process (located within the State of California)

	Name of Agent
	Address
	City, State & Zip
	Telephone Number
	FAX Number

NOTE: Signatures of those executing for Surety MUST be properly acknowledged as shown in the attached Required Notarial Acknowledgement.

Note: This form may be reproduced for transmittal to the Surety for execution and attached to the front of this the original Bid Bond Form.

REQUIRED NOTARIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORMAT

State of California)
County of _____)

On ___(date)___ before me, (*here insert name and title of the signing officer*), personally appeared _____, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s)is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument. I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct. WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature _____ (Seal)

OPT OUT OF PAYMENT ADJUSTMENTS FOR PRICE INDEX FLUCTUATIONS

DES-OE-0102.12A (NEW 3/2011)

You may opt out of the payment adjustments for price index fluctuations specified in section 9-1.07 of the specifications. To opt out, complete this form and submit it with your bid.

Bidder's Name: _____ **CONTRACT NO.** ____ - _____

I opt out of the payment adjustments for price index fluctuations.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

ADA Notice For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information call (916) 654-6410 or TDD (916) 654-3880 or write Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.

CERTIFICATIONS

UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS EMPLOYMENT

Under Pub Cont Code § 6101, the Bidder certifies compliance with state and federal law respecting the employment of undocumented aliens.

NONCOLLUSION

NONCOLLUSION AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY BIDDER AND SUBMITTED WITH BID

Under PCC 7106 and 23 USC 112, the bidder declares as follows:

State of California County of _____

_____, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he or she is

_____ of _____ the party making the foregoing bid that the bid is not made in the interest of, or on behalf of, any undisclosed person, partnership, company, association, organization, or corporation; that the bid is genuine and not collusive or sham; that the bidder has not directly or indirectly induced or solicited any other bidder to put in a false or sham bid, and has not directly or indirectly colluded, conspired, connived, or agreed with any bidder or anyone else to put in a sham bid, or that anyone shall refrain from bidding; that the bidder has not in any manner, directly or indirectly, sought by agreement, communication, or conference with anyone to fix the bid price of the bidder or any other bidder, or to fix any overhead, profit, or cost element of the bid price, or of that of any other bidder, or to secure any advantage against the public body awarding the contract of anyone interested in the proposed contract; that all statements contained in the bid are true; and, further, that the bidder has not, directly or indirectly, submitted his or her bid price or any breakdown thereof, or the contents thereof, or divulged information or data relative thereto, or paid, and will not pay, any fee to any corporation, partnership, company association, organization, bid depository, or to any member or agent thereof to effectuate a collusive or sham bid.

CHILD SUPPORT COMPLIANCE ACT

Under Pub Cont Code § 7110, the contractor acknowledges that:

1. The contractor recognizes the importance of child and family support obligations and shall fully comply with all applicable state and federal laws relating to child and family support enforcement, including, but not limited to, disclosure of information and compliance with earnings assignment orders, as provided in Chapter 8 (commencing with section 5200) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Family Code; and
2. The contractor to the best of its knowledge is fully complying with the earnings assignment orders of all employees and is providing the names of all new employees to the New Hire Registry maintained by the Employment Development Department.

VIOLATION OF LAW OR A SAFETY REGULATION

Under Pub Cont Code § 10162, the Bidder must complete, under penalty of perjury, the following questionnaire:

Has the Bidder, any officer of the Bidder, or any employee of the Bidder who has a proprietary interest in the Bidder, ever been disqualified, removed, or otherwise prevented from bidding on, or completing a federal, state, or local government project because of a violation of law or a safety regulation?

Yes

No

If the answer is yes, explain the circumstances in the following space.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Under Pub Cont Code § 10232, the contractor, swears under penalty of perjury, that no more than one final unappealable finding of contempt of court by a federal court has been issued against the contractor within the immediately preceding two year period because of the contractor's failure to comply with an order of a federal court which orders the contractor to comply with an order of the National Labor Relations Board.

ANTITRUST LAW

Under Pub Con Code § 10285.1, the Bidder declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the Bidder has has not been convicted within the preceding three years of any offenses referred to in that section, including any charge of fraud, bribery, collusion, conspiracy, or any other act in violation of any state or federal antitrust law in connection with the bidding upon, award of, or performance of, any public works contract, as defined in Pub Cont Code § 1101, with any public entity, as defined in Pub Cont Code § 1100, including the Regents of the University of California or the Trustees of the California State University. The term "Bidder" includes any partner, member, officer, director, responsible managing officer, or responsible managing employee thereof, as referred to in Section 10285.1.

If the Bidder has been convicted of an offense within the past 3 years, provide the conviction details including the date and ultimate resolution of each conviction in the space below.

ANTIBIDDER RESPONSIBILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Failure to truthfully answer the following questions will result in a finding that the bid is nonresponsive. The Bidder must complete, under penalty of perjury, the following questionnaire:

1. Within the past 10 years, has the Bidder been found to be a nonresponsive bidder by any public entity, including federal, State, local, or regional entities?
 Yes No
2. Within the past 10 years, have any of the Bidder's officers or employees with a proprietary interest in the Bidder been determined to be a nonresponsive bidder by a public entity, including federal, State, local or regional entities?
 Yes No
3. Is there any officer or employee of the Bidder who now has or has had any proprietary interest in another company that bid or bids on public works projects whose company has been determined to be a nonresponsive bidder by any public entity, including federal, State, local, or regional entities?
 Yes No
4. If the answer to any of the 3 preceding questions is yes, disclose all pertinent details of the determination of nonresponsibility, including:
 - 4.1. Date of each nonresponsibility determination
 - 4.2. Name of each public agency issuing the nonresponsibility determination and a contact person at that agency who would have information about the determination
 - 4.3. Contract number for each nonresponsibility determination

END CERTIFICATIONS



**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**CONTRACT
FOR
Unit II Channel Improvements Project**

FIN PROJECT NO. SM8313 & SM8205

**SCOTT D. McGOLPIN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS**



**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
AGREEMENT FOR:**

County Project No. SC8349

Auditor – Controller Contract No. _____

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California, hereinafter called **DISTRICT**, and _____ hereinafter referred to as **CONTRACTOR**, for the completion of the work identified herein, on the following terms, conditions and provisions:

1. CONTRACT

This agreement includes and incorporates by reference all Contract Documents.

The Contract is comprised of all documents distributed to bidders as part of the Bid Package, including, but not limited to:

1. Special Provisions
2. Project Plans
3. State of California, Department of Transportation 2010 Standard Specifications
4. State of California, Department of Transportation 2010 Standard Plans
5. State of California, Department of Transportation 2010 Revised Standard Specification
6. County of Santa Barbara, Department of Public Works, Standard Details dated September 2011
7. Santa Barbara County Code
8. Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates in effect on the date the work is accomplished
9. The Proposal executed and submitted by the Contractor
10. Notice to Bidders
11. The Faithful Performance and Payment Bonds, and
12. Any Addenda

The Contractor acknowledges receipt of all such documents as were not already in the Contractor's possession. Said incorporated documents are referred to herein as the "Contract" or "Contract Documents"

Copies of all said documents are on file in the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District's Santa Barbara office and have been and will be made available to the CONTRACTOR during the term of this Agreement.

The Special Provisions for the work to be done are entitled:

**SANTA BARBARA FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT; NOTICE TO
BIDDERS AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR
Unit II Channel Improvements Project**

The project plans for the work to be done are entitled:

**SANTA BARBARA FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Unit II Channel Improvements Project**

2. WORK

CONTRACTOR agrees, at his own proper cost and expense, to do all the work and furnish all equipment and materials, except such as mentioned in the specifications to be furnished by the District, necessary to perform and complete the work described in the documents referred to above, in a good and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works of said DISTRICT, all in strict accordance with the Plans and the Contract Documents provided.

The bidder shall perform all of its services under this Agreement as an independent contractor and not as an employee of DISTRICT. CONTRACTOR understands and acknowledges that it shall not be entitled to any of the benefits of a DISTRICT employee, including but not limited to vacation, sick leave, administrative leave, health insurance, disability insurance, retirement, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation and protection of tenure.

3. PAYMENTS NOT ACCEPTANCE

No certificate given or payments made under this Contract shall be evidence of the performance of this Contract, either wholly or in part, against any claim upon CONTRACTOR. Final payment for the work performed under this Contract shall not be made until the lapse of thirty (30) days after the Notice of Completion of said work has been filed for record and no payment shall be construed to be acceptance of any defective work or improper materials. CONTRACTOR's acceptance of payment for final quantities due under this Contract and the payment of undisputed contract amounts due for any work in accordance with any amendments of this Contract, shall release the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District from any and all claims or liabilities on account of work performed under this Contract or any amendments thereof related to those amounts. In addition to guarantees required elsewhere, CONTRACTOR shall and does hereby guarantee all workmanship and material to be free of defects for a period of one year from and after the recordation of the Notice of Completion by the DISTRICT, and CONTRACTOR shall repair or replace any or all work and material, together with any other portions of the work which may be displaced in so doing, that in the opinion of the Engineer, is or becomes defective during the period of said guarantee without expense whatsoever to the DISTRICT.

4. EXECUTION OF COUNTERPARTS This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and each of such counterparts shall for all purposes be deemed to be an original; and all such counterparts, or as many of them as the parties shall preserve undestroyed, shall together constitute one and the same instrument."

5. RECORDS, AUDIT, AND REVIEW CONTRACTOR shall keep such business records pursuant to this Agreement as would be kept by a reasonably prudent practitioner of CONTRACTOR'S profession and shall maintain such records for at least four (4) years following the termination of this Agreement. All accounting records shall be kept in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. District shall have the right to audit and review all such documents and records at any time during CONTRACTOR'S regular business hours or upon reasonable notice.

6. PAYMENT As full compensation for furnishing all labor, supervision, overhead, materials and equipment and for doing all the work completed and embraced in this Agreement and subject to adjustments and liquidated damages, if any, as provided in the Contract Documents, the base amount to be paid to the CONTRACTOR for satisfactory completion of all requirements of the CONTRACTOR under this Agreement is and shall be \$Bid Amount, to be paid as provided in the Contract Documents.

The Engineer is authorized to order, as change order work, the performance of supplemental work itemized in the attached Estimate of Job Costs, totaling \$ Suppl. Work to be paid as provided in the Contract Documents. In no event shall the District be liable for the cost of any supplemental work unless approved in advance and in writing by the Engineer.

The Engineer is authorized to order, as change order work, changes and additions to the work being performed under this contract in an amount not to exceed \$ Award Contig (Contingency) in accordance with California Public Contract Code Sections 20142 and 20395, as applicable, to be paid as provided in the Contract Documents. In no event shall the District be liable for the cost of any changes or additions to work being performed under this contract unless approved in advance and in writing by the Engineer.

7. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW, AMENDMENTS CONTRACTOR shall keep fully informed of all laws, ordinances and regulations which do or may affect the conduct of the work, the materials used therein or persons engaged or employed thereon and all such orders of bodies and tribunals having any jurisdiction over same. If it be found that the Special Provisions or Standard Specifications for the work conflict with any such law, ordinance or regulation, the CONTRACTOR shall immediately report same to the Engineer in writing. CONTRACTOR shall at all times observe and comply with and shall cause all agents and employees to observe and comply with all such laws, ordinances, regulations or decrees as the same now exists or may be hereafter amended and all superseding provisions thereof. CONTRACTOR acknowledges, particularly, the provisions of Sections 9100 through 9510, inclusive, of the Civil Code of California. CONTRACTOR shall protect and indemnify the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, the Board of Directors, the Flood Control Engineer, and/or any officer, agent or employee of the DISTRICT against any claims or liability arising from or based on the violation of any such law, ordinance, regulation or decree whether by CONTRACTOR, or a subcontractor, agent or employee.

8. DISPUTES Should any dispute arise which the parties are unable to resolve by negotiation respecting the interpretation, construction or meaning of any of the plans or specifications or provisions affecting the work or respecting the true value of any extra work or work omitted, the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. Such

arbitration shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of the Public Contract Code, any applicable provision of County ordinance, regulation or standard and in accordance with standards of the American Arbitration Association. Any resulting arbitration ruling or result shall be binding on the parties, unless there is a mutual written agreement to litigate the matter.

The Contractor's attention is directed to the provisions of Public Contract Code 20104 for resolutions of claims of \$375,000 or less. The claim shall be in writing and include the documents necessary to substantiate the claim. Claims must be filed on or before the date of final payment. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to extend the time limit or supersede notice requirements otherwise provided by contract for the filing of claims.

9. ASSIGNMENTS You must not assign any rights nor transfer any of your obligations under this contract without the District's prior written consent, and any attempt to so assign or so transfer without such consent shall be void and without legal effect and shall constitute grounds for termination.

10. REGISTRATION. DISTRICT hereby notifies CONTRACTOR that no contractor or subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a public works project unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code § 1725.5 [with limited exceptions from this requirement for bid purposes only under Labor Code § 1771.1(a)]; no contractor or subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code § 1725.5; and this project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement to be effective on the date executed by DISTRICT.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
& WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

CONTRACTOR

By: _____
JOAN HARTMANN, CHAIR
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Date: _____

By: _____

License No. _____

ATTEST:
MONA MIYASATO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER
EX OFFICIO CLERK OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Deputy Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM
MICHAEL C. GHIZZONI
COUNTY COUNSEL

By: _____
Deputy County Counsel

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
RAY AROMATORIO, ARM, AIC
RISK MANAGER

By: _____
Risk Manager

APPROVED AS TO ACCOUNTING
FORM:
THEODORE A. FALLATI, CPA
AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

By: _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
SCOTT D. MCGOLPIN
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

By: _____
Public Works Director

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This is to certify that all requirements for insurance of subcontractors as specified for this project have been met.

Firm

By

Title

Date

CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE SECTION 1860 AND 1861 CERTIFICATION

I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which requires every employer to be insured against liability for worker's compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this contract.

Firm

By

Title

Date

(Submit completed form with your Agreement, Bonds and Certificates of Insurance)

PAYMENT BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District and Water Conservation District of the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the District) and _____ (hereinafter referred to as Principal) have by written agreement entered into a Contract identified as:

Project Title: Unit II Channel Improvements Project
FIN Project No. SM8313 & SM8205
(Hereinafter referred to as the Contract) and

That, pursuant to law and to said Contract, and before entering upon the performance of said Contract, the principal is required to file with the District a good and sufficient bond to secure the payment of labor and materials claims.

NOW, THEREFORE, said Principal and _____

as corporate surety (hereinafter referred to as Surety), are held firmly bound unto the District in the amount of _____ for the payment of which Principal and Surety bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns both jointly and severally. Surety shall be and hereby warrants that it is currently listed as an insurer authorized and admitted by the California Insurance Commissioner to issue surety insurance in the State of California, in the list published by the California Department of Insurance.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH that if said principal, his or its subcontractors, heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall fail to pay any of the persons named or referred to in Section 9100 of the California Civil Code, or amounts due under Unemployment Insurance Code with respect to work or labor performed by any such claimant, or for any amounts required to be deducted, withheld and paid over to the Employment Development Department from the wages of employees of the Contractor and his Subcontractors pursuant to Section 13020 of the Unemployment Insurance Code with respect to such work and labor as required by Division 4, Part 6, Title 3, Chapter 5 (commencing at Section 9550) of the California Civil Code, or this bond, then said Surety will pay for the same, in an amount not to exceed the amount hereinafter set forth.

This bond shall insure to the benefit of any and all persons, entities, companies and corporations named or referred to in Section 9100 of the California Civil Code, so as to give a right of action to them or their assign in any suit brought upon this bond.

And the said Surety, for value received, hereby agrees that no change, extension of time, alteration or addition to the terms of the Contract, or to the work to be performed thereunder, or the Specifications accompanying the same, shall in anywise affect its obligations on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such change, extension of time, alteration or addition to the terms of the Contract or to the Specifications.

In the event suit is brought upon this Bond by District and judgment is recovered, Surety shall pay all costs incurred by the District in such suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court.

Death, illness, disability or disqualification of the Principal shall not relieve Surety of its obligations hereunder.

Principal

Surety

By

Signature of Attorney-in-fact

DATED:

Address

Surety's Agent for Service of Process (located within the State of California):

Name of Agent

Address

City, State & Zip

FAX Number

NOTE: Signatures of those executing for Surety and Power of Attorney MUST have notarial acknowledgement in the format shown in the Bid Book.

PERFORMANCE BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District of the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the District) and _____(hereinafter referred to as Principal) have by written agreement entered into a Contract identified as:

Project Title: Unit II Channel Improvements Project
FIN_Project No. SM8313 & SM8205
(Hereinafter referred to as the Contract) and

That, the Principal is required under the terms and conditions of said Contract to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of Contract.

NOW, THEREFORE, said Principal and _____

_____ as corporate surety (hereinafter referred to as Surety), are held firmly bound unto the District in the amount of _____ for the payment of which Principal and Surety bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns both jointly and severally. Surety shall be and hereby warrants that it is currently listed as an insurer authorized and admitted by the California Insurance Commissioner to issue surety insurance in the State of California, in the list published by the California Department of Insurance.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH that if the Principal, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall perform all of the covenants, conditions and agreements in said Contract and any alteration thereof made as herein provided, in his or their part, to be kept and performed at the time, and in the manner therein specified, and shall indemnify and save harmless District , its officers, agents, and employees, as therein stipulated, then this obligation shall become null and void; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force, virtue and effect.

And the said Surety, for value received, hereby agrees that no change, extension of time, alteration or addition to the terms of the Contract, or to the work to be performed thereunder, or the specifications accompanying the same shall in anywise affect its obligations on this bond, and it does hereby waive notice of any such change, extension of time, alteration or additions to the terms of the Contract or to the work or to the specifications.

In the event suit is brought upon this Bond by District and judgment is recovered, Surety shall pay all costs incurred by the District in such suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court.

Death, illness, disability or disqualification of the Principal shall not relieve Surety of its obligations hereunder.

Principal

Surety

By

Signature of Attorney-in-fact

DATED:

Address

Surety's Agent for Service of Process (located within the State of California):

Name of Agent

Address

City, State & Zip

FAX Number

NOTE: Signatures of those executing for Surety and Power of Attorney MUST have notarial acknowledgement in the format shown in the Bid Book.

STATEMENT OF**UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES****(SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CODE, SECTION 2-95)**

The party contracting with the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District agrees that it will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment in violation of any applicable State or Federal laws, rules or regulations which may now or hereafter specifically prohibit such discrimination on such grounds as race, religion, sex, color, national origin, physical or mental disability, Vietnam era veteran/disabled, age, medical condition, marital status, ancestry, sexual orientation, or other legally protected status. If it is determined by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Affirmative Action Officer and the County Counsel that during the life of this agreement any such unlawful discriminations have occurred, the Board of Directors may forthwith terminate this agreement. Said party contracting with the District further agrees that whether or not the term of this agreement is still in existence at the time of final determination of such unlawful discrimination, that it will forthwith reimburse the District for any and all damages, costs and expenses incurred in connection with such unlawful discrimination, including but not limited to damages from loss of Federal or State grants, subventions or loans; costs of processing, investigating and reporting complaints of unlawful discrimination; additional costs of expenses incurred in completion of this agreement by another party if this agreement is terminated before completion; all costs of suit including reasonable attorney's fees incurred in collecting any such damages, costs and expenses; and interest on all such damages, costs and expenses from the date they are incurred to date of payment.

Employment practices shall include, but are not limited to employment, promotion, demotion, transfer, recruitment and advertising for recruitment, layoff or other termination, rates of pay, employee benefits and all other forms of compensation, selection for training and apprenticeship and probationary periods.

Said party contracting with the District further agrees to permit access at all reasonable times and places to all of its records of employment advertising, application forms, tests and all other pertinent employment data and records, to the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, its officers, employees and agents for the purpose of investigation to ascertain if any unlawful discrimination as described herein has occurred or is being practiced.

Failure to fully comply with any of the foregoing provisions relating to unlawful discrimination in employment practices shall be deemed to be a material breach of this agreement.

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**



**NOTICE TO BIDDERS
AND
SPECIAL PROVISIONS
FOR**

Unit II Channel Improvements Project

FIN PROJECT NOs. SM8313 & SM8205

BID OPENING LOCATIONS:

Attention: Front Counter

**Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Offices:
Naomi Swartz Building, 130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
North County Public Works Office, 620 West Foster Road, Santa Maria, CA 93455**

BIDS OPEN: 2:00 P.M.

June 6, 2017

Electronic Advertising Contract

**SCOTT D. McGOLPIN
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS**

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**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
NOTICE TO BIDDERS**

Sealed bids will be received until 2:00 PM, June 6, 2017, for the Unit II Channel Improvements Project at the front counter of the:

Santa Barbara County Flood Control and
Water Conservation District office
Naomi Schwartz Building
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Tel. (805) 568-3440

North County Public Works office
620 West Foster Road
Santa Maria, CA 93455
Tel. (805) 739-8750

Each bid will be publicly opened and read at or about that time.

GENERAL WORK DESCRIPTION: The Project generally consists of regrading and realigning of 6,473 lineal feet of earthen channel (from Sta 51+27 to Sta 116+00), removal of existing channel slope protection (approximately between Sta 111+00 and Sta 112+00), removal and replacement of 12 grade control structures and appurtenances, replacement of overflow weir (Sta 52+31 to Sta 55+01), removal and replacement of a portion of the concrete slope protection adjacent to the levee, replacement of a 54" CMP culvert, connection to an existing 72" culvert, construction of a new 72" culvert, removal and replacement of the inlet/headwall structure, removal of a portion of the outlet structure and replacement with a new outlet structure including headwalls, apron, flap gates and rock rip-rap, protecting in place an existing 8" diameter City of Guadalupe water line and associated valves, salvage and reconstruct air/vac valve, and restoration of levee slope protection and other miscellaneous features.

PROJECT LOCATION DESCRIPTION: The WORK occurs in the unincorporated area of Santa Maria of Santa Barbara County, California, within Flood Control District right-of-way.

Complete the work within **seventy-one (71) calendar days**.

Dodge Green Sheet Value Code H.

A non-mandatory pre-bid job walk is scheduled for 10:30 AM, May 23, 2017. Bidders interested in attending are to meet at the project site located at the north side of West Main Street, ¼ mile east of Black Road.

The Plans, Specifications, Bid Book and other Contract Documents are available at no charge at:

<http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/pwwater.aspx?id=3600>

No contractor or subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a public works project (submitted on or after March 1, 2015) unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5 [with limited exceptions from this requirement for bid purposes only under Labor Code section 1771.1(a)].

No contractor or subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project (awarded on or after April 1, 2015) unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5.

This project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

For each bid all forms must be filled out as indicated in the bid documents. The entire Bid Book must be submitted. Proposals by Bidder(s) not listed as a holder of plans and specifications on the Plan Holders of Record Sheets will be returned unopened.

Submit your bid with bidder's security equal to at least 10 percent of the Bid.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1770 et seq. of the California Labor Code, the Prime Contractor shall pay not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages as determined by the Director of the Department of Industrial (Relations). A copy of the prevailing rate of per diem wages is on file at the office of the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. In addition, the Prime Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with the requirements of Section 1777.5 of the California Labor Code relating to use of apprentice labor on public works contracts. The OWNER policy is to encourage the employment and training of apprentices on its construction contracts as may be permitted under local apprenticeship standards.

Pursuant to Section 9204 of the Public Contract Code (Assembly Bill No. 626), all provisions of Section 9204 and Section 20104 et seq. of the Public Contract Code shall be considered as incorporated into and become an integral part of these contract documents.

Pursuant to Section 22300 of the Public Contract Code, and the project specifications, the Contractor may substitute securities for monies withheld to ensure contract performance.

The Contractor shall be subject to the provisions of Article XIII, Chapter 2, of the Santa Barbara County Code, prohibiting unlawful discrimination of employment practices.

The Bidder shall possess a Class A General Engineering Contractor license or a combination of Class C licenses which constitute the majority of the work in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9, Division III of the Business and Professions Code at the time that the Bid is submitted. Failure to possess the required license(s) shall render the Bid as non-responsive and shall act as a bar to award of the Contract to any bidder not possessing said license.

Inquiries or questions based on alleged patent ambiguity of the plans, specifications or estimate must be submitted as a bidder inquiry prior to 2:00 p.m. on the Friday of the week preceding bid opening. Submittals after this date will not be addressed. Questions pertaining to this Project prior to Award of the Contract shall be directed to:

ksulliv@cosbpw.net or (805) 884-8074

Include "Project No. SM8313 & SM8205" in the subject field.

Bidders (Plan Holders of Record) will be notified by electronic mail if addendums are issued. The addendums, if issued, will only be available on the County Website:


http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/pwwater.asp_x?id=3600

Bidders are required to acknowledge receipt of all addendums where noted on the Bid Form.

The OWNER reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any informalities and/or inconsistencies in a bid, and to make awards to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder as it may best serve the interest of the OWNER.

Date 5-2-17

OWNER: The Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

By: 
Thomas D. Fayram
Deputy Director, Public Works
Water Resources Division

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS
FOR
Unit II Channel Improvements Project**

FIN PROJECT NOs. SM8313 & SM8205

The special provisions contained herein have been prepared under the direction of the following Registered Persons

Replace "CIVIL" below and in seal as needed
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

May 3, 2017

DATE



REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

DATE

KM Sullivan
PROJECT MANAGER

05-05-2017
DATE

original signed
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED - ENGINEERING MANAGER

DATE

original signed
APPROVED BY DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
WATER RESOURCES

DATE

COPY OF BID ITEM LIST

Item No.	F1	Item Code	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Item Total
1		51260A	Construction Survey	LS	1		
2		120100	Traffic Control System	LS	1		
3		120090	Construction Area Signs	LS	1		
4		130100	Job Site Management	LS	1		
5		130100A	Temporary Clear Water Diversion System	LS	1		
6		130300	Prepare Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan	LS	1		
7		130310	Rain Event Action Plan	EA	3		
8		130320	Storm Water Sampling and Analysis Day	EA	1		
9		130330	Storm Water Annual Report	EA	1		
10		141000	Temporary Fencing (ESA)	LF	14,000		
11		150811	Remove Corrugated Metal Pipe	LF	45		
12		151627	Reconstruct Metal Beam Guard Railing (Wood Post)	LF	43		
13		153220	Remove Concrete	CY	308		
14		155232	Sand Backfill	CY	88		
15		160103	Clearing and Grubbing	AC	15.6		
16		190101	Excavation	CY	29,195		
17		260201	4" Class 2 Aggregate Base Road	CY	43		
18		480600	Temporary Shoring	LS	1		
19	F	510050A	Structural Concrete, Lateral Overflow Weir	CY	301		
20	F	510060	Structural Concrete, Inlet Retaining Wall	CY	31		
21	F	510502	Structural Concrete Outlet Headwall	CY	117		
22	F	520101	Bar Reinforcing Steel	LB	20,836		
23		650121	Construct & Install Eastern 72" RCP	LF	9		
24		650121	Construct & Install Western 72" RCP	LF	37		
25		665051	54" Corrugated Steel Pipe (.109" Thick)	LF	45		
26		641107A	Extend 18" Lateral Drain	EA	1		
27		705700A	Outlet structure and Flap Gate with LVSP Conform Grading	EA	11		
28		720000A	Salvage, Store, and Reset Existing Rock Slope Protection (Method A)	CY	60		
29		720000	Import and Install Rip Rap	TON	386		
30	F	721017	Rock Slope Protection (Facing, Method B)	CY	12		

“F” denotes Final Pay Item

Item No.	F ¹	Item Code	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Item Total
31		721810	Slope Paving (Concrete)	CY	51		
32		729010A	Rodent Control Material	SF	4,320		
33		731502	Minor Concrete (Miscellaneous Construction, Grade Control Structure)	CY	234		
34		731502	Minor Concrete (Miscellaneous Construction, Concrete Collar)	CY	5		
35		770110A	Protect in Place Guadalupe 8" Waterline	LS	1		
36		770110B	Salvage and reconstruct air/vac	LS	1		
37		770110C	Salvage and reconstruct raptor pole, gate & signs	LS	1		
38		810116	Survey Monument Preservation	EA	13		
39		832001	Metal Beam Guard Railing	LF	10		
40		839521	Cable Railing	LF	185		
41		999990	Mobilization, Demobilization, Bonds and Insurance	LS	1		
TOTAL BID.							

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT PROVISIONS

The work provided herein must be performed in accordance with the Caltrans Standard Specifications 2010 edition (Standard Specifications), and the Revised Standard Specifications dated 2/12/2016. The Standard Specifications and the RSS are incorporated herein by reference.

MODIFICATIONS TO STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS DIVISION I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 GENERAL

Add to the 1st table in section 1-1.06:

AA	Aluminum Association
AMS	Aerospace Material Specifications
APWA	The American Public Works Association
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers

Acceptance: The formal written approval by the Agency of a project which has been completed in all respects in accordance with the plans and specifications and any modifications thereof.

Agency: The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

APWA Standard Plans: Standard Plans for Public Works Construction, promulgated by the American Public Works Association (Southern California Chapter)/Associated General Contractors of California (Southern California Districts) Joint Cooperative Committee, published by Building News Inc., 3055 Overland Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90034, 2012 edition.

Board: The Governing Board of Directors of the Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Caltrans: State of California, Business & Transportation Agency, Department of Transportation

Business day: Day on the calendar except Saturday, Sunday or holiday.

County: The County of Santa Barbara, a political subdivision of the State of California.

County Clerk: The County Clerk of the County of Santa Barbara.

County Standard Details: Standard Details of the County of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works Roads Division, dated September, 2011.

Department: The Santa Barbara County Flood Control District acting by and through its Department of Public Works; its authorized representatives.

Department of Transportation: The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District

District: The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District

District Office: The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District Office

Director: Director of Public Works of the County of Santa Barbara, or the Director's duly authorized representative.

Engineer: The Flood Control District Engineer acting either directly or through properly authorized agents, such agents acting within the scope of the particular duties delegated to them.

Flood Control: The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Greenbook: Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, 2012 edition, including supplements published by Building News, Inc., Los Angeles, CA.

High Risk Facilities: Facilities conducting the following materials, whether encased or not, are considered to

be High Risk facilities:

1. Petroleum Products,
2. Oxygen,
3. Chlorine,
4. Toxic or flammable gases,
5. Natural gas in pipelines greater than 150 mm (6 inches) nominal pipe diameter, or pipelines with normal operating pressures greater than 415 kPa gauge (60 p.s.i.g.),
6. Underground electric supply lines, conductors or cables that have a potential to ground of more than 300 volts, either directly buried or in duct or conduit, which do not have concentric grounded or other effectively grounded metal shields or sheaths.

Holiday: Holiday shown in the following table:

Holidays	
Holiday	Date observed
Every Sunday	Every Sunday
New Year's Day	January 1st
Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.	3rd Monday in January
Washington's Birthday	3rd Monday in February
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4th
Labor Day	1st Monday in September
Veterans Day	November 11th
Thanksgiving Day	4th Thursday in November
Day after Thanksgiving Day	Day after Thanksgiving Day
Christmas Day	December 25th

If January 1st, February 12th, March 31st, July 4th, November 11th, or December 25th falls on a Sunday, the Monday following is a holiday. If November 11th falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday is a holiday.

Low Risk Facilities: Facilities conducting the following materials are considered to be Low Risk facilities:

1. Natural gas in pipelines 150 mm (6 inches) or smaller (nominal pipe diameter) with normal operating pressures of 415 kPa gauge (60 p.s.i.g.) or less.
2. Underground electric supply lines, conductors or cables with a potential to ground of more than 300 volts, either directly buried or in duct or conduit, which do have concentric grounded or other effectively grounded metal shields or sheaths, and for which the utility owner furnished location information in conformance with the requirements of Article 17.7, "Location Information" of General Order No. 128 of the California Public Utility Commission, or electrical underground conductors with a potential to ground of 300 volts or less.

Owner: Same meaning as Agency.

Prompt: The briefest interval of time required for a considered reply, including time required for approval by governing body.

State: The State of California and its political subdivisions; The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District

State Highway Engineer: The Santa Barbara County (CA) Flood Control and Water Conservation District

State Standard Plans: Standard plans prepared by State of California, Business & Transportation Agency, Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Supplemental Work: Change Order Work.

Add to section 5-1.09:

Section 5-1.09 applies if there is a bid item for Partnering.

Add to section 5-1.16:

You must notify the Owner, in writing, when you desire to change the Project Manager and Superintendent for the Project, and must provide in writing the name, qualifications, and experience statements of the personnel proposed by you to be used.

Add to section 5-1.17:

You must implement a policy on drugs and alcohol conforming to 49 CFR 40.

Submit a copy of your policy at the preconstruction meeting.

Add to section 5-1.23:

Make all submittals to the Engineer.

Materials must not be furnished or fabricated, nor any work done for which shop drawings or submittals are required, before those shop drawings or submittals have been reviewed, as provided herein. Neither review nor approval of shop drawings or submittals by the Engineer will relieve you from responsibility for errors, omissions, or deviations from the Bid Documents, unless such deviations were specifically called to the attention of the Engineer in the letter of transmittal. You will be responsible for the correctness of the submittals and shop drawings, including shop fits, field connections, and results obtained by use of such drawings.

You must pay Flood Control for review of any submission that varies from what the plans and specifications have called for, and/or for the review of any submission that is redundant (for example, submitting similar portland cement concrete mix designs from more than one supplier).

Add to list under the 3rd paragraph of section 5-1.23A:

5. Federal Project Number, if any

Add section 5-1.23B(2)(a):

5-1.23B(2)(a) Record Drawings

You must maintain a complete and accurate record of all changes of construction from that shown in these plans and specifications for the purpose of providing a basis for construction record drawings. No changes must be made without prior written approval of the Engineer.

Upon completion of the project, you must deliver a reproducible print record of all of the approved construction changes to the Engineer along with a separate letter certifying that other than the noted changes on this record, the project was constructed in conformance with the Bid Documents. Failure to submit the final record drawing may result in final payment request not being processed.

Add to section 5-1.23C:

Where the manufacturer of any material or equipment provides written recommendations or instructions for its use or method in installation (including labels, tags, manuals, or trade literature), such recommendations or instructions must be complied with except where the contract documents specifically require deviations. Copies of such manufacturer's recommendations must be provided by you to the Engineer.

Replace "3" in the second paragraph of section 5-1.27B with "4"

Add to section 5-1.30

The Agency will not be precluded or stopped by any measurement, estimate, or certificate made either before or after the completion and acceptance of the work and payment therefor from showing the true quantity and character of the work performed and materials furnished by you, nor from showing that any such measurement, estimate, or certificate is untrue or is incorrectly made, nor that the work or materials do not in fact conform to the contract.

department, office, division, bureau, board, or commission, the California State University, the University of California, a city, including a charter city, county, including a charter county, city and county, including a charter city and county, district, special district, public authority, political subdivision, public corporation, or nonprofit transit corporation wholly owned by a public agency and formed to carry out the purposes of the public agency.

(B) "Public entity" shall not include the following:

- (i) The Department of Water Resources as to any project under the jurisdiction of that department.
- (ii) The Department of Transportation as to any project under the jurisdiction of that department.
- (iii) The Department of Parks and Recreation as to any project under the jurisdiction of that department.
- (iv) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation with respect to any project under its jurisdiction pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 7000) of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code.
- (v) The Military Department as to any project under the jurisdiction of that department.
- (vi) The Department of General Services as to all other projects.
- (vii) The High-Speed Rail Authority.

(4) "Public works project" means the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any public structure, building, road, or other public improvement of any kind.

(5) "Subcontractor" means any type of contractor within the meaning of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code who either is in direct contract with a contractor or is a lower tier subcontractor.

(d) (1) (A) Upon receipt of a claim pursuant to this section, the public entity to which the claim applies shall conduct a reasonable review of the claim and, within a period not to exceed 45 days, shall provide the claimant a written statement identifying what portion of the claim is disputed and what portion is undisputed. Upon receipt of a claim, a public entity and a contractor may, by mutual agreement, extend the time period provided in this subdivision.

(B) The claimant shall furnish reasonable documentation to support the claim.

(C) If the public entity needs approval from its governing body to provide the claimant a written statement identifying the disputed portion and the undisputed portion of the claim, and the governing body does not meet within the 45 days or within the mutually agreed to extension of time following receipt of a claim sent by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, the public entity shall have up to three days following the next duly publicly noticed meeting of the governing body after the 45-day period, or extension, expires to provide the claimant a written statement identifying the disputed portion and the undisputed portion.

(D) Any payment due on an undisputed portion of the claim shall be processed and made within 60 days after the public entity issues its written statement. If the public entity fails to issue a written statement, paragraph (3) shall apply.

(2) (A) If the claimant disputes the public entity's written response, or if the public entity fails to respond to a claim issued pursuant to this section within the time prescribed, the claimant may demand in writing an informal conference to meet and confer for settlement of the issues in dispute. Upon receipt of a demand in writing sent by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, the public entity shall schedule a meet and confer conference within 30 days for settlement of the dispute.

(B) Within 10 business days following the conclusion of the meet and confer conference, if the claim or any portion of the claim remains in dispute, the public entity shall provide the claimant a written statement identifying the portion of the claim that remains in dispute and the portion that is undisputed. Any payment due on an undisputed portion of the claim shall be processed and made within 60 days after the public entity issues its written statement. Any disputed portion of the claim, as identified by the contractor in writing, shall be submitted to nonbinding mediation, with the public entity and the claimant sharing the associated costs equally. The public entity and claimant shall mutually agree to a mediator within 10 business days after the disputed portion of the claim has been identified in writing. If the parties cannot agree upon a mediator, each party shall select a mediator and those mediators shall select a qualified neutral third party to mediate with regard to the disputed portion of the claim. Each party shall bear the fees and costs charged by its respective mediator in connection with the selection of the neutral mediator. If mediation is unsuccessful, the parts of the claim remaining in dispute shall be subject to applicable procedures outside this section.

(C) For purposes of this section, mediation includes any nonbinding process, including, but not limited to, neutral evaluation or a dispute review board, in which an independent third party or board assists the parties in dispute resolution through negotiation or by issuance of an evaluation. Any mediation utilized shall conform to the timeframes in this section.

(D) Unless otherwise agreed to by the public entity and the contractor in writing, the mediation conducted pursuant to this section shall excuse any further obligation under Section 20104.4 to mediate after litigation has been commenced.

(E) This section does not preclude a public entity from requiring arbitration of disputes under private arbitration

or the Public Works Contract Arbitration Program, if mediation under this section does not resolve the parties' dispute.

(3) Failure by the public entity to respond to a claim from a contractor within the time periods described in this subdivision or to otherwise meet the time requirements of this section shall result in the claim being deemed rejected in its entirety. A claim that is denied by reason of the public entity's failure to have responded to a claim, or its failure to otherwise meet the time requirements of this section, shall not constitute an adverse finding with regard to the merits of the claim or the responsibility or qualifications of the claimant.

(4) Amounts not paid in a timely manner as required by this section shall bear interest at 7 percent per annum.

(5) If a subcontractor or a lower tier subcontractor lacks legal standing to assert a claim against a public entity because privity of contract does not exist, the contractor may present to the public entity a claim on behalf of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor. A subcontractor may request in writing, either on his or her own behalf or on behalf of a lower tier subcontractor, that the contractor present a claim for work which was performed by the subcontractor or by a lower tier subcontractor on behalf of the subcontractor. The subcontractor requesting that the claim be presented to the public entity shall furnish reasonable documentation to support the claim. Within 45 days of receipt of this written request, the contractor shall notify the subcontractor in writing as to whether the contractor presented the claim to the public entity and, if the original contractor did not present the claim, provide the subcontractor with a statement of the reasons for not having done so.

(e) The text of this section or a summary of it shall be set forth in the plans or specifications for any public works project that may give rise to a claim under this section.

(f) A waiver of the rights granted by this section is void and contrary to public policy, provided, however, that (1) upon receipt of a claim, the parties may mutually agree to waive, in writing, mediation and proceed directly to the commencement of a civil action or binding arbitration, as applicable; and (2) a public entity may prescribe reasonable change order, claim, and dispute resolution procedures and requirements in addition to the provisions of this section, so long as the contractual provisions do not conflict with or otherwise impair the timeframes and procedures set forth in this section.

(g) This section applies to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2017.

(h) Nothing in this section shall impose liability upon a public entity that makes loans or grants available through a competitive application process, for the failure of an awardee to meet its contractual obligations.

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2020, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares that it is of statewide concern to require a charter city, charter county, or charter city and county to follow a prescribed claims resolution process to ensure there are uniform and equitable procurement practices.

SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

7-1.02I(1)(b) Santa Barbara County Code, Chapter 2, Article XIII

Sec. 2-94. - Exceptions.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to contracts or agreements for the acquisition, exchange or disposition of real property or interests therein, nor to contracts or agreements with the State of California, or its political subdivisions, or with the United States of America.

Sec. 2-95. - Prohibition of unlawful discrimination in employment practices.

The County of Santa Barbara reserves the right to terminate forthwith each and every written contract and agreement (except purchase orders) respecting real property, goods and/or services entered into by the County of Santa Barbara including but not limited to concessions, franchises, construction agreements, leases, whether now in effect or hereinafter made if the County finds that the Contractor is discriminating or has discriminated against any person in violation of any applicable state or federal laws, rules or regulations which may now or hereafter specifically prohibit such discrimination on such grounds as race, religion, sex, color, national origin, physical or mental disability, Vietnam era veteran/disabled, age, medical condition, marital status, ancestry, sexual orientation, or other legally protected status. This right of termination extends to contracts entered into by the County of Santa Barbara or by its joint powers, agencies or agents so long as the County obtains the consent of those parties.

Such finding may only be made after Contractor has had a full and fair hearing on notice of thirty days before

an impartial hearing officer at which hearing Contractor may introduce evidence, produce witnesses and have the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses produced by the County. Further, any finding of discrimination must be fully supported by the facts developed at such hearing and set forth in a written opinion; and in addition, Contractor may move in the appropriate court of law for damages and/or to compel specific performance of a Contractor or agreement if any of the above procedures are not afforded to the Contractor. If Contractor is not found to have engaged in unlawful discriminatory practices, County shall pay all costs and expenses of such hearing, including reasonable attorneys' fees, to Contractor in accordance with current Santa Barbara County Superior Court schedule of attorneys' fees for civil trials. If Contractor is found to have engaged in such unlawful discriminatory employment practices, Contractor shall pay all such costs, expenses and attorneys' fees.

Whether or not a contract or agreement is still in existence at the time of final determination of such unlawful discrimination, the Contractor shall forthwith reimburse the County for all damages directly stemming from such discrimination; however, those damages shall not exceed and are not reimbursable in an amount which exceeds amounts paid to Contractor under the terms of the contract or agreement.

Nothing in this section 2-95 shall directly or by interpretation give a private cause of action to any third party (not a signatory to the contract or agreement) including employees past or present, or applicants for employment to Contractor, it being the sole purpose of this clause to administratively assure compliance with the nondiscrimination clauses contained herein.

With respect to employment discrimination, employment practices shall include, but are not limited to, employment, promotion, demotion, transfer, recruitment and advertising for recruitment, layoff or other termination, rate of pay, employee benefits and all other forms of compensation or selection for training and apprenticeship and probationary periods.

Contractor shall permit access at all reasonable times and places to all of its records of employment, advertising, application forms, tests and all other pertinent employment data and records, to the County of Santa Barbara, its officers, employees and agents for the purpose of investigation to ascertain if any unlawful discrimination as described herein has occurred or is being practiced, provided that such records are relevant to a complaint of an unlawful discriminatory practice which has been forwarded to Contractor reasonably prior to the time Contractor is asked to make such records available. In addition, all such records shall be deemed "Confidential" by the officers, employees and agents of the County. No records or copies of such records may be removed from the premises of Contractor, and no disclosure, oral or written, of such record may be made to third parties except as provided within the agreement. Provided, however, that in the event of a hearing to determine whether or not Contractor is engaging in unlawful discrimination in employment practices as defined herein, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County may issue subpoenas to require that certified copies of such records be made available to the hearing.

Failure to fully comply with any of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to be a material breach of any contract or agreement with the County of Santa Barbara. All persons contracting with or who have contracts for goods or services with the County shall be notified that this chapter applies to their contract or agreement with the County of Santa Barbara.

Sec. 2-95.5. - Exceptions.

Notwithstanding any other provisions in this article, any party contracting with the County of Santa Barbara having an affirmative action program which has been approved within twelve months from the date of the contract by an agency of the federal government shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of this article upon furnishing documentary evidence of such approval satisfactory to the County Affirmative Action Officer. Loss of such approval shall be immediately reported by such party to the County Affirmative Action Officer.

Sec. 2-96. - Purchase orders.

Purchase orders shall contain the following clause as grounds for termination of such purchase order.

"If complaint is made that seller is engaging in discriminatory employment practices made unlawful by applicable state and federal laws, rules or regulations, and the State Fair Employment Practice Commission or the Federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission determines that such unlawful discrimination exists, then the County of Santa Barbara may forthwith terminate this order."

Sec. 2-97. - Affirmative Action Officer.

At the discretion of the County Affirmative Action Officer, he or she shall promptly and thoroughly investigate, or cause to be investigated reports and complaints from whatever source, that any party contracting with the County of Santa Barbara is engaging, or during the term of a contract or agreement with the County of Santa Barbara has engaged, in any unlawful discriminatory employment practices as described in section 2-95 of this Code. If the investigation discloses reason to believe such unlawful discrimination does exist or has existed and the conditions giving rise thereto have not been changed so as to prevent further such unlawful discrimination, and the said party shall not forthwith terminate such unlawful discrimination, take all appropriate steps to prevent a recurrence of such or other unlawful practices, and compensate the person or persons unlawfully discriminated against for any and all loss incurred by reason of such unlawful discrimination, all to the satisfaction of the Affirmative Action Officer, then the Affirmative Action Officer shall cause the matter to be presented for action to the State Fair Employment Practices Commission or the Federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, or both, and to any other concerned state or federal agencies or officers.

If and when it has been finally determined by the Affirmative Action Officer, County Counsel, or state or federal regulatory agencies that such unlawful discriminatory employment practice has in fact so occurred or are being carried on, then the Affirmative Action Officer shall forthwith present the entire matter to the Board of Supervisors of the County, together with all damages, costs and expenses related thereto and incurred by County, for appropriate action by the Board of Supervisors in accord with the intent and purposes of this article and of the affirmative action program of the County of Santa Barbara.

Sec. 2-98. - Youth group anti-discrimination.

- (a) Neither the County of Santa Barbara, nor any of its agencies, departments, affiliates, or political subdivisions over which it exercises jurisdiction, shall:
 - (1) Deny any youth group equal access to, or fair opportunity to conduct meetings or other events at, or otherwise utilize any public facility;
 - (2) Deny any youth group use permits or licenses regarding, or otherwise withhold from any youth group permission to use, any public facility; or
 - (3) Otherwise discriminate against any youth group; on the basis of the membership or leadership criteria of such youth group.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a public facility shall include any public forum, limited public forum, public property, or public area including any public building, park, beach, campground, or any other area controlled or operated by the County of Santa Barbara.
- (c) For purposes of this section, a youth group means any group or organization intended to serve young people under the age of twenty-one.

Add to section 7-1.02K(1):

No contractor or subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a public works project (submitted on or after March 1, 2015) unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5 [with limited exceptions from this requirement for bid purposes only under Labor Code section 1771.1(a)].

No contractor or subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project (awarded on or after April 1, 2015) unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5.

This project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

7-1.02K(1)(a) Joint Labor Compliance Monitoring Program

The Joint Labor Compliance Monitoring Program monitors labor compliance by conducting interviews with construction workers at the job site. You, and all subcontractors, must cooperate in allowing approved Compliance Group Representatives along with a County employee access to the project employees and work site for the purpose of conducting worker interview to ensure compliance with the requirement to pay prevailing wages on County projects. This will be done in order to comply with the Board of Supervisors July 10, 2012 adoption of a Joint Labor Compliance Monitoring Program.

Each Compliance Group Representative will always be accompanied with a County employee for a joint

contractor worker interview. The Compliance Group Representative will be issued an identification card by the County at the job site. Compliance Group Representatives must restrict their actions to interviewing workers employed on the project. A copy of the Joint Labor Compliance Monitoring Program and Board Letter adoption from July 10, 2012 is available on request.

Add to section 7-1.02K(5):

Working hours on working days, will be from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. No work will be done or noise generated outside those hours except such work as is necessary for the proper care and protection of the work already performed or in case of an emergency.

You must be responsible for overtime compensation of inspection personnel for their work that occurs outside the above stated hours. The actual costs will be deducted from your payment.

Add to section 7-1.02K(6)(a):

Your Injury and Illness Prevention Program must include:

1. Safety manual
2. Jobsite checklist
3. Equipment safety checklist
4. Tailgate safety meetings
5. Permit application and job notification form (Construction, Demolition, Trenches, Excavation, Building, Structures, Falsework, Scaffolding) Form Cal/OSHA S-691, latest edition

Add to section 7-1.02K(6)(b):

You must obtain a State Division of Industrial Safety Permit for excavations and trenches prior to commencement of any excavation or trench of 5 feet or more in depth per California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Chapter 3.2, Article 2, Section 341 and Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, Subchapter 4 of the California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (Cal/OSHA). A copy of the permit must be submitted to the Engineer. All excavations must be completed and maintained in a safe and stable condition throughout the total construction phase in order to protect persons, property, trees and improvements. Structure and trench excavations must be completed to the specified elevations and to the length and width required to safely install, adjust, and remove any forms, bracing, or supports necessary for the installation of the work and/or protection of existing features. Excavations outside of the lines and limits shown on the drawings or specified herein required to meet safety requirements must be your responsibility in constructing and maintaining a safe and stable excavation.

Replace section 7-1.02P with:

7-1.02P County Ordinance

7-1.02P(1) General

Comply with County Ordinances.

Copies of County Ordinances are available at http://www.municode.com/library/CA/Santa_Barbara_County, and at County offices located at 123 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

Any references in State Standard Specifications to statutory provisions applicable only to state contracts or which are inconsistent with statutory provisions applicable to County or local agency contracts, will not prevail over, and will be superseded by, any statutory provisions applicable to County or local agency contracts.

7-1.02P(2) Grading

Comply with section 13.

Santa Barbara County Grading Ordinance and Santa Barbara Flood Control and Water Conservation District Ordinance No. 35 prohibits the dumping of debris or other materials in a watercourse so as to obstruct or impede normal flow of water therein.

7-1.02P(3) Preservation of Monuments

Comply with Ordinance 1491, in particular, County Code Chapter 28, Article I, Section 49.

Any monument set for the purpose of locating or preserving the lines of any road or property subdivision, or a precise survey reference point, or a permanent survey bench mark within the county shall not be removed or disturbed or caused to be removed or disturbed without first obtaining permission in writing from the commissioner to do so. Before monuments, reference points and bench marks are disturbed, or removed, they shall be tied out by a licensed surveyor or registered civil engineer or under the directions of same. After completion of the work, the monuments, reference points and bench marks shall be accurately reset at the expense of permittee.

Replace section 7-1.05 with:

7-1.05 INDEMNIFICATION

Indemnification and liability coverage in this section, Indemnification and Insurance, will mean the County of Santa Barbara, the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Designated Representative, Architect/Engineer, and their officials, agents and employees.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, you must fully defend, indemnify and hold harmless the County and its board, departments, officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers (collectively, "INDEMNITEE"), from and against any and all third party claims, allegations, suits, actions, legal or administrative proceedings, judgments, debts, demands, damages, including those involving injury or death to any person or persons, and damage to any property including loss of use resulting therefrom, incidental and consequential damages, liabilities, interest, costs, attorneys' fees and expenses of whatsoever kind of nature whether arising before, during or after commencement or completion of this Contract, whether against you or the INDEMNITEE which are in any manner, directly, indirectly, in whole or in part, arising from breach of any provision of the Contract, or any act, omission, fault or negligence, whether active or passive, of you, a subcontractor or anyone directly or indirectly employed by them or anyone for whose acts they may be liable in connection with or incident to the Contract, even though the same may have resulted from the joint, concurring or contributory negligence, or from the passive negligence, of the INDEMNITEE or any other person or persons, unless the same be caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the INDEMNITEE, or except to the extent caused by the active negligence of INDEMNITEE. In instances where the INDEMNITEE'S active negligence accounts for a percentage of the liability involved, the obligation of you to defend, indemnify and hold harmless must be for the entire percentage of liability not attributable to that active negligence.

You must notify the County immediately in the event of any accident or injury arising out of or in connection with this Agreement.

Replace section 7-1.06 with:

7-1.06 INSURANCE

Additional Insured – All policies, except for the Workers' Compensation, Errors and Omissions and Professional Liability and Automobile Liability policies, must contain endorsements naming the County and its officers, employees, agents and volunteers as additional insureds with respect to liabilities arising out of the performance of services hereunder. The additional insured endorsements must not limit the scope of coverage for the County to vicarious liability but must allow coverage for the County to the full extent provided by the policy. Such additional insured coverage must be at least as broad as Additional Insured (Form B) endorsement form ISO, CG 2010.11 85.

Waiver of Subrogation Rights – You must require the carriers of required coverages to waive all rights of subrogation against the County, its officers, employees, agents, volunteers, contractors and subcontractors. All general or auto liability insurance coverage provided must not prohibit you and your employees or agents from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss or claim. You hereby waive all rights of subrogation against the County.

Policies Primary and Non-Contributory – All policies required herein are to be primary and non-contributory with any insurance or self-insurance programs carried or administered by the County.

Severability of Interests – You agree to ensure that coverage provided to meet these requirements is applicable separately to each insured and there will be no cross liability exclusions that preclude coverage for suits between you and the County or between the County and any other insured or additional insured under the policy.

Proof of Coverage – You must furnish Certificates of Insurance to the County Department administering the Unit II Channel Improvements Project
FIN Project No. SM8313 & SM8205

Agreement evidencing the insurance coverage, including Additional Insured Endorsements and Waiver of Subrogation Endorsements (a.k.a.: Waiver of Transfer Rights of Recovery Against Other, Waiver of Our Right to Recover from Others), as required, prior to the commencement of performance of services hereunder, which certificates must provide that such insurance must not be terminated or expire without thirty (30) days written notice to the Department, you must maintain such insurance from the time you commence performance of services hereunder until the completion of such services. Within fifteen (15) days of the commencement of this Agreement, You must furnish a copy of the Declaration page for all applicable policies and will provide complete copies of the policies and endorsements immediately upon request.

Acceptability of Insurance Carrier – Unless otherwise approved by Risk Management, insurance shall be written by insurers authorized to do business in the State of California and with a minimum A.M. Best's Insurance Guide rating of "A- VII".

Deductibles and Self-Insured Retention – Any and all self-insured retentions of any limit or deductibles exceeding \$10,000 must be declared to and approved by Risk Management.

Failure to Procure Coverage – In the event that any policy of insurance required under this Agreement does not comply with the requirements, is not procured, or is canceled and not replaced, the County has the right but not the obligation or duty to cancel the Agreement or obtain insurance if it deems necessary and any premiums paid by the County will be promptly reimbursed by you or the County payments you will be reduced to pay for the County purchased insurance.

Insurance Review – Insurance requirements are subject to periodic review by the County. The Risk Manager or designee is authorized, but not required, to reduce, waive or suspend any insurance requirements whenever Risk Management determines that any of the required insurance is not available, is unreasonably priced, or is not needed to protect the interests of the County. In addition, if the Division of Risk Management determines that heretofore unreasonably priced or unavailable types of insurance coverage or coverage limits become reasonably priced or available, the Risk Manager or designee is authorized, but not required, to change the above insurance requirements to require additional types of insurance coverage or higher coverage limits, provided that any such change is reasonable in light of past claims against the County, inflation, or any other item reasonably related to the County's risk.

Any change requiring additional types of insurance coverage or higher coverage limits must be made by amendment to this Agreement. You agree to execute any such amendment within thirty (30) days of receipt.

Any failure, actual or alleged, on the part of the County to monitor or enforce compliance with any of the insurance and indemnification requirements will not be deemed as a waiver of any rights on the part of the County.

Insurance Specifications – You agree to provide insurance set forth in accordance with the requirements herein. If you use existing coverage to comply with these requirements and that coverage does not meet the specified requirements, you agree to amend, supplement or endorse the existing coverage to do so. The type(s) of insurance required is determined by the scope of the contract services.

Without in any way affecting the indemnity herein provided and in addition thereto, you must secure and maintain throughout the Agreement term the following types of insurance with limits as shown:

7-1.06A Workers' Compensation/Employers Liability

A program of Workers' Compensation insurance or a state-approved, self-insurance program in an amount and form to meet all applicable requirements of the Labor Code of the State of California, including Employer's Liability with one million dollar (\$1,000,000) limits covering all persons including volunteers providing services on your behalf and all risks to such persons under this Agreement.

If you have no employees, you may certify or warrant to the County that you do not currently have any employees or individuals who are defined as "employees" under the Labor Code and the requirement for Workers' Compensation coverage will be waived by the County's Risk Manager.

With respect to the Contractors that are non-profit corporations organized under California or Federal law, volunteers for such entities are required to be covered by Workers' Compensation insurance.

7-1.06B. Commercial/General Liability Insurance

You must carry General Liability Insurance on an “occurrence” basis, covering all operations performed by or on your behalf providing coverage for bodily injury and property damage, including products and completed operations, with a combined single limit of not less than one million dollars (\$2,000,000) per occurrence and two million dollars (\$4,000,000) in the aggregate.

7-1.06C. Automobile Liability Insurance

Primary insurance coverage must be written on ISO Business Auto coverage form for all owned, hired and non-owned automobiles or symbol 1 (any auto). The policy must have a combined single limit of not less than one million dollars (\$2,000,000) for bodily injury and property damage, per occurrence.

If you do not own any autos, a non-owned auto endorsement to the General Liability policy described above is acceptable.

7-1.06D. Umbrella/Excess Liability Insurance

You must carry an umbrella (over primary) or excess policy of five million dollars (\$5,000,000). The umbrella policy shall apply to bodily injury/property damage, personal injury/advertising injury and must include a “dropdown” provision providing primary coverage for any liability not covered by the primary policy. The coverage must also apply to automobile liability. An Additional Insured Endorsement must be provided on the Umbrella policy as it relates to the primary policies requiring an Additional Insured Endorsement.

7-1.06E. Enforcement

The County may take any steps as are necessary to assure your compliance with its obligations. Should any insurance policy lapse or be canceled during the contract period you must, within thirty (30) days prior to the effective expiration or cancellation date, furnish the Department with evidence of renewal or replacement of the policy. Failure to continuously maintain insurance coverage as herein provided is a material breach of contract. In the event you fail to maintain any insurance coverage required, the County may at their sole discretion, but is not required to, maintain this coverage and charge the expense to you or terminate this Agreement.

Insurance coverage in the minimum quantities set forth herein must not be construed to relieve you for liability in excess of such coverage, nor will it preclude the County from taking other actions as is available to it under any other provision of the contract or law. Failure of the County to enforce in a timely manner any of the provisions of this section will not act as a waiver to enforcement of any of these provisions at a later date.

7-1.06F. Self Insurance

Self-insurance programs and self-insured retentions insurance policies are subject to separate annual review and approval by the County for evidence of your financial capacity to respond. Additionally, self-insurance programs or retentions must provide the State with at least the same protection from liability and defense of suits as would be afforded by first-dollar insurance.

7-1.06G. Miscellaneous

Nothing contained in the Contract is intended to make the public or any member thereof a third party beneficiary of the Insurance or Indemnity provisions of these Standard Specifications, nor is any term, condition or other provision of the Contract intended to establish a standard of care owed to the public or any member thereof.

7-1.06H. Subcontractors

Contractors shall include all subcontractors as insurers under its policies or shall furnish separate certificates for each subcontractor. All coverage for subcontractors shall be subject to all of the requirements stated herein.

7-1.06I. Contractors’ Pollution Legal Liability and/or Asbestos Legal Liability: (if project involves environmental hazards) with limits no less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence or claim, and \$2,000,000 policy aggregate.

AA

8 PROSECUTION AND PROGRESS

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.04B with:

The District will issue you a Notice to Proceed after the Contract has been awarded. Start job activities within 26 calendar days after the project has been awarded by the Board of Directors of the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, or the Board of Directors' authorized representative, and only after you have received a Notice to Proceed.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 8-1.05 with:

Contract time starts on the day specified in the Notice to Proceed regardless of when you start job site activities.

Add to section 8-1.06B:

When existing conditions are encountered which, in the opinion of the Engineer, require temporary suspension of work for design modifications or for other determinations to be made, you must move to other areas of work until such determinations are made. No additional compensation will be allowed by reason of such temporary suspension of work when you can reasonably reschedule work at a different location.

Add section 8-1.06D:

8-1.06D Temporary Suspension of Work

You must notify the District a minimum of 24 hours in advance if you decide to suspend work for one day or more. You must notify the District a minimum of 24 hours in advance of recommencing work on the project.

Add to end of section 8-1.13:

Any control exercised by the Surety towards the completion of the Project will be subject to the Bid documents, and review and approval of the District.

AA

9 PAYMENT

Add to section 9-1.06A:

Section 9-1.06 does NOT apply to supplemental work.

The District does not pay for eliminated supplemental work.

Add to section 9-1.16A:

Submit support data with application for progress payment.

Support data must include:

1. Data required by Engineer
2. Copies of requisitions from Subcontractors and material suppliers

Include the County of Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller contract number as shown on executed Agreement.

Submit the following certification with each application for progress payment:

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that this Application for Payment is made in good faith, that the documents substantiating this application are accurate and complete and that the foregoing is true and correct.

BY: _____

Date: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON
SIGNING APPLICATION)

Any progress payment made after the scheduled completion date will not constitute a waiver of any liquidated damages heretofore agreed upon as part of this Contract.

Add to first paragraph of section 9-1.16B:

Submit a schedule of values for any lump sum bid item requested by the Engineer or when a schedule of values is specified to be submitted.

Replace section 9-1.16F with:

9-1.16F Prompt Payment of Funds Withheld to Subcontractors

The District shall hold five (5) percent retainage from the prime contractor and shall make prompt and regular incremental acceptances of portions, as determined by the District, of the contract work, and pay retainage to the prime contractor based on these acceptances. The prime contractor, or subcontractor, shall return all monies withheld in retention from a subcontractor within 30 days after receiving payment for work satisfactorily completed and accepted including incremental acceptances of portions of the contract work by the agency. Federal law (49CFR26.29) requires that any delay or postponement of payment over 30 days may take place only for good cause and with the agency's prior written approval. Any violation of this provision shall subject the violating prime contractor or subcontractor to the penalties, sanctions and other remedies specified in Section 7108.5 of the Business and Professions Code. These requirements shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies otherwise available to the prime contractor or subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by the prime contractor, deficient subcontract performance, or noncompliance by a subcontractor.

Pursuant to Section 22300 of the Public Contract Code, and the project specifications, the Contractor may substitute securities for monies withheld to ensure contract performance.

Upon your request, the District will make payment of funds withheld to ensure performance of the Contract if you deposit in escrow with the Santa Barbara County Treasurer, or with a bank acceptable to the District, securities eligible for investment under Government Code Section 16430, or bank or savings and loan certificates of deposits, upon the following conditions;

1. You must bear the expense of the District and the escrow agent, either the County Treasurer or the bank, in connection with the escrow deposit made.
2. Securities or certificates of deposit to be placed in escrow will be of a value at least equivalent to the quantities of retention to be paid to you pursuant to this Section.
3. You must enter into an escrow agreement satisfactory to the District, which agreement must include provisions governing inter alia:
 - 1.1. The quantity of securities to be deposited.
 - 1.2. The providing of powers of attorney, or other documents necessary for the transfer of the securities to be deposited
 - 1.3. Conversion to cash to provide funds to meet defaults by you, including but not limited to the termination of your control over the work, stop notices filed pursuant to law, assessment of liquidated damages, or other quantities to be kept or retained under the provisions of the contract

ability to withstand the load of the proposed improvements and not upon the capacity to withstand the loads which may be placed thereon by your equipment. Additional overexcavation so ordered, over the amount required by the Plans or special provisions, will be paid for as provided in the Bid Item List.

If the necessity for such additional subgrade overexcavation has been caused by an act or failure to act on your part or is required for the control of groundwater, you must bear the expense of the additional excavation and foundation stabilization material. Materials used or work performed by you beyond the District's requirements for stabilization of the subgrade, so that it will withstand the loads which may be placed upon it by your equipment, must also be at your expense.

Foundation stabilization material, when required and ordered by the Engineer to provide suitable subgrade, must be gravel, crushed aggregate or other free-draining cohesionless material, must be suitable for the field conditions to which it is to be applied and must be approved by the Engineer.

Foundation stabilization material must be wrapped in a geotextile fabric, if, in the opinion of the Engineer, the foundation stabilization material approved for use is subject to piping. Geotextile fabric material and installation must conform to the provisions of Section 88, "Geosynthetics".

The quantity of additional overexcavation to be paid for will be the amount of compacted in-place cubic yards as ordered by the Engineer. No payment will be made for additional overexcavation unless removed as ordered by the Engineer.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 19-5.03B with:

Obtain a relative compaction of at least 95 percent for at least a depth of 0.75 foot below the grading plane for widths between the outer edges of shoulder, or between existing curbs or curb and gutter.



5 CONTROL OF WORK

Add section 5-1.01A:

5-1.01A WORKING HOURS

Working hours within the Unit II Channel and Santa Maria Levee must only occur between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, unless otherwise approved.

If you desire to work outside of this time frame, you must receive consent from the District and authorization from any applicable permitting agency listed in Section 5-1.20B(1). If consent is given, you will be responsible for payment of construction manager and/or inspector's overtime costs.

You must comply with Section 7-102K(5) regarding Labor Code requirements.

Add to section 5-1.20A:

Submit County Haul Route application to County of Santa Barbara Transportation Division, 4417 Cathedral Oaks, Santa Barbara, CA 93110, Tel (805) 681-4990 Fax (805) 681-4991, PWRDPERMIT@COSBPW.NET

Add to section 5-1.20B(1):

A Temporary Construction Easement on portions of parcels APN 117-160-027 and APN 117-160-039 has been issued for this project for access along the west side of the channel as shown on the Plans. The Temporary Construction Easement document and exhibits are located in the Information Handout.

Comply with environmental regulatory permits located in the Information Handout and with the provisions in Section 14-6.02

Add Section 5-1.23B(2):

At the conclusion of construction an As-Built Construction report shall be provided that documents the geotechnical conditions encountered during construction, the location of field density tests and samples collected for laboratory testing, and the results of all field and laboratory testing. Signed copies of the report by a California licensed engineer shall be submitted to the District within 30 days after grading operations are completed. The costs associated with these actions are included in the various items of work involved.

Replace section 5-1.26 with:

5-1.26 CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS

5-1.26A General

5-1.26A(1) Summary

The location and elevation of benchmarks and horizontal control points are shown on the plans. The Contractor must furnish all the necessary labor, equipment, and materials to accurately layout the work and set the required elevations from the information provided. All survey services must be performed by a professional surveyor who is licensed by the State of California or by personnel under the Licensed Surveyor's direct supervision. The Engineer will not provide any additional survey services for the project.

5-1.26A(2) Submittals

One(1) legible copy of all survey notes must be provided, at no cost to the Engineer, and in a timely manner.

Submit name, license number and contact information of the professional land surveyor prior to beginning staking.

Submit proposed procedures, methods, and equipment to be used.

5-1.26C Construction

All conflicts between the construction drawings and the actual field conditions must be brought to the attention of the Engineer for review prior to work continuing in the area of conflict.

Within 2 working days of receiving notification to proceed with right-of-way staking, stake County right-of-way. Maintain right-of-way corner stakes throughout construction.

All existing horizontal curves must be offset and staked by the Contractor prior to asphalt concrete removal.

Revise section 5-1.32 to read:

Occupy the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District (SBCFCD) easements and Temporary Construction Easements (TCE) only for purposes necessary to perform the work. Contractor's access to the project site shall be limited to those access points from Main Street (HWY 166) unless Contractor receives written permission from adjacent land owners to use private farm roads.

You must accommodate vehicular access across the TCE to the adjacent property farm workers.

District owned property consists of the Unit 2 Channel area and temporary easements, designated on the plans. Flows in the Unit 2 Channel and through the Santa Maria Levee will be diverted prior to the start of construction. You are responsible for preparing the project area as necessary to perform the work, including, but not limited to, excavation, backfill, stabilization, dewatering and grading of an access road from the top of the Santa Maria levee into the Santa Maria River bed.

The basin also receives drainage from the surrounding neighborhood through storm drain pipes. You are responsible to control this drainage. Drainage control must comply with section 13.

Before entering onto District owned property you must coordinate biological monitoring with the Engineer and the District's Biologist. You must comply with section 14-6.05.

Defend, indemnify and hold the County harmless to the same extent as under section 7-1.05

Add to section 5-1.36D:

You must provide the regional notification center "Inquiry Identification" number to the District prior to the commencement of excavation or other work close to any underground facility. You are responsible for keeping the Inquiry Identification number valid throughout the duration of the construction contract.

The locations of all public and private utilities shown on the plans are approximate.

The utilities shown in the following table are anticipated to be found within the limits of the open trench method pipe installation and will not be rearranged. You must protect, or coordinate the protection therefore of, these utilities. Your proposed methods of protection must be to the satisfaction of the utility owner. You must submit a detailed description of the proposed methods of protection, when requested by the Engineer.

Utilities Not Rearranged for Pipe Installation

Utility	Location
City of Guadalupe Water (805) 343-1340	Between Station 49+00 and Station 50+50
PG&E Power Poles	Between Stations 109+00 and 114+00
CCWA Waterline	Entire length of project, along west side of channel

Your proposed methods of protection must be to the satisfaction of the utility owner. You must submit a detailed description of the proposed methods of protection two weeks prior to exposing the subject utility. You must notify the utility owner 48 hours in advance of exposing underground utilities and/or implementing protective measures.

The Contractor's name and telephone number shall also be printed on the sign.

Signs must be mounted such that the words "No Parking" are at an elevation at least three feet and not more than seven feet above the adjacent flowline. Signs may be tied with string to trees and power poles, taped to existing sign poles, or mounted to stakes or barricades that you provide. They must be placed as needed to control the parking of cars within the construction zone; signs must be placed at intervals of 50 feet or less along each side of the roadway. The Engineer may direct where to place signs. Allow utility owners access to the work and schedule around interference by utility owners performing concurrent work.

You must post and maintain signs for a period of 72 hours prior to the restrictions becoming effective. If it is not possible to work on the day posted, you must remove signs and post new signs no less than 72 hours prior to the restrictions. Upon completion of the work, all signs, stakes, and barricades shall be promptly and completely removed and disposed of.

You must be fully responsible for the adequate removal of all parked cars. All vehicle removals must be coordinated by the Contractor with local law enforcement. You must notify local law enforcement upon posting of the parking restrictions. For removal of parked vehicles, you must notify local law enforcement not less than two hours prior to the needed removal with the address nearest the parked vehicle, make, model, color and license number. The Santa Barbara County Flood Control District will not be responsible for any delay or additional cost associated with the removal of parked cars which obstruct the construction operation.

If a vehicle owner successfully contests a towing citation in court, and the citation is dismissed for causes related to the Contractor's failure to perform the requirements of this section, you must reimburse the Agency for the cost of any claims associated with the towing citation.

Replace "Reserved" in section 12-5 with:

12-5.01 GENERAL

Section 12-5 includes specifications for closing traffic lanes with stationary lane closures on 2-lane, two-way highways.

A traffic control system for a closure includes the temporary traffic control devices described as part of the traffic control system. The temporary traffic control devices must comply with section 12-3.

12-5.02 MATERIALS

Not Used

12-5.03 CONSTRUCTION

Whenever components of the traffic control system are displaced or cease to operate or function as specified from any cause, immediately repair the components to the original condition or replace the components and restore the components to the original location.

For a stationary lane closure made only for the work period, remove the components of the traffic control system from the traveled way and shoulder at the end of each work period except for portable delineators placed along open trenches or excavation adjacent to the traveled way. You may store the components at selected central locations designated by the Engineer within the limits of the highway.

12-5.04 PAYMENT

A traffic control system for a lane closure is paid for as traffic control system. You must pay for all costs associated with flagging.

The requirements in section 4-1.05 for payment adjustment do not apply to traffic control system. Adjustments in compensation for traffic control system will be made for an increase or decrease in traffic control work if ordered and will be made on the basis of the cost of the necessary increased or decreased traffic control. The adjustment will be made on a force account basis for increased work and estimated on the same basis in the case of decreased work.

A traffic control system required by change order work is paid for as a part of the change order work.

Comply with environmental regulatory permits

13-11.02 TEMPORARY DIVERSION PIPE

The size and type of temporary diversion pipes, and cofferdams associated with diversion pipes, to be installed shall be at the option of the Contractor. The Contractor shall utilize a diversion pipe of adequate size to protect the work area from flows in the channel. Damages to the work area, public or private property caused by inadequate diversion pipe or cofferdams shall be repaired by the contractor and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Used materials may be installed provided the used materials are good, sound and are suitable for the purpose intended, as determined by the Engineer.

Excavation and backfill for temporary diversion pipe shall be performed in a manner that will provide adequate support for the with a firm, nonsettling foundation.

Temporary diversion pipe and cofferdams that are damaged from any cause during the progress of the work shall be repaired or replaced by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

When no longer required for the work as determined by the Engineer, temporary diversion pipes and coffer dams shall be removed. Removed facilities shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site of the work.

Trenches and pits caused by the removal of temporary diversion pipes and shall be backfilled in conformance with the provisions in the second paragraph of Section 15-1.02, "Preservation of Property," of the Standard Specifications. The creek must be restored to its pre-existing, natural, condition.

Add to section 13-4.01A:

Surface water and shallow groundwater may be encountered within the channel, and should be expected. The extent of dewatering needed will depend on the water present at the time of construction

Within 7 days of must submit to the Engineer for review and approval a shop drawing which details the materials, sizes and specific locations of proposed dewatering methods.



14 ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Add to Section 14-1.01:

You must comply with all applicable mitigation measures and environmental commitments and terms and conditions as stated in the project permits and approval documents. The following permits and approvals have been obtained for the project with copies of these items located in the Information Handout:

- a. Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project (Case No. 14NGD-00000-00012)
- b. Biological Opinion on the Unit 2 Capital Improvements Project near the City of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, California (12/20/2016)
- c. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 1600-2015-0165-R5
- d. Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Water Quality Cert. No. 34216WQ37

Comply with the following Mitigation Measures:

- 1. MM AQ-1. Dust Control Measures.** Dust generated by construction activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on site. During construction, clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and create a crust after each day's activities cease. At a minimum, this should include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Additionally, the following measures shall be implemented to further reduce the potential for dust generation on site:

- Minimize amount of disturbed area and reduce on site vehicle speeds.
 - If importation, exportation and stockpiling of fill material is involved, soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be tarped from the point of origin.
 - Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads. After clearing, grading, earth moving or excavation is completed, treat the disturbed area by watering, or revegetating, or by spreading soil binders until the area is paved or otherwise developed so that dust generation would not occur.
2. **BIO-2 Tree Avoidance and Replacement.** All willows in construction work areas shall be left in place and cut to the ground surface when feasible to facilitate re-growth.
 3. **CUL-1. Archaeological Remains.** In the event archaeological remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a Planning and Development qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines and funded by the District.
 4. **CUL-2. Human Remains.** If Human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origins and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
 5. **HAZ-1: Pesticide Exposure Protection.** Procedures including (but not limited to) use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with Cal-OSHA health and safety guidelines with respect to residual pesticide exposure should be utilized to reduce the potential for health risks.
 6. **NOISE-1. Construction Hours.** To minimize potentially significant construction-related noise impacts to nearby residents, construction activity, including equipment maintenance and site preparation, will be limited to the hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. No construction shall occur on weekends or State holidays. Non-noise generating construction activities are not subject to these restrictions.
 7. **WASTE-1.** A solid waste management plan shall be developed by the District in accordance with any Public Works Department Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division requirements. The Plan will include one or more of the following measures with the intent to reduce any waste going to nearby landfills to less than 350 tons:
 - Provision of space and/or bins for storage of recyclable materials within the site.
 - Establishment of a recyclable material pickup area.
 - Development of a plan for accessible collection of materials on a regular basis (may require establishment of private pick-up depending on availability of County sponsored programs).
 8. **Traffic Hours.** Concrete hauling associated with Project activities will be limited to avoid peak traffic hours (7 am – 9 am and 4 pm - 6 pm weekdays) to local intersections.
 9. **TRANS-2. Off-Road (Farm Road) Maintenance.** During Project activities, the District would maintain all off-road access (farm roads) used by construction equipment and Project personnel for safety purposes. Following Project completion, access roads (farm roads) will be returned to their pre-project condition.
 10. **TRANS-3. Farm Road-S.R. 166/West Main Street Access Safety.** The following measures will be applicable to all Project vehicles and equipment while accessing the Project site and while on the farm road including ingress/egress from S.R. 166/West Main Street.
 - Prior to driving to the Project site, all Project contractors will be advised on the safety rules and requirements to reduce potential traffic impacts associated with ingress/egress onto the farm road.

- Temporary signage alerting drivers to construction activities will be put in place along S.R. 166/West Main Street during Project mobilization/demobilization activities and during any hauling activities to alert drivers of potentially slow-moving construction vehicles or equipment.
- Drivers will be required to follow all existing rules of the road including, but not limited to, slowing down and using appropriate turn signals to alert traffic on S.R. 166/West Main Street of vehicle movements into and out-of the Project area.
- Once on-site, all Project vehicles will abide by a 6 mph speed limit to allow for controlled access to and from the Project site.
- At no time will Project vehicles and equipment be parked or staged in areas immediately adjacent to the farm road intersection with S.R. 166/West Main Street. Drivers will be advised not to block or impede visual site distance of vehicles coming into or leaving the Project site.
- Vehicles and equipment will not park or be staged along the farm road in such a manner as to block or impede emergency access.
- A temporary stop sign will be placed at the farm road egress point (at a location allowing for proper site distance) onto S.R. 166/West Main Street to ensure that all vehicles and equipment leaving the site stop and evaluate potential hazards (including but not limited to other vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians) prior to turning onto S.R. 166/West Main Street.

11. WQ-1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). A Project-specific SWPPP will be developed and implemented in accordance with the NPDES Permit. The SWPPP will:

- Identify pollutant sources, including sources of sediment, that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site.
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction. BMPs will be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges during the construction activities and include, but are not limited to:
 - Stabilization of construction ingress/egress routes, implementing an exit tire wash, proper stockpile management, and controlled areas for vehicle and equipment cleaning, maintenance and fueling;
 - Control of solid waste, hazardous waste, sanitary/septic waste and liquid waste;
 - Specifications for concrete curing, mixing and finishing;
 - Proper handling of hazardous materials; and
 - Spill prevention and control measures.
- Implementation of Erosion Control Measures, including but not limited to:
 - Preservation of existing native vegetation where possible;
 - Silt fencing, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms and rumble plates as necessary; and
 - Immediate repairs to the erosion control measures should they become damaged or otherwise compromised.
 - The District will hold all contractors and subcontractors responsible for fully implementing the conditions included within the SWPPP.

All work, material and equipment required to comply with project mitigation measures and permits is included in the various contract items of work involved.

Replace Section 14-6.01C with:

14-6.01C CONSTRUCTION

The District will provide a Biologist for this project. You must fully coordinate project activities with the Biologist and the Engineer.

Replace the 1st paragraph of section 15-2.02K with:

Box culverts, inlets, headwalls, slope paving and endwalls and other drainage facilities must be completely removed in the locations shown on the plans.

These items will be paid for under "Remove Concrete" and no extra payment will be made.

Add to section 15-2.03A:

Existing facilities which are to be salvaged include, but may not be limited to the following items:

- Salvage, relocate and reconstruct raptor pole.
- Salvage, relocate and reconstruct gate.
- Salvage, relocate and reconstruct sign.
- Protect in place 8" water main
- Salvage, relocate and reconstruct air release vacuum valve
- Salvage metal beam guard rail, wood post and wood block for reuse.
- Salvage, store and reconstruct rock rip-rap
- Salvage, relocate and reconstruct guardrail at the levee
- Salvage, segregate and stockpile levee excavation materials and reinstall per plans & specs

The backfill associated with any existing facility removal must comply with Section 19, "Earthwork," of the Standard Specifications, the plans and these special provisions.

Shop drawings submittals for reconstruction of the raptor pole, gate, sign, protect in place 8" water main, and reconstruction of the air release vacuum valve are required for review and approval by the Engineer. Reconstruction shall be in accordance to section 15-2.04.

All construction near the City of Guadalupe's water main and appurtenances shall be coordinated with the City of Guadalupe two weeks prior to construction. The air release vacuum valve shall be reconstructed per the City of Guadalupe's water department requirements, including and up to replacement with new parts and materials.

Add 15-2.03A(4) Payment

Salvage, relocate and reconstruct raptor pole; Salvage, relocate and reconstruct gate; and Salvage, relocate and reconstruct sign will be paid for under "Salvage and reconstruct raptor pole, gate & signs" and no extra payment will be made.

Salvage, relocate and reconstruct air release vacuum valve will be paid for under "Salvage and reconstruct air/vac" and no extra payment will be made.

Protect in place 8" water line will be paid for under "Protect in Place Guadalupe 8" Waterline" and no extra payment will be made.

Salvage metal beam guard rail, wood post and wood block for reuse; and Salvage, relocate and reconstruct guardrail at the levee will be paid for under "Reconstruct Metal Beam Guard Railing (Wood Post)" and no extra payment will be made.

Salvage, store and reconstruct rock rip-rap will be paid for under "Salvage, Store and Reset Existing Rock Slope Protection (Method A)" and no extra payment will be made.

Salvage, segregate and stockpile levee excavation materials and reinstall per plans & specs will be paid for under "Excavation" and no extra payment will be made.

Replace section 15-2.04D with:

15-2.04D Reconstruct Guardrail

Cable anchor assemblies or terminal anchor assemblies, including concrete anchors and steel foundation tubes, must be completely removed.

Add new posts, blocks, and hardware. Comply with the post spacing shown. Alternate new posts and blocks with the existing posts and blocks. Comply with section 83-1.02B.

bladed and mixed to provide for relatively uniform moisture content throughout the material. Soft or yielding materials must be removed and replaced with properly compacted material prior to placing the next layer of fill. Fill and backfill materials may need to be placed in thinner lifts to achieve the recommended compaction with the equipment being used.

Subgrade preparation must be considered as included in the various contract items of work involved. The contractor must construct a temporary earthen access ramp as described on the plans and the special provisions. Any excavation required for construction of the temporary access ramp must be backfilled at the completion of the project in accordance with this section of the special provisions. Existing improvements damaged or removed to facilitate the construction of the temporary access ramp must be repaired or replaced in accordance with Section 15, "Existing Facilities," and the special provisions. The contractor must notify the Engineer of all existing improvements that will be impacted by the construction of the temporary access ramp prior to their removal. Construction and removal of the temporary access ramp is included in the unit price paid for various other items of work.

Any temporary fill or excavation done by the Contractor for their own convenience, including creation of working pads for equipment or crossings of the temporary pipe diversion, is included in the unit price paid for the various other items of work.

You may be directed to perform additional fill of culvert voids. This only applies in the event that change order work that requires additional culvert void fill is ordered by the Engineer. This work is Supplemental Work and will be paid in accordance with section 9-1.04. In no case will additional Culvert Void Fill be paid for unless the project scope has changed.

Add to section 19-3.02:

19-3.02I BEDDING MATERIAL - SAND

Bedding material must consist of compacted in situ material having a sand equivalent of at least 30 or imported material conforming to Section 19-3.02E(2) of the Caltrans Standard Specifications.

The same bedding material must be used throughout the length of the pipe except for Drainage Fill material that is to be provided around the landside one-third of the length of the levee penetration pipe distance. See Section 19-5.03B replacement section herein.

Where the in-situ material within 9 inches of the bottom of the pipes meets the recommended material requirements for bedding, bedding can consist of scarifying the existing soil and compacting the in-situ material in place to at least 90 percent relative compaction. The depth of compaction should extend at least 9 inches below the bottom of the pipe. The purpose of scarifying the subgrade is to evaluate if there are rocks or deleterious objects within the bedding thickness. Care should be taken that scarification or disturbance of the soil does not occur below 9 inches or the depth of compaction. Additional material meeting the requirements for pipe bedding can be used to fill depressions left from trench excavation or compaction.

19-3.02J BEDDING MATERIAL - GRAVEL

Gravel for trench bottom stabilization shall consist of material conforming to ASTM C33 No. 8 Coarse Aggregate (3/8-inch pea gravel) or any one of the grading requirements per Caltrans Section 90-1.02C (4) (b), Coarse Aggregate Grading. When gravel is used as bedding material, the gravel must be full encased in a filter fabric.

19-3.02K PIPE ZONE MATERIAL - SAND

Sand must consist of on-site or imported soil having a sand equivalent of at least 30 that is free from clay or organic material and complying with the grading requirements in the following table:

U.S. Standard Sieves Sizes	Percent Passing
No. 4	90-100
No. 50	10-40
No. 200	0-5

19-3.02L PIPE ZONE MATERIAL – CRUSHED ROCK

Crushed rock must consist of quarried aggregate having 100 percent fractured faces and conforming to ASTM C33 No. 8 Coarse Aggregate or any one of the grading requirements per Caltrans Section 90-1.02C (4) (b), Coarse Aggregate Grading. One type and size of aggregate must be used for the construction of the pipe.

19-3.02M PIPE ZONE MATERIAL – SAND CEMENT SLURRY

Sand cement slurry must consist of a flowable fill mixture of sand, cement and water conforming to Caltrans Section 19-3.02F.

19-3.02N TRENCH BACKFILL

Trench backfill must consist of imported or on-site material that is free of organics, debris, oversized material greater than 3 inches, and other deleterious materials. Trench backfill material must have at least 85 percent of the material passing the U.S. Standard No. 4 sieve, and/or comply with the applicable requirements for the area where the trench backfill is being placed (such as the pavement structural section).

Trench backfill must be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction. Where the pipe alignment flows an access road, the upper three feet must be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction.

Replace section 19-3.03D with:

Dewatering of excavations by the Contractor will be necessary for construction improvements proposed on this project. Dewatering must consist of lowering the groundwater table, a minimum of two feet below the trench to prevent seepage through the sidewalls of the trench. Dewatering systems must be designed by the Contractor, considering the soil conditions encountered in the borings of the Geotechnical report prepared for this project by Fugro dated April 18, 2013 such that removal of groundwater does not result in piping or migration of fines from the trench wall or areas outside the limits of construction. Sump pits or well points must be designed with filters or screens such that the potential for piping or the removal of fines is reduced. The system must also be design to consider the variations in the soil and groundwater conditions.

All water generated during Dewatering operations must be legally disposed of by the Contractor in conformance with the project Environmental permits and approvals.

Water quality limits must be maintained for the dewatering discharge back into the creek. Water discharged must conform to the Central Coast RWQCB Basin Plan 2011.

Dewatering is included in the contract price paid for the item of work Job Site.

Add to section 19-3.03H with:

First Class bedding is shown in EM 1110-2-2902 on page 3-3, Figure 3-2, item (c), in the Information Handout. Bedding factor (Bf) is 1.9. First Class bedding factor is the same as Class B as defined by the American Concrete Pipe Association (ACPA). First Class (or Class B) bedding requires a minimum of 8" (Bc/10) compacted granular material to be placed directly below the pipe and continue at least up to the spring line of the pipe. Granular fill is classified as meeting the Universal Soil Classification of SM or SC. If achieving compaction requirements of 95% of the granular fill around the pipe is difficult, concrete slurry may be used around the pipe if allowed by the Geotechnical Engineer.

Replace section 19-6.02A with:

Graded slopes should be finished by placing compacted fill in horizontal lifts beyond the limits of the finished grade, then cut back to expose compacted material at the slope face.

Fill material and placement must be consistent with section 19-3.02. Some existing embankment slopes have been adversely impacted by erosions and/or rodent burrows over time. Where new embankment fill is constructed against an existing slope, the new fill materials should be keyed and benched into competent material comprising the existing slope. The Geotechnical Engineer

STANDARD DETAILS AND PLANS LIST

<u>Description</u>	<u>Standard Number</u>
<u>STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>	
The Standard Plan sheets (dated 2010) applicable to this contract include, but are not limited to those indicated below.	
Abbreviations	A10A and A10B
Lines and Symbols	A10C - A10E
Midwest Guardrail System, Typical Layouts for Embankments	RSP A77P1 (Revised) – Type 11A Layout
Midwest Guardrail System, Typical Line Post	RSP A77N3 (Revised)
Corrugated Metal Pipe	D97A

STANDARD PLANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

The Standard Plan sheets (2006 Edition) applicable to this contract include, but are not limited to those indicated below.

Concrete Collar for RCP (12" through 72")	380-4
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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

The Construction Standard Detail sheets (dated 2011) applicable to this contract include, but are not limited to those indicated below.

Pipe Bedding Detail	2-020
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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineering Manual – EM 1110-2-2902 (dated March 31, 1998). Reference in the above specifications is made to Figure 3-1 "Trench Bedding Conditions" on page 3-2 of the publication.

Trench Bedding Conditions	Figure 3-1
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CITY OF SANTA MARIA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARD DRAWINGS

"Standard specifications for Materials and the Installation of Water Mains" in the City of Santa Maria, California, and City of Santa Maria Standard Drawings applicable to this contract include, but are not limited to those indicated below.

2" Combination Air & Vacuum Release Valve	WA-26A
Trench Detail	RD-33

INFORMATION HANDOUT

Unit II Channel Improvements Project

- 1. Environmental Regulatory Permits and Mitigation Measures:**
 - a. Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration, Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project (Case No. 14GD-00000-00012)**
 - b. Biological Opinion on the Unit 2 Capital Improvement Protect near the City of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, California (12/20/2016)**
 - c. California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 1600-2015-0165-R5**
 - d. Regional Water Quality Control Board – Water Quality Certification No. 34216WQ37**
- 2. Temporary Construction Easement – APNs 117-160-027 & 117-160-039**
- 3. West Green Canyon Storm Drain Project Plans No. 0-1008, Sheets 18-20 (Outlet at levee)**
- 4. Standard Details and Plans(State Department of Transportation, County of Santa Barbara, ACOE EM1110-2-2602 and APWA SPPWC)**
- 5. SWPPP Monitoring and Submittal Schedules**
- 6. County of Santa Barbara Haul Permit Application**
- 7. City of Santa Maria Standard Specifications or Materials and the Installation of Water Mains in City of Santa Maria, California**

1. Environmental Regulatory Permits

a. Mitigated Negative Declaration No.

14NGD-00000-00012

b. US FWS BO (12/20/2016)

c. CDFW SAA No. 1600-2015-0165-R5

d. RWQCB Water Quality Cert. No.

34216WQ37



**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**Final Initial Study and
Mitigated Negative Declaration
Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project
(Case No. 14NGD-00000-00012)**

SCH No. 201412082

February 6, 2015



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ATTACHMENTS

1. Penfield and Smith Design Alternatives Analysis Report (2014) (Appendices available upon request)
 2. Air Quality Calculations (Padre, 2014)
 3. Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation (Padre, 2014)
 4. Geologic Report (Fugro, 2003)
 5. Comment Letter on the Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project
 6. Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse Letter
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PUBLIC REVIEW

A Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (14NGD-00000-00012) has been prepared to analyze the environmental impacts of the Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project (Case No. 14NGD-00000-00012) under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was circulated for public review and comment for 30 days (December 19, 2014 through January 20, 2015). Due to the non-complex nature of the proposed Project, an environmental hearing was not conducted during the public review period.

During the public review period one comment letter was received from the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. This letter is included as Attachment 5 of the proposed Final IS/MND dated, January 30, 2015.

The Draft IS/MND was also circulated through the Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse. The State Clearinghouse (SCH) number is 2014121082. The State review period was December 23, 2014 through January 21, 2015. A letter acknowledging that the Santa Barbara Flood Control District complied with the review requirements for draft environmental documents pursuant to CEQA is provided as Attachment 6 of the proposed Final IS/MND dated, February 6, 2015. No comment letters were submitted by state agencies.

Comments received during the public comment period on the Draft IS/MND have been considered and no revisions to the IS/MND were required in response. The proposed Final IS/MND, dated February 6, 2015 concludes that with identified mitigation measures and implementation of the required monitoring program, Project impacts on the environment would be less than significant.

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1.0 REQUEST/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 SITE INFORMATION

The Unit 2 Channel (Channel) is a Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District)-owned engineered facility located within an agriculturally developed area west of the City of Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County (Figure 1.1-1). The Channel runs north to south between West Main Street and the Santa Maria River Levee. The Channel is a straight, linear earthen channel with the exception of an offset in the Channel of approximately 150 feet at its mid-point. North of the offset, the Channel is "perched" or elevated and was created by constructing embankments or levees on either side of the Channel. The Channel discharges into the Santa Maria River through the existing levee by a 14 foot wide x 6 foot high box culvert. Table 1.1-1 provides a summary of site information.

Table 1.1-1. Summary of Site Information

Comprehensive Designation	Plan A-II-40
Zoning District, Ordinance	AG-II-40
Site Size	Existing Channel: Approximately 25 acres Proposed Project: Temporary Disturbance Area - 4.31 acres, Permanent Right-of-Way Area - 3.58 acres
Present Use & Development	Flood Control Channel Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 117-020-058, 117-020-060, 117-160-048, 117-020-042, 117-020-044
Surrounding Uses/Zoning	North: Santa Maria River South: West Main Street East: Agriculture West: Agriculture
Access	Flood Control Easement from West Main Street
Public Services	Water Supply: NA Sewage: NA Fire: NA Other: NA

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The Unit 2 Channel carries stormwater collected from the West Main Street channel, agricultural runoff from adjacent fields, agricultural runoff from the East Channel running parallel to the Santa Maria River, and overflow from Hobbs Basin during large storm events. The purpose of the proposed Channel improvements would be to increase the capacity of the Unit 2 Channel. This is needed to reduce the risk of the Channel overtopping and the potential for property damage.



2.0 PROPOSED PROJECT

According to the Unit 2 Channel Improvements and Phase 2 Storm Drain, County of Santa Barbara, Design Alternative Report prepared by Penfield & Smith (P&S) in December, 2014 (text provided as Attachment 1 to this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration); the existing flood control design elements that have been found to negatively affect the existing Unit 2 Channel capacity include: limited capacity of the Channel outfall structures, constricted Channel width, and the Channel offset located midway along the Channel. In order to increase Channel capacity and minimize the risk of bank overflows; several design alternatives were identified and considered in the P&S study. As indicated by P&S; the preferred design Alternative has been identified as 2-A-3.

In accordance with design Alternative 2-A-3, the proposed Project would include acquisition of temporary construction easements (TCEs) and permanent Right-of-Ways (ROWs) as outlined within Table 2.0-1. In summary, approximately 4.31 acres of temporary disturbance and approximately 3.58 acres of permanent right-of-way (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) would be required to complete the Project. Based upon timing of activities, the Project has been divided into two Phases (Phase 1 - southern portion [upstream work] and Phase 2 - northern portion [downstream work]) as shown in Figure 2.0-1.

Phase 1 would include acquisition of 1.59 acres of permanent right-of-ways (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) for access west of the southern portion of the Channel's western bank to support routine maintenance activities. A portion of this property would remain available for use in support of existing agricultural operations. It should be noted that all physical work activities associated with widening of the southern portion of the Channel as necessary for routine maintenance activities are addressed for the purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in the Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for Routine Maintenance Program activities prepared by the District in 2001. This IS/MND addresses the acquisition of the 1.59 acres of permanent right-of-ways in support of routine maintenance activities, as that change in land use was not covered as part of the original FEIR.

Work activities remaining to be conducted and proposed for Phase 2 include the components of Alternative 2-A-3 from just south of the Channel offset northward to the Santa Maria River culvert (northern [downstream] portion of the Channel). Phase 2 would require approximately 4.31 acres of temporary disturbance area as well as approximately 1.99 acres of permanent right-of-way (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) west of the northern portion of the Channel western bank to allow for construction of proposed improvements and continued maintenance access along the Channel. The proposed improvements would consist of straightening the offset (Reverse Curve Realignment) (see Section 2.2.1 for additional details), increasing the Channel bottom width to 20 feet (see Section 2.2.2 for additional details), replacing and extending the width of the overflow weir (see Section 2.2.3 for additional detail), replacing the existing 54-inch CMP pipe from the East Channel (see Section 2.2.4 for additional detail), opening up an existing buried culvert (see Section 2.2.5 for additional details), and adding a culvert within the existing Santa Maria River levee system (see Section 2.2.3 for additional details).



Table 2.0-1. Temporary and Permanent Land Acquisitions Required for the Project

Property APN	Temporary Disturbance Area (SF)	TCE (AC)	Permanent Right of Way (SF)	ROW (AC)
Phase 2 - Unit 2 North – Channel Improvements Area (Downstream work)				
APN - 117-020-066	176,355	4.05	50,884	1.17
APN - 117-160-027	11,325	0.26	35,916	0.82
	Total Temporary Disturbance Area (AC)	4.31	Total ROW (AC)	1.99
Phase 1 - Unit 2 South - Routine Maintenance (Upstream work)				
APN - 117-160-027	-	0	27,216	0.62
APN- 117-160-039	-	0	42,403	0.97
	Total Temporary Disturbance Area (AC)	0	Total ROW (AC)	1.59

2.1 PHASE 1 - ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACQUISITION AREA/PERMANENT RIGHT-OF-WAY (SOUTHERN PORTION OF CHANNEL)

As previously discussed, Phase 1 of the proposed work activities is currently scheduled for 2015 and includes purchase of a permanent right-of-way (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) along the southern [upstream] portion of the Channel (western bank) (Figure 2.1-1). As indicated in Table 2.0-1, approximately 1.59 acres of permanent right-of-way within APNs 117-160-027 and -034 are required in order to complete this work. Work activities associated with Phase 1 are included as part of the District's routine maintenance program, and potential impacts associated with this first phase of work have been previously accounted for in the Final Environmental Impact Report for Routine Maintenance Program activities prepared by the District in 2001. As such, only the change in land use resulting from the purchase of this property, which is not included as part of the FEIR for routine maintenance activities, is discussed within this document.

2.2 PHASE 2 – CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT COMPONENTS (DOWNSTREAM - NORTHERN PORTION OF CHANNEL)

2.2.1 Reverse Curve Realignment

The reverse curve Channel realignment would lengthen the transition of the Channel offset to create a smoother path for water to travel. The new Channel alignment would greatly diminish the existing bend by increasing each curve radius to 1,000 feet. The increased radii would help minimize hydraulic losses, and would increase flow capacity. The County would need to acquire approximately 4.31 acres of temporary construction easement and approximately 1.99 acres of permanent right-of-way (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) on the western side of the Channel in order to complete this work (Figures 2.2-1 and 2.2-2). Additionally, two side drains from the eastern side would need to be replaced and extended. It is also assumed that the Channel upstream from the new reverse curve would be graded back to the original design plan. The minimal upstream work would be completed under the District's Annual Routine Maintenance Plan. Figure 2.2-1 shows the existing offset that would be reconfigured for the Reverse Curve Realignment.

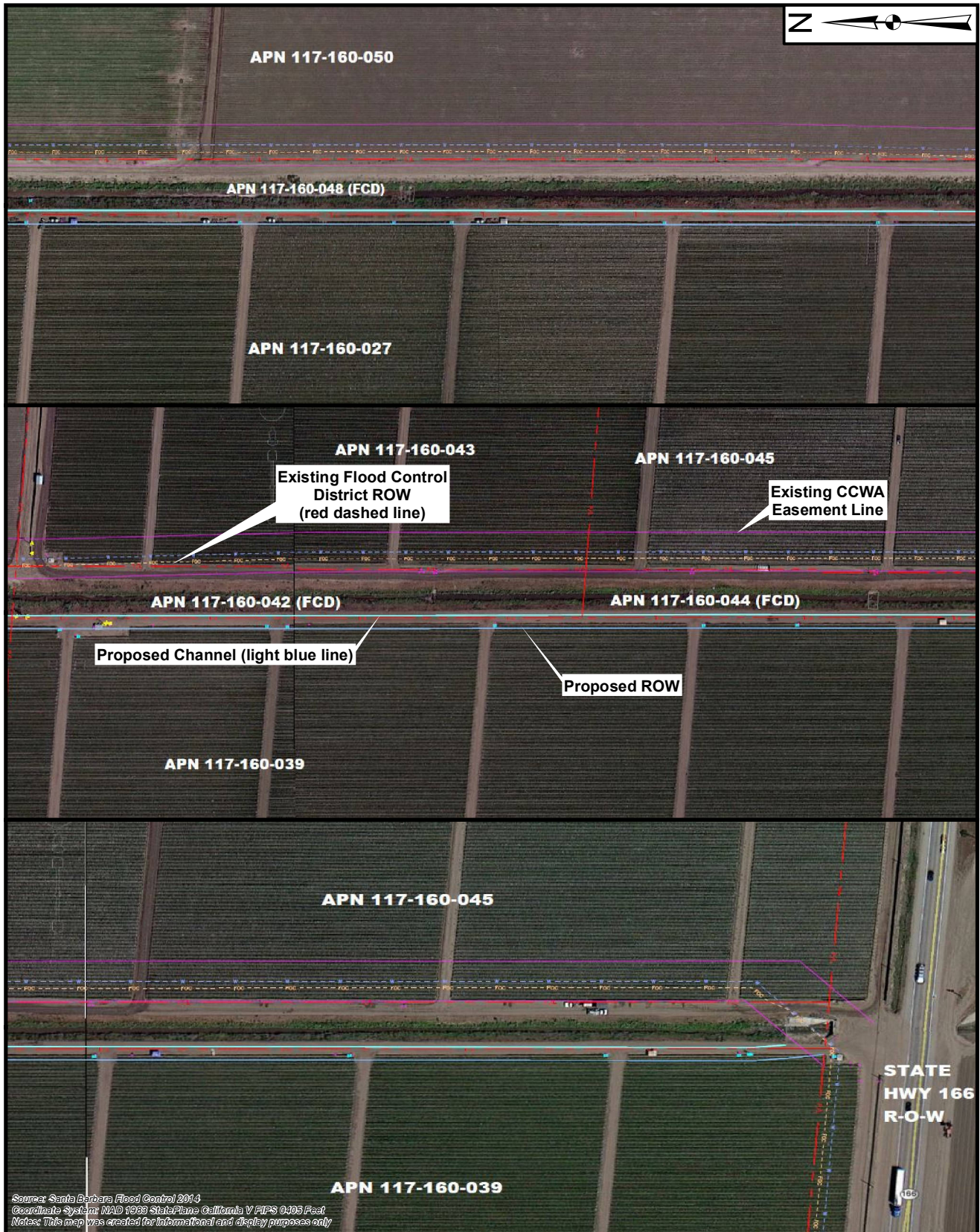
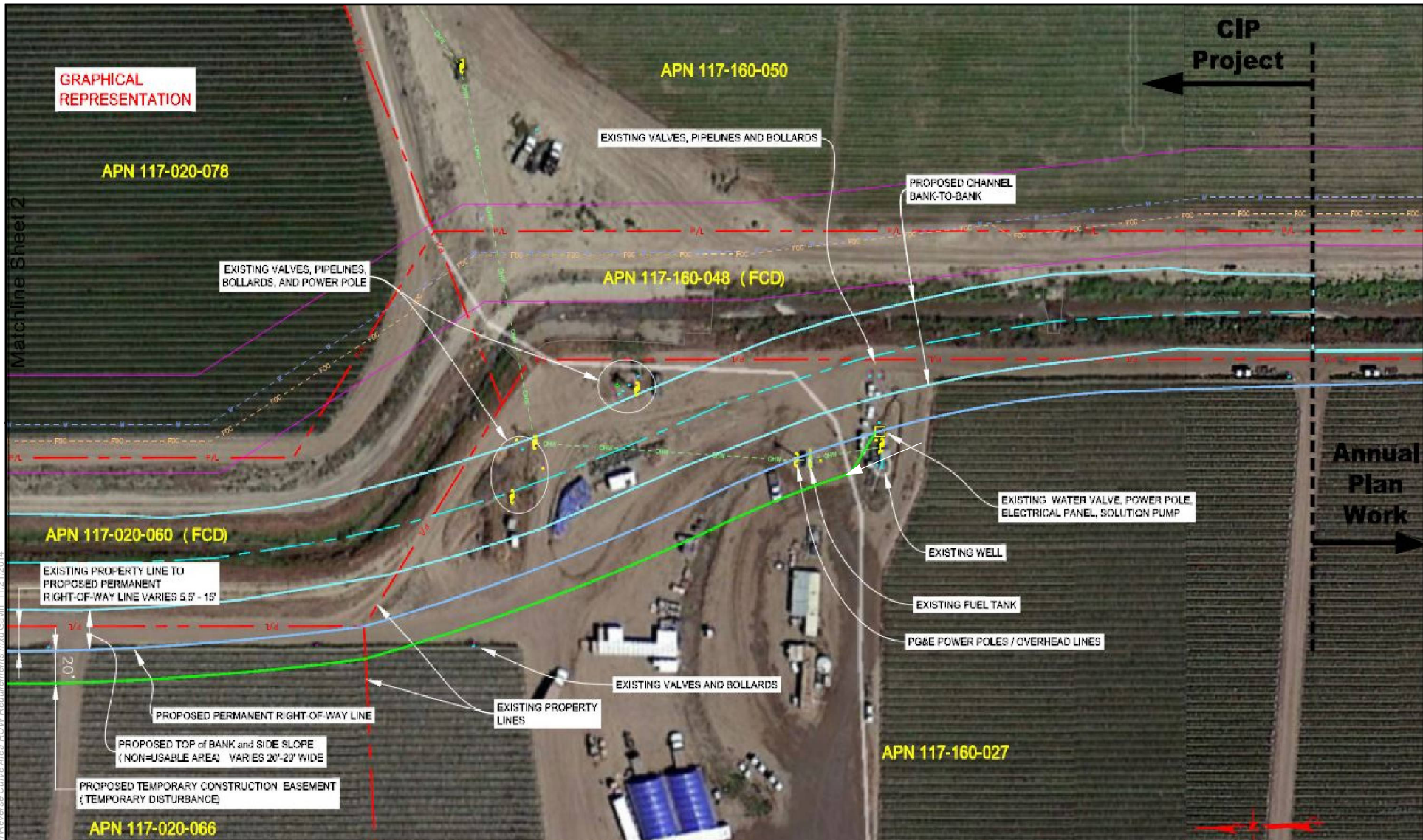




Figure 2.2-1. Reverse Curve Area to be Realigned

(LEFT PHOTO IS LOOKING NORTHWARD, RIGHT PHOTO IS LOOKING SOUTHWARD)



FCD - Flood Control District

CIP - Capital Improvements Project

ROW - Right of Way

APN - Assessors Parcel Number

CCWA - Central Coast Water Authority

Source: Santa Barbara Flood Control 2014
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only



PROJECT NAME: UNIT 2 CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

PROJECT NUMBER: 1302-2792 DATE: December 2014

REVERSE CURVE AREA ROW REQUIREMENTS

FIGURE 2.2-2

Z:\Kreim\GIS Maps\Map Project\West Green Canyon\Reverse Curve Area ROW Requirements.mxd Gavin 11/21/2014

2.2.2 Increasing Channel Bottom Width to 20 feet

As part of the proposed Channel improvements, the existing Channel bottom width along the entire Phase 2 Project length would be increased to approximately 20 feet. Additional bottom width needed for a consistent 20 foot-wide channel ranges from 0 to 15-feet with an average of 7 feet. Section 3.0 (Project Construction) provides additional information regarding the widening of the Unit 2 Channel.

2.2.3 Replacing and Extending the Width of the Existing Overflow Weir

The existing concrete lateral overflow weir will be removed and a new, longer concrete lateral overflow weir will be constructed at the same location. Any concrete salvaged during weir replacement will be broken up and stockpiled for reincorporation underneath the side drain splash pads and for placement on the land-side of the proposed lateral weir

2.2.4 54-inch Corrugated Metal Pipe Removal and Replacement

The existing, eroding 54-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) that connects the East Channel to the Unit 2 Channel will be excavated and removed concurrently with the levee outfall excavation. A new 54-inch CMP pipe will be placed in the same location as the pipe removed. The levee outfall and the 54-inch East Channel pipe will likely be excavated concurrently with the Channel work.

2.2.5 Additional Culvert

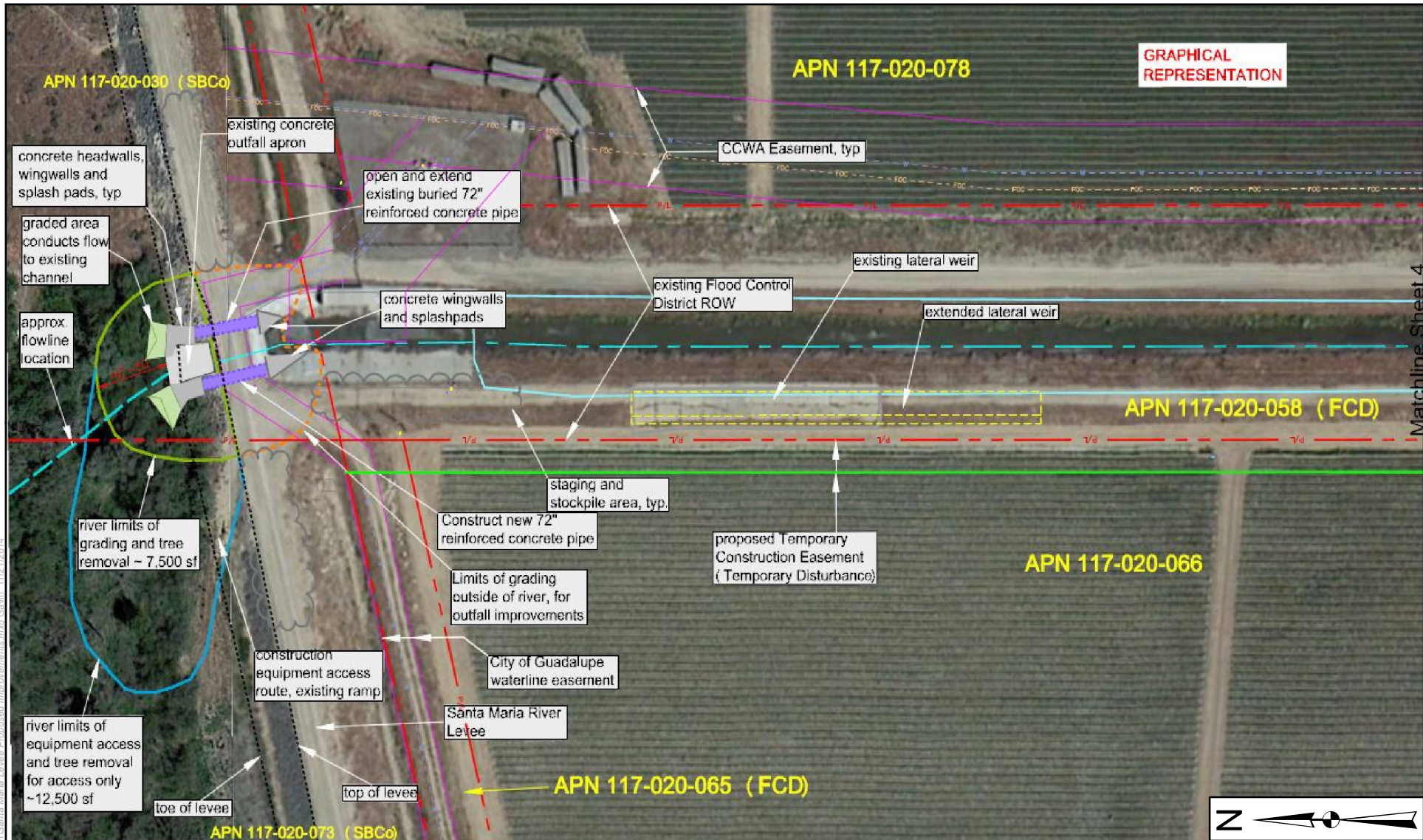
Improvements to the Santa Maria Levee include opening an existing 72-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) culvert and adding a second 72-inch RCP culvert (Figures 2.2-3 through 2.2-5). The new culverts would be configured as shown on Figure 2.2-5. The additional culverts would accommodate the capacity of the realigned and widened Channel.



Figure 2.2-3. Santa Maria Levee Box Culvert Where Unit 2 Flows into Santa Maria River (looking northward)



Figure 2.2-4. Northern Portion of Unit 2 Channel (looking southward)



Matchline Sheet 4

ROW - Right of Way

APN - Assessor's Parcel Number

SF - Square Feet

Source: Santa Barbara Flood Control 2014
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only



PROJECT NAME: UNIT 2 CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT	
PROJECT NUMBER: 1302-2792	DATE: December 2014

**SANTA MARIA LEVEE
 PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS**

FIGURE
2.2-5

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3.0 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

3.1 CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

The following provides an overview of the construction steps and methodology for the proposed Project:

1. Mobilization: Contractor will mobilize equipment and materials to the job site.
2. Clear water diversion and dewatering: The contractor will set up a clear water diversion system (HDPE pipe, plastic sheeting, sand bags, pumps), and dewater ponded areas upstream and downstream of the levee outfall.
3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program: Erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be installed (at the least: silt fences surrounding the work site, fiber rolls, stabilized construction entrance/exit, wind erosion control measures [tarping, dust control watering], preservation of existing vegetation [fencing]). Non-stormwater BMP measures and non-visible pollutant monitoring requirements will also be instituted.
4. Clearing and grubbing vegetation.
5. Concrete removal (using a sawcutter, dump trucks, excavator, front-end loader):
 - a. The existing concrete lateral overflow weir will be removed.
 - b. The levee outfall concrete wingwalls, splashpads, and headwalls will be sawcut and partially removed.
 - c. The reinforced concrete channel lining at the reverse curve will be removed and additional incidental surface concrete within the limits of excavation will be removed.
 - d. Salvaged concrete will be broken up and stockpiled for reincorporation underneath the side drain splash pads and for placement on the land-side of the proposed lateral weir (for energy dissipation). All rebar from salvaged concrete will be removed and disposed of offsite.
6. Excavation: The levee outfall and the 54-inch East Channel pipe will likely be excavated concurrently with the Channel work. The Channel work includes Channel widening and the reverse-curve realignment (using excavators, backhoes, one water truck, frontend loaders and dump trucks):
 - a. Levee outfall: The levee will be excavated and shored around the existing reinforced concrete box, headwalls and wingwalls. Existing riprap and soil will be salvaged and placed in stockpile area. While excavation is occurring, the existing State Water Main will be protected in place while in operation; the existing Guadalupe Water Main will be supported and protected in place while in operation. Additional utilities (air, vacuum valve, storm drain) will ~~either~~ be suspended and the facilities protected in place.
 - b. 54-inch pipe replacement: The existing, eroding 54-inch CMP that connects the East Channel to the Unit 2 Channel will be excavated and removed concurrently with the levee outfall excavation.

- c. Channel excavation: The contractor will likely start at the downstream end, excavating upstream, and placing excavated soils in a stockpile. The existing concrete splash pads within the Channel at the side drain outlets will be removed during Channel excavation.
7. Concrete splash pads will be constructed at the side drain outlets with the salvaged broken-up concrete or rip-rap placed at the upstream end. This work could occur coincident with the Channel excavation and fill activities.
8. Channel grading and fill (using excavator, hand compactors, sheep's-foot compactor, and backhoes): The Channel will be graded and compacted to achieve the design side slopes, and the abandoned Channel at the existing reverse-curve will be backfilled and compacted.
9. At the levee outfall, the existing buried 72-inch storm drain pipe that concurrently extends through the levee will be opened up at the upstream and downstream ends of the outfall, and an additional 72-inch storm drain will be installed.
10. A new 54-inch pipe (corrugated metal pipe (CMP)) will be placed in the same location as the pipe removed with item number (No.) 6 b.
11. Concrete placement (using concrete mixers, concrete pumpers, concrete vibrators, and an excavator with an attachment -for hoisting and placing rebar-): Concrete headwalls and wingwalls will be formed and constructed around the 72-inch and 54-inch storm drain pipes and a new, longer concrete lateral overflow weir will be constructed at the same location as the existing weir removed with item No. 5.
12. Rip-rap or salvaged broken-up concrete from item No. 5 will be placed along the landside of lateral overflow weir using an excavator.
13. Levee outfall grading and fill (using excavator, backhoes, hand compactors, sheep's-foot compactor, and backhoes): The levee will be reconstructed to U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's standards for levee protection and will reincorporate the salvaged riprap.
14. Lastly, the site will be cleaned up, the water diversion system will be removed and equipment will be demobilized.

During construction activities, the Project will be monitored by the District biologist, District-contracted construction management/inspection team and a geotechnical engineer (for soils and materials testing).

3.2 AREAS OF DISTURBANCE (TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT)

As indicated in the proposed ROW exhibits prepared for the Project by the District (SBCFCD 2014), the proposed Project would require approximately 4.31 acres of area for temporary construction disturbance and 3.58 acres of permanent right-of way area (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) to complete the Project as currently designed. Construction of the Santa Maria River levee improvements would necessitate tree removal within the Santa Maria River riparian corridor for equipment access (approximately 12,500 square feet) and grading for outlet installation (approximately 7,500 square feet). Staging areas would be confined to the existing Channel ROWs and the TCE areas where feasible in order to reduce the potential areas of new disturbance.

3.3 EQUIPMENT/PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Table 3.3-1 provides an overview of the equipment and personnel requirements for the proposed Project.

Table 3.3-1. Equipment and Personnel Requirements

Equipment	Quantity	Hrs/Day	No. of Days	Total Hrs
Hydraulic Tracked Excavators	2	8	29	464
Backhoes	2	2	29	116
Roller Compactors	1	8	9	72
Sheep's Foot Compactor	1	8	9	72
Loaders (Frontend)	2	8	5	80
Concrete Pouring Equipment	1	8	6	48
Pickup Trucks	1	3	62	186
Truck Trailer	1	4	10	40
Hand Compactors	2	8	10	160
Pumps	2	8	50	800
Chain Saws	2	8	3	48
Sawcutter	1	8	1	8
Dump Truck(s) 10,000 cubic yards excavation at 10 cubic yards/trip capacity	1,000 trips	-	-	-
Personnel	Quantity	Hrs/Day	No. of Days	Total Hrs
Foreman	1	8	63	504
Equipment Operators	3	8	63	1,512
Laborers	4	8	63	2,016

3.4 CONSTRUCTION TIMING

Phase 1 of the proposed work activities along the upstream portion of the Channel includes purchase of a permanent right-of-way (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) along the southern portion of the Channel (western bank) (Figure 2.1-1). All other potential impacts associated with this first phase of work have been previously accounted for in the FEIR for Routine Maintenance Program activities prepared by the District in 2001.

During Phase 2, construction on the northern portion of the Channel is currently anticipated to occur over approximately 63 working days in an approximate 3 month timeframe. Construction would occur during summer and early fall months in order to avoid the rainy season when most runoff would be anticipated.

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4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The Unit 2 Channel is located within an agriculturally developed area west of the City of Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County (Figure 1.1-1). The Channel runs south to north between West Main Street and the Santa Maria River Levee. The Channel is earthen and trapezoidal-shaped except for the concrete-lined section at the Channel bend. The Channel is surrounded by agricultural fields and supporting agricultural structures to the east and west, and the Santa Maria River Levee to the north. The Channel banks are mostly vegetated with non-native vegetation that is mowed on a yearly basis and the Channel bottom also supports herbaceous, mostly non-native vegetation. High Voltage Transmission Lines run diagonally northeast to southwest approximately perpendicular to the middle of the Channel north of the offset area. East Channel, which drains into Unit 2 just south of the levee runs parallel to the levee to the east of Unit 2. A separate, but non-connected ditch, known as Unit 2 Tailwater Channel runs parallel to the levee to the west of Unit 2 but empties into the Santa Maria River near Bonita School Road.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The environmental baseline from which the Project's impacts are measured consists of the existing flood control Channel and Santa Maria Levee structure as well as existing uses in the Project vicinity, as described above. Additional baseline information is included as appropriate in the issue area discussions within Sections 5.1 – 5.16 below.

4.3 CUMULATIVE PROJECTS

CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 defines cumulative impacts as “two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.” The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other past, present, and probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

4.3.1 Projects Considered for Analysis

The County of Santa Barbara (Planning and Development Division, Flood Control District, and other Public Works Divisions) as well as the City of Santa Maria (Community Development and Public Works Departments), Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG), and Caltrans were consulted to obtain a list of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects for consideration in the cumulative impact assessment. A summary of the projects considered for analysis are provided below.

4.3.1.1 County of Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Division. The following table shows a listing of all potential cumulative Projects within approximately five miles of the Project area as identified from the Santa Barbara County Projects Listing and Interactive Projects Map accessed online at <http://sbcountyplanning.org/projects/index.cfm> (2014).

Table 4.3-1. Santa Barbara County Projects Listing Considered for Cumulative Analysis

Project	Location (APN)	Approximate Distance from Project Corridor	Description	Status
Amrich Energy PreApplication Tognazzini-Adams Lease	113-080-006 113-100-027 113-110-001	3.25 miles	4 oil and gas wells	Proposed
Coastal Growers Evora II Development Plan	111-020-014	2.35 miles	15,000 ft ² development	In Process
Coastal Growers Supply Storage Yard Project	111-020-013	2.35 miles	7,500 Commercial Development	Under Construction
HIN Development Plan	128-093-021	4.50 miles	9,750 ft ² Industrial Development	In Process
Johnson Truck Service Center Project	111-030-018	2.35 miles	New Industrial Development Plan 7,200 ft ²	Approved In Progress
OSR Enterprises/NRG Enterprises LP	128-096-001 128-096-004 128-096-005	5.30 miles	Agricultural development (excluding wineries) 237,636 ft ²	Approved
PR Investments/Evergreen Shopping Center Development Plan	109-200-012 109-200-013 109-200-015 109-200-016	4.90 miles	61,958 ft ² Commercial Space	Under Construction
North County Jail General Plan Amendment	113-210-004 113-210-013	2.40 miles	250,465 ft ² New Jail facilities	Approved

Santa Barbara County, February 2014

County of Santa Barbara Capital Improvements Program (2014-2019). The County of Santa Barbara Fiscal Years 2014-2015 through 2018-2019 proposed five-year Capital Improvement Program was also reviewed in order to determine other projects to be considered within the cumulative analysis. A summary of projects presented within the Capital Improvements Program that have the potential to utilize or impact the same resources as the Project or occur within the Project vicinity is provided in Table 4.3-2 below.

Table 4.3-2. County of Santa Barbara Capital Improvement Projects Considered for Cumulative Analysis

Proposed Project	Description	Approximate Distance from Project Corridor	Construction Dates	Status
Santa Maria Levee to Guadalupe Multi-Use Trail	7.8 mile bike and pedestrian trail	Adjacent to Project Channel	2017-2019	Currently unfunded
Roadway Improvements - Betteravia Safety Improvements	Add rumble strips to edge and center line	2.34 miles	2013-2016	Currently the project was scheduled to begin design in FY 2013-14. Construction is scheduled for FY 2014-15.
Bonita School Road Bridge Replacement	Over Santa Maria River approximately .3 miles north of S.R. 166	1.32 miles	2013-2019	Currently in Project study and scoping phase, construction anticipated in 2018-2019

4.3.1.2 City of Santa Maria

City of Santa Maria Community Development Department. A review of the City of Santa Maria Community Development Department Major Projects List (July 2014) showed a multitude of project permits for primarily residential and commercial developments throughout the City. However, a significant portion of these projects are noted as partially complete and have not applied for permits to complete their build, or have active permits that will expire and work was never initiated. Three potential projects are listed that would utilize S.R. 166/Main Street to gain access to their sites and would likely contribute to potential impacts that are cumulatively considerable. These three projects are outlined in Table 4.3-3 below.

Table 4.3-3. City of Santa Maria Community Development Department Major Projects Considered for Cumulative Analysis

Proposed Project	Description	Approximate Distance from Project Corridor	Approval Date	Status
Hancock Terrace Apartments	268 apartment units	3.5 miles	5/21/13	Grading permits issued, in plancheck
MMC Co-Gen Power Plant Expansion	1,624 sq. ft. building	4.1 miles	4/4/12 - Construction to be completed prior to Fall 2015	Under Construction
Eastridge Estates	120 single family units	5.0 miles	11/7/07	Submitted to plancheck. 6 of 7 model homes are approved

City of Santa Maria Public Works Department. The City of Santa Maria Public Works Department was also contacted to determine if there are any public works projects proposed within the City of Santa Maria that should be considered for cumulative analysis. Per the Acting Director of Public Works (Springer, personal communication, September, 2014); there are no City projects outside of those proposed by SBCAG that should be considered for cumulative analysis.

4.3.1.3 SBCAG

The Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG), Programming Division was contacted to determine if there are any projects associated with their Drive Safe Highway 166 Major Project Allocation that should be considered for cumulative analysis with respect to the proposed Project. According to SBCAG (Luna, personal communication September, 2014), of the six projects funded as part of their Drive Safe project allocation, four are located within the vicinity of the proposed Project. Of those four, two have the potential of being constructed at a similar time as the proposed Project and may have the potential to contribute to short-term transportation impacts. Those two projects include intersection improvements at S.R. 166/West Main Street and Black Road (located approximately 0.25 miles from the Project site), as well as S.R. 166/West Main Street at Highway 1 (located approximately 5 miles from the Project site).

4.3.1.4 Caltrans

As access to the Project corridor is from S.R. 166/West Main Street, Caltrans was also contacted to determine if there are any projects proposed that would also utilize this area during the proposed

Project construction activities. According to an online database of Caltrans projects, there are currently no projects under construction or proposed within the same construction timeframe of the proposed Project along S.R. 166/West Main Street. The closest Caltrans projects are located within the City of Santa Maria along U.S. 101. Table 4.3-3 provides a summary and status of these three projects.

Table 4.3-4. Caltrans Projects Considered for Cumulative Analysis

Proposed Project	Distance From Project Corridor	Description	Construction Dates	Status
EA-05-445904	approximately 3 miles northeast	Replace Structure	Estimated Completion Date 4/25/14	97% Complete
EA-05-1A3904	approximately 7 miles southeast	Rubberized hot mix asphalt	5/23/14 - 9/29/14	22% Complete
EA-05-463814	approximately 8 miles southeast	Irrigation, Planting, Erosion Control	12/2/13 - 5/8/17	0% Complete

Each issue area evaluated in Section 5.0 below includes a discussion of cumulative impacts. A summary of this analysis is presented in Section 7.0 of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.

5.0 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS CHECKLIST

The following checklist indicates the potential level of impact and is defined as follows:

- **Potentially Significant Impact:** A fair argument can be made, based on the substantial evidence in the file, that an effect may be significant.
- **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation:** Incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from a Potentially Significant Impact to a Less Than Significant Impact.
- **Less Than Significant Impact:** An impact is considered adverse but does not trigger a significance threshold.
- **No Impact:** There is adequate support that the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to the subject Project.
- **Reviewed Under Previous Document:** The analysis contained in a previously adopted/certified environmental document addresses this issue adequately for use in the current case and is summarized in the discussion below. The discussion should include reference to the previous documents, a citation of the page(s) where the information is found, and identification of mitigation measures incorporated from the previous documents.

5.1 AESTHETICS/VISUAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. With Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public or the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?			X		
b. Change to the visual character of an area?			X		
c. Glare or night lighting which may affect adjoining areas?				X	
d. Visually incompatible structures?			X		

5.1.1 Setting

5.1.1.1 Physical

The Project site is located adjacent to the north of West Main Street/Highway 166 in an unincorporated portion of the County of Santa Barbara. The Project site is located within an area characterized by agriculture and is bordered by agricultural fields on the east and west and the Santa Maria River to the north (Figure 5.1-1 below). Public views in this area are predominantly flat, agricultural fields and are accessible primarily from vehicles traveling along West Main Street/S.R. 166. No scenic areas as defined by the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan (Open Space Element, 2009) are located within the Project vicinity.



Photo of the existing channel (looking south) with adjacent agricultural fields on either side.



Photo of the existing channel at the northern-most portion of the Project site. Santa Maria River to the left, Santa Maria River Levee Road to the right and agricultural field to the far right.

Figure 5.1-1. Project Area Views

5.1.1.2 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The County’s Visual Aesthetics Impact Guidelines classify coastal and mountainous areas, the urban fringe, and travel corridors as “especially important” visual resources. A project may have the potential to create a significantly adverse aesthetic impact if (among other potential effects) it would impact important visual resources, obstruct public views, remove significant amounts of vegetation, substantially alter the natural character of the landscape, or involve extensive grading visible from public areas. The guidelines address public, not private views.

5.1.2 Impact Discussion

a, b, and d). **Less than Significant Impact.** The Project includes the realignment of an existing channel system within an area characterized by agricultural land use. The Project would require approximately 4.31 acres of temporary disturbance during construction, as well as a permanent right-of-way of approximately 3.58 acres along the western side of the Channel. Views of the existing Channel are available from the public roadway, S.R. 166/West Main Street. The Project is not located within a scenic resource area.

Temporary construction equipment (such as excavators, backhoes, compactors, etc.) during downstream work would be required onsite for approximately 3 months until all work activities are completed. Construction equipment may be temporarily visible from along S.R. 166/West Main Street during this timeframe. However, following Project construction, views of the area would be similar to those currently existing at the site. Permanent Channel structures would remain as part of the existing visual character of the area. Due to the temporary nature of construction activities, the fact that the Project would not obstruct any scenic views, and would not result in the introduction of visually incompatible structures; the Project’s aesthetic impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures would be required. No residual impact would result.

c). **No Impact.** Project construction would occur during daytime hours only, no additional lighting is proposed. No glare or nighttime lighting would affect adjacent properties. **No Impact** would result.

5.1.3 Cumulative Impacts

The implementation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any substantial change in the aesthetic character of the area as described above. Permanent features of the Project, including the realigned Channel are compatible with the existing agricultural character of the area. As such, potential cumulative impacts would be limited to short-term, construction equipment use and staging within the immediate Project area. Based on discussions with the County and other relevant agencies, two Projects (both proposed by the County of Santa Barbara) have the potential to cumulatively impact the immediate Project area should they occur simultaneously with the proposed Project. These include the Santa Maria Levee to Guadalupe Multi-Use Trail and the Bonita School Road Bridge Replacement Project. However, the Santa Maria Levee Project is not anticipated to begin construction until 2017 and remains unfunded. Similarly, the Bonita School Road Bridge Replacement Project remains in the study and scoping phase. As such, it is not likely that either of these projects will begin construction until after Channel improvements are completed, thus, the Project would not contribute to any cumulative aesthetic impacts.

5.1.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures would be required. No residual impact would result.

5.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use, impair agricultural land productivity (whether prime or non-prime) or conflict with agricultural preserve programs?		X			
b. An effect upon any unique or other farmland of State or Local Importance?		X			

5.2.1 Setting

5.2.1.1 Background

Agricultural lands play a critical economic and environmental role in Santa Barbara County. Agriculture continues to be Santa Barbara County’s major producing industry with a gross production value of over \$1.4 billion (Santa Barbara County, 2013 Crop Production Report). In addition to the creation of food, jobs, and economic value, farmland provides valuable open space and maintains the County’s rural character.

The Santa Maria Valley is the agricultural trade center of the County. This intensive vegetable production region contains the largest area of prime agricultural lands in the County. This area is unique in that many of the farmers’ residences, agricultural processing plants and dealerships are located within the City of Santa Maria. The area is well protected from urban encroachment by

nearly complete coverage by agricultural preserve contracts (Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, Agricultural Element, 2009).

5.2.1.2 Physical

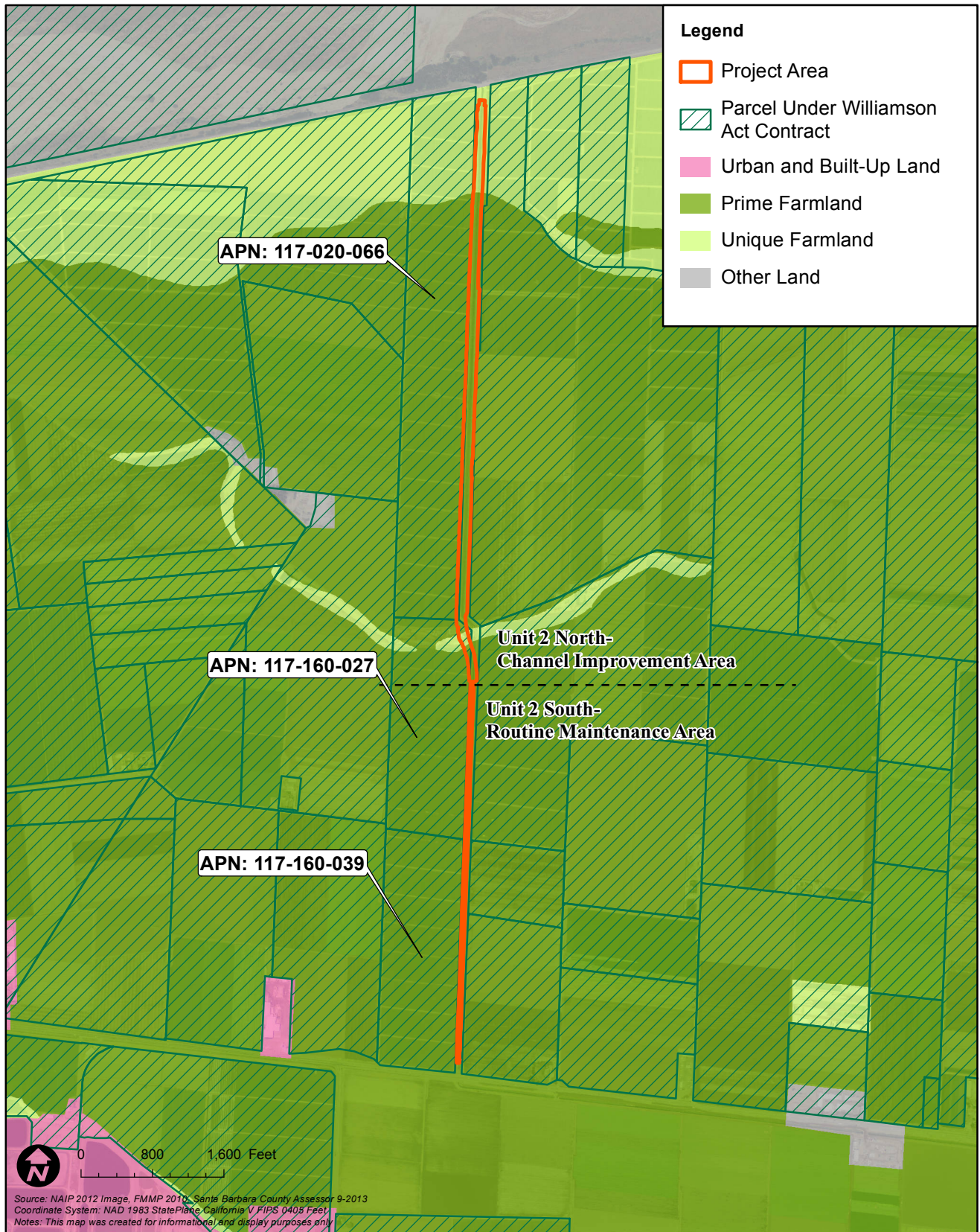
As discussed further within Section 5.11 (Land Use), the Project site has a land use designation of A-II-40. This designation applies to acreages of farm lands and agricultural uses located outside Urban, Inner Rural, and Rural Neighborhood areas. General agriculture is permitted, including but not limited to livestock operations, grazing, and beef production as well as more intensive agriculture uses (Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, Agricultural Element, 2009).

The existing Project corridor consists of a total area of approximately 25 acres. Currently, 20.98 acres (84 percent) of this area overlay prime agricultural soils. Approximately 4.02 acres (16 percent) of this area overlay unique soils. This area is currently being utilized in support of the existing Unit 2 Flood Control Channel. The newly proposed temporary construction easement and permanent right-of-way areas would require approximately 7.90 additional acres. Of this area, approximately 6.73 acres (85 percent) are prime agricultural soils and approximately 1.17 acres (15 percent) are unique soils (Figure 5.2-1). The Channel bisects adjacent agricultural parcels ranging from approximately 60 to 200 acres in size. According to the Santa Barbara County Agricultural Commissioner's Office Report, (2014), these neighboring properties to the east and west are used to grow row crops such as strawberries, broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and celery and are currently used by Manzanita, Big J, AgroJal, and Cardenas Brothers Farms.

5.2.1.3 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The County's Comprehensive Plan, Agricultural Element (2009) and Santa Barbara County Environmental and Thresholds Manual (2008) provide a methodology for evaluating agricultural resource impacts. These guidelines utilize a weighted point system to serve as a preliminary screening tool for determining significance. The tool assists planners in identifying whether a previously viable agricultural parcel could potentially be subdivided into parcels that are not considered viable after division. A project which would result in the loss or impairment of agricultural resources would result in a potentially significant impact. The Point System is intended to measure the productive ability of an existing parcel as compared to post-Project parcels. The tool compares availability of resources and prevalent uses that benefit agricultural potential but does not quantifiably measure a parcel's actual agricultural production.

Preparers of Initial Studies are to use this Point System in conjunction with any additional information regarding agricultural resources. Under the Point System, values are assigned to nine particular characteristics relating to the agricultural productivity of a site. These factors include parcel size, soil classification, water availability, agricultural suitability, existing and historic land use, comprehensive plan designation, adjacent land uses, agricultural preserve potential, and combined farming operations. If the tabulated points total 60 or more, the parcel is considered viable for the purposes of analysis. A project would be considered to have a potentially significant impact if the division of land of a viable parcel would result in parcels that did not either score over 60 or would include any of the following actions:



1. A division of land (including parcel and tract maps, etc.) that is currently considered viable in a manner that would result in parcels which would not be considered viable using the weighting system.
2. A Development Plan, Conditional Use Permit, or other discretionary act which would result in the conversion from agriculture use of a parcel qualifying as viable using the rating system.
3. Discretionary projects which may result in substantial disruption of surrounding agricultural operations.

5.2.2 Impact Discussion

a, b). Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed Unit 2 Flood Control Channel Improvements would require approximately 4.31 acres of temporary construction easement as well as a permanent right-of-way (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) of approximately 3.58 acres on the western side of the Channel between Santa Maria River and West Main Street. The soils within this area are classified by the USDA as prime/unique importance (Figure 5.2-1).

Table 5.2-1 provides a summary of the three existing parcels that encompass the Project area and their agricultural viability based on the County's point system. As shown in Table 5.2-1, each of the three parcels affected are currently agriculturally viable, with scores well over 60 points at 75-79 points respectively. As shown in Table 5.2-2, the proposed Project would not reduce the points assigned to each parcel to less than 60 (in fact they remain unchanged); therefore each parcel would remain agriculturally viable following implementation of the Project. A **less than significant** impact to agricultural resources would result.

Table 5.2-1. Viability of Subject Parcels Prior to Proposed Project

Resource Component and Range of Points that can be Assigned Based on Santa Barbara County Initial Study Guidelines	APN 117-020-066	APN 117-160-027	APN 117-160-039
Parcel size	93.97 acres	53.31 acres	53.27 acres
Less than 5 acres 0-3			
5-10 acres 4-6			
10-40 acres 7-8	8 points	8 points	8 points
Soil classification	Rs - 0	SuA - II	StA - I
	Sh - VII	SeD - III	SvA - I
Class I 14-15	StA-I	SvA - I	
Class II 11-13	MnA-III	StA - I	
Class VII 1-5	SuA - II		
	11 points	14 points	15 points
Water availability	Adequate Supply	Adequate Supply	Adequate Supply
Adequate supply 12-14	14 points	14 points	14 points
May be marginal 8-11			
Agricultural Suitability (crops)	Highly suitable for irrigated crops	Highly suitable for irrigated crops	Highly suitable for irrigated crops
Highly suitable for irrigated crops 8-10	10 points	10 points	10 points
Highly suitable for irrigated ornamentals, pasture, dry farming 6-8			
Moderately suitable for			

Resource Component and Range of Points that can be Assigned Based on Santa Barbara County Initial Study Guidelines	APN 117-020-066	APN 117-160-027	APN 117-160-039
irrigated. crops 4-5 Low suitability for any crops 1-3			
Existing and Historic Land Use Active agricultural production 5 Maintained range 5 Unmaintained, productive within last 10 years 3-5 Vacant 1-3	Active agricultural production 5 points	Active agricultural production 5 points	Active agricultural production 5 points
Comprehensive Plan Designation A-II 5 A-I 4	A-II 5 points	A-II 5 points	A-II 5 points
Adjacent Land Uses Surrounded by agricultural operations with adequate support uses 9-10 Surrounded by agricultural operations without adequate support uses 7-8	Surrounded by agricultural operations 10 points	Surrounded by agricultural operations 10 points	Surrounded by agricultural operations 10 points
Agricultural Preserve Potential Can qualify for prime agricultural preserve by itself, or is in a preserve 5-7 Can qualify for non-prime agricultural preserve by itself 2-4 Can qualify for prime agricultural preserve with adjacent parcels 3-4 Can qualify for non-prime agricultural preserve with adjacent parcels 1-3 Cannot qualify 0	Is in an agricultural preserve 7 points	Is in an agricultural preserve 7 points	Is in an agricultural preserve 7 points
Combined Farming Operations* Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation 5 Provides an important component of a combined farming operation 3 Provides a small component of a combined farming operation 1 No combined operation 0	Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation (Manzanita) 5 points	Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation (AgroJal) 5 points	Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation (Manzanita) 5 points
Total Points	75 points	78 points	79 points
Viable	Yes	Yes	Yes

*As defined within the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2008), a combined farming operation refers to more than one separate parcel managed as a single agricultural operation.

Table 5.2-2. Viability of Subject Parcels Following Implementation of Proposed Project

Resource Component and Range of Points that can be Assigned Based on Santa Barbara County Initial Study Guidelines	APN 117-020-066	APN 117-160-027	APN 117-160-039
Parcel size Less than 5 acres 0-3 5-10 acres 4-6 10-40 acres 7-8	93.97 acres <u>-1.17 acres</u> 92.80 acres 8 points	53.31 acres <u>-1.45 acres</u> 51.86 acres 8 points	53.27 acres <u>-.97 acres</u> 52.30 acres 8 points
Soil classification (unchanged) Class I 14-15 Class II 11-13 Class VII 1-5	Rs - 0 Sh - VII StA-I MnA-III SuA - II 11 points	SuA - II SeD - III SvA - I StA - I 14 points	StA - I SvA - I 15 points
Water availability (unchanged) Adequate supply 12-14 May be marginal 8-11	Adequate Supply 14 points	Adequate Supply 14 points	Adequate Supply 14 points
Agricultural Suitability (crops) (unchanged) Highly suitable for irrigated crops 8-10 Highly suitable for irrigated ornamentals, pasture, dry farming 6-8 Moderately suitable for irrigated. crops 4-5 Low suitability for any crops 1-3	Highly suitable for irrigated crops 10 points	Highly suitable for irrigated crops 10 points	Highly suitable for irrigated crops 10 points
Existing and Historic Land Use (unchanged) Active agricultural production 5 Maintained range 5 Unmaintained, productive within last 10 years 3-5 Vacant 1-3	Active agricultural production 5 points	Active agricultural production 5 points	Active agricultural production 5 points
Comprehensive Plan Designation (unchanged) A-II 5 A-I 4	A-II 5 points	A-II 5 points	A-II 5 points
Adjacent Land Uses (unchanged) Surrounded by agricultural operations with adequate support uses 9-10 Surrounded by agricultural operations without adequate support uses 7-8	Surrounded by agricultural operations 10 points	Surrounded by agricultural operations 10 points	Surrounded by agricultural operations 10 points
Agricultural Preserve Potential (unchanged) Can qualify for prime	Is in an agricultural preserve	Is in an agricultural preserve	Is in an agricultural preserve

Resource Component and Range of Points that can be Assigned Based on Santa Barbara County Initial Study Guidelines	APN 117-020-066	APN 117-160-027	APN 117-160-039
agricultural preserve by itself, or is in a preserve 5-7 Can qualify for non-prime agricultural preserve by itself 2-4 Can qualify for prime agricultural preserve with adjacent parcels 3-4 Can qualify for non-prime agricultural preserve with adjacent parcels 1-3 Cannot qualify 0	7 points	7 points	7 points
Combined Farming Operations* (unchanged) Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation 5 Provides an important component of a combined farming operation 3 Provides a small component of a combined farming operation 1 No combined operation 0	Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation (Manzanita) 5 points	Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation (AgroJal) 5 points	Provides a significant component of a combined farming operation (Manzanita) 5 points
Total Points	75 points	78 points	79 points
Viable	Yes-Unchanged	Yes-Unchanged	Yes-Unchanged

*As defined within the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2008), a combined farming operation refers to more than one separate parcel managed as a single agricultural operation.

Effect Upon Adjacent Agricultural Lands. During construction activities, installation of the Channel improvements may have the potential to result in short-term construction-related impacts to adjacent crops resulting from the generation of dust. Dust on crops increases their susceptibility to pests and result in deterioration of photosynthetic function, among other effects, which could result in a significant impact. However, implementation of BMPs during the construction period including, but not limited to watering of the soils to prevent dust as specified in MM AQ-1 (Dust Control Measures) would reduce this potential to **less than significant with mitigation**.

5.2.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include thresholds of significance for cumulative impacts to agricultural resources within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, as discussed within the County Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Santa Barbara County, 2010), unless otherwise specified, a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts should be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project specific impacts.

Also, as indicated within the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines (2008), a portion of the weighted point system utilized to assess the agricultural viability of a parcel and in-turn a project's potential significance to agricultural resources takes cumulative impacts into consideration. Specifically, point system item number nine related to combined farming operations. As indicated within the thresholds, "this section is designed to award bonus point to parcels which provide a

component of a combined farming operation. The reason these points are assigned as a bonus is to address cumulative impacts and to recognize the importance of combined farming operations in Santa Barbara County". The parcels affected by the proposed Project have been assigned 5 points (highest amount) in this category as providing a significant component of a combined farming operation; therefore as indicated, the potential for cumulative impacts to agricultural resources has been accounted for.

Additionally, after construction is completed, the proposed Project is intended to improve existing flood control to increase conveyance and protect adjacent uses (agricultural development) from flooding. As such, a benefit to the adjacent agricultural developments would result. Therefore, the Project's cumulative effect on regional agriculture would be less than significant.

5.2.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

Other Measures:

- MM AQ-2. Dust Control Measures. (see Section 5.3)

Residual impacts would be less than significant.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. The violation of any ambient air quality standard, a substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation, or exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (emissions from direct, indirect, mobile and stationary sources)?			X		
b. The creation of objectionable smoke, ash or odors?			X		
c. Extensive dust generation?			X		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
d. Emissions equivalent to or greater than 10,000 metric tons of CO2 per year from stationary sources during long-term operations?			X		
e. Emissions equivalent to or greater than 1,100 MT of CO2e per year or 4.6 MT CO2e/Service Population (residents + employees) per year from other than stationary sources during long-term operations?			X		
f. Emissions equivalent to or greater than 6.6 MT CO2e/Service Population (residents + employees) per year for plans (General Plan Elements, Community Plans, etc.)?			X		

5.3.1 Setting

5.3.1.1 Physical

The Project site is located in Santa Barbara County within the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB) which encompasses three counties: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura. The Santa Barbara County portion of the SCCAB periodically fails to meet air quality standards and is a designated non-attainment" area for the State 8-hour ozone standard and particulate matter (PM₁₀) standard. The

National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS and CAAQS) relevant to the proposed Project are provided in Table 5.3-1.

5.3.1.2 Regulatory

Air pollution control is administered on three government levels. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has jurisdiction under the Clean Air Act, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has jurisdiction under the California Health and Safety Code and the California Clean Air Act and the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD) shares responsibility with the CARB for ensuring that all State and Federal ambient air quality standards are attained within the Santa Barbara County portion of the SCCAB.

Table 5.3-1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards	Federal Standards (NAAQS)	
			Primary	Secondary
Ozone (O ₃)	1-hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	--	--
	8-hour	0.07 ppm (137 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm (147 µg/m ³)	Same as primary
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	24-hour	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	Same as primary
	Annual	20 µg/m ³	--	--
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	24-hour ⁽³⁾	--	35 µg/m ³	Same as primary
	Annual	12 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³	Same as primary
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20 ppm (23 µg/m ³)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	--
	8-hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	--
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	1-hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	0.10 ppm (188 µg/m ³)	Same as primary
	Annual	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as primary
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	1-hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	0.075 ppm (196 µg/m ³)	--
	3-hour	--	--	0.50 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)
	24-hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)	0.014 ppm (for certain areas)	--
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	--	0.030 ppm (for certain areas)	--
Lead (Pb)	30-Day	1.5 µg/m ³	--	--
	Quarterly	---	1.5 µg/m ³	Same as primary
	3-Month	---	0.15 µg/m ³	Same as primary

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards	Federal Standards (NAAQS)	
			Primary	Secondary
Sulfates	24-hour	25 µg/m ³	--	--
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	--	--
Visibility Reducing Particles (VRP)	8-hour	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer	--	--
Vinyl Chloride	24-hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	--	--

Source: CARB, 2014 (A)

The SBCAPCD and Santa Barbara County Association of Governments adopted the 2010 Clean Air Plan in January 2011, which was prepared to address the requirements of the Clean Air Act. The 2010 Clean Air Plan provides an update to the County’s emissions of ozone precursors by at least 5 percent each year. Overall, air quality in Santa Barbara County is improving, as the number of County exceedances of the State 1-hour ozone standard has declined from 37 days in 1990 to three days or less in recent years.

According to Santa Barbara County’s 2010 Clean Air Plan (SBCAPCD and SBCAG, 2011), the largest human-generated contributors to locally generated air pollution in Santa Barbara County are on-road mobile sources (cars and trucks). Other mobile sources (planes, trains, boats, off-road equipment, farm equipment), the evaporation of solvents, combustion of fossil fuels, surface cleaning and coating, prescribed burning, and petroleum production and marketing combine to make up the remainder (SBCAPCD and SBCAG, 2011). The primary sources of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} include mineral quarries, grading, demolition, agricultural tilling, road dust, and vehicle exhaust.

Air quality in Santa Barbara County is monitored by a network of 18 stations. The nearest air quality monitoring station to the Project is located approximately 3.3 miles to the southeast at 906 South Broadway Street in Santa Maria, California 93454. Table 5.3-2 provides an air quality summary for non-attainment pollutants at the Santa Maria Station.

Table 5.3-2. Air Quality Summary for Non-Attainment Pollutants at Nearest Air Monitoring Station (Santa Maria)

Parameter	Standard	Year		
		2011	2012	2013
Ozone – parts per million (ppm)				
Maximum 1-hr concentration monitored		0.065	0.057	0.064
Number of days exceeding CAAQS	0.09	0	0	0
Maximum 8-hr concentration monitored		0.061	0.051	0.060
Number of days exceeding 8-hour NAAQS	0.075	0	0	0
Number of days exceeding 8-hour CAAQS	0.07	0	0	0

Parameter	Standard	Year		
		2011	2012	2013
PM₁₀ – micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³)				
Maximum sample		64.2	72.0	109.3
Number of samples exceeding CAAQS	50	6	10	23
Number of samples exceeding NAAQS	150	*	*	*

Note: * means there was insufficient data available to determine the value.

Source: CARB 2014(B).

No thresholds have been established for short-term impacts associated with construction activities. However, the County’s Grading Ordinance requires standard dust control conditions for all projects involving grading activities. Long-term/operational emissions thresholds have been established to address mobile emissions (i.e., motor vehicle emissions) and stationary source emissions (i.e., stationary boilers, engines, paints, solvents, and chemical or industrial processing operations that release pollutants).

5.3.2 Impact Discussion

a, b, and c). Less than Significant. The Project would not result in significant new vehicle emissions. It would not involve new stationary sources (i.e., equipment, machinery, hazardous materials storage, industrial or chemical processing, etc.) that would increase the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere. The Project would also not generate additional smoke, ash, odors, or long term dust after construction.

Potential Air Quality Impacts (Criteria Pollutants)

Project-related construction would require grading that has been minimized to the extent possible under the circumstances. Earth moving operations at the Project site would not have the potential to result in significant project-specific short-term emissions of fugitive dust and PM₁₀, with the implementation of standard dust control measures that are required for all new development in the County.

Emissions of ozone precursors (NO_x and ROC) during Project construction would result primarily from the on-site use of heavy earthmoving equipment. Due to the limited period of time that grading activities would occur on the Project site, construction-related emissions of NO_x and ROC would **not be significant** on a project-specific or cumulative basis. However, due to the non-attainment status of the air basin for ozone, the Project should implement measures recommended by the APCD to reduce construction-related emissions of ozone precursors to the extent feasible. Compliance with these measures is routinely required for all new development in the County. These measures may include, but would not necessarily be limited to an Emissions Reduction Plan (**MM AQ-1**) and standard dust control measures (**MM AQ-2**). Although impacts associated with construction activities would be **less than significant**, the implementation of **MM AQ-1** and **MM AQ-2** would further reduce potential impacts.

Long-term emissions are typically estimated using the URBEMIS computer model program. However, the proposed Project is short-term in nature and would not have any long-term operational emissions. Therefore, the proposed Project would not have a potentially significant long-term impact on air quality. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

d, e, and f. Less than Significant. Greenhouse gases (GHGs) include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Combustion of fossil fuels constitutes the primary source of GHGs. GHGs accumulate in the atmosphere, where these gases trap heat near the Earth's surface by absorbing infrared radiation. This effect causes global warming and climate change, with adverse impacts on humans and the environment. Potential effects include reduced water supplies in some areas, ecological changes that threaten some species, reduced agricultural productivity in some areas, increased coastal flooding, and other effects.

In 2009, the California Natural Resources Agency amended the Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA regarding the evaluation of greenhouse gases. Specifically, these amendments established that lead agencies ... "make a good faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project" (Section 15064.4). These amendments obligate lead agencies to determine whether the estimated amount of greenhouse gas emissions from a project would exceed a threshold of significance and consider the extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement regional and local goals for reducing or mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

The County's methodology to address Global Climate Change in CEQA documents is still evolving. Currently, neither the County Planning Division nor the SBCAPCD have adopted thresholds for determining significance values of greenhouse gases. However, as recently as September 2014 public hearing were conducted on behalf of the development of an inventory of GHG emissions and a Climate Action Strategy and Climate Action Plan. The District is proposing to update its Environmental Review Guidelines to include guidance for evaluating the significance of the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions from new or modified stationary sources. Stationary sources projects include land uses with processes and equipment that require a District permit to operate, such as oil and gas facilities, landfills, and facilities with large combustion devices.

Until County-specific data becomes available and significance thresholds applicable to GHG emissions are developed and formally adopted, the County is following an interim approach to evaluating GHG emissions. This interim approach has been looking to criteria adopted by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and the San Luis Obispo County Air Quality Management District (SLOCAPCD) for guidance on determining significance of GHG emissions. As shown in Table 5.3-3 (Significance Determination Criteria for Greenhouse Gas Emissions), a 10,000 MTCO₂e/r threshold for stationary sources is being used for this interim approach. Total annual GHG emissions for the Project are estimated to be 62 metric tons of CO₂e/year, which is below the currently used threshold (Attachment 2). GHG Emissions would be **less than significant**.

Table 5.3-3. Significance Determination Criteria for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Significance Determination Criteria	
GHG Emission Source Category	Operational Emissions
Non-Stationary Sources	1,100 metric tons (MT) of CO ₂ e/yr ¹ OR 4.6 MT CO ₂ e/Service Population ² /year (yr) (residents + employees)
Stationary Sources	10,000 MT/yr
Plans	6.6 MT CO ₂ e/Service Population ² /yr (residents + employees)

1: CO₂e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The idea is to express the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO₂ that would create the same amount of warming.

2: Significance criteria for GHGs may be based on either a per capita basis (residential only Projects) or a service population basis (sum of the number of jobs and the number of residents provided by a mixed-use project). Santa Barbara County along with BAAQMD utilizes a service population metric for calculating emissions inventory.

5.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

Based on the nature of air basins, air quality impacts associated with GHGs must be considered on a cumulative basis. Combustion of fossil fuels constitutes the primary source of GHGs. GHGs accumulate in the atmosphere, where these gases trap heat near the Earth’s surface by absorbing infrared radiation. This effect causes global warming and climate change, with adverse impacts on humans and the environment. The County’s Environmental Thresholds for greenhouse gases were developed, in part, to define the point at which a project’s contribution to a regionally significant impact constitutes a significant effect at the project level.

In this instance, the Project has been found not to exceed the significance criteria for air quality. Therefore, the Project’s contribution to regionally significant air pollutant emissions, including GHGs, is not cumulatively considerable, and its cumulative effect is **less than significant**.

5.3.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following mitigation measures would further reduce the Project’s air resource impacts to a less than significant level:

MM AQ-1. Dust Control Measures. Dust generated by construction activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on site. During construction, clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and create a crust after each day's activities cease. At a minimum, this should include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Additionally, the following measures shall be implemented to further reduce the potential for dust generation on site:

- Minimize amount of disturbed area and reduce on site vehicle speeds.
- If importation, exportation and stockpiling of fill material is involved, soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the site shall be tarped from the point of origin.
- Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud onto public roads.

- After clearing, grading, earth moving or excavation is completed, treat the disturbed area by watering, or revegetating, or by spreading soil binders until the area is paved or otherwise developed so that dust generation would not occur.
- The district shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the Air Pollution Control District prior to start of construction.

Plan Requirements: Measures shall be shown on grading and building plans. **Timing:** Measures shall be adhered to throughout grading, hauling, and construction activities. **Monitoring:** The District shall perform periodic site inspections to ensure compliance with approved plans. APCD inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

The following mitigation measure would further reduce the Project's less than significant short-term air quality impacts associated with ozone precursor emissions:

MM AQ-2. Emissions Reduction Measures. The District will prepare an emissions reduction plan to be submitted to the SBCAPCD for review and approval 60 days prior to the commencement of Project work activities. The Emissions Reduction Plan may include, but will not be limited to the following.

- All construction equipment shall be maintained in tune per the manufacturer's specifications.
- The engine size of construction equipment shall be the minimum practical size.
- All portable diesel-powered construction equipment shall be registered with the state's portable equipment registration program OR shall obtain an SBCAPCD permit.
- Mobile construction equipment will be subject to the CARB Regulation for In-use Off-road Diesel Vehicles (the purpose of which is to reduce diesel particulate matter [PM] and criteria pollutant emissions from in-use [existing] off-road diesel-fueled vehicles).
- To the extent feasible, all commercial diesel vehicles will limit engine idling time to five minutes or less while loading and unloading; electric auxiliary power units should be used whenever possible.
- Diesel construction equipment meeting the CARB Tier 1 emission standards for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines shall be used. Equipment meeting CARB Tier 2 or higher emission standards should be used to the maximum extent feasible.
- Diesel powered equipment should be replaced by electric equipment whenever feasible.
- Catalytic converters shall be installed on gasoline-powered equipment, if feasible.
- The number of construction equipment operating simultaneously shall be minimized through efficient management practices to ensure that the smallest practical number is operating at any one time.

Plan Requirements: Measures shall be shown on grading and building plans. **Timing:** Measure shall be adhered to throughout grading, hauling, and construction activities. **Monitoring:** The District shall perform periodic site inspections to ensure compliance with approved plans. APCD inspectors shall respond to nuisance complaints.

5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less than Signifi.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
Flora					
a. A loss or disturbance to a unique, rare or threatened plant community?		X			
b. A reduction in the numbers or restriction in the range of any unique, rare or threatened species of plants?		✗	X		
c. A reduction in the extent, diversity, or quality of native vegetation (including brush removal for fire prevention and flood control improvements)?		X			
d. An impact on non-native vegetation whether naturalized or horticultural if of habitat value?			X		
e. The loss of healthy native specimen trees?		X			
f. Introduction of herbicides, pesticides, animal life, human habitation, non-native plants or other factors that would change or hamper the existing habitat?			X		
Fauna					
g. A reduction in the numbers, a restriction in the range, or an impact to the critical habitat of any unique, rare, threatened or endangered species of animals?		X			
h. A reduction in the diversity or numbers of animals onsite (including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish or invertebrates)?		X			
i. A deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat (for foraging, breeding, roosting, nesting, etc.)?			X		
j. Introduction of barriers to movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?			X		
k. Introduction of any factors (light, fencing, noise, human presence and/or domestic animals) which could hinder the normal activities of wildlife?			X		

5.4.1 Setting

5.4.1.1 Environmental

The Unit 2 Channel is a generally linear, regularly maintained earthen trapezoidal flood control channel located in an intensely cultivated area, and extends from S.R. 166/West Main Street north to the Santa Maria River. The Unit 2 Channel collects storm run-off and agricultural irrigation run-off from the West Main Street channel (located south of and parallel to S.R. 166/West Main Street) and East Channel (located south of and parallel to the Santa Maria River).

Ongoing Channel Maintenance. The Unit 2 Channel is annually cleared of obstructive vegetation and excess sediment to maintain capacity. Maintenance activities are conducted in compliance with a Biological Opinion (no. 8-8-11-F-66) issued by the USFWS to minimize take of the threatened California red-legged frog (CRLF). The Biological Opinion requires implementation of the following terms and conditions (among others):

- Biologists used to conduct capturing, handling, relocating and monitoring of California red-legged frogs must be approved by USFWS.

- If CRLF are found in a maintenance area and are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, the USFWS-approved biologist must relocate them to suitable habitat where they will not be affected.
- A USFWS-approved biologist must survey for CRLF 48 hours before maintenance work begins, and if found, must relocate them to suitable habitat where they will not be affected.
- A USFWS-approved biologist must be present at the work site until all CRLF have been relocated and workers have been instructed, and stop work if take of CRLF would exceed authorized levels.
- A USFWS-approved biologist must conduct a training session for all maintenance personnel, including measures to be implemented to conserve CRLF.
- If a work site is to be temporarily dewatered by pumping, intakes must be screened with wire mesh not larger than 0.125 inches.
- All equipment maintenance and refueling will be conducted in a designated area with appropriate containment.
- Any equipment or vehicles driven and operated within or adjacent to drainages will be checked daily to ensure there is no leak of fuel/oils.
- The District will implement best management practices (BMPs) that are appropriate to the situation at each Project area to reduce soil erosion, sedimentation, and adverse effects to water quality.

Vegetation Communities and Flora. The Project site supports two types of vegetation, a ruderal community that colonizes the Unit 2 Channel, and arroyo willow thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance) found in the Santa Maria River. The Unit 2 Channel supports mostly ruderal (weedy) species, including ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*). Small patches of wetland vegetation occur in the channel bottom, including poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), willow weed (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), rabbits-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*) and barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*). Nearly perennial surface flow (from agricultural tailwater) from the Unit 2 Channel discharging to the dry streambed supports a small thicket (about 5 acres) of arroyo willows in the Santa Maria River.

Based on a botanical survey conducted by Padre Associates in July 2014, a total of 48 plant species were recorded within the Project site, with 16 species (33 percent) encountered considered native and the remaining 32 species (67 percent) considered non-native and/or naturalized into the area. Seventeen of these 32 non-native plant species have been listed as invasive in the 2006 California Invasive Plant Inventory. Due to the seasonal timing (summer) of the botanical survey, it is anticipated that most spring-flowering herbaceous species (if present) were not detected. Sensitive plant species observed or potentially occurring at the Project site are discussed in Table ~~5.4-2~~ 5.4-1.

Table 5.4-1. Sensitive Plant Species Known or Potentially Occurring within the Project Region

Species	Status	Habitat Description	Nearest Reported Location to Unit 2 Channel
Sand mesa manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos rudis</i>)	List 1B	Sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub	Point Sal ridge, 8.8 miles to the southwest (CNDDDB, 2014)
Blochman's leafy daisy (<i>Erigeron blochmaniae</i>)	List 1B	Coastal dunes	Near Black Road, 1.8 miles to the south (CNDDDB, 2014)
Gaviota tarplant (<i>Deinandra increscens</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i>)	FE, SE, List 1B	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, grassland	Casmalia Hills, 7.4 miles to the southwest (CNDDDB, 2014)
Davidson's saltscale (<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsoni</i>)	List 1B	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub	Near Highway 1, 5 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
La Graciosa thistle (<i>Cirsium scariosum</i> var. <i>loncholepis</i>)	FE, ST, List 1B	Coastal dunes, brackish marsh, riparian scrub, woodland	Guadalupe, 5.6 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Coastal goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium littoreum</i>)	List 1B	Coastal dunes	Nipomo Dunes, 8.3 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Crisp monardella (<i>Monardella undulata</i> ssp. <i>crispa</i>)	List 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub	Nipomo Dunes, 6.6 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Short-lobed broomrape (<i>Orobancha parishii</i> ssp. <i>brachyloba</i>)	List 4	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub	Oso Flaco Lake, 8.0 miles to the west-northwest (CNDDDB, 2014)
Dune larkspur (<i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>)	List 1B	Chaparral, coastal dunes	Santa Maria area (CNDDDB, 2014)
Black-flowered figwort (<i>Scrophularia atrata</i>)	List 1B	Coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub	Casmalia Hills, 7.6 miles to the southwest (CNDDDB, 2014)

Status Key

- FE: Federally-listed as Endangered
- List 1B: California Native Plant Society (CNPS), plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- List 4: CNPS, plants of limited distribution, a watch list
- SE: California-listed as Endangered
- ST: California-listed as Threatened

Fauna. The Unit 2 Channel and adjacent areas are of low value for wildlife species, due to the lack of persistent vegetation, regular channel maintenance and surrounding agricultural fields that provide minimal habitat value. However, patches of riparian vegetation along the Santa Maria River provide foraging and breeding habitat for wildlife. Due to the fragmented nature of these habitat patches, habitat value is considered low to moderate.

Fish. The Unit 2 Channel supports mosquitofish, and could be colonized by other fish species from the Santa Maria River during high flow periods. Flows are typically ephemeral in the Santa Maria River near the confluence with Unit 2, while flows near the River mouth are nearly perennial. Fish known from the lower Santa Maria River include arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*), mosquitofish (*Gambusia*

affinis), partially-armored 3-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus*) and tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) (Swift et al., 1993). Mosquitofish were observed in the northern portion of the Unit 2 Channel during the field survey. Fish sampling was not conducted and it is possible that other species are present

Amphibians. All amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their life cycle, with many requiring a permanent water source for habitat and reproduction. Some terrestrial amphibian species have adapted to more arid conditions and are not completely dependent on a perennial or standing source of water. Amphibian species known or expected to occur in the Unit 2 Channel and/or adjacent Santa Maria River include western toad (*Bufo boreas*), western spadefoot toad (*Spea hammondi*), Baja California treefrog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*), California treefrog (*Pseudacris cadaverina*), and California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*). The California red-legged frog is a Federally-listed threatened species and is routinely observed in the Unit 2 Channel during biological surveys conducted in support of channel maintenance activities (see Table 5.4-3).

Reptiles. Reptile species known or expected to occur in the Unit 2 Channel and/or adjacent Santa Maria River include western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), side-blotch lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), Santa Cruz garter snake (*Thamnophis atratus*), coast garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*) (CNDDDB, 2014; Corps of Engineers, 2009). Western pond turtle has been observed in the Unit 2 Channel during biological surveys conducted in support of channel maintenance activities. Western fence lizard was observed along the Santa Maria River levee during the field survey. Several special-status reptile species have the potential to occur in the region, and are discussed in Table 5.4-2.

Birds. Birds observed along the Unit 2 Channel and nearby portions of the Santa Maria River during field surveys by Flood Control District biologists or surveys conducted for this Project or the Santa Maria Levee Improvement Project include American crow, American goldfinch, Anna's hummingbird, barn swallow, black phoebe, black-chinned hummingbird, brewer's blackbird, red-winged blackbird, tricolored blackbird, bushtit, California quail, California thrasher, California towhee, cliff swallow, common yellowthroat, European starling, great horned owl, burrowing owl, greater roadrunner, herring gull, horned lark, house finch, house wren, lark sparrow, lesser goldfinch, loggerhead shrike, mallard, mourning dove, northern mockingbird, Nuttall's woodpecker, red-tailed hawk, Eurasian collared dove, rock dove, Say's phoebe, song sparrow, turkey vulture, western scrub jay and Wilson's warbler. Active cliff swallow nests were observed within the Unit 2 box culvert at the Santa Maria River levee during the field survey. Several special-status bird species have the potential to occur in the region, and are discussed in Table 5.4-2.

Mammals. Mammals observed along the Unit 2 Channel and nearby portions of the Santa Maria River during field surveys conducted for this Project or the Santa Maria Levee Improvement Project include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beechyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), feral house cat (*Felis silvestris*), Pacific kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*) and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Numerous ground squirrel burrows were observed on the banks of the Unit 2 Channel during the field survey. Several special-status mammal species have the potential to occur in the region, and are discussed in Table 5.4-2.

Table 5.4-2. Regional Special-Status Wildlife Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Status	Nearest Known Location
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Eucalyptus groves	SA	Preisker Park, 2.6 miles to the east (Meade, 1999)
Arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	Low elevation streams	CSC	Lower Santa Maria River (CNDDDB, 2014)
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Coastal estuaries & streams	FE, CSC	Santa Maria River estuary, 7 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Western spadefoot toad	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Vernal pools	CSC	Santa Maria River, 700 feet west of the confluence with Unit 2 (CNDDDB, 2014)
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	Instream pools	FT, CSC	Observed within the Unit 2 Channel by County biologists
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	Seasonal ponds	FE, ST, CSC	Breeding pool, 4.1 miles to the south (Hunt & Associates, 2000)
Silvery legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Sandy woodlands, chaparral	CSC	Guadalupe/Nipomo Dunes, 7.3 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coastal scrub, chaparral	CSC	Along Santa Maria River, 2.3 miles to the east (CNDDDB, 2014)
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Vegetated ponds	CSC	Observed within the Unit 2 Channel by County biologists
California least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	Beaches, estuaries, coastal lakes	FE, SE, FP	Santa Maria River estuary, 8.5 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Beaches, coastal dunes	FT, CSC	Santa Maria River mouth, 9.1 miles to the west (CNDDDB, 2014)
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Grasslands, open scrubland	CSC	Observed near the Unit 2 Channel by County biologists in 2012
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Grasslands, open scrubland	WL	Observed near the Unit 2 Channel during field survey for the Project
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Grassland, open scrub	CSC	Observed along the Santa Maria River, 3 miles to the east (Corps of Engineers, 2009)
Tri-colored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Marshes	CSC (nesting colony)	Observed near the Unit 2 Channel by County biologists
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	Grasslands, scrub, open woodlands	CSC	U.S. 101 at Main Street, 3.8 miles to the east (CNDDDB, 2014)

Status Codes:

- CSC California Species of Special Concern (CDFW)
- FE Federal Endangered (USFWS)
- FT Federal Threatened (USFWS)
- SA Special Animal (CDFW)
- SE State Endangered (CDFW)
- ST State Threatened (CDFW)
- FP Fully protected under the California Fish & Game Code
- WL Watch list (CDFW)

Sensitive Biological Resources. The California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB), administered by the CDFW, provides an inventory of plant and animal species as well as vegetation communities, which are considered sensitive by state and federal resource agencies, academic institutions, and conservation groups such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (species, subspecies, or variety) is considered sensitive is the documented or perceived decline or limitation of its population size or geographical extent and/or distribution resulting in most cases from habitat loss. In addition, wildlife movement corridors or linkages are considered sensitive by local, state, and federal resource and conservation agencies because these corridors allow wildlife to move between adjoining open space areas that are becoming increasingly isolated and fragmented due to the existing rugged terrain combined with expanding urbanization or changes in vegetation (Beier and Loe 1992).

Sensitive Plant Communities. Sensitive plant communities are vegetation assemblages, associations, or sub-associations that have experienced cumulative losses within the region and/or have relatively limited distribution. Arroyo willow thickets, which occur within the Project site, have been assigned a rarity ranking of G4/S4, meaning at least 100 viable occurrences exist State-wide and the plant community is secure (not declining or threatened).

Special-Status Plants. For purposes of this Initial Study/Mitigated negative Declaration, plant species are considered sensitive if they are (1) listed or proposed for listing by state or federal agencies as threatened or endangered; (2) on List 1B (considered endangered throughout its range) or List 2 (considered endangered in California but more common elsewhere) of the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS 2014); or (3) considered rare, endangered, or threatened by the State of California or other local conservation organizations or specialists.

The Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County 1992, updated 2008) also considers native specimen trees to be important and impacts to these trees can be potentially significant. Native specimen trees are defined for biological assessment purposes as mature trees that are healthy and structurally sound and have grown into the natural stature particular to the species.

A list of special-status plant species that have the potential to occur within the Project region (western Santa Maria Valley, see Table 5.4-1) was developed based on review of the California Natural Diversity Data Base, review of environmental documents prepared for other projects in the area and a plant species list provided by Flood Control District biologists. Gaviota tarplant and La Graciosa thistle are the only Federally or State-listed plant species known from the region.

Special-status plant species were not found along the Unit 2 Channel during a botanical survey conducted for the Project. Suitable habitat for sand mesa manzanita, Blochman's leafy daisy, Gaviota tarplant, Davidson's saltscale, coastal goosefoot, crisp monardella, short-lobed broomrape, dune larkspur and black-flowered figwort does not occur in proximity to the Unit 2 Channel. La Graciosa thistle has the potential to occur in riparian scrub along the Santa Maria River. However, la Graciosa thistle does not occur along the Unit 2 Channel and was not observed during the botanical survey. Therefore, special-status plant species are considered absent from the Project site.

Native Trees. Native trees (arroyo willow) occur with the Project site, primarily within the Santa Maria River. A total of 24 arroyo willow trees (at least 4 inches in diameter at breast height) occur within the Project site, including one at the reverse curve realignment site and 23 within the Santa Maria River. Fourteen of these trees are at least 8 inches in diameter at breast height and are considered specimen trees for the purposes of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Special-Status Wildlife. For purposes of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, wildlife species are considered sensitive if they are (1) listed or proposed for listing as threatened or

endangered under the Federal or California ESA; (2) designated as California fully protected by CDFW; (3) raptors (birds of prey) and active raptor nests protected by the California Fish and Game Code 3503.5; (4) designated as a California species of special concern by CDFW; and/or (5) designated as locally important species. Table 5.4-2 identifies special-status wildlife species that are known to occur or have the potential to occur within the Project region (western Santa Maria Valley).

The Unit 2 Channel and adjacent areas do not include any tree groves that could support Monarch butterfly. However, it is possible that Monarch butterflies roosting at Preisker Park or migrating through the area may forage along the Santa Maria River.

Arroyo chub may occur in the Santa Maria River at the Unit 2 Channel confluence during periods when a surface water connection exists to downstream perennial reaches. Tidewater goby is expected to be limited to the Santa Maria River estuary and adjacent portions of the River, and is unlikely to occur as far upstream as the Unit 2 Channel confluence.

Western spade-foot toad has been reported from the Santa Maria River (1 tadpole found during high rainfall year: 1995), just west of the Unit 2 Channel confluence. This species typically breeds in seasonal ponds, which are not found in the immediate Project area. It is unclear if western spade-foot toad successfully breeds in the Santa Maria River.

CRLF is known to occur in the Unit 2 Channel, and is recorded by biological monitors during maintenance activities. The maintained Unit 2 Channel is relatively low quality habitat, however the CRLF persists from year to year due to the standing water provided by agricultural runoff. The animals in the Channel are likely part of a metapopulation that includes influx of individuals from higher quality habitat at the channel outlet in the Santa Maria River and other nearby agricultural drainage channels. Table 5.4-3 provides a summary of CRLF observations during maintenance of the Unit 2 Channel. Note that the Unit 2 tailwater channel is located parallel to the Santa Maria Levee west of the Unit 2 Channel but is not hydraulically connected to the Unit 2 Channel. The West Main Street channel is located upstream of the Unit 2 Channel. CRLF is considered present at proposed channel improvement areas. The nearest designated critical habitat (Unit STB-2) for CRLF is located 4.9 miles to the south-southwest.

Table 5.4-3. Summary of California Red-legged Frog Observations During Maintenance

Maintenance Season	Number CRLF Observed in Unit 2 Channel	Number CRLF Observed in Unit 2 Tailwater Channel	Number CRLF Observed in West Main Street Channel
2006/2007	2	5	0
2007/2008	6	0	0
2008/2009	5	5	0
2009/2010	0	7	7
2010/2011	2	17	5
2011/2012	3	2	0
2012/2013	0	1	29

The range of the California tiger salamander has been established by the USFWS and Santa Barbara County and lies approximately 1.4 miles south of the Unit 2 Channel. The nearest known

breeding pond (GUAD-3) is located approximately 4.1 miles south of the Unit 2 Channel. There is no data on average movement distance between the breeding pool and terrestrial retreat sites for California tiger salamander populations, but Trenham et al. (2001) found no dispersal between ponds separated by distances greater than approximately 3,300 feet (0.6 miles). Areas surrounding the Unit 2 Channel (excluding the Santa Maria River) are under cultivation and no evidence of breeding habitat (seasonal ponds) was found during the field survey. Due the lack of breeding habitat within dispersal distance (0.6 miles), California tiger salamander is considered absent from the Project site.

Suitable habitat for silvery legless lizard, coast horned lizard, California least tern, western snowy plover, loggerhead shrike and American badger does not occur in proximity to the Unit 2 Channel, and these species are considered absent from the Project site. Western pond turtles have been observed in the Unit 2 Channel and this species is considered present at proposed channel improvement areas.

Burrowing owl was has been observed in the vicinity of the Unit 2 Channel in late 2012, and appropriately sized ground squirrel burrows occur on the channel banks. However, focused surveys for burrowing owl in 2013 and 2014 along the Unit 2 channel did not detect any. In addition, no evidence of occupation of these burrows by burrowing owl was observed during the field survey. However, suitable burrow habitat is available along the Unit 2 Channel and this species could be present during Project construction activities.

Tri-colored blackbird has been observed foraging in the vicinity of the Unit 2 Channel. However, vegetation present in the Unit 2 Channel is not suitable for breeding due to regular removal of vegetation and sediment. The nearest suitable breeding habitat for this species is located in the Santa Maria River approximately 7 miles west of the Unit 2 Channel.

California horned lark was observed foraging in the vicinity of the Unit 2 Channel during the biological field survey, primarily in the adjacent strawberry fields. The nearest suitable breeding habitat for this species is located approximately 4 miles east of the Unit 2 Channel.

Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors. Wildlife movement corridors or linkages are considered sensitive by local, state, and federal resource and conservation agencies because these corridors allow wildlife to move between adjoining open space areas offsetting the effects of isolation as open space becomes increasingly fragmented from urbanization, rugged terrain, or changes in vegetation (Beier and Loe 1992).

Highly mobile species such as larger mammals and birds are expected to move between inland areas (Los Padres National Forest) to coastal areas (Santa Maria Valley, Casmalia Hills) via the Sisquoc River and the Solomon Hills. The Project site is limited to a maintained drainage channel and adjacent agricultural fields, and does not provide any features that would focus or facilitate wildlife movement.

Wetlands and Jurisdictional Waters. Santa Barbara County has adopted the following wetland definition:

1. At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (i.e. plants adapted to moist areas),
 2. The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil, and
 3. The substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year (Cowardin et al., 1979; County 1992, updated 2008).
-

Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act of 1972 requires a permit for dredge/fill activities within waters of the U.S. As defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (33 CFR 328.3(a)(3)), “waters of the United States” are those that are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; tributaries and impoundments to such waters; all interstate waters including interstate wetlands; and territorial seas.

Recent Supreme Court decisions (*Rapanos* and *Carabell*) have modified the requirements and process to establish jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act. Based on these court decisions, a water body must meet at least one of the following two standards; 1) the water body must be “relatively permanent” (flows at least 3 months per year); and 2) must have a “significant nexus” with traditional navigable waters (TNW). Significant nexus means the effect of the water body on the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the TNW must be significant (not speculative or insubstantial).

In non-tidal waters, the lateral extent of Corps jurisdiction is determined by the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) which is defined as the: “...*line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.*” (33 CFR 328[e]).

The Corps and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency define wetlands as:

“...those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.”

Jurisdictional wetlands are determined to be present if evidence of all three Federal criteria are observed (hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology). The National Wetland Inventory maps were reviewed to determine if mapped wetlands occur within the Project site. A wetland (palustrine scrub-shrub seasonally flooded, excavated) has been mapped immediately west of the Unit 2 reverse curve to be improved. However, this area appears to have been an irrigation reservoir that has been filled in since mapping was conducted in the 1980’s. The Unit 2 flow channel north of the levee has been mapped as a wetland (palustrine scrub-shrub seasonally flooded) by the National Wetland Inventory.

Unit 2 Channel. The Unit 2 Channel drains to the Santa Maria River and the Pacific Ocean. For the purposes of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the TNW is the Pacific Ocean, and tidally influenced portions of the Santa Maria River. Although the Unit 2 Channel is man-made, it is considered a tributary to a TNW for the purposes of Federal jurisdiction. As the Unit 2 Channel has relatively permanent flow into waters of the U.S. (Santa Maria River), it is considered Federally jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act (Corps of Engineers, 2007). This includes the confluence with the Santa Maria River within the Project site (north of the levee).

Soils along the Unit 2 Channel (south to north) have been mapped as Sorrento loam (0-2 percent slopes), Sorrento sandy loam (0-2 percent slopes), Salinas and Sorrento loams (9-15 percent slopes), Metz loamy sand (0-2 percent slopes), and sandy alluvial land. The soils of the Santa Maria River have been mapped as Riverwash. Salinas and Sorrento loams (drainages only), Metz loamy sand (drainages only), sandy alluvial land (drainages only) and Riverwash are considered hydric by the Natural Resources

Conservation Service (1992). Note that the Unit 2 Channel is not a natural drainage and soils mapping is conducted on a regional scale, such that actual soil in the channel may not reflect soil series listed above. In addition, sediment is routinely removed from the channel, which would also result in the loss of hydric soils, if present.

Hydrophytic (wetland) vegetation observed within the Unit 2 Channel was limited to small patches, less than 10 square feet per 100 feet of channel (roughly 3 percent cover). Therefore, the Unit 2 Channel does not support predominantly hydrophytes and is not considered a County-defined wetland. In addition, the Unit 2 Channel does not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criteria and does not support hydric soils. For the past twenty years of maintenance, Army Corps of Engineers has agreed with the conclusion that this is Water of the U.S. but not a wetland. Therefore, Federally jurisdictional wetlands do not occur in the Unit 2 Channel. Therefore, Federally jurisdictional wetlands do not occur in the Unit 2 Channel.

Santa Maria River. For the purposes of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the limit of ordinary high water (OHW) is the margin of the active channel during storm events, evidenced by a wide, sandy channel. The width of OHW near the confluence with the Unit 2 Channel is about 850 feet. The Project site is located outside OHW and is not within waters of the U.S. However, consultation with the Corps of Engineers would be required as part of Project implementation to verify this conclusion. A preliminary wetland delineation was conducted by Padre Associates in July 2014 within the proposed work area north of the levee according to the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual, and wetlands were not identified due to the lack of hydric soil.

5.4.1.2 Regulatory

The criteria for determining significant impacts on biological resources were developed in accordance with Section 15065(a) and Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual Biological Resources Section (Santa Barbara County 1992, updated 2008).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15065(a). A project may have a significant impact on the environment if the project has the potential to (1) substantially degrade the quality of the environment, (2) substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, (3) cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below a self-sustaining level, (4) threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, and/or (5) reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. A substantial impact is an impact that diminishes, or results in the loss of, a sensitive biological resource or that significantly conflicts with local, State, or Federal resource conservation plans, goals, and/or regulations. Sometimes impacts can be locally adverse, but not significant. In such a case, the impacts may result in an adverse alteration of a local biological resource, but they may not substantially diminish or result in the permanent loss of an important resource on a population- or region-wide basis.

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. Implementation of the proposed project may have potentially significant adverse impacts on biological resources if it would result in any of the following:

- Have a substantial adverse impact, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or the USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse impact on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or the USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse impact on State or federally protected wetlands as defined by USACE, CDFW, RWQCB, or California Coastal Commission, including but not limited to marsh, coastal, etc., through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and/or
- Conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State HCP.

Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual Biological Resources. Disturbance to habitats or species may be significant, based on substantial evidence in the record (not public controversy or speculation), if they substantially impact significant resources in the following ways:

- Substantially reduce or eliminate species diversity or abundance;
- Substantially reduce or eliminate quantity or quality of nesting areas;
- Substantially limit reproductive capacity through losses of individuals or habitat;
- Substantially fragment, eliminate, or otherwise disrupt foraging areas and/or access to food sources;
- Substantially limit or fragment range and movement (geographic distribution or animals and/or seed dispersal routes); and/or
- Substantially interfere with natural processes, such as fire or flooding, upon which the habitat depends.

The following types of project-created impacts to wetlands may be considered significant:

- Projects which result in a net loss of important wetland area or wetland habitat value, either through direct or indirect impacts to wetland vegetation, degradation of water quality, or would threaten the continuity of wetland-dependent animal or plant species are considered to have a potentially significant effect on the environment.
- Projects which substantially interrupt wildlife access, use and dispersal in wetland areas would typically be considered to have potentially significant impacts.

The following types of project-related impacts to riparian habitats may be considered significant:

- Direct removal of riparian vegetation.
-

- Disruption of riparian wildlife habitat, particularly animal dispersal corridors and or understory vegetation.
- Intrusion within the upland edge of the riparian canopy (generally within 50 feet in urban areas, within 100 feet in rural areas, and within 200 feet of major rivers¹ listed in the previous section), leading to potential disruption of animal migration, breeding, etc. through increased noise, light and glare, and human or domestic animal intrusion.
- Disruption of a substantial amount of adjacent upland vegetation where such vegetation plays a critical role in supporting riparian-dependent wildlife species (e. g., amphibians), or where such vegetation aids in stabilizing steep slopes adjacent to the riparian corridor, which reduces erosion and sedimentation potential.
- Construction activity which disrupts critical time periods (nesting, breeding) for fish and other wildlife species.

In general, the loss of 10 percent or more of the trees of biological value on a project site is considered potentially significant.

5.4.2 Impact Discussion

Flora

a, and c). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Special-status plant species were not found along the Unit 2 Channel during a botanical survey conducted for the Project. However, culvert installation at the Santa Maria River levee would require temporary removal of native vegetation (arroyo willow thickets) (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance). This plant community has been assigned a rarity ranking of G4/S4, meaning at least 100 viable occurrences exist State-wide and the plant community is secure (not declining or threatened). Mitigation measures (**MM BIO-1** through **MM BIO-5**) would reduce impacts to native vegetation and potential species habitat. **MM BIO-1** requires the restoration of channel banks containing riparian or wetland vegetation temporarily disturbed by maintenance or construction activities.

MM BIO-2 (Tree Avoidance and Replacement) would require that all willows in construction work areas shall be left in place and cut to the ground surface when feasible to facilitate re-growth. Willow trees greater than 6" DBH completely removed shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio.

MM BIO-3 (Minimize Vegetation Removal) would minimize vegetation removal to the extent feasible. **MM BIO-4** (Construction Monitoring) would require construction monitoring of all Project activities by a qualified Biologist to ensure compliance with all measures within the MND. **MM BIO-5** (Pre-Construction Biological Surveys) would require pre-construction surveys in order to identify potential species or habitat areas of concern prior to Project work activities. Impacts would be **less than significant** following implementation of these measures.

b). Less than Significant. Special-status plant species or suitable habitat for such species was not found during the field survey. Impacts to special-status plant species are not anticipated.

d). Less than Significant. Channel improvements would require temporary removal of non-native vegetation that has colonized the channel banks and bottom between maintenance events. This vegetation has minimal habitat value due to its ephemeral nature and lack of structure for nesting. Most of this

¹ The Project Site is located adjacent and within the Santa Maria River, which is a major river listed above. It is therefore within 200 feet of a "major river" for the purposes of this analysis.

vegetation is comprised of annual species which readily return to the area in the following season. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

e). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Proposed realignment of the reverse curve and adding a culvert at the Unit 2 confluence with the Santa Maria River would involve removal of approximately 24 native arroyo willow trees, including 14 specimen native trees. Mitigation measures **MM BIO-1** through **MM BIO-5** would be implemented to reduce impacts to native vegetation and potential species habitat. **MM BIO-1** (Restoration of Temporarily Disturbed Areas) requires the restoration of channel banks containing riparian or wetland vegetation that are temporarily disturbed by maintenance or construction activities associated with the following: channel shaping, placement of bank protection, ramp construction, and repair or construction of bank protection and grade stabilizers.

MM BIO-2 (Tree Avoidance and Replacement) would require restoration of this area. Specifically, all willows in construction work areas shall be left in place and cut to the ground surface when feasible to facilitate re-growth. Willow trees greater than 6" DBH completely removed shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio.

MM BIO-3 (Minimize Vegetation Removal) would minimize vegetation removal to the extent feasible. **MM BIO-4** (Construction Monitoring) would require construction monitoring of all Project activities by a qualified Biologist to ensure compliance with all measures within the MND. **MM BIO-5** (Pre-Construction Biological Surveys) would require pre-construction surveys in order to identify potential species or habitat areas of concern prior to Project work activities. Impacts would be **less than significant** following implementation of these measures.

f). Less than Significant. The Project site and adjacent areas are highly disturbed by periodic channel maintenance and ongoing crop cultivation and harvesting. The proposed Project would not increase herbicide or pesticide use, introduce invasive plants or animals or otherwise alter existing habitat value. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Fauna

g). Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Unit 2 Channel is known to support California red-legged frog (Federal Threatened) and western pond turtle (California Species of Special Concern). Proposed channel improvement may result in direct mortality of these species and temporary loss of habitat. **MM BIO-4** (Construction Monitoring) and **MM BIO-5** (Pre-Construction Surveys) would require construction monitoring and surveys of all Project activities by a qualified Biologist which would result in avoidance of these species. In addition, the terms and conditions of the Biological Opinion would be fully implemented to ensure impacts to red-legged frog and western pond turtle are avoided to the extent feasible. Impacts associated with Project activities are temporary. Impacts are anticipated to be similar to those seen following routine maintenance events. Critical habitat would remain in place following completion of Project activities. Impacts would be **less than significant** following implementation of these measures.

h). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Construction of proposed channel improvements would result in a temporary reduction in wildlife foraging opportunities along the channel, and could result in direct mortality of fish and amphibians. However, mitigation measures **MM BIO-3** through **MM BIO-5** including pre-construction biological surveys (measure **MM BIO-5**) and construction monitoring (**MM BIO-4**) would result in avoidance and minimization of impacts to these species through detection and relocation. In addition, the terms and conditions of the Biological Opinion would be fully

implemented to ensure impacts to red-legged frog and western pond turtle are avoided to the extent feasible. Impacts would be **less than significant** following implementation of these measures.

i). Less than Significant. Construction of proposed channel improvements would result in a temporary reduction in wildlife habitat value, primarily for foraging. Three special-status bird species (burrowing owl, California horned lark and tri-colored blackbird) have been observed in proximity to the Unit 2 Channel. Disturbance (noise, dust, human activity) associated with proposed channel improvements would prevent foraging by these species. In addition, bird breeding habitat occurs within the affected channel and loss of reproduction could occur. However, Project-related construction activities would be conducted outside of the bird breeding period, and loss of foraging habitat would be temporary as vegetation would readily colonize the affected area. Therefore, the Project-related temporary loss of foraging habitat and disturbance of reproduction would not result in a significant deterioration of wildlife habitat, including adverse effects to burrowing owl, California horned lark and tri-colored blackbird. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

j). Less than Significant. Highly mobile species such as larger mammals and birds are expected to move between inland areas (Los Padres National Forest) to coastal areas (Santa Maria Valley, Casmalia Hills) via the Sisquoc River and the Solomon Hills. The Project site is limited to a maintained drainage channel and adjacent agricultural fields, and does not provide any features that would focus or facilitate wildlife movement. The Project does not include any barriers that would hinder movement of fish or wildlife. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

k). Less than Significant. In the long-term, the Project would not include any fencing, lighting, noise or human presence along the Unit 2 Channel. However, noise and human presence would be elevated during the construction period, but would be very similar to existing maintenance activities. As no change in land use is proposed, the Project would not hinder normal wildlife activity. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

5.4.3 Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Project may incrementally contribute to the biological impacts of the cumulative projects identified in Section 4.3.1. It is anticipated that some of the cumulative projects could result in loss of native specimen trees, including the Santa Maria River Levee Multi-Use Trail (however currently unfunded) and the Bonita School Road Bridge replacement projects. In the event that these projects are implemented, the cumulative impact to native specimen trees would be significant, and the Project's incremental contribution is considerable. However, mitigation identified for the proposed Project would substantially reduce the Project's contribution to this significant cumulative impact.

Additionally, if they occur; it is likely that the Santa Maria River Levee Multi-Use Trail and the Bonita School Road Bridge replacement projects would result in the loss of arroyo willow thickets along the Santa Maria River. The cumulative impact to arroyo willow thickets would be less than significant as this plant community is not rare or declining, and the Project's incremental contribution is not considerable.

It is possible that the North County Jail and the Bonita School Road Bridge replacement projects could result in construction-related mortality of arroyo chub and/or western pond turtle. The cumulative impact to these species would be significant, and the project's incremental contribution considerable. Mitigation identified for the proposed Project would substantially reduce the project's contribution to this significant cumulative impact.

It is possible that the North County Jail, Santa Maria River Levee Multi-Use Trail (if funded) and the Bonita School Road Bridge replacement projects could result in habitat loss and/or construction-related mortality and adversely affect the local California red-legged frog population. The cumulative impact to this species would be significant, and the Project's incremental contribution considerable. Mitigation identified for the proposed Project would substantially reduce the Project's contribution to this significant cumulative impact.

It is likely that the North County Jail, Santa Maria River Levee Multi-Use Trail (if funded) and the Bonita School Road Bridge replacement projects could result in habitat loss for burrowing owl, California horned lark and tri-colored blackbird and adversely affect local populations. The cumulative impact to these species would be less than significant due to the relatively small habitat area affected, and the Project's incremental contribution not considerable.

5.4.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following mitigation measures would reduce the Project's biological impacts to a less than significant level:

MM BIO-1: Restoration of Temporarily Disturbed Areas. The District shall restore channel banks containing riparian or wetland vegetation that are temporarily disturbed by maintenance or construction activities associated with the following: channel shaping, placement of bank protection, ramp construction, and repair or construction of bank protection and grade stabilizers.

MM BIO-2: Tree Avoidance and Replacement. The construction work area within the Santa Maria River shall be delineated to avoid inadvertent removal of trees. All willows in construction work areas shall be left in place and cut to the ground surface, when feasible. Willow trees greater than 6 inches in diameter removed shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio. **Timing.** Immediately prior to and during work in the Santa Maria River. Willows would be planted following the completion of construction, preferably in the fall. **Monitoring.** The District shall prepare and implement a mitigation and monitoring plan to determine the number of willows removed, the number of willows planted and the number of willows surviving in the long-term.

MM BIO-3: Minimize Vegetation Removal. The District shall minimize vegetation removal from the channel bed and banks to the least amount necessary to achieve Project objective for the reach. Brushing and herbicide application for vegetation control (if necessary) shall be conducted in a non-continuous, mosaic-like manner, to the extent feasible, allowing small patches of in-channel native vegetation to persist. **Timing.** Prior to and during work in the Channel. **Monitoring.** The District shall prepare and implement a mitigation and monitoring plan to determine the amount of vegetation to be removed and will conduct and/or oversee the work to ensure that vegetation removal occurs as intended under this measure.

MM BIO-4: Construction Monitoring. The District Biologist shall monitor all construction activities daily to ensure that the appropriate methods and activities are performed in accordance with the Project Mitigated Negative Declaration. Results of the monitoring shall be included within a post-Project report. **Timing.** Prior to and during work in the Channel. **Monitoring.** The District Biologist shall monitor all Project activities and will report on the results in a post-Project report.

MM BIO-5: Pre-Construction Biological Surveys and Avoidance Measures. The District Biologist shall inspect all maintenance areas prior to the start of Project activities and in the Spring during annual spring assessments (April and May) to determine if any sensitive plants, fish, or

wildlife species are present. If species are present, the District shall modify construction activities to avoid removal or substation disturbance of the key habitat areas or features. If a rare plant could be affected, the District shall relocate the plant by cultivation or seeding methods to a suitable site nearby. If a sensitive fish or wildlife species is present during work activities, the District shall schedule work to avoid the species if possible. If not possible, the District shall attempt to relocate the species or population with approval from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the National Marine Fisheries Service or other appropriate agency. Endangered species with handling permits shall be consulted during relocation efforts to provide additional assurances that relocation, if necessary, is effective. Such consultation shall include assistance in the field efforts as warranted.

Timing. Prior to and during work in the Channel. **Monitoring.** The District Biologist shall monitor all Project activities and will document occurrences of sensitive species in or near Project work areas prior to the start of Project construction. Avoidance and impact minimization measures will be specified in Project work plans as necessary. District staff will monitor the avoidance as part of the channel work. The District Biologist shall monitor all Project activities and will report on the results in a post-Project report.

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
Archaeological Resources					
a. Disruption, alteration, destruction, or adverse effect on a recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological site (note site number below)?			X		
b. Disruption or removal of human remains?		X			
c. Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging archaeological resources?			X		
d. Ground disturbances in an area with potential cultural resource sensitivity based on the location of known historic or prehistoric sites?		X			
Ethnic Resources					
e. Disruption of or adverse effects upon a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group?		X			
f. Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging ethnic, sacred, or ceremonial places?			X		
g. The potential to conflict with or restrict existing religious, sacred, or educational use of the area?			X		

5.5.1 Setting

The following information is based on the Phase I Cultural Resources Study completed for Unit 2 Channel Drainage Capacity Improvements Project by Padre Associates Archaeologist Rachael J. Letter, M.S., RPA (Padre Associates, 2014). Please refer to Attachment 3 for detail.

5.5.1.1 Background

The Project area is within the San Luis Range of the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province, a north-northwest trending range along the California coast between Santa Maria and the Oregon border (Schoenherr, 1992). More specifically, the Project area is located within the Santa Maria Valley, an east-west trending alluvial valley bounded on the north by the San Rafael Range and to the south by the

Casmalia Range and the Solomon Hills. The Project is located within a largely undeveloped portion of Northern Santa Barbara County and is mostly comprised of agricultural land.

For at least the past 10,000 years, the area that is now Santa Barbara County has been inhabited by Chumash Native Americans and their ancestors. Due to the presence of known cultural and archaeological resources in Santa Barbara County, a Phase I cultural resources study was conducted for the proposed Unit 2 Channel Drainage Capacity Improvements Project (Padre Associates, 2014) (Attachment 3). The Study included an archaeological records search, Native American consultation, and a Phase I pedestrian survey as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Based on the results of the Study, there are no known cultural resources located in the vicinity of the proposed Project. Artificial Fill (Af) (sand) and Alluvium (Qal) deposits underlay the area. Previous ground disturbance on the subject parcel is extensive and is predominantly related to the agricultural industry (in the form of irrigated row crops) and from the construction of the Unit 2 Channel.

5.5.1.2 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2008) contains guidelines for identification, significance determination, and mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources. Chapter 8 of the Manual, the *Archaeological Resources Guidelines: Archaeological, Historic and Ethnic Element*, specifies that if a resource cannot be avoided, it must be evaluated for importance under CEQA. CEQA Section 15064.5 contains the criteria for evaluating the importance of archaeological and historical resources. For archaeological resources, the criterion usually applied is: (D), “Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history”. A project that may cause a substantial adverse effect on an archaeological resource may have a significant effect on the environment.

5.5.2 Impact Discussion

a, c, f, and g). Less than Significant Impact. According to the Phase I Cultural Resources Study for Unit 2 Channel Drainage Capacity Improvements Project (Padre Associates, 2014) no known culturally significant resources; or religious, sacred or educational sites, are located within or adjacent to the Project site. The Project would not increase the potential for disruption of a site or increase the potential for vandalism or trespassing. As a result, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b, d, and e). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Due to the current agricultural land use of the Project site as well as the presence of artificial fill, the potential for undiscovered cultural resources to exist onsite is low. However, in the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered during site development, the standard archaeological discovery condition (**MM CUL-1**) would mitigate impacts to cultural resources to **less than significant** levels.

Similarly, in the unlikely event that human remains were to be discovered during Project construction activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (**MM CUL-2**).

5.5.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include cumulative thresholds of significance for cumulative impacts to cultural resources within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, as discussed within the County Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Santa Barbara County, 2010), unless otherwise specified, a project’s potential contribution to cumulative impacts should be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project specific impacts. Although the Project is not located in an area with identified cultural resources, it has the potential to impact previously unidentified cultural resources which was considered a significant project-specific impact. Should this occur, it would it may be considered a cumulatively considerable effect on the County’s cultural resources. However, in the unlikely event that undiscovered cultural resources or human remains were to be discovered during Project construction activities, implementation of the Project mitigation measures (**MM CUL-1 and MM CUL-2**) would mitigate impacts to cultural resources to **less than significant** levels on a Project-specific and cumulative basis.

5.5.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following mitigation measures would reduce the Project’s cultural resource impacts to a less than significant level:

MM CUL-1. In the event archaeological remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a Planning and Development qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines and funded by the applicant. **Plan Requirements/Timing:** This condition shall be printed on all building and grading plans. **Monitoring:** The District shall check plans prior to Project construction and shall spot check in the field.

MM CUL-2. If Human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origins and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission. **Requirements/Timing:** This condition shall be printed on all building and grading plans. **Monitoring:** The District shall check plans prior to approval and shall spot check in the field.

With the incorporation of this measure, residual impacts would be less than significant.

5.6 ENERGY

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Substantial increase in demand, especially during peak periods, upon existing sources of energy?			X		
b. Requirement for the development or extension of new sources of energy?				X	

5.6.1 Setting

Private electrical and natural gas utility companies provide service to customers in Central and Southern California, including the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County. The proposed Project consists of improvements to an existing flood control channel. The only increases in demand for energy would occur during construction of these improvements. Following construction, utilization and maintenance of the Channel would not require utility service.

The County has not identified significance thresholds for electrical and/or natural gas service impacts (Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, 2008).

5.6.2 Impact Discussion

a). Less than Significant. During construction, the Project would require the use of heavy construction equipment that would be fueled by gas and diesel. However, the Project does not include any permanent components that would increase demand for existing sources of energy. No significant impact to energy resources would result.

b). No Impact. The proposed Project would not require electrical or natural gas service and therefore would not cause the need for development of new sources of energy or extension of energy sources. No impact would result.

5.6.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include cumulative or Project-specific thresholds of significance for energy resources within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, according to the County of Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County, 2010) a project which has no effect above threshold values individually or cumulatively shall generally be determined not to have any significant effect.

The Project does not include any permanent components that would increase demand for existing sources of energy. Potential impacts to energy resources are therefore limited to temporary construction activities only when heavy construction equipment that would be fueled by gas and diesel energy resources. Based on the less than significant impact of Project activities on existing energy resources, as well as the temporary nature of Project activities, the Project’s contribution energy resource impacts is not cumulatively considerable.

5.6.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

No mitigation is required. Residual impacts would be less than significant.

5.7 FIRE PROTECTION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Introduction of development into an existing high fire hazard area?				X	
b. Project-caused high fire hazard?			X		
c. Introduction of development into an area without adequate water pressure, fire hydrants or adequate access for firefighting?				X	

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
d. Introduction of development that will hamper fire prevention techniques such as controlled burns or backfiring in high fire hazard areas?				X	
e. Development of structures beyond safe Fire Dept. response time?				X	

5.7.1 Setting

5.7.1.1 Physical

The Project area is located outside of any State or local fire hazard area (CalFire, 2008). According to the Santa Barbara County Fire Department (Captain Vince LaRocco, personal communication, 2014), the Project is accessible by the Santa Barbara County Fire Department (via Fire Station No. 22) within approximately 12-15 minutes, the City of Guadalupe within approximately 7-8 minutes (located at 918 Obispo Street, Guadalupe, CA 93434) and by the City of Santa Maria (via Fire Station No. 1) in approximately 8 minutes.

5.7.1.2 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The County of Santa Barbara does not include cumulative or Project-specific thresholds of significance for fire protection resources within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, the following County Fire Department standards are applied in evaluating impacts associated with a proposed development:

- The emergency response thresholds include Fire Department staff standards of one on-duty firefighter per 4,000 persons (generally 1 engine company per 12,000 people, assuming three firefighters per station). The emergency response time standard is approximately 5-6 minutes.
- Water supply thresholds include a requirement for 750 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch for all single family dwellings.
- The ability of the County’s engine companies to extinguish fires (based on maximum flow rates through hand held line) meets state and national standards assuming a 5,000 square foot structure. Therefore, in any portion of the Fire Department’s response area, all structures over 5,000 square feet are an unprotected risk (a significant impact) and therefore should have internal fire sprinklers.
- Access road standards include a minimum width (depending on number of units served and whether parking would be allowed on either side of the road), with some narrowing allowed for driveways. Cul-de-sac diameters, turning radii and road grade must meet minimum Fire Department standards based on project type.
- Two means of egress may be needed and access must not be impeded by fire, flood, or earthquake. A potentially significant impact could occur in the event any of these standards is not adequately met.

5.7.2 Impact Discussion

a). No Impact. The Project is not located within a High Fire Hazard Area (CalFire, 2008). **No impact** would result.

b). Less Than Significant Impact. Following construction, no increased risk of fire would result. During construction, there is a slight increase in fire risk due to the presence of diesel fuel for construction equipment. However, the majority of construction equipment (haul trucks) would be fueled offsite. The temporary nature of construction activities as well as the minimal amount of fuel associated with Project activities would result in a **less than significant** impact related to introduction of a high fire hazard.

c, d). No Impact. The Project does not include the development of any new facilities requiring fire-fighting equipment. Realignment of the existing channel would not hamper existing fire prevention in the area. **No impact** would result.

e). No Impact. Project construction would not alter or hinder existing emergency response times. **No impact** would result.

5.7.3 Cumulative Impacts

The Project does not include any permanent components that would increase demand on existing fire department resources. Due to the nature of the Project as flood control channel improvement (i.e., it would not introduce structures that require fire protection, or interfere with fire prevention), impacts associated with fire would be limited to risk associated with the presence of diesel fuel for construction equipment. These risks are minor and would be limited to the Project site. The Project area is an agricultural field and is not at risk for wildfires or the spread of fire. Risks would be limited to the Project site and would not have a cumulatively considerable effect on fire safety within the County.

5.7.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

No impacts are identified. No mitigation is necessary.

5.8 GEOLOGIC PROCESSES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Exposure to or production of unstable earth conditions such as landslides, earthquakes, liquefaction, soil creep, mudslides, ground failure (including expansive, compressible, collapsible soils), or similar hazards?		X			
b. Disruption, displacement, compaction or overcovering of the soil by cuts, fills or extensive grading?		X			
c. Exposure to or production of permanent changes in topography, such as bluff retreat or sea level rise?			X		
d. The destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic, paleontologic or physical features?				X	
e. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?		X			
f. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands or dunes, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river, or stream, or the bed of the ocean, or any bay, inlet or lake?		X			

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
g. The placement of septic disposal systems in impermeable soils with severe constraints to disposal of liquid effluent?				X	
h. Extraction of mineral or ore?				X	
i. Excessive grading on slopes of over 20 percent?				X	
j. Sand or gravel removal or loss of topsoil?			X		
k. Vibrations, from short-term construction or long-term operation, which may affect adjoining areas?			X		
l. Excessive spoils, tailings or over-burden?			X		

5.8.1 Setting

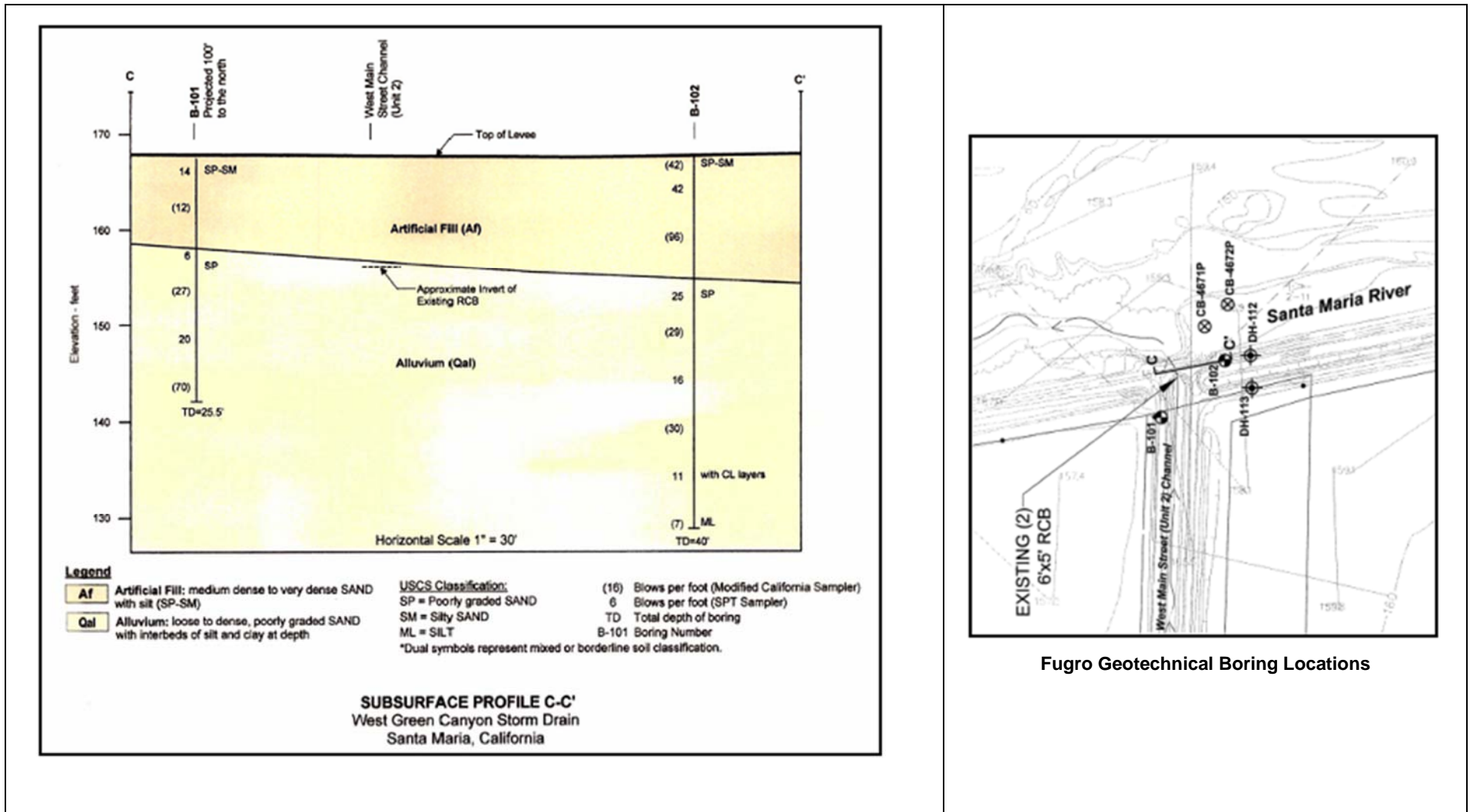
5.8.1.1 Physical

Soils beneath the Project site are comprised primarily of Artificial Fill (Af) (sand) and Alluvium (Qal) deposits (Fugro West, 2003; Figure 5.8-1) (Attachment 4). Soil borings at the Project site indicate that groundwater is located approximately 40 feet below the existing ground surface (Fugro West, 2003). According to the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, Seismic Safety Element (Santa Maria/Orcutt), the Project site is located within an area that has a low potential for compressible-collapsible and expansive soils. The Project site is also located within an area that has a low potential for liquefaction and soil creep. Based on the relatively flat topography within the Project area, little to no potential exists for landsliding. As shown in Figure 5.8-2, faults located within the vicinity of the Project site include the Santa Maria River Fault, Oceano Fault and Santa Maria Fault which are located within 1-3 miles north and east of the Project site.

5.8.1.2 Regulatory

County Thresholds. Pursuant to the County’s Adopted Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, impacts related to geological resources may have the potential to be significant if the proposed project involves any of the following characteristics:

1. The project site or any part of the project is located on land having substantial geologic constraints, as determined by Planning and Development or Public Works Division. Areas constrained by geology include parcels located near active or potentially active faults and property underlain by rock types associated with compressible/collapsible soils or susceptible to landslides or severe erosion. "Special Problems" areas designated by the Board of Supervisors have been established based on geologic constraints, flood hazards and other physical limitations to development.
2. The project results in potentially hazardous geologic conditions such as the construction of cut slopes exceeding a grade of 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical.
3. The project proposes construction of a cut slope over 15 feet in height as measured from the lowest finished grade.
4. The project is located on slopes exceeding 20 percent grade.



Source: Fugro, 2003

Figure 5.8-1. Subsurface Profile



5.8.2 Impact Discussion

a). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Although the Project site is not located within an area of suspected unstable earth conditions, as noted within the 2003 geotechnical investigation previously prepared by Fugro, the proposed Project improvements (including fill placement and grading) would need to be constructed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications and ASTM compaction specifications as detailed within the 2003 report in order to avoid potential impacts. During construction activities, the Project would be monitored by a Flood Control contracted construction management/inspection team and a geotechnical engineer (for soils and materials testing) in order to adhere to these specifications (**MM GEO-1**). A **less than significant** impact would result following implementation of this measure.

b). Less than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed Project would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of excess materials to be permanently removed from the Project site. During construction, a significant amount of cut/fill and grading would occur in order to complete the proposed drainage improvements within Unit 2. This disruption and displacement during grading cut and fill activities would result in a potentially significant impact. However **MM GEO-1** as well as those identified in Section 5.16 (Water Resources/Flooding) outlined below would reduce the potential for erosion at the Project site. A **less than significant** impact would result following proposed mitigation.

c). Less than Significant. The proposed Project would result in a permanent change in the topography within the areas converted for flood control improvements through Channel widening and reconfiguration of the reverse curve area. However, following construction these changes would not contribute to additional soil erosion or change the existing site topography significantly as they are similar to the existing Channel configuration and design. A **less than significant** impact would result.

d). No Impact. There are no unique geologic, paleontological, or physical features in the Project area which would be disturbed by the proposed Project. The Project site is underlain by Alluvium soils, Sandy loams, and Artificial Fill that do not support these features. Additionally, the Project site has been previously disturbed by decades of agricultural operations that would repeatedly disrupt native soils. **No impact** would result.

e, f). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Grading operations that would occur on the Project site would remove vegetative cover and disturb the ground surface, thereby increasing the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts. However, the potential for the Project to cause substantial erosion and sediment transport would be adequately mitigated by the County's standard erosion control and drainage requirements as outlined in mitigation measure **MM GEO-2**. Additionally, as discussed within Section 5.4 (Biological Resources) mitigation measures would be required for restoration of the areas cleared of vegetation within the Santa Maria River. A **less than significant** impact would result following proposed mitigation.

g). No Impact. The Project would not result in the use of septic systems. **No impact** would result.

h). No Impact. The Project would not involve mining or sand or gravel removal. **No impact** would result.

i). No Impact. The proposed Project would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of excess materials (topsoil) to be permanently removed from the Project site. This cut material would not occur on slopes over 20 percent. **No impact** due to excessive grading on slopes of over 20 percent would result.

j). Less than Significant. The proposed Project would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of excess materials (topsoil) to be permanently removed from the Project site. Some of this material is sandy or sandy loam, and would contain topsoil. However, this material would be transferred to the adjacent property for use as fill in support of existing agricultural operations. Therefore a **less than significant** impact relating to permanent loss of topsoil would result.

k). Less than Significant. The proposed Project would be conducted within 63 working days in an approximate 3 month timeframe. During this time, heavy equipment such as backhoes and excavators would be utilized that would have the potential to generate vibrations. However, as discussed within Section 5.12 (Noise), the closest receptor is located approximately 1,000 feet from the Project construction corridor. Due to the distance to this receptor; a **less than significant impact** from vibration would result.

l). Less than Significant. The proposed Project would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of excess materials (topsoil) to be permanently removed from the Project site. During construction, a significant amount of cut/fill and grading would occur in order to complete the proposed drainage improvements within Unit 2. This material would be transferred to the adjacent property for use as fill. As such, no excessive spoils, tailings, or over-burden would be generated. A **less than significant** impact would result.

5.8.3 Cumulative Impacts

Most geologic processes impacts are site-specific and are not subject to cumulative analysis. Environmental issues such as erosion are mitigated by standard erosion control measures for all development projects; as would be anticipated for those projects considered for cumulative analysis within Section 4.3 (Cumulative Projects). Additionally, although the proposed Project would have the potential for short-term impacts during construction resulting from disruption and displacement of soils leading to an increased potential for erosion and increased sedimentation; these potential impacts would be mitigated to less than significant through implementation of **MM GEO-1 and MM GEO-2** as well as those identified within other resource sections (**MM AQ-1, MM BIO-2, and MM WQ-1**). No geologic impacts would result during Project operations. Consequently, a **less than significant** cumulative impact would result.

5.8.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following Project-incorporated mitigation measures would reduce the Project's geologic impacts to a less than significant level:

MM GEO-1. During construction activities, the Project would be monitored by a District contracted construction management/inspection team and a geotechnical engineer (for soils and materials testing). **Plan Requirements:** This measure will be included on all Project grading plans. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** The County-appointed inspector will perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

MM GEO-2. The County's standard erosion control and drainage requirements would be adhered to during construction in order to reduce potential erosion. These measures include, but are not limited to the following:

- Preservation of existing vegetation (where possible)
- Use of silt fences, fiber rolls, and/or gravel bag berms

- Use of geotextiles
- Wetting of exposed soils in order to reduce dust and erosion
- Stockpile Management

Plan Requirements: This measure will be included on all Project grading plans. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** Planning and Development staff shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

Other Measures:

- MM AQ-2. Dust Control Measures. (see Section 5.3)
- MM BIO-2. Tree Avoidance and Replacement. (see Section 5.4)
- MM WQ-1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). (see Section 5.16)

With the incorporation of these measures, residual impacts would be **less than significant**.

5.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/RISK OF UPSET

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. In the known history of this property, have there been any past uses, storage or discharge of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel or oil stored in underground tanks, pesticides, solvents or other chemicals)?		X			
b. The use, storage or distribution of hazardous or toxic materials?		X			
c. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (e.g., oil, gas, biocides, bacteria, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?		X			
d. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?			X		
e. The creation of a potential public health hazard?		X			
f. Public safety hazards (e.g., due to development near chemical or industrial activity, producing oil wells, toxic disposal sites, etc.)?				X	
g. Exposure to hazards from oil or gas pipelines or oil well facilities?				X	
h. The contamination of a public water supply?				X	

5.9.1 Setting

5.9.1.1 Physical

Historic Site Uses (Agriculture). The Project site is located within an area that is currently and has been historically in agricultural production. Currently, agricultural properties are located immediately east and west of the channel. As such, there is a high potential that hazardous materials in the form of pesticides are located within soils proposed for excavation as part of the proposed Project. According to the Santa Barbara County Agricultural Commissioner's Office (August 2014), a multitude of pesticides, herbicides, rodenticides, etc., are currently registered for use at these adjacent parcels.

Registered Hazardous Materials Sites. A search of the Department of Toxic Substances Control Envirostor Database of Federal Superfund Sites (NPL), State Response Sites, Voluntary Cleanup

Sites, School Cleanup Sites, Permitted Sites and Corrective Action Sites for the Project area showed no hazardous materials sites located within the vicinity of the Project corridor (California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2014).

A search of the California State Water Resources Control Board Geotracker database covering leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanup sites, other cleanup sites, land disposal sites, military sites and monitoring wells for the Project area yielded a multitude of sites within the vicinity of the Project corridor that are registered under the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP). To prevent agricultural discharges from impairing the waters that receive these discharges, the ILRP regulates discharges from irrigated agricultural lands. This is done by issuing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or conditional waivers of WDRs (Orders) to growers. These Orders contain conditions requiring water quality monitoring of receiving waters and corrective actions when impairments are found.

Oil or Gas Wells. A review of the California Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) online database of oil and gas facilities (2014), indicates there are no active or abandoned oil or gas wells located within the Project corridor. The closest wells are abandoned wells located approximately 0.5-mile from the Project site and are identified in Table 5.9-2.

Table 5.9-2. Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells Located Within the Project Vicinity (DOGGR, 2014)

Operator and ID	Location in Proximity to Project Site	Status
Shell Western "Nipomo C.H."	0.5 miles S	Plugged and Abandoned
James Irish "Bognuda"	0.5 miles NW (S.M. River)	Plugged and Abandoned
Phillips "Souza"	0.5 miles SW	Plugged and Abandoned
Union "Haslam"	0.75 miles W	Plugged and Abandoned

5.9.1.2 Regulatory

As defined by the State of California, a hazardous material is a substance that is toxic, ignitable or flammable, or reactive and/or corrosive. The primary concern associated with the release of a hazardous material is the short- and long-term effects that exposure to a hazardous substance may have on the public and the environment.

County Thresholds. The County's safety threshold addresses involuntary public exposure from projects involving significant quantities of hazardous materials. The threshold addresses the likelihood and severity of potential accidents to determine whether the safety risks of a project exceed significant levels.

5.9.2 Impact Discussion

a). Less than Significant with Mitigation. The Project site is located within an area that is currently and has been historically in agricultural production. As such, there is a high potential that hazardous materials in the form of pesticides are located within soils proposed for excavation as part of the Project. This is a potentially significant impact to workers onsite as well as to habitat within the Santa Maria River area north and downstream of the site. As such, procedures including (but not limited to) use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with Cal-OSHA health and safety guidelines (**MM HAZ-1**) with respect to residual pesticide exposure would be utilized during construction to reduce the potential for health risks. Additionally, measures outlined within Sections 5.4 (Biology) and 5.16 (Water

Resources) and in the Project design BMP's would be adhered to in order to minimize soil disturbance and potential erosion into adjacent areas. A **less than significant** impact would result with incorporation of these mitigation measures.

b, c). Less than Significant with Mitigation. The use, maintenance and fueling of equipment has the potential to result in the discharge of hazardous material to the environment from leaks and accidental spills. Equipment associated with the Project for channel improvements include: excavators, backhoes, compactors, front end loaders, concrete trucks, dump trucks, pickup trucks, pumps, chainsaws, and a sawcutter. Due to the sensitivity of the Project environment near the Santa Maria River Levee, any discharge of hazardous materials may be potentially significant. As such, several safeguards are presently in effect to prevent the contamination of soil or water resources. As discussed in Section 3.0 (Construction Procedures) and Section 5.16 (Water Resources/Flooding), these include Project-incorporated measures for erosion and sediment control BMPs to be installed. Non-stormwater BMP measures and non-visible pollutant monitoring requirements would also be instituted. A **less than significant impact** is anticipated following implementation of these measures.

d). Less than Significant. Traffic that would be generated by the Project would not substantially interfere with emergency response capabilities to the Project site or to other properties in the Project area. A **less than significant** impact would result. Please refer to Section 5.15 (Transportation/Circulation) for additional detail.

e). Less than Significant with Mitigation. The use, maintenance and fueling of equipment has the potential to result in the discharge of hazardous material to the environment from leaks and accidental spills. However, the Project site is located within an agriculturally developed area that is not heavily populated. The nearest residence is located approximately 1,000 feet away. In the event of an unauthorized release, the contaminated materials would likely remain onsite and would not create a public health hazard. Additionally, several safeguards are presently in effect to prevent the contamination of soil or water resources. As discussed in Section 5.16 (Water Resources/Flooding), these include Project-incorporated measures for implementation of BMP's and a SWPPP (MM WQ-1). A **less than significant impact** is anticipated following implementation of these measures.

f, g). No Impact. Based upon a review of DOGGR mapping (2014), there are no active or abandoned oil or gas wells located within the immediate vicinity (within 0.5-mile) of the Project corridor. Additionally, there are no registered hazardous materials sites or public safety hazards within the vicinity of the Project site (CDTSC, 2014). **No impact** would result.

h). No Impact. There are no public water supply wells located within the vicinity of the Project corridor. Although construction equipment has the potential to result in a release to the environment, it is not anticipated that this release would have the ability to impair a public water supply. **No impact** would result.

5.9.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include thresholds of significance for cumulative impacts to hazardous materials within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, as discussed within the County Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Santa Barbara County, 2010), unless otherwise specified, a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts should be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project specific impacts.

Project-related hazardous materials impacts are associated with the potential exposure of people to pesticides at the Project site and potential discharge of fuel and lubricants from equipment. In so much as workers and the public are routinely exposed to hazardous materials since they are ubiquitous in the environment and that most development projects result in the potential for leakage of fuels and lubricants into the environment, these impacts may be considered cumulatively significant. Mitigation provided to reduce project-specific impacts **MM HAZ-1** as well as **MM WQ-1** would also reduce Project-related cumulative impacts to a **less than significant** level.

5.9.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following mitigation measures would reduce the Project’s effects regarding hazardous materials and/or risk of upset to a less than significant level:

MM HAZ-1: Procedures including (but not limited to) use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with Cal-OSHA health and safety guidelines with respect to residual pesticide exposure should be utilized to reduce the potential for health risks. **Plan Requirements:** None. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** A County-appointed inspector shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

Other Measures:

MM WQ-1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). (see Section 5.16)

5.10 HISTORIC RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Adverse physical or aesthetic impacts on a structure or property at least 50 years old and/or of historic or cultural significance to the community, state or nation?				X	
b. Beneficial impacts to an historic resource by providing rehabilitation, protection in a conservation/open easement, etc.?				X	

5.10.1 Setting

5.10.1.1 Background

The Project is located within the Santa Maria, California. Specifically, the Project area is located in the unsectioned Rancho Punta de la Laguna Land Grant, Townships 10 and 11 North, Range 34 West in Santa Barbara County as shown on the USGS 7.5-Minute Series topographic quadrangle map. The Unit 2 Channel runs south to north within an agriculturally developed area west of the City of Santa Maria at an approximate elevation of 160 feet above mean sea level.

On July 16 and 23, 2014, on behalf of the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, a Padre archaeologist ordered a records search from the Central Coast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CCIC-CHRIS) at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The records search included a review of all recorded historic-era and prehistoric archaeological sites within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area, as well as a review of known cultural resource surveys and technical reports. The records search was included within a Phase I

Cultural Resources Study submitted to the County. According to the Phase I, no historical resources are located within the immediate Project area.

5.10.1.1 Regulatory

County Thresholds. A summary of the significance thresholds provided within the County is Santa Barbara's Historic Element of the County Guidelines is provided below. Any structure 50 years or older is considered potentially significant and shall be subjected to the following criteria:

- A significant resource a) possesses integrity of location, design, workmanship, material, and/or setting; b) is at least fifty years old², and c) demonstrates one or more of the following:
 - a) Is associated with an event, movement, organization, or person that/who has made an important contribution to the community³, state or nation;
 - b) Was designed or built by an architect, engineer, builder, artists, or other designer who has made an important contribution to the community, state, or nation;
 - c) Is associated with a particular architectural style or building type important to the community, state, or nation;
 - d) Embodies elements demonstrating a) outstanding attention to design, detail, craftsmanship, or b) outstanding use of a particular structural material, or method of construction or technology;
 - e) Is associated with a traditional way of life important to an ethnicity, national, racial, or social group, or to the community-at-large;
 - f) Illustrates broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history;
 - g) Is a feature⁴ or cluster of features which convey a sense of time and place that is important to the community, state or nation;
 - h) Is able to yield information important to the community or is relevant to the scholarly study of history, historical archaeology, ethnography, folklore, or cultural geography.

5.10.2 Impact Discussion

a). No Impact. The existing channel is earthen and trapezoidal-shaped except for the concrete-lined section at the channel bend. According to the County Flood Control District (Maureen Spencer, personal communication, 2014), the existing channel was constructed in 1973, however the concrete outlet through the levee and immediately upstream was re-configured in 2004. According to the Phase I Cultural Resources Study completed for Unit 2 Channel Drainage Capacity Improvements Project by Padre Associates Archaeologist Rachael J. Letter, M.S., RPA (Padre Associates, 2014), because the channel was constructed in 1973, it is less than 45 years old and is not considered a cultural or historic resource (please refer to Attachment 3 for detail). No additional historic resources are located within the Project area. **No impacts** to historic resources would result.

b). No Impact. Project design does not include any beneficial impacts to historical resources.

² A historic resource less than fifty years old may be considered significant if it is unique or possesses extraordinary elements of integrity, design, construction, or association.

³ Community is defined as a neighborhood, town, city for district.

⁴ A feature may be defined as a structure, building, structural element, object, tree, garden, etc.

5.10.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include cumulative thresholds of significance for historic resources within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, as discussed within the County Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Santa Barbara County, 2010), unless otherwise specified, a project’s potential contribution to cumulative impacts should be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project specific impacts. Since the Project is not located in an area with identified historic resources, it would not have a significant Project-specific impact and would not contribute to any cumulative historic resource impacts.

Cultural Resources (archaeological and ethnic) are discussed in Section 5.5.

5.10.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

No impacts are identified. No mitigations are necessary.

5.11 LAND USE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Structures and/or land use incompatible with existing land use?			X		
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		
c. The induction of substantial growth or concentration of population?				X	
d. The extension of sewer trunk lines or access roads with capacity to serve new development beyond this proposed project?				X	
e. Loss of existing affordable dwellings through demolition, conversion or removal?				X	
f. Displacement of substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X	
g. Displacement of substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X	
h. The loss of a substantial amount of open space?			X		
i. An economic or social effect that would result in a physical change? (i.e. Closure of a freeway ramp results in isolation of an area, businesses located in the vicinity close, neighborhood degenerates, and buildings deteriorate. Or, if construction of new freeway divides an existing community, the construction would be the physical change, but the economic/social effect on the community would be the basis for determining that the physical change would be significant.)				X	
j. Conflicts with adopted airport safety zones?				X	

5.11.1 Setting

5.11.1.1 Physical

The Unit 2 Channel (Channel) is a District-owned engineered facility located within an agriculturally developed area west of the City of Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County (Figure 1.1-1). The Channel runs south to north between West Main Street and the Santa Maria River Levee. The Channel is surrounded by agricultural fields and supporting agricultural structures to the East and West, S.R. 166/West Main Street to the South, and the Santa Maria River Levee to the North. The Channel banks are mostly vegetated with weeds that are mowed on a yearly basis and the Channel bottom supports herbaceous, mostly non-native vegetation. High Voltage Transmission Lines run diagonally northeast to southwest approximately perpendicular to the middle of the Channel north of the offset area.

As indicated in the proposed ROW Exhibits prepared for the Project by SBCFCD (2014), the proposed Project would require approximately 4.31 acres of area as temporary construction easements; and 3.58 acres of permanent ROW acquisition area (permanent easements and/or fee acquisition areas) to complete the Project. Construction of the Santa Maria River levee improvements would necessitate tree removal within the Santa Maria River riparian corridor habitat for equipment access (~12,500 sf) and grading for outlet installation (~7,500 sf). Staging areas would be confined to the existing Channel ROWs where feasible in order to reduce the potential areas of new disturbance.

5.11.1.2 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The Thresholds and Guidelines Manual contains no specific thresholds for land use. Generally, a potentially significant impact can occur if a project would result in substantial growth inducing effects.

5.11.2 Impact Discussion

a). Less Than Significant. The proposed Project would modify the existing flood control channel to accommodate and improve existing stormwater runoff. No structures are being proposed that are incompatible with existing land uses. A **less than significant** impact would result.

(b). Less Than Significant. As discussed within Section 10.0 (Initial Review of Project Consistency), the proposed Project is consistent with all applicable land use policies and regulations with jurisdiction over the Project. Although the Project would require the permanent right-of-way of approximately 1.99 acres (Phase 2) and 1.59 acres (Phase 1) totaling 3.58 acres of agricultural soils of prime/statewide importance, the proposed Project is intended to improve flood control and would benefit adjacent land uses. Therefore, a **less than significant** impact would result.

c-g). No Impact. The Project does not include housing, nor would it remove an impediment to population growth. No housing would be required or displaced. During construction, the 8 construction workers would come from the local population and would not require additional housing. **No impact** would result.

h). Less Than Significant. As discussed within response b. above, although the Project would require the permanent right-of-way of approximately 1.99 acres (Phase 2) and 1.59 acres (Phase 1) totaling 3.58 acres of existing agricultural open space; the proposed Project is intended to improve flood control and benefit adjacent land uses. Therefore, a **less than significant** impact would result.

i). No Impact. Due to the nature of the Project which is limited to improvements of existing drainage infrastructure, the proposed Project would have any adverse economic or social effects that would result in a physical change to the environment. **No impact** would result.

j). No Impact. The proposed Project is not located within the vicinity of an airport safety zone.

5.11.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include thresholds of significance for project-specific or cumulative impacts to land use within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, implementation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any substantial change to the site’s conformance with environmentally protective policies and standards, or result in the loss of a cumulatively considerable amount of open space. Additionally, the Project would not result in growth inducing or housing impacts. Thus, the Project would not cause a cumulatively considerable effect under any land use category. **No significant cumulative impact** would result.

5.11.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

No impacts are identified. No mitigations are necessary.

5.12 NOISE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Long-term exposure of people to noise levels exceeding County thresholds (e.g. locating noise sensitive uses next to an airport)?				X	
b. Short-term exposure of people to noise levels exceeding County thresholds?		X			
c. Project-generated substantial increase in the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas (either day or night)?			X		

5.12.1 Setting

5.12.1.1 Background

Noise is generally defined as unwanted or objectionable sound which is measured on a logarithmic scale and expressed in decibels (dB). Typically noise levels are identified as A-weighted decibels, abbreviated dBA, or dBa, or dB(a), which are an expression of the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear.

The duration of noise and the time period at which it occurs are important factors in determining impacts on noise-sensitive land uses. Noise-sensitive land uses include: residential dwellings; transient lodging; hospitals and other long-term care facilities; public or private educational facilities; libraries, churches; and places of public assembly. Table 5.12-1 below shows the distances of sensitive receptors to the nearest Project component. The ambient noise sources in the Project area primarily consist of agricultural noise from the adjacent fields with some contributing traffic noise from S.R. 166/West Main Street.

Table 5.12-1. Nearest Sensitive Receptors

Receptor Description	Approximate Distance From Nearest Project Component
Bonita Elementary School 2715 West Main Street	1.46 miles (7,733 feet)
Residence at 2309 Bonita Lateral Road	0.39 mile (1,940 feet)
Residence at S.R. 166/ West Main Street	0.19 mile (977 feet)
Residence between Channel and Main Street	0.22 mile (1,140 feet)

5.12.1.1 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) and Day-Night Average Level (L_{dn}) are noise indices which account for differences in intrusiveness between day- and night-time uses. The Santa Barbara County noise thresholds are: 1) 65 dB(A) CNEL maximum for exterior exposure, and 2) 45 dB(A) CNEL maximum for interior exposure of noise-sensitive uses for new development. In addition to the thresholds for new development, the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2008) includes thresholds of significance for construction activities. Specifically, Part D, (below) states that construction occurring within 1,600 feet of sensitive receptors would be considered a significant impact and would require mitigation.

- Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual Part D.: Noise from grading and construction activity proposed within 1,600 feet of sensitive receptors, including schools, residential development, commercial lodging facilities, hospitals or care facilities, would generally result in a potentially significant impact. According to EPA guidelines average construction noise is 95 dB(A) at a 50 foot distance from the source. A 6 dB(A) drop occurs with a doubling of the distance from the source. Therefore locations within 1,600 feet of the construction site would be affected by noise levels over 65 dB(A). To mitigate this impact, construction within 1,600 feet of sensitive receptors shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 8 AM to 5 PM only. Noise attenuation barriers and muffling of grading equipment may also be required. Construction equipment generating noise levels above 95 dB(A) may require additional mitigation.

5.12.2 Impact Discussion

a). No Impact. The proposed Project includes the realignment of an existing channel system located in a predominantly agricultural area. Long-term noise generated onsite would be limited to minor maintenance activities and covered under the existing Routine Maintenance Program. No additional long term noise would result and noise sensitive receptors would not be exposed to or impacted by noise levels exceeding County thresholds. **No impacts** would result.

b). Less Than Significant with Mitigation. The proposed Project includes the use of standard construction equipment. Noise associated with bull dozers, front-end loaders, cranes, dump trucks, excavators and other construction equipment generally ranges from approximately 80 dBA to approximately 85 dBA (FHWA, 2006). Several noise sensitive receptors (residences) are located within 1,600 feet of the proposed construction area and would be affected by noise associated with the temporary

use of construction equipment. However, noise levels diminish at a rate of approximately six decibels (dB) per doubling of distance. Based on this general principle, construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptor (a residence located approximately 977 feet to the east of the Channel) could be reduced by more than 24 dBA due to the distance from Project activities. However, because Project activities would be located within 1,600 feet of sensitive receptors, Santa Barbara County's Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2008) and the County Standard Mitigations Guidebook (2010) require mitigations to reduce the impacts to less than significant. This includes mitigations limiting work hours and requiring that construction equipment and haul trucks be equipped with functioning and properly maintained muffler systems (**MM NOISE-1**). Implementation of the County measures would reduce noise impacts from construction activities to **less than significant**.

c). Less Than Significant. No nighttime work is proposed. Construction activities are temporary and would occur during daytime hours only. Construction activities are anticipated to last approximately 3 months until all work activities are completed. Adjoining land uses are agricultural and are not zoned for noise sensitive land uses. Due to the temporary nature of Project, as well as the current use of adjacent lands, construction impacts would be **less than significant**. No mitigation measures would be required.

5.12.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County of Santa Barbara does not include cumulative thresholds of significance for noise impacts within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, as discussed within the County Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Santa Barbara County, 2010), unless otherwise specified, a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts should be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project specific impacts.

The implementation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any substantial long-term noise effects. As such, noise impacts from Project activities would be limited to construction activities only.

Based on how noise propagates, a 6 dB drop occurs with a doubling of the distance from the source. Therefore, for noise sensitive receptors this would require the analysis of any projects occurring within 1,600 feet of sensitive receptors or project construction areas. Simultaneous construction activities within 1,600 feet of these sensitive receptors would be considered cumulatively considerable. Based on discussions with the County and other relevant agencies, only one project (Santa Maria Levee to Guadalupe Multi-Use Trail proposed by the County of Santa Barbara) has the potential to cumulatively impact the immediate Project area should it occur simultaneously with the proposed Project. However, the Santa Maria Levee Project is not anticipated to begin construction until 2017 and remains unfunded. As such, it is not likely that construction associated with the Santa Maria Levee Project will begin until after Channel improvements are completed. Thus, the Project would not contribute to any cumulative noise impacts.

5.12.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following Project-Incorporated Measure would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

MM NOISE-1. To minimize potentially significant construction-related noise impacts to nearby residents, construction activity, including equipment maintenance and site preparation, will be limited to the hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. No construction shall

occur on weekends or State holidays. Non-noise generating construction activities are not subject to these restrictions. **Plan Requirements/Timing:** This condition shall be included in Project specifications. **Monitoring:** The County-appointed inspector shall ensure the measure is fully implemented. A summary of maintenance work, including a statement on compliance with the above mitigation measure, will be documented in a post-maintenance report.

With the incorporation of this measure, residual impacts would be **less than significant**.

5.13 PUBLIC FACILITIES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. A need for new or altered police protection and/or health care services?				X	
b. Student generation exceeding school capacity?				X	
c. Significant amounts of solid waste or breach any national, state, or local standards or thresholds relating to solid waste disposal and generation (including recycling facilities and existing landfill capacity)?		X			
d. A need for new or altered sewer system facilities (sewer lines, lift-stations, etc.)?				X	
e. The construction of new storm water drainage or water quality control facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X		

5.13.1 Setting

The proposed Project site does not contain any public facilities. Police protection for the area is provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. Four landfills operate within the County. These landfills include: the County operated Tajiguas Landfill (serving the South Coast, Santa Ynez Valley, Cuyama and Ventucopa), the City operated Santa Maria Landfill (serving the City of Santa Maria and the unincorporated areas of the Santa Maria Valley), the City operated Lompoc Landfill (serving the City of Lompoc and unincorporated areas of the Lompoc Valley, and the federally operated Vandenberg Air Force Base Landfill (serving Vandenberg Air Force Base). Two waste recycling and transfer stations and two waste transfer stations also serve the County's unincorporated areas including: the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station (serving the South Coast area), the Santa Ynez Valley Recycling and Transfer Station (serving the Santa Ynez Valley), the Cuyama Transfer Station (serving the Cuyama Valley), and the Ventucopa Transfer Station (serving the Ventucopa area).

County Thresholds. The County of Santa Barbara Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (Santa Barbara County, 2008) does not include thresholds of significance for construction impacts relating to police protection, fire protection or other public facilities. However, Chapter 17 (Solid Waste Thresholds) states that a project is considered to result in significant impacts to landfill capacity if it would generate 196 tons per year of solid waste. This volume represents 5 percent of the expected average annual increase in waste generation, and is therefore considered a significant portion of the remaining landfill capacity. In addition, construction and demolition waste from remodels and rebuilds is considered significant if it exceeds 350 tons. A project which generates 40 tons per year of solid waste is

considered to have an adverse effect on solid waste generation, and mitigation via a Solid Waste Management Plan is recommended.

CEQA Guidelines. In addition to the County thresholds, and in accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project may have a significant impact on public services and utilities if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives;
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered school facilities, or the need for new or physically altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives;
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered library facilities, or the need for new or physically altered library facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives;
- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board; Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that is has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

5.13.2 Impact Discussion

a, b, and d). No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in the construction of land uses that require police protection, fire protection, health care services or other public facilities. The Project would not cause the need for new or altered sewer system facilities as it is a modification of an existing channel system. **No impact** would result.

c). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Construction of the proposed Project would generate some solid waste in the form of concrete and other demolition and construction debris. However, in accordance with the County of Santa Barbara thresholds, to the extent feasible, salvaged concrete would be broken up and stockpiled for reincorporation underneath the side drain splash pads and for placement on land-side of proposed lateral weir (for energy dissipation). All rebar from salvaged concrete would be removed and recycled or disposed of offsite in a permitted landfill. The amount of solid waste generated would not exceed 350 tons, and is anticipated to be far below this threshold. No significant impact would result. Regardless, in order to ensure this threshold is adhered to throughout construction, **MM WASTE-1** requires implementation of a Solid Waste Management Program that would specify proper handling of waste materials to ensure recycling goals are met and that construction debris removal would not exceed

350 tons. Implementation of **MM WASTE-1** would ensure that potential impacts of solid waste generation would be mitigated to **less than significant** levels.

Following the completion of Project activities, solid waste generation associated with the Channel would return to pre-Project construction levels. Impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

e). Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project includes the expansion of an existing channel drainage system. As part of the proposed Channel improvements, the existing Channel bottom width along the entire Project length would be increased to approximately 20 feet where the Channel is not already that wide. The increase in bottom width would not significantly increase impervious surfaces. In addition, improvements to the Santa Maria Levee include opening the existing 72-inch RCP culvert and adding a second 72-inch RCP culvert which are designed to increase the efficiency of the Channel system. The additional culverts would accommodate the capacity of the realigned and widened channel and would capture any existing surface runoff within the Channel. No additional water quality control facilities would be necessary to serve the Project. Impacts associated with drainage are, by project design, an improvement over existing conditions. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

5.13.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County's Environmental Thresholds were developed, in part, to define the point at which a project's contribution to a regionally significant impact constitutes a significant effect at the project level. For this Project, the only public facility area of potential impact was determined to be waste disposal. However, with the implementation of **MM WASTE-1**, the Project does not exceed the threshold of significance for the disposal of solid waste. Therefore, the Project's contribution to the regionally significant demand for solid waste services is less than significant with mitigation. The Project would not result in any adverse impacts for other public facility issues and therefore would not contribute to cumulative impacts in these areas.

5.13.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following mitigation measures would reduce the Project's solid waste impacts to a less than significant level:

MM WASTE-1. A solid waste management plan shall be developed by the District in accordance with any Public Works Department Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division requirements. The Plan will include one or more of the following measures with the intent to reduce any waste going to nearby landfills to less than 350 tons:

- Provision of space and/or bins for storage of recyclable materials within the site.
- Establishment of a recyclable material pickup area.
- Development of a plan for accessible collection of materials on a regular basis (may require establishment of private pick-up depending on availability of County sponsored programs).

Plan Requirements/Timing: This condition shall be printed on all building and grading plans.
Monitoring: The District shall check plans prior to Project construction.

5.14 RECREATION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Conflict with established recreational uses of the area?				X	
b. Conflict with biking, equestrian and hiking trails?				X	
c. Substantial impact on the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities (e.g., overuse of an area with constraints on numbers of people, vehicles, animals, etc. which might safely use the area)?				X	

5.14.1 Setting

5.14.1.1 Background

The Project site is bordered by agricultural fields to the east and west and by the Santa Maria River to the north. The Channel is accessed by the unofficial Santa Maria Levee Trail Road (as specified in the City of Santa Maria General Plan) which has a closed, locked Flood Control gate near the Project area. The nearest public park is located approximately 1.82 miles (9,500 feet) from the Channel alignment within the nearest residential community. According to the City of Santa Maria General Plan (Circulation Element 2010), trails are planned along the Santa Maria Levee (currently unfunded). No established recreational uses (including parks, biking, equestrian or hiking trails) are currently located on or adjacent to the proposed Project site.

5.14.1.3 Regulatory

County Thresholds. The Santa Barbara County Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (Santa Barbara County, 2008) contains no threshold for park and recreation impacts. However, the Board of Supervisors has established a minimum standard ratio of 4.7 acres of recreation/open space per 1,000 people to meet the needs of a community. The Santa Barbara County Parks Department maintains more than 900 acres of parks and open spaces, as well as 84 miles of trails and coastal access easements.

5.14.2 Impact Discussion

a, b). No Impact. The proposed Project site is not located on or near any established recreational uses, including biking, equestrian or hiking trails. The Santa Maria Levee is accessed from a closed, locked Flood Control gate near the Unit 2 Channel to discourage public pedestrian or vehicular traffic along the levee. **No adverse impacts** would result.

c.) No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in any population increase and would have **no adverse impacts** on the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities, either in the Project vicinity or County-wide.

5.14.3 Cumulative Impacts

Permanent features of the Project, including the realigned Channel are compatible with the existing character of the area. These changes would not interfere or affect local recreational areas or recreational access. As such, potential cumulative impacts would be limited to those associated with short-term, construction equipment staging within the immediate Project area. Based on discussions with the County and other relevant agencies, only one Project (the Santa Maria Levee to Guadalupe Multi-Use Trail

proposed by the County of Santa Barbara) has the potential together with the Project to cumulatively impact the immediate Project area should it occur simultaneously with the proposed Project. However, the Santa Maria Levee Project is not anticipated to begin construction until 2017 and remains unfunded. As such, it is not likely it will begin construction until after Channel improvements are completed. Thus, no cumulative recreational impacts are anticipated.

5.14.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

No mitigation is required, no residual impacts would result.

5.15 TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement (daily, peak-hour, etc.) in relation to existing traffic load and capacity of the street system?		X			
b. A need for private or public road maintenance, or need for new road(s)?		X	X		
c. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?				X	
d. Substantial impact upon existing transit systems (e.g. bus service) or alteration of present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?				X	
e. Alteration to waterborne, rail or air traffic?				X	
f. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians (including short-term construction and long-term operational)?		X			
g. Inadequate sight distance? ingress/egress? general road capacity? emergency access?			X	X	
h. Impacts to Congestion Management Plan system?		X	X		

5.15.1 Setting

5.15.1.1 Background

The Project site is located in an unincorporated portion of Santa Barbara County approximately 1.8 miles (9,445 feet) from the Santa Maria City boundary. The northern portion of the Project site is located adjacent to the Santa Maria Levee. The City of Santa Maria continues to apply for local, state and federal grants for construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities along the Santa Maria River Levee (Santa Maria/Guadalupe Dunes Bikeway), however currently access to the site is gained from the south, from S.R. 166/West Main Street to an unpaved farm road/flood control levee road parallel and directly adjacent to the Channel. No public access to the levee is currently available.

According to the City of Santa Maria Circulation Element of the General Plan (2010), S.R. 166/West Main Street, west of U.S. 101, connects the community of Santa Maria to the community of Guadalupe. The City considers the east-west road a “primary arterial road,” and a Class III Bike Route providing for shared use between bicycles and vehicles. Outside of the City limits, Santa Barbara County has designated S.R. 166/West Main Street a two-lane major road with “intersections at grade and partial control of access,” with a capacity of 10,000 average annual daily trips (AADT). According to Caltrans

(2012), S.R. 166/West Main Street near the Project site (S.R. 166/West Main Street at Black Road) currently operates at a volume of 8,900 (back AADT)/9,130 (ahead AADT) resulting in a volume to capacity ratio of 0.89/0.91.

Congestion Management Program. S.R. 166/West Main Street from U.S. 101 (in Santa Maria) to Route 1 (in Guadalupe) is included within the County Congestion Management Program (CMP). The CMP utilizes level of service (LOS) measurements to determine congestion levels. According to the County CMP (Santa Barbara County, 2009), the roadway operates at an LOS “D” during the P.M. Peak Hour. Intersections within the Project area, from the Project site through the City of Santa Maria to Highway 101, all currently operate at acceptable levels of service LOS A-C (Santa Barbara County, 2009). In addition, north bound and south bound ramps onto U.S. 101 from S.R. 166 operate at an LOS B (Santa Barbara County, 2009) (Figure 5.15-1).



Figure 5.15-1. Santa Barbara County, Congestion Management Plan Map Showing LOS levels in the Project Area

5.15.1.3 Regulatory

County Thresholds. According to the County’s Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, a significant traffic impact would occur when:

- a. The addition of Project traffic to an intersection which increases the volume to capacity (V/C) ratio by the value provided below, or sends at least 15, 10 or 5 trips to an intersection operating at LOS D, E or F.

Level of Service (Including Project)	Increase in Volume/Capacity Greater Than
A	0.20
B	0.15
C	0.10
	O the addition of:
D	15 trips
E	10 trips
F	5 trips

- b. Project access to a major road or arterial road that would require a driveway that would create an unsafe situation, or would require a new traffic signal or major revisions to an existing traffic signal.
- c. Project adds traffic to a roadway that has design features (e.g., narrow width, road side ditches, sharp curves, poor sight distance, inadequate pavement structure) or receives use which would be incompatible with substantial increases in traffic (e.g. rural roads with use by farm equipment, livestock, horseback riding, or residential roads with heavy pedestrian or recreational use, etc.) that would become potential safety problems with the addition of project or cumulative traffic. Exceeding the roadway capacity designated in the Circulation Element may indicate the potential for the occurrence of the above impacts.
- d. Project traffic would utilize a substantial portion of an intersection(s) capacity where the intersection is currently operating at acceptable levels of service (A-C) but with cumulative traffic would degrade to or approach LOS D (V/C 0.81) or lower. Substantial is defined as a minimum change of 0.03 for intersections which would operate from 0.80 to 0.85 and a change of 0.02 for intersections which would operate from 0.86 to 0.90, and 0.01 for intersections operating at anything lower.

5.15.2 Impact Discussion

a). Less than Significant with Mitigation

On-Site Sediment Hauling. It is anticipated that approximately 7,100 CY of excess sediment would be created during Project activities. This sediment is expected to be loaded into dump trucks, hauled (up to two miles total) via farm roads to the adjacent agricultural properties and deposited. Haul trucks would not require access to S.R. 166/West Main Street or any other public roadways during hauling activities. No impacts to transportation routes would result from sediment hauling.

Potential Impacts to the Street System. The proposed Project would generate approximately 115 round trip concrete truck loads during the six days required for concrete pouring activities. This would result in approximately 20 round trips per day (40 single trips). In addition, workers commuting to and from the Project site would add an additional eight daily round trips during peak hours. The addition of this traffic onto S.R. 166/West Main Street in the Project area would mean an increase of 28 round trips (56 single trips) per day, or approximately seven per hour during a worst-case scenario.

The Project is located within the County of Santa Barbara and intersects with a segment of S.R. 166/West Main Street under Caltrans jurisdiction. Caltrans does not have any specific thresholds of

significance for construction activities. As such, discussions with Caltrans staff were conducted to determine the level of impact associated with Project construction activities. Caltrans staff indicated that given the temporary nature of Project activities, as well as the minimal number of trips anticipated during a worst-case scenario during peak traffic hour (seven trips), traffic impacts associated with the Project construction would be less than significant (Adam Fukushima, personal communication, 2014).

Furthermore, implementation of **MM TRANS-1** would reduce the number of haul truck on the roadway during peak hours of operation. Implementation of **MM TRANS-1** would reduce Project impacts to **less than significant with mitigation**.

b). Less than Significant with Mitigation. Traffic that would be generated by the Project is temporary and would not generate a need for additional roads or a significant amount of increased public roadway maintenance. Farm roads used during the hauling of sediment would be returned to pre-Project conditions following Project construction (**MM TRANS-2**). Implementation of **MM TRANS-2** would reduce Project impacts to **less than significant with mitigation**.

c). No Impact. The proposed Project would provide all required parking spaces on-site, within the Channel ROW or within adjacent staging areas. No additional areas of disturbance will be required for Project staging or parking. No staging or truck loading is proposed along S.R. 166 or other roadways or road ROW. **No impacts** would result.

d, e). No Impact. The proposed Project would not result in any impacts to local transit systems. Traffic associated with Project construction would be limited to truck trips and commuter vehicles. **No impact** to existing transit systems would result.

f). Less than Significant with Mitigation. During construction activities, vehicles and equipment would access the Project site from a single-lane, dirt farm road that runs perpendicular to S.R. 166/West Main Street. The majority of Project activities would be completed off-road within the existing agricultural areas located directly adjacent to the Unit 2 Channel. Use of S.R. 166/West Main Street would be limited to Project mobilization/demobilization, ingress/egress of commuter traffic and concrete hauling. Project mobilization/demobilization would be limited to one or two days during the beginning and end of Project activities. Commuter traffic would primarily be limited to eight round trips per day. Concrete haul trucks would access S.R. 166/West Main Street approximately 7-8 times per hour during concrete pouring activities which are anticipated to last 6 days total.

These activities will require vehicles and equipment to reduce speeds on S.R. 166/West Main Street prior to turning onto the single-lane, dirt farm road that runs perpendicular to S.R. 166/West Main Street. S.R. 166/West Main Street currently operates at a speed limit of 55 miles per hour (mph) except where otherwise posted. The slowing of vehicles and equipment along S.R. 166/West Main Street could increase potential traffic hazards for drivers. Subsequently, this increased risk of traffic hazards could affect pedestrians or bicycle traffic sharing the road with motorists.

However, it is important to note that farm equipment and vehicles slowing down to accommodate turns are common in the Project area due to ongoing agricultural activities on either side of S.R. 166/West Main Street. Roadway safety impacts that would result from Project construction equipment mobilization and demobilization would not be dissimilar from that associated with farm equipment actively being used within this area. To reduce the potential for traffic hazards during project activities, **MM TRANS-3** would require use of safety road signage and that all Project vehicles follow strict traffic rules to reduce potential safety

hazards associated with slowing down for the intersection of the farm road with S.R. 166/West Main Street. Impacts associated with traffic would be reduced to **less than significant with mitigation**.

Following Project construction, roadway conditions would return to pre-Project conditions. Farm roads used during the hauling of sediment would be returned to pre-Project conditions following Project construction (**MM TRANS-2**). Project activities would not create any long-term or permanent impediments to traffic, pedestrians or bicyclists. The Project therefore would have a **less than significant** impact related to traffic.

*g). **Less Than Significant with Mitigation.*** Vehicles and equipment would access the Project site from a single-lane, dirt farm road that runs perpendicular to S.R. 166/West Main Street. From there, vehicles and equipment would travel approximately 0.80 miles to the Channel offset located midway along the Channel. No construction activities will occur at the portion of the Channel located near the farm road turn off at S.R. 166/West Main Street.

Activities at the farm road turn off would be limited to ingress/egress of construction vehicles and equipment. No trees, buildings or other obstructions currently limited or impede the existing site distance at the intersection. Project activities would not require any additional obstruction or site-distance impediments. Vehicles on the farm road currently have a clear view of S.R. 166/West Main Street and would continue to have a clear view following Project construction activities. While on-site, and during Project egress/ingress, **MM TRANS-3** would require that all Project vehicles follow strict traffic rules to reduce potential safety hazards associated with the intersection of the farm road with S.R. 166/West Main Street. Impacts associated with inadequate site distance at the intersection would be reduced to **less than significant with mitigation**.

*h). **Less Than Significant.*** Project traffic could affect intersections along S.R. 166/West Main Street, which currently experience levels of service from A-C within the City of Santa Maria and LOS B at the northbound, southbound ramps of U.S. 101. The Project's contribution to peak hour traffic at these intersections would be limited to construction crew personnel commuting. Construction crew workers will likely be from the local area or housed within the City of Santa Maria for the duration of Project activities. Construction crew personnel transportation would be limited to approximately eight round trips per day, and would be temporary lasting approximately 63 days. This increase represents a negligible increase over existing traffic levels and would not exceed the threshold of significance. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

5.15.3 Cumulative Impacts

The implementation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any substantial change in transportation corridors within the Project area. As such, the potential for cumulative impacts would be limited to short-term, construction equipment mobilization, staging and personnel transporting (commuting) within the immediate Project area. Based on discussions with the County and other relevant agencies, several projects will likely be utilizing S.R. 166/West Main Street during Project activities (Table 5.15-1).

Table 5.15-1. Projects Likely Utilizing S.R. 166/West Main Street During Project Activities

Proposed Project	Distance From Project Corridor	Description	Construction Dates	Status
Santa Maria Levee to Guadalupe Multi-Use Trail	Adjacent to Project Channel	7.8 mile bike and pedestrian trail	2017-2019	Currently unfunded
Bonita School Road Bridge Replacement	1.32 miles	Over Santa Maria River approximately 0.3 miles north of S.R. 166	Construction Anticipated in 2018-2019	Project study and scoping phase
Hancock Terrace Apartments	3.5 miles	268 apartment units	5/21/13	Grading permits issued, in plancheck
MMC Co-Gen Power Plant Expansion	4.1 miles	1,624 sq. ft. building	4/4/12 - Construction to be completed prior to Fall 2015	Under Construction
Eastridge Estates	5 miles	120 single family units	11/7/07	Submitted to plancheck. 6 of 7 model homes are approved
Intersection Improvements at S.R. 166/West Main Street and Black Road	0.25 miles	NA	2016	NA
Intersection Improvements at S.R. 166/West Main Street at Highway 1	5 miles	NA	2016	NA

As shown in Table 5.15-1, the Santa Maria Levee to Guadalupe Multi-Use Trail and the Bonita School Road Bridge Replacement would not occur during the same time frame as the proposed Project. Other Projects, including Hancock Terrace Apartments, MMC Co-Gen Power Plant Expansion, Eastridge Estates and the intersection improvements at S.R. 166/West Main Street at Highway 1 would occur at such a distance from the Project as to reduce potential cumulative impacts to less than significant. As such, these projects have been eliminated from further analysis.

The Project is located within the County of Santa Barbara and intersects with a segment of S.R. 166/West Main Street under Caltrans jurisdiction. The County of Santa Barbara does not include cumulative thresholds of significance for transportation resources within its Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (County of Santa Barbara, 2008). However, as discussed within the County Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (Santa Barbara County, 2010), unless otherwise specified, a project's potential contribution to cumulative impacts should be assessed utilizing the same significance criteria as those for project specific impacts. According to the County's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, a significant traffic impact would occur when the addition of Project traffic to an intersection which increases the volume to capacity (V/C) ratio by specified values (see item a. under County Thresholds above), or sends at least 15, 10 or 5 trips to an intersection operating at LOS D, E or F. This threshold was developed, in part, to define the point at which a project's

contribution to a regionally significant impact constitutes a significant effect at the project level. However, the portion of S.R. 166 proposed for use by the Project is located within Caltrans jurisdiction. Caltrans does not have any specific thresholds of significance for construction activities. As such, discussions with Caltrans staff were conducted to determine the level of impact associated with Project construction activities. Caltrans staff indicated that given the temporary nature of Project activities, as well as the minimal number of trips anticipated during a worst-case scenario during peak traffic hour (seven trips), traffic impacts associated with the Project construction would be less than significant on a project-specific and cumulative basis (Adam Fukushima, personal communication, 2014).

Furthermore, implementation of **MM TRANS-1** would reduce the number of haul truck on the roadway during peak hours of operation. Implementation of **MM TRANS-1** would reduce Project impacts and associated cumulative impacts to **less than significant with mitigation**.

5.15.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

MM TRANS-1. Traffic Hours. Concrete hauling associated with Project activities will be limited to avoid peak traffic hours (7 am – 9 am and 4 pm - 6 pm weekdays) to local intersections. **Plan Requirements:** This measure will be included on all Project grading plans. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** The District shall check plans prior to Project construction and shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

MM TRANS-2. Off-Road (Farm Road) Maintenance. During Project activities, the District would maintain all off-road access (farm roads) used by construction equipment and Project personnel for safety purposes. Following Project completion, access roads (farm roads) will be returned to their pre-project condition. **Plan Requirements:** This measure will be included on all Project grading plans. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** The District shall check plans prior to Project construction and shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

MM TRANS-3. Farm Road-S.R. 166/West Main Street Access Safety. The following measures will be applicable to all Project vehicles and equipment while accessing the Project site and while on the farm road including ingress/egress from S.R. 166/West Main Street.

- Prior to driving to the Project site, all Project contractors will be advised on the safety rules and requirements to reduce potential traffic impacts associated with ingress/egress onto the farm road.
 - Temporary signage alerting drivers to construction activities will be put in place along S.R. 166/West Main Street during Project mobilization/demobilization activities and during any hauling activities to alert drivers of potentially slow-moving construction vehicles or equipment.
 - Drivers will be required to follow all existing rules of the road including, but not limited to, slowing down and using appropriate turn signals to alert traffic on S.R. 166/West Main Street of vehicle movements into and out-of the Project area.
 - Once on-site, all Project vehicles will abide by a 6 mph speed limit to allow for controlled access to and from the Project site.
-

- At no time will Project vehicles and equipment be parked or staged in areas immediately adjacent to the farm road intersection with S.R. 166/West Main Street. Drivers will be advised not to block or impede visual site distance of vehicles coming into or leaving the Project site.
- Vehicles and equipment will not park or be staged along the farm road in such a manner as to block or impede emergency access.
- A temporary stop sign will be placed at the farm road egress point (at a location allowing for proper site distance) onto S.R. 166/West Main Street to ensure that all vehicles and equipment leaving the site stop and evaluate potential hazards (including but not limited to other vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians) prior to turning onto S.R. 166/West Main Street.

Plan Requirements: This measure will be included on all Project grading plans. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** The District shall check plans prior to Project construction and shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

With the implementation of these mitigation measures impacts would be reduced to **less than significant**. No residual impacts would result.

5.16 WATER RESOURCES/FLOODING

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?			X		
b. Changes in percolation rates, drainage patterns or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?			X		
c. Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?			X		
d. Discharge, directly or through a storm drain system, into surface waters (including but not limited to wetlands, riparian areas, ponds, springs, creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries, tidal areas, bays, ocean, etc.) or alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, or thermal water pollution?		X			
e. Alterations to the course or flow of flood water or need for private or public flood control projects?			X		
f. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding (placement of project in 100 year flood plain), accelerated runoff or tsunamis, sea level rise, or seawater intrusion?				X	
g. Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of groundwater?			X		
h. Change in the quantity of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations or recharge interference?				X	
i. Overdraft or over-commitment of any groundwater basin? Or, a significant increase in the existing overdraft or over-commitment of any groundwater basin?				X	
j. The substantial degradation of groundwater quality including saltwater intrusion?				X	

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
k. Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?				X	
l. Introduction of storm water pollutants (e.g., oil, grease, pesticides, nutrients, sediments, pathogens, etc.) into groundwater or surface water?		X			

5.16.1 Setting

5.16.1.1 Physical

Regional. The Santa Maria Groundwater Basin has three distinguishable units that have only limited interaction: the Main Basin unit, the Nipomo Mesa unit, and the Arroyo Grande unit (Santa Barbara County, 2006). The Project site overlies the Santa Maria Main Groundwater Basin (also called the Santa Maria Basin). The Main Groundwater Basin is bordered by the Nipomo Mesa and Sierra Madre Foothills (to the north), the San Rafael Mountains (to the East) the Solomon-Casmalia Hills (to the south) and the Pacific Ocean (to the west). The basin is approximately 170 square miles and extends from northwest Santa Barbara (County) into the southwestern portion of San Luis Obispo County (Santa Barbara County, 2006).

The Project area is within the Santa Maria Watershed which is drained by the Santa Maria River. The Santa Maria River is formed by the confluence of the Cayuma and Sisquoc Rivers at Fulgar Point approximately 20 miles inland from the coast. The Santa Maria River Valley covers approximately 260 square miles. Much of the valley consists of a broad alluvial area known as the Santa Maria Plain.

The Santa Maria River is currently listed as an impaired water body under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d), (EPA, 2010). Major types of pollution within the Santa Maria River system include agricultural runoff, urban runoff, grazing sources, septic tanks, natural sources and other unknown sources.

Site Specific. The Unit 2 Channel runs north to south between the Santa Maria River (to the north) and S.R. 166/West Main Street (to the south). The primary flows include waters from the West Main Street channel, agricultural run-off, and urban stormwater from the Channel storm drain after large storm events.

The Channel is surrounded by agricultural fields on the eastern and western sides. Agricultural run-off from the eastern side enters the Channel through a series of 18 side drains ranging in size from 12-inches to 24-inches. Additionally, the East Channel collects runoff from the area east of the Unit 2 Channel. The flow from the East Channel enters the Unit 2 Channel through a 54-inch pipe immediately before the Santa Maria River levee outfall structure.

5.16.1.2 Regulatory

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) has developed a Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Region (2011) (also referred to as the Basin Plan) to protect the water quality of surface and groundwater within the region. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, sets narrative and numerical objectives to protect beneficial uses and describes implementation programs. Beneficial uses are processes, habitats, organisms or features that require water and are considered worthy of protection.

Water Resources Thresholds. According to the Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (Santa Barbara County, 2008), the threshold of significance for impacts to groundwater is the point at which a Project's estimated contribution to the overuse of groundwater in an alluvial basin or other aquifer is

considered significantly adverse. A project is determined to have a significant effect on water resources if it would exceed established threshold values which have been set for each overdrafted groundwater basin. These values were determined based on an estimation of a basin's remaining life of available water storage. If the project's net new consumptive water use [total consumptive demand adjusted for recharge less discontinued historic use] exceeds the threshold adopted for the basin, the project's impacts on water resources are considered significant.

A project is also deemed to have a significant effect on water resources if a net increase in pumpage from a well would substantially affect production or quality from a nearby well.

Water Quality Thresholds. A significant water quality impact is presumed to occur if the project:

- Is located within an urbanized area of the county and the project construction or redevelopment individually or as a part of a larger common plan of development or sale would disturb one (1) or more acres of land;
- Increases the amount of impervious surfaces on a site by 25percent or more;
- Results in channelization or relocation of a natural drainage channel;
- Results in removal or reduction of riparian vegetation or other vegetation (excluding non-native vegetation removed for restoration projects) from the buffer zone of any streams, creeks or wetlands;
- Is an industrial facility that falls under one or more of categories of industrial activity regulated under the NPDES Phase I industrial storm water regulations (facilities with effluent limitation; manufacturing; mineral, metal, oil and gas, hazardous waste, treatment or disposal facilities; landfills; recycling facilities; steam electric plants; transportation facilities; treatment works; and light industrial activity);
- Discharges pollutants that exceed the water quality standards set forth in the applicable NPDES permit, the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) Basin Plan or otherwise impairs the beneficial uses⁵ of a receiving water body;
- Results in a discharge of pollutants into an "impaired" water body that has been designated as such by the State Water Resources Control Board or the RWQCB under Section 303 (d) of the Federal Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act (i.e., the Clean Water Act); or
- Results in a discharge of pollutants of concern to a receiving water body, as identified by the RWQCB.

5.16.2 Impact Discussion

a, e). Less than Significant. The existing Unit 2 Channel carries stormwater collected from the West Main Street channel; agricultural runoff from adjacent fields and the East Channel; and overflow from Hobbs Basin during large storm events. The goal of the proposed Project is to straighten the offset (Reverse Curve Realignment) of the existing Channel, increase the Channel bottom width to 20 feet and add a culvert within the existing Santa Maria River levee system. Project activities have been developed in accordance with the Design Alternatives Report (Penfield and Smith, 2014) (Attachment 1).

⁵ Beneficial uses for Santa Barbara County are identified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin, or Basin Plan, and include (among others) recreation, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, fresh water habitat, estuarine habitat, support for rare, threatened or endangered species, preservation of biological habitats of special significance.

No change in the general course or direction of surface water is proposed. However, straightening of the offset and the installation of the additional culvert would modify the existing currents of water movements as well as increase the rate of water flowing from the Channel into the Santa Maria River. However, these changes in would be minor and would be similar to those that occur during regular storm events where greater capacities of water and thus greater rates of flow, enter the Channel flow through the levee system and flow into the Santa Maria River bed. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

The existing Unit 2 Channel would be reconfigured in order to increase flow rates and outfall through the Santa Maria River Levee. The Project has been designed by P&S in order to accommodate and direct adjacent surface water runoff. The proposed improvements would not change the direction of the surface water runoff, however would facilitate an increased rate of flow into the Santa Maria River. The increased rate of flow would help reduce the likelihood that an extreme rain event would cause an increase in surface water run-off capable of over-topping the banks of the Channel. As such, the Project would help reduce potential flood risks to the surrounding agricultural fields.

b, c). Less than Significant. The purpose and need of the proposed Channel improvements would be to increase the rate of flow and thus the capacity of the Unit 2 Channel system to reduce the risk of the Channel overtopping and the potential for property damage. Additional rate of flow and capacity would result in more efficient drainage into the Santa Maria River. As such, the Project design includes changes in the drainage pattern and rate/amount of surface water runoff. However, the Project has been designed in accordance with detailed engineering reports included within the “Design Alternatives Analysis Report”. Impacts caused by increased capacity and surface flow from the Channel into the Santa Maria River would result in a **beneficial impact** to the Channel system.

d, l). Less than Significant with Mitigation. As described further below, the Project could adversely affect surface water quality by increasing the amount (volume) of water flowing into the Channel and into the Santa Maria River. Additionally, water quality could also be affected by Project construction activities or Project operations (following construction).

Construction. During construction, heavy equipment would be required. Heavy equipment working within the Channel or along its banks has the potential to result in contaminants entering surface water in the event of diesel fuel spills or other hydrocarbon leaks. In addition, heavy equipment use may cause increased erosion or bank destabilization. As required by the conditions of the NPDES Permit, grading and construction activities would be conducted in accordance with a Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (**MM WQ-1**). The construction SWPPP would include a monitoring program and the implementation of Project-specific measures to reduce contaminants to stormwater. The SWPPP would identify pollutant sources, including sources of sediment, that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site. It would also identify, and require the implementation of best management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction. BMPs would include, but not be limited to, stabilized construction ingress/egress, exit tire wash, wind erosion control, stockpile management, and controlled areas for vehicle and equipment cleaning, maintenance and fueling. The SWPPP would require that all necessary corrections/repairs are made immediate and the Project complies with the SWPPP, construction permits and approved plans at all times. The SWPPP would also include implementation of non-storm water management and materials/waste management activities, including monitoring discharges (dewatering diversion devices), general site clean-up spill control and ensuring no materials other than storm-water are

discharged in quantities that would have an adverse effect on receiving waters. Application of standard County grading, erosion, and drainage-control measures included within the SWPPP (**MM WQ-1**) and section 5.8 – Geologic Processes (**MM GEO-2**) would ensure that impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

In addition to heavy equipment, impacts to water quality could result from activities associated with the removal of vegetation along the banks of the Santa Maria River. The Project includes activities that would require the removal of existing native vegetation. Native vegetation often acts as a bank stabilizer to prevent erosion and sedimentation. Restoration of the culvert work area as required by measure **MM BIO-1** would result in replacement of the native vegetation removed.

Following Project activities, revegetation of the area could include the use of herbicides that could cause water quality impacts. The risk of accidental spills of herbicides is considered low because the herbicide containers on backpack units are under constant control of a trained applicator. The District does not apply mix or dispense herbicides directly into the Channel. The volume of herbicide that could be released from a single unit is small (less than 10 gallons) and would likely occur within a dry Channel where the spill could be contained and cleaned up easily.

Operations. The existing Unit 2 Channel system discharges into the Santa Maria River. The Santa Maria River is currently listed as an impaired water body under the Clean Water Act Section 303(d), (2010). The existing discharge from the Channel includes waters from the West Main Street channel, agricultural run-off, and urban stormwater from the Channel storm drain after large storm events.

To prevent agricultural discharges from impairing the waters that receive discharges, the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) (administered by the State Water Resources Control Board) regulates discharges from irrigated agricultural lands. This is done by issuing waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or conditional waivers of WDRs (Orders) to growers. These Orders contain conditions requiring water quality monitoring of receiving waters and corrective actions when impairments are found. According to Geotracker (2014) there are currently eight (8) monitored discharge areas located within approximately 1/3 mile of the Channel on either side. Numerous other monitoring points are located within the drainage area and are subject to testing and regulation in accordance with the ILRP. Following Project completion, the Unit 2 Channel system would continue to be sourced from the same drainages, namely, the West Main Street channel, agricultural runoff from adjacent fields and the East Channel, and overflow from Hobbs Basin during large storm events. No changes in the sources of run-off are proposed. Water quality monitoring and regulation associated with the existing discharge locations would remain intact and sufficient for Project operations. No change in the water quality from the source would occur.

Water quality could, however, be affected within the Santa Maria River. Improvements to the Santa Maria Levee include opening the existing 72-inch RCP culvert and adding a second 72-inch RCP culvert (Figure 2.2-3 and 2.2-5). The additional culverts would accommodate the capacity of the realigned and widened Channel. The addition of the culverts would affect how the water from the Channel is delivered from the levee into the riverbed. This increase in capacity would cause a significant change in volume (additional 160 cfs) over existing conditions. Specifically, water quality could be affected by changes in dissolved oxygen, turbidity, temperature or thermal water pollution, especially during a significant storm event. However, the Project has been designed in accordance with the “Design Analysis Report” (Penfield and Smith, 2014) (Attachment 1) which utilizes industry standards to minimize the potential for scour and other impacts associated with channeling systems. Furthermore, storm events, which

would require the greatest amount of water volume to be moved through the system, are temporary and infrequent in nature. Water quality impacts associated with Project operations are **less than significant**.

f). No Impact. The Project is located adjacent to, and discharges into, the Santa Maria River 100 year floodplain. However, the Project does not include the construction of any buildings, structures or other facilities that would encourage use or habitation by people. No additional risk or exposure to flood areas would result. Furthermore, the Project would improve drainage of the Channel system into the Santa Maria River by increasing the rate of flow for the existing Channel. By increasing the rate of surface water flow, a greater amount of water can pass through the Channel unimpeded and thus reduce the potential for flooding or bank destabilization to the agricultural areas located directly adjacent to the Channel. **No impacts** would result.

g). Less than Significant. The proposed Project does not include changes that would alter the direction or flow of groundwater. The straightening of the offset and the installation of the additional culvert would modify the existing currents of surface water movements as the water flows from the Channel into the Santa Maria River. However, these changes would be surficial and would not have a significant impact on groundwater in the region. Once the channelized water reaches the Santa Maria River bed it would be subject to the existing percolation processes and rates which currently exist for the river. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

h, i, j, and k). No Impact. The Project does not propose the removal or use of any groundwater from the basin. **No impact** would result.

5.16.3 Cumulative Impacts

The County's Environmental Thresholds for water resources were developed, in part, to define the point at which a Project's contribution to a regionally significant impact constitutes a significant effect at the Project level. In this instance, the Project has been found not to have an impact on groundwater water resources. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to any cumulative groundwater resource impacts.

The Project would result in potentially significant surface water quality impacts. However, these impacts, like those of all proposed development, are addressed by the application of standard County grading, erosion, and drainage-control measures. Project implementation of the SWPPP (**MM WQ-1**) and Geologic Processes mitigation measure **MM GEO-2** would ensure that the Project's contribution to cumulative water quality impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation**.

5.16.4 Mitigation and Residual Impact

The following mitigation measures would reduce potential water quality impacts to a less than significant level.

MM WQ-1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). A Project-specific SWPPP will be developed and implemented in accordance with the NPDES Permit. The SWPPP will:

- Identify pollutant sources, including sources of sediment, that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site.
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction. BMPs

- will be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges during the construction activities and include, but are not limited to:
- Stabilization of construction ingress/egress routes, implementing an exit tire wash, proper stockpile management, and controlled areas for vehicle and equipment cleaning, maintenance and fueling;
 - Control of solid waste, hazardous waste, sanitary/septic waste and liquid waste;
 - Specifications for concrete curing, mixing and finishing;
 - Proper handling of hazardous materials; and
 - Spill prevention and control measures.
- Implementation of Erosion Control Measures, including but not limited to:
 - Preservation of existing native vegetation where possible;
 - Silt fencing, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms and rumble plates as necessary; and
 - Immediate repairs to the erosion control measures should they become damaged or otherwise compromised.
 - SBCFCD will hold all contractors and subcontractors responsible for fully implementing the conditions included within the SWPPP.

Plan Requirements: A Project-Specific Construction SWPPP will be completed prior to the start of Project construction. **Timing:** Throughout construction. **Monitoring:** The District staff shall perform site inspections and review monitoring reports throughout Project construction.

6.0 INFORMATION SOURCES

6.1 COUNTY DEPARTMENTS CONSULTED (UNDERLINE):

Police, Fire, Public Works, Flood Control, Parks, Environmental Health, Special Districts, Regional Programs, Other: Agricultural Commissioner's Office_____

6.2 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

<u>X</u>	Seismic Safety/Safety Element	<u>X</u>	Conservation Element
<u>X</u>	Open Space Element	<u>X</u>	Noise Element
<u>X</u>	Coastal Plan and Maps	<u>X</u>	Circulation Element
<u>X</u>	ERME	_____	

6.3 OTHER SOURCES

<u>X</u>	Field work	<u>X</u>	Ag Preserve maps
<u>X</u>	Calculations	<u>X</u>	Flood Control maps
<u>X</u>	Project plans	<u>X</u>	Other technical references (reports, survey, etc.)
_____	Traffic studies	<u>X</u>	Planning files, maps, reports
<u>X</u>	Records	<u>X</u>	Zoning maps
<u>X</u>	Grading plans	<u>X</u>	Soils maps/reports
<u>X</u>	Elevation, architectural renderings	_____	Plant maps
<u>X</u>	Published geological map/reports	<u>X</u>	Archaeological maps and reports
<u>X</u>	Topographical maps	_____	Other

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**7.0 PROJECT SPECIFIC (SHORT- AND LONG-TERM)
 AND CUMULATIVE IMPACT SUMMARY**

Based upon the impact discussions presented within Section 5.1 through 5.16, the following Table (7.0-1) provides a summary of Project-specific short- and long-term and cumulative impacts. As described in the sections referenced above, there are several sub-issues identified in the checklist under each environmental area that were evaluated herein; however, the level of significance identified in Table 7.0-1 shows the highest level of impact within the environmental issue area as a whole. In other words, an environmental issue area that is designated as “Less than Significant with Mitigation”, may include sub-issues where the Project was found to have “Less than Significant” impacts, “No Impact” or possibly beneficial impacts. As shown in Table 7.0-1, no significant residual environmental impacts would result assuming implementation of the mitigation measures presented herein.

Table 7.0-1. Summary of Cumulative Impact Analysis

Resource Area	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. With Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
5.1 - Aesthetics			X		
5.2 - Agricultural Resources		X			
5.3 - Air Quality			X		
5.4 - Biological Resources		X			
5.5 - Cultural Resources		X			
5.6 - Energy			X		
5.7 - Fire Protection			X		
5.8 - Geologic Processes		X			
5.9 - Hazardous Materials		X			
5.10 - Historic Resources				X	
5.11 - Land Use			X		
5.12 - Noise		X			
5.13 - Public Facilities		X			
5.14 - Recreation				X	
5.15 - Transportation/Circulation		X			
5.16 - Water Resources/Flooding		X			

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8.0 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
1. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions or significantly increase energy consumption, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X			
2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?				X	
3. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects and the effects of probable future projects.)		X			
4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X		
5. Is there disagreement supported by facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts and/or expert opinion supported by facts over the significance of an effect which would warrant investigation in an EIR ?				X	

1. As discussed within Section 5 (Potentially Significant Effects Checklist), the proposed Project would have less than significant impacts within the following issue areas: Aesthetics (Section 5.1), Energy Resources (Section 5.6), Fire Protection (Section 5.7), Historic Resources (Section 5.10), Land Use (Section 5.11), and Recreation (Section 5.14). Mitigation measures would further reduce impacts to less than significant for Agriculture (Section 5.2), Air Quality (Section 5.3), Biological Resources (Section 5.4), Cultural Resources (Section 5.5), Geologic Resources (Section 5.8), Hazardous Materials and Risk of Upset (Section 5.9), Noise (Section 5.12), Public Facilities (Section 5.13), Transportation (Section 5.15) and Water Resources/Flooding (Section 5.16).

The implementation of Project mitigation and avoidance measures would reduce potential impact so that degradation of environmental quality would not occur. Specifically, as discussed within Section 5.4 (Biological Resources), the proposed Project would have the potential to result in significant temporary impacts to wildlife species during construction. However, proposed mitigations described in Section 5.4 (Biological Resources) would reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level.

The Project would not result in a habitat loss or the degradation of a biological community or population habitat to such a degree as to threaten or eliminate sensitive species.

As discussed in Section 5.3 (Air Quality), total annual GHG emissions for the Project are estimated to be 62 metric tons of CO₂e/year, which is below the currently used threshold for significance. Energy consumption for the proposed Project is minimal and is limited to Project construction only. As described in Section 5.5 (Cultural Resources), with Project implementation there is the potential for previously unidentified cultural resources to be encountered. However, mitigation would be incorporated into the project to reduce this potential impact to less than significant.

2. The proposed Project is intended to improve existing flood control capacity within the Unit 2 Channel, which is a long-term environmental goal. All significant Project-related impacts would be mitigated. The Project does not include any elements that would be significantly detrimental to long-term environmental goals. The Project-related loss of up to 3.58 acres of prime/unique agricultural land is counter to the County's long-term goal of preserving agriculture. However, the Project would protect adjacent agricultural soils from the erosive effects of flood waters.
 3. As discussed within Section 5.0 (Potentially Significant Effects Checklist), the Project would result in less than significant contributions to cumulative impacts relating to air quality, greenhouse gases, loss of agricultural soil, energy, fire protection, land use and historic resources. The Project would result in significant contributions to cumulative impacts in the following areas: biological resources (e.g. native specimen trees, arroyo chub, western pond turtle and CRLF), cultural resources, erosion/sedimentation, human and environmental exposure to hazardous materials, solid waste disposal, transportation, and water quality. However, the Project-specific mitigation measures for these issues would also reduce the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts to less than significant.
 4. As discussed within Sections 5.3 (Air Quality) 5.9 (Hazardous Materials/Risk of Upset), 5.12 (Noise) and 5.15 (Transportation/Circulation), the proposed Project would result in short-term construction related impacts to air quality, additional noise and traffic during constructions, and exposure to persons to soils within this agricultural areas that may contain hazardous materials in the form of pesticides. However, the proposed Project activities are not located within a highly populated area and potential air quality and GHG emissions would be less than significant. Additionally noise and traffic during construction are short-term in nature and would not result in significant impacts with mitigation. Potential exposure to hazardous materials would also be mitigated through measures identified within Section 5.9. Therefore, although the Project would adversely impact human beings the effects with mitigation are not considered to be substantial.
 5. As described in this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, there is no evidence that the proposed Channel improvements would result in environmental impacts than could not be mitigated to less than significant levels. To date, no disagreement supported by facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, or expert opinion supported by facts has been presented that would indicate that preparation of an EIR is warranted.
-

9.0 INITIAL REVIEW OF PROJECT CONSISTENCY WITH APPLICABLE SUBDIVISION, ZONING AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

9.1 ZONING

The Project site is within an area designated as AG-II-40 under the County of Santa Barbara's zoning ordinance (Santa Maria Valley Rural Regional Zoning Map, Inland Area - 2011). As defined under Chapter 35.21 (Agricultural Zones) of the Santa Barbara County Land Use and Development Code (2011), a Flood Control Project with 20,000 square foot or more total area is an allowed land use within the Agricultural Zone. Typically, a Minor Conditional Use Permit would be required; however as specified this requirement is not applicable to facilities constructed by the County outside of the Coastal Zone. Therefore, the Project is consistent with the zoning requirements as a permitted land use owned and operated by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation Division.

9.2 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

State law requires that all cities and counties adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that outlines the physical development of the county or city expresses the community's development goals and embodies public policy relative to the distribution of future public and private land uses. The County of Santa Barbara has adopted a number of "elements" and area plans that comprise the Comprehensive Plan for the County. These elements are identified as follows:

- Conservation (1979 amended 2010) plus Groundwater Resources Section added in 1994 (amended 2009);
- Seismic Safety and Safety (1979 amended 2010) plus supplement prepared in 2000;
- Open Space (1979 amended 2009),
- Noise (1979 amended 2009);
- Land Use (1980 amended 2011),
- Coastal Land Use Plan (1980),
- Air Quality Supplement (1981 republished 2009), plus community and area plans;
- Circulation (1991 republished 2010);
- Housing (2009);
- Scenic Highways (1975 republished 2009);
- Environmental Resource Management (1980 republished 2009);
- Hazardous Waste (1990 republished 2009);
- Agricultural (1991 republished 2009); and
- Energy (1994 republished 2009).

Specific policies of the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan that are applicable to the proposed Project are identified in Table 9.2-1 along with findings for Project consistency with the identified policies. (Please note that only policies that are relevant to the proposed Project are identified below. Many issue areas considered in the Comprehensive Plan such as housing, public services, etc. do not apply to the Project due to the nature of the Project and/or the location of the Project components.)

Table 9.2-1. County of Santa Barbara General Plan Policy Consistency Matrix

POLICY STATEMENT	PROJECT CONSISTENCY DISCUSSION
Agricultural Element	
<p>Policy IA: The integrity of agricultural operations shall not be violated by recreational or other non-compatible uses.</p>	<p>There are no recreational uses proposed as part of the Project. The Project is an improvement to an existing use (flood control channel) located within an agricultural area. The Project would benefit the nearby agricultural land and would not significantly violate the use of the land for agricultural operations. As such, the proposed Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Policy IIA: Santa Barbara County shall require measures designed for the prevention of flooding and siltation from urbanization, especially as such damage related to approved development.</p>	<p>The proposed Project is intended to improve flood control and benefit these adjacent land uses. As such, the proposed Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Policy IID: Conversion of highly productive agricultural lands whether urban or rural, shall be discouraged. The County shall support programs which encourage the retention of highly productive agricultural lands.</p>	<p>As discussed within Section 5.2 (Agricultural Resources), the Project would require the permanent conversion of approximately 3.58 acres of agricultural soils of prime/statewide importance. Irrespective of this impact, the integrity of adjacent agricultural operations will not be violated by the Project. The proposed Project is intended to improve flood control and benefit these adjacent land uses. As such, the proposed Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
Conservation Element	
<p>Policy 2.1: Where feasible, in cooperation with local purveyors and other groundwater users, the County shall act to protect groundwater quality where quality is acceptable, improve quality where degraded, and discourage degradation of quality below acceptable levels.</p>	<p>As discussed within Section 5.16 (Water Resources/Flooding), the proposed Project would not affect groundwater quality. Therefore, the proposed Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Policy 3.5: In coordination with any applicable groundwater management plan(s), the County shall not allow, through its land use permitting decisions, any basin to become seriously overdrafted on a prolonged basis.</p>	<p>The proposed Project would not require the use of substantive water resource supplies due to its nature and is therefore consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Policy 3.8: Water-conserving plumbing, as well as water-conserving landscaping, shall be incorporated into all new development Projects, where appropriate, effective, and consistent with applicable law...</p>	<p>The Project proposes the use of native plant material for revegetation purposes which are water conserving plants. Such species would require less irrigation than many non-native species. These species are anticipated to persist as mature plants without supplemental irrigation. However, RRWMD and the Santa Barbara County District have found that irrigation during the first 1 to 3 years of planting greatly improves plant survival and minimizes weed invasion. Areas with container plants and shrubs would be temporarily irrigated through a combination of hand watering, water truck, and drip irrigation, depending on weather conditions at the time of planting and distance from the water source. The irrigation system would be extended</p>

POLICY STATEMENT	PROJECT CONSISTENCY DISCUSSION
	<p>incrementally into the restoration areas as plants are installed. Mulch available from the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station would be used to increase watering efficiency. Although temporary watering would not use recycled water, due to the minimal amount of water required during these restoration periods, these activities are considered to be in compliance with the overall policy.</p>
<p>Energy Element</p>	
<p>Policy 4.1: Construction - Encourage recycling and reuse of construction waste to reduce energy consumption associated with extracting and manufacturing virgin materials.</p>	<p>As discussed within Section 5.13 (Public Facilities), construction materials would be recycled to the extent feasible to reduce construction waste generated from the Project. Therefore, the proposed Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Policy 4.8: Water Efficient Landscaping - The County shall require (per Government Code, Section 65590, Article 10.8) water-efficient landscape design and irrigation systems in new and renovated developments and at public parks and facilities. [Energy-savings are accrued through reduced water pumping and treatment, and reduced disposal and maintenance.]</p>	<p>See response to Policy 3.8 above.</p>
<p>Seismic Safety and Safety Element</p>	
<p>Geology and Seismic Protection Policy 2 - To maintain consistency, the County shall refer to the California Building Code, the Land Use Development Code, County Ordinances, the Coastal Land Use Plan, and the Comprehensive General Plan when considering the siting and construction of structures in seismically hazardous areas.</p>	<p>As discussed within Section 5.8, the Project would be designed in accordance with CBC and all other Land Use Development codes to prevent potential seismic hazards.</p>
<p>Land Use Element</p>	
<p>Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy 1. Plans for development shall minimize cut and fill operations. Plans requiring excessive cutting and filling may be denied if it is determined that the development could be carried out with less alteration of the natural terrain.</p>	<p>Fill operations are limited to placement of excess soil material on adjacent parcels. Therefore, the Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy 3. For necessary grading operations on hillsides, the smallest practical area of land shall be exposed at any one time during development and the length of exposure shall be kept to the shortest practicable amount of time. The clearing of land should be avoided during the winter rainy season and all measures for removing sediments and stabilizing slopes should be in place before the beginning of the rainy season.</p>	<p>The proposed Project has been designed to avoid the rainy season. During construction, the smallest practical area of land shall be exposed at any one time to prevent erosion to the extent feasible. Mitigation measures identified in Section 5.16 (Water Resources) would be adhered to in order to further minimize erosion and stabilize slopes during construction. Therefore, the Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy 5. Temporary vegetation, seeding, mulching, or other suitable stabilization method shall be used to protect soils subject to erosion that have been disturbed during grading or development. All cut and fill slopes shall be</p>	<p>As indicated within Section 3.0; the Project would incorporate BMPs in order to reduce erosion and prevent runoff from the site. Specifically, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program including but not limited to silt fences surrounding work site,</p>

POLICY STATEMENT	PROJECT CONSISTENCY DISCUSSION
<p>stabilized as rapidly as possible with planting of native grasses and shrubs, appropriate non-native plants, or with accepted landscaping practices.</p>	<p>fiber rolls, stabilized construction entrance/exit, wind erosion control measures (tarping, dust control watering), preservation of ex. vegetation (fencing) would be implemented. Additionally, areas of disturbance would be revegetated to pre-Project conditions with appropriate native replacement vegetation. Therefore, the Project is consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy 7. Degradation of the water quality of groundwater basins, nearby streams, or wetlands shall not result from development of the site...</p>	<p>The Project's impact on water quality and biological resources are addressed in Sections 5.16 and 5.4 respectively of this IS. Based upon the analyses presented therein, the Project would have a significant and unavoidable impact on aquatic wildlife, vegetation and birds in the event of spills of fuel or hydraulic fluid. Additionally, Project activities would disturb sediments impacting water quality and may otherwise result in pollutants entering surface water. However, mitigations provided as part of the Project design and included herein would reduce potential impacts to less than significant. These include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Provided by the 2001 Routine Maintenance Program EIR. • MM BIO-2: Tree Avoidance and Replacement. • MM WQ-1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). <p>With implementation of these measures, the Project is therefore consistent with the intent of this policy.</p>
<p>Streams And Creeks Policy 1. All permitted construction and grading within stream corridors shall be carried out in such a manner as to minimize impacts from increased runoff, sedimentation, biochemical degradation, or thermal pollution.</p>	<p>See response to Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy 7 above.</p>
<p>Flood Hazard Policy 1. All development, including construction, excavation, and grading, except for flood control projects and non-structural agricultural uses, shall be prohibited in the floodway</p>	<p>The Project is a flood control project and is therefore consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Flood Hazard Policy 2. Permitted development shall not cause or contribute to flood hazards or lead to expenditure of public funds for flood control works, i.e., dams, stream channelizations, etc.</p>	<p>The Project impacts associated with flooding hazards are addressed in Section 5.16 of this IS. Based upon the analysis presented therein, the Project would be consistent with this policy.</p>
<p>Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy 2. When developments are proposed for parcels where archaeological or other cultural sites are located, project design shall be required which avoids impacts to such cultural sites if possible.</p>	<p>The Project's impact on cultural resources (archaeological sites) is addressed in Section 5.5 of this IS. The Project is not located near any known cultural resources and includes mitigation to reduce impacts to previously unrecorded cultural resources to the extent feasible. Section 5.10 of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration addresses historic resources. No impacts to historical resources are anticipated.</p>

POLICY STATEMENT	PROJECT CONSISTENCY DISCUSSION
	Therefore, the Project is considered consistent with the intent of this policy.
Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy 3. When sufficient planning flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on archaeological or other types of cultural sites, adequate mitigation shall be required.	See response to Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy 2 above.
Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy 4. Off-road vehicle use, unauthorized collection of artifacts, and other activities other than development which could destroy or damage archaeological or cultural sites shall be prohibited.	The Project's impact on cultural resources is addressed in Section 5.5 of this IS. Based upon the analysis presented, impacts would be reduced to the extent feasible. Therefore, the Project is considered consistent with intent of this policy.
Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy 5. Native Americans shall be consulted when development proposals are submitted which impact significant archaeological or cultural sites.	See response to Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy 2 above.
Parks/Recreation Policy 4. Opportunities for hiking and equestrian trails should be preserved, improved, and expanded wherever compatible with surrounding uses.	The Project's impact on recreation is addressed in Sections 5.15, Transportation/Circulation and 5.14, Recreation of this IS. Based upon the analysis presented therein, the Project is consistent with this policy.
Santa Maria/Orcutt Area Community Goal - Land Use. Promotion and protection of agriculture as an industry.	Although the Project would require the permanent conversion of 3.58 acres of agricultural lands, the proposed Project is intended to increase the efficiency of flood control within this area, which would benefit adjacent agricultural uses. As such the Project may be considered consistent with this goal.

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10.0 RECOMMENDATION BY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT STAFF

On the basis of the Initial Study, the staff of Planning and Development:

- Finds that the proposed project WILL NOT have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, recommends that a Negative Declaration (ND) be prepared.
- Finds that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures incorporated into the REVISED PROJECT DESCRIPTION would successfully mitigate the potentially significant impacts. Staff recommends the preparation of an ND. The ND finding is based on the assumption that mitigation measures will be acceptable to the applicant; if not acceptable a revised Initial Study finding for the preparation of an EIR may result.
- Finds that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and recommends that an EIR be prepared.
- Finds that from existing documents (previous EIRs, etc.) that a subsequent document (containing updated and site-specific information, etc.) pursuant to CEQA Sections 15162/15163/15164 should be prepared.

Potentially significant unavoidable adverse impact areas:

With Public Hearing Without Public Hearing

PREVIOUS DOCUMENT: _____

PROJECT EVALUATOR: _____ **DATE:** _____

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11.0 DETERMINATION BY ENVIRONMENTAL HEARING OFFICER

- I agree with staff conclusions. Preparation of the appropriate document may proceed.
- I DO NOT agree with staff conclusions. The following actions will be taken:
- I require consultation and further information prior to making my determination.

PRINTED NAME: _____
SIGNATURE: _____
INITIAL STUDY DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____
SIGNATURE: _____
NEGATIVE DECLARATION DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____
SIGNATURE: _____
REVISION DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: ANNIE ARMY
SIGNATURE: [Signature]
FINAL NEGATIVE DECLARATION DATE: 2/6/15

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12.0 ATTACHMENTS

1. Penfield and Smith Design Report (2014) (Appendices available upon request)
 2. Air Quality Calculations (Padre, 2014)
 3. Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation (Padre, 2014)
 4. Geologic Report (Fugro, 2003)
 5. Comment Letter on the Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project
 6. Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse Letter
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United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003

IN REPLY REFER TO:
08EVEN00-2016-F-0533

December 20, 2016

Crystal L. M. Huerta, Senior Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Ventura Field Office
2151 Alessandro Drive Suite 110
Ventura, California 93001

Subject: Biological Opinion on the Unit 2 Capital Improvements Project near the City of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, California

Dear Ms. Huerta:

This document transmits the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) biological opinion based on our review of the proposed project and its effects on the federally threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). We received your June 22, 2016, request for formal consultation on June 24, 2016.

We have based this biological opinion on information that accompanied your June 22, 2016, request for consultation, including the Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project (Padre Associates, Inc. 2016), as well as further information from electronic mail correspondence between you and Dou-Shuan Yang of my staff. We can make a record of this consultation available at the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) proposes to authorize the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District (Applicant) to improve hydraulic capacity within the Unit 2 Channel within an unincorporated area of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County, California. The Channel is a straight, linear earthen channel with the exception of an offset in the Channel of approximately 150 feet at its midpoint. The Channel discharges into the Santa Maria River through an existing levee by a 14-foot by 6-foot box culvert. Project components include right-of-way acquisition for access, straightening the offset at the midpoint, increasing Channel bottom width, replacing and extending the width of the overflow weir, replacing an existing 54-inch corrugated metal pipe connecting the Unit 2 Channel to the East Channel, and improving connections with the Santa Maria River levee by opening an existing buried culvert and adding an additional culvert. The proposed work would reduce the risk of the Channel overtopping and consequently reduce

the potential for flooding in developed areas of Santa Maria. The proposed work would create an additional 1 acre of aquatic streambed habitat.

Work is proposed to commence when conditions are dry and outside of the California red-legged frog breeding season (November to May) to the maximum extent practicable. Project construction is expected to take approximately four months.

Project construction would involve water diversion, dewatering, clearing and grubbing vegetation, concrete removal, earthmoving, excavation, concrete work, grading, and backfill activities. Construction equipment would include excavators, backhoes, compactors, front-end loaders, concrete trucks, and dump trucks.

Direct impacts to the California red-legged frog may occur from trampling by foot, vehicle, and equipment traffic and other project activities; entombment by earthmoving and backfill activities; and injury from capture and relocation activities. Indirect impacts to the California red-legged frog may occur from loss of suitable non-breeding aquatic, upland, and dispersal habitat; increased predation; contamination of suitable habitat by accidental spills; and disturbance of individuals by noise, vibration, and lighting associated with project construction.

The Applicant would implement the following avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to the California red-legged frog:

Measure 1: The Applicant would conduct a pre-construction survey of the Project footprint and relocate any California red-legged frogs out of harm's way.

Measure 2: The Applicant would monitor Project activities daily for potential impacts to the California red-legged frog and relocate any California red-legged frogs found out of harm's way.

Measure 3: A qualified biologist would brief all project personnel prior to their participation in activities included in this biological opinion. At a minimum, the briefing would include a summary of the proposed project, a description of the California red-legged frog, and a summary of the measures that the Corps and the Applicant would implement to avoid and minimize the adverse effects to the California red-legged frog.

Measure 4: The Applicant would minimize removal of overhanging vegetation. If feasible, herbaceous or woody vegetation would be hand cleared. When removing vegetation by hand, workers would work from the creek banks to the greatest extent possible and avoid entering the water.

Measure 5: The Applicant would limit the use of heavy earth-moving equipment for vegetation removal to the maximum extent practicable.

Measure 6: All access pathways into riparian corridors would be limited to the minimum amount and size practicable.

Measure 7: All equipment maintenance and refueling would be conducted in a designated area with appropriate containment.

Measure 8: Any equipment or vehicles would be checked daily to ensure there is no leak of fuels/oils.

Measure 9: The Applicant would implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce soil erosion, sedimentation, and adverse effects to water quality. These BMPs would include but not be limited to stabilized construction ingress/egress; an exit tire wash; wind erosion control; stockpile management; and controlled areas for vehicle and equipment cleaning, maintenance, and fueling.

Measure 10: The Applicant would remove project spoils from the work site as often as necessary. The Applicant would remove garbage at the end of each day or secure garbage in a secure container so not to attract predators of the California red-legged frog.

Measure 11: The Applicant would use only Service-approved biologists to capture, handle, and monitor the California red-legged frog. The biologist would relocate all life stages of California red-legged frog to the nearest suitable habitat outside of the project area but within the same watershed prior to commencing maintenance activities. The biologists would not use latex or nitrile gloves when handling California red-legged frogs. We recommend biologists use clean hands, free of lotions, sun screens, and fragrances or well-rinsed vinyl gloves if gloves are necessary. The biologists would follow the fieldwork code of practice developed by the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force.

Measure 12: Alteration of the habitat that serves as California red-legged frog upland habitat would be minimized to the maximum extent possible. If vegetation removal occurs in one area, suitable upland habitat would be left untouched in a nearby location (i.e., vegetation may be mowed on one bank, but the other bank would be left as habitat).

Measure 13: A Service-approved biologist would determine where suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Aquatic habitat features such as pools, plunge pools, riffles, and natural stream flow would be retained to the maximum extent practicable.

Measure 14: While conducting monitoring activities, and in compliance with applicable State regulations, Service-approved biologist(s) would permanently remove individuals of nonnative species to the maximum extent practicable.

Measure 15: The Applicant would remove all fencing (e.g. silt fencing used to control erosion) immediately after the project is completed to not interfere with movements of the California red-legged frog.

Measure 16: The Applicant would cover any steep-walled holes or trenches left open overnight to avoid entrapping California red-legged frogs.

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE JEOPARDY AND ADVERSE MODIFICATION DETERMINATIONS

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act requires that Federal agencies ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species. “Jeopardize the continued existence of” means “to engage in an action that reasonably would be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species” (50 CFR 402.02).

The jeopardy analysis in this biological opinion relies on four components: (1) the Status of the Species, which describes the range-wide condition of the California red-legged frog, the factors responsible for that condition, and its survival and recovery needs; (2) the Environmental Baseline, which analyzes the condition of the California red-legged frog in the action area, the factors responsible for that condition, and the relationship of the action area to the survival and recovery of the California red-legged frog; (3) the Effects of the Action, which determines the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed Federal action and the effects of any interrelated or interdependent activities on the California red-legged frog; and (4) the Cumulative Effects, which evaluates the effects of future, non-Federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area, on the California red-legged frog.

In accordance with policy and regulation, the jeopardy determination is made by evaluating the effects of the proposed Federal action in the context of the current status of the California red-legged frog, taking into account any cumulative effects, to determine if implementation of the proposed action is likely to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of the California red-legged frog in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, and distribution of that species.

STATUS OF THE SPECIES AND ITS CRITICAL HABITAT

The California red-legged frog was federally listed as threatened on May 23, 1996 (61 Federal Register (FR) 25813, Service 1996). Revised critical habitat for the California red-legged frog was designated on March 17, 2010 (75 FR 12816, Service 2010). The Service issued a recovery plan for the species on May 28, 2002 (Service 2002).

The historical range of the California red-legged frog extended coastally from southern Mendocino County and inland from the vicinity of Redding, California, southward to northwestern Baja California, Mexico (Storer 1925, Jennings and Hayes 1985, Shaffer et al. 2004). The California red-legged frog has sustained a 70 percent reduction in its geographic range as a result of several factors acting singly or in combination (Davidson et al. 2001).

The California red-legged frog uses a variety of habitat types, including various aquatic systems, riparian, and upland habitats. California red-legged frogs have been found at elevations that range from sea level to about 5,000 feet. California red-legged frogs use the environment in a variety of ways, and in many cases they may complete their entire life cycle in a particular area without using other components (i.e., a pond is suitable for each life stage and use of upland habitat or a riparian corridor is not necessary). Populations appear to persist where a mosaic of habitat elements exists, embedded within a matrix of dispersal habitat. Adults are often associated with dense, shrubby riparian or emergent vegetation and areas with deep (greater than 1.6 feet) still or slow-moving water; the largest summer densities of California red-legged frogs are associated with deep-water pools with dense stands of overhanging willows (*Salix* spp.) and an intermixed fringe of cattails (*Typha latifolia*) (Jennings 1988). California red-legged frogs spend considerable time resting and feeding within dense riparian vegetation; it is believed the moisture and camouflage provided by the riparian plant community provide good foraging habitat and riparian vegetation provides cover during dispersal (Rathbun et al. 1993).

Breeding sites of the California red-legged frog are in aquatic habitats; larvae, juveniles, and adult frogs have been collected from streams, creeks, ponds, marshes, deep pools and backwaters within streams and creeks, dune ponds, lagoons, and estuaries. California red-legged frogs frequently breed in artificial impoundments such as stock ponds, given the proper management of hydro-period, pond structure, vegetative cover, and control of exotic predators. While frogs successfully breed in streams and riparian systems, high spring flows and cold temperatures in streams often make these sites risky egg and tadpole environments. An important factor influencing the suitability of aquatic breeding sites is the general lack of introduced aquatic predators. When riparian vegetation is present, California red-legged frogs spend considerable time resting and feeding in it; the moisture and camouflage provided by the riparian plant community likely provide good foraging habitat and may facilitate dispersal in addition to providing pools and backwater aquatic areas for breeding. Accessibility to sheltering habitat is essential for the survival of California red-legged frogs within a watershed, and can be a factor limiting population numbers and distribution.

During periods of wet weather, starting with the first rains of fall, some individual California red-legged frogs may make long-distance overland excursions through upland habitats to reach breeding sites. In Santa Cruz County, Bulger et al. (2003) found marked California red-legged frogs moving up to 1.7 miles through upland habitats, via point-to-point, straight-line migrations without apparent regard to topography, rather than following riparian corridors. Most of these overland movements occurred at night and took up to 2 months. Similarly, in San Luis Obispo County, Rathbun and Schneider (2001) documented the movement of a male California red-

legged frog between two ponds that were 1.78 miles apart; this was accomplished in less than 32 days. However, most California red-legged frogs in the Bulger et al. (2003) study were non-migrating frogs and always remained within 426 feet of their aquatic site of residence (half of the frogs always stayed within 82 feet of water). Rathbun et al. (1993) radio tracked several California red-legged frogs near the coast in San Luis Obispo County at various times between July and January; these frogs also stayed rather close to water and never strayed more than 85 feet into upland vegetation. Nine California red-legged frogs radio-tracked from January to June 2001, in East Las Virgenes Creek in Ventura County remained relatively sedentary as well; the longest within-channel movement was 280 feet and the furthest movement away from the stream was 30 feet (Scott 2002). Hayes and Tennant (1985) found juveniles to seek prey diurnally and nocturnally, whereas adults were largely nocturnal.

After breeding, California red-legged frogs often disperse from their breeding habitat to forage and seek suitable dry-season habitat. Cover within dry-season aquatic habitat could include boulders, downed trees, and logs; agricultural features such as drains, watering troughs, spring boxes, abandoned sheds, or hay-ricks; and industrial debris. California red-legged frogs use small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter (Rathbun et al. 1993, Jennings and Hayes 1994); incised stream channels with portions narrower and deeper than 18 inches may also provide habitat (61 FR 25813). This type of dispersal and habitat use, however, is not observed in all California red-legged frogs and is most likely dependent on the year-to-year variations in climate and habitat suitability and varying requisites per life stage.

Although the presence of California red-legged frogs is correlated with still water deeper than approximately 1.6 feet, riparian shrubbery, and emergent vegetation (Jennings and Hayes 1985), there are numerous locations in the species' historical range where these elements are well represented yet California red-legged frogs appear to be absent. The cause of local extirpations does not appear to be restricted solely to loss of aquatic habitat. The most likely causes of local extirpation are thought to be changes in faunal composition of aquatic ecosystems (i.e., the introduction of non-native predators and competitors) and landscape-scale disturbances that disrupt California red-legged frog population processes, such as dispersal and colonization. The introduction of contaminants or changes in water temperature may also play a role in local extirpations. These changes may also promote the spread of predators, competitors, parasites, and diseases.

Over-harvesting, habitat loss, non-native species introduction, and urban encroachment are the primary factors that have negatively affected the California red-legged frog throughout its range (Jennings and Hayes 1985, Hayes and Jennings 1988). Habitat loss and degradation, combined with over-exploitation and introduction of exotic predators, were important factors in the decline of the California red-legged frog in the early to mid-1900s. Continuing threats to the California red-legged frog include direct habitat loss due to stream alteration and loss of aquatic habitat, indirect effects of expanding urbanization, competition or predation from non-native species including the bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*), catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.), bass (*Micropterus* spp.), mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*), red swamp crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*), and signal crayfish

(*Pacifastacus leniusculus*). Chytrid fungus (*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*) is a waterborne fungus that can decimate amphibian populations, and is considered a threat to California red-legged frog populations.

Recovery

The 2002 final recovery plan for the California red-legged frog (Service 2002) states that the goal of recovery efforts is to reduce threats and improve the population status of the California red-legged frog sufficiently to warrant delisting. The recovery plan describes a strategy for delisting, which includes (1) protecting known populations and reestablishing historical populations; (2) protecting suitable habitat, corridors, and core areas; (3) developing and implementing management plans for preserved habitat, occupied watersheds, and core areas; (4) developing land use guidelines; (5) gathering biological and ecological data necessary for conservation of the species; (6) monitoring existing populations and conducting surveys for new populations; and (7) establishing an outreach program. This species will be considered for delisting when:

1. Suitable habitats within all core areas are protected and/or managed for California red-legged frogs in perpetuity, and the ecological integrity of these areas is not threatened by adverse anthropogenic habitat modification (including indirect effects of upstream/downstream land uses).
2. Existing populations throughout the range are stable (i.e., reproductive rates allow for long-term viability without human intervention). Population status will be documented through establishment and implementation of a scientifically acceptable population monitoring program for at least a 15-year period, which is approximately 4 to 5 generations of the California red-legged frog. This 15-year period will preferably include an average precipitation cycle.
3. Populations are geographically distributed in a manner that allows for the continued existence of viable metapopulations despite fluctuations in the status of individual populations (i.e., when populations are stable or increasing at each core area).
4. The species is successfully reestablished in portions of its historic range such that at least one reestablished population is stable/increasing at each core area where California red-legged frog are currently absent.
5. The amount of additional habitat needed for population connectivity, recolonization, and dispersal has been determined, protected, and managed for California red-legged frogs.

The recovery plan identifies eight recovery units, which are based on the assumption that various regional areas of the species' range are essential to its survival and recovery. The recovery status of this species is considered within the smaller scale of recovery units as opposed to the overall

range. These recovery units are delineated by major watershed boundaries as defined by U.S. Geological Survey hydrologic units and the limits of the range of the California red-legged frog. The goal of the recovery plan is to protect the long-term viability of all extant populations within each recovery unit.

Within each recovery unit, core areas have been delineated and represent contiguous areas of moderate to high California red-legged frog densities that are relatively free of exotic species such as bullfrogs. The goal of designating core areas is to protect metapopulations that, combined with suitable dispersal habitat, will allow for long term viability within existing populations. This management strategy will allow for the recolonization of habitat within and adjacent to core areas that are naturally subjected to periodic localized extinctions, thus assuring the long-term survival and recovery of California red-legged frogs.

5-Year Review

A 5-year review of the status of the California red-legged frog was initiated in May 2011, but has not yet been completed.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

Action Area

The implementing regulations for section 7(a)(2) of the Act define the “action area” as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action (50 Code of Federal Regulations 402.02). The action area for this biological opinion is approximately 6,750 linear feet of jurisdictional waters of the United States within the channel as well as a 20-foot buffer on either side of these waters for a total action area of approximately 2.85 acres of temporary impacts. The proposed project would temporarily impact 1.85 acres of aquatic streambed habitat and create approximately 1 acre of aquatic streambed habitat for a total of 2.85 acres of aquatic streambed habitat within the action area following project completion.

Habitat Characteristics of the Action Area

The Unit 2 Channel is located within an agriculturally developed area. The Channel is surrounded by agricultural fields and supporting agricultural structures to the east and west, and the Santa Maria River Levee to the north. The Channel banks are mostly vegetated with non-native vegetation and the Channel bottom also supports herbaceous, mostly non-native vegetation. The Applicant clears the Unit 2 channel of obstructive vegetation and excess sediment on an annual basis to maintain capacity.

Previous Consultations in the Action Area

The Service (2014) issued a biological opinion for routine flood control maintenance activities to the Corps and the Applicant (8-8-11-F-66) and concluded that these activities did not jeopardize the continued existence or recovery of the California red-legged frog. The Service received a report from the Applicant in May 2014 (Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2014) that noted the Applicant observed a total of 10 subadult California red-legged frogs and captured and relocated 5 of these 10 frogs over 500 linear feet of work in the Unit 2 Channel during the 2013-2014 maintenance season.

Condition (Status) of the Species in the Action Area

The California red-legged frog is known to occur in the Unit 2 Channel and the action area is described by Padre Associates, Inc. (2016) as relatively low quality habitat. Populations likely persist in the area because of standing water provided by agricultural runoff and immigration from higher quality habitat nearby (e.g. the Santa Maria River and other nearby agricultural drainage channels). A table of the number of California red-legged frogs observed by the Applicant in the Unit 2 Channel during routine maintenance activities covered by 8-8-11-F-66 is provided below (Padre Associates, Inc. 2016; Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2014):

Maintenance Season	Number of frogs observed
2006/2007	2
2007/2008	6
2008/2009	5
2009/2010	0
2010/2011	2
2011/2012	3
2012/2013	0
2013/2014	10

There are numerous other records of the California red-legged frog in the vicinity of the action area including observations of 29 California red-legged frogs in the nearby West Main Street Channel during the 2012/2013 maintenance season (Padre Associates, Inc. 2016). The entire vicinity of the action area is likely suitable habitat for the California red-legged frog because of the network of agricultural drainage channels in the area. The action area is outside of designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frog (Service 2010).

Recovery

The action area lies within Core Area 24 (Santa Maria-Santa Ynez River) of Recovery Unit 5 (Central Coast) for the California red-legged frog (Service 2002). The stated conservation needs

for this Core Area are to protect existing populations, reduce contamination of habitat, control non-native predators, implement management guidelines for recreation, cease stocking dune ponds with non-native warm water fish, manage flows to decrease impacts of water diversions, implement guidelines for channel maintenance activities, and to preserve buffers from agriculture. To date, the Service has permitted the take of 932 California red-legged frogs by injury or mortality in the Santa Maria-Santa Ynez River Core Area.

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

The proposed project may impact the California red-legged frog through injury or mortality by trampling or entombment in the course of project activities. The Applicant would minimize this effect by implementing avoidance and minimization measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 16 to conduct a pre-construction survey for the California red-legged frog, perform daily construction monitoring, conduct an employee environmental awareness briefing, hand-clear vegetation on creek banks, limit the use of heavy equipment for vegetation removal, limit access paths into riparian corridors, and cover any steep-walled holes or trenches left open overnight.

The proposed project may impact the California red-legged frog through injury or mortality in the course of capture and relocation activities. The Applicant captured and relocated 5 California red-legged frogs within the Unit 2 Channel during the 2013/2014 maintenance season over 500 linear feet of work using the same avoidance and minimization measures as the proposed project (Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 2014). The action area is approximately 6,750 linear feet and we expect a corresponding increase in the number of frogs that would likely be captured and relocated during the proposed project and consequently exposed to this impact. The Applicant would minimize this effect by implementing avoidance and minimization measure 11 to ensure that only Service-approved biologists would capture and relocate the California red-legged frog and that these biologists would follow the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force Fieldwork Code of Practice.

The proposed project may impact the California red-legged frog through loss of habitat for sheltering and dispersal. The Applicant would minimize this effect by creating 1 additional acre of aquatic streambed habitat in the action area and implementing avoidance and minimization measures 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15 to minimize removal of overhanging vegetation; limit access paths into riparian corridors; implement BMPs to reduce soil erosion, sedimentation, and adverse effects to water quality; remove spoils and trash from the work site; minimize alteration to California red-legged frog upland habitat; retain aquatic habitat features to the maximum extent practicable; permanently remove nonnative species; and remove all fencing after project completion.

The proposed project may impact the California red-legged frog by attracting predators to the site. The Applicant would minimize this effect by implementing avoidance and minimization measure 10 to secure and remove garbage from the site daily.

The proposed project may impact the California red-legged frog by contaminating suitable habitat with accidental spills. The Applicant would minimize this effect by implementing avoidance and minimization measures 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9 to perform daily construction monitoring; conduct an employee environmental awareness briefing; perform all equipment maintenance and refueling in a designated area with appropriate containment; check equipment and vehicles daily for leaks of fuels or oils; and implement BMPs to reduce soil erosion, sedimentation, and adverse effects to water quality.

The proposed project may impact the California red-legged frog by disturbing individuals with noise, vibration, and lighting from construction activities. The Applicant would minimize this effect by implementing avoidance and minimization measures 2, 5, and 7 to perform daily biological monitoring, limiting the use of heavy equipment for vegetation removal, and perform equipment maintenance and refueling in a designated area with appropriate containment.

Effects on Recovery

The recovery status of the California red-legged frog is considered within the scale of the recovery unit as opposed to its overall range. Because of the varied status of this species and differing levels of threats throughout its range, recovery strategies differ by recovery unit to best meet the goal of delisting the species. The goal of the recovery plan is to protect the long-term viability of all extant populations within each recovery unit. Overall, the strategy for the recovery of the California red-legged frog involves: (1) protecting existing populations by reducing threats, (2) restoring and creating habitat that would be protected and managed in perpetuity, (3) surveying and monitoring populations and conducting research on the biology and threats to the species, and (4) reestablishing populations of the species within its historical range (Service 2002).

We do not expect the proposed project to negatively affect the integrity of the Santa Maria-Santa Ynez River Core Area of the Central Coast Recovery Unit for the following reasons: (1) the area would continue to be occupied by the species; (2) the core area would continue to function as a source population, and (3) the project area would continue to provide connectivity to other areas suitable for or occupied by California red-legged frogs. Additionally, the project would create an additional acre of suitable aquatic habitat within the Santa Maria-Santa Ynez River Core Area.

Summary of Effects

After the implementation of avoidance and minimization measures, the likelihood of direct impacts on the California red-legged frogs resulting from project activities is low aside from injury or mortality resulting from capture and relocation activities. Similarly, the likelihood of indirect impacts on the California red-legged frogs resulting from project activities is low and any impacts would be temporary. The proposed project would likely have a negligible effect on recovery of the Central Coast Recovery Unit.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. We do not consider future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed action in this section because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act. We are unaware of any future State, tribal, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area.

CONCLUSION

The regulatory definition of “to jeopardize the continued existence of the species” focuses on assessing the effects of the proposed action on the reproduction, numbers, and distribution, and their effect on the survival and recovery of the species being considered in the biological opinion. For that reason, we have used those aspects of the California red-legged frog’s status as the basis to assess the overall effect of the proposed action on the species.

Reproduction

The proposed project would not appreciably diminish the reproductive capacity of the California red-legged frog in the area. Any reduction in reproductive capacity would be temporary and would likely be compensated for during the next breeding cycle.

Numbers

The proposed project would not appreciably diminish the numbers of the California red-legged frog. Any reduction in numbers would be temporary and likely compensated for during by the next breeding cycle.

Distribution

The proposed project would not reduce the California red-legged frog’s distribution either locally or range-wide.

Recovery

The proposed project would not preclude the recovery of the California red-legged frog.

After reviewing the current status of the California red-legged frog, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed project and the cumulative effects, it is the Service’s biological opinion that the project, as proposed, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the California red-legged frog because:

1. The effects on reproduction are small and temporary;

2. The effects on numbers are small and temporary;
3. The effects on distribution are negligible; and
4. The effects on recovery are negligible.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulation pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened wildlife species, respectively, without special exemption. Take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined by the Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not the purpose of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this incidental take statement.

In June 2015, the Service finalized new regulations implementing the incidental take provisions of section 7(a)(2) of the Act. The new regulations also clarify the standard regarding when the Service formulates an Incidental Take Statement [50 CFR 402.14(g)(7)], from "...if such take may occur" to "...if such take is reasonably certain to occur." This is not a new standard, but merely a clarification and codification of the applicable standard that the Service has been using and is consistent with case law. The standard does not require a guarantee that take will result; only that the Service establishes a rational basis for a finding of take. The Service continues to rely on the best available scientific and commercial data, as well as professional judgment, in reaching these determinations and resolving uncertainties or information gaps.

We anticipate that some California red-legged frogs could be taken as a result of the proposed action. We expect the incidental take to be in the form of injury or mortality. We cannot quantify the precise number of the California red-legged frog that may be taken as a result of the actions that the Corps has proposed because California red-legged frogs move over time; for example, animals may have entered or departed the action area since the time of pre-construction surveys. Other individuals may not be detected due to their cryptic nature, small size, and low mobility. The protective measures proposed by the Applicant are likely to prevent mortality or injury of most individuals. In addition, finding a dead or injured California red-legged frog is unlikely.

Consequently, we are unable to reasonably anticipate the actual number of California red-legged frogs that would be taken by the proposed project; however, we must provide a level at which

formal consultation would have to be reinitiated. The Environmental Baseline and Effects Analysis sections of this biological opinion indicate that adverse effects to the California red-legged frog would likely be low given the nature of the proposed activities, and we, therefore, anticipate that take of the California red-legged frog would also be low. We also recognize that for every California red-legged frog found dead or injured, other individuals may be killed or injured that are not detected, so when we determine an appropriate take level we are anticipating that the actual take would be higher and we set the number below that level.

Similarly, for estimating the number of California red-legged frogs that would be taken by capture, we cannot predict how many may be encountered for reasons stated earlier. While the benefits of relocation (i.e., minimizing mortality) outweigh the risk of capture, we must provide a limit for take by capture at which consultation would be reinitiated because high rates of capture may indicate that some important information about the species' in the action area was not apparent (e.g., it is much more abundant than thought). Conversely, because capture and relocation can be highly variable, depending upon the species and the timing of the activity, we do not anticipate a number so low that reinitiation would be triggered before the effects of the activity were greater than what we determined in the Effects Analysis.

Therefore, if 3 adult, subadult, or juvenile California red-legged frogs are found dead or wounded or 10% of captured and relocated California red-legged frogs are injured or killed during handling the Corps must contact our office immediately to reinitiate formal consultation. Project activities that are likely to cause additional take should cease during this review period because the exemption provided under section 7(o)(2) would lapse and any additional take would not be exempt from the section 9 prohibitions. If 100 California red-legged frogs are captured and relocated the Corps must contact our office immediately so we can review project activities to determine if additional protective measures are needed.

REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES

The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be undertaken by the Corps or made binding conditions of any grant or permit issued to the Applicant, as appropriate, for the exemption in section 7(o)(2) to apply. The Corps has a continuing duty to regulate the activity covered by this incidental take statement. If the Corps (1) fails to assume and implement the terms and conditions or (2) fails to require the Applicant to adhere to the terms and conditions of the incidental take statement through enforceable terms that are added to the permit or grant document, the protective coverage of section 7(o)(2) may lapse. To monitor the impact of incidental take, the Corps or Applicant must report the progress of the action and its impact on the species to the Service as specified in the incidental take statement [50 CFR 402.14(i)(3)].

The Service believes the following reasonable and prudent measure is necessary and appropriate to minimize the impacts of the incidental take of the California red-legged frog:

1. Adverse effects to the California red-legged frog must be minimized.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

To be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Act, the Corps must comply with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above and outline reporting and monitoring requirements. These terms and conditions are non-discretionary. The following terms and conditions implement reasonable and prudent measure 1:

- a) To ensure effects to the California red-legged frog are minimized, the Corps must ensure that the Applicant follow and implement all of the minimization measures specified above under the Description of the Proposed Action. If any of these measures are not followed at any time, work must immediately cease and the Service promptly contacted to determine how to proceed.
- b) If any California red-legged frog eggs or tadpoles are identified in the action area, the Corps or the Applicant must contact the Service immediately to determine the best procedure to continue minimizing adverse effects to the species. Project activities that are likely to cause additional take should cease during this review period because the exemption provided under section 7(o)(2) would lapse and any additional take would not be exempt from the section 9 prohibitions.
- c) Prior to the onset of any project-related activities, a Service-approved biologist must identify appropriate locations to receive California red-legged frogs from the construction area in the event that they need to be relocated. These locations must be in proximity to the action area, contain suitable habitat, and be free of exotic predatory species (i.e., bullfrogs, crayfish) to the best of the approved biologist's knowledge. The locations of these receptor sites must be provided to the Service prior to the start of any project activities.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to 50 CFR 402.14(i)(3), the Corps must report the progress of the action and its impact on the species to the Service's Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office (2493 Portola Road, Suite B, Ventura, California 93003) as specified in this incidental take statement within 60 days following completion of project construction. The report must discuss any problems that were encountered in implementing avoidance and minimization measures and include the following information: the number of California red-legged frogs found, captured and relocated from the action area, injured, or killed during project construction; the dates, times, and locations of capture, injury, or mortality; approximate size and life stage of individuals; and a description and map of relocation sites.

DISPOSITION OF DEAD OR INJURED SPECIMENS

As part of this incidental take statement and pursuant to 50 CFR 402.14(i)(1)(v), upon locating a dead or injured California red-legged frog, initial notification within 3 working days of its finding must be made by telephone and in writing to the Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office (805-644-1766). The report must include the date, time, location of the carcass, a photograph, cause of death or injury, if known, and any other pertinent information.

The Corps and/or the Applicant must take care in handling injured animals to ensure effective treatment and care, and in handling dead specimens to preserve biological material in the best possible state. The Corps or the Applicant must transport injured animals to a qualified veterinarian. Should any treated California red-legged frogs survive, the Corps or the Applicant must contact the Service regarding the final disposition of the animal(s).

The remains of California red-legged frogs must be placed with educational or research institutions holding the appropriate State and Federal permits, such as the Santa Barbara Natural History Museum (Contact: Paul Collins, Santa Barbara Natural History Museum, Vertebrate Zoology Department, 2559 Puesta Del Sol, Santa Barbara, California 93105, telephone 805/682-4711 ext. 321).

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to use their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information.

1. We recommend the Corps fulfill its section 7(a)(1) obligations by working with local agencies/governments and its applicants to incorporate recovery actions for the California red-legged frog as identified in its recovery plan into the project descriptions of future projects.
2. We recommend the Corps continue to work with the Service to develop a regional strategic conservation plan and programmatic biological opinions for Corps actions involving the California red-legged frog.

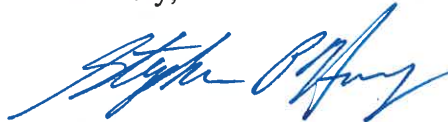
The Service requests notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations so we may be kept informed of actions minimizing or avoiding adverse effects or benefitting listed species or their habitats.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the action(s) outlined in the request. As provided in 50 CFR 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, the exemption issued pursuant to section 7(o)(2) may have lapsed and any further take could be a violation of section 4(d) or 9. Consequently, we recommend that any operations causing such take cease pending reinitiation.

If you have any questions about this biological opinion, please contact Dou-Shuan Yang of my staff at (805) 644-1766, extension 313, or by electronic mail at Dou-Shuan_Yang@fws.gov.

Sincerely,



Stephen P. Henry
Field Supervisor

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California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region 5
3883 Ruffin Rd.
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

EDMUND G. BROWN, Jr., Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



March 15, 2017

Seth Shank
Santa Barbara County Flood Control
130 E. Victoria St. Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-3443
sshank@cosbpw.net

Dear Mr. Shank:

Final Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement, Notification No. 1600-2015-0165-R5, Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project impacting Unit 2 Channel tributary to Santa Maria River

Enclosed is the final Streambed Alteration Agreement (Agreement) for the Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project (Project). Before the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) may issue an Agreement, it must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In this case, CDFW acting as a responsible agency filed a Notice of Determination (NOD) within five working days of signing the Agreement. The NOD was based on information contained in the final Environmental Impact Report prepared by the lead agency.

Under CEQA, the filing of an NOD triggers a 30-day statute of limitations period during which an interested party may challenge the filing agency's approval of the Project. You may begin the Project before the statute of limitations expires if you have obtained all necessary local, state, and federal permits or other authorizations. However, if you elect to do so, it will be at your own risk.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Sarah Rains, Environmental Scientist, at (805)498-2385 or by email at sarah.rains@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Betty J. Courtney
Environmental Program Manager

ec: California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Sarah Rains, Environmental Scientist, Sarah.rains@wildlife.ca.gov
South Coast Region 5

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
SOUTH COAST REGION 5
3883 RUFFIN RD.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123



STREAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENT
NOTIFICATION NO. 1600-2015-0165-R5
Unit 2 Channel- Santa Maria River

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL – SETH SHANK
UNIT 2 CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

This Streambed Alteration Agreement (Agreement) is entered into between the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Santa Barbara County Flood Control represented by Seth Shank (Permittee).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Fish and Game Code (FGC) Section 1602, Permittee notified CDFW on September 4, 2015, that Permittee intends to complete the project described herein.

WHEREAS, pursuant to FGC Section 1603, CDFW has determined that the project could substantially adversely affect existing fish or wildlife resources and has included measures in the Agreement necessary to protect those resources.

WHEREAS, Permittee has reviewed the Agreement and accepts its terms and conditions, including the measures to protect fish and wildlife resources.

NOW THEREFORE, Permittee agrees to complete the project in accordance with the Agreement.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located within an agriculturally developed area west of the City of Santa Maria in Santa Barbara County. The channel begins approximately 1,300 feet to the east of Black Road and runs north to south between West Main Street and the Santa Maria River Levee. The assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) associated with this project are 117-020-019,030,058,060,066,078, 117-160-027,050.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Unit 2 Channel (Channel) is a straight, linear earthen channel with the exception of an offset of approximately 150 feet at its mid-point. North of the offset, the Channel is elevated and was created by constructing embankments or levees on either side of the Channel. The Channel discharges into the Santa Maria River through an existing levee by a 14 foot wide x 6 foot high box culvert with flapgates. The

Channel carries storm water collected from the West Main Street channel, agricultural runoff from adjacent fields, agricultural runoff from the East Channel running parallel to the Santa Maria River, and overflow from Hobbs Basin during large storm events. The purpose of the proposed Channel improvements would be to increase its capacity. This is needed to reduce the risk of the Channel overtopping and the potential for property damage. Project components include: right-of-way acquisition for access, straightening the offset, increasing the Channel bottom width, replacing and extending the width of the overflow weir, replacing the existing 54-inch corrugated metal pipe (CMP) from the East channel, opening up an existing buried culvert, and adding a culvert within the existing Santa Maria River levee system. With the exception of right-of-way acquisition these components are described in more detail below.

Straightening the Offset: Straightening the offset involves what is being called reverse curve channel realignment. It would lengthen the transition of the Channel offset to create a smoother path for water to travel. The new Channel alignment would decrease the existing bend by increasing each curve radius to 1,000 feet. The increased radii would help minimize hydraulic losses, and would increase flow capacity. Additionally, two side drains from the eastern side would need to be replaced and extended. It is also assumed that the Channel upstream from the new reverse curve would be graded back to the original design plan.

Increasing Channel Bottom Width to 20 feet: The existing Channel bottom width would be increased to approximately 20 feet. Additional bottom width needed for a consistent 20 foot-wide channel ranges from 0 to 15-feet with an average of 7 feet.

Replacing and Extending the Width of the Existing Overflow Weir: The existing concrete lateral overflow weir will be removed and a new, longer concrete lateral overflow weir will be constructed at the same location. Any concrete salvaged during weir replacement will be broken up and stockpiled for reincorporation underneath the side drain splash pads and for placement on the land-side of the proposed lateral weir.

54-inch Corrugated Metal Pipe Removal and Replacement: The existing, eroding 54-inch CMP that connects the East Channel to the Unit 2 Channel will be excavated and removed concurrently with the levee outfall excavation. A new 54-inch CMP pipe will be placed in the same location as the pipe removed. The levee outfall and the 54-inch East Channel pipe will likely be excavated concurrently with the Channel work.

Additional Culvert: Improvements to the Santa Maria River Levee include opening an existing 72-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) culvert located immediately east of the existing box culvert and adding a second 72-inch RCP culvert immediately west of the existing box culvert. The additional culverts would accommodate the capacity of the realigned and widened Channel. The outflow of each 72-inch culvert facing the Santa Maria River would be fitted with a round flap gate that would remain closed until pressure from water flowing out towards the river would push it open.

Project construction activities involve clear water diversion and dewatering, best management practice (BMP) installations, vegetation clearing and grubbing activities, concrete removal, excavation activities, splash pad construction, grading and fill activities within the channel, removal and installation of storm drains and CMPs, wet-concrete mixing and placement activities, rip-rap installation, grading and fill activities along the levee, and lastly, clean-up and removal of the water diversion. Construction equipment used to complete these activities will be hydraulic tracked excavators, backhoes, roller compactors, sheep's foot compactor, frontend loaders, concrete pouring equipment, pick-up trucks, truck trailer, hand compactors, pumps, chain saws, saw cutter, and dump trucks.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Existing fish or wildlife resources the project could substantially adversely affect include:

Fish: Southern California steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*); **Amphibians:** western spade-foot toad (*Spea hammondi*), red legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), western toad (*Bufo boreas*), Baja California treefrog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*), California treefrog (*Pseudacris cadaverina*); **Reptiles:** south western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Santa Cruz garter snake (*Thamnophis atratus*), coast garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*); **Birds:** burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), tri-colored blackbird (foraging) (*Agelaius tricolor*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), black-chinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*), brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), herring gull (*Larus smithsonianus*) and multiple other species of birds; **Plants:** arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and all other aquatic and wildlife resources in the area, including the riparian vegetation which provides habitat for such species in the area. These resources were determined from the "Final Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration Unit 2 Channel Improvements Project" dated February 6, 2015.

The project, as described, will result in a total of 1.44 acres of temporary impacts to CDFW jurisdiction. The 1.44 acre consists of 0.98 acre wetted channel and 0.46 acre arroyo willow thickets at the downstream limit of the project.. The adverse effects the Project could have on the fish or wildlife resources identified above include: 1) Removal of trees and other vegetation will decrease the habitat used as cover, food sources and nesting sites for all wildlife species. 2) Trees and other vegetation that undergo trimming or have damage from equipment activities will be further prone to disease or death. 3) Disturbing or exposing soil could increase the production of sediment, which could migrate downstream, or could suffocate frog egg masses if work is done in winter or

early spring. 4) Newly exposed banks below the vegetation will be unstable until sediments are redeposited or revegetated. 4) If work is done during the bird nesting season, nesting behavior could be disrupted, or nests abandoned and destroyed, including cavity nesters. 5) Heavy equipment could bury or crush small mammals or reptiles in burrows, destroy the nests or young of ground nesting birds, or run over individual animals that are not able to escape the path of the equipment. 6) Dust from operations could settle on vegetation and coat stomata, preventing the vegetation from normal respiration and reduce pollination, seed set and photosynthesis. 7) Concrete dust from structure removal could reach a pH level toxic to aquatic species if it has contact with moisture. 8) Concrete released into water has a pH of 12, which is lethal to all aquatic wildlife. 9) Solid waste and litter could contaminate downstream water channels, including the Santa Maria River.

MEASURES TO PROTECT FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1. Administrative Measures

Permittee shall meet each administrative requirement described below.

- 1.1 Documentation at Project Site. Permittee shall make the Agreement, any extensions and amendments to the Agreement, and all related notification materials and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents, readily available at the project site at all times and shall be presented to CDFW personnel, or personnel from another state, federal, or local agency, upon request.
- 1.2 Providing Agreement to Persons at Project Site. Permittee shall provide copies of the Agreement and any extensions and amendments to the Agreement to all persons who will be working on the project at the project site on behalf of Permittee, including but not limited to contractors, subcontractors, inspectors, and monitors.
- 1.3 Notification of Conflicting Provisions. Permittee shall notify CDFW if Permittee determines or learns that a provision in the Agreement might conflict with a provision imposed on the project by another local, state, or federal agency. In that event, CDFW shall contact Permittee to resolve any conflict.
- 1.4 Project Site Entry. Permittee agrees that CDFW personnel may enter the project site at any time to verify compliance with the Agreement.
- 1.5 Project Initiation and Completion. Permittee shall notify CDFW, by e-mail, at least five (5) days prior to initiation of construction (project) activities and at least five (5) days prior to completion of construction (project) activities.
- 1.6 Changes in Project. In the event that the project scope, nature, or environmental impact is altered by subsequent permit conditions by a local, state or federal

regulatory authority, Permittee shall either submit an Amendment request or re-Notify CDFW of any project modification which conflicts with current conditions or project description.

- 1.7 Implement as Proposed Unless Directed Differently by Agreement. The agreed work includes activities associated with the Project Location and Project Description that is provided above. Specific work areas and mitigation measures are described on/in the plans and documents submitted by Permittee with the Notification Package, and shall be implemented as proposed unless directed differently by this Agreement.

2. Avoidance and Minimization Measures

To avoid or minimize adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources identified above, Permittee shall implement each measure listed below.

- 2.1 General Monitoring. A qualified wildlife biologist, having the appropriate permits, shall act as the biological monitor (monitor) for the project. The monitor shall be on site on a daily basis during the start of construction, during water diversion, and if endangered or threatened listed species are present within 500 feet of any work. The monitor shall be on site at least twice a week during normal operations and shall survey for species prior to construction each day the monitor is present. If any non-listed special status species are found in the path of construction, the monitor shall move the species out of harm's way to a safe location using the following protection measures implemented at the discretion of the monitor: 1) Utilize shovel, rake, or similar hand tool to gently re-direct the animal out of work area; 2) Install silt fence or other exclusionary fencing to prevent species from re-entering disturbance area; and 3) Capture/relocate species to appropriate habitat outside the disturbance area. A scientific collection permit shall not be used to handle species for the purposes of this project. Any exclusionary devices installed shall be checked by the monitor, or designee of the monitor, on a daily basis to check/ensure continued exclusionary device effectiveness. The monitor shall have authority to temporarily stop construction activities until the species is determined to be out of harm's way. A biological monitor shall give tail-gate training to all contractors and explain all conditions, identify species, and ensure compliance prior to and during the construction.
- 2.2 Presence/Absence Surveys for California Species of Special Concern. Permittee shall have a qualified wildlife biologist conduct a pre-construction survey of the project area no earlier than two (2) weeks prior to the onset of project construction activities as specified in the project description above to confirm the presence/absence of Southern California steelhead, arroyo chub, western spadefoot toad, red legged frog, south western pond turtle, burrowing owl, tri-colored blackbird, and/or other species of concern likely to be found in the area or using the area to forage during the proposed operations. Survey limits shall be determined by the qualified wildlife biologist and shall include all areas within the

project footprint. If evidence exists that additional surveys are required, survey techniques, timing, and schedule shall be approved by CDFW. Survey results including negative findings, analysis, and recommendations, along with the field notes shall be provided to CDFW prior to commencing construction or within two weeks of completion of field surveys, whichever is earlier. Should any sensitive species be found during pre-project surveys and work must be done in identified areas during sensitive periods, Permittee shall implement a relocation plan as described in measure 2.3 below. The results of any surveys and any protective measures instituted, as a part of a protection and monitoring plan shall be provided to CDFW within one week from implementation.

- 2.3 Relocation Plan. Permittee shall develop and submit a Relocation Out of Harm's Way Plan for review and approval for listed and/or threatened or endangered species. The plan should consider the various life cycles of the species, species' needs for foraging, habitat, threats of predation, etc. The plan should also include a minimum of two relocation sites. This plan shall be approved by CDFW prior to commencing work.
- 2.4 Incidental Take Permit for Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species. The Permittee shall notify CDFW in the event of the discovery of any such rare, threatened, or endangered species prior to commencement of construction; work may not proceed unless either: 1) CDFW concurs in writing that take of CESA-listed species is unlikely; or 2) an Incidental Take permit pursuant to Section 2081 of the FGC is acquired. Surveys must be conducted in the work area and along corridor/access routes (all areas within the bed and banks of streams).
- 2.5 Notification to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). If any special status species are observed in project surveys, Permittee or designated representative shall submit CNDDDB forms to the CNDDDB for all preconstruction survey data within five (5) working days of the sightings, and provide to the CDFW's Regional office three (3) copies of the CNDDDB forms and survey maps.
- 2.6 Nesting and/or Breeding Bird Surveys. Permittee shall not remove or otherwise disturb vegetation on the project site from February 1st to September 1st to avoid impacts to breeding/nesting birds. If non-vegetation removal activities are scheduled during the nesting season of protected raptors and migratory birds, a focused survey for nests of such birds shall be conducted by a qualified avian biologist no earlier than 3 days prior to the beginning of project-related activities. The results of the survey shall be e-mailed to R5LSACompliance@wildlife.ca.gov prior to commencement of work. Refer to Notification Number 1600-2015-0165-R5 when submitting the survey to the CDFW. If any nests are found, Permittee shall consult with the CDFW and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding appropriate action to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Fish and Game code sections 3500 *et seq.* If a lapse in project-related

work of 5 days or longer occurs, another survey and if required, consultation with the CDFW and USFWS, shall be required before project work can be reinitiated.

2.7 Active Breeding and/or Nesting. If construction occurs during the breeding season and breeding activities and/or a bird nest is located, Permittee shall do one of the following to avoid and minimize impacts to nesting birds:

- 1) Implement default 300 foot minimum avoidance buffers for all passerine birds and 500 foot minimum avoidance buffer for all raptor species. The breeding habitat/nest site shall be fenced and/or flagged in all directions, and this area shall not be disturbed until the nest becomes inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, and the young will no longer be impacted by the project.
- 2) Develop a project-specific Nesting Bird Management Plan. The site-specific nest protection plan shall be submitted to CDFW for review and comment. The Plan should include detailed methodologies and definitions to enable a CDFW qualified avian biologist to monitor and implement nest-specific buffers based on topography, vegetation, species, and individual bird behavior. This Nesting Bird Management Plan shall be supported by a Nest Log which tracks each nest and its outcome. The Nest Log will be submitted to CDFW at the end of each week.
- 3) Permittee may propose an alternative plan for avoidance of nesting birds for CDFW concurrence.

2.8 Do Not Disturb or Destroy Bird Nests. This Agreement does not allow Permittee, any employees, or agents to destroy or disturb any active bird nest (Section 3503 Fish and Game Code) or any raptor nest (Section 3503.5) at any time of the year. Before any trees are removed, a survey for raptor nests shall be completed.

2.9 Qualified Wildlife and Avian Biologist. A qualified wildlife biologist is an individual experienced with construction level biological monitoring and who is able to recognize species in the project area and who is familiar with the habits and behavior of those species. Qualified wildlife biologists shall have academic and professional experience in biological sciences and related resource management activities as it pertains to this project. All qualified wildlife biologists for the project shall be approved by the CDFW prior to commencement of covered activities. Permittee shall submit resumes to CDFW for approval of the qualified wildlife biologists. For the purpose of nesting bird surveys a qualified avian biologist must have at least 3 years of field experience directly related to finding nests and monitoring them for the specific purpose of determining breeding status, egg incubation, chick maturity, and estimating fledge date.

2.10 Pets. Permittee shall not permit pets on the construction site.

- 2.11 Safety. Permittee shall ensure that no guns/or other weapons are on-site during construction, with the exception of security personnel and only for security type functions. No hunting shall be authorized/permitted during construction.
- 2.12 Public Trespass. The work area shall be secured from trespass when (as determined by CDFW) fish or wildlife resources are vulnerable to damage from unsupervised public access.
- 2.13 Rodent control. No rodent poisons or rodenticide shall be used to control rodents. These products, even used properly, can lead to secondary exposure to wildlife.

Species Specific Protection Measures

- 2.14 California Red-Legged Frog – Exclusion Fencing. Exclusion fencing shall be installed around the project site and staging area. After installation of the fence barrier, a qualified wildlife biologist shall daily inspect the project work area prior to the commencement of activities. If the qualified wildlife biologist determines that sensitive species are not within the work area, equipment or materials may be moved onto the work site under the observation of the qualified wildlife biologist.
- 2.15 California Red-Legged Frog - Protection. In the event California red-legged frog are found in the project area, qualified wildlife biologists shall direct and inspect all vegetation and sediment removal and dewatering activities.
- 2.16 California Red-Legged Frog - Vegetation Disposal. If California red-legged frog is found in the project area, vegetation removed shall be placed directly into a disposal vehicle and removed from the site. Vegetation shall not be piled on the ground unless it is later transferred, piece by piece, under the direct supervision of the qualified wildlife biologist.
- 2.17 California Red-Legged Frog - Vehicle Restrictions. If California red-legged frog are found in the project area, any vehicle parked on site for more than 15 minutes shall be inspected by the qualified wildlife biologist before it is moved to ensure that California red-legged frog have not moved under the vehicle. Any parking areas shall be checked in advance by the qualified wildlife biologist.
- 2.18 California Red-Legged Frog - Cease Activities. If California red-legged frog enters the work area, all work shall stop until the qualified wildlife biologist relocates the animal or it leaves on its own. Only the qualified wildlife biologist shall handle and relocate California red-legged frog. Any sightings and/or injuries of this species shall be immediately reported to the CDFW.
- 2.19 California Red-Legged Frog – Daily Inspection. In the event California red-legged frog are found in the project area, the qualified biologist or qualified wildlife

biologist shall inspect the work area and areas adjacent to the work area that will support excavation equipment prior to mobilization of excavation equipment. If the qualified wildlife biologist determines the excavation work site does not occupy sensitive species, equipment may be moved onto the site under the observation of the qualified wildlife biologist.

- 2.20 California Red-Legged Frog - Relocation. Prior to the onset of any project-related activities, the qualified wildlife biologist shall identify appropriate areas to receive California red-legged frog adults and tadpoles from the project areas. These areas shall be in proximity to the capture site, contain suitable habitat, not be affected by project activities, and be free of exotic predatory species (i.e. bullfrogs, crayfish) to the best of the approved biologist's knowledge. Translocation shall only be performed by the qualified biologist. In the rare case that egg masses are found after July 1, the Permittee shall make every attempt to wait until the egg masses hatch to transport them.
- 2.21 California Red-Legged Frog - Stop Work Authority. The qualified wildlife biologist and/or qualified biologist shall have the authority to halt work activities that may affect California red-legged frog adults, tadpoles or egg masses until they can be moved out of harm's way.
- 2.22 Western Spadefoot Toad. Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted to determine the presence of the western spadefoot toad. If any western spadefoot toads are found in the area prior to construction they shall be relocated to a suitable habitat area outside of the construction site by a qualified biologist with all required permits. The results of the survey shall be sent to CDFW within one week of survey completion. The qualified wildlife biologist hired by Permittee shall provide Permittee a list of exclusion measures that construction staff shall use to minimize risk of take or injury to any individual animals in the vicinity of the project site. Permittee shall ensure that these exclusion measures are in place prior to construction.
- 2.23 Southern California Steelhead- Fish Surveys. This project takes place within the Santa Maria watershed which has supported steelhead in the past and has the potential to support steelhead in the future. At the time of the notification for this project, California has been undergoing a drought. Consequentially, steelhead have not been found present within the project area. In the event there is a storm or a series of storms that result in connectivity between Unit 2 Channel and the Santa Maria River during steelhead season (as defined in 2.24 below) further resulting in flowing or ponded water within the proposed work limits, Permittee shall have a qualified fisheries biologist with required federal permits survey the proposed work area to verify presence/absence of any sensitive fish species such as steelhead, tidewater goby, and any other species of special concern which may occur within the area. Survey methods shall conform to the current U. S. National Marines Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CDFW. If any threatened or endangered

species are found, Permittee shall cease all work within a ¼ mile radius of the sighting and in all water (flowing or impounded) and shall contact CDFW within 24 hours of the sighting and shall request an onsite inspection by a CDFW representative (to be done at the discretion of CDFW) to determine if work shall proceed. The results of the surveys shall be provided to CDFW, along with copies of all field notes, prior to the completion of work or as otherwise specified.

- 2.24 Southern California Steelhead- Steelhead Seasons. In accordance with 2.23 above, no work shall be conducted within flowing or ponded water within the stream, which has potential to support steelhead. Adult steelhead are expected to be in the area during periods of high flow (January 1st through March 31st) and smolt are likely to be in the area during periods of receding flows (March 1st to July 31st). Permittee shall not work during these times unless permitted by NOAA. A National Marine Fisheries Biologist shall be contacted to coordinate additional fish salvage and avoidance measures.
- 2.25 Southern California Steelhead- Species Protection. To avoid future impacts, such as entrapment of steelhead within Unit 2 Channel, Permittee shall continue to monitor the channel for trapped steelhead after any storm or series of storms that may result in connectivity between Unit 2 Channel and the Santa Maria River. In the event that a fish is discovered within Unit 2 Channel, Permittee shall telephone the senior biologist, Mary Larson at (562) 342-7186 and a National Marine Fisheries Biologist in order to coordinate a fish rescue or salvage. This monitoring shall continue for the life of the project or as long as the main flap gate remains in use.
- 2.26 Southern California Steelhead- Reporting Steelhead. If flowing or ponded water is within the proposed work limits of a stream known to have, or could contain steelhead, Permittee shall telephone the senior biologist, Mary Larson at (562) 342-7186 and/or Sarah Rains, prior to commencing activities within the bed, bank, and channel. Permittee shall leave his/her name, date and time called, telephone number, the stream name, work location, nature of planned activities and proposed schedule. Permittee shall report all fish mortality **immediately** to CDFW, and to NOAA Fisheries.
- 2.27 Southern California Steelhead- Incidental Take of Steelhead. Southern California steelhead are protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act and require take authorization by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). This Agreement does not in any way include federal take coverage for southern California steelhead.

Diversion

- 2.28 Flow Diversion Specifications. When work in a flowing stream is unavoidable, the entire stream flow shall be diverted around the work area by a barrier, temporary

culvert, new channel, or other means approved by CDFW. Location of the upstream and downstream diversion points shall be approved by CDFW. Construction of the barrier and/or the new channel shall normally begin in the downstream area and continue in an upstream direction, and the flow shall be diverted only when construction of the diversion is completed. Channel bank or barrier construction shall be adequate to prevent seepage into or from the work area. Diversion berms shall be constructed of onsite alluvium of low silt content, inflatable dams, sand bags, sheet pile, or other approved materials. Sand bags shall be covered with clear visqueen. Channel banks or barriers shall not be made of earth or other substances subject to erosion unless first enclosed by sheet piling, rock rip-rap, or other protective material. The enclosure and the supportive material shall be removed when the work is completed and removal shall normally proceed from downstream in an upstream direction. If a pump becomes necessary, the pump shall be fitted with fish screens meeting the "fry-size" criteria of the CDFW and the National Marine Fisheries Service before water is diverted (see screening criteria at: <http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/hcd/policies.htm>.) Permittee shall obtain all written approvals from CDFW prior to initiation of construction activities. CDFW will have up to 30 days to review all plans.

- 2.29 Flows Through Diversions. Flow diversions shall be done in a manner that shall prevent pollution and/or siltation and which shall provide flows to downstream reaches. Flows to downstream reaches shall be provided during all times that the natural flow would have supported aquatic life. Said flows shall be of sufficient quality, quantity, and of appropriate temperature to support fish and other aquatic life below the diversion and meet or exceed baseline conditions. Baseline conditions shall be established prior to construction and monitored upstream of any work area. Normal flows shall be restored to the affected stream immediately upon completion of work at that location.

Work Areas and Vegetation Removal

- 2.30 Limits Of Disturbance. Disturbance or removal of native vegetation shall not exceed the limits approved by CDFW.
- 2.31 Project Delineation. The work area shall be flagged or marked to identify its limits within the stream and reservoir. Vegetation shall not be removed or intentionally damaged beyond these limits. Permittee shall remove all temporary flagging, fencing, and/or barriers from the project site and vicinity of the stream upon completion of project activities.
- 2.32 Vegetation Removal. In areas of temporary disturbance, where vegetation must be removed, native trees and shrubs, with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 3-inches or less, shall be cut to ground level with hand operated power tools rather than by heavy equipment.

- 2.33 Trimming. Trimming is defined herein as the removal of vegetation to the extent necessary to allow a specific level of access (*e.g., single lane of vehicles*) for specific types of equipment (*e.g., excavator or horizontal drill*). There shall be no vegetation removal in excess of what is necessary to allow the level of access needed.
- 2.34 Remove Cleared Material from Stream. All trimmed or cleared material/vegetation, except for material/vegetation being used for brush piles, shall be removed from the area and deposited where it cannot re-enter the stream.

Wet Concrete

- 2.35 Wet Concrete. No concrete or any cement product may be poured if measurable rain is forecasted within 15 days. If any concrete is poured after November 1st, a quick cure ingredient shall be added to the concrete mix to ensure a faster set or drying time. Cement and concrete shall not be poured within 150 feet of a stream during the rainy season. Cement shall not be poured in or near a flowing stream, to reduce the potential for significant adverse impacts to the stream, water, or biota without prior approval. To prevent the release of materials that may be toxic to fish and other aquatic species, the poured concrete structure(s) shall be isolated from water and allowed to dry/cure for a minimum of 30 days. As an alternative, the Permittee shall monitor the pH of any water that has come into contact with the poured concrete. If this water has a pH of 9.0 or greater, the water shall be pumped to a tanker truck or to a lined off-channel basin and allowed to evaporate or be transported to an appropriate facility for disposal. During the pH monitoring period, all water that has come in contact with poured concrete shall be isolated and not allowed to enter the water or otherwise come in contact with fish and other aquatic resources. The water shall be retested until pH values become less than 9.0. Once this has been determined, the area no longer needs to be isolated. Results of pH monitoring shall be made available to CDFW upon request. A non-toxic substance that can buffer the pH shall be made available on site to use if any contamination to water occurs.

Structures

- 2.36 Removal of Existing Structure. When removing any existing structure, Permittee shall contain all materials, including dust from the channel at the end of every day. Tarps shall be suspended under the structure to contain dust, especially concrete dust, and the area shall be vacuumed on a daily basis. An alternative to this condition may be used only when the water flows are diverted, and includes allowing the existing structure to fall into the channel. In this case, all of the debris shall be removed and disposed of in a legal manner, at the end of each week, and dust shall be controlled by spraying water (non-potable water is allowed) every day during demolition. No water may be taken from channel or river flows.

- 2.37 Rock Rip-Rap or Concrete Walls. Rock rip-rap may be placed in areas where other methods of bank protection are not possible. Voids between the rocks shall be filled with soil to allow vegetation to grow. Revegetation shall be required within the rip-rap. This agreement does not authorize the use of grouted rock. Concrete walls, where installed, shall be textured to include roughness to allow tide-water goby hiding pockets from high flows. When pouring any concrete, the area shall be bermed from the water flows at all times.
- 2.38 Storm Drains. Any storm drains lines/culverts shall be adequately sized to carry peak storm flows for the drainage to one outfall structure. The storm drain lines/culverts and the outfall structure shall be properly aligned within the stream (facing downstream) and otherwise engineered, installed and maintained, to assure resistance to washout, and to erosion of the stream bed, stream banks and/or fill. Water velocity shall be dissipated at the outfall, to reduce erosion.

Avoid/Minimize Effects of Equipment and Access

- 2.39 Equipment and Vehicle Leaks. Any equipment or vehicles driven and/or operated within or adjacent to the stream shall be cleaned prior to entering the stream, checked, and maintained daily to prevent leaks of materials that could be deleterious to aquatic and terrestrial life including oil, grease, hydraulic fluid, soil, and other debris. In addition, equipment shall be cleaned daily to ensure non-native species are not introduced into mitigation areas, or spread between project sites. Cleaning of equipment shall take place outside of the stream. No equipment maintenance or fueling shall be done within or near any stream channel where petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment may enter these areas. Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, and welders, located within or adjacent to the stream shall be positioned over drip pans. Stationary heavy equipment shall have suitable containment to handle a catastrophic spill/leak.
- 2.40 Building Material Storage. Project building material and/or construction equipment shall not be placed where materials could pass into the waters of the state or where they may cover aquatic or riparian vegetation. Staging/storage areas for equipment and materials shall be located outside of CDFW jurisdictional streambed.
- 2.41 Minimize Vehicle Parking. Vehicles may enter and exit the Work Area as necessary for project activities, but may not be parked overnight in areas other than the staging area, existing parking lots or driveways within ten (10) feet of the drip line of any trees; nor shall vehicles be parked where mechanical fluid leaks may potentially enter the waters of the state.
- 2.42 Work In Wetted Areas. Vehicles shall not be driven or equipment operated in water covered portions of a stream, or where wetland vegetation, riparian

vegetation, or aquatic organisms may be destroyed, except as otherwise provided for in the Agreement and as necessary to complete authorized work.

- 2.43 High Water Flows. Structures and associated materials not designed to withstand high water flows shall be moved to areas above high water before such flows occur.
- 2.44 Remove Non-Static Materials. Any materials and equipment placed in seasonally dry portions of a stream or lake that could be washed downstream or could be deleterious to aquatic life shall be removed from the project site prior to inundation by high flows resulting from rainfall greater than the design storm event.
- 2.45 Pollution and Litter Laws. Permittee shall comply with all litter and pollution laws. All contractors, subcontractors and employees shall also obey these laws and it shall be the responsibility of Permittee to ensure compliance.
- 2.46 Spills. The clean-up of all spills shall begin immediately. CDFW shall be notified immediately by Permittee of any spills and shall be consulted regarding clean-up procedures.
- 2.47 Pollution, Sedimentation, and Litter. No debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, construction waste, cement or concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint, oil or other petroleum products or any other substances which could be hazardous to aquatic life, or other organic or earthen material from any logging, construction, or other associated project-related activity, shall be allowed to contaminate the soil and/or enter into or placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into, waters of the State. Any of these materials, placed within or where they may enter a stream or lake, by Permittee or any party working under contract, or with the permission of Permittee, shall be removed immediately. When operations are completed, any excess materials or debris shall be removed from the work area. No rubbish shall be deposited within 150 feet of the high water mark of any stream or lake.
- 2.48 Weather Limitations. Permittee's activities within the stream course shall be limited to the dry period of the year, when the stream is not actively flowing, and/or when no measurable rain (1/2 of an inch) with 50% or greater probability is forecasted within 72 hours. If measurable rain with 50% or greater probability is predicted within 72 hours of construction, all activities within CDFW streambed jurisdiction shall cease and protective measures to prevent siltation/erosion shall be implemented/maintained. No work shall be conducted within CDFW streambed jurisdiction during rain events.
- 2.49 Post Storm Event Inspection. After any storm event, Permittee shall inspect all sites scheduled to begin or continue construction within the next 72 hours. Corrective action for erosion and sedimentation shall be taken as needed. National

Weather Service 72 hour weather forecasts shall be reviewed prior to the start of any phase of the project that may result in sediment runoff to the stream, and construction plans adjusted to meet this requirement. The National Weather Service forecast can be found at: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov>.

- 2.50 Hours of Operation and Lighting. No night construction work requiring the use of artificial lighting is permitted in areas within CDFW streambed jurisdiction.
- 2.51 Trash Receptacles. Permittee shall install and use fully covered trash receptacles with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain all food, food scrapes, food wrappers, beverage and other miscellaneous trash. Permittee shall pick up all debris and waste daily.

Stabilization

- 2.52 Disturbed Soils. Areas of disturbed soils with slopes toward a stream or lake shall be stabilized to reduce erosion potential. Planting, seeding and mulching is conditionally acceptable. Where suitable vegetation cannot reasonably be expected to become established, non-erodible materials, such as coconut fiber matting, shall be used for such stabilization. No mono-filament material shall be used within any fiber matting. Any installation of non-erodible materials not described in the notification shall be coordinated with CDFW. Coordination may include the negotiation of additional Agreement provisions for this activity.
- 2.53 Best Management Practices. Permittee shall actively implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and the discharge of sediment and pollutants into streams during Project activities. BMPs shall be monitored and repaired if necessary to ensure maximum erosion, sediment, and pollution control. Permittee shall prohibit the use of erosion control materials potentially harmful to fish and wildlife species, such as mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material, within and adjacent to CDFW jurisdictional areas. All fiber rolls, straw waddles, and/or hay bales utilized within and adjacent to the Project site shall be free of nonnative plant materials. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh shall be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, or coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves. Non-welded weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread.

Exotic and Invasive Species

- 2.54 Prohibited Plant Species. Permittee shall not plant, seed or otherwise introduce invasive exotic plant species. Prohibited exotic plant species include those identified in the California Exotic Pest Plant Council's database, which is accessible at: <http://www.cal-ipc.org/paf/>

- 2.55 Invasive Species Education Program. Permittee shall conduct an Invasive Species Education Program for all persons working within the project site prior to the commencement of any project activities. The program shall consist of a presentation from a qualified biologist that includes a discussion of the invasive species currently present within the project site as well as those that may pose a threat to or have the potential to invade the project site. The discussion shall include a physical description of each species and information regarding their habitat preferences, local and statewide distribution, modes of dispersal, and impacts. The program shall also include a discussion of BMPs to be implemented at the project site to avoid the introduction and spread of invasive species into and out of the project site. Permittee shall provide Interpretation for non-English speaking workers, and the same instruction shall be included for any new workers prior to their performing any work within the project site. The program shall be repeated annually for projects extending more than one year. Copies of program materials shall be maintained at the project site for workers to reference as needed.
- 2.56 Invasive Species. Permittee shall conduct project activities in a manner that prevents the introduction, transfer, and spread of invasive species, including plants, animals, and microbes (e.g., algae, fungi, parasites, bacteria, etc.), from one project site to another. Prevention BMPs and guidelines for invasive plants can be found on the California Invasive Plant Council's website at: <http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/prevention/index.php>.
- 2.57 Inspection of Project Equipment. Permittee shall inspect all vehicles, tools, boots, and other project-related equipment and remove all visible soil/mud, plant materials, and animal remnants prior to entering and exiting the project site and/or between each use in different streambeds.
- 2.58 Notification of Invasive Species. Permittee shall notify CDFW immediately if an invasive species not previously known to occur within the project site is discovered during project activities by submitting a completed Suspect Invasive Species Report (available online at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/invasives/inv_reporting/sightingReport.html) and photos to the Invasive Species Program by email at: invasives@wildlife.ca.gov. Notification may also be provided by calling (866) 440-9530. Upon receiving notification, CDFW will provide Permittee with guidance for further action as appropriate to the species.
- 2.59 Invasive Plant Control/Eradication. To minimize the spread of invasive plant species to un-infested areas within and outside of the project site, Permittee shall implement control and eradication activities prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. Permittee shall utilize control and eradication methods that are specific to the target species, avoid the spread and proliferation of other invasive plant species, and minimize damage to and/or removal of native plant species. All

nonnative and invasive plants controlled or eradicated at the project site shall be removed and disposed of in a manner that prevents the introduction and establishment of those species to new areas.

- 2.60 Protection of Native Plants. Permittee shall flag or otherwise mark native plant species within the vicinity of invasive plants scheduled for control or eradication.
- 2.61 Hand Tools. Permittee shall utilize hand tools to the greatest extent possible when removing invasive plants to avoid damage to native plant species.
- 2.62 No Introduction of Invasive Plants. Permittee shall not knowingly plant, seed, or otherwise introduce any plants listed in the California Invasive Plant Council's Invasive Plant Inventory: <http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/index.php> and/or the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) Noxious Weed List: http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/plant/ipc/weedinfo/wininfo_list-pestrating.htm in the areas within or adjacent to the project site.
- 2.63 Herbicide Use. All herbicides, surfactants, and other pesticides utilized within or adjacent to CDFW jurisdictional areas and other sensitive aquatic habitat areas shall be registered for aquatic use by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR).
- 2.64 Herbicide Sprays in Wind. Permittee shall only utilize herbicide sprays via aerial or ground application when wind speed measures less than 10 mph.
- 2.65 Herbicide Spray Dye. Permittee shall ensure all herbicide sprays utilized within and adjacent to CDFW jurisdictional waters and sensitive habitat areas contain a dye (registered for aquatic use by CDPR) to prevent overspray.
- 2.66 Rodent control. No rodent poisons or rodenticide shall be used to control rodents. These products, even used properly, can lead to secondary exposure to wildlife.

Maintenance

- 2.67 Maintenance. Except as otherwise permitted in this Agreement, the removal of soil, vegetation, and vegetative debris from the stream bed or stream banks is prohibited. Permittee shall remove all human generated debris, such as lawn and farm cuttings, garbage and trash. Permittee shall remove washed out culverts, and other construction materials, that Permittee places within, or where they may enter the stream.

3. Compensatory Measures

- 3.1 Mitigation For Permanent Disturbance. Permittee shall not have any new permanent impacts associated with project activities.

- 3.2 Mitigation For Areas of Temporary Disturbance. Permittee shall not impact more than 1.44 acre of which 0.98 acre is wetted channel and 0.46 is arroyo willow thickets. Widening the channel is part of the project design and will compensate for 0.98 acre impact by creating an additional 1.82 acres of new streambed habitat. Impacts to 0.46 acre of arroyo willow thickets shall be compensated by the restoration and enhancement of 0.46 acre onsite to restore the impacted arroyo willow thickets.
- 3.3 Restoration/Mitigation Plan. The Permittee shall submit a draft Restoration Mitigation plan for CDFW review and approval 90 days after execution of this Agreement. The Restoration/Mitigation Plan shall include each measure listed below. The Permittee shall receive CDFW approval of a final Restoration/Mitigation Plan in writing prior to initiation of the mitigation project. Mitigation must be initiated within one year of impacts unless otherwise agreed to by CDFW. If additional temporal impacts (time between impacts and initiation of mitigation) occur then the compensatory mitigation shall be increased. Therefore, for each year, past one year from impacts, that the mitigation is delayed, the mitigation shall be increased by 10 percent of the original mitigation acreage requirement detailed above.
- 3.3.1 Restoration/Mitigation Location Restraints. Restoration/mitigation shall not occur in fuel modification zones, future project areas, or areas of maintenance.
- 3.3.2 Restoration/ Mitigation Plan Requirements. Plans for the revegetation, and the creation, restoration, and/or enhancement, shall be prepared by persons with expertise in willow riparian ecosystems and native plant re-vegetation techniques. The plan shall include at minimum: (a) the location of the mitigation site(s); (b) the plant species to be used which reflect the plant species removed through project-related activities; (c) a schematic depicting the mitigation area; (d) time of year that the planting will occur; (e) a description of the irrigation methodology; (f) measures to control exotic vegetation on site; (g) success criteria; (h) a detailed monitoring program; (i) and contingency measures should the success criteria not be met.
- 3.3.3 Plant Palette and Planting Plan. A plant palette and planting plan, prepared by a biologist familiar with restoration of native plants, shall be submitted to CDFW and approved with the draft Restoration/Mitigation plan. This plan shall include plantings of both overstory and understory vegetation. The plan shall also include a description of the proposed numbers, container sizes, and planting location, by species, the proposed monitoring activities (locations, techniques, scheduling, etc.), maintenance operations with particular emphasis on watering methods and schedules; the removal of invasive plant species, area treated, techniques to be used, and schedule and success criteria for controlling invasive plants; and any/all other references to revegetation and restoration activities specified by this Agreement. All procedures shall be approved by CDFW in writing. The primary monitoring surveys to determine the success of restoration efforts (survival, cover and growth of plants) shall be conducted in May and

September.

- 3.3.4 Restoration/Mitigation Success Criteria. In the Restoration/Mitigation Plan to be submitted for approval, the success criteria for the habitats specified above being impacted shall be compared against an appropriate reference site with as good or better quality habitat. The success criteria shall include percent cover (both basal and vegetative), species diversity, abundance, and any other measures of success deemed appropriate by CDFW. Success criteria shall be separated into vegetative layers (tree, shrub, grass, and forb) and each layer shall be compared to the success criteria of the reference site ensuring one species or layer does not disproportionately dominate a site but conditions mimic the reference site. Please ensure the Restoration/Mitigation Plan has adequate detail regarding the sampling plan so that it can be duplicated by different people. Also, include a sample data collection sheet that is proposed as use for data collection with the Restoration/Mitigation Plan showing the appropriate data is being collected per the proposed sampling methodology. The Permittee shall be responsible for any cost incurred during the restoration/mitigation or in subsequent corrective measures.
- 3.3.5 Specialist. Planting, maintenance, monitoring and reporting activities shall be overseen by a specialist familiar with restoration of native plants.
- 3.3.6 Plant Placement. All plants shall be planted in randomly spaced, naturally clumped patterns. The average planting densities shall meet the criteria specified above.
- 3.3.7 Plant Survival Percentages. All planting shall have a minimum of 80% survival, by species, the first year and 100% survival thereafter. A current vegetation survey shall be submitted to CDFW documenting the density and percent cover for each species by class (herb, shrub, tree, grass). Any proposed plantings shall replace these species at the existing densities with no more than a 10% cover or density deviation. Prior to the mitigation site(s) being determined successful, they shall be entirely without supplemental irrigation for a minimum of 2 years. Herbaceous invasive species shall not exceed 5% cover. If the survival and cover requirements have not been met, the Permittee is responsible for replacement planting to achieve these requirements. Replacement plants shall be monitored with the same survival and growth requirements for 7 years after planting.
- 3.3.8 Timing. All planting should be done after the first wetting rains between October 1st and February 1st to take advantage of the winter rainy season, dormancy of foliage, and rooting period to ensure optimum survival of plantings. Should the Permittee be required to plant during other times of the year, chances of survival are diminished. The CDFW recommends the Permittee compensate for decreased survival rates, and augment the specified planting density by 25% to

account for the possibility of plant mortality.

- 3.3.9 Irrigation. The Permittee shall provide irrigation when natural moisture conditions are inadequate to ensure survival of plants. Hand irrigation shall be the preferred method for irrigation followed by the installation of a temporary irrigation system if hand irrigation is inadequate. There shall be no use of overhead irrigation. Irrigation shall be provided for a period of at least two years from planting. Irrigation shall be phased out during the fall/winter of second year unless unusually severe conditions threaten survival of plantings. All plants must survive and grow for at least three years without supplemental water for the restoration phase of the project to be eligible for acceptance by the CDFW.
- 3.3.10 Mulch. Coarse mulch collected from onsite shall be placed around plantings to minimize water loss and discourage weed growth. Mulch shall be 3 to 4 inches deep and shall be placed in a minimum area 1.5 times the diameter of the dripline of the plant or 2 feet in diameter, whichever is greater. The mulched area shall be maintained throughout the course of restoration, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the CDFW. Mulch shall not be placed directly against the main stem of the plants.
- 3.3.11 Local Sources. Plant material for revegetation shall be derived from cuttings, materials salvaged from disturbed areas, and/or seeds obtained from randomly selected native trees and shrubs occurring locally within the same drainage.
- 3.3.12 Native Plant Nursery. Any replacement tree/shrub stock, which cannot be grown from cuttings or seeds, shall be obtained from a native plant nursery, be ant free and shall not be inoculated to prevent heart rot. The Permittee shall provide a list of all materials which must be obtained from other than onsite source.
- 3.3.13 Monitoring. The Permittee shall have a qualified wildlife biologist survey the restoration/project site to monitor the recovery of wildlife and aquatic resources in the area following construction. Survey techniques and scheduling shall be approved by the CDFW. Recovery shall be based on the presence/absence of "indicator" species which shall be proposed by the biologist and approved by the CDFW. Monitoring of wildlife and aquatic resources shall be done in summer and winter of each year, through the term of restoration. The results and analysis shall be submitted with the mitigation monitoring report specified below.

3.3.14 Mitigation and Monitoring Reports. An annual mitigation and monitoring report shall be submitted to CDFW by Jan. 1 of each year for 5 years after planting. This report shall include the survival, % cover, and height by species of both trees and shrubs. The number by species of plants replaced, an overview of the revegetation and exotic plant control efforts, and the method used to assess these parameters shall also be included. Photos from designated photo stations shall be included.

3.3.15 Mitigation Success. After the 5th monitoring year, if the site has met the success criteria outlined in the mitigation plan, CDFW may request a site visit to determine if the mitigation portion of the Agreement is deemed complete. The site should be free of trash and the irrigation infrastructure shall be removed (unless there is an acceptable justification for leaving the irrigation system in place).

4. Reporting Measures

Permittee shall meet each reporting requirement described below.

4.1 Project Initiation and Completion. As described in measure 1.5, Permittee shall notify CDFW, by e-mail, at least five (5) days prior to initiation of construction (project) activities and at least five (5) days prior to completion of construction (project) activities.

4.2 Survey Results and Documentation. Permittee shall submit all requested survey results and documentation required throughout this Agreement to one or all of the three following choices: 1) CDFW's San Diego Fish and Wildlife office at 3883 Ruffin Road, San Diego, CA, 92123, Attn: Lake and Streambed Alteration Program; 2) electronically to R5LSACompliance@wildlife.ca.gov; or 3) electronically to Sarah Rains at sarah.rains@wildlife.ca.gov. Please note the Streambed Alteration Agreement number in the subject line for all methods of reporting.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Any communication that Permittee or CDFW submits to the other shall be in writing and any communication or documentation shall be delivered to the address below by U.S. mail, fax, or email, or to such other address as Permittee or CDFW specifies by written notice to the other.

To Permittee:

Seth Shank
Santa Barbara County Flood Control
130 E. Victoria St. Suite 200

Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(805) 568-3443
sshank@cosbpw.net

To CDFW:

Department of Fish and Wildlife
South Coast Region 5
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
Attn: Lake and Streambed Alteration Program
Notification #1600-2015-0148-R5

LIABILITY

Permittee shall be solely liable for any violations of the Agreement, whether committed by Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents or contractors and subcontractors, to complete the project or any activity related to it that the Agreement authorizes.

This Agreement does not constitute CDFW's endorsement of, or require Permittee to proceed with the project. The decision to proceed with the project is Permittee's alone.

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION

CDFW may suspend or revoke in its entirety the Agreement if it determines that Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, is not in compliance with the Agreement.

Before CDFW suspends or revokes the Agreement, it shall provide Permittee written notice by certified or registered mail that it intends to suspend or revoke. The notice shall state the reason(s) for the proposed suspension or revocation, provide Permittee an opportunity to correct any deficiency before CDFW suspends or revokes the Agreement, and include instructions to Permittee, if necessary, including but not limited to a directive to immediately cease the specific activity or activities that caused CDFW to issue the notice.

ENFORCEMENT

Nothing in the Agreement precludes CDFW from pursuing an enforcement action against Permittee instead of, or in addition to, suspending or revoking the Agreement.

Nothing in the Agreement limits or otherwise affects CDFW's enforcement authority or that of its enforcement personnel.

OTHER LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

This Agreement does not relieve Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, from obtaining any other permits or authorizations that might be required under other federal, state, or local laws or regulations before beginning the project or an activity related to it.

This Agreement does not relieve Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, from complying with other applicable statutes in the FGC including, but not limited to, FGC sections 2050 *et seq.* (threatened and endangered species), 3503 (bird nests and eggs), 3503.5 (birds of prey), 5650 (water pollution), 5652 (refuse disposal into water), 5901 (fish passage), 5937 (sufficient water for fish), and 5948 (obstruction of stream).

Nothing in the Agreement authorizes Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, to trespass.

AMENDMENT

CDFW may amend the Agreement at any time during its term if CDFW determines the amendment is necessary to protect an existing fish or wildlife resource.

Permittee may amend the Agreement at any time during its term, provided the amendment is mutually agreed to in writing by CDFW and Permittee. To request an amendment, Permittee shall submit to CDFW a completed CDFW "Request to Amend Lake or Streambed Alteration" form and include with the completed form payment of the corresponding amendment fee identified in CDFW's current fee schedule (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 699.5).

TRANSFER AND ASSIGNMENT

This Agreement may not be transferred or assigned to another entity, and any purported transfer or assignment of the Agreement to another entity shall not be valid or effective, unless the transfer or assignment is requested by Permittee in writing, as specified below, and thereafter CDFW approves the transfer or assignment in writing.

The transfer or assignment of the Agreement to another entity shall constitute a minor amendment, and therefore to request a transfer or assignment, Permittee shall submit to CDFW a completed CDFW "Request to Amend Lake or Streambed Alteration" form and include with the completed form payment of the minor amendment fee identified in CDFW's current fee schedule (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 699.5).

EXTENSIONS

In accordance with FGC section 1605(b), Permittee may request one extension of the Agreement, provided the request is made prior to the expiration of the Agreement's term. To request an extension, Permittee shall submit to CDFW a completed CDFW "Request to Extend Lake or Streambed Alteration" form and include with the completed form payment of the extension fee identified in CDFW's current fee schedule (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 699.5). CDFW shall process the extension request in accordance with FGC 1605(b) through (e).

If Permittee fails to submit a request to extend the Agreement prior to its expiration, Permittee must submit a new notification and notification fee before beginning or continuing the project the Agreement covers (FGC section 1605(f)).

EFFECTIVE DATE

The Agreement becomes effective on the date of CDFW's signature, which shall be: 1) after Permittee's signature; 2) after CDFW complies with all applicable requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and 3) after payment of the applicable FGC section 711.4 filing fee listed at http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/habcon/ceqa/ceqa_changes.html.

TERM

This Agreement shall expire on December 31, 2021 unless it is terminated or extended before then. All provisions in the Agreement shall remain in force throughout its term. Permittee shall remain responsible for implementing any provisions specified herein to protect fish and wildlife resources after the Agreement expires or is terminated, as FGC section 1605(a)(2) requires.

AUTHORITY

If the person signing the Agreement (signatory) is doing so as a representative of Permittee, the signatory hereby acknowledges that he or she is doing so on Permittee's behalf and represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to legally bind Permittee to the provisions herein.

AUTHORIZATION

This Agreement authorizes only the project described herein. If Permittee begins or completes a project different from the project the Agreement authorizes, Permittee may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution for failing to notify CDFW in accordance with FGC section 1602.

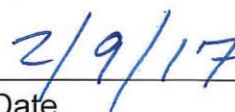
CONCURRENCE

The undersigned accepts and agrees to comply with all provisions contained herein.

FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL



Seth Shank



Date

FOR DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE



Betty J. Courtney

Environmental Program Manager I



Date

Prepared by: Sarah Rains
Environmental Scientist



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

February 15, 2017

Seth Shank
Santa Barbara County Flood Control District
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Email: sshank@cosbpw.net

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Dear Mr. Shank:

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION NUMBER 34216WQ37 FOR THE UNIT 2 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Thank you for the opportunity to review your December 15, 2016 application for water quality certification of the Unit 2 Capital Improvements Project (Project). The application was completed on December 15, 2016. The project, if implemented as described in your application and with the additional mitigation and other conditions required by this Clean Water Action Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Certification), appears to be protective of beneficial uses of State waters. We are issuing the enclosed Certification. Should new information come to our attention that indicates a water quality problem, we may require additional monitoring and reporting, issue Waste Discharge Requirements, or take other action.

Your Certification application and submitted documents indicate that project activities have the potential to affect beneficial uses and water quality. The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) issues this Certification to protect water quality and associated beneficial uses from project activities. We need reports to determine compliance with this Certification. All technical and monitoring reports requested in this Certification, or any time after, are required per Section 13267 of the California Water Code.

Failure to submit reports required by this Certification, or failure to submit a report of technical quality acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject you to enforcement action per Section 13268 of the California Water Code. The Central Coast Water Board will base enforcement actions on the date of certification. Any person affected by this Central Coast Water Board action may petition the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to review this action in accordance with California Water Code Section 13320; and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Sections 2050 and 3867-3869. The State Water Board, Office of Chief Counsel, PO Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812, must receive the petition within 30 days of the date of this Certification. We will provide upon request copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions.

DR. JEAN-PIERRE WOLFF, CHAIR | JOHN M. ROBERTSON, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast



If you have questions please contact **Jon Rohrbough** at (805) 549-3458 or via email at Jon.Rohrbough@waterboards.ca.gov, or Phil Hammer at (805) 549-3882. Please mention the above certification number in all future correspondence pertaining to this project.

Sincerely,

for
John M. Robertson
Executive Officer

Enclosure: Action on Request for CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification

cc: With enclosures

Antal Szijj
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Email: antal.j.szijj@usace.army.mil

Melissa Scianni
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
Email: scianni.melissa@epa.gov

Ed Pert
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Email: Ed.Pert@wildlife.ca.gov

Shea Oades
Central Coast Water Board
Email: Shea.Oades@waterboards.ca.gov

401 Program Manager
State Water Resources Control Board
Email: Stateboard401@waterboards.ca.gov

Jon Rohrbough
Central Coast Water Board
Email: Jon.Rohrbough@waterboards.ca.gov

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Action on Request for
Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification
for Discharge of Dredged and/or Fill Materials

PROJECT: Unit 2 Capital Improvements Project

APPLICANT: Seth Shank
Santa Barbara County Flood Control District
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

ACTION:

1. Order for Standard Certification
2. Order for Technically-Conditioned Certification
3. Order for Denial of Certification

STANDARD CONDITIONS:

1. This Certification action is subject to modification or revocation upon administrative or judicial review, including review and amendment per section 13330 of the California Water Code and section 3867 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (23 CCR).
2. This Certification action is not intended to apply to any discharge from any activity involving a hydroelectric facility requiring a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license or an amendment to a FERC license unless the pertinent Certification application was filed per 23 CCR subsection 3855(b) and the application specifically identified that a FERC license or amendment to a FERC license was being sought.
3. The validity of any non-denial Certification action (Actions 1 and 2) is conditioned upon total payment of the fee required under 23 CCR section 3833, unless otherwise stated in writing by the certifying agency.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS:

1. This Certification is subject to the acquisition of all local, regional, state, and federal permits and approvals as required by law. Failure to meet any conditions contained herein or any conditions contained in any other permit or approval issued by the State of California or any subdivision thereof may result in the revocation of this Certification and civil or criminal liability.
2. In the event of a violation or threatened violation of this Certification, the violation or threatened violation shall be subject to any remedies, penalties, process or sanctions as provided for under state law. For purposes of Section 401(d) of the Clean Water Act, the applicability of any state law authorizing remedies, penalties, process or sanctions for the violation or threatened violation constitutes a limitation necessary to assure compliance with the water quality standards and other pertinent requirements incorporated into this Certification.

3. In response to a suspected violation of any condition of this Certification, the Central Coast Water Board may require the holder of any permit or license subject to this Certification to furnish, under penalty of perjury, any technical or monitoring reports the Central Coast Water Board deems appropriate, provided that the burden, including costs, of the reports shall have a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits obtained from the reports.
4. In response to any violation of the conditions of this Certification, the Central Coast Water Board may add to or modify the conditions of this Certification as appropriate to ensure compliance.
5. The Central Coast Water Board reserves the right to suspend, cancel, or modify and reissue this Certification, after providing notice to the applicant, if the Central Coast Water Board determines that the Project fails to comply with any of the terms or conditions of this Certification.
6. A copy of this Certification, the application, and supporting documentation must be available at the Project site during construction for review by site personnel and agencies. A copy of this Certification must also be provided to the contractor and all subcontractors who will work at the Project site. All personnel performing work on the proposed Project shall be familiar with the content of this Certification and its posted location on the Project site.
7. The Applicant shall grant Central Coast Water Board staff, or an authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, permission to enter the Project site at reasonable times, to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this Certification and/or to determine the impacts the Project may have on waters of the State.
8. The Applicant must, at all times, fully comply with the application, engineering plans, specifications, and technical reports submitted to support this Certification; all subsequent submittals required as part of this Certification; and the attached Project Information and Conditions. The conditions within this Certification and attachment(s) supersede conflicting provisions within applicant submittals.
9. The Applicant shall notify the Central Coast Water Board within 24 hours of any unauthorized discharge to waters of the U.S. and/or State; measures that were implemented to stop and contain the discharge; measures implemented to clean-up the discharge; the volume and type of materials discharged and recovered; and additional BMPs or other measures that will be implemented to prevent future discharges.
10. This Certification is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Executive Officer of the Central Coast Water Board. The Applicant shall submit this notice in writing at least 30 days in advance of any proposed transfer. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing and new responsible party containing a specific date for the transfer of this Certification's responsibility and coverage between the current responsible party and the new responsible party. This agreement shall include an acknowledgement that the existing responsible party is liable for compliance and violations up to the transfer date and that the new responsible party is liable from the transfer date on.
11. This Certification expires if Project construction does not begin (a) prior to expiration of the associated U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) authorization or permit for the Project, or

(b) within five years from the date of this Certification. If a Corps authorization or permit was unnecessary for this Project due to coverage under a non-reporting Nationwide Permit (NWP), and Project construction has not begun, this Certification expires when the non-reporting NWP expires. If the Corps issues a one-year grace period for uncompleted projects that began under a NWP that has since expired, this Certification is valid during the grace period for such projects. If this Certification does not expire as described above, it remains in effect until the Applicant complies with all Certification requirements and conditions.

12. The total fee for this project is \$50,698. The remaining fee payable to the Central Coast Water Board is \$0.

CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD CONTACT PERSON:

Jon Rohrbough
(805) 549-3458
Jon.Rohrbough@waterboards.ca.gov

Please refer to the above certification number when corresponding with the Central Coast Water Board concerning this project.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION:

I hereby issue an order certifying that as long as all the conditions listed in this Certification are met, any discharge from the Unit 2 Capital Improvements Project shall comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301 ("Effluent Limitations"), 302 ("Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations"), 303 ("Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans"), 306 ("National Standards of Performance"), and 307 ("Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards") of the Clean Water Act. This discharge is also regulated pursuant to State Water Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ, which requires compliance with all conditions of this Certification.

Except insofar as may be modified by any preceding conditions, all Certification actions are contingent on (a) the discharge being limited and all proposed mitigation being completed in strict compliance with the applicant's project description and the attached Project Information and Conditions, and (b) compliance with all applicable requirements of the Central Coast Water Board's policies and Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan).

for _____
John M. Robertson
Executive Officer
Central Coast Water Board

February 15, 2017

Date

PROJECT INFORMATION AND CONDITIONS

Application Date	Received: December 15, 2016 Completed: December 16, 2016
Applicant	Seth Shank Santa Barbara County Flood Control District 130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Email: sshank@cosbpw.net 805-568-3443
Applicant Representatives	N/A
Project Name	Unit 2 Capital Improvements Project
Application Number	34216WQ37
Type of Project	Bank and Channel Modification (Channel Construction & Maintenance)
Project Location	Santa Maria Latitude: 34° 58' 40" N Longitude: -120° 29' 07" W
County	Santa Barbara
Receiving Water(s)	Santa Maria River 312.10 Santa Maria Hydrologic Unit
Water Body Type	Streambed
Designated Beneficial Uses	Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) Agricultural Supply (AGR) Industrial Service Supply (IND) Ground Water Recharge (GWR) Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) Non-Contact Recreation (REC-2) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD) Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM) Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR) Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE) Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH) Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
Project Description (purpose/goal)	The purpose of this project is to increase flow conveyance of the Unit 2 channel. Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board) staff understands that the project includes the following activities: 1. Increasing channel bottom width approximately 10 feet; 2. Straightening an "S" bend in the channel; 3. Replacing a concrete lateral weir; 4. Replacing two existing concrete and rock grade control structures, and constructing 10 new concrete and rock grade control structures; 5. Replacing the existing culvert through the Santa Maria River levee; and 6. Adding an additional culvert through the Santa Maria River levee.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit No.	Nationwide Permit 3 –Maintenance of Existing Facilities
Federal Public Notice	N/A
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Streambed Alteration Agreement	Streambed Alteration Agreement is pending. Final, signed copy shall be forwarded immediately upon execution.
Status of CEQA Compliance	Mitigated Negative Declaration Lead Agency: Santa Barbara County Flood Control District
Total Certification Fee	\$50,698
Area of Disturbance	Approximately 3.95 acres and 6,366 linear feet total Streambed: 0.23 acre and 270 linear feet permanent, 1.66 acre and 5,986 linear feet temporary Riparian Area: 0.02 acre and 107 linear feet permanent, 1.99 acres and 6,310 linear feet temporary
Dredge Volume	N/A
Excavation Volume	Approximately 29,195 total cubic yards Riparian Area: 29,195 cubic yards temporary
Fill Volume	Approximately 7,272 total cubic yards Streambed: 150 cubic yards permanent, 622 cubic yards temporary Riparian Area: 6,500 cubic yards temporary

<p>Compensatory Mitigation Requirements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project shall include the following compensatory mitigation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.17 acre and 190 linear feet of permanent streambed impacts shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio through re-establishment of 0.17 acre of streambed habitat, achieved by removal of 0.17 acre of existing hardscape. b. 0.06 acre and 80 linear feet of permanent streambed impacts shall be mitigated at a 3:1 ratio through establishment 0.18 acre of new streambed habitat resulting from widening the channel. c. 1.66 acre and 5,933 linear feet of temporary streambed impacts shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio through rehabilitation of 1.66 acres of streambed habitat, achieved by restoring temporarily impacted areas to pre-project conditions. d. 0.02 acre and 107 linear feet of permanent riparian impacts shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio through re-establishment of 100 square feet of streambed habitat, achieved by removal of 100 square feet of existing hardscape, and through establishment of 0.02 acre of riparian habitat resulting from widening the channel. e. 1.70 acres and 6,200 linear feet of temporary riparian impacts shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio through establishment of 1.70 acres of riparian habitat, achieved by planting the realigned channel bank with a native seed mix. f. 0.29 acre of temporary riparian impacts in the Santa Maria River shall be mitigated a 1:1 ratio through rehabilitation of 0.29 acre of riparian habitat, achieved by restoring temporarily impacted areas to pre-project conditions. 2. Rock slope protection (RSP) installed in the S-curve and within the Santa Maria River shall be backfilled and covered with native material. 3. The Applicant shall quantify the number of willows and other native woody vegetation removed during construction activities, and shall replace removed vegetation at the following ratios: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Willows \geq 4inches dbh shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio. b. All other native woody vegetation shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio. 4. The Applicant shall plant all disturbed bank areas with a native seed mix. 5. Compensatory mitigation areas shall achieve the following performance criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seeded areas shall achieve 50% cover by the end of the first year after planting, and 70% cover by the end of the third year after planting. b. Woody plantings shall achieve 70% survival by the end of the first year after planting, and 70% survival by the end of the third year after planting. 6. Compensatory mitigation shall be installed within 12 months of completion of project construction.
<p>Project Requirements</p>	<p><u>Project practices that are required to comply with 401 Water Quality Certification are as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All personnel who engage in construction activities or their oversight at the project site (superintendent, construction manager, foreman, crew, contractor, biological monitor, etc.) must attend trainings on

	<p>the conditions of this Certification and how to perform their duties in compliance with those conditions. Every person shall attend an initial training within five working days of their start date at the project site and follow-up trainings every six months until the project is completed. Trainings shall be conducted by a qualified individual with expertise in 401 Water Quality Certification conditions and compliance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. All work performed within waters of the State shall be completed in a manner that minimizes impacts to beneficial uses and habitat. Measures shall be employed to minimize land disturbances that will adversely impact the water quality of waters of the State. Disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete Project implementation.3. Portions of the project that occur below top of creek banks or in other waters of the State shall be stabilized for the winter prior to October 1 of each year, either by completing construction of those portions of the project (including installation of permanent erosion control measures) or by implementing winterization stabilization measures capable of effectively stabilizing the area and preventing erosion under winter rain and flow conditions generated by the 10-year 24-hour storm event. No construction activities shall be conducted below top of creek banks or in other waters of the State during the winter period (October 1 – May 30), unless prior written approval has been obtained from Central Coast Water Board staff. Requests to conduct construction activities below top of creek banks or in other waters of the State during the winter period shall be submitted to Central Coast Water Board staff at least 21 days prior to the planned winter period work date. If approval is obtained, the Applicant shall implement the approved winter work as specified in the Central Coast Water Board staff approval and as described in any documentation submitted by the Applicant while seeking the approval.4. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be on site prior to the start of construction and kept on site at all times so they are immediately available for installation in anticipation of rain events.5. The Applicant shall implement and maintain an effective combination of erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., revegetation, fiber rolls, erosion control blankets, hydromulching, compost, straw with tackifiers, temporary basins) to prevent erosion and capture sediment. The Applicant shall implement and maintain washout, trackout, dust control, and any other applicable source control BMPs.6. Erosion and sediment control measures and other construction BMPs shall be implemented and maintained in accordance with all specifications governing their proper design, installation, operation, and maintenance.7. At any time of year, the Applicant shall not conduct construction activities below top of creek banks or in other waters of the State during rain events or on any day for which the National Weather Service has predicted a 25% or more chance of at least 0.1 inch
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	<p>rain in 24 hours (Predicted Rain Event). The Applicant shall install effective erosion control, sediment control, and other protective measures no later than the day prior to the Predicted Rain Event, and prior to the start of any rainfall. Construction activities below top of creek banks or in other waters of the State may resume after the rain has ceased, the National Weather Service predicts clear weather for at least 24 hours, and site conditions are dry enough to continue work without discharge of sediment or other pollutants from the project site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Any material stockpiled that is not actively being used during construction shall be covered and surrounded with a linear sediment barrier.9. The Applicant shall retain a spill plan and appropriate spill control and clean up materials (e.g., oil absorbent pads) onsite in case spills occur.10. The Applicant shall confine all trash and debris in appropriate enclosed bins and dispose of the trash and debris at an approved site at least weekly.11. All construction vehicles and equipment used on site shall be well maintained and checked daily for fuel, oil, and hydraulic fluid leaks or other problems that could result in spills of toxic materials.12. The Applicant shall designate a staging area for equipment and vehicle fueling and storage at least 100 feet away from waterways, in a location where fluids or accidental discharges cannot flow into waterways.13. All vehicle fueling and maintenance activity shall occur at least 100 feet away from waterways and in designated staging areas, unless a requested exception on a case-by case basis granted by prior written approval has been obtained from Central Coast Water Board staff.14. Dewatering and stream diversion measures are not authorized based on the application. If the project requires dewatering or diversion, the Applicant shall submit detailed dewatering/ diversion plans for Central Coast Water Board staff approval at least 21 days prior to any dewatering or diversion. Dewatering/diversion plans shall include the area to be dewatered, timing of dewatering, and method of dewatering to be implemented. All temporary dewatering/diversion methods shall be designed to have the minimum necessary impacts to waters of the State to isolate the immediate work area. All dewatering/diversion methods shall be installed such that natural flow is maintained upstream and downstream of the project area. Any temporary dams or diversions shall be installed such that the diversion does not cause sedimentation, siltation, or erosion upstream or downstream of the project area. All dewatering/diversion methods shall be removed immediately upon completion of dewatering/diversion activities. Dewatering or diversion shall not commence until applicant has obtained Central Coast Water Board staff approval of the dewatering/diversion plans. Any dewatering/diversion must be implemented in compliance with approved dewatering/diversion
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	<p>plans.</p> <p>15. All construction-related equipment, materials, and any temporary BMPs no longer needed shall be removed and cleared from the site upon completion of the project.</p> <p>16. Central Coast Water Board staff shall be notified if mitigations as described in the 401 Water Quality Certification application for this project are altered by the imposition of subsequent permit conditions by any local, state or federal regulatory authority. The Applicant shall inform Central Coast Water Board staff of any modifications that interfere with compliance with this Certification.</p>
<p>Monitoring and Reporting Requirements</p>	<p>The Applicant shall conduct the following monitoring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visually inspect the project site and areas of waters of the State adjacent to project impact areas following completion of project construction and for two subsequent rainy seasons to ensure that the project is not causing excessive erosion, stream instability, or other water quality problems. If the project does cause water quality problems, contact the Central Coast Water Board staff member overseeing the project. You will be responsible for obtaining any additional permits necessary for implementing plans for restoration to prevent further water quality problems. 2. Monitor the compensatory mitigation site for three years. If success criteria are not achieved within that time, continue annual monitoring and maintenance until success criteria are achieved. Compensatory mitigation monitoring shall include assessment of growth, survival, general health and stature, and progress towards achieving success criteria. <p>The Applicant shall provide the following reporting to RB3_401Reporting@waterboards.ca.gov [Note: Annual fees are based on submittal of reporting items 3-4 below]:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Streambed Alteration Agreement - Submit a signed copy of the Department of Fish and Wildlife's streambed alteration agreement to the Central Coast Water Board immediately upon execution and prior to any discharge to waters of the State. 2. Construction Commencement Notification - At least seven days in advance of any ground disturbing or grubbing activities, submit notification to the Central Coast Water Board of the date when project construction will begin. 3. Discharge, Construction, and Mitigation Installation Completion Notification - Within seven days of completing all project discharge, construction, and mitigation installation activities, submit notification to the Central Coast Water Board of project discharge, construction, and mitigation installation completion. 4. Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Completion Notification – Within seven days of Applicant verification of achievement of all compensatory mitigation success criteria and completion of all monitoring, submit notification to the Central Coast Water Board of compensatory mitigation success criteria achievement and monitoring completion. Include identification of the date when the final Annual Project Status Report will be submitted. [Note:

	<p>Submittal of Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Completion Notification does not terminate this Certification or its requirements.]</p> <p>5. Annual Project Status Report – The Applicant shall submit to the Central Coast Water Board an Annual Project Status Report by May 31 of each year following the issuance of this Certification, regardless of whether project construction has started or not. The Applicant shall submit Annual Project Status Reports until the Applicant has conducted all required monitoring and mitigation has achieved all success criteria. The final Annual Project Status Report is due on or before the May 31 following the achievement of all mitigation success criteria. Each Annual Project Status Report shall include at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The status of the project: construction not started, construction started, or construction complete.b. The date of construction initiation, if applicable.c. The date of construction completion, if applicable.d. If project construction is complete:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. A summary of daily activities, monitoring and inspection observations, and problems incurred and actions taken;ii. Identification of when site personnel trainings occurred, description of the topics covered during trainings, and confirmation that every person that engaged in construction activities or their oversight at the project site was trained initially and every six months thereafter.iii. A description of the results of the annual visual inspection of the project site and areas of waters of the State adjacent to project impact areas, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Erosion conditions;2. Stream stability conditions;3. Water quality and beneficial use conditions;4. Clearly identified photo-documentation of all areas of permanent and temporary impact, prior to and after project construction; and5. Clearly identified representative photo-documentation of other project areas, prior to and after project construction.6. If the visual inspection monitoring period is over, but water quality problems persist, the Annual Report shall identify corrective measures to be undertaken, including extension of the monitoring period until the project is no longer causing excessive erosion, stream instability, or other water quality problems.e. Mitigation reporting, if mitigation installation has started, including the following information:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Date of initiation of mitigation installation and date mitigation installation was completed;ii. If mitigation installation was completed, confirmation mitigation was installed according to the requirements of this Certification and any associated submittals;iii. Analysis of monitoring data collected in the field;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">iv. Quantification of growth, survival, general health and stature, and documentation of progress toward achieving all mitigation performance criteria;v. Qualitative and quantitative comparisons of current mitigation conditions with preconstruction conditions and previous mitigation monitoring results;vi. Any remedial or maintenance actions taken or needed; andvii. Annual photo-documentation representative of all mitigation areas, taken from vantage points from which Central Coast Water Board staff can identify changes in size and cover of plants. Compare photos of installed mitigation with photos of the mitigation areas prior to installation. <p>f. A description of mitigation completion status that identifies the amount of mitigation monitoring and maintenance remaining, or certifies that mitigation is complete and all required mitigation monitoring and maintenance has been conducted and all success criteria achieved. If the monitoring period is over, but all success criteria have not been achieved, the Annual Report shall identify corrective measures to be undertaken, including extension of the monitoring period until the criteria are met.</p>
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2. Temporary Construction Easement

APNs 117-160-027 & 117-160-039

**TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION
EASEMENT**

(NOT FOR RECORDATION)

HEIDI ANN DORRIS, a married woman, as her sole and separate property and Heidi Dorris as Trustee of the Hopkins Laguna Trust under Agreement dated December 26, 1984, as GRANTORS, owner of all that real property in an unincorporated area of the City of Santa Maria, County of Santa Barbara, State of California, more particularly described as County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 117-160-027 & -039, as GRANTORS herein,

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, DOES HEREBY GRANT TO

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, a dependent special district, its successors and assigns, as GRANTEE herein, a temporary construction easement and right-of-way for flood control purposes, in, on, over, under, along, and across a portion of the Property for the excavation, removal, demolition, and alteration of facilities, vegetation and topography, and for the construction, reconstruction, replacement, repair, use and maintenance of various improvements as required for the Unit II Capacity Improvement Project (Project # SM8313), and subsequently for water flowage, flood control and all related purposes ("GRANTEE's Facilities"). The temporary construction easement areas containing approximately 2.92 acres granted hereby is more particularly depicted on Exhibit "A" and "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

This temporary construction easement shall be for two separate and independent Phases. Phase I (Exhibit "A"), temporary construction easement area is approximately 0.23 acres. Phase II (Exhibit "B"), temporary construction easement area is approximately 2.69 acres.

As consideration for the granting this temporary construction easement GRANTORS shall be compensated pursuant to Section 1., SALE, PURCHASE AND COMPENSATION of the Real Property Settlement Agreement and Escrow Instructions by and between the SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, a dependent special district of the County of Santa Barbara, a political subdivision of the State of California, and HEIDI ANN DORRIS, a married woman, as her sole and separate property and Heidi Dorris as Trustee of the Hopkins Laguna Trust under Agreement dated December 26, 1984.

Phase I is contemplated to commence August 2016, and shall be for a period of three (3) months, which shall begin on the date maintenance and reconstruction of said existing channel improvements actually commences on the easement area. This temporary construction easement for Phase I shall terminate upon the completion by the GRANTEE performing the above-mentioned work. However, in the event that maintenance and reconstruction is not completed

within said three (3) month period, the temporary construction easement shall be extended for one (1) additional month. If temporary construction easement is extended for one (1) additional month GRANTORS shall be compensated ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS (\$1,165.00), for said additional month.

Phase II is contemplated to commence September 2017, and shall be for a period of four (4) months, and will commence on the date stated in the GRANTEE's written notice to the GRANTORS of the start of construction, which notice shall be provided to GRANTORS within thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of said construction. Phase II Temporary Construction Easement shall terminate upon the filing of a "Notice of Completion" by the contractor performing the above-mentioned work and/or upon GRANTEE notifying GRANTORS of termination of said Temporary Construction Easement.

However, in the event that Phase II is not completed within said four (4) month period, the temporary construction easement shall be extended for one (1) additional month. If temporary construction easement is extended for one (1) additional month GRANTORS shall be compensated ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS (\$1,165.00), for said additional month.

In the event the indemnity hereunder exceeds that permitted by applicable law, such indemnity shall be construed as the maximum permitted by law. This indemnity shall not apply to any contamination which may occur on the easement property as a result of the operations of GRANTEE subsequent to the effective date of this easement.

"GRANTORS"

Heidi Dorris

Heidi Dorris

Heidi Dorris, Trustee Hopkins Laguna Trust

Heidi Dorris, Trustee

Hopkins Laguna Trust under Agreement dated December 26, 1984

EXHIBIT "A"
PHASE I

APN: 117-020-027

APN: 117-020-060

20'

332.62'

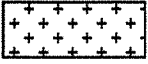
62.98'

APN: 117-160-027

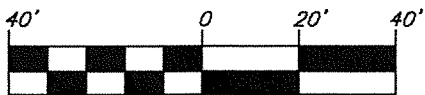
APN: 117-160-048



SCALE: 1" = 100'



TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
APPROX. EASEMENT AREA=9,991 sq. ft.

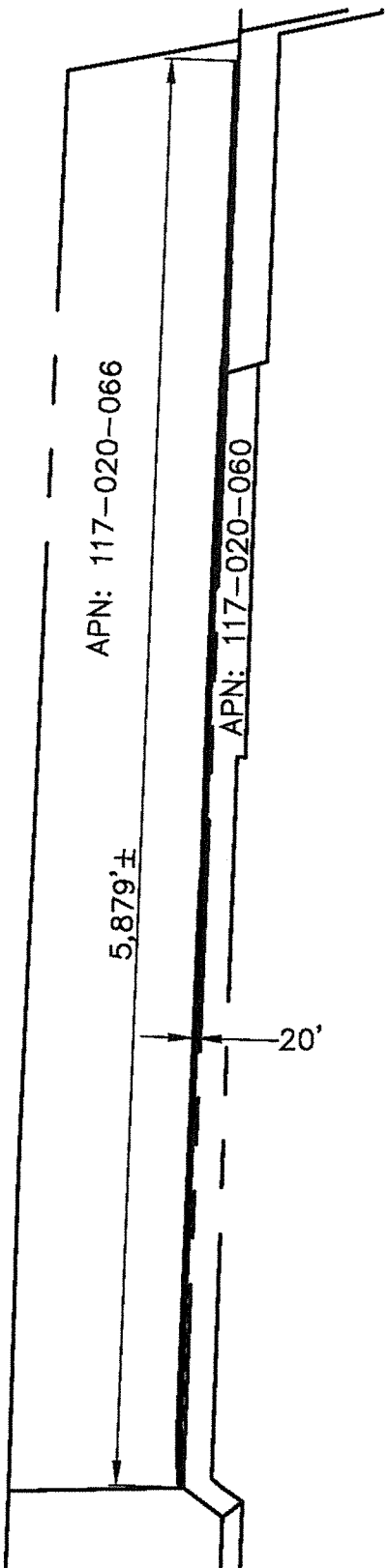


GRAPHIC SCALE

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

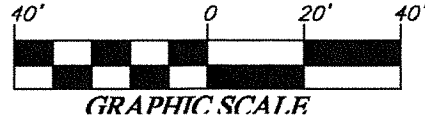
**TEMPORARY
CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
APN: 117-160-027
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

EXHIBIT "B"
PHASE II



NOT TO SCALE

 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
APPROX. EASEMENT AREA=117,184 sq.ft.



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

**TEMPORARY
CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
APN: 117-020-066
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA: SS. § 27281

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the interest in real property conveyed by the Temporary Construction Easement dated as of June 16, 2016, from HEIDI ANN DORRIS, a married woman, as her sole and separate property, and Heidi Dorris as Trustee of the HOPKINS LAGUNA TRUST under Agreement dated December 26, 1984, as GRANTORS, to the SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, a dependent special district of the County of Santa Barbara, its successors or assigns, as GRANTEE, is hereby accepted by order of the Board of Directors of the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on June 21, 2016, and the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District as GRANTEE consents to recordation thereof by its duly authorized officer.

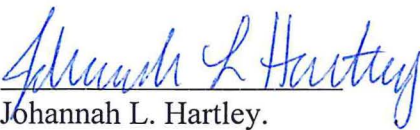
WITNESS my hand and official seal

this 21st day of June, 2016

MONA MIYASATO
CLERK OF THE BOARD and
Ex Officio Clerk of the Board of the
Directors of the Santa Barbara County
Flood Control and Water
Conservation District

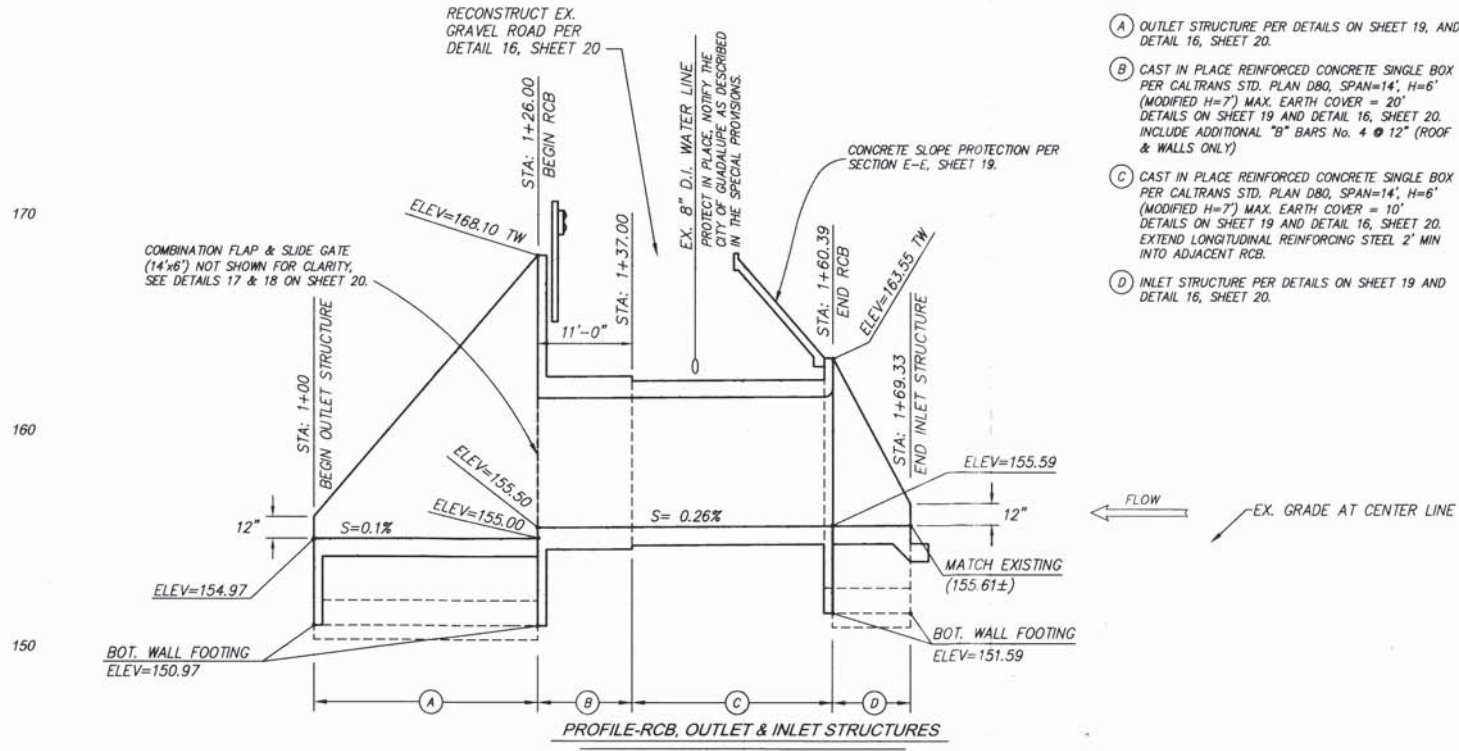
By: 
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
MICHAEL C. GHIZZONI
COUNTY COUNSEL

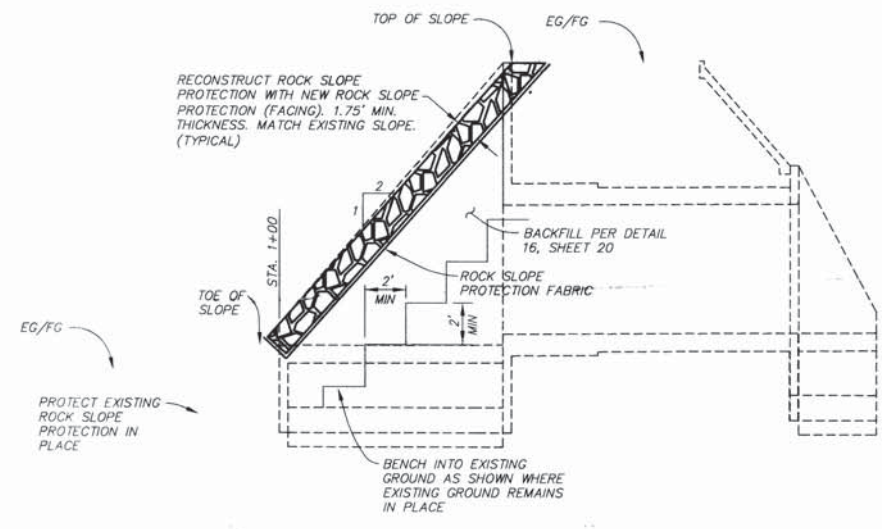
By: 
Johannah L. Hartley.
Deputy County Counsel

3. West Green Canyon Storm Drain Project Plans

No. 0-1008, Sheets 18-20

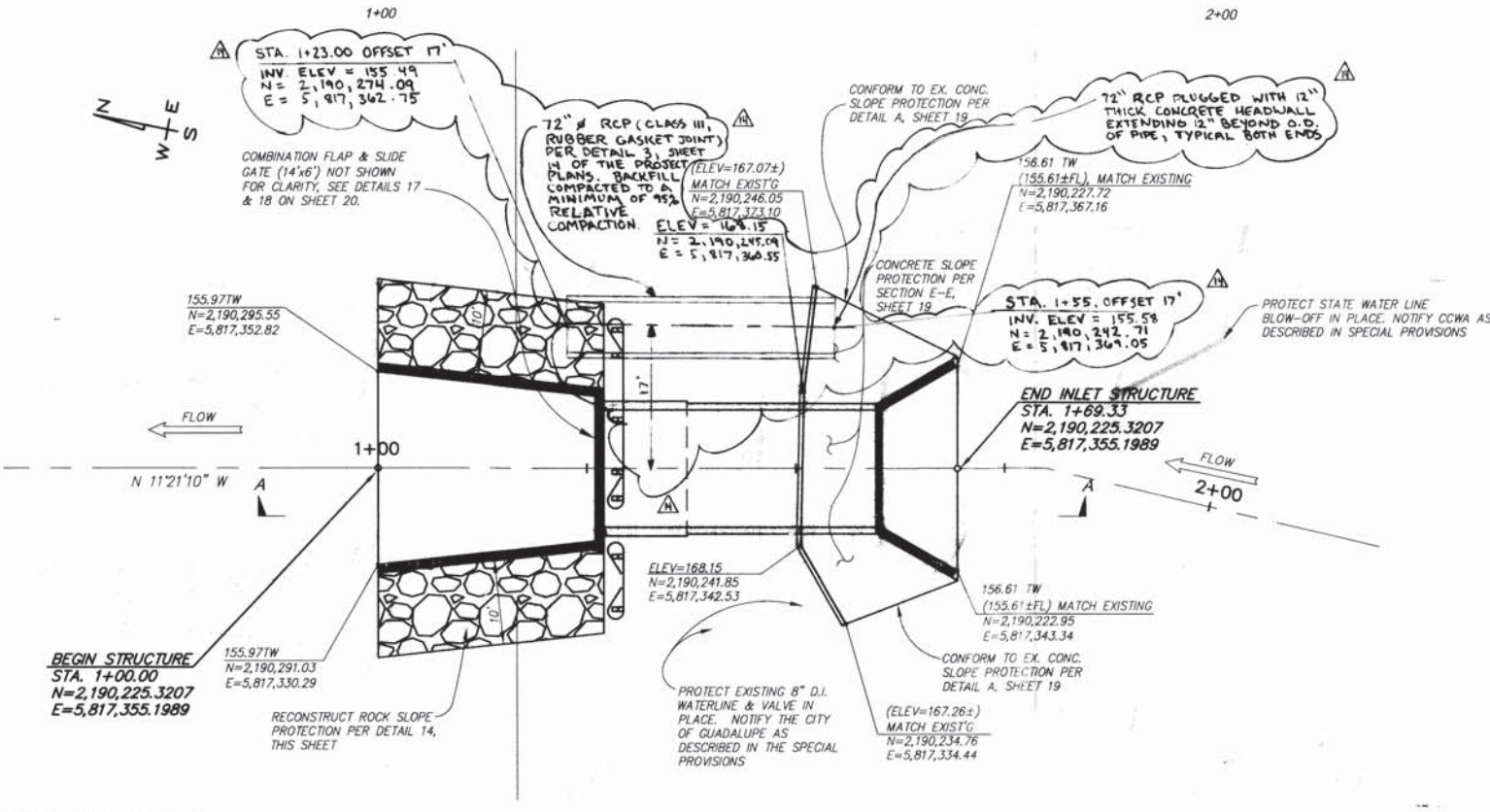


- (A) OUTLET STRUCTURE PER DETAILS ON SHEET 19, AND DETAIL 16, SHEET 20.
- (B) CAST IN PLACE REINFORCED CONCRETE SINGLE BOX PER CALTRANS STD. PLAN D80, SPAN=14', H=6' (MODIFIED H=7') MAX. EARTH COVER = 20' DETAILS ON SHEET 19 AND DETAIL 16, SHEET 20. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL "B" BARS No. 4 @ 12" (ROOF & WALLS ONLY)
- (C) CAST IN PLACE REINFORCED CONCRETE SINGLE BOX PER CALTRANS STD. PLAN D80, SPAN=14', H=6' (MODIFIED H=7') MAX. EARTH COVER = 10' DETAILS ON SHEET 19 AND DETAIL 16, SHEET 20. EXTEND LONGITUDINAL REINFORCING STEEL 2' MIN INTO ADJACENT RCB.
- (D) INLET STRUCTURE PER DETAILS ON SHEET 19 AND DETAIL 16, SHEET 20.

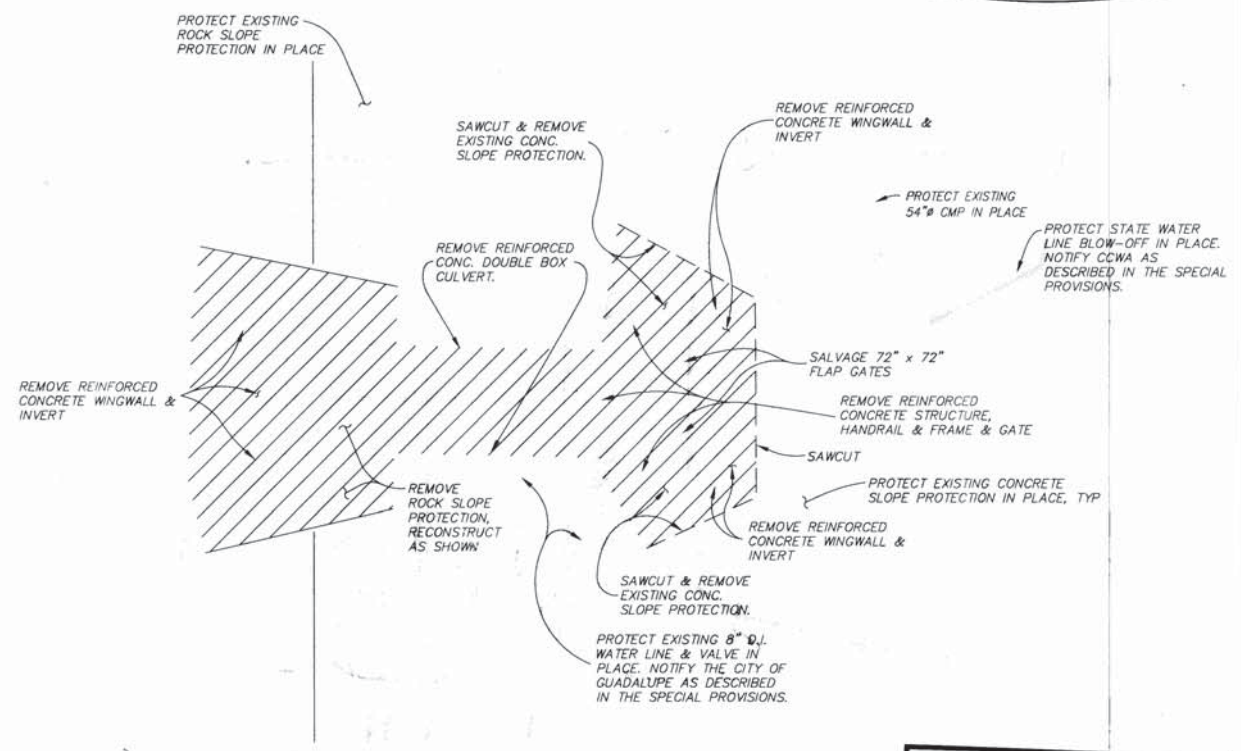


SECTION A-A
RECONSTRUCT ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION
AT OUTLET STRUCTURE
NOT TO SCALE

IMPORTANT NOTICE
ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO STARTING ANY EXCAVATION OR RESURFACING.
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-422-4133



PLAN VIEW - RCB, OUTLET & INLET STRUCTURES
SCALE 1" = 10'



PLAN VIEW - EXISTING CONDITIONS/DEMOLITION
SCALE 1" = 10'

UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES OR USES:
THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND ITS EMPLOYEES WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE PRESENTED IN WRITING TO THE DISTRICT AND APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY SUCH CHANGE OR USE.

RECORD DRAWINGS

NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVED
1	72" RCP w/ CONCRETE PLUGS	3-9-04	MG



DESIGNED BY: *Matthew S. Yama* 3-9-04
FLOOD CONTROL DESIGN ENGINEER
DATE

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
123 E. ANAPAMU STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 568-3440

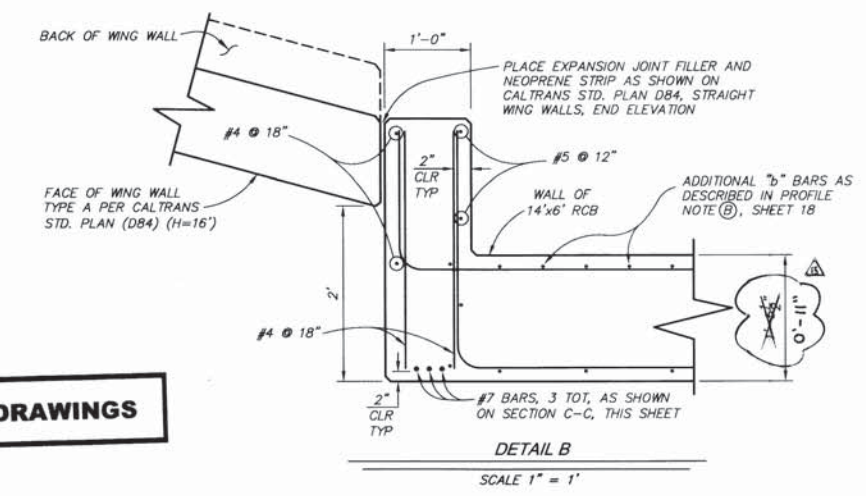
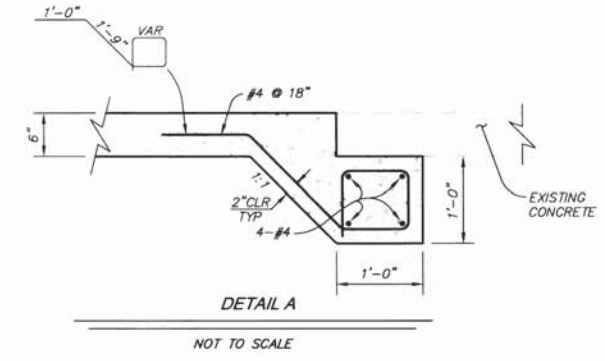
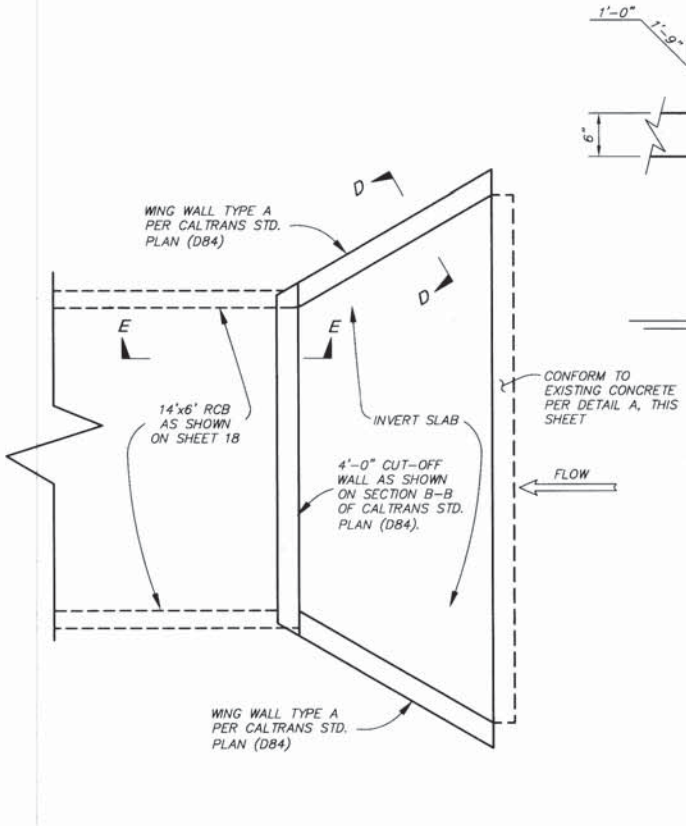
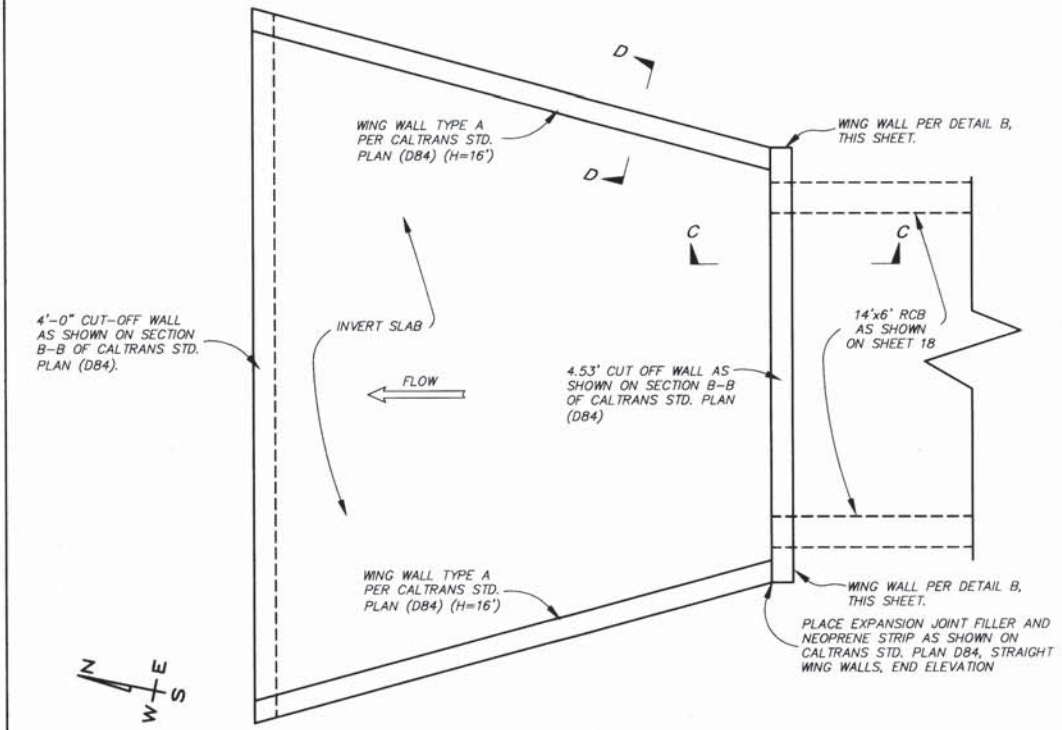
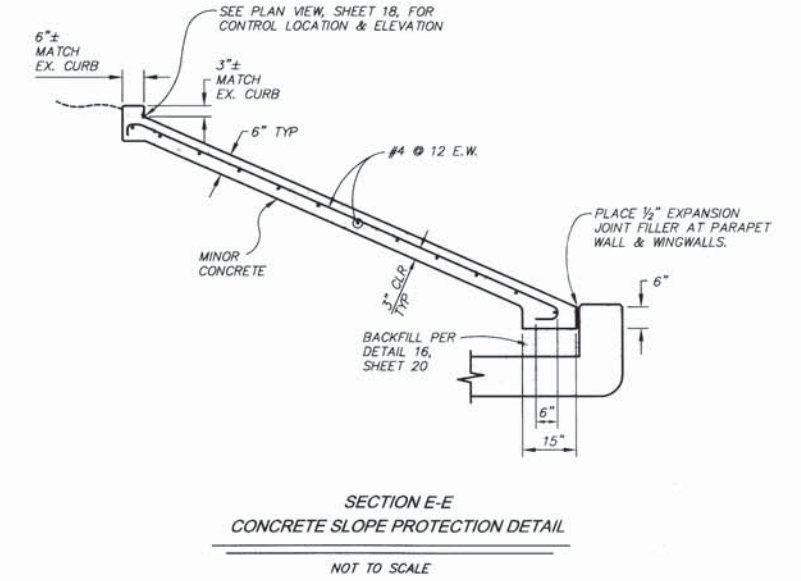
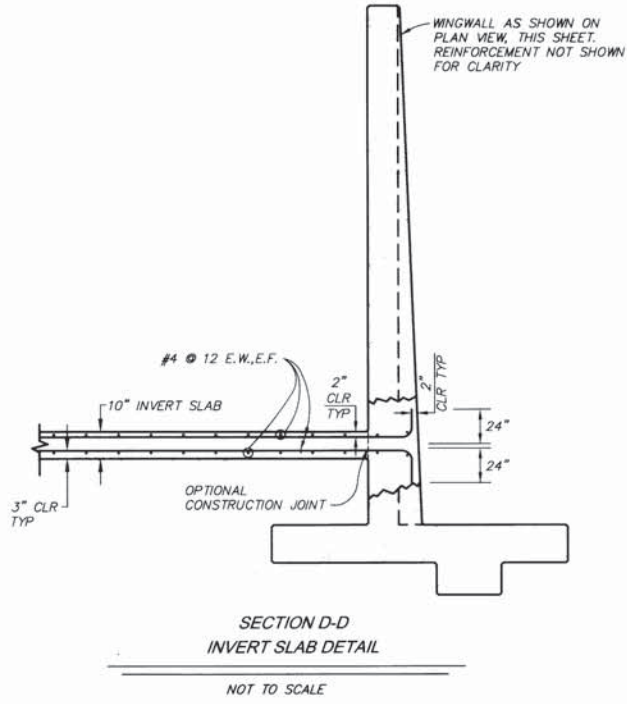
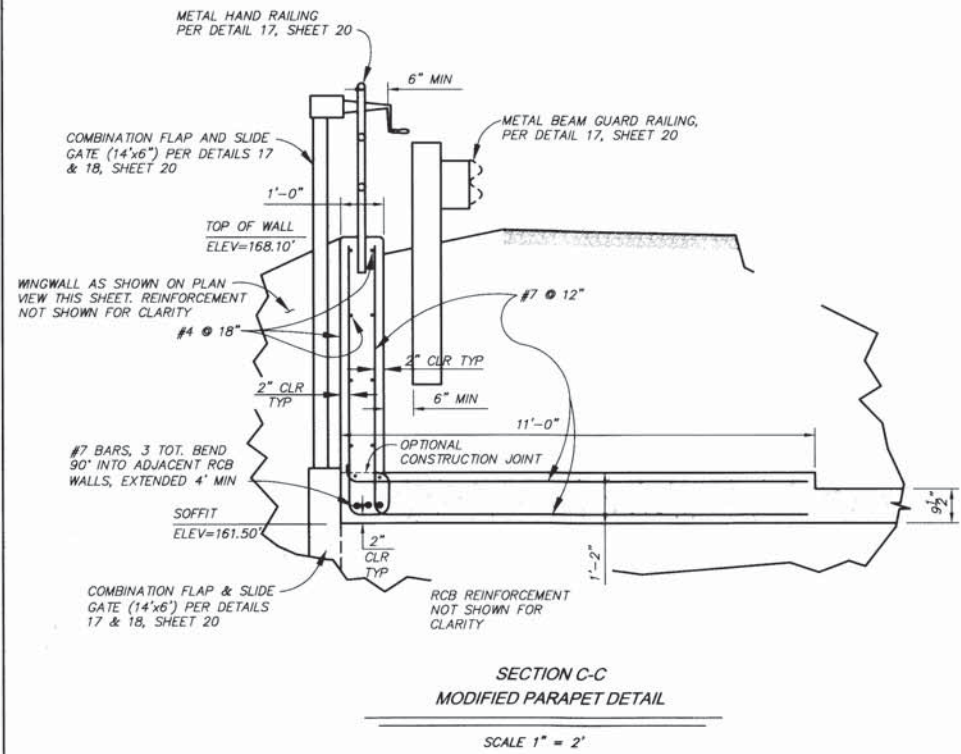


WEST GREEN CANYON
STORM DRAIN
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

LOCATION #2
PLAN & PROFILE

DESIGNED BY:	MG	0-1008
DRAWN BY:	CW	
CHECKED BY:	JF	

SHEET 18 OF 25
DWG FILENAME: LAYOUTS-BOX.DWG



RECORD DRAWINGS

UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES OR USES:
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NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVED
1	DIMENSION MISLABELED	NA	MG

DESIGNED BY: *William S. Sump* 3-9-04
 FLOOD CONTROL DESIGN ENGINEER

PLAN VIEW
 OUTLET & INLET STRUCTURES
 SCALE 1" = 4'

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 123 E. ANAPAMU STREET
 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
 (805) 568-3440

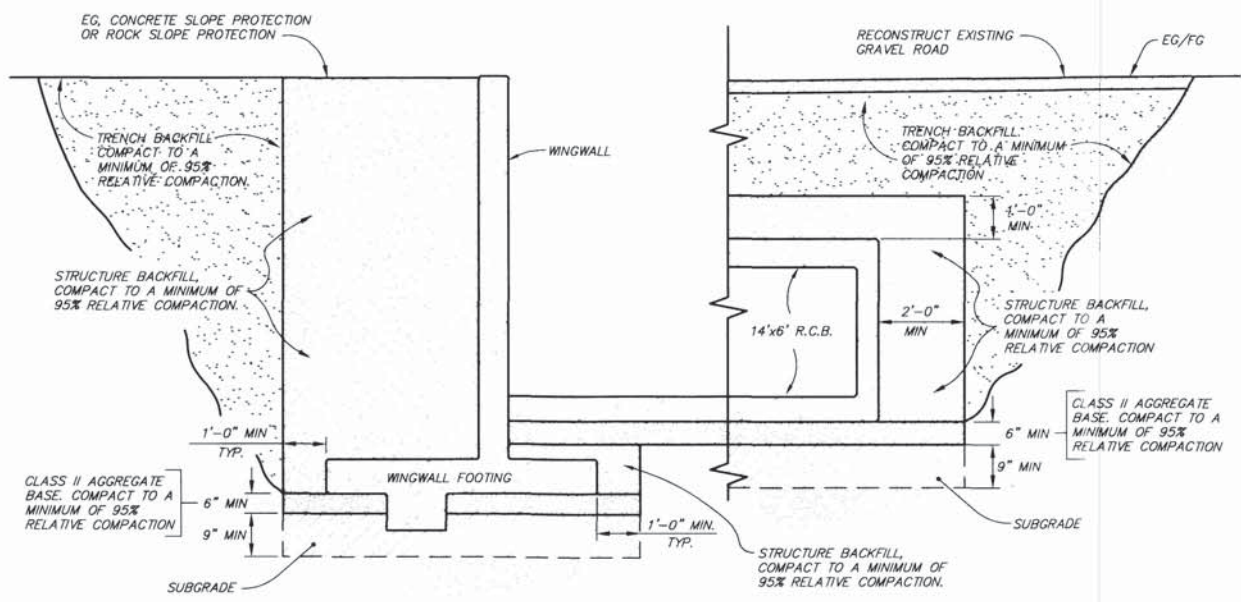


WEST GREEN CANYON
 STORM DRAIN
 COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

LOCATION #2
 DETAILS

DESIGNED BY: MG
 DRAWN BY: CW
 CHECKED BY: JF

O-1008
 SHEET 19 OF 25
 DWG FILENAME: LAYOUTS-BOX.DWG



16 TYPICAL SECTION REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES NOT TO SCALE

TYPICAL SECTION NOTES

TEMPORARY EXCAVATION SUPPORT, SLOPING OR BENCHING REQUIRED AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

REINFORCING STEEL FOR CONCRETE STRUCTURES NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

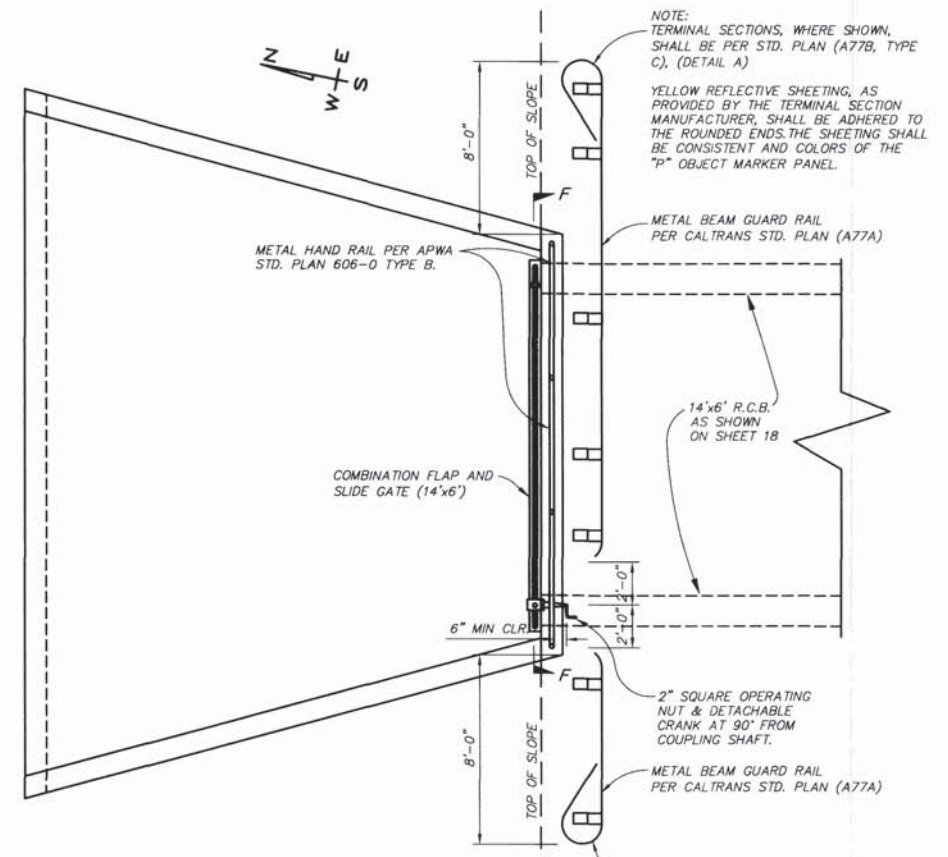
SUBGRADE SHALL CONSIST OF SCARIFYING THE EXISTING SOIL TO THE DEPTH SHOWN AND COMPACTING THE IN-SITU MATERIAL IN PLACE TO MINIMUM OF 90% RELATIVE COMPACTION.

TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS LISTED IN THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

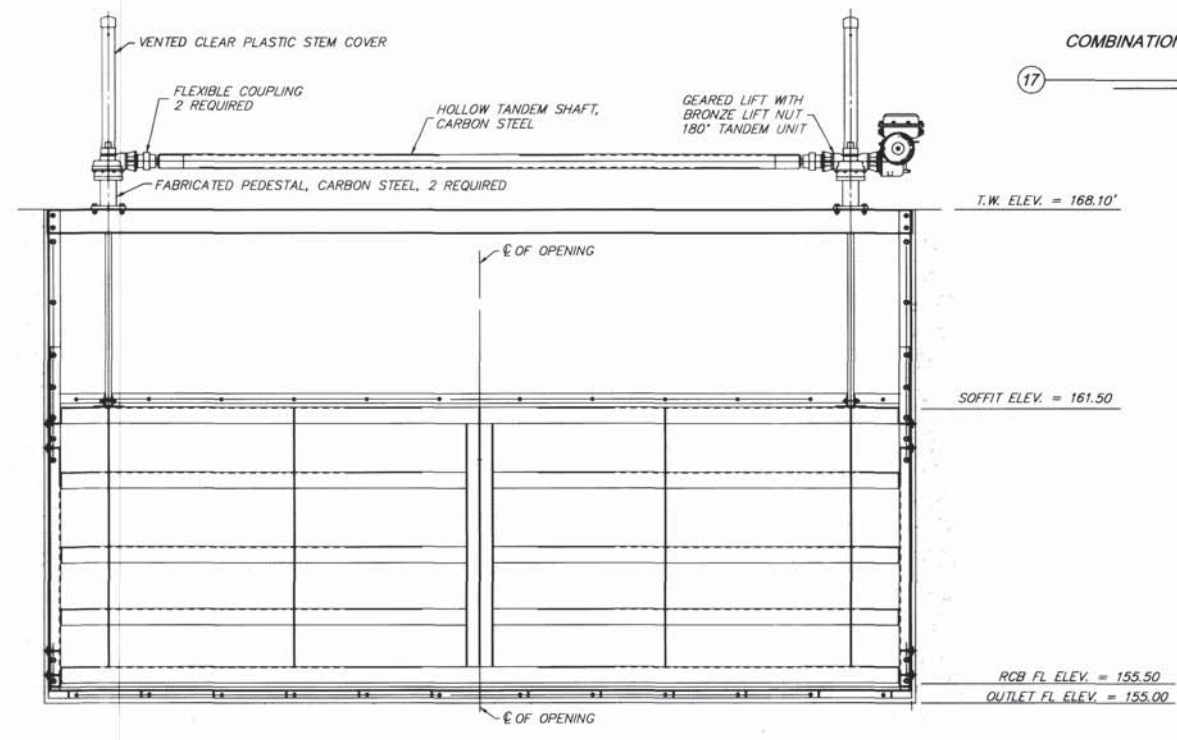
RECONSTRUCT EXISTING GRAVEL ROADS WHERE SHOWN. GRAVEL SHALL BE SEPARATED DURING EXCAVATION AND KEPT SEGREGATED FROM OTHER EXCAVATED MATERIALS. RECONSTRUCT TO A DEPTH EQUAL TO THAT OF THE EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD, MOISTENED AND COMPACTED.

COMPACTION BY FLOODING, PONDING, OR JETTING SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.

UNSATURABLE BOTTOM OF TRENCH CONDITIONS MAY ADDITIONAL SUBGRADE OVEREXCAVATION AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.



17 PLAN VIEW COMBINATION FLAP & SLIDE GATE (14'x6') & M.B.G.R. AT OUTLET STRUCTURE SCALE 1" = 4'

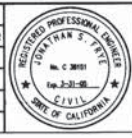


18 SECTION F-F COMBINATION FLAP & SLIDE GATE (14'x6') NOT TO SCALE

HYDRO GATE THIS IS A PROPRIETARY DESIGN OF HYDRO GATE CORP. THE DESIGN, DATA AND INFORMATION RELATING THERETO IS NOT TO BE USED, DISSEMINATED, OR REPRODUCED IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF HYDRO GATE CORP.

UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES OR USES: THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND ITS EMPLOYEES WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR LIABLE FOR, UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES TO OR USES OF THESE PLANS. ALL PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PLANS MUST BE PRESENTED IN WRITING TO THE DISTRICT AND APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY SUCH CHANGE OR USE.

REVISIONS		DATE	APPR.
NO.	DESCRIPTION		



DESIGNED BY: Matthew S. Xing 3-9-04
 FLOOD CONTROL DESIGN ENGINEER

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 123 E. ANAPAMU STREET
 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
 (805) 568-3440



WEST GREEN CANYON STORM DRAIN
 COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

LOCATION #2 DETAILS

RECORD DRAWINGS

DESIGNED BY: MG
 DRAWN BY: CW
 CHECKED BY: JF

0-1008
 SHEET 20 OF 25
 DWG FILENAME: LAYOUTS-BOX.DWG

4. Standard Details and Plans

A	
AB	AGGREGATE BASE
ABBC	ASBESTOS BONDED BITUMINOUS COATED
ABM	AIR-BLOWN MORTAR
Abn	ABANDON
Abut	ABUTMENT
AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE
ACB	ASPHALT CONCRETE BASE
ACP	ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE
ADL	ADDED DEAD LOAD
Adj	ADJUST
AFES	ALTERNATIVE FLARED END SECTION
Ahd	AHEAD
Alt	ALTERNATE
AM	TIME FROM MIDNIGHT TO NOON
AP	ALTERNATIVE PIPE
APC	ALTERNATIVE PIPE CULVERT
Approx	APPROXIMATE
APU	ALTERNATIVE PIPE UNDERDRAIN
ARS	ACCELERATION RESPONSE SPECTRUM
AS	AGGREGATE SUBBASE
ASP	ALTERNATIVE SLOTTED PIPE
ASRP	ALUMINUM SPIRAL RIB PIPE
Aseey	ASSEMBLY
ATPB	ASPHALT TREATED PERMEABLE BASE
ATPM	ASPHALT TREATED PERMEABLE MATERIAL
Ave	AVENUE
Avg	AVERAGE
@	AT

B	
BAGR	BRIDGE APPROACH GUARD RAILING
BB	BEGINNING OF BRIDGE
B-B	BACK-TO-BACK
BC	BEGIN HORIZONTAL CURVE
BCR	BEGIN CURB RETURN
Beg	BEGIN
Bit Ctd	BITUMINOUS COATED
Bk	BACK
Bkf	BACKFILL
Bldg	BUILDING
BLM	BRIDGE-LOG MILE
Blvd	BOULEVARD
BM	BENCH MARK
BMP	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Bot	BOTTOM
Br	BRIDGE
Brg	BEARING
BTU	BRITISH THERMAL UNIT
BVC	BEGIN VERTICAL CURVE
BW	BARBED WIRE

C	
CAA	CABLE ANCHOR ASSEMBLY
CAP	CORRUGATED ALUMINUM PIPE
CAPA	CORRUGATED ALUMINUM PIPE ARCH
CAS	CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGN
CB	CONCRETE BARRIER
CBW	CONCRETE BLOCK WALL
C-C	CENTER TO CENTER

C continued	
CG	CENTER OF GRAVITY
Chnl	CHANNEL
CI	CAST IRON
CIDH	CAST-IN-DRILLED-HOLE
CIP	CAST-IN-PLACE, CAST IRON PIPE
CIPCP	CAST IN PLACE CONCRETE PIPE
CISS	CAST-IN-STEEL-SHELL
CJP	COMPLETE JOINT PENETRATION
CL	CHAIN LINK
CL-6	CHAIN LINK FENCE (6 FT)
CI	CLASS
Cir	CLEAR, CLEARANCE
CM	CORRUGATED METAL
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CMS	CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN
Co	COUNTY
Col	COLUMN
Conc	CONCRETE
Cond	CONDUIT
Conn	CONNECTOR
Const	CONSTRUCT, CONSTRUCTION
Cont	CONTINUOUS
Coord	COORDINATE
CP	CANDLEPOWER, CATCH POINT
Cr	CREEK
CRCP	CONTINUOUSLY REINFORCED CONCRETE PAVEMENT
CRSP	CONCRETE ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE
CSPA	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE ARCH
Ct	COURT
CTB	CEMENT TREATED BASE
CTPB	CEMENT TREATED PERMEABLE BASE
CTPM	CEMENT TREATED PERMEABLE MATERIAL
Ctrs	CENTERS
Culv	CULVERT
℄	CENTERLINE

D	
D	DEPTH
DD	DOWNDRAIN
dbl	DOUBLE
Deg	DEGREE
Del	DELINEATOR
Det	DETAIL, DETOUR
DF	DOUGLAS FIR
DI	DRAINAGE INLET, DROP INLET
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
Dia	DIAMETER
Diaph	DIAPHRAGM
Dist	DISTANCE, DISTRICT
DMBB	DOUBLE METAL BEAM BARRIER
Dr	DRIVE
DTBB	DOUBLE THRIE BEAM BARRIER
Dwy	DRIVEWAY

E	
E	EAST
Ease	EASEMENT
EB	END OF BRIDGE, EASTBOUND
EC	END HORIZONTAL CURVE
ECR	END CURB RETURN
ED	EDGE DRAIN
EDC	EDGE DRAIN CLEANOUT
EDO	EDGE DRAIN OUTLET
EDV	EDGE DRAIN VENT
Elec	ELECTROLIER
Elect	ELECTRIC
Elev	ELEVATION
Emb	EMBANKMENT
Engr	ENGINEER
EOD	EDGE OF DECK
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
Eq	EQUATION
ERS	EARTH RETAINING STRUCTURE
ES	EDGE OF SHOULDER
ESA	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA
ETW	EDGE OF TRAVELED WAY
EVC	END VERTICAL CURVE
EW	ENDWALL
Exc	EXCAVATION
Exlet	EXISTING
Exp	EXPANSION, EXPRESSWAY
Exp Jt	EXPANSION JOINT
Ext	EXTERIOR

F	
F & C	FRAME AND COVER
F & G	FRAME AND GRATE
FB	FLOOR BEAM
Fdn	FOUNDATION
FEBT	FACING EASTBOUND TRAFFIC
FES	FLARED END SECTION
FF	FILTER FABRIC
FG	FINISHED GRADE
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
Fig	FIGURE
FL	FLOW LINE
FNBT	FACING NORTHBOUND TRAFFIC
FOB	FREE ON BOARD
FOC	FACE OF CONCRETE
Fr Rd	FRONTAGE ROAD
FS	FAR SIDE, FINISHED SURFACE
FSBT	FACING SOUTHBOUND TRAFFIC
Ftg	FOOTING
FWBT	FACING WESTBOUND TRAFFIC
Fwy	FREEWAY

G	
g	ACCELERATION DUE TO GRAVITY
Ga	GAUGE
Galv	GALVANIZED
GP	GRADING PLANE
GR	GUARD RAILING
GSP	GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE

G continued	
Gtr	GUTTER
H	HEIGHT
h, hr	HOUR
HD	HORIZONTAL DRAIN
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
hdwl	HEADWALL
Hex Hd	HEXAGONAL HEAD
HMA	HOT MIX ASPHALT
Horiz	HORIZONTAL
HOV	HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE
HP	HINGE POINT, HORSEPOWER
HPS	HIGH PERFORMANCE STEEL
HS	HIGH STRENGTH
HSS	HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTION
HW	HEADWALL, HIGH WATER
HWM	HIGH WATER MARK
Hwy	HIGHWAY
IB	IMPORTED BORROW
ID	INSIDE DIAMETER
IF	INSIDE FACE
Int	INTERIOR
Inv	INVERT
Irr	IRRIGATION

J	
Jct	JUNCTION
JP	JOINT POLE
JPCP	JOINTED PLAIN CONCRETE PAVEMENT
JS	JUNCTION STRUCTURE
Jt	JOINT

K	
---	--

L	
L	LENGTH, ANGLE (STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPE)
Lat	LATITUDE
LCB	LEAN CONCRETE BASE
Ln	LANE
Loc	LOCATION
LOL	LAYOUT LINE
Long	LONGITUDE
LongIt	LONGITUDINAL
LS	LUMP SUM
Lt	LEFT

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET TOTAL SHEETS
May 20, 2011 PLANS APPROVAL DATE				
<small>THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.</small>				

- GENERAL RULES:**
- Words are preferred over abbreviations and acronyms.
 - Use words in notes, except where space is limited on the plan sheet.
 - Do not use abbreviations or acronyms where the meaning may be in doubt.
 - Abbreviations and acronyms may be used in callouts, dimensions, and tables.
 - Use upper and lower case letters for abbreviation of a single word. e.g., Misc = miscellaneous and Bit Ctd = bituminous coated
 - Use all upper case letters for acronyms. e.g., BCR = begin curb return

- UNIT OF MEASUREMENT SYMBOLS:**
- Symbols for measurement units are not part of abbreviations nor acronyms. The above abbreviation and acronym general rules do not apply to symbols.
 - See Tables A and B on Standard Plan A10B.

- NOTES:**
- For Landscape and Erosion Control plan abbreviations, see Standard Plan H1.
 - For Bridge plan abbreviations, see Standard Plan B0-1.
 - For Electrical System plan abbreviations, see Standard Plans ES-1A, ES-1B and ES-1C.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ABBREVIATIONS
(SHEET 1 OF 2)

NO SCALE

A10A

M	
MaInt	MAINTENANCE
Max	MAXIMUM
MB	METAL BEAM
MBB	METAL BEAM BARRIER
MBGR	METAL BEAM GUARD RAILING
Med	MEDIAN
MGS	MIDWEST GUARDRAIL SYSTEM
MH	MANHOLE
MIn	MINIMUM
Misc	MISCELLANEOUS
Misc I & S	MISCELLANEOUS IRON AND STEEL
Mkr	MARKER
Mod	MODIFIED, MODIFY
Mon	MONUMENT
MP	METAL PLATE
MPGR	METAL PLATE GUARD RAILING
MR	MOVEMENT RATING
MSE	MECHANICALLY STABILIZED EMBANKMENT
Mt	MOUNTAIN, MOUNT
MHI	MATERIAL
MVP	MAINTENANCE VEHICLE PULLOUT
N	
N	NORTH
NB	NORTHBOUND
No.	NUMBER (MUST HAVE PERIOD)
No.s.	NUMBERS (MUST HAVE PERIOD)
NPS	NOMINAL PIPE SIZE
NS	NEAR SIDE
NSP	NEW STANDARD PLAN
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
O	
ObItr	OBLITERATE
OC	OVERCROSSING
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
OF	OUTSIDE FACE
OG	ORIGINAL GROUND
OGAC	OPEN GRADED ASPHALT CONCRETE
OGFC	OPEN GRADED FRICTION COURSE
OH	OVERHEAD
OHWM	ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK
O-O	OUT TO OUT
Opp	OPPOSITE
OSD	OVERSIDE DRAIN
P	
P	PAGE
PAP	PERFORATED ALUMINUM PIPE
PB	PULL BOX
PC	POINT OF CURVATURE, PRECAST
PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVE, PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE
PCMS	PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN
PCP	PERFORATED CONCRETE PIPE, PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PIPE
PCVC	POINT OF COMPOUND VERTICAL CURVE
PEC	PERMIT TO ENTER AND CONSTRUCT
Ped	PEDESTRIAN
Ped OC	PEDESTRIAN OVERCROSSING
Ped UC	PEDESTRIAN UNDERCROSSING
Perm MHI	PERMEABLE MATERIAL

P continued	
PG	PROFILE GRADE
PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION
PJP	PARTIAL JOINT PENETRATION
Pkwy	PARKWAY
PL	PLATE
P/L	PROPERTY LINE
PM	POST MILE, TIME FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT
PN	PAVING NOTCH
POC	POINT OF HORIZONTAL CURVE
POT	POINT OF TANGENT
POVC	POINT OF VERTICAL CURVE
PP	PIPE PILE, PLASTIC PIPE, POWER POLE
PPL	PERFORMED PERMEABLE LINER
PPP	PERFORATED PLASTIC PIPE
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE
PRF	PAVEMENT REINFORCING FABRIC
PRVC	POINT OF REVERSE VERTICAL CURVE
PS&E	PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES
PS, P/S	PRESTRESSED
PSP	PERFORATED STEEL PIPE
PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
Pvmt	PAVEMENT
Q	
Qty	QUANTITY
R	
R	RADIUS
R & D	REMOVE AND DISPOSE
R & S	REMOVE AND SALVAGE
R/C	RATE OF CHANGE
RCA	REINFORCED CONCRETE ARCH
RCB	REINFORCED CONCRETE BOX
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
RCPA	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE ARCH
Rd	ROAD
Relnf	REINFORCED, REINFORCEMENT, REINFORCING
Rel	RELOCATE
Repl	REPLACEMENT
Ret	RETAINING
Rev	REVISED, REVISION
Rdwy	ROADWAY
RHMA	RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT
Rlv	RIVER
RM	ROAD-MIXED
RP	RADIUS POINT, REFERENCE POINT
RR	RAILROAD
RSP	ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION, REVISED STANDARD PLAN
Rt	RIGHT
Rto	ROUTE
RW	REDWOOD, RETAINING WALL
R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
Rwy	RAILWAY

S	
S	SOUTH,
SAE	SUPPLEMENT
Salv	STRUCTURE APPROACH EMBANKMENT
SAPP	SALVAGE
SB	STRUCTURAL ALUMINUM PLATE PIPE
SC	SOUTHBOUND
SCSP	SAND CUSHION
SD	SLOTTED CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE
Sec	STORM DRAIN
Sec	SECOND, SECTION
Sep	SEPARATION
SG	SUBGRADE
Shld	SHOULDER
Sht	SHEET
Sim	SIMILAR
§	STATION LINE
SM	SELECTED MATERIAL
Spec	SPECIAL, SPECIFICATIONS
SPP	SLOTTED PLASTIC PIPE
SS	SLOPE STAKE
SSBM	STRAP AND SADDLE BRACKET METHOD
SSD	STRUCTURAL SECTION DRAIN
SSPA	STRUCTURAL STEEL PLATE ARCH
SSPP	STRUCTURAL STEEL PLATE PIPE
SSPPA	STRUCTURAL STEEL PLATE PIPE ARCH
SSRP	STEEL SPIRAL RIB PIPE
St	STREET
Sta	STATION
STBB	SINGLE THRIE BEAM BARRIER
Std	STANDARD
Str	STRUCTURE
Surf	SURFACING
SW	SIDEWALK, SOUND WALL
Swr	SEWER
Sym	SYMMETRICAL
S4S	SURFACE 4 SIDES
T	
T	SEMI-TANGENT
Tan	TANGENT
TBB	THRIE BEAM BARRIER
Tbr	TIMBER
TC	TOP OF CURB
TCB	TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX
TCE	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
Tel	TELEPHONE
Temp	TEMPORARY
TG	TOP OF GRADE
Tot	TOTAL
TP	TELEPHONE POLE
TPB	TREATED PERMEABLE BASE
TPM	TREATED PERMEABLE MATERIAL
Trans	TRANSITION

T continued	
TS	TRANSVERSE, TRAFFIC SIGNAL, TUBULAR STEEL
Typ	TYPICAL
U	
UC	UNDERCROSSING
UD	UNDERDRAIN
UG	UNDERGROUND
UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
UP	UNDERPASS
V	
V	VALVE, DESIGN SPEED
Var	VARIABLE, VARIES
VC	VERTICAL CURVE
VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
Vert	VERTICAL
Via	VIADUCT
Vol	VOLUME
W	
W	WEST, WIDTH
WB	WESTBOUND
WH	WEEP HOLE
WM	WIRE MESH
WS	WATER SURFACE
WSP	WELDED STEEL PIPE
Wt	WEIGHT
WV	WATER VALVE
WW	WINGWALL
WWLLO	WINGWALL LAYOUT LINE
X	
X Sec	CROSS SECTION
Xing	CROSSING
Y	
Yr	YEAR
Yrs	YEARS

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
<i>Shane R. Tinkina</i> REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER					
July 19, 2013 PLANS APPROVAL DATE					
<small>THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.</small>					

TO ACCOMPANY PLANS DATED _____

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT SYMBOLS:
Some of the symbols used in the project plan quantity tables and in the Bid Item List are:

TABLE A

SYMBOL USED	DEFINITIONS
ACRE	ACRE
CF	CUBIC FOOT
CY	CUBIC YARD
EA	EACH
GAL	GALLON
LB	POUND
LF	LINEAR FOOT
SOFT	SQUARE FOOT
SOYD	SQUARE YARD
STA	100 FEET
TAB	TABLET
TON	2,000 POUNDS

Some of the symbols used in the plans other than in the project plan quantity tables are:

TABLE B

SYMBOL USED	DEFINITIONS
ksf	KIPS PER SQUARE INCH
ksf	KIPS PER SQUARE FOOT
psf	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
psf	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
lb/ft ³ , pcf	POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT
tsf	TONS PER SQUARE FOOT
mph, MPH #	MILES PER HOUR
Ø	NOMINAL DIAMETER
oz	OUNCE
lb	POUND
kfp	1,000 POUNDS
cal	CALORIE
ft	FOOT OR FEET
gal	GALLON

* For use on a sign panel only

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**ABBREVIATIONS
(SHEET 2 OF 2)**

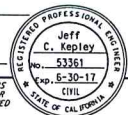
NO SCALE

RSP A10B DATED JULY 19, 2013 SUPERSEDES STANDARD PLAN A10B DATED MAY 20, 2011 - PAGE 2 OF THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A10B

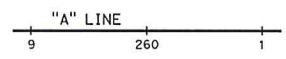
SYMBOLY FOR DESIGN FEATURES

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS



Jeff C. Kepley
 REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
 January 20, 2017
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE
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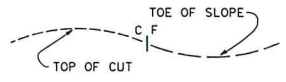
TO ACCOMPANY PLANS DATED _____



ALIGNMENT LINE (STATION LINE)



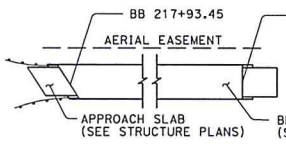
RIGHT OF WAY LINE



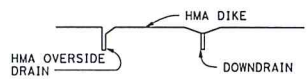
CATCH LINE FOR CUT AND FILL SLOPES



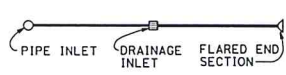
ORIGINAL GROUND LINE



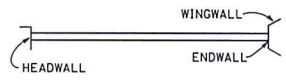
STRUCTURE (BRIDGE)



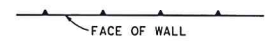
DIKE, DOWNDRAIN AND OVERSIDE DRAIN



PIPE CULVERT - SINGLE LINE (36" OR LESS IN DIAMETER) (PLUS - OTHER DRAINAGE FEATURES)



PIPE CULVERT - TWO LINES (GREATER THAN 36" TO 6' IN DIAMETER PLUS - OTHER DRAINAGE FEATURES) (OVER 6' IN DIAMETER, DRAW TO SCALE)



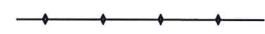
WALL



WALL ON BARRIER



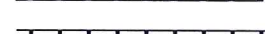
WALL ON RETAINING WALL



CONCRETE (MEDIAN) BARRIER



NEW GUARD RAILING



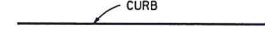
DOUBLE THRIE BEAM BARRIER



TEMPORARY RAILING (TYPE K)



CURB WITHOUT GUTTER



CURB WITH GUTTER (CURB-LIP, FLOW LINE, BACK-TOP OF CURB)



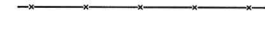
FENCE



EXISTING WALL - USE ONLY WHEN WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED ON EXISTING WALL (DO NOT DROP OUT)



EXISTING GUARD RAILING - USE ONLY WHEN WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED ON EXISTING RAILING (DO NOT DROP OUT)



EXISTING CONCRETE BARRIER - USE ONLY WHEN WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED ON EXISTING BARRIER (DO NOT DROP OUT)



DITCH FLOW LINE



SOLID TRAFFIC LINE



BROKEN TRAFFIC LINE



MATCH LINE



BREAK LINE



WHEELCHAIR RAMP



ROADSIDE SIGN - ONE POST, TWO POSTS (EMBEDDED)



ROADSIDE SIGN - ATTACHED TO ELECTROLIER, SIGNAL STANDARD, SIGN STRUCTURE POST OR BARRIER



DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC (ARROWS ARE TO BE HOLLOW)



PAVEMENT MARKING ARROWS (ARROWS ARE TO BE HATCHED)



SYMBOL FOR ROADSIDE SIGN NUMBER



SYMBOL FOR TRAFFIC LINE DETAIL

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL/EROSION CONTROL



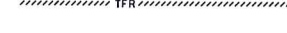
Temp HIGH-VISIBILITY FENCE



Temp SILT FENCE



Temp FIBER ROLL



Temp GRAVEL BAG BARRIER



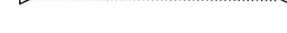
Temp STRAW BALE BARRIER



Temp SLOPE DRAIN FLEX PIPE



Temp EARTH BERM



Temp DITCH/SWALE



FIBER ROLL



Temp CONCRETE WASHOUT



Temp DRAIN INLET PROTECTION



Temp DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION



Temp CHECK DAM



Temp CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



Temp STOCKPILE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
LINES AND SYMBOLS
(SHEET 1 OF 3)

NO SCALE

RSP A10C DATED JANUARY 20, 2017 SUPERSEDES STANDARD PLAN A10C DATED MAY 20, 2011 - PAGE 3 OF THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A10C

2010 REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A10C

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS

Jeffrey C. Kopylov
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

May 20, 2011
PLANS APPROVAL DATE

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Jeff C. Kopylov
No. 53361
Exp. 6-30-11
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUBSURFACE FACILITIES

- W--- NEW WATER
- w- -w- -w- Exis+ WATER
- G--- NEW NATURAL GAS
- g- -g- -g- Exis+ NATURAL GAS
- S--- NEW SEWER
- s- -s- -s- Exis+ SEWER
- E--- NEW ELECTRICAL
- e- -e- -e- Exis+ ELECTRICAL
- T--- NEW TELEPHONE
- t- -t- -t- Exis+ TELEPHONE
- GS--- NEW GASOLINE
- gs- -gs- -gs- Exis+ GASOLINE
- O--- NEW OIL
- o- -o- -o- Exis+ OIL
- TV--- NEW TELEVISION
- tv- -tv- -tv- Exis+ TELEVISION
- ST--- NEW STEAM
- st- -st- -st- Exis+ STEAM
- TC--- NEW TELEMETER CABLE
- tc- -tc- -tc- Exis+ TELEMETER CABLE
- SD--- NEW STORM DRAIN
- sd- -sd- -sd- Exis+ STORM DRAIN
- FO--- NEW FIBER OPTIC
- fo- -fo- -fo- Exis+ FIBER OPTIC
- JT--- NEW JOINT TRENCH
- jt- -jt- -jt- Exis+ JOINT TRENCH

OVERHEAD FACILITIES

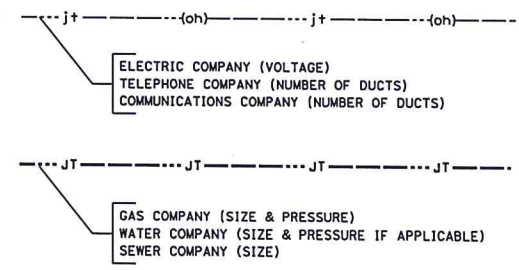
- E---(OH)--- NEW ELECTRICAL
- e---(oh)--- Exis+ ELECTRICAL
- TC---(OH)--- NEW TELEMETER CABLE
- tc---(oh)--- Exis+ TELEMETER CABLE
- T---(OH)--- NEW TELEPHONE
- t---(oh)--- Exis+ TELEPHONE
- TV---(OH)--- NEW TELEVISION
- tv---(oh)--- Exis+ TELEVISION
- FO---(OH)--- NEW FIBER OPTIC
- fo---(oh)--- Exis+ FIBER OPTIC
- JT---(OH)--- NEW JOINT OVERHEAD
- jt---(oh)--- Exis+ JOINT OVERHEAD

NOTE:

IDENTIFY (LABEL) THE OWNER OF EACH FACILITY PLUS THE SIZE, PRESSURE AND VOLTAGE (IF APPLICABLE) FOR ALL FACILITIES (WHETHER PART OF A JOINT OVERHEAD, JOINT TRENCH OR SOLO INSTALLATION).

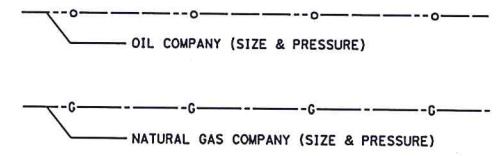
THE TYPE OF FACILITY IS IDENTIFIED BY THE SYMOLOGY OF THE LINE STYLE CHOSEN (SEE LINE STYLES ON THIS STANDARD PLAN SHEET).

JOINT OVERHEAD/TRENCH

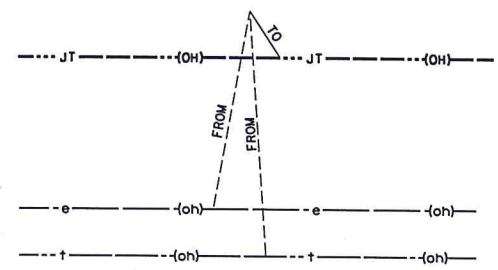


WHEN USING THE JOINT OVERHEAD OR JOINT TRENCH SYMOLOGY (SEE THE CALTRANS LINE STYLES ON THIS PAGE), USE A BRACKET TO GROUP AND LABEL ALL THE FACILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE JOINT OVERHEAD OR TRENCH (SEE THE EXAMPLES ABOVE).

SOLO FACILITY



SHOWING THE RELOCATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES TO THE NEW LOCATION



ABANDONED FACILITY



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
LINES AND SYMBOLS
(SHEET 2 OF 3)

NO SCALE

A10D

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING LINES AND SYMBOLS
 PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING IS DROPPED OUT ON FINAL CONTRACT PLANS

- CURB
- LANE STRIPE
- EDGE OF TRAVELED WAY (STATE HIGHWAY)
- EDGE OF TRAVELED WAY (OTHER)
- EDGE OF ASPHALT (SHOULDER)
- CONCRETE
- GUARD RAILING
- MEDIAN BARRIER
- FENCE
- MASONRY WALL
- MASONRY WALL AND FENCE
- RETAINING WALL
- RETAINING WALL AND FENCE
- RETAINING WALL AND MASONRY WALL
- FLOWLINE (NATURAL AND MANMADE)
- EDGE OF BODY OF WATER, SURFACE HATCHED AND SPOT ELEVATION ON SURFACE
- DECK
- BUILDING
- COVERED PORCH OR PARKING
- DP R
- DIRT PILE, ROCK
- POOL SPA
- POOL, SPA
- TREES, BRUSH, OR VEGETATION OVER 1/2 CONTOUR INTERVAL IN HEIGHT
- VINEYARD ROW
- CATTLE GUARD
- OVERHEAD SIGN - SINGLE POST
- OVERHEAD SIGN - TWO POST
- TRAIL
- DIRT ROAD

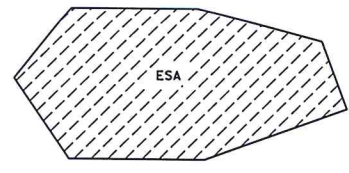
SYMBOLS ENLARGED FOR CLARITY

- ← LEFT TURN LANE ARROW
- ◇ HOV LANE (HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE)
- ⊖ ⊕ DROP INLET, ROUND DROP INLET
- ⊙ MANHOLE
- ⊕ FIRE HYDRANT
- ○ ○ □ □ VALVE COVER, STAND PIPE, WELL, UTILITY BOX, RAILROAD CROSSING STANDARD
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ UTILITY POLE, POLE AND WIRES, POLE WITH WIRES AND ANCHOR
- ⊗ TRANSMISSION TOWER
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ELECTROLIER, ELECTROLIER ON POLE
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ TRAFFIC SIGNAL, RAILROAD SIGNAL
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ CALL BOX
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ SIGNS - SINGLE POST, TWO POSTS
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ SINGLE TREE, PALM
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ MARSH OR SWAMP
- ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ ⊙ CRASH CUSHION
- ⊙ TANK

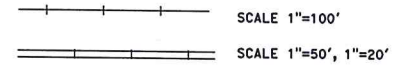
TOPOGRAPHY

- INDEX CONTOUR
- INTERMEDIATE CONTOURS
- INDEX CONTOUR (SCALE 1"=50')
- GNV CONTOUR (GROUND NOT VISIBLE)
- DEPRESSION CONTOUR
- GNV DEPRESSION CONTOUR
- 657.2 SPOT ELEVATION (AT DECIMAL POINT)

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA (ESA)



RAILROAD



Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS

Jeff C. Kaplby
 REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
 May 20, 2011
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE
 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

BOUNDARY LINE

- STATE OR COUNTRY
- COUNTY OR RESERVATION BOUNDARY
- CITY OR MILITARY BOUNDARY
- FOREST
- SUBDIVISION, SECTION, GRANT
- RANCHO

CONTROL POINTS

- △ HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CONTROL POINT
- △ HORIZONTAL CONTROL POINT
- ⊙ VERTICAL CONTROL POINT

WATER WAYS

- RIVERS, STREAMS AND CREEKS - SMALL (ONE LINE)
- RIVERS, STREAMS AND CREEKS - LARGE (TWO LINES) (WHICH DEFINES THE WATER EDGE)
- Land Ocean
- OCEAN - (GRADUATED LINE WEIGHTS)
- WATER EDGE, LAKE, POND, SWAMP

DRAINAGE

- DIRECTION FLOW OF WATER
- ⬡ DRAINAGE SYSTEM SYMBOL
- DRAINAGE UNIT SYMBOL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
LINES AND SYMBOLS
 (SHEET 3 OF 3)
 NO SCALE

A10E

2010 STANDARD PLAN A10E

5

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS

Randell D. Hiatt
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

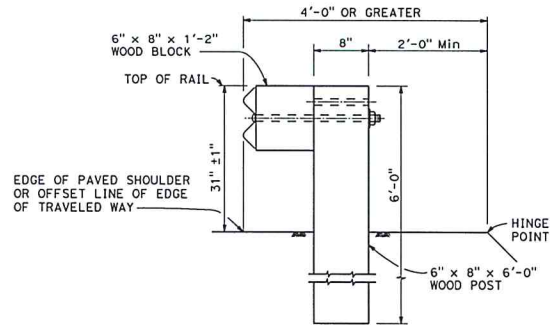
January 20, 2017
PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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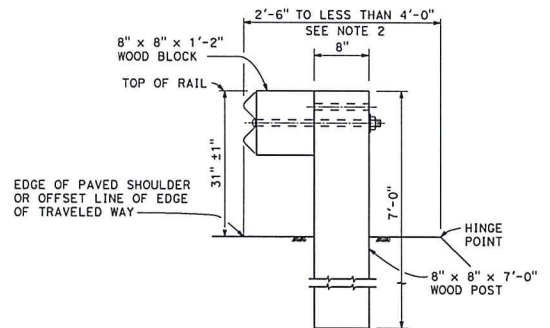
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. C50200
Exp. 6-30-17
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TO ACCOMPANY PLANS DATED _____

2010 REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A77N3

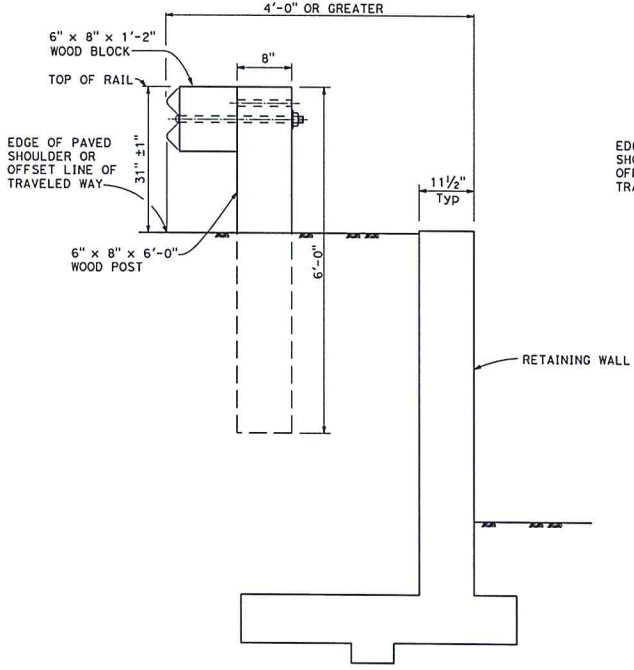


DETAIL A
TYPICAL ROADWAY
INSTALLATION
See Note 1



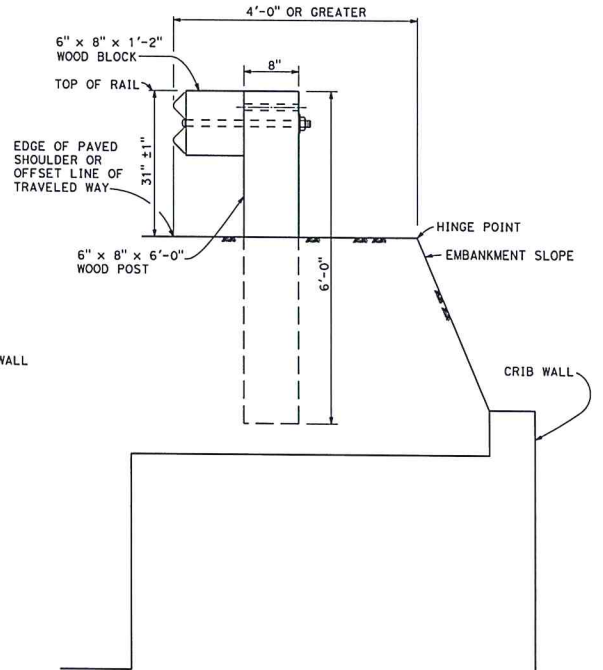
DETAIL B
NARROW ROADWAY
INSTALLATION
See Note 1

POST EMBEDMENT



DETAIL C

INSTALLATION AT EARTH RETAINING WALLS



DETAIL D

NOTES:

1. These installation details also applicable to steel line post installations. For Detail A, C, and D, where steel line post installations are constructed, W6 x 8.5 or W6 x 9 steel post, 6'-0" in length, with 6" x 8" x 1'-2" notched wood blocks or notched recycled plastic blocks are to be used in place of the size of wood post and wood block shown. For Detail B, where steel line post installations are constructed, W6 x 8.5 or W6 x 9 steel post, 8'-0" in length, with 8" x 8" x 1'-2" notched wood blocks or notched recycled plastic blocks are to be used in place of the size of wood post and wood block shown. For additional installation details, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77L1 and RSP A77L2.
2. Where the distance between the face of the rail and the hinge point is less than 2'-6", see the Project Plans for special details.
3. For dike positioning with MGS installations, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77N4.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MIDWEST GUARDRAIL SYSTEM
TYPICAL LINE POST
EMBEDMENT AND
HINGE POINT OFFSET DETAILS
NO SCALE

RSP A77N3 DATED JANUARY 20, 2017 SUPERSEDES RSP A77N3 DATED NOVEMBER 15, 2013 and RSP A77N3 DATED JULY 19, 2013 THAT SUPPLEMENTS THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A77N3

Dist	County	Route	Post Miles Total Project	Sheet No.	Total Sheets

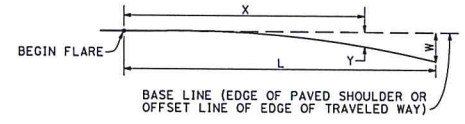
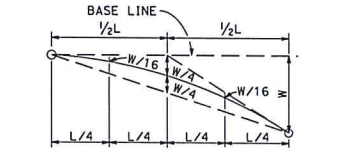
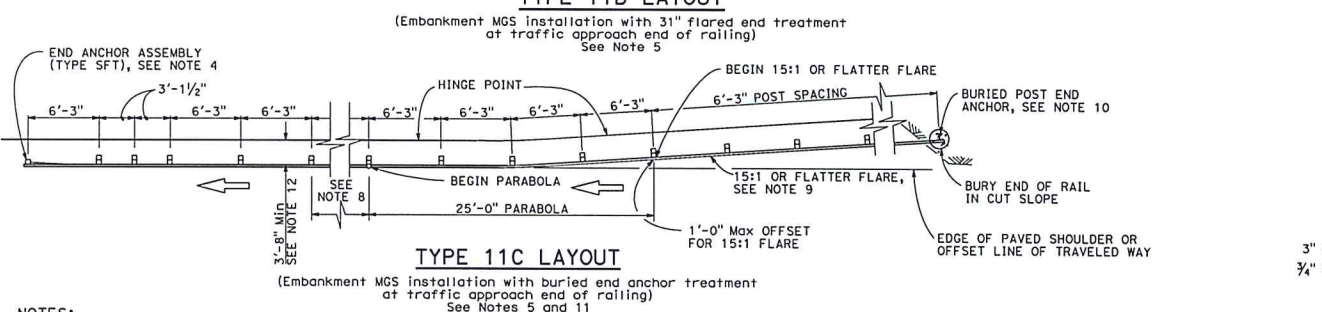
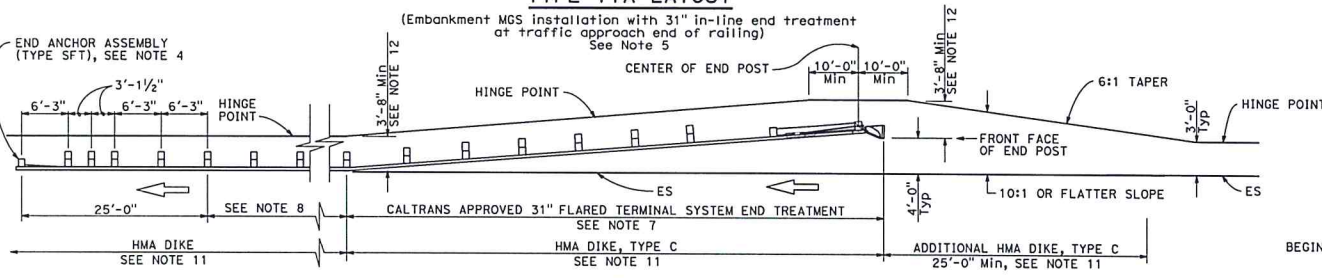
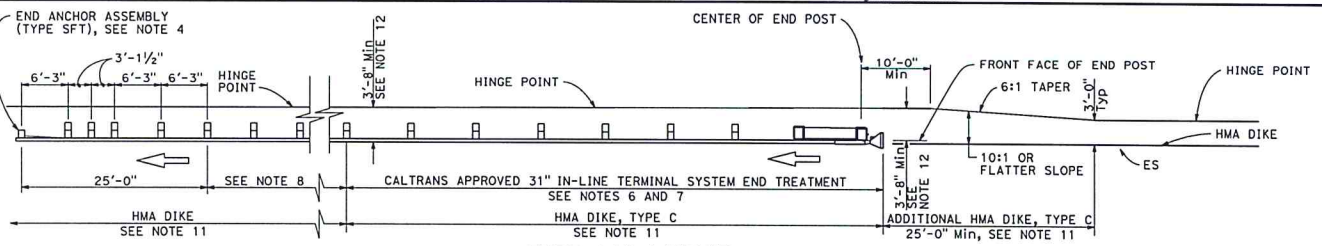
Randell D. Hiatt
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

January 20, 2017
PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. CS0200
Exp. 6-30-17
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TO ACCOMPANY PLANS DATED _____



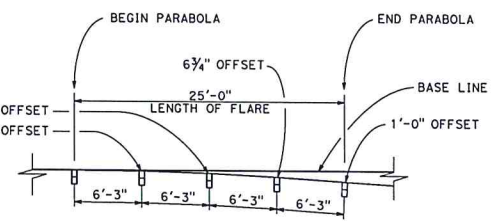
$$Y = \frac{WX^2}{L^2}$$

$$Y = \text{OFFSET FROM BASE LINE}$$

$$W = \text{MAXIMUM OFFSET}$$

$$X = \text{DISTANCE ALONG BASE LINE}$$

$$L = \text{LENGTH OF FLARE}$$



TYPICAL FLARE OFFSETS FOR 1 FOOT Max END OFFSET

NOTES:

- Line post, blocks and hardware to be used are shown on Revised Standard Plans RSP A77L1, RSP A77L2, RSP A77M1, RSP A77N1 and RSP A77N2.
- MGS post spacing to be 6'-3" center to center, except as otherwise noted.
- Except as noted, line posts are 6" x 8" x 6'-0" wood with 6" x 12" x 1'-2" wood blocks. W6 x 8.5 or W6 x 9 steel posts, 6'-0" in length, with 6" x 12" x 1'-2" notched wood blocks or recycled plastic blocks may be used for 6" x 8" x 6'-0" wood post with 6" x 8" x 1'-2" wood blocks where applicable and when specified.
- For End Anchor Assembly (Type SFT) details, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77S1.
- Layout Types 11A, 11B or 11C are typically used where MGS is recommended to shield embankment slopes and a crashworthy end treatment is required for only one direction of traffic.
- 31" in-line terminal system end treatments are used where site conditions will not accommodate a flared end treatment.
- The type of 31" terminal system end treatment to be used will be shown on the Project Plans.
- Dependent on site conditions (embankment height and side slope), construction of additional MGS (length equal to multiples of 12'-6" with 6'-3" post spacing) may be advisable.
- The 15:1 or flatter flare used with buried end anchors is based on the edge of the paved shoulder or offset line of edge of the traveled way. The length of MGS within the 15:1 or flatter flare is based on site conditions and should be a length equal to multiples of 12'-6".
- For details of the buried post end anchor used with Type 11C Layout, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77T2.
- Where placement of dike is required with MGS installations, see Revised Standard Plan RSP A77N4 for dike positioning details.
- Use this offset for 8-inch block. For 12-inch block, use 4'-0" Min offset.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**MIDWEST GUARDRAIL SYSTEM
TYPICAL LAYOUTS FOR
EMBANKMENTS**

NO SCALE

RSP A77P1 DATED JANUARY 20, 2017 SUPERSEDES RSP A77P1 DATED NOVEMBER 15, 2013 AND RSP A77P1 DATED JULY 19, 2013 THAT SUPPLEMENTS THE STANDARD PLANS BOOK DATED 2010.

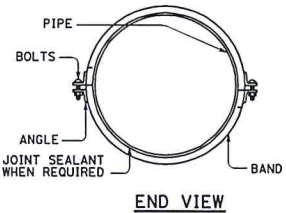
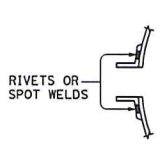
REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A77P1

2010 REVISED STANDARD PLAN RSP A77P1

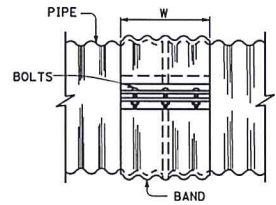
DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS

Clenn DeCou
 REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
 No. C34547
 Exp. 9-30-11
 CIVIL
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

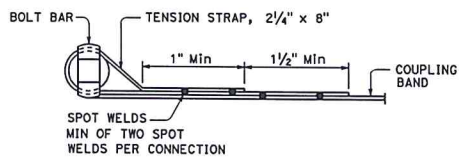
May 20, 2011
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE
 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.



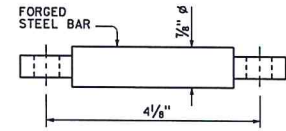
ANNULAR BAND
 END VIEW



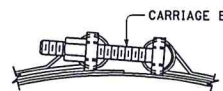
SIDE VIEW



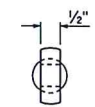
STRAP DETAIL



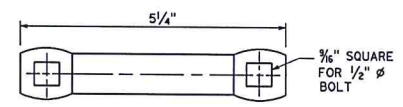
TOP VIEW



BOLT DETAIL



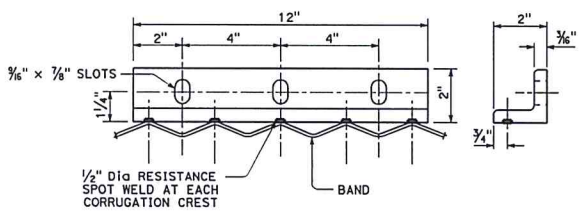
LEFT SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW

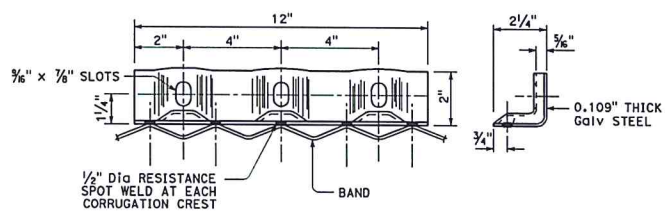
BAR DETAIL

BAR AND STRAP CONNECTOR



SIDE VIEW **END VIEW**

2" x 2" x 3/16" ANGLE
 See tables on Standard Plans D97E, D97F and D97G for width, W=12" shown.



SIDE VIEW **END VIEW**

DIE-FORMED ANGLE
 See tables on Standard Plans D97E and D97G for width, W=12" shown.
 Alternate only for standard joints on pipes through 72" diameter and downdrains through 24" diameter.

ANGLE CONNECTORS

NOTES:

1. All ferrous metal coupling band connection hardware shall be galvanized or electroplated in accordance with the Standard Specifications.
2. Dimensions and thicknesses shown are minimum.
3. Spot welds shall develop minimum required strength of strap.
4. Fillet welds of equivalent strength may be substituted for spot welds or rivets.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
**CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
 COUPLING DETAILS No. 1
 ANNULAR COUPLING BAND BAR
 AND STRAP AND
 ANGLE CONNECTIONS**

NO SCALE

D97A

2010 STANDARD PLAN D97A

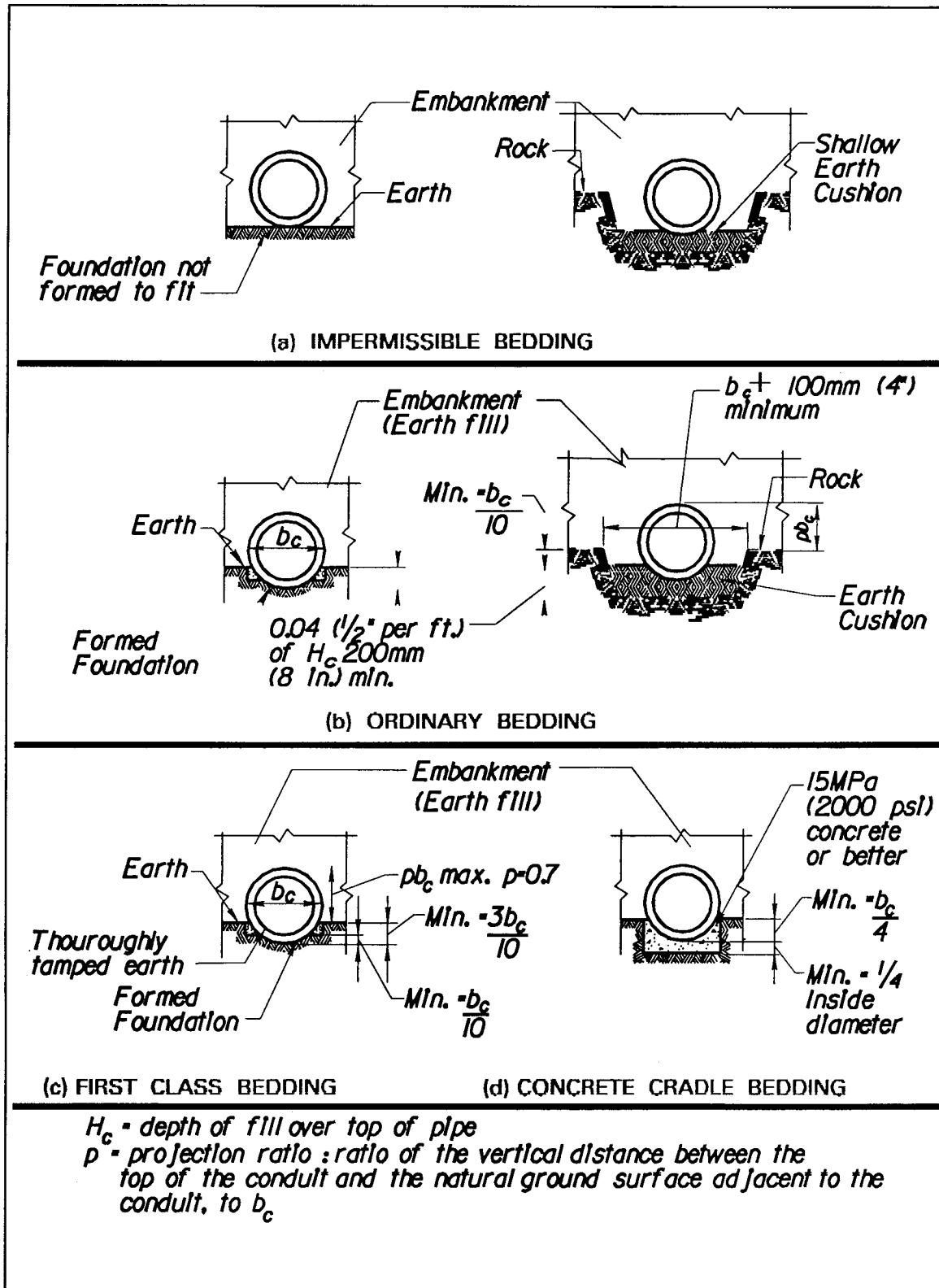


Figure 3-2. Embankment bedding conditions

NOTES: (REFER TO 2-010 FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES)

1. TRENCH WIDTH SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO FULLY ENCLOSE THE PIPE AND ALLOW COMPACTION TESTING AT THE SPRING LINE.

2. BEDDING MATERIAL FOR UTILITY TRENCHES SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS OF THE UTILITY COMPANY INVOLVED.

3. BEDDING MATERIAL FOR HDPE, RCP AND CMP SHALL FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION. FILL MUST BE PLACED IN LIFTS NO LARGER THAN 8" TO FACILITATE COMPACTION. FOR CMP PIPE, THE BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE TESTED FOR A NEUTRAL pH.

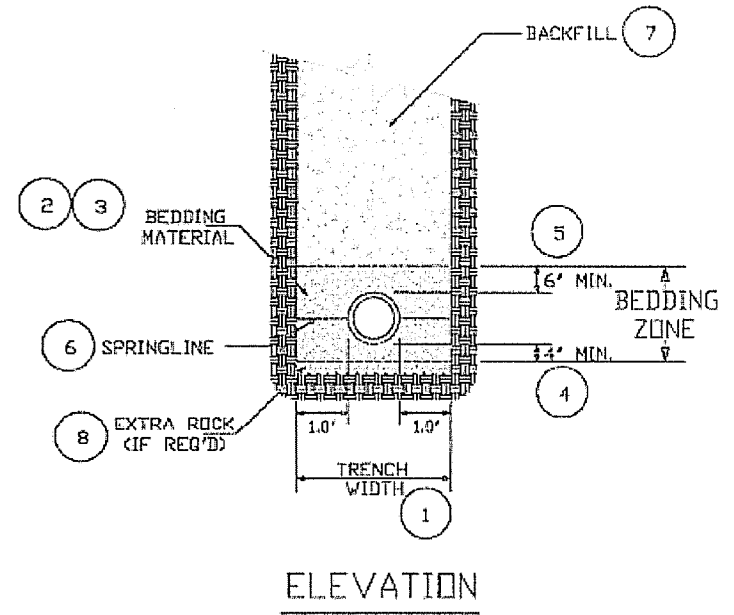
4. THE THICKNESS OF THE LAYER OF BEDDING UNDER THE PIPE SHALL BE AT LEAST 4" OR 10% OF THE PIPE DIAMETER, WHICHEVER IS LARGER.

5. BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL COMPLETELY COVER THE PIPE TO A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 6" AFTER COMPACTION.

6. CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PLACE THE BEDDING EVENLY UNDER THE LENGTH OF THE PIPE TO ASSURE ADEQUATE SUPPORT. COMPACTION TESTING IS REQUIRED AT THE SPRINGLINE OF THE PIPE WHEN SAND IS USED AS BEDDING MATERIAL.

7. BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SBCD STD 2-030 AND 2-040

8. SEE NOTE 2 ON 2-010



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - TRANSPORTATION

APPROVED BY:

2-020

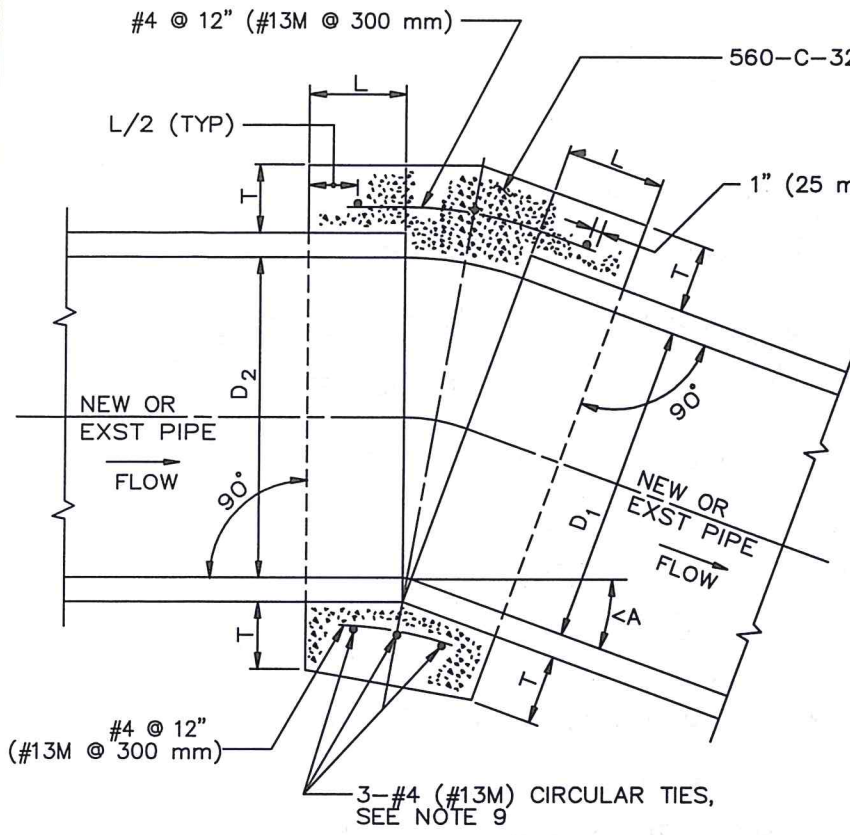
PIPE BEDDING DETAILS

REVISION DATES

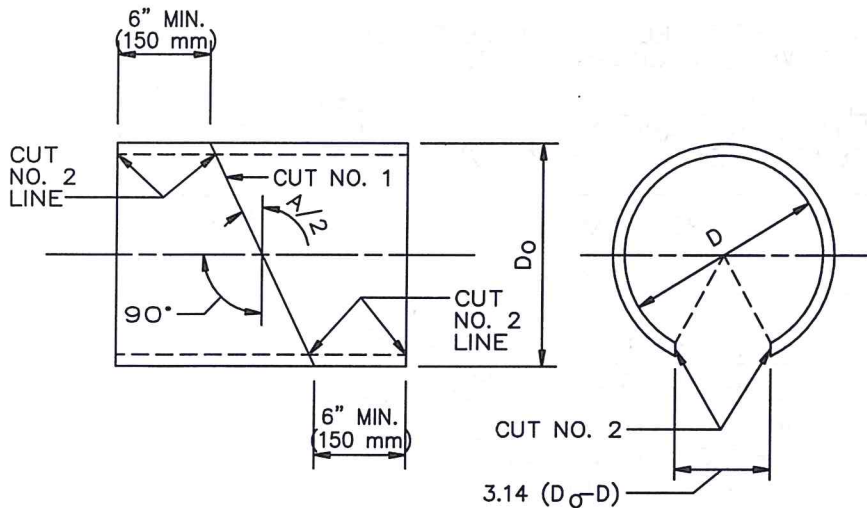
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

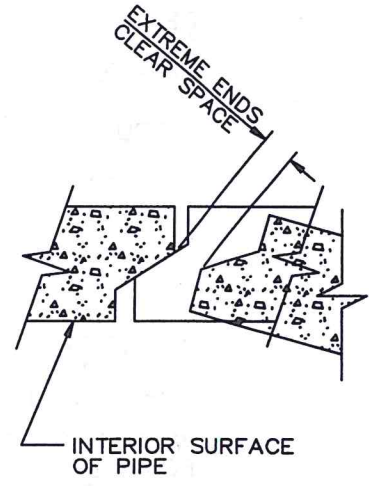
1/1/2011
DATE



D	L	T
12" (300 mm)	12" (300 mm)	4" (100 mm)
18" (450 mm)	12" (300 mm)	5" (125 mm)
24" (600 mm)	12" (300 mm)	6" (150 mm)
30" (750 mm)	18" (450 mm)	7" (175 mm)
36" (900 mm)	18" (450 mm)	9" (225 mm)
42" (1050 mm)	18" (450 mm)	9" (225 mm)
48" (1200 mm)	18" (450 mm)	10" (250 mm)
57" (1425 mm)	18" (450 mm)	10" (250 mm)
60" (1500 mm)	21" (525 mm)	11" (275 mm)
66" (1650 mm)	21" (525 mm)	11" (275 mm)
72" (1800 mm)	24" (600 mm)	12" (300 mm)



DETAIL "A" (SEE NOTE 10)
SONO-TUBE, OR EQUAL, INTERIOR FORM



DETAIL "B"
TYPICAL JOINT FOR
REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

CUT NO. 1: SAW THE TUBE AT AN ANGLE OF $A/2$ WITH THE TRANSVERSE PLANE. REVERSE ONE SECTION AND TAPE BOTH SECTIONS TOGETHER FORMING THE DEFLECTION ANGLE A.
 CUT NO. 2: SAW THE TUBE LONGITUDINALLY REMOVING A STRIP $3.14 (D_0 - D)$ WIDE ON THE SIDE OPPOSITE THE OPEN JOINT. BEND THE ENDS OF THE CUT TOGETHER AND INSERT THE TUBE IN THE PIPE.

STANDARD PLANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

PROMULGATED BY THE
 PUBLIC WORKS STANDARDS INC.
 GREENBOOK COMMITTEE
 1992
 REV. 1996, 1997, 1999, 2009

CONCRETE COLLAR FOR RCP
12" (300 mm) THROUGH 72" (1800 mm)
 USE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

STANDARD PLAN
380-4
 SHEET 1 OF 2

NOTES

1. A CONCRETE COLLAR IS REQUIRED WHERE THE CHANGE IN GRADE EXCEEDS 10%.
2. FOR CURVE JOINTS (SEE DETAIL B, SHEET 1)
 IF THE EXTREME ENDS OF THE PIPE LEAVE A CLEAR SPACE THAT IS GREATER THAN 1" (25 mm), BUT IS LESS THAN 3" (75 mm) A CONCRETE COVER IS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SSPWC 306-1.2.4.
 IF THE EXTREME ENDS OF THE PIPE LEAVE A CLEAR SPACE THAT IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 3" (75 mm), BUT LESS THAN 6" (150 mm), A CONCRETE COLLAR IS REQUIRED. IF THE CLEAR SPACE IS 6" (150 mm) OR GREATER, A TRANSITION STRUCTURE IS REQUIRED.
3. CONCRETE COLLAR SHALL NOT BE USED FOR A SIZE CHANGE ON THE MAIN LINE.
4. CONNECTOR PIPES
 - A. WHERE PIPES OF DIFFERENT DIAMETERS ARE JOINED WITH A CONCRETE COLLAR, L AND T SHALL BE THOSE OF THE LARGER PIPE. $D = D_1$ OR D_2 , WHICHEVER IS GREATER.
 - B. WHEN D_1 IS EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN D_2 , JOIN INVERTS AND WHEN D_1 IS GREATER THAN D_2 , JOIN SOFFITS.
5. FOR PIPE LARGER THAN 72" (1800 mm) SPECIAL COLLAR DETAILS ARE REQUIRED.
6. FOR PIPE SIZE NOT LISTED USE NEXT SIZE LARGER.
7. REINFORCEMENT SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A 615 (A 615 M) GRADE 40 (300).
8. WHERE REINFORCING IS REQUIRED THE DIAMETER OF THE CIRCULAR TIES SHALL BE $D + (2X \text{ WALL THICKNESS}) + T$.
9. REINFORCING SHALL BE USED WHERE THE PIPE DIAMETER IS GREATER THAN 21" (525 mm) AND ON ALL PIPES WHERE THE SPACES BETWEEN THE EXTREME OUTER ENDS IS 3" (75 mm) OR LARGER.

CIRCULAR TIES:

PIPE DIAMETER	NO. OF CIRCULAR TIES
21" (525 mm) OR LESS	3
24" (600 mm) TO 30" (750 mm)	3
33" (825 mm) TO 57" (1425 mm)	4
60" (1500 mm) TO 72" (1800 mm)	5

WHERE THE SPACE BETWEEN PIPE ENDS EXCEEDS 3" (75 mm), THE NUMBER OF CIRCULAR TIES SHALL BE INCREASED TO MAINTAIN AN APPROXIMATE SPACING OF 6" (150 mm) O.C.

10. WHERE THE PIPE IS 21" (525 mm) OR LESS IN DIAMETER AN INTERIOR FORM OF UNSEALED SONO-TUBE OR EQUAL SHALL BE USED TO PROVIDE A SMOOTH INTERIOR JOINT. THE PAPER FORM MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE (SEE DETAIL A). WHEN THE PIPE IS 24" (600 mm) OR LARGER A REMOVABLE INTERIOR FORM SHALL BE USED OR THE INTERIOR JOINT SHALL BE COMPLETELY FILLED WITH MORTAR AND NEATLY POINTED.

5. SWPPP Monitoring and Submittal Schedule

SWPP Form Completion Timing

Task	Timing									
	Weekly	Before Storm Event (within 48 hrs)	During Storm Event (≥ once every 24 hrs)	After Storm Event (within 48 hrs)	Quarterly	qualifying rain event, with stormwater discharge	non-visible pollutant discharge	non- stormwater discharge	Site Run- on	Observed BMP Deficiency
Fill out BMP Inspection Report	X	X	X	X	X					X
Printout NOAA forecasts Daily		X	X							
Develop Rain Event Action Plan when NWS predicts >50% probability any amount of precipitation		X								
Access NOAA QPF website to see predicted rainfall (for determining if storm may be a qualifying event which requires runoff sampling)		X	X							
Rain Gage Reading			X							
Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet (3 samples at each location)						X	X	X	X	
NAL Exceedance Form						X ¹				
Chain of Custody Form						X ²	X	X	X	
Grab Samples						X ²	X	X	X	
Electronic copy of Sampling Results						X ²	X	X	X	
Training Logs	X									

¹ only if pH is lower than 6.5 or higher than 8.5, and turbidity exceeds 250 NTU

² only if a Lab collects the turbidity and pH samples

6. County of Santa Barbara Haul Permit Application

TRANSPORTATION PERMIT

IN COMPLIANCE WITH YOUR REQUEST AND SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS WRITTEN BELOW AND THE ATTACHMENTS, PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO:

PERMIT VALID: FROM: TO: MOVING AUTHORIZED: SATURDAY: SUNDAY: DARKNESS: (CVC280)	PERMIT NUMBER THIS PERMIT IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE FOLLOWING ACCOMPANIMENTS: <input type="checkbox"/> Permit Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday Restrictions <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Car Special Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> 3am Special Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge List <input type="checkbox"/> 24/7 Special Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Homes Special Conditions TELECOPIED PERMIT VALIDATION:
--	---

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) _____ FAX NUMBER (Include Area Code) _____

(PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE LOAD OR EQUIPMENT AND MODEL NO. - INCLUDE DIMENSIONS OF LOAD)

Authorization is granted for the following: HAUL DRIVE TOW

DESCRIPTION OF HAULING EQUIPMENT:

	VEHICLE WIDTH:			KINGPIN TO LAST AXLE:			SEMI-TRAILER LENGTH:			COMB. VEHICLE LENGTH:		
AXLE NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NUMBER TIRES PER AXLE												
DISTANCE BETWEEN AXLES												
WIDTH OF AXLES AT TIRE SIDEWALL												
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE WEIGHT												

LOADED DIMENSIONS GREATER THAN THOSE SHOWN ABOVE ARE NOT AUTHORIZED

LOADED HEIGHT:	LOADED WIDTH:	LOADED OVERALL LENGTH:	LOADED OVERHANG:	WEIGHT CLASS:
ORIGIN:	DESTINATION:			

AUTHORIZED COUNTY ROADS AND BRIDGES (*State and / or City permits required)

PILOT CAR YES NO

CASH	AUTHORIZED AGENT / APPLICANT SIGNATURE:	DATE:
NUMBER OF TRIPS	FEE	AUTHORIZED COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE:
		DATE ISSUED:

sign & date

REQUESTED ROUTE: (Include address of Origin and Delivery Site)

PERMIT SERVICE NAME:	PERMIT SERVICE LOCATION:	PERMIT SERVICE CONTACT:	PERMIT SERVICE CONTACT PHONE:	PERMIT SERVICE FAX NUMBER:
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Transportation Permit Conditions

Authority

Under the appropriate authority of Division 15, Chapter 5, Article 6 of the California Vehicle Code (CVC), the Department of Public Works may, at its discretion, issue transportation permits to operate or move a vehicle or combination of vehicles or special mobile equipment of a size or weight of vehicle or load exceeding the maximums specified in the CVC. Except as specifically provided herein, the requirements of the CVC, including vehicle registration requirements, signing (CVC 27900) and other applicable laws, must be complied with in all particulars.

1. **Responsibility of permittee**

The permittee shall be knowledgeable and in compliance with all applicable conditions, requirements, and laws for the use of the County Roadway system and in particular movement of extralegal vehicles and/or loads.

2. **Possession of Permit**

This permit shall be carried in the vehicle to which it refers at all times while the vehicle is within County Roadway limits. (California Vehicle Code (CVC), Section 35783). The permit shall be submitted for inspection on demand of an authorized employee of the County of Santa Barbara or of any law enforcement officer.

3. **Void Permits**

This permit is null and void and hereby declared non-existent if:

- a. **ANY PORTION, PART, OR SECTION IS ILLEGIBLE.**
- b. If used before or after the times and dates indicated.
- c. If any portion, part, or section has been altered or if any attempt to alter is apparent.
- d. If used to represent proper authority for carrying a load and/or moving a vehicle which is not specifically described on the face of the permit.
- e. If used to represent proper authority for carrying a load and/or moving a vehicle by any company, not specifically named on the permit.
- f. If presented without the accompaniments specifically named on the face of the permit. Accompaniments must be within the driver's reach when seated in the driver's seat.

4. **Permittee Agreement**

Acceptance of this permit constitutes an agreement by the permittee to observe and comply with all of the general and specific conditions on the face of the permit and its accompaniments.

5. **Verification**

The use of this permit is prima facie evidence that the driver has checked the load and/or vehicle and knows it to be within the limits as set forth herein and has verified the routing accuracy. The vehicle and/or load authorized under this permit are subject to inspection by representatives of the Department of Transportation.



Transportation Permit Conditions

6. **Overhead Clearance**

When height of load exceeds legal limit, it becomes the responsibility of the permittee to check all underpasses, overcrossings, bridges, overhead wires, or other structures for impaired vertical clearance and to arrange clearance or request alternate routing before commencing travel.

7. **Liabilities**

The permittee is responsible for all liability for injury to, or death of person, or damage to property which may occur through any act or omission of either the permittee or the County of Santa Barbara arising from the issuance of this permit. In the event any claim, suit, or action is brought against the County of Santa Barbara, its offices, employees, or agents thereof, by reason of, or in connection with any such act or omission, permittee shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the County, its officers, employees, or agents from such claim, suit, or action.

8. **Repair of Damage**

In accepting this permit, the permittee agrees to repair at his own expense and to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation, any damage to highway appurtenances or structures resulting from travel under this permit. Notwithstanding, work or repair may be done by Department of Transportation forces at the option of the Director of Transportation, the cost to be borne by the permittee. In the event of damage to County roadway facilities such as bridges, traffic signals, light standards, and other appurtenances, a written report must be filed with the Department within 72 hours after such damage has been done. Failure to make this report will be considered cause for cancellation of all permit privileges pending a satisfactory arrangement with the Department for repair or replacement of the damaged facility.

9. **Accident Reporting**

Accidents occurring while operating under permit and requiring a report to the Department of Motor Vehicles under CVC Section 16000 shall also be reported to the County and State Department of Transportation. A copy of the permit and accident report shall be mailed within 30 days of the date of the accident to each of the following: State Department of Transportation, 1120 N Street, Permits, Sacramento, 94274-0001; and County of Santa Barbara Department of Transportation, 4417 Cathedral Oaks Road, Permits, Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1043. Failure to mail these copies will be considered cause for cancellation of all permit privileges.

10. **Reducible Loads**

- a) This permit is issued for the movement of an "Extralegal Load" as defined in CVC; 320.5, when loaded at its least dimensions.
- b) This permit is automatically canceled if the permitted dimensions and weight can be reduced to legal limits by repositioning and/or practical removal of a part, portion, or unit therefrom.
- c) This permit does not authorize extralegal weight if the load can be repositioned to stay within legal axle or axle group weights authorized in CVC 35551 or 35551.5. If the load cannot be repositioned, the weights shown on the permit are authorized.
- d) Other items may be hauled in addition to the permitted item provided they do not exceed the dimensions of the vehicle or permitted item (whichever is greater) and the loaded vehicle is of legal axle and gross weights.



Transportation Permit Conditions

e) Overheight permits shall not be issued for items transported on a conventional flat deck trailer unless the deck is needed to support a long fragile load or a long load that would cause unbalanced axle group weights.

11. **Moving in Inclement Weather**

Movement shall not occur in snow, fog, rain, or wind when visibility is restricted to less than 1,000 feet (304.8 meter). Movement is prohibited when road surfaces are hazardous due to rain, ice, snow, or frost, or when use of tire chains is mandatory. In addition, manufactured housing shall not move when the velocity of the wind is such that it causes the vehicle being towed to whip or swerve from side-to-side or fail to follow substantially in the path of the towing vehicle.

Any accident caused by excessive wind or weather conditions shall be considered a prima facie violation of this condition.

12. **Lane Use**

When practical, the vehicle shall be kept in the far right lane of the roadway and shall not encroach on the roadway shoulders except where necessary to allow trailing traffic to pass.

13. **Scales and Inspection Facilities**

Every driver of an extralegal vehicle or permitted load shall be subject to CVC. 2813 and shall stop at all operational scales and inspection facilities.

14. **Moving in Convoy**

Movement in convoy shall not be permitted unless specified on the face of this permit.

15. **Parking of Permitted Vehicles**

If it is necessary to park equipment on any County-maintained roadway for any reason, it shall be moved off the roadway pavement so as not to interfere with passing traffic in compliance with CVC 22500, 22502, and 22507. Warning lights or other appropriate warning devices shall be displayed pursuant to CVC 25300 requirements.

16. **Tires**

Tires on permitted vehicles shall comply with the California Code of Regulations, Title 13, commencing with Section 1085 of Article 14. Permitted axle or axle group weights shall not exceed the rated capacity marked on the tire sidewall.

17. **Warning Signs and Flags**

All loads/vehicles over 8' 6" in width, 80 feet in length, or more than 10 feet of overhang shall display warning signs. Signs shall be posted on the front and rear of the vehicle or on the front of the lead vehicle and the rear of the back trailer with multi-vehicle combinations. Signs shall have black letters on a yellow background and comply with Section 502.9 of the Department's "Transportation Permit Manual". Flags shall comply with Section 25104 of the CVC.

**7. Standard Specifications for Materials and the
Installation of Water Mains in City of Santa Maria,
California**

S-75

**STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS
AND THE INSTALLATION OF WATER MAINS
IN CITY OF SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA**

SECTION 1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The specifications shall apply to all materials and work of construction of water lines for the domestic water system of the City of Santa Maria constructed pursuant to the requirements of a contract, local ordinances, subdivision or other agreements, and to other work as may be required as a condition of any permit. All work, methods and materials shall be in compliance with the applicable AWWA (American Water Works Association) Standards and AWWA Manual No. M23 (PVC) as last revised, State of California Department of Health Services criteria as well as any other State and National laws; and City or County ordinances where applicable, and shall fully comply with the provisions of such laws and ordinances.

The work herein provided for is to be done in accordance with the plans, profiles, cross-sections and the general and special provisions on file with the City Engineer of the City of Santa Maria and these specifications which are intended to cover all items necessary for the installation and construction of water mains for domestic water supply and fire protection and appurtenances thereto. Public Improvement Plans shall be in accordance with City Policy and may not be used for construction unless signed by the City Engineer.

SECTION 2. MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

A. GENERAL

Polyvinyl Chloride pressure pipe shall be used and shall conform to AWWA C900 American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards as last revised. PVC pipe sizes 4" thru 12", AWWA C900 shall be of Class 150, DR 18, and withstand a working pressure of not less than 150 psi. PVC water transmission pipe sizes 14" thru 36", AWWA C905 shall be DR 25 with a pressure rating (PR) of 165 psi.

B. PIPE

The finished pipe shall be such that it may be cut, drilled or tapped. The standard length of pipe shall be twenty feet (20'). A tolerance of plus or minus one inch (1") shall be allowed on the length of individual pipe. A maximum of fifteen percent (15%) of each pipe size may be furnished in random lengths of not less than 10 feet (10') each. Any lot shorter than standard lengths must be in multiples of six inches (6").

C. HYDRAULIC TESTS

Each and every length of pipe and each coupling sleeve shall, before shipment, be tested under an internal hydrostatic pressure of 600 psi for AWWA C900, (Section 3.3.) and 330 psi for AWWA C905 (Section 4.6), and shall be stamped by manufacturer with marking requirements per AWWA standards. Each pipe length shall bear the Underwriter's Laboratory label. The water pressure shall be applied gradually and be maintained for at least 5 seconds. Any pipe or coupling sleeve showing any leakage, sweating or other defect shall be rejected.

D. FITTINGS

All changes of direction of PVC pipe shall be made with ductile iron fittings meeting AWWA Specification ANSI/AWWA C110 and/or C153.

The interior and exterior of all fittings shall be coated with a petroleum asphaltic material applied in compliance with AWWA Specification C110, Section 10-9 and/or C153, Section 53-10. Care shall be taken in handling so as not to injure the coating.

All fittings shall be ductile-iron and marked in compliance with Section 10-10 and/or Section 53-11 of the above specifications. The rated working pressure of all C110 fittings shall be 250 psi and all C153 fittings shall be 350 psi, which shall be cast on the fitting body. In lieu of the casting requirement, a certificate of compliance from the manufacturer shall be provided for the C110 fittings (working pressure rating at 250 psi) and for C153 fittings (working pressure rating of 350 psi). Gaskets shall be rubber (ring type) in accordance with AWWA C111.

Flanged fittings shall conform to the requirements of ANSI B16.1, Class 125 dimensions and drilling. Flange gaskets shall be rubber (ring type) in accordance with AWWA C110. Bolts shall be the appropriate diameter and length for each fitting, and all bolts shall be high tensile carbon steel meeting ASTM Specification A307 and shall be electro-galvanized.

E. VALVES

1. Line/Fitting Valves

a. Resilient-Seated Gate Valves, AWWA C509

All valve sizes from 4" thru 12" shall be iron body "Resilient-seated Gate Valves". The valves shall be Clow, Waterous, AVK, M&H C509 or approved equal.

b. Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves, AWWA C504

All valve sizes 14" and above shall be ductile iron body "Rubber-seated Butterfly Valves" and designed for direct burial operation. The valves shall be Mueller Brand Linesal III Epoxy lined I.D.,

AWWA C504 or approved equal. Wafer valves may not be used. Body seats shall be stainless steel with mating rubber disc seats.

- c. All valve sizes smaller than 4" shall be one-piece ball valve-locking style.

The number of valves required at a junction is the number of legs less one except for transmission lines which require a valve at every leg of tee or cross.

All valves shall have end flanges conforming to ANSI B16.1, Class 125 dimensions and drilling and shall meet all requirements of ANSI/AWWA Specification C509 and C504.

All valves shall have a two-inch (2") square operating nut. If the operating nut is over forty-eight inches (48") beneath finish grade, a one-inch (1") diameter solid steel extension shaft shall be provided and installed with another two-inch (2") operating nut and a two-inch (2") socket in compliance with City Standard Drawing (Valve Stem Extension).

All valves shall be marked and proof tested in compliance with ANSI/AWWA Specification C504 and C509. The marking shall include valve size, name of manufacturer, class of valve and date of manufacture. The test will require certified copies from the manufacturer of results of the performance, leakage and/or hydrostatic tests.

2. Fire Hydrant and Fire System Valves

Resilient-seated gate valves shall be used for fire hydrants and fire systems. Valves for fire hydrants shall be Clow, M & H, Waterous, AVK, AWWA C509 or approved equal.

F. FIRE HYDRANTS

Fire hydrants shall be the "East Bay" California type as manufactured by Mueller Model No. A-450, Long Beach Iron Works Model 611 EB, Clow-Rich Model No. 5, AVK Wet Barrel Model No. 2470, Jones Model No. JJ4040, or approved equal with 6-bolt pattern only. The body shall be of cast iron, six inches (6") in diameter and one 2-1/2" and one 4-1/2" NST outlets. All outlet valves, stems and packing glands shall be bronze. Fire hydrants shall be fitted with cast iron bury with flange with 6 bolt pattern only and mechanical joint end of the proper size to receive the squared-off end of the PVC water pipe. A cast iron break off spool (where required) shall be installed between the flange and the fire hydrant with approved galvanized or cadmium plated break-away bolts. A break off check valve (AVK Flowgard II) or approved equal (where required) shall be installed immediately below the fire hydrant with solid bolts with a concrete pad per manufacturer's specs. The pipe between the fire hydrant and water main shall be at least six inches (6") in diameter and shall have a valve conforming with these specifications. Fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with the City Standards in relation to the height above and distance from the curb, and in

accordance with City Standard Drawing (Fire Hydrant Installation). Hydrants not installed behind curbs shall be protected by the installation of City Standard Drawing(Fire Hydrant Protection Assembly).

Threads on 4-1/2" and 2-1/2" outlets shall be lubricated with "Never Seez" anti-seize and lubricating compound as manufactured by Never Seez Compound Corp. or approved equal.

Fire hydrants to be painted with two coats of "Fire Hydrant Green" (Frazee Paint ARO Plate) a special paint for fire hydrants.

The interior and exterior of cast iron buries are to be coated with petroleum asphaltic material in compliance with AWWA C110-87.

G. WATER SERVICES

Domestic water service lines shall be installed from the main to the property line. This line shall be PVC Schedule 80, Type "K" soft copper or type 'K' hard copper for 1" water service and PVC Schedule 80 or Type "K" hard copper for 2" water service. Water service lines for 4" services shall be 4" PVC Class 150 AWWA C900. Water service lines for 6" and 8" services shall be 6" or 8" PVC Class 150 AWWA C900.

Submetering is not allowed.

Approved brass valves shall be used. The service shall include a saddle and corporation cock, water service line, angle stop and meter box. The City of Santa Maria will furnish and install the meters when connection fees are paid, unless otherwise specified. Saddles shall be brass for AC Pipe and Stainless Steel for PVC pipe.

Water service installations shall comply with City Standard Drawings: Smaller services (less than 1") are not permitted and larger services (greater than 8") are subject to design approval by the City Engineer.

See Water Service and Water Meter Box Std. Dwgs.

H. VALVE BOXES AND RISERS

Every valve shall receive a valve box, cover and 8" dia. PVC-SDR 35 riser installed in compliance with City Standard Drawing (Valve Box and Riser). Boxes shall be Christy No. G-5 or approved equal.

I. CONCRETE

All concrete used in conjunction with water main installations shall be either five sack Class C or six sack Class A as required in compliance with City Standard Specifications for Materials and the Construction of Concrete Structures.

J. BACKFLOW-PREVENTION ASSEMBLIES

All backflow and cross-connection prevention shall be in accordance with the State Department of Health Services Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, which specifies that the water supplier shall protect the public water supply from contamination by implementation of a cross-connection control program and that all backflow preventers shall have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research of the University of Southern California or an entity with equivalent testing requirements which has demonstrated their competency to perform such tests to the satisfaction of the California Department of Health Services.

The type of protection that shall be provided to prevent backflow into the public water supply shall be commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the consumer's premises. Listed in increasing levels of protection, these include: Double Check Valve Assembly – (DC), Double Check Valve Assembly with Detector Check – (DCDA), Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device – (RP), and an Air-gap Separation - (AG). The water user may choose a higher level of protection than required by the water supplier, but never a lesser.

Please contact the City Utilities Department, (805) 925-0951, Ext. 7270 for guidance in selecting, locating, and sizing approved backflow preventer(s) for specific projects.

K. PRIVATE FIRE PROTECTION

Private fire protection lines, valve boxes and covers and detector check with by-pass meter shall be installed per City Standard Drawing (Double Check Valve Installation 2", 3", 4", 6", 8", and 10"). By-pass meter shall be of solid brass construction with brass reading lid and shall read in cubic feet.

L. BLOW OFF ASSEMBLIES

Each and every line installed with a dead end shall be provided with a standard one inch (1") blow off assembly as shown on City Standard Drawing (Blow Off 1" and 1 ½").

M. TAPPING SLEEVES

Prior to installation, a submittal shall be made to the City Engineer for any and all tapping sleeve materials to be used. All tapping sleeves shall have a positive seal around each end of the sleeve. Tapping sleeves that only seal around the opening in the pipe are not acceptable.

Cast Iron or Ductile Iron Mechanical Joint Tapping Sleeves for attaching to AC, CI, or PVC mains. The following manufactures are acceptable:

- Clow
- Waterous
- Mueller
- JCM

Stainless Steel Tapping Sleeves for attaching to AC, DI, PVC. The following manufactures are acceptable:

- Ford, Fast Style
- JCM
- Romac, SST Series

SECTION 3. CONSTRUCTION METHODS

A. TRENCHING

Trenching may be done either by machine or hand labor. Care shall be used to avoid excavating below the level required to provide earth mounds for the pipe in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for placing PVC pipe. Trench widths shall be held between the maximum and minimum shown on City Standard Drawings (Trench Repair) and (Water Main Layout with Fitting Details) for minimum cover of pipe.

All excavations made in paved streets shall require saw cutting of the pavement in a neat and uniform manner either prior to trenching or immediately prior to repaving. All broken edges shall be saw cut to undisturbed paving.

Suitable shoring shall be utilized to protect the excavation when necessary in accordance with the State of California, Division of Industrial Safety (Cal-OSHA), Trench Construction Safety Orders. Shoring shall not be permitted to extend below the level of the bottom of the pipe.

Any damage resulting from the failure to provide shoring shall be repaired by the Contractor at his own expense.

All shoring shall be removed from the trench prior to backfilling.

B. PLACING PVC PIPE

PVC pipe shall be connected by the use of couplings and rubber rings as provided by the manufacturer. The laying of PVC pipe shall be done strictly in accordance with the instructions furnished by the manufacturer. At no time may the maximum deflection recommended by the manufacturer be exceeded.

Pipe shall be laid on two earth mounds located at the fifth points (as indicated by stencil marks on the pipe). These mounds shall be high and firm enough to provide two inch (2") clearance between the couplings and the trench bottom. The backfill shall be hand tamped under the pipe and up to a minimum of twelve inches (12") over the top of the pipe.

All changes of direction (at tees and bends), changes in size (as at reducers, some crosses and tees), and stops or dead ends shall be made with fittings as heretofore specified and secured by concrete thrust blocks.

Thrust blocks shall rest against undisturbed earth in all locations and be of the size as shown on City Standard Drawing (Thrust Block and Details). This section is applicable to all sizes and types of water pipe. A polyvinylchloride 6 mil membrane shall be used to separate concrete from the fitting.

All mains shall have a tracer wire installed along with them. Tracer wire shall be #10 AWG solid wire with a THHN/THWN insulation rating. Wire shall begin and end at valve boxes with a minimum of 1' exposed wire. Wire shall wrap around valve bodies a minimum of two turns and run up the outside of the valve riser with a one foot (1') loop inside valve riser [see City Standard Drawing (Valve Box and Riser)].

C. TESTS

After the pipe has been laid in any isolated section and after the trench has been backfilled and tamped sufficiently and after thrust blocks have had sufficient time to set, the pipe line shall be slowly filled with water.

All air must be expelled from the pipeline during filling. If hydrants, blow offs, or air/vacuum release valves are not available for expelling air, taps shall be made at points of highest elevation before any tests are made. After tests have been completed, brass plugs shall be inserted in the pipe openings. After filling, the pipeline shall be subjected to a two hundred twenty-five pounds per square inch (225 p.s.i.) and held within ten pounds per square inch (p.s.i.) of this pressure for at least two (2) hours.

After all visible leaks have been satisfactorily repaired, a test for leakage shall be made at one hundred fifty pounds per square inch (150 p.s.i.) and held for four (4) hours. No pipe installation shall be accepted until the leakage is less than the number of gallons as determined by the following table:

Allowable Leakage Per 50 Joints in U.S. Gallons for Various Pipe Diameter					
Test Pressure 150 psi	6"	8"	10"	12"	Inches Diameter
	.50	.66	.83	.99	Gallons per hr.

The allowable leakage for a pipeline is calculated by multiplying the leakage per hour per 50 joints at the test pressure and for the diameter of pipe tested as obtained from the above table, by the duration of the test in hours and the total number of joints in the line divided by 100. If the section under test contains joints

of various diameters, the allowable leakage will be the sum of the computed leakage for each size joint. Leakage allowances for other sizes shall be computed from the manufacturer's installation guide.

Test pressure of the filled section of the line shall be maintained through a 5/8" x 3/4" meter so that any leakage may be measured. City shall furnish meter for test purposes.

Any cracked or defective pipes, fittings, valves, hydrants or consumer water services discovered during these tests shall be removed and replaced with sound material and the tests repeated until satisfactory.

All consumer water service pipes and fittings, up to and including the stopcocks but not the water meter, shall be installed prior to and be included in these tests. Fire hydrants, blow-offs and miscellaneous services shall also be included in these tests.

Tests may be made against existing valves only upon approval of the City of Santa Maria Engineering Division. The only circumstance that would allow testing against existing valves would be that there is no possibility of contamination of water lines in use. End caps shall be provided and installed with thrust protection as required, or as directed by the City Engineer for all tests.

D. STERILIZATION OF WATER FACILITIES

Prior to pressure testing and prior to acceptance of work, the entire pipeline, including all valves, fittings, hydrants, service laterals and other accessories shall be sterilized in accordance with AWWA Specification C651 which provides detail specifications for:

1. Limiting contaminated materials from entering the water mains during construction or repair;
2. Removing, by flushing, contaminating materials that may have entered the water main during construction or repair;
3. Disinfecting any residual contamination that may remain after cleaning;
4. Determining the bacteriologic quality of fresh water in the main after disinfecting the main.

All mains shall be flushed with potable water after completion of construction and prior to disinfection. The Contractor shall provide a sufficient number of suitable outlets at the end(s) of the line(s) being sterilized in addition to those required by the Plans, to permit the main to be flushed with water at a velocity of at least five and one-half (5.5) feet per second over its entire length. The outlets provided shall meet the requirements for fittings as specified for the type of main constructed. Temporary blow-offs may be installed during the sterilization and flushing to satisfy those requirements. Drainage facilities shall be constructed such that the water lines cannot be contaminated through flushing outlets.

After flushing, chlorine gas or chlorine compound solution made with liquid chlorine, calcium hypochlorite in solution or sodium hypochlorite solution shall be water mixed and introduced into the mains to form a chlorine concentration of approximately 100 parts per million (ppm) or that which will provide a minimum residual of 50 ppm in all parts of the line after twenty-four (24) hours have elapsed. During the sterilization process, all valves, hydrants and other accessories shall be operated. After chlorination, the water shall be flushed from the line at its extremities until the replacement water tests are equal chemically and bacteriologically to those of the permanent source of supply.

The placing of HTH capsules or tablets in pipe sections during the laying process will be considered as an acceptable method of introducing chlorine for the test.

The chlorine water solutions shall be diluted to a chlorine concentration of not more than 100 ppm and not less than 50 ppm measured in the water lines. The Contractor shall keep adequate chlorine residual testing and indicating apparatus available on the site during the entire sterilization period.

After final flushing, the flushing fittings shall be plugged with devices intended for this purpose, at the pressure class of the pipe. Where water main is coated, plugs and outlets shall be similarly coated.

Bacteriologic samples of water for the specified bacteriologic test shall be taken from each end of the sterilized main (located downstream of the point of introduction of chlorine disinfectant), and at other locations as determined necessary by the City Engineer. When an entire water main is to be tested, it shall be completely isolated from the existing system. Bacteriologic samples shall be taken a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours after the mains have been flushed of all chlorine. Such samples shall be obtained by the City using pipe and fittings supplied by the Contractor as directed by the City Engineer. Bacteriologic samples shall be obtained in the following manner:

At corporation stops, risers shall be installed that will discharge water directly downward towards the ground. The discharge point of the risers shall be a minimum of 2 feet (2') above the ground. Risers shall include the necessary bends to accomplish the foregoing and shall be equipped with in-line valves near the discharge points to regulate the flow. The Contractor shall provide and supply these hookups; full compensation therefore to be included in the amount bid for the various water main bid items.

For mains over thirteen hundred feet (1,300') in length with no services, samples in addition to those obtained at each end shall be taken at intermediate points in such a manner that at least one sample is taken for each seven hundred feet (700') of main.

The recommended procedure of sterilizing and testing water mains is as follows:

1. Chlorine residual of between 50 and 100 ppm is introduced into the water mains;
2. Twenty-four (24) hours later, treated water is flushed from the water mains;
3. Forty-eight (48) hours after flushing, water samples are taken for bacteriologic test;
4. Ninety-six (96) hours after samples are taken, results of Water samples are reported to the contractor;
5. If the bacteriologic tests show a coliform M.P.N./100 ML water of 2.2 or less on all samples, the water facilities tested will be considered clear. In the event the coliform number is above 2.2, the sterilization procedures shall be commenced again within twenty-four (24) hours of notice by the City that the bacteriologic tests failed.

Should the end of any of the foregoing periods fall on a City non-working day, the order of procedure will be continued to the next regular City working day.

During construction, all lines shall be sealed at the end of each day's work with a positive water tight mechanical type end caps as Smith-Blair 602 or approved equal. Failure of any seal or failure to place the seal shall be cause for rejection of that entire portion of line until it has been cleaned by swabbing in compliance with AWWA Specification C651, latest revision.

E. WATER TIE-INS

No operating water line will be tied into, shut down, turned on, or otherwise interfered with without the prior written permission of the City Engineer, per City Municipal Code Sec. 8-10.19.

Unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer, all water main tie-ins shall be accomplished without water main shutdown. Tapping sleeves (Hot Taps), as specified herein, shall be utilized to make new connections to existing water mains.

All valves will be operated only by or under the direction of City, Water Utility personnel.

Prior to any tie-ins, a schedule showing all work to be done, location of pertinent valves, etc., shall be submitted by the Contractor for approval by the City Engineer. All material must be on the site before permission will be granted to start the tie-in. This schedule must be submitted at least three working days prior to time of tie-in.

In the event of accidental breakage of water lines or interruption of water service in any manner, immediately notify the City Engineer or the Santa Maria Police Department giving location and all available details. (Police Department will pass this information to the proper personnel).

F. UTILITY LOCATIONS AND DAMAGES

The City will provide the best known information relative to utility interference; however, should unforeseen or unknown interferences be encountered which create construction delays, the City shall not be held financially liable, nor will the Contractor press any claim for such unpredictable interferences and delays.

The fact that any underground facility is not shown on the plans shall not relieve the Contractor of full responsibility for damage he causes, and such damaged facilities shall be immediately repaired to a condition equal to or better than that which existed before damage.

G. METHOD OF ABANDONING RETIRED LINES

Water lines shown or indicated to be abandoned may be abandoned in place except that lines interfering with the conduct of the work shall be removed by the contractor at no cost to the City. Abandoned lines, if severed or broken, shall be plugged and sealed in place with neat cement grout.

The live ends of lines shown to be abandoned shall be capped off at their source with ductile iron blind flanges or caps with thrust blocks or as directed to eliminate any dead end lines.

H. PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY

The Contractor's operation shall cause no unnecessary inconvenience and the travel rights of the public shall be maintained at all times.

The Contractor shall furnish, install and maintain all traffic control devices in compliance with California Department of Transportation requirements. The Contractor is to prepare and submit for approval a traffic control plan covering all job sites prior to commencing work.

The cost of furnishing and installing such signs, lights, flares, barricades and other facilities and the cost of providing and stationing such flagmen, all for the convenience and direction of public traffic, shall be borne solely by the Contractor.

Failure of the Contractor to maintain all facilities and/or appurtenance utilized for the traffic control will result in the City performing the work. Payment to the Contractor will be reduced by the cost to the City to perform all traffic control which is the Contractor's responsibility in accordance with the Plans and Specifications.

I. BACKFILL AND COMPACTION

Backfill of all trenching shall comply with Section 19 of State of California, Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, as last revised. If the backfill is within an existing or future roadway, backfill material must have a sand equivalent of 20, or qualifying material shall be imported. Backfill shall be placed in eight-inch (8") layers, compacted to ninety-five percent (95%) minimum relative compaction in uniform horizontal layers.

If the backfill is not within an existing or future roadway or paved area, the optional method of Section 19-3.06 may be utilized.

J. REPAVING

All trenching in paved areas shall require saw cutting, as previously described, and the existing pavement will be precisely replaced with like kind of material or two-inch (2") Asphaltic Concrete on six-inch (6") Aggregate Base (whichever is greater) in accordance with the original specifications for the improvement. All Portland Cement Concrete pavement shall be replaced in like kind. The determination shall be made from plans on file in the Office of the City Engineer. The minimum paving shall be in accordance with City Standard Drawing (Trench Repair).

The Contractor shall apply one inch (1") of temporary asphalt surfacing material until such time as he completes the structural section. It is the intent of these specifications to make the street reusable without dust or nuisance in as short a time as possible after the pipe laying operation. If the Contractor elects to use temporary paving materials, then he shall maintain such until the job is completed. Either permanent or temporary paving shall immediately follow the chlorination and testing. If construction delays make immediate permanent paving impossible, the City Engineer shall order temporary paving.

All trenching repair work shall comply with City Standard Drawing (Trench Repair).

K. STANDARD DRAWINGS

City Standard Drawings for water mains and appurtenances must be complied with and are a part of these specifications. They can be obtained at the Engineering Division office at 110 S. Pine Street, Suite 221 (mail: Suite 101), Santa Maria, CA 93458-5082 or web site: www.ci.santa-maria.ca.us.



Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water
Conservation District and Water Agency

ADDENDUM NUMBER 1

To: All Bidders
From: Jonathan S. Frye, Engineering Manager
Date: May 22, 2017
Project: UNIT II DITCH CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

The following changes shall be incorporated by this Addendum #1:

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. Notice Advertising for Bids

The fifth paragraph shall be modified to read:

Complete the work within sixty-five (65) working days.

2. Flood Control District Provisions, Division III, "Grading," Section 19-3.03D(1), "Additional Subgrade Overexcavation"

Add the following before the first paragraph:

You may be directed to perform additional subgrade overexcavation. This only applies in the event that change order work that requires additional subgrade overexcavation is ordered by the Engineer. This work is Supplemental Work and will be paid in accordance with section 9-1.04. In no case will additional subgrade overexcavation be paid for unless the project scope has changed.

Acknowledgement of receipt of this Addendum Number 1 by the Contractor shall be made in the appropriate space provided on the Proposal (Page BID-2).

Naomi Schwartz Building, 130 E. Victoria Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
(805) 568-3440 FAX: (805) 568-3434
Web: <http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/water>

Scott McGolpin
Public Works Director

Thomas D. Fayram
Deputy Public Works Director