

Attachment 5

Planning Commission Action Letter
Dated August 8, 2012

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA

PLANNING COMMISSION

COUNTY ENGINEERING BUILDING
123 E. ANAPAMU ST.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. 93101-2058

PHONE: (805) 568-2000

FAX: (805) 568-2030

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

PLANNING COMMISSION
HEARING OF AUGUST 8, 2012

RE: Orcutt Community Plan 2012 Amendments; 11GPA-00000-00001, 11GPA-00000-00002

Hearing on the request of the Planning and Development Department to consider Case Nos. 11GPA-00000-00001 and 11GPA-00000-00002 proposing to amend the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan through adoption of the Orcutt Community Plan (OCP) 2012 Amendments, entailing three specific map and text amendments to the Land Use Element and text amendments to the Circulation Element of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan; and to accept the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (09EIR-00000-00004) to the OCP EIR (95-EIR-1) as adequate environmental review for Case Nos. 11GPA-00000-00001 and 11GPA-00000-00002 pursuant to the California Public Resources Code and the State Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act. The Supplemental Environmental Impact Report identified no new significant environmental impacts as a result of these amendments. The original EIR identified mitigation for significant effects on the environment in the following categories: land use, biological resources, agriculture, geology, flooding and drainage, water resources, cultural resources, traffic and circulation, noise, air quality, risk of upset/hazards, wastewater, public services and utilities, visual resources/open space, parks and recreation, and schools. The Supplement to the EIR and all documents referenced therein may be reviewed at the Planning and Development Department, 123 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara.

Dear Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors:

At the Planning Commission hearing of August 8, 2012,

Commissioner Valencia moved, seconded by Commissioner Brooks and carried by a vote of 5-0 to recommend that the Board of Supervisors: make the appropriate findings and adopt resolutions approving the Key Site #22 Wetlands Delineation Removal and Clark Avenue Level of Service Reduction amendments to the Comprehensive Plan Land Use and Circulation Elements.

Commissioner Valencia moved, seconded by Commissioner Brooks and carried by a vote of 4-1, with Blough dissenting, to recommend that the Board of Supervisors make the appropriate findings and

adopt a resolution approving the Regional Basins Policy Amendment to the Comprehensive Plan Land Use element.

Sincerely,



Dianne M. Black
Secretary Planning Commission

cc: Case File: 11GPA-00000-00001, 11GPA-00000-00002
Planning Commission File
Dianne M. Black, Assistant Director
Rachel Van Mullem, Senior Deputy County Counsel
Jeff Hunt, Deputy Director, Long Range Planning
David Lackie, Supervising Planner
Bret McNulty, Planner

Attachments: **Attachment B – Findings**
 Attachment C – Resolution – Comprehensive Plan Land use Element
 Amendment
 Attachment D – Resolution – Comprehensive Plan Circulation Element
 Amendment

DMB/dmv

G:\GROUP\PC_STAFF\WP\PC\ACTION LETTERS\08-08-12actltr.doc

**ATTACHMENT B:
FINDINGS FOR THE
ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN 2012 AMENDMENTS**

1.0 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT FINDINGS

1.1 *Certification of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report*

The Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) (09EIR-00000-00004) which incorporates the SEIR Revision Document (RV-1) was completed for the Orcutt Community Plan (OCP) 2012 Amendments in compliance with CEQA.

The Final SEIR was presented to the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors and all voting members of the Board of have reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final SEIR and its appendices prior to project approval. In addition, all voting members of the Board of Supervisors have reviewed and considered testimony and additional information presented at or prior to public hearing on September 11, 2012.

The Final SEIR reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors, and has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Final SEIR, which incorporates the Revision Document and along with the Final EIR for the OCP (95-EIR-01) comprise adequate environmental review for the OCP 2012 Amendments.

1.2 *Supplemental Environmental Document Appropriate (per CEQA Section 15163)*

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that only minor changes and additions would be necessary to make the OCP Final EIR (95-EIR-01) adequate to fulfill the environmental review requirements for the OCP 2012 Amendments (11GPA-00000-00001 and 11GPA-00000-00002). Therefore, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that a Final SEIR is the appropriate environmental document to prepare for the OCP 2012 Amendments.

1.3 *Full Disclosure*

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds and certifies that the Final SEIR for the OCP 2012 Amendments, together with the Orcutt Community Plan EIR (95-EIR-01) constitute a complete, accurate, adequate and good faith effort at full disclosure under CEQA. The Board of Supervisors further finds and certifies the Final EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA.

1.4 *Mitigation of Project Impacts*

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that in accordance with the environmental impact analysis provided in 09EIR-00000-00004 the OCP 2012 Amendments as approved will not result in new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts that require major revisions to the previously certified OCP EIR.

The Board of Supervisors also finds the previously certified OCP FEIR eliminated or substantially mitigated impacts related to the OCP and that the FSEIR analysis has demonstrated that the OCP 2012 Amendments would not result in any new significant effects that require mitigation. Therefore, the previously certified OCP FEIR is consistent with CEQA with the minor additions and changes incorporated by the FSEIR. Therefore,

additional mitigation measures intended to reduce or avoid significant effects on the environment are not required for this project.

1.5 *Environmental Reporting and Monitoring Program*

The Addendum to the OCP FEIR included a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan that was certified by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors on July 1997. The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that the FSEIR has demonstrated that the proposed project would not result in significant effects on the environment and therefore a new environmental reporting or monitoring program under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15097 for the OCP 2012 Amendments project is not required.

1.6 *Location of Documents*

The documents and other materials, which constitute the record of proceedings upon which this decision is based, are in the custody of the Planning and Development Department located at 123 E. Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.

2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE FINDINGS

2.1 *Comprehensive Plan Findings*

Government Code Section 65358 requires each comprehensive plan amendment to be in the public interest. The County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors finds that the OCP 2012 Amendments are in the public interest for the following reasons:

1. The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that the OCP 2012 Amendments revise existing OCP Policy FLD-O-4 and include new development standards FLD-O-4.1 to ensure current best control practices and technology are included in all future projects which would have the potential to cause flooding and impair water quality. Therefore, the implementation of the OCP 2012 Amendments will effectively ensure that the public welfare and property are protected from the impacts from flooding and to water quality associated with buildout of OCP land uses and are consistent with the purposes and goals of *OCP Chapter IV Resources and Constraints, Section C Flooding and Drainage*.
2. The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that the OCP 2012 Amendments comply with the court's direction in *Adam Brothers Farming v. County of Santa Barbara* 2008 Cal.App.Unpub. LEXIS 1831 that the previously prepared wetlands delineation applicable to properties identified as Key Site 22 be removed from the OCP and OCP EIR. Removal of the wetland delineation from the OCP and OCP EIR does not remove legal requirements for property owners to comply with wetland regulations in the federal Clean Water Act or federal, state, or local regulations protecting biological resources and special status species.
3. Further, the Board of Supervisors finds future development proposals or grading on Key Site 22 will be required to demonstrate compliance with all applicable federal, state, and county regulatory requirements, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the federal and state Endangered Species Acts (ESA) prior to issuance of any development or grading permit approval. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors finds that the OCP 2012 Amendments are consistent with federal, state, and OCP requirements for species and habitat protection during buildout of OCP land uses and consistent with the purposes and goals of *OCP Chapter IV Resources and Constraints, Section B. Biologic Habitats*.
4. The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds that the OCP 2012 Amendments level of service standard change for Clark Avenue in Old Town Orcutt to LOS D does not

change land uses in the OCP or increase the traffic trips generated by these uses. The Board of Supervisors further finds the amendment reflects a preference to calm traffic and contribute to a pedestrian safe downtown rather than install signalized intersection improvements to keep traffic moving at higher speeds along Clark Avenue to maintain LOS C. By reducing the level of service standard on Clark Avenue to LOS D, the County is seeking to avoid the incidence of vehicles moving at high rates of speed through a busy commercial corridor that could endanger pedestrians and create conflicts with slow moving vehicles that utilize on-street parking along Clark Avenue. Reducing the LOS is consistent with Policy OT-O-2 and implementing programs in the OCP calling for a pedestrian friendly Old Town Orcutt by discouraging high-speeds and accommodating increased destination trips by people who enter Old Town slowly and are looking to park and patronize Old Town Orcutt businesses. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors finds that the OCP 2012 Amendments are consistent with purposes and goals of *OCP Chapter II Community Development, Section D. Land Use – Old Town and Chapter III. Public Facilities and Services, Section H. Transportation.*

5. The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors finds the OCP 2012 Amendments are consistent with the applicable policies of the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan and the OCP as detailed in the Final SEIR Chapter 5.0, Consistency with Plans and Policies dated July 2012 and included in the Planning Commission staff report dated August 8, 2012.

ATTACHMENT C

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF RECOMMENDING THAT)
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ADOPT)
SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS TO) RESOLUTION NO.: 12-06
THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE SANTA)
BARBARA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN)
BY ADOPTION OF THE ORCUTT)
COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENTS) CASE NO: 11GPA-00000-00001

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING:

- A. On December 20, 1980, by Resolution No. 80-566, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan.
- B. On July 22, 1997, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution 97-314 adding the Orcutt Community Plan to the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element with adoption of the Orcutt Community Plan.
- C. The Orcutt Community Plan contains specific policies that mitigate the effects of flooding, identify and protect wetlands and biological resources, and actions to revitalize Old Town Orcutt as a pedestrian friendly shopping district and community center.
- D. On January 26, 2009, the United States District Court of Appeal reaffirmed a California Superior Court decision striking references in the Orcutt Community Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report to the document *Vernal Wetlands and Orcutt Creek Wetland Delineation* from map and text describing properties designated as Key Site 22 in the Orcutt Community Plan.
- E. In June 2009, the Board of Supervisors approved a revised work program for the Orcutt Community Plan Amendments including the Regional Basins Program Removal and the Key Site 22 Wetland Delineation Removal.
- F. On September 2, 2009, Planning and Development Department staff held a publicly noticed informational meeting to apprise public officials and agencies, civic organizations, and citizens of the proposed Orcutt Community Plan Amendments and solicit comments.
- G. In February 2011, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) was prepared and circulated to the appropriate agencies and the public for review and comment.
- H. On March 21, 2011 a public hearing was conducted to solicit public comment on the Draft SEIR.
- I. On April 12, 2012, pursuant to CEQA, the SEIR Revision Document (RV-01) providing new information not available during the public review of the Draft SEIR was circulated to the appropriate agencies and the public for review and comment.
- J. In July 2012, a Final SEIR was prepared and presented to the Planning Commission.

- K. The County Planning Commission now finds that it is in the public interest and the interest of the orderly development of the County and important to the preservation of the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the County to recommend that the Board of Supervisors:
1. 11GPA-00000-00001: Adopt the amendments to the Orcutt Community Plan with any changes recommended by the Planning Commission, as an amendment to the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
 2. Adopt the text and map amendments to the Orcutt Community Plan and FEIR inclusive of Planning Commission suggested modifications in the attached exhibits:
 - Exhibit A: Amended OCP Regional Basins Map-Figure 31, page 207
 - Exhibit B: OCP Regional Basins Policy Amendment
 - Exhibit C: Amended Map of Orcutt Significant Vegetation Map
 - Amends OCP Figure 24, page 188, and
 - Amends OCP FEIR (95-EIR-01) Figure 5.2-1, page 5.2-3
 - Exhibit D: Amended Biological Habitat Map – West Half
 - Amends OCP Figure 25, page 189
 - Exhibit E: Amended Key Site 22 Map
 - Amends OCP Figure KS22-2, page KS22.12, and
 - Amends OCP FEIR (95-EIR-01) Figure KS22-3, page 22-6
 - Exhibit F: OCP Key Site #22 Text Amendments
 - Exhibit G: OCP FEIR (95-EIR) Key Site #22 Text Amendments
 3. Certify the Final SEIR for the Orcutt Community Plan 2012 Amendments (09EIR-00000-00004).
- L. Public agencies, California Native American Indian tribes, civic, education, and other community groups, public utility companies, and citizens have been consulted on and have advised the Planning Commission on the said proposed amendments in a duly noticed public hearing pursuant to Sections 65351 and 65353 of the Government Code.
- M. This Planning Commission has held a duly noticed public hearing, as required by Section 65353 of the Government Code, on the proposed amendment, at which hearing the amendments were explained and comments invited from the persons in attendance.
- N. The Planning Commission of the County of Santa Barbara, after holding duly noticed public hearings on the above described item, has endorsed and transmitted to the Board of Supervisors said recommended change by resolution pursuant to Government Code Section 65354.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED as follows:

1. The above recitations are true and correct.
2. A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 8th day of August, 2012 by the following vote:

AYES: Cooney, Brown, Brooks, Valencia

NOES: Blough

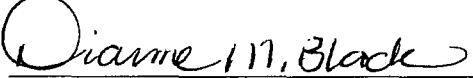
ABSENT:

ABSTENTIONS:



C. Michael Cooney, Chair
Planning Commission, County of Santa Barbara

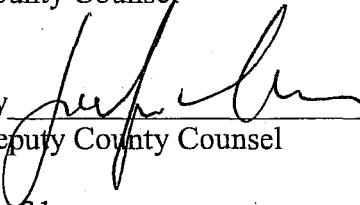
ATTEST:



DIANNE BLACK
Secretary of the Commission

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DENNIS MARSHALL
County Counsel

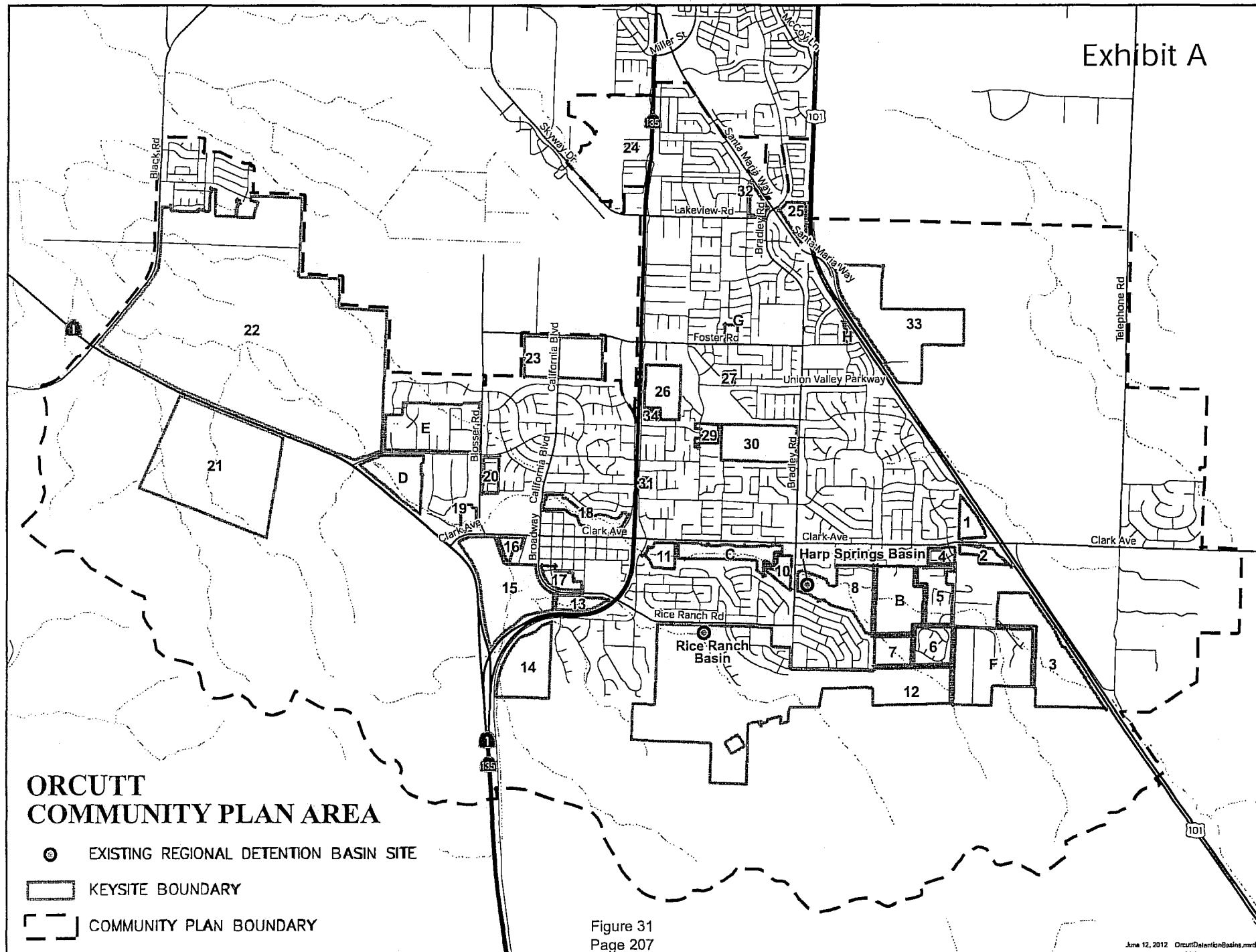
By 
Deputy County Counsel

- Exhibit A: Amended OCP Regional Basins Map-Figure 31
Exhibit B: OCP Regional Basins Policy Amendment
Exhibit C: Amended Map of Orcutt Significant Vegetation
Amends OCP Figure 24, page 188, and
Amends OCP FEIR (95-EIR-01) Figure 5.2-1, page 5.2-3
Exhibit D: Amended Biological Habitat Map – West Half
Amends OCP Figure 25, page 189
Exhibit E: Amended Key Site 22 Map
Amends OCP Figure KS22-2, page KS22.12, and
Amends OCP FEIR (95-EIR-01) Figure KS22-3, page 22-6
Exhibit F: Key Site #22 Text Amendments
Exhibit G: OCP FEIR (95-EIR) Key Site #22 Text Amendments

Exhibit A:

Amended OCP Regional Basins Map - Figure 31

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK



PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit B:

OCP Regional Basins Policy Amendment

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

**Exhibit B:
OCP Regional Basins Policy Amendment**

Policies, actions, and development standards that implement this policy to be removed from the Orcutt Community Plan and are shown in ~~strike through~~ and the new policy and development standard is underlined below.

Orcutt Community Plan Chapter IV. Resources and Constraints,

Section C. Flooding and Drainage, Page 209

~~Policy FLD-O-4:~~ ~~The County shall construct and maintain a regional retention basin system in Orcutt as depicted in Figure 35, if feasible. Where feasible, these retention basins should be designed to accommodate recreational uses consistent with reasonable natural resource protection.~~

~~Action FLD-O-4.1:~~ ~~The County should coordinate with developers and the public to establish a Mello Roos District to provide for the construction and maintenance of regional retention basins. All regional retention basins shall be owned and maintained by this District, if formed.~~

~~DevStd FLD-O-4.2:~~ ~~Developers shall purchase capacity in and connect to the planned regional retention basins, if feasible. If participation in the Mello Roos district for the regional retention basin system is determined by Flood Control to be infeasible, the developer may construct on-site retention facilities with sufficient capacity to reduce offsite runoff in accordance with Flood Control District standards.~~

Policy FLD-O-4: All applications for development within the Orcutt Community Plan area shall comply with applicable development standards regarding floodplain management and stream setbacks.

Dev Std FLD-O-4.1: The Santa Barbara Flood Control and Water Conservation District shall review all site and grading plans and verify conformance to all applicable development requirements to ensure proposed drainage and water conveyance systems are designed to meet District standards and are directed into a District approved watercourse or drainage facility.

Project Plans shall be prepared to incorporate the most current Standard Conditions for Project Plan Approval. Water Quality Best Management Practices meet or exceed current County of Santa Barbara Project Clean Water and Drainage Ordinance standards.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit C:

Amended Map of Orcutt Significant Vegetation

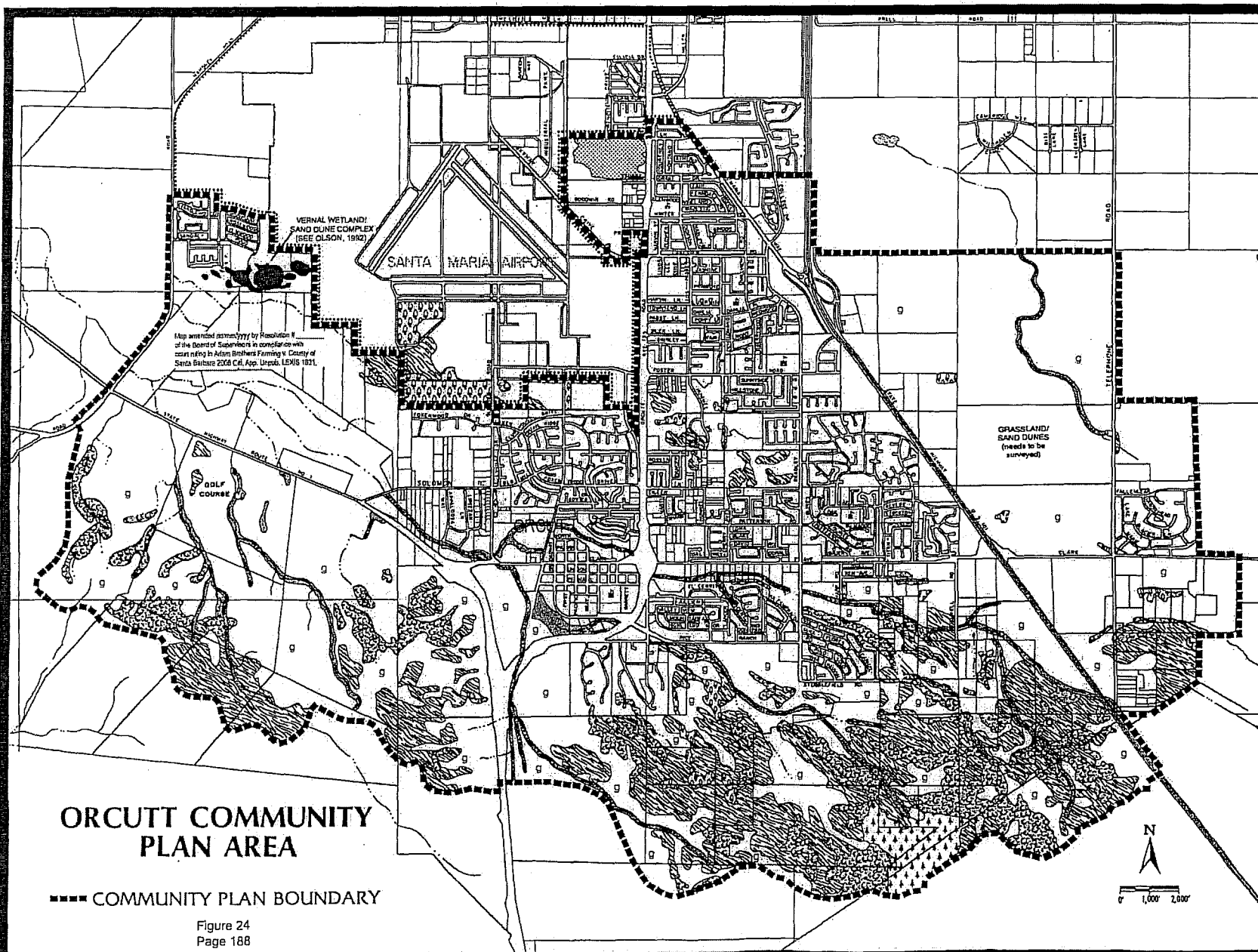
Amends OCP Figure 24, page 188, and
Amends OCP FEIR (95-EIR-01) Figure 5.2-1, page 5.2-3

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit C MAP OF ORCUTT SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION

-  Riparian/
Freshwater Marsh
-  Vernal Pool
(See Olson, 1992)
-  Oak Woodland
-  Coastal Scrub/
Sandhill Chaparral
-  Eucalyptus
Woodland
-  Bishop Pine
Forest
-  Mixed Woodland/
Park
-  Grassland

NOTE: A Biological Resources Map at a larger scale showing greater detail exists and is available for reference from Planning & Development.



PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit D:

Amended Biological Habitat Map – West Half

Amends OCP Figure 25, page 189

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit D

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN AREA BIOLOGICAL HABITAT - WEST HALF

- [illegible]

Map Created September 14, 1981
Map Updated January 18, 1988
Map Revised June 13, 2017

Figure 25

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

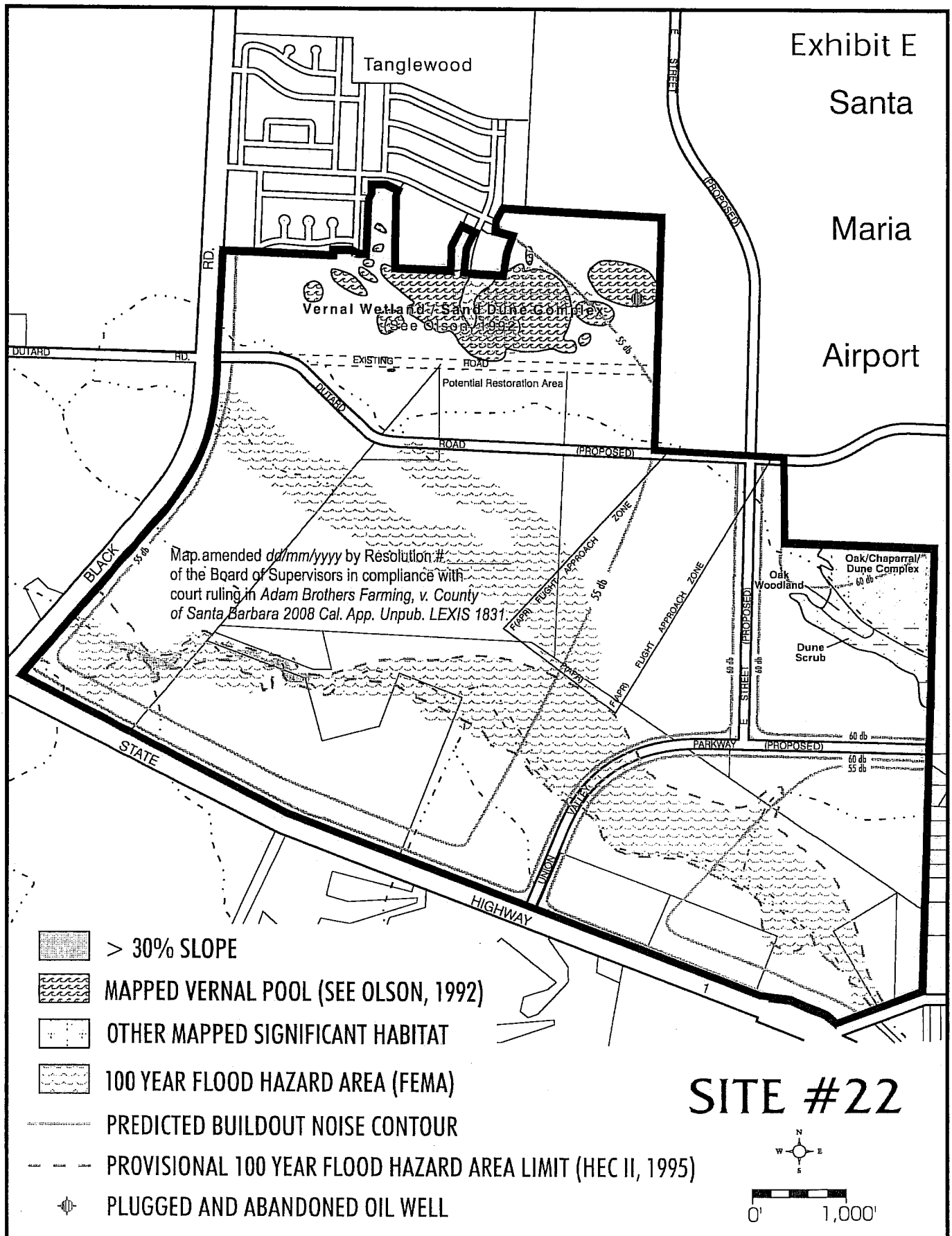
Exhibit E:

Amended Key Site 22 Map

Amends OCP Figure KS22-2, page KS22.12, and
Amends OCP FEIR (95-EIR-01) Figure KS22-3, page 22-6

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit E
Santa
Maria
Airport



SITE #22

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit F:

OCP Key Site #22 Text Amendments

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit F
OCP Key Site #22 Text Amendments

Removal of Wetlands Delineation References¹

Plan Chapter	Page Numbers	Actions
Chapter 11: Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space	Pgs: 87, 96	Text revisions and deletions
Chapter 19 Biology	Pgs: 192	Text revisions and deletions
Key Site #22	Pgs: 22.1; 22.3; 22.4	Text revisions and deletions

*G:\GROUP\COMP\Planning Areas\ORCUTT\Orcutt Community Plan\2011
Amendments\PublicHearings\Planning Commission\Staff Report and Attachments\C.Exhibit-
F_KS22_Text_Amendments.docx*

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN

D. Sub-Area Setting

Central Urban Core: Existing park and recreational facilities include Waller Park and the 3.1-acre Stonebrook and 1.7-acre Lee West neighborhood public open spaces. The Santa Maria Valley YMCA on Skyway Drive provides an olympic size swimming pool, handball courts, a weight room, aerobics activities, 8,372 s.f. of therapeutic activities, rest rooms and a 25-child daycare facility. The Orcutt Recreation Center on Foster Road, operated by the Orcutt Youth Organization, is available to community groups for barbecues and indoor events.

Major core area open spaces contain about 400 acres in and around the Airport approach zone (Sites 23, 26, 27 and 30). An extensive network of unofficial trails exists on undeveloped public and private property within this open space, with public views provided from adjacent roadways. This corridor contains extensive grasslands, significant eucalyptus groves and relictual sand dunes. The County, Airport District, and City of Santa Maria have a unique opportunity to establish a regional open space corridor in conjunction with future buildout of the OPA and the Airport Research Park. An Action of the OCP calls for the County to work with other agencies on the development of a regional open space ("boundary park") incorporating active (golf course) and passive (Pioneer Park) recreation, and natural resource preservation (sand dunes, oak woodlands and the vernal pool complex).

South Orcutt: Public parks are limited to turf area and playground equipment at the 1.1-acre Domino Open Space, and turf in the 0.8-acre Rice Ranch Open Space. In the urban area, the Orcutt Creek corridor provides a broad, 2-mile long expanse of scenic open space including steep bluffs, open meadows and major oak, riparian and eucalyptus woodlands. Highly visible from area roads and residences, this corridor and its watershed areas include Key Sites #3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, B, C and F and contribute significantly to the community's semi-rural character. The corridor receives substantial public use on an extensive network of informal trails. In the rural area, the Solomon foothills are covered with chaparral, oak woodlands and on-going oil production and provide a 3,000-acre scenic natural backdrop for the community.

West Orcutt: Although no public parks exist in this area, the Rancho Maria Golf Club, the only public golf course in the OPA, is located here. Some areas of Site 22 adjacent to airport property contain trails used by walkers and bicyclists, and multi-use trail easements have long been recommended as part of any future development in the Ranchette Area (largely Key Sites 19, D and E). The Orcutt Creek corridor continues through this area, across Sites 19, D and 22, providing trails and scenic open spaces. Key Site 22 provides vast areas of open space adjacent to the urban area, and contains the largest vernal pool/wetland complex in the northern part of the county.

Open spaces in the west also include the Casmalia foothills which encompass wide expanses of rural agricultural land (primarily used for grazing) interspersed with oak woodlands and eucalyptus groves in canyon drainages. The importance of these contiguous open spaces is augmented by the proximity of thousands of additional acres of largely undeveloped open lands immediately south and west of the planning area.

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN

Proposed Open Space areas on Key Sites are depicted on the Key Site maps, with boundaries determined after extensive review of resources and constraints. Minor alterations are permitted only when necessary to improve project design and only when adjustments do not create adverse impacts to resources and/or recreational opportunities.

Major Corridors: Orcutt's proposed open spaces can largely be found in three major corridors: Orcutt and Pine Canyon Creeks, the foothill corridor, and northern Orcutt (Figure 20).

Orcutt Creek corridor: The significant open space corridor along Orcutt Creek traverses the entire community and is highly visible from public roads and adjacent neighborhoods. A natural hazard, the creek is prone to flooding during heavy rains, with a floodplain of up to 1,000 feet wide. Portions of this corridor are used for recreation with informal trails on a number of Key Sites (3, 5, 8, 13, 18). This corridor also contains a variety of habitats (e.g., oak, riparian and eucalyptus woodlands) and is a major wildlife corridor. Figure 21 presents a schematic of how development could occur along the creek. Although Orcutt Creek's major tributaries, Pine Canyon and Graciosa Creeks, have small watersheds, these creeks often present similar flooding hazards and support important natural resources.

Foothill corridor: Unobstructed views of the Solomon Hills, available from almost the entire community, will be preserved by the foothill open space corridor. This corridor will also buffer the expanding urban area from hundreds of acres of highly flammable vegetation, protect the steep slopes that surround the community, preserve the diverse habitats of the hills (oaks, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, etc.), provide continued foraging grounds for a variety of animals, and preserve trail opportunities. The connectivity of the open spaces in the foothills is critical in allowing free movement between foothill areas and providing passageways to Orcutt Creek.

Northern corridor: This corridor encompasses a band of open space extending from the "No-build" corridor on Site 30 to the western edge of the vernal pool complex on Site 22. This western area contains a vernal pool/grassland complex that is the largest of its kind in Santa Barbara County, supporting supports a wide variety of wildlife, including rare species, and serving as prime foraging habitat for numerous birds species. The eastern area, including Key Sites 30, 26, 27, 28 and 29, contains some of the best remnants of Orcutt Terrace dune sheet topography and dune scrub habitat left in the planning area. This area also contains an extensive network of informal trails. This highly-visible corridor provides some visual relief in the highly developed urban core and will be connected to the hundreds of acres of open space and recreation planned around the southern portion of the Airport.

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN

South Orcutt: South Orcutt and the Solomon Hills support the highest biological diversity within the OPA because of the variety of plant communities represented. These include riparian communities along Orcutt Creek and smaller drainages, central dune scrub and grassland at lower elevations, oak woodland on north-facing slopes and in canyons, coastal sage scrub and sandhill chaparral on the higher and drier slopes, and Bishop Pine Forest on and near Graciosa Ridge. These habitats support a wide diversity of wildlife including deer herds, bobcats, etc.

Central Urban Core: Significant biological resources here consist of central dune scrub, eucalyptus woodland, mixed woodland, grassland, and riparian communities along Orcutt Creek and the drainages originating in Pine and Graciosa Canyons. These small but important areas link the open lands of the Solomon and Casmalia Hills with the extensive grasslands and wetlands beyond the limits of Orcutt and the City of Santa Maria.

West Orcutt: This area is relatively flat and dominated by grassland. Riparian communities occur along Orcutt Creek and several unnamed drainages, and provide habitat continuity with the more rugged and open lands of the Solomon Hills, as well as access opportunities for foraging by birds and large mammals in the adjacent grasslands. The sand dunes in the northeast corner of Key Site 22 support sandhill chaparral. ~~An approximately 50-acre vernal wetland/ancient sand dune complex is located south and west of the airport. This is the largest vernal wetland complex in Santa Barbara County and supports a diverse array of water-dependent birds, rare amphibians and plants (Rindlaub, 1995).~~

The grasslands in west Orcutt provide ideal hunting opportunities for many species of raptors, including the sensitive golden eagle, loggerhead shrike, and white tailed kite. The Casmalia Hills to the south are vegetated with grassland, oak woodland and central coastal scrub. Small wetlands occur near the ridge of these hills. Golden eagle and red-tailed hawk have been observed on the ridge. Tiger salamander, American badger and burrowing owl also live in this area.

East of Highway 101: This area is dominated by grassland which provides hunting grounds for a wide variety of raptors including northern harrier and white-tailed kite. Extensive wildflower displays occur here in the spring including lupines and owl's clover. Central dune scrub dominated by silver lupine occurs on some of the rolling dunes. Despite subjection to intensive grazing, agricultural, and oil-development activities, this area contains the largest and least-disturbed examples of Orcutt Terrace grassland.

The area east of 101 contains habitat for and populations of the silvery legless lizard, the coast horned lizard, the California tiger salamander, the spadefoot toad, and the American badger (Hunt, 1995). The open grassland and vegetated dunes of this area provide for free wildlife movement. A eucalyptus windrow along Telephone Road, north of Clark Avenue may support a turkey vulture roost.

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN

KEY SITE 22 (West Orcutt)

Background:

Site 22 consists of 16 individual parcels totaling 1,179.45 acres. The site is located in west Orcutt, and bounded by Solomon Road and Highway 1 to the south, Black Road to the west, the Tanglewood residential subdivision to the north, the Santa Maria Public Airport to the northeast, and ranchettes (Key Site E) to the east (Figure KS22-1).

Approximately 480 acres are in agricultural production, including 380 acres of strawberries and 80 acres of irrigated pasture. Most of the remaining 700 acres is open grassland, floodplain and wetlands, and is used for grazing. The site contains four single family residences, several greenhouses and agricultural coolers. The old road bed for Dutard Road crosses the northern portion of the site from west to east and another dirt road enters the southeast corner from Solomon Road and extends along the eastern site boundary.

Setting:

Topography/Aesthetics: The site is mostly level with the exception of two canyons cut by unnamed drainages near the northwest corner. Orcutt Creek's wide meandering floodplain extends through the entire southern portion of the site, generally parallel to Highway 1. Site 22 contains panoramic open spaces, contributes significantly to the semi-rural character of Orcutt, and provides a scenic gateway to west Orcutt from Highway 1.

Natural Resources: Orcutt Creek's floodplain ranges from 500 to 1,000 feet in width and occupies approximately 130 acres of the site (Figure KS22-2). The floodplain contains 110 acres of federal jurisdiction wetlands and supports scattered riparian vegetation. The Orcutt Creek channel becomes wide and flat throughout the central portion of the site, supporting several freshwater marsh areas. Freshwater marsh is also found at three locations along the western site boundary.

The largest known vernal pool complex in Santa Barbara County (120 acres), located north of Dutard Road, supports a wide variety of wildlife including such rare species as tiger salamanders, Pacific chorus frogs, and larvae of the western spadefoot toad, along with many resident and migratory bird species, including several types of shorebirds and ducks.

A 33-acre stabilized dune area along the central eastern boundary, adjacent to the Santa Maria Public Airport, contains sandhill chaparral including a large number of multi-trunked coast live oaks. The dunes are one of the last such intact habitats in the planning area. Water accumulates and ponds in depressions between the dunes during wet years and supports wildlife such as the western pond turtle, a threatened species. A thin strip of central dune scrub separates these areas from cultivated fields to the south. The remainder of the areas which are not in active cultivation are covered by large tracts of annual grassland, which serve as foraging habitat for a number of bird species

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN

22 may provide the only significant opportunity as a large receiving site for the Santa Maria area. With the potential increase in development on this site from approximately 50 units to 2-3,000 units, this site could afford to purchase some development credits to offset the loss of agricultural land.

Specific Plan: In order to address project phasing, distribution of densities across parcels, infrastructure financing, school construction funding, affordable housing, and park and trail development, a Specific Plan will be prepared to address future development of this site. Figures KS22-4 and -5 show conceptual plans which identify areas for different densities, as well as land for protection as Open Space.

Access: To provide access to the site, Dutard Road would be realigned to the south and upgraded to a primary road. In addition, a two lane segment of Union Valley Parkway (UVP) would be extended through the southeast portion of the site connecting to Hwy 1, with right-of-way reserved for expansion to four lanes. Finally, the City of Santa Maria's Circulation Element contains a proposal for a new \$8,000,000 north-south primary road, "E" street, which could connect development on Site 22 more directly with future industrial development on the Airport and with planned development west of the City (Figure KS22-3).

Commercial Development: The PRD zone allows for up to 2 acres of supporting "neighborhood" commercial facilities on a 200 unit or more PRD "site." However, since Key Site 22 may have up to 3,000 units and seven of the 15 parcels exceed 100 acres in size, it is anticipated that up to 15 acres of commercial development could be accommodated.

Open Space: The floodplain of Orcutt Creek, the canyons of the drainages near Black Road, the ~~vernal wetland~~/grassland complex and remnant dune area on the northern portions of the property are to be retained as open space (Figure KS22-3). This open space area would reduce flooding and geologic hazards, provide land for a park and a community center, and protect sensitive biological and cultural areas.

The open space area would also include most of the public trails and a park sited in the Flight Approach Zone of the Santa Maria Public Airport. The rest of the open space area serves to satisfy the goals of the PRD zone district by protecting the site's most sensitive biological resources, including two ~~wetland~~/floodplain areas of Orcutt Creek, a 30+ acre ancient sand dune area with specimen oaks, and 120 acres of about 120 acres of vernal pool-grassland complex. The habitat and hazard-based open space totals 436 acres, and when combined with schools and active parks, total open space would constitute approximately 45% of the site.

Parks: A variety of parks will be developed on this site to accommodate the needs of new residents. For example, a minimum of 28 acres of parkland will be needed at buildout of 2,000 units,¹ and 42

¹ (2,000 x 3 persons/unit = 6,000 persons into the Board-adopted standard of 4.7 acres of parks per 1,000 persons = 28.2 acres)

ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN

acres at 3,000 units. A 15-20 acre regional park could be developed partially within the Orcutt Creek floodplain and include active recreational facilities such as baseball/softball fields, group and family picnic areas, and passive recreational space. This park could also include a community center with meeting rooms, a swimming pool and banquet facilities, and could be linked to the linear park along the Orcutt Creek greenway. The greenway would include a paved bikepath, walking trails, picnic areas and space for habitat restoration/urban forest areas. An additional 20+ acres would still be required to meet the minimum park standard and could be utilized for a system of 1-2 acre neighborhood parks.

Major Trails: A 1.3-mile segment of Class I bikepath/multi-use trail would parallel the northern bank of Orcutt Creek across the entire site. An additional Class I bikepath would be located along the eastern site boundary between the future location of UVP and Solomon Road and a Class II bikepath would be located along UVP through the site. Hiking trails are also proposed along the northern bank of the unnamed drainage which flows through the northern portion of the site, along the southern edge of the oak woodland/dune scrub area, along the western site boundary between Dutard Road and the northern edge of the Orcutt Creek floodplain, and parallel to the Class I bikepath along Orcutt Creek (Figure KS22-3). Additional local trails would be constructed to link neighborhoods to parks, the community center, and regional trails.

Retention Basins: The SBCFCD identified potential locations for three regional retention basins along the site's western boundary to accommodate runoff from urbanization on the site (Figure KS22-3). These basins would be located within the three canyons of the drainages north of Orcutt Creek, and developed through modification of the culverts under Black Road. These basins would be designed to accommodate all runoff from future development and would preclude the need for multiple, project-specific basins.

Public Services: Two 12-acre elementary school sites and a 19-acre junior high school site will be necessary to serve development on Key Site 22 at the 2,000 unit level. If more than 2,000 units are built, a 40-acre high school site will also be needed. However, airport restrictions may limit development of schools on Site 22 and off-site locations may need to be found.

Portions of the site lie outside of the Fire Department's 5-minute response zone. To provide service to the entire site and improve service to western Orcutt, a half-acre fire station site would need to be located in an area approved by the County Fire Department.

Site Constraints/Considerations:

Urbanization on the southern portions of the site could change the visual character of the site and eliminate the scenic value of the northern side of the Highway 1 corridor between Black Road and Solomon Road, adversely impacting views from this Scenic Highway/"gateway road." New development will also cause a reduction in and disruption of habitat, including the Orcutt Creek wildlife corridor and the freshwater marsh and vernal pool complexes. Destruction or displacement

Exhibit G:

OCP FEIR (95-EIR) Key Site #22 Text Amendments

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit G
OCP FEIR (95-EIR-1) Key Site #22 Text Amendments

Removal of Wetlands Delineation References¹

EIR Section	Page Numbers	Actions
Chapter 5.2 Biology	Pgs: 5.2-1; 5.2-5; 5.2-19; and 5.2-24.	Text revisions & deletions
Chapter 6 Alternatives	Pgs:6-11 and 6-27	Text deletions
Key Site #22	Pgs: 22-5; 22-9; 22-13, 22-14; 22-19 and 22-24	Text revisions & deletions
Appendix D	All	Text deletion

G:\GROUP\COMP\Planning Areas\ORCUTT\Orcutt Community Plan\2011 Amendments\Public Hearings\Planning Commission\Staff Report and Attachments\C.Exhibit-G_FEIR_KS22_Text_Amendments.docx

5.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

METHODOLOGY

The information contained in this section has been collected primarily from field surveys conducted for this Community Plan EIR (Katherine Rindlaub Biological Consulting 1995a, Rindlaub 1994), field surveys by County staff in 1994 and 1995, and a preliminary wetland delineation on Key Site 22 (K. Rindlaub 1995b). Other sources include Smith 1976, Sweet 1992, Holland 1991, Olson 1991 and 1992, Collins 1991, Enviroplan 1990 and 1991 and ERC 1991. Information on the unique geological features found within and around the project area came from Hunt 1994. Information has also been gained from 1938 (Weislander) and 1980 (Santa Barbara County Conservation Element) vegetation maps, and aerial photographs taken in Fall 1989.

Field surveys were performed in 1995 by Katherine Rindlaub Biological Consulting in Spring 1995 on ten "Key Sites" within the Orcutt planning area. Surveys were conducted by the consultant team during April, May, and June of 1995. These were supplemented by County staff surveys in: May and December 1994 and April 1995. Surveys consisted of walking through each site. Features of particular biological importance, such as wetlands, potential breeding sites for sensitive vertebrates, and plant communities of special interest, were surveyed most intensively.

5.2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. Physical Setting

The community of Orcutt is located in the southern portion of the Santa Maria Valley. It is bounded to the south by the Solomon Hills and to the west by the Casmalia Hills. The valley stretches northward, beyond Orcutt to the City of Santa Maria and the Santa Maria River. The valley also stretches east past US Highway 101, beyond the Planning Area boundary to the Santa Maria River at the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The Orcutt area is unusual biologically because of the broad valley floor covered by wind blown sand, deposited in dunes 6,000 to 80,000 years ago (Hunt 1994), surrounded by hills to the south and west, and exposure to hot, dry summers combined with prevailing winds from the northwest.

The aforementioned sand dunes are representative of one of the oldest, and last remaining wind blown dune systems in California, known as the Orcutt Terrace dune sheet. This massive sand dune sheet developed about the same time as Nipomo Mesa and Burton Mesa, and shares several of their unique plants and animals. Urban and agricultural development have eliminated many of the dunes and native habitat on the Nipomo and Burton Mesas. Similarly, much of the Orcutt Terrace dune sheet has experienced extensive urban and agricultural development, and none of the remaining dunes in Orcutt are protected.

Nevertheless, biological communities of regional significance remain in several undeveloped areas of the valley, along creek corridors, and in the Solomon and Casmalia Hills. The locations of plant communities within the Orcutt Planning Area are generally associated with differences in elevation, southern versus northern exposure to the sun, and proximity to water (both horizontal distance to stream courses, depth to groundwater, and the extent and duration of flooding. In general, wildlife occurs within specific plant communities. However, large and/or mobile wildlife will typically use several plant communities as their

Wetlands: The extent and quality of wetlands in California and the rest of the country have been dramatically reduced over the past century (National Audubon Society, 1992). Swamps and marshes have been drained, streams and rivers have been diverted and channelized, or used as convenient dumping grounds. Consequently, numerous plant and animal species that are dependent upon this habitat are threatened with extinction (See Table 5.2-1). Similarly, benefits derived from wetlands by humans such as water quality, aesthetics and duck hunting opportunities are also substantially reduced. Wetlands in the Santa Maria Valley probably once covered more than five thousand acres, supporting an exceptional diversity of water fowl and other wildlife. Total wetland acreage has likely been reduced to something less than a thousand acres (including the Santa Maria River mouth). ~~Remnants of this system include the wetland/sand dune complex on Key Site 22.~~ What remains of Betteravia Lakes and several isolated vernal ponds and pools in the City of Santa Maria, Sisquoc/Garey area, and north of Betteravia. *The Santa Barbara County Conservation Element describes vernal pools and freshwater marshes as being rare and/or endangered and recommends preservation of these habitats.*

Vernal Pools: Vernal pools are shallow depressions in the soil that are temporarily filled with water from winter rains and subsequently dry up during the spring and early summer. These pools are underlain by an impervious layer that slows or prevents water drainage. Vernal pools are perhaps the most unique, rare, and endangered type of wetland in California (California Department of Fish and Game 1995). They are unique because they are vegetated by herbaceous plants that are adapted to survive the beginning of their lives completely covered by water and later to survive and flower in a completely dry environment. The Orcutt pools are particularly uncommon and have unique characteristics because they occur on sand with a very shallow hardpan.

Many of the Orcutt pools are deeply flooded and persist into early summer particularly in wet years. Species composition may vary from year to year depending on the depth and duration of flooding, and some of the pools may join in wet years and remain separate in drier years. The vernal pools in the Orcutt area range from deep basins with many species of hydrophytic (water loving) plants to long shallow grooves dominated by just one or two species of wetland plants (Olson 1991). While some vernal pools remain isolated, other pools may form complexes, joining across low-lying grassland areas (vernal flats) in wet years but remain isolated in drier years. "Vernal flats" (Ferren, 1988) is used to describe wetlands that occur in shallow basins that are not deep enough to be discernable pools. In wetter years, vernal pool and other wetland species dominate these low areas. During dry years, upland grasses and other herbs may dominate the flats (Olson, 1992). In wet years in particular, they are an important component of the wetland/grassland complex as they often provide the transition or migration zone between flooded and upland areas. The only place that vernal wetlands occur in the Orcutt Planning Area is on the northern portion of Key Site 22. This complex continues offsite to the east and northeast on the airport property (Figure 3 in EIR Volume II, Key Site 22).

Dominants in the Orcutt area include numerous native species such as water starwort and woolly heads. Several amphibians in the Orcutt area are completely dependent upon these vernal pools for their survival. The California tiger salamander and western spadefoot toad (both candidates for the Federal Endangered Species List and listed as California Species of Special Concern) depend solely on these pools to breed in and develop in their larval stage. Other more widespread amphibian species (e.g. western toad, Pacific chorus frog) also use vernal pools for breeding, and garter snakes, in turn, feed on tadpoles and larval salamanders and are consequently attracted to vernal pools. A remarkable diversity of shorebirds and

Impact BIO-32: Removal of eucalyptus woodlands. Removal of eucalyptus woodlands that are used as a roosting and/or nesting site for raptors could have a potentially significant impact on raptor populations, many of whom are California Species of Special Concern.

Impact BIO-33: Weed invasion. Landscaping with weedy species in the proposed newly urbanized areas could have a potentially significant impact on the remaining acreages of native plant communities by displacing native species and thus significantly altering habitat characteristics and ecological functions. These weedy species include iceplant, pampas grass, veldt grass, eucalyptus, spiny clotbur and Australian fireweed.

Policy Impacts

Adoption of the Orcutt Community Plan may include adoption of numerous policies affecting future development. Those policies that have the potential of significantly impacting biological resources are discussed below. The following analysis is based upon the draft policies contained within the November 15, 1994 Initiation Draft Orcutt Community Plan.

Impact BIO-34: Parks, Recreation and Schools policies. Draft policies 1, 3, 5 and 8 encourage or direct the County to increase recreational opportunities on open land, including encouraging private development to incorporate facilities such as golf courses. In particular, Draft PRT policy 8, and Schools policies 1 and 5 could result in elimination of a substantial portion of the vernal wetland/sand dune complex (next to Arrellanes School) ~~and other wetlands on Key Site 22.~~ This could result in the elimination of critical habitat areas and is potentially significant.

Impact BIO-35: Trails policies. Draft policies 22, 23 and 24 encourage the County to develop a comprehensive trail system on open lands. This could result in elimination of sensitive plants, as discussed in Impact BIO-8 which is potentially significant.

Impact BIO-36: Sewer system policies. Draft policies 1 and 2 could result in potentially significant impacts to creeks and wetlands as described in Impacts BIO-10, 11, and 12.

Impact BIO-37: Transportation policies. Draft policy 1 requires completion of needed roadways which would have potentially significant impacts as described in Impacts BIO-1 - 7.

Impact BIO-38: Flood Control policies. Draft Policies 6 and 12 requiring retention basins would have potentially significant impacts to riparian and other systems (Impact BIO-15).

C.Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts from development of the Orcutt Community Plan in addition to development in the City of Santa Maria, Vandenberg Air Force Base and southwestern San Luis Obispo County would be most severely **cumulatively significant** to wetlands, riparian, central dune scrub, oak woodlands, central coast scrub and sandhill chaparral communities. In particular, development of portions of the proposed golf course and Union Valley Parkway extension on the southern portions of the airport property would

Mitigation BIO-22: The ancient sand dunes of Orcutt shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible. All feasible measures shall be taken to avoid impacts to these dunes, including but not limited to: realignment of roads and construction of bridges over rather than through dunes. (*Addresses Impact BIO-24*).

Mitigation BIO-23: Sandhill chaparral, central dune scrub, oak woodlands and central coastal sage scrub shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. Developments adjacent to these areas shall employ setbacks, clustering, native landscape buffers and restoration of degraded areas including any impacted rare species. The goal of the plans shall be to have no net loss of habitat. (*Addresses Impacts BIO-25, -26, -27, and -29*)

Mitigation BIO-24: Riparian vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible. A minimum buffer of 50 feet from the dripline of riparian vegetation shall be maintained. All new development adjacent to creeks and streams shall be required to implement a riparian habitat restoration plan. The project shall minimize the effects of adjacent urbanization by: 1) locating the restoration onsite to the maximum extent feasible, 2) hooding and directing all lights away from the creek, 3) providing a long-term drainage plan that directs any potentially polluted drainage away from the creek, and 4) implementing an erosion and sedimentation control plan during construction. (*Addresses Impact BIO-28*)

Mitigation BIO-25: No recreational or other development shall be permitted that would adversely impact the Bishop Pine Forest. In order to preserve the potential for wildfire and regeneration to occur, any new structures shall be located a minimum of 300 feet from the forest boundary. (*Addresses Impact BIO-30*)

Mitigation BIO-26: Oak trees shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. Measures taken to preserve oak trees should include modification of project design (eg: clustering, narrower road width, taller building heights, etc). The area protected from grading, paving and other disturbances should include the area 6 feet outside of the dripline. Where oak trees are killed, they shall be replaced in a manner consistent with County standards. (*Addresses Impact BIO-31*)

Mitigation BIO-27: Eucalyptus woodlands that are used as roosting and/or nesting site for raptors shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. Where eucalyptus trees are removed, they should be replaced by native trees. (*Addresses Impact BIO-32*)

Mitigation BIO-28: Landscape plans for developments on the edge of open space areas shall include trees and shrubs native to the Santa Maria Valley. (~~The Orcutt Biological Resources Technical Report [Rindlaub 1995a] contains a list of species.~~) Planting of invasive weedy plants such as iceplant, pampas grass, veldt grass, monterey pine, eucalyptus, spiny clotbur and Australian fireweed shall be strongly discouraged and removed where feasible in these areas. (*Addresses Impact BIO-33*)

Wastewater Treatment: Adequate sewer capacity is a significant issue for the community both under the existing and proposed plans. The current RWQCB moratorium for Laguna County Sanitation District would remain in effect. Even if the existing wastewater treatment plant were allowed to operate at full capacity, the plant would not have sufficient remaining capacity to accommodate the wastewater demands of buildout of the existing plan. A supplemental wastewater treatment plant will likely have to be constructed or the existing plant torn down and replaced.

Retention Basin System: Buildout under the existing plan would contribute additional run-off from future development within the Orcutt Creek watershed. The current system of conditioning individual subdivisions to construct smaller on-site retention basins to gather and control run-off would continue under the existing plan.

Schools: Due to the significant increase in student enrollment since 1980, Orcutt area school districts have identified a need for three additional elementary schools, one junior high and one high school to serve buildout of the existing plan. However, no new potential school sites are identified in the 1980 plan.

6.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS

ALTERNATIVE 1: "NO PROJECT"

A. **Land Use:** Impacts associated with land use patterns of development would be less under the No Project alternative since future development would primarily be associated with urban in-fill and limited development in the Solomon foothills and west Orcutt. Density reductions on Key Sites 22 and 33 would minimize infrastructure, air quality, and traffic impacts associated with "leap frog" development. In addition, growth inducing impacts associated with the precedent setting action of extending the Urban/Rural Boundary line and urban services west to Black Road and east of Hwy 101 would be avoided under the existing plan. Nevertheless, some urban development could occur on rural land. Thus, the impacts would be significant and unavoidable (Class I)/

However, since many parcels would retain their antiquated County Ordinance 661 zoning designations, minimum parcel sizes would remain unresolved for portions of the Orcutt planning area under the "no project" alternative.

In addition, the proposed Oil Activity Overlay, Open Space Overlay, and Transfer of Development Credits program "planning tools" would not be available to address specific land use concerns associated with buildout of the existing plan.

B. **Biological Resources:** Overall impacts to biological resources would be substantially less severe than the proposed project primarily due to density reductions on Key Sites 3, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 30, 33, and 35, but also due to existing development restrictions on Site 12. Potential impacts would also be significantly reduced to rare and unique habitats such as ancient sand dunes on Key Sites 22 and 30, and extensive vernal pools and associated wetlands on Key Site 22. Reduced development would have fewer impacts to oak woodlands, grasslands, sand hill chaparral, central coast sage scrub, and riparian forest and woodland communities. However habitat elimination and fragmentation would still result in significant unavoidable impacts (Class I).

3. **Biological Resources:** Impacts to biological resources would be substantially less than the proposed project primarily due to density reductions on Key Sites 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 22, 33, and 35. Potential impacts would also be significantly reduced to rare and unique habitats such as ancient sand dunes on Key Site 22, and extensive vernal pools and associated wetlands on Key Site 22. Reduced development would have fewer impacts to oak woodlands, grasslands, sand hill chaparral, central coast sage scrub, and riparian forest and woodland communities, however habitat elimination and fragmentation would still result in significant unavoidable impacts (Class I).

Impacts associated with public infrastructure improvements would be reduced by the absence of the extension of Stubblefield Road/Stillwell Road and "E" Street extensions of the proposed plan. Remaining public infrastructure improvements have the potential to result in impacts to biological resources. Significant impacts to resources would remain in the Orcutt Creek and southern foothill areas. Overall, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

C. **Agricultural Resources:** Agricultural impacts would be substantially reduced by reduction in buildout on Keysites 12, 22, and 33 from the 1,992 units of the project to 25 dwellings on forty acre parcels. Current agricultural production acreages for these sites include: approximately 60 acres of cultivated agriculture on Key Site 12, approximately 480 acres of cultivated and 300+ acres of grazing land on Key Site 22, and approximately 260 acres of grazing land on Key Site 33. Keys Sites 22 and 33 would retain their rural agricultural designations, while potential development on Key Site 12 would occur on grasslands which have not been grazed in recent history. Impacts to agriculture from the low-growth alternative would be less than significant (Class II).

D. **Geology:** Geologic impacts would be similar to those of the proposed project, with the exception that reduced buildout in the foothills and along Orcutt Creek, would have corresponding reductions in erosion hazards (i.e., blowing sand, erosion, collapsible soils, etc.) related to buildout on steep slopes in the foothills and along Orcutt and Pine Canyon Creeks. Under the low-growth scenario, few Key Sites have standard single family lot zone designations (e.g. 1-E-1, 20-R-1, etc.) requiring minimum lot sizes and setbacks. However, since extensive development would still occur within the foothill and Orcutt Creek canyon areas, overall impacts from exposure of new development to geologic hazards would remain less than significant (Class II) with development created increased in erosion remaining unavoidable and significant (Class I).

E. **Flooding\Drainage:** Flooding and drainage impacts would be slightly less than those identified for the proposed project primarily due to reduced development potential, and consequently reduced storm water run-off, for Key Sites located along Orcutt Creek (Key Site 7, 8, 22) and Pine Canyon Creek (Key Sites 12, 15). Run off from development of these sites could result in increased erosion and sedimentation of local creeks. The low-growth alternative could be served by a regional retention basin system (See discussion above). Under the low-growth scenario, few Key Sites would have standard single family lot zone designations (e.g. 1-E-1, 20-R-1, etc.) requiring minimum lot sizes and setbacks. Overall, impacts would remain less than significant (Class II).

F. **Water Resources:** Impacts on groundwater resources would be reduced corresponding to the decrease in residential development from the project (Table 6-7). Nonetheless, residential, commercial-industrial, municipal and agricultural growth within the OPA permitted under the low-growth alternative would create potentially significant impacts to groundwater resources due to the contribution to ongoing and increased overdraft of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin by generating an increase in net water demand of 1,890 AFY

Approximately 481 acres are under cultivation or developed with agricultural industry support facilities. A large portion of the remaining 700 acres are used as grazing land, and several areas support significant ecological communities. In the southern portion of the site, the Orcutt Creek stream channel and corresponding flood plain, ranging from 500 to 1,000 feet in width, traverses the site from east to west, generally parallel to Highway 1. Scattered riparian and/or wetland vegetation is located along this flood plain. A ~~vernal-wetland/grassland complex occupies approximately 120 acres north of Dutard Road, and contains is the largest known vernal pool complex in the County.~~ These areas support a wide variety of wildlife including tiger salamanders, Pacific chorus frogs, and larvae of the western spadefoot toad. The ~~vernal-wetland/grassland/dune areas also serve as prime foraging habitat for many bird species, including several shorebirds and ducks.~~

Sandhill chaparral, dominated by multi-trunked coast live oak, mock heather, and coyote brush, with scattered Purisima manzanita, occupies a 33 acre stabilized dune area along the central eastern boundary, adjacent to the Santa Maria Public Airport. Pondered water accumulates in depressions between the dunes during wet years, and support species such as the western pond turtle (a candidate for the endangered species list). A thin strip of central dune scrub separates these areas from cultivated fields to the south. The Orcutt Creek channel becomes wide and flat throughout the central portion of the site, and supports rush, bulrush and several ~~freshwater marsh~~ Orcutt Creek areas. ~~Freshwater marsh~~ Orcutt Creek is also present at three locations along the western site boundary. The remainder of the areas not in active cultivation are covered by large tracts of annual grassland, which constitute prime foraging habitat for a number of bird species including the golden eagle. Figure KS22-3 shows the locations of the site's biological resources.

Two roads provide access to the site. The old road bed of Dutard Road enters the northern portion of the site from Black Road, approximately 1,100 ft from the northern site boundary. This unimproved asphalt and dirt road provides access to a residence and agricultural fields, and extends to the eastern site boundary. Another dirt road enters the southeast corner of the site from Solomon Road, and extends along the eastern site boundary.

A.4 Project Description

The existing Urban/Rural Boundary Line would be extended to incorporate approximately an additional 800 acres of the site which currently lie outside of it (Figure KS22-2). The proposed designations for the site would be **Planned Development (Max. 2,000 units)/PRD**. This designation would allow for the construction of up to 2,000 residential units of various densities, and a community center. Development could also include a supporting commercial facilities. It is also likely that two 10 acre elementary school sites and a 17 acre junior high school site would be located on Key Site 22, to serve residents of west Orcutt at this level of development. As referenced in the main project description, the Planned Residential Development zoning district identifies a 40% minimum open space requirement, which would total a minimum of 471.8 acres for this site (40% of 1179.45 acres). This zoning allows for clustering of units so that hazardous and sensitive areas may be avoided, adequate public services are provided, and open space is preserved. The floodplain of Orcutt creek, Canyons of the drainages near Black Road, and the sensitive biological resources on the northern portions of the property and the northeastern corner generally meet the criteria for open space as outlined in the PRD zoning district. Therefore, in order to be consistent with the purpose and intent of this zone district, it is likely that development on the site would be clustered within 743 acres of the site, located mainly within areas currently used for grazing or agricultural production. Figure KS22-4 shows the likely developable areas on the site.

Resources: The potential Open Space Overlay would protect the Site's most sensitive biological resources including ~~to wetland~~ floodplain areas of Orcutt Creek, a 30+ acre ancient sand dune area with specimen oaks and about 120 acres of ~~Vernal Pool~~-grassland complex. This area would also accommodate a trail and provide a buffer between the City and the unincorporated areas. several historic and/ or archaeological sites would also be covered by the overlay.

Figure KS22-4 shows the areas to which the Open Space Overlay would be applied. This configuration would approximate the open space areas shown in a previous conceptual site plan endorsed by the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors.

Potential Buildout Characteristics: The proposed designations would allow for a diversity of housing types to be constructed on the site. Proposed densities range from 1 unit/acre to 6 units/acre, and a preliminary plan identifies areas for each unit density (Figure KS22-4). In general, the lowest densities would be located along the Highway 1 corridor, the highest would be located near the intersection of Union Valley Parkway and "E" Street, and moderate density development would be located throughout the remainder of the proposed developable area.

Under this development scenario, the existing alignment of Dutard Road would be abandoned, and the roadway would be realigned to the south. The new alignment would provide through access between Black Road and "E" Street. Under the City of Santa Maria's Circulation Element, "E" Street would be a north-south arterial roadway along the site's western-most north/south boundary with the Santa Maria Airport, and would terminate at the proposed extension of Union Valley Parkway (Figure KS22-5). However, this proposed alignment has significant biological impacts which are discussed in further detail in Section 5.2 (Volume I) and Section B.1 in the Key Site 22 analysis (Volume II). Union Valley Parkway is proposed to extend from the center of the site's eastern-most boundary to Highway 1. The eventual alignment of the "E" Street and Dutard Road corridors may be affected by open space planning and the protection of biological resources. Figure KS22-5.1 shows Planning and Development's recommended alignment of Dutard Road and "E" Street through Key Site #22. Figure KS22-5.2 depicts feasible access points from Highway 1, Black Road and UVP.

Potential Commercial Center: A 15 acre neighborhood commercial center could be constructed at the northeast corner of the "E" Street/UVP to serve development on the site. The PRD zoning district allows for 2 acres of supporting commercial facilities on a PRD "site". However, Key Site 22 is comprised of 15 parcels ranging from 4.6 acres to 234.39 acres in size. Seven of the parcels exceed 100 acres in size and could each have at least 2 acres of supporting commercial facilities if they were developed individually. This center has not been assessed in standard impact analysis for this site; however, the center's impacts have been assessed in Alternative 2 (High Buildout).

B. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The sections which follow do not include discussions of impacts to the following areas: Police Protection, Natural Gas, Electricity, and Library Services. Either no significant impacts to these resources (eg electricity, natural gas) were identified during initial evaluation of the proposed project, or these issues are adequately addressed in the regional impact analysis in Volume 1 (eg library/ police service). Significant impacts are anticipated for several other issue areas and are described in detail below.

B.1 Biological Resources

Setting

Of the 1179.45 acres on this site, approximately 481 acres are either under cultivation or are developed with agricultural industry support facilities. A large portion of the remaining 700 acres are used as grazing land, and several areas support significant ecological communities. The following biological information was obtained from a botanical survey by Holland between April 25 and June 26 1991, a botanical survey of the ~~vernal pool complex area~~ by Olson on May 21 and May 26 1991, a brief cursory survey by Rindlaub on May 13 and 15 1994, and an intensive survey in April and May 1995 by Rindlaub, Storrer and Hunt, ~~and wetland delineations by Rindlaub and Storrer, 1995.~~

Key Site 22 contains a wide variety of biological resources. The Site's location in a rural area surrounded on three sides by extensive tracts of lightly developed or undeveloped land provides relatively accessible linkages from the site to larger habitat areas. In the southern portion of the site, the Orcutt Creek stream channel and corresponding flood plain, ranging from 500 to 1,000 feet in width, traverses the site from east to west, generally parallel to Highway 1. Scattered riparian ~~and/or wetland~~ vegetation is located along this 126 acre flood plain. ~~A wetland delineation performed in Spring 1995 identified 110.34 acres of wetlands in the floodplain (Rindlaub, 1995).~~ The creek corridor provides both important habitat itself and linkages both upstream and downstream to relatively undisturbed areas for wildlife movement and the dispersal of plants.

~~A vernal wetland/grassland complex occupies approximately 120 acres north of Dutard Road. This habitat extends eastward onto the Santa Maria Public Airport. This area contains the largest known vernal pool complex in the County and consist of a complex of sandy uplands with annual grasslands, with 41 acres of vernal ponds, vernal pools, vernal flats, and freshwater marsh swales (Rindlaub, 1995).~~ The 80 acres of upland habitat ~~that surround the vernal pools and other wetlands~~ are critical habitat for the spadefoot toad and tiger salamander that live in burrows within the grasslands during the dry months of the year. Towards the northeast corner of the site, this complex becomes interlaced with a ~~wetland/dune~~ complex, which continues to the east onto airport property. A portion of the complex also extends south of Dutard Road, but portions of this area have been degraded by grading and agricultural activity. Pools and marshes form in low lying areas and depressions due to the hardpan variant of Narlon Soils which is prevalent throughout these areas. The mashes and pools in the low lying areas and the grasslands and scrub habitats in the uplands exhibit significant ecological interaction. For example, some of the species which depend upon the pools for breeding during the winter and spring migrate or "retreat" into the adjacent upland grassland and dune areas during the summer, fall and early winter. This is particularly true of several amphibian species, such as the spadefoot toad and tiger salamander. These species were formerly wide spread within the Santa Maria Valley, but now are both candidates for listing for protection under the federal Endangered Species Act.

In addition to these federal candidate species, this complex supports a wide variety of other types of wildlife. Pacific chorus frogs were observed in the vernal pools during a site visit. These areas also serve as prime foraging habitat for many bird species, including a wide variety of shorebirds and ducks. Shorebird species observed in these areas include the western grebe, long billed dowitcher, great egret, green heron, black-necked stilt, etc. Ducks observed include the northern pintail, cinnamon teal and American widgeon. Small mammals inhabit the upland areas and increase their value as foraging grounds for raptors. A golden eagle was observed diving on prey during a site visit by County staff in April 1995.

Sandhill chaparral, dominated by multi-trunked coast live oak, mock heather, and coyote brush, with scattered individuals of the rare Purisima manzanita, occupies a 33 acre stabilized dune area along the central eastern boundary, adjacent to the Santa Maria Public Airport. Ponded water accumulates in depressions between the dunes during wet years, and support species such as the western pond turtle (a candidate for the endangered species list). A thin strip of central dune scrub separates these areas from cultivated fields to the south.

Eucalyptus windrows occur on the eastern site boundary, and on portions of the western parcel boundary of 111-240-30. The eastern windrow also contains several Monterey cypress trees. These windrows serve as roosting areas for raptors which forage in the site's grasslands.

The Orcutt creek channel becomes wide and flat throughout the center of the segment which crosses this site. This has resulted in significant sedimentation, and the formation of a unique inland delta area, with the main channel diverging into several small stream channels. A freshwater marshE-mergent vegetation such as rush and bulrush has developed along these segments of the creek, and supports emergent vegetation such as rush and bulrush, which provide excellent nesting habitat for red-winged and Brewer's blackbirds. ~~Freshwater marsh is also present at 3 locations along the western site boundary, where d~~Drainages are impounded at 3 locations along the western site boundary by the berm which supports Black Road.

The remainder of the areas not in active cultivation are covered by large tracts of annual grassland, which constitute prime foraging habitat for a number of bird species including: white tailed kite, red-tailed hawk, golden eagle and loggerhead shrike. The terrain and its associated vegetation comprise prime habitat for the burrowing owl, a species which has declined dramatically in Santa Barbara County. Black-tailed jackrabbit and ground squirrels are also common in these areas. Overall, the 1179 acre Site's variety of habitats, undeveloped character and location in a rural area provide varied habitats for a wide variety of wildlife. Larger mammals using the site are expected to include grey fox, coyote, deer and possibly bobcat and badger.

Impacts

Development of this site with 2,000 or more units would substantially alter existing habitat values not only by direct removal of substantial amounts of habitat, but by fragmentation of remaining habitats and the introduction of substantial disturbances from new human populations including noise, light, polluted run-off and domestic animals. In addition to the County's proposed realignment of Dutard Road and "E" Street, as depicted in Figure KS22-5.1, Figure KS22-6 depicts the potential realignment of "E" Street via Dutard Road and Black Road. This alternative would completely avoid the sensitive vernal pool/wetland sand dune complex, however it may not satisfy north/south circulation needs.

Impact BIO-32: Removal of eucalyptus woodlands. Removal of eucalyptus woodlands that are used as a roosting and/or nesting site for raptors could have a potentially significant impact on raptor populations, many of whom are California Species of Special Concern.

Impact BIO-33: Weed invasion. Landscaping with weedy species in the proposed newly urbanized areas could have a potentially significant impact on the remaining acreages of native plant communities by displacing native species and thus significantly altering habitat characteristics and ecological functions. These weedy species include iceplant, pampas grass, veldt grass, eucalyptus, spiny clothbur and Australian fireweed.

Policy Impacts

Adoption of the Orcutt Community Plan may include adoption of numerous policies affecting future development. Those policies that have the potential of significantly impacting biological resources are discussed below. The following analysis is based upon the draft policies contained within the November 15, 1994 Initiation Draft Orcutt Community Plan.

Impact BIO-34: Parks, Recreation and Schools policies. Draft policies 1, 3, 5 and 8 encourage or direct the County to increase recreational opportunities on open land, including encouraging private development to incorporate facilities such as golf courses. In particular, Draft PRT policy 8, and Schools policies 1 and 5 could result in elimination of a substantial portion of the vernal wetland/sand dune complex (next to Arrellanes School) ~~and other wetlands on Key Site 22.~~ This could result in the elimination of critical habitat areas and is potentially significant.

Impact BIO-35: Trails policies. Draft policies 22, 23 and 24 encourage the County to develop a comprehensive trail system on open lands. This could result in elimination of sensitive plants, as discussed in Impact BIO-8 which is potentially significant.

Impact BIO-36: Sewer system policies. Draft policies 1 and 2 could result in potentially significant impacts to creeks and wetlands as described in Impacts BIO-10, 11, and 12.

Impact BIO-37: Transportation policies. Draft policy 1 requires completion of needed roadways which would have potentially significant impacts as described in Impacts BIO-1 - 7.

Impact BIO-38: Flood Control policies. Draft Policies 6 and 12 requiring retention basins would have potentially significant impacts to riparian and other systems (Impact BIO-15).

C.Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts from development of the Orcutt Community Plan in addition to development in the City of Santa Maria, Vandenberg Air Force Base and southwestern San Luis Obispo County would be most severely **cumulatively significant** to wetlands, riparian, central dune scrub, oak woodlands, central coast scrub and sandhill chaparral communities. In particular, development of portions of the proposed golf course and Union Valley Parkway extension on the southern portions of the airport property would

Mitigation BIO-22: The ancient sand dunes of Orcutt shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible. All feasible measures shall be taken to avoid impacts to these dunes, including but not limited to: realignment of roads and construction of bridges over rather than through dunes. (*Addresses Impact BIO-24*).

Mitigation BIO-23: Sandhill chaparral, central dune scrub, oak woodlands and central coastal sage scrub shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. Developments adjacent to these areas shall employ setbacks, clustering, native landscape buffers and restoration of degraded areas including any impacted rare species. The goal of the plans shall be to have no net loss of habitat. (*Addresses Impacts BIO-25, -26, -27, and -29*)

Mitigation BIO-24: Riparian vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible. A minimum buffer of 50 feet from the dripline of riparian vegetation shall be maintained. All new development adjacent to creeks and streams shall be required to implement a riparian habitat restoration plan. The project shall minimize the effects of adjacent urbanization by: 1) locating the restoration onsite to the maximum extent feasible, 2) hooding and directing all lights away from the creek, 3) providing a long-term drainage plan that directs any potentially polluted drainage away from the creek, and 4) implementing an erosion and sedimentation control plan during construction. (*Addresses Impact BIO-28*)

Mitigation BIO-25: No recreational or other development shall be permitted that would adversely impact the Bishop Pine Forest. In order to preserve the potential for wildfire and regeneration to occur, any new structures shall be located a minimum of 300 feet from the forest boundary. (*Addresses Impact BIO-30*)

Mitigation BIO-26: Oak trees shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. Measures taken to preserve oak trees should include modification of project design (eg: clustering, narrower road width, taller building heights, etc). The area protected from grading, paving and other disturbances should include the area 6 feet outside of the dripline. Where oak trees are killed, they shall be replaced in a manner consistent with County standards. (*Addresses Impact BIO-31*)

Mitigation BIO-27: Eucalyptus woodlands that are used as roosting and/or nesting site for raptors shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. Where eucalyptus trees are removed, they should be replaced by native trees. (*Addresses Impact BIO-32*)

Mitigation BIO-28: Landscape plans for developments on the edge of open space areas shall include trees and shrubs native to the Santa Maria Valley. ~~(The Orcutt Biological Resources Technical Report [Rindlaub 1995a] contains a list of species.)~~ Planting of invasive weedy plants such as iceplant, pampas grass, veldt grass, monterey pine, eucalyptus, spiny clotbur and Australian fireweed shall be strongly discouraged and removed where feasible in these areas. (*Addresses Impact BIO-33*)

Exhibit G.1

Exhibit G.1: Vernal Wetlands and Orcutt Creek Wetlands Delineation, K. Rindlaub
Biological Consulting, September 1, 1995.

Document available for viewing and download at:

<http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/planareas/orcutt/orcutt.php>)

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Exhibit G.1

Exhibit G.1: Vernal Wetlands and Orcutt Creek Wetlands Delineation, K. Rindlaub
Biological Consulting, September 1, 1995.

Note: Hard copies of document provided to the Planning Commission.

Document available for viewing and download at:
<http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/planareas/orcutt/orcutt.php>

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

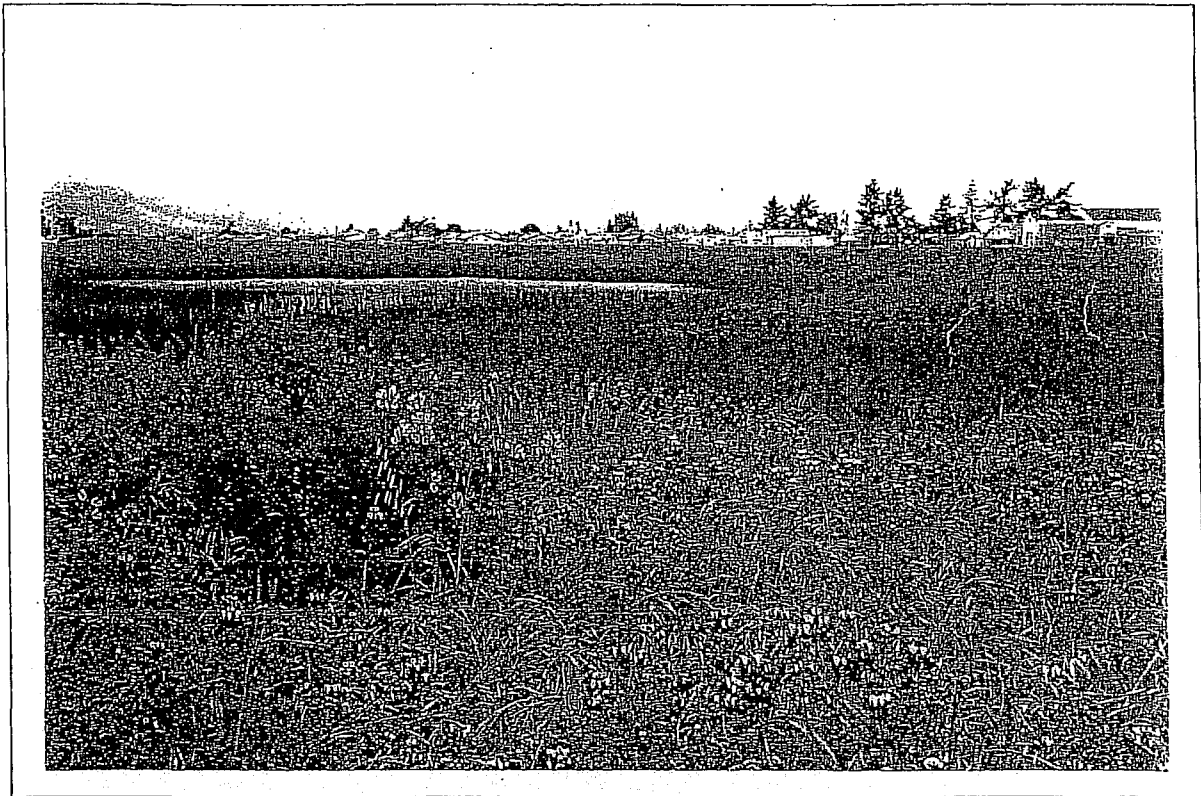
APPENDIX D

Vernal Wetlands and Orcutt Creek Wetlands Delineation, K. Rindlaub Biological Consulting, September 1, 1995 removed by Resolution # _____ of the Board of Supervisors in compliance with court ruling in *Adam Bros. Farming Inc. v. County of Santa Barbara* 2008 Cal. App. Unpub. LEXIS 1831

PAGE INTENTIONALLY BLANK

WEST ORCUTT PLANNING AREA 8

VERNAL WETLANDS AND ORCUTT CREEK
WETLAND DELINEATION



Prepared for:

**Planning and Development Department
County of Santa Barbara
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101**

Prepared by:

**Katherine Rindlaub Biological Consulting
P.O. Box 31111
Santa Barbara, California 93130**

September 1, 1995

WEST ORCUTT PLANNING AREA 8

VERNAL WETLANDS AND ORCUTT CREEK

WETLAND DELINEATION

Prepared for:

**Planning and Development Department
County of Santa Barbara
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101**

Prepared by:

**Katherine Rindlaub Biological Consulting
P.O. Box 31111
Santa Barbara, California 93130**

September 1, 1995

WEST ORCUTT PLANNING AREA 8
VERNAL WETLANDS AND ORCUTT CREEK

WETLAND DELINEATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
Introduction-----	1
Environmental Setting -----	1
Regional Setting -----	1
Geology-----	2
Soils -----	2
Orcutt Creek Wetland Delineation -----	6
Site Description -----	6
Methods-----	6
Results -----	8
Discussion -----	16
Delineation of Vernal Wetlands North of or Bisected by and Unpaved Agricultural Access Road-----	19
Site Description -----	19
Methods-----	19
Results -----	21
Discussion -----	21
Summary -----	24
References -----	27

TABLE OF CONTENTS, CONTINUED

List of Tables

Title	Page
Table 1 Soil Units Mapped by the USDA Soil Conservation Service in the Study Area -----	3
Table 2 Orcutt Creek Jurisdictional Wetlands-----	9
Table 3 Vernal Pools and Vernal Wetlands Complexes-----	22

List of Figures

Title	Follows Page
Figure 1 Vicinity Map-----	2
Figure 2 Vernal Wetland Area Soil Types -----	2
Figure 3 Orcutt Creek Soil Types -----	6
Figure 4 Orcutt Creek Floodplain -----	8
Figure 5 Orcutt Creek Wetlands-----	10
Figure 6 Vernal Pond -----	20
Figure 7 Vernal Wetlands-----	22

Introduction

The area in and around the City of Orcutt, in northern Santa Barbara County, is experiencing rapid growth. Consequently, the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department identified a number of parcels likely to be proposed for development in the near future. Among these parcels, or clusters of parcels, are several that are known to have significant biological resources. Area 8 (Key Site 22) is a 693 acre group of parcels located in the sparsely developed West Orcutt Planning Area. A number of wetlands are included within Area 8. Among these wetlands are two large areas of particular concern: Orcutt Creek, its tributaries and floodplain, and a complex of vernal wetlands and sand dunes. The purpose of this report is to delineate the extent of wetlands on these two sections of Area 8.

Area 8 is located northeast of the intersection of State Highway 1 and Black Road, west of the City of Orcutt, and southwest of the Santa Maria Airport. The southern end is traversed by Orcutt Creek. A series of deep swales with freshwater marsh wetlands extends to the northwest along the western boundary. The northern section, north of an unpaved agricultural access road, supports a complex of vernal pools, vernal ponds, vernal flats and vernal marsh, which continues off the site onto the Santa Maria Airport property. A minor drainage crosses the site from east to west about one-third of the distance south of the northern boundary. The central section of the site is under cultivation.

Two different procedures were used to delineate wetlands on two areas of this site. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers method was used for Orcutt Creek and its tributaries, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife method was used for the vernal wetlands area. Because of these differences in methodology, and the different character of the wetlands classified, the two areas are presented separately.

Environmental Setting

Regional Setting

The Orcutt Planning Area, including the City of Orcutt, lies along the southern side of the Santa Maria Valley in northwestern Santa Barbara County, California (Figure 1). The valley is bordered on the south by the Solomon and Casmalia Hills. Regional climate is Mediterranean, with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Average annual rainfall is 12 to 18 inches, with precipitation

generally restricted to winter and early spring. Summer temperatures are ameliorated by a marine layer of fog and low clouds that frequently penetrates into the project area from the Pacific Ocean to the west. The average annual air temperature is 57°F. Prevailing winds are from the northwest.

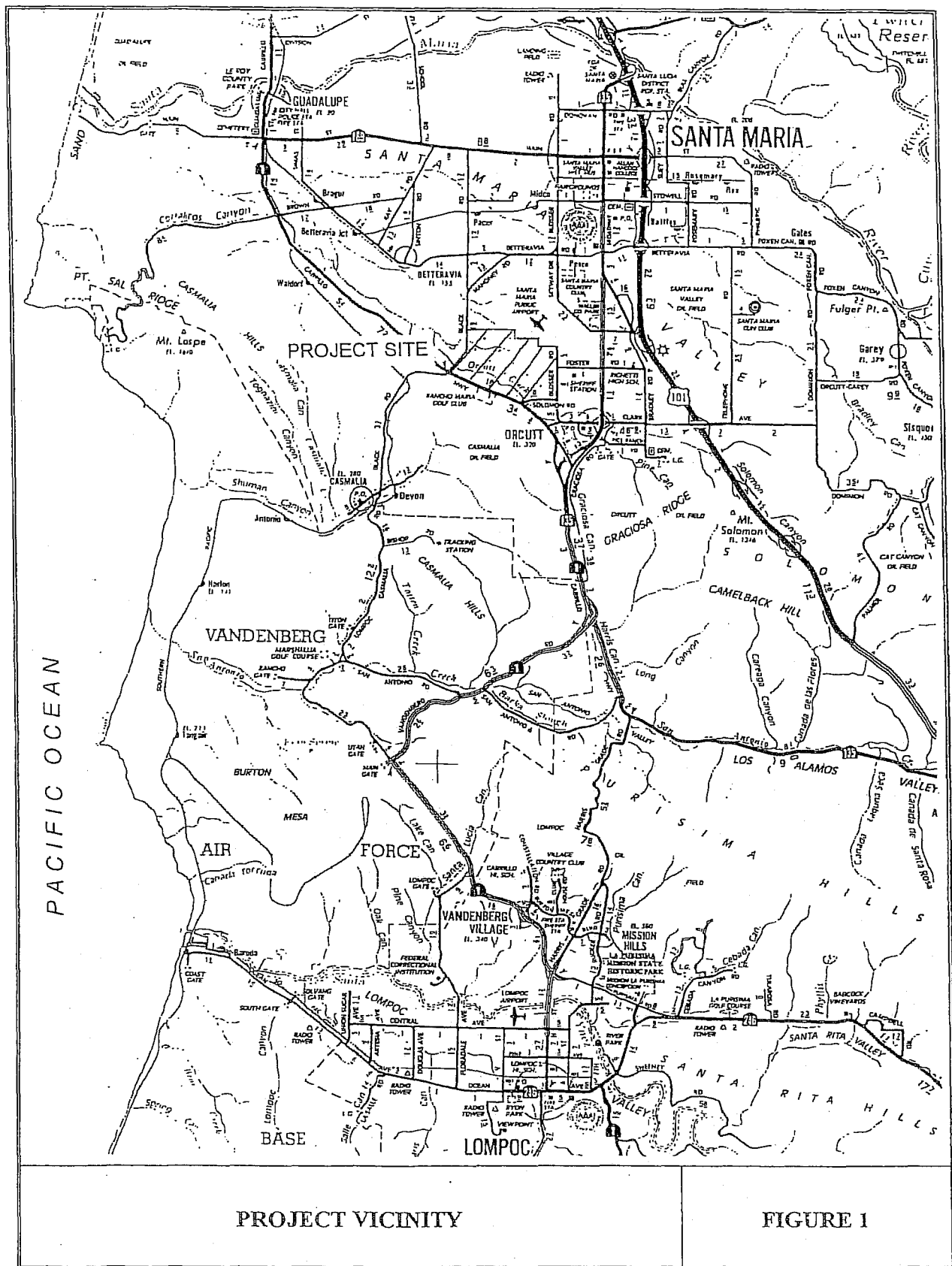
Geology

The soils and topography of the Santa Maria Valley are unusual in California. This is one of six localized and disjunct regions where a subsiding basin permitted successive events of aeolian sand deposition. Following periods of marine deposition (middle Miocene to late Pliocene), tectonic rotation and uplift, the basin was formed. This basin was bordered by southwest/northeast trending hills. Non-marine, fluvial materials were deposited in the basin from the early to late Pleistocene. From the Pleistocene onward, periods of uplift and subsidence, with changes in eustatic sea level, created conditions for deposition of wind-blown sands, resulting in development of aeolian dunes. The Orcutt Terrace dune sheet, which underlies the project area, is a combination of ancient aeolian sands deposited at least 60,000 to 80,000 years ago, and sands and gravels deposited by a fluvial system between 25,000 and 32,000 years ago. This was followed by another phase of aeolian dune building between 6,000 and 25,000 years ago. (Rindlaub, Hunt and Storrer, 1995).

Soils

The soils that developed on the ancient dunes of the Orcutt Terrace dune sheet consist of a group collectively referred to as the Orcutt Sands. These sandy soils typically are fast-draining, and may include perched aquifers. There are, however, a few soil types with very slow permeability, or that are underlain by relatively impervious substrates, which are conducive to the development of wetlands on level terrain.

Several different soil types occur within the project area (Table 1). Three different soil series (Figure 2) were mapped by the Soil Conservation Service in the vernal wetlands area on the northern section of the site (Shipman, 1972). Soils of the Betteravia Series are derived from wind-modified marine sands. Although sandy, the permeability of these soils is very slow, and when on level terrain "tends to become boggy after rains" (Shipman, 1972). The hardpan variant of the Narlon Series also occurs in the vernal wetlands area, and consists of loamy sands underlain by cemented sand or clay. Of the soils mapped in the vernal wetlands area, only this Narlon variant is included on the Hydric Soils List (Czarnecki, 1995) as a potentially hydric soil. The third type, the



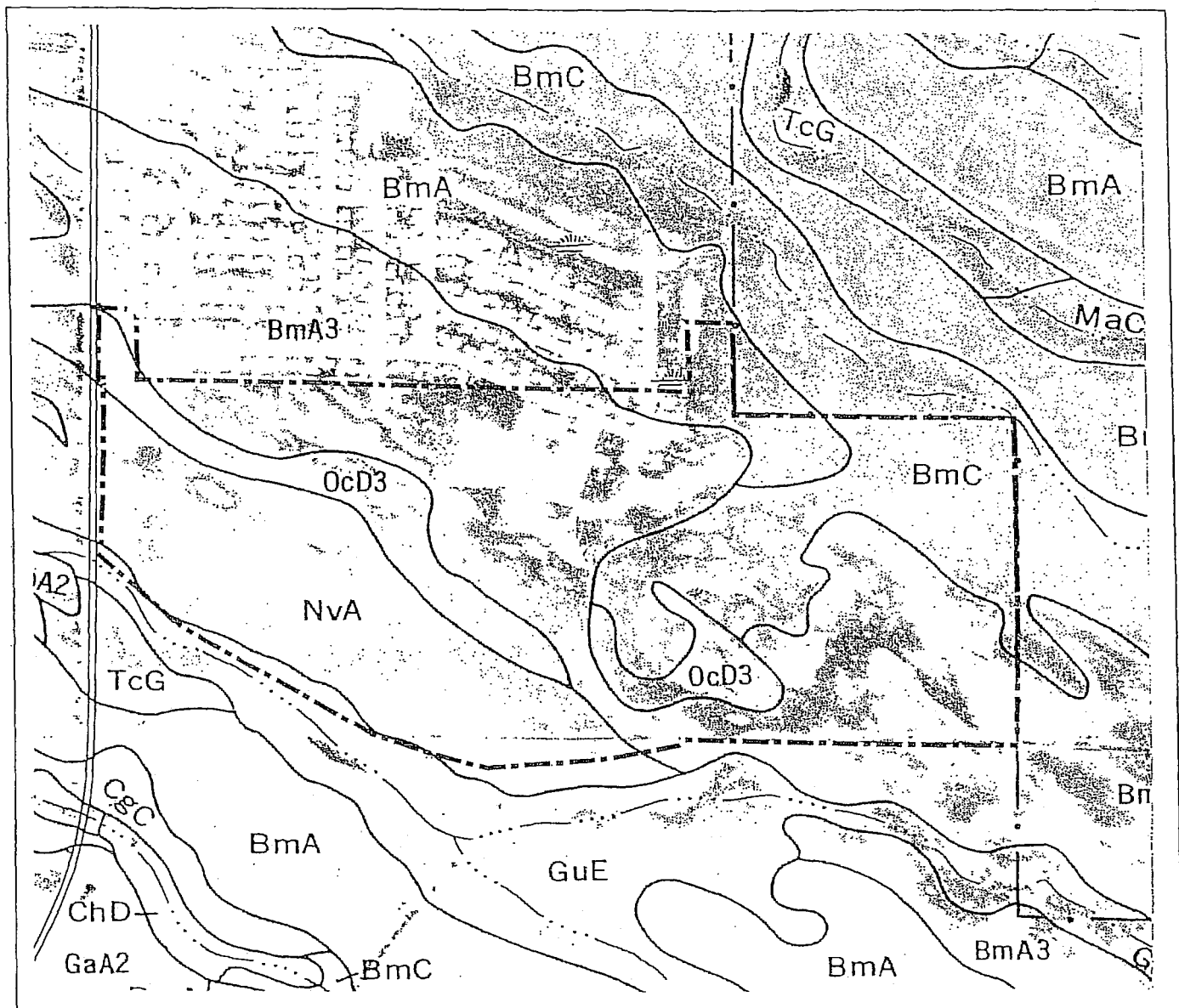


FIGURE 2

VERNAL WETLAND SOIL TYPES: WEST ORCUTT PLANNING AREA 8

BmC: Betteravia Loamy Sand OcD3: Oceano Sand NvA: Narlon, Hardpan variant
(From Shipman, 1972)

Study Area

TABLE 1

SOIL UNITS MAPPED BY THE USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE IN THE STUDY AREA¹

Symbol	Series and Phase	Description / Comments	Available Water Capacity (inches)	Permeability	Salinity (Mmhos./cm. at 25° C.)
Bm—	Betteravia Series	Moderately well-drained loamy sands.			0-1
BmA	Betteravia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes.	"Tends to become boggy after rains."	3.0-4.0	Very slow.	
BmA3	Betteravia loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, severely eroded.	Loamy sand over a weakly cemented subsoil that may be exposed.	0.5-2.0	Very slow.	
BmC	Betteravia loamy sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes.		2.0-3.5	Very slow.	
Ct— Cu—	Corralitos Series	Loamy sands or sands that are somewhat excessively drained.			0-1
CtA	Corralitos sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes.		2.0-4.0	Rapid.	
CtD	Corralitos sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes.		2.0-4.0	Rapid.	
CuA	Corralitos loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes.	Typically found on alluvial fans and floodplains.	4.0-5.0	Rapid.	

Symbol	Series and Phase	Description / Comments	Available Water Capacity (inches)	Permeability	Salinity (Mmhos./cm. at 25° C)
CuC	Corralitos loamy sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes.	Found on alluvial fans and in small valleys interdigitated with hills.	4.0-5.0	Rapid.	
Ed—	Elder Series	Well-drained sandy loams usually found on floodplains and alluvial fans.			0-1
EdA2	Elder sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, eroded.	Flood plains subject to deposition, erosion, overflow, and runoff from surrounding areas.	6.0-7.5	Moderately rapid.	
EdC2	Elder sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, eroded.	Occurs in narrow valleys and on sloping alluvial fans. Subject to runoff. Long, deep gullies are common.	6.0-7.5	Moderately rapid.	
Nv—	Narlon Series, Hardpan variant.	Potentially hydric. Moderately well-drained soils that formed on old marine terrace deposits. Sand over partially cemented marine sediments.			0-1
NvA	Narlon Sand, Hardpan Variant	Potentially hydric. Depth to the sandy clay layer that impedes drainage ranged from 24 to 30 inches. A perched water table often forms after rains or irrigation.	2.0-3.0	Very slow.	
Oc—	Oceano Series	Excessively drained, sandy soils.			0-1
OcD	Oceano sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes.		2.0-4.0	Rapid.	
OcD3	Oceano sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded.	With shallow gullies. Loose sand and blowouts are common in this soil.	2.0-4.0	Rapid.	

Symbol	Series and Phase	Description / Comments	Available Water Capacity (inches)	Permeability	Salinity (Mmhos./cm. at 25° C)
Rs	Riverwash	Water-deposited sand, gravel, cobblestones, and stones in active stream channels. Deposition and erosion of materials result from streambank erosion. Inundated during high water flows. Development of vegetation is severely limited.	No data.	No data.	No data.

¹ From Shipman (1972)

Oceano Series, is characterized by sandy soils with rapid permeability (Shipman, 1972), represented by relictual dunes.

Soils from the Betteravia and Oceano Series are also mapped in the Orcutt Creek drainage (Figure 3). Additional soils series in this area include sandy, rapidly draining soils in the Corralitos Series, sandy loams typical of alluvial and flood plains in the Elder Series, and Riverwash (Shipman, 1972). Of these, only the Riverwash is included on the National List of Hydric Soils (Czarnecki, 1995).

Orcutt Creek Wetland Delineation

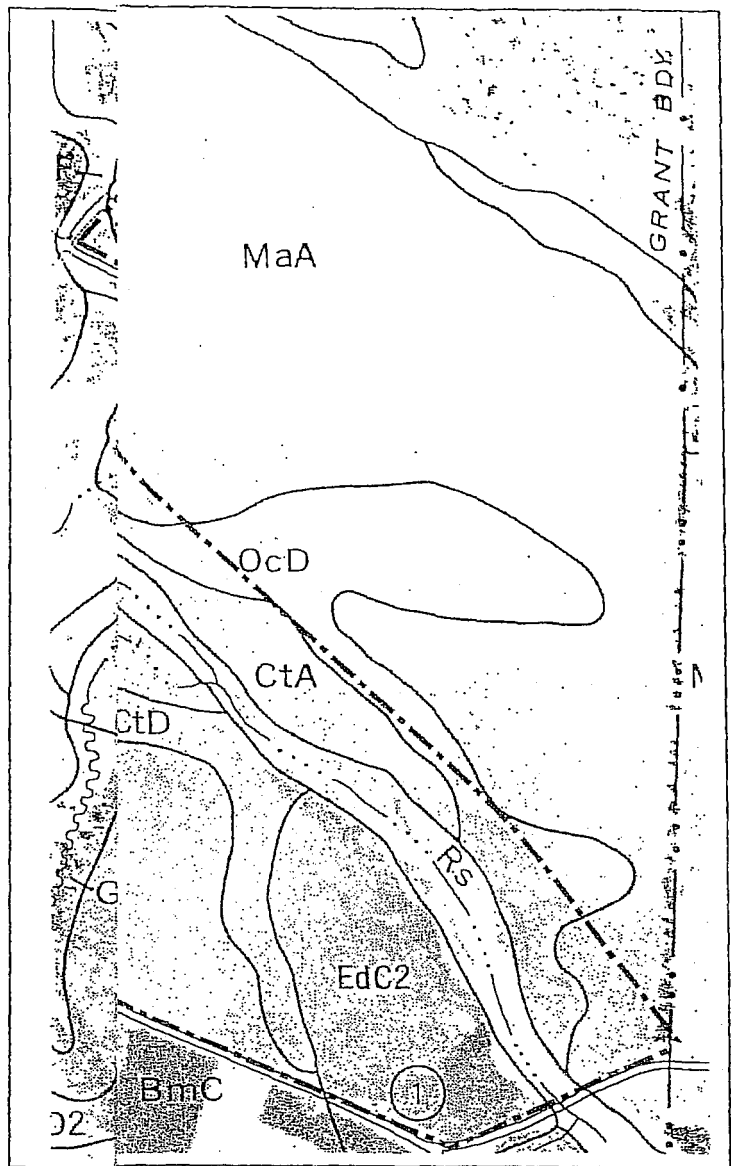
Site Description

As Orcutt Creek flows roughly from east to west through the Orcutt Planning Area, it has a well-defined channel with steep banks along most of its course. However, as it enters Area 8 from the Solomon Road bridge, the creek spreads out over a broad floodplain, although a shallow channel runs along the southern side. This floodplain extends approximately half-way across the site. (Figure 3) from east to west. Floodplain limits to the north and south are well defined by rising sandy hills along most of its length. The northern sand hills are in agricultural use (strawberries). A tributary flows into the creek from the north that is now artificially contoured through a strawberry field. It carries runoff during the rainy season that enters the floodplain at a patch of boggy freshwater marsh. On the southern side a few developments and agricultural fields are located along California State Highway 1. The rest of the land, including most of the creek and the entire floodplain, is used as rangeland for cattle.

Approximately half-way across the site, the stream waters again collect into two deep, well-defined channels. At this location, a small, shallow tributary and an excavated tributary enter the creek from the south. The two main creek channels merge before the creek leaves the site, passing beneath Black Road on the western boundary. An additional major tributary, with nearly vertical banks, enters the creek from the south near the western boundary of the site.

Methods

Wetland delineation along Orcutt Creek and its tributaries on Area 8 (Key Site 22) follows the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers routine onsite delineation methodology (Wetland Training Institute, 1991). Wetland classification follows the Cowardin et al. (1979) system adapted for



sand;

coastal Southern California wetlands by Ferren (1988). These wetlands were also classified according to the Holland system (1986) used by the California Department of Fish and Game. Wetland types and their approximate boundaries were mapped during a pedestrian survey of the entire site on May 13 and 15, 1994 by Katherine Rindlaub, botanist. A natural color aerial photograph (Pacific Western, 1991) was also used to determine which areas might include wetlands. On June 10, 1995 wetlands specialist Wayne Ferren joined K. Rindlaub for a field consultation on the eastern half of the Orcutt Creek floodplain. K. Rindlaub and botanist Beth Hendrickson visited the site again on June 11, 1995 to delineate and map the wetland/upland boundaries in questionable areas, sampling the soil where necessary. Data sheets that document wetland sampling stations are included in the Appendix.

The limits of Orcutt Creek and its associated wetlands were mapped in the field on a 1 inch : 200 foot topographic base map with a two foot contour interval. Areas where the wetland/upland boundary was doubtful were determined during the 1994 field reconnaissance. Sampling stations were concentrated in these areas during the 1995 survey. At each sampling station, up to three characteristics were evaluated: vegetation, hydrology, and (if necessary) soils. Each dominant plant species was identified and, where relevant, the relative percent cover was recorded. Taxonomy follows Hickman (1993). Dominant species were classified according to the National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands, Region O (Reed, 1988). If all dominants were classified as obligate (OBL) or facultative wet (FACW) species and the hydrology was suitable, the area was mapped as wetland. The soil was examined in cases where facultative (FAC) species dominated the vegetation, and any FACW species were balanced by facultative upland (FACU) species. In that case, the area was mapped as wetland only when all three criteria were positive (Reed, 1988; Wetland Training Institute, 1991). Water chemistry was deduced from the known characteristics of the dominant species in the vegetation.

The hydrology was determined by the presence or absence of wet soil at the sampling location, by examining the contours of the surrounding area, and considering adjacent land use (e.g., irrigated agriculture). Soil testing consisted of digging a soil pit until wet soil was intercepted within 18 inches depth. A sample of wet soil was examined for evidence gleying, mottling, or oxidized rhizospheres: indicators of a reducing environment. Colors of the soil matrix, gleyed streaks and oxidized rhizospheres were determined using the Munsell Soil Color Charts (Munsell, 1992) and recorded on the data sheet. When all three categories (vegetation, hydrology and soils) met the criteria specified in the manual (Wetland Training Institute, 1991), the area was classified and mapped as wetland.

A herd of cattle occupied the creek floodplain at the time of the surveys. Access was limited in the immediate area where the southern tributary and excavated channel enter the main creek channels due to aggressive behavior displayed by two bulls. Consequently, the wetland/upland boundary is least accurately mapped in this area. Access was similarly constrained along the central section of the northern floodplain.

Areas mapped as wetlands were initially measured using a La Sico Auto Scaler II planimeter. Follow-up measurements were made in some cases to measure different types of wetlands within the larger wetland mapping units using a Tamaya Sokkia Planix 7 planimeter. Each mapping unit was measured three times, and the average value was used to calculate acreage. Initially, the entire floodplain was mapped and measured as one unit. Follow-up measurements estimated areas for riverine channels, freshwater seeps, and freshwater marsh within the floodplain. These wetland area estimates were subtracted from the total floodplain area.

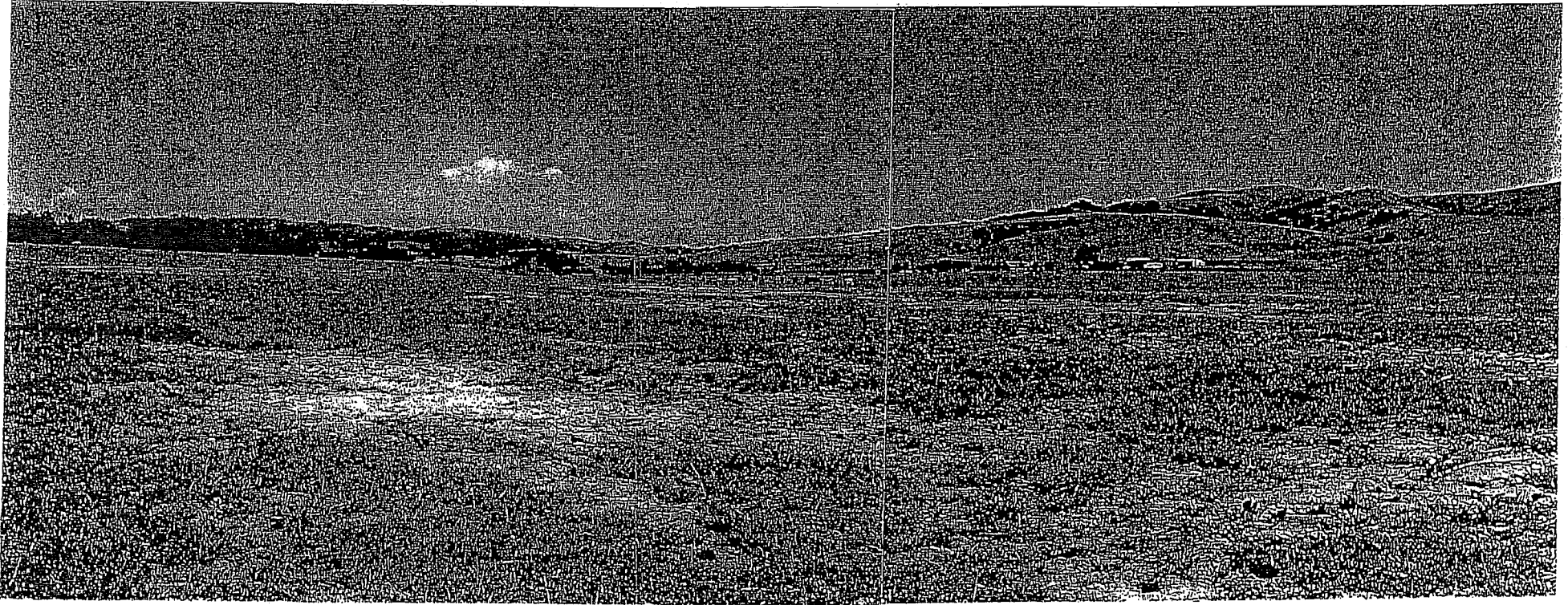
Results

Wetland Area: A total of 110.35 acres of wetlands was identified and mapped along Orcutt Creek on Planning Area 8. Another 10.4 acres of grasslands that could be wet meadows were also identified, but excluded from the wetland total because the hydrology appeared artificial (sustained by crop irrigation), and/or hydric soil indicators were questionable. The acreages for the different types of wetlands mapped along Orcutt Creek on Area 8 are presented in Table 2. A reduced copy of the 1 inch : 200 foot map showing the jurisdictional wetland limits, transect, and sampling locations is shown in Figure 5.

Wetland Types:

According to the classification system established by Cowardin et al, (1986), wetlands on the subject property fall into the Riverine and Palustrine Systems. The boundary between these systems is not always clear, and may change from year to year, depending on the amount and pattern of significant storm events. This variability is characteristic of creeks with seasonal or intermittent water regimes in Mediterranean climates (Ferren, 1995). For example, a series of relatively dry years may permit establishment of perennial emergent wetland vegetation characteristic of the Palustrine System within the creek bed. This vegetation may be removed during a year with high velocity flows, and its re-establishment may be prevented during a series of such years. Similarly, an area some distance from the creek channel, normally part of the Palustrine System, may be flooded, and the vegetation buried by silt or sand in high flow years. In

FIGURE 4



John Storer

Orcutt Creek Floodplain

From eastern floodplain, looking southeast toward Highway 1. May 16, 1995.

TABLE 2

ORCUTT CREEK JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS

Wetland Type	Acres	Total Acres
Riverine System		19.65
Orcutt Creek Channels ¹	12.51	
Excavated Tributary	0.09	
Floodplain: Depositional ¹	7.05	
Palustrine System		90.70
Forested Wetland: Central Coast Riparian Scrub	1.31	
Persistent Emergent Wetland: Wet Meadow ¹	76.78	
West End (8.91 ac)		
Floodplain (67.87 ac ¹)		
Persistent Emergent Wetland: Freshwater Marsh ¹	11.25	
Northern tributary (0.93 ac)		
Floodplain (7.61 ac ¹)		
Southern tributary [golf course] (0.45 ac)		
Impounded pool (0.53 ac)		
Southern stockponds/marsh (1.73 ac)		
Persistent Emergent Wetland: Seeps ¹	0.59	
Non-persistent Emergent Wetland: Vernal Pools and Marsh	0.77	
Total Wetland Acres	110.35	110.35

¹ Acreage is approximate. The extent of the depositional environment, creek channels, seeps, and freshwater marsh within the floodplain was not completely mapped during the field survey. However, the total acreage of the floodplain (wet meadow, depositional environment, freshwater marsh and seeps) was mapped and measured.

that case, it would be regarded as part of the Riverine System that year. Both types of variable, or transitional wetlands were found within the Orcutt Creek drainage system.

Riverine Wetlands

System: Riverine; Subsystem: Intermittent; Class: Unconsolidated Bottom; Subclass: Vegetated (Non-persistent; Transitional to Palustrine Wetland); Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Central Coast Riparian Scrub? (Degraded)

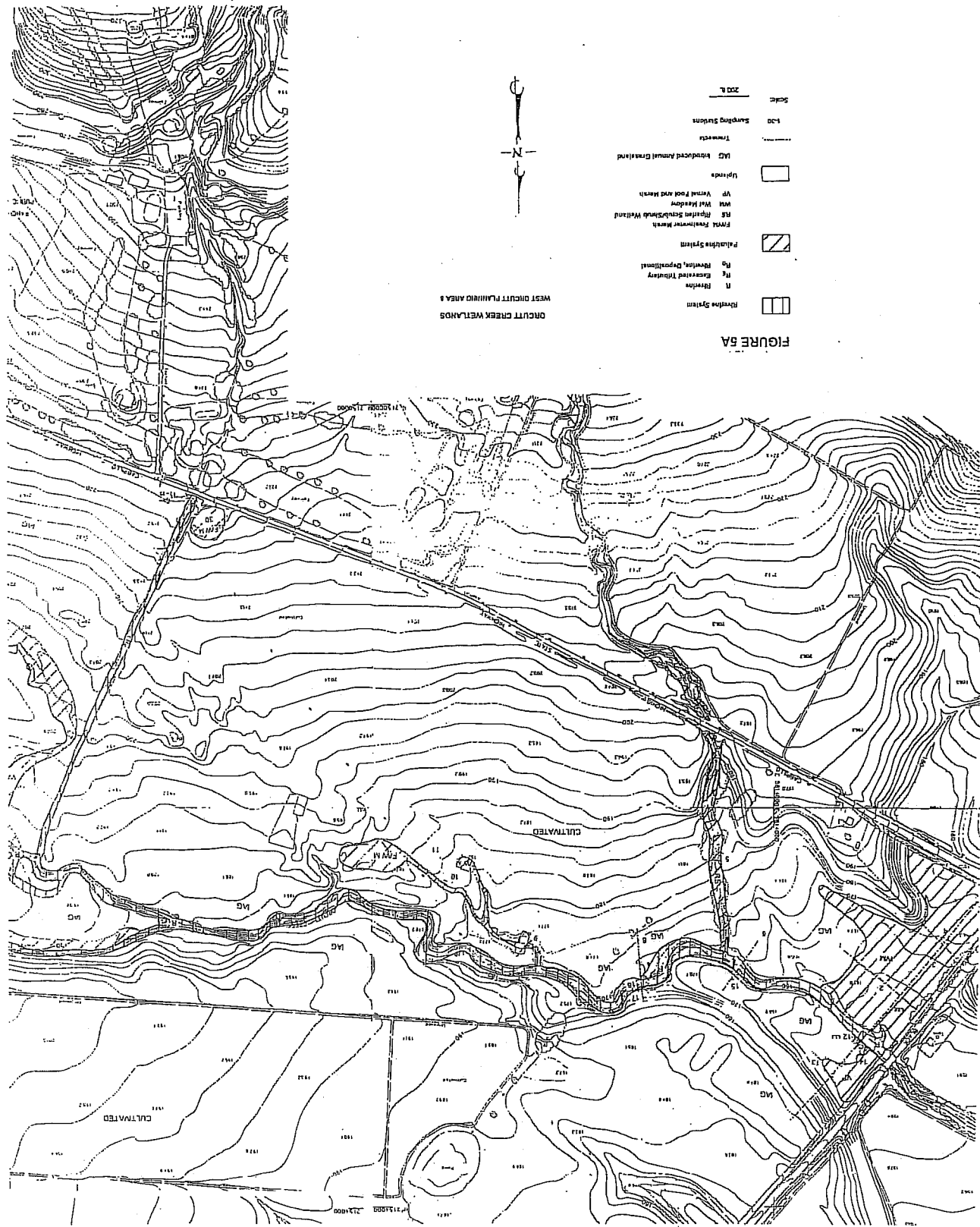
The major channels of Orcutt Creek include 12.5 acres that are part of the Riverine System. Vegetation may become established within the banks of this sand bottom streambed during periods of low flow, but it generally is scoured out each year during periods of high flow following storms. Typical dominants are brass buttons (*Cotula coronopifolia*), watercress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*), heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), halberd-leaf saltbush (*Atriplex patula*), and rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*). Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and algal mats appear on and beneath the surface of the water as the level drops, leaving small pools.

The wetland area was mapped using contours on the topographic map that defined the creek channel. On the western half of the site, the nearly vertical banks of the creek channels are clearly delineated on the map. On the eastern half of the site, the creek channel shown on the map is shallow and not well defined. The acreage for this portion of the Riverine System was based on an average channel width of 20 feet. It was included within the initial floodplain measurements. Riverwash soils are hydric (Czarnecki, 1995) and are saturated most, if not all, year.

System: Riverine; Subsystem: Intermittent; Class: Unconsolidated Shore; Subclass: Vegetated? (Transitional to Palustrine Wetland); Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded, Saturated; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Wet Meadow.

Toward the eastern end of the property, a broad floodplain extends northward from the main creek channel. During periods of high water flow, the creek rises above the relatively shallow banks in this area and flows in temporary braided channels over the wet meadows. In 1995, the unusually high volume and velocity of the water entering this floodplain carried a load of sand that was deposited in a layer several inches thick, burying the wet meadow vegetation. Therefore, in 1995 at least, approximately 7.1 acres of this depositional area is a part of the Riverine, rather



than the Palustrine System. Judging from a 1991 aerial photograph, the heavy rains of that year produced a similar effect.

The gleyed, sandy Riverwash soil with mottles and oxidized rhizospheres found in this depositional environment suggests that this soil is saturated all, or most of the year, if only seasonally flooded. In years of normal rainfall, perennial grasses, such as saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*) may regularly colonize the fresh deposits.

System: Riverine; Subsystem: Intermittent; Class: Excavated Streambed; Subclass: Vegetated (Non-persistent); Water Regime: Intermittent; Salinity Regime: Fresh.
Holland Community: Degraded Central Coast Riparian Scrub.

A straight channel running parallel to an access road onto the property from Highway 1 appeared recently cleared in 1994. Mapped as a tributary to the creek by Shipman (1972), it may have been deepened to protect the road and a residence under construction in 1994. This channel is part of a tributary flowing from the golf course through a culvert beneath State Highway 1. The amount or duration of flow it captures is unknown. The sparse vegetative cover observed in 1995 suggests that the flow is sufficient to remove most vegetation that does establish during the growing season. It includes about 0.09 acres, and has a sandy bed.

Palustrine System

System: Palustrine; Class: Scrub/Shrub Wetland; Subclass: Broad-leaved Deciduous and Evergreen; Water Regime: Phreatophytic and generally not flooded; Salinity Regime: Fresh.
Holland Community: Central Coast Riparian Scrub.

A dense growth of large arroyo willows (*Salix lasiolepis*) on the upper banks of the southern tributary near the western end of the property provides nearly complete cover over the creek channel. At the time of the 1995 survey, high velocity water flows had scoured the sandy creekbed, and it appeared that portions of the nearly vertical banks had recently collapsed. Consequently, there was little understory vegetation. In a series of years with average rainfall, these banks would probably support some shade-tolerant riparian understory species, such as mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*) and blackberry vines (*Rubus ursinus*). Patches of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) occurred around the perimeter of the trees where the tributary enters the main creek channel. This tree-lined tributary includes about 1.31 acres.

System: Palustrine; Class: Emergent Wetland; Subclass: Persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded; Saturated; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Wet Meadow.

On the eastern half of the site, primarily north of the main creek channel, a floodplain lies between sand hills that rise to the north and south. These wet meadows (67.87 acres) are dominated by Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Common associates include bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*) and saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*). The main creek channel flows through the meadow along the base of the sandy hills bordering the southern floodplain margin. In most places, the wet meadow extends slightly southward, between the creek and the sand hills. It is more extensive south of the main creek channel where it merges with the mouths of tributaries from the golf course south of State Highway 1. The northern limit of wet meadow similarly extends slightly beyond a poorly defined marshy, secondary channel that runs along the base of the sand hills to the north.

Soil tests were necessary to determine the extent of these meadows. The Corralitos soil mapped by Shipman (1972) is not on the National List of Hydric Soils, but may be associated with alluvial deposits. The wet matrix soil had a low chroma (2), with oxidized rhizospheres, indicating a reducing environment was present in these soils. Although not saturated at the time of the survey, they were still wet several weeks following the last light rains, indicating a wetland hydrologic regime, particularly considering the sandy soil texture.

System: Palustrine; Class: Emergent Wetland, (transitional to Scrub/Shrub Wetland); Subclass: Persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded; Saturated; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Wet Meadow, transitional to Central Coast Riparian Scrub.

An additional 8.9 acre area of wet meadow was identified at the southwestern corner of the property with an herbaceous layer similar to that observed on the creek floodplain. The limit of this wetland was determined by examining the soil. Although a different type (Elder Series, [Shipman, 1972]), the soil in this area was wet, but not saturated, and included oxidized rhizospheres. A clay layer was encountered three inches beneath the upper sandy loam layer. Sandy loam soil also underlies the clay.

This wetland occupies a swale partly created by impoundment due to the Black Road berm. However, it is part of a much larger swale extending southward of, and bisected by, Highway 1. The bisected swale is the lower end of an additional tributary to Orcutt Creek from the Solomon

Hills. (It was mapped by Shipman (1972) as a drainage or tributary.) Although not culverted beneath Highway 1, subsurface water flow originating south of the Highway probably contributes to the maintenance of wetland vegetation and hydric soil. A line of arroyo willows grows along the fence line just outside the property at the base of the Black Road berm.

This meadow apparently is not grazed, and a number of small arroyo willow and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolius*) shrubs have established there. A small shallow pool, that appeared to be artificial, was found at one of the low spots. The pool did not include any vernal pool indicator species.

System: Palustrine; Class: Emergent Wetland; Subclass: Persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded; Saturated; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Freshwater Marsh.

Several areas of freshwater marsh were identified along Orcutt Creek. A 0.93 acre patch of freshwater marsh is well developed where a small, degraded tributary enters the creek floodplain from the strawberry fields to the north (northern tributary). Soils in this area were saturated, boggy, and smelled of hydrogen sulfide. A patch of California bulrush (*Scirpus californicus*) was surrounded by brass buttons, watercress, and water bentgrass (*Agrostis semiverticellata*).

Downstream of the bulrush patch, a secondary, intermittent, and poorly defined marshy channel runs along the base of sand hills on the north side of the floodplain. It appears to be fed partly by the strawberry field tributary, partly by seeps, and partly by subsurface flow from the main creek. Towards its western end, before the waters drop into a deeply eroded channel, large shallow pools were observed in the meadow in both 1994 and 1995, located in a low spot near old dunes.

The marshy northern channel is vegetated by a combination of grasses (Mediterranean barley, ryegrass, alkali rye [*Leymus triticoides*] and saltgrass) and forbs (bird's-foot trefoil, brass buttons). Occasional areas supported spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*). The southern boundary between this vegetation type and the adjacent wet meadow is approximately mapped. Soils in the approximately 7.61 acre marshy area differed from the wet meadow. They were saturated and boggy, or even flooded. A soil sample was gleyed and mottled, and contained oxidized rhizospheres.

Freshwater marsh vegetation also occurs in the upper, narrow segment of the small tributary draining into Orcutt Creek from the golf course south of Highway 1. Although Mediterranean

barley was dominant, associates included common spikerush. The sandy soil was wet, gleyed, and contained oxidized rhizospheres. This 0.45 acre section of the southern tributary merges into the wet meadow south of the main creek channel.

A large field bordered by the southern property boundary, and located west of the dirt access road, is farmed. Red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) is grown in this irrigated field, apparently for supplemental feed, since the cattle access the area. Irrigation runoff collects in a small tributary that has been widened and dammed for use as a stockpond. The vegetation along this channel and around the pond is dominated by watercress, water bentgrass, rabbitsfoot grass, and brass buttons. A few arroyo willows grow near the mouth of this tributary. The soil was saturated at the surface, and soil samples included oxidized rhizospheres. However, a soil pit near the upper end of the mapped area showed that the hydrology there is the result of surface runoff rather than groundwater. Together, the ponds and the marshy channels that were identified totaled 1.73 acres. The extent of the freshwater marsh vegetation was not mapped within the irrigated area for two reasons. First, it became increasingly difficult to find, as it branched and merged into the grass crop. Second, it appeared that the tiny, shallow channels of marsh vegetation, if they did continue, were increasingly dependent on irrigation.

System: Palustrine; Class: Emergent Wetland; Subclass: Persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded/Permanently Saturated, Impounded?; Salinity Regime: Fresh.
Holland Community: Coastal Freshwater Marsh.

A small shallow pond is located along State Highway 1 (southern property line) at about the middle of the site next to an access road. This approximately 0.6 acre pond is densely vegetated by California bulrush. Soils were saturated. The source of the water that supports this apparently impounded area is unclear, since it did not appear to be fed directly through the nearby culvert. A sign warning of unsafe water suggested the water may be collected from the golf course south of Highway 1.

System: Palustrine; Class: Emergent Wetland; Subclass: Non-persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded; Salinity Regime: Fresh.
Holland System: Vernal Pools and Vernal Marsh?

The Black Road berm impounds runoff on the creek floodplain north of the Orcutt Creek channel, resulting in a seasonally flooded water regime. Vegetation in the lower center of this impounded area was strongly dominated by vernal pool plants, particularly white everlasting (*Gnaphalium*

palustre). Other species included prostrate vervain (*Verbena bracteata*), common spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), willow dock (*Rumex salicifolius*), curve-pod yellow-cress (*Rorippa curvisiliqua*), and least spikerush (*Eleocharis acicularis*).

The extent of two merged vernal pools was mapped using white everlasting as the indicator species (0.33 acre). The pools are surrounded by vernal marsh (0.44 acre). Although runoff impounded by the road berm has undoubtedly enhanced the wetland character of this area, its location at the base of a sandy hill suggests it supported some wetland before the road was built. Most of the sandy hills in the Orcutt area surveyed in 1995 had freshwater seeps along the slope toes where the hills terminated along alluvial soils (Rindlaub, Hunt, and Storrer, 1995).

System: Palustrine; Class: Emergent Wetland; Subclass: Persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Saturated; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Freshwater Seep.

The sandy hills that delineate the northern and southern limit of the Orcutt Creek floodplain seep groundwater at their bases. The vegetation is dominated by Mediterranean barley, and is continuous with the floodplain wet meadow, except for a few areas along the southern hills where the seep joins the riverine wetland. These seeps extend two to three feet above the break in grade at the base of the hill. They were not mapped separately, so the 0.6 acre extent was estimated and subtracted from the wet meadow acreage. These seeps were found primarily along the floodplain margin on the eastern section of the site.

Classification of these seeps as jurisdictional wetland is marginal, because the soil criterion was not clear. However, these seeps are probably strongly seasonal, with variable duration of water flow from year to year, depending on rainfall. Consequently, hydric soil characteristics could be minimally developed.

System: Palustrine, Transitional to Riverine; Class: Emergent Wetland; Subclass: Persistent; Water Regime: Seasonally Flooded, Saturated; Salinity Regime: Fresh.

Holland Community: Freshwater Marsh?

Where silt and sand build up into small bars at curves in the creek channel, small patches of more persistent emergent vegetation develop. These were dominated by three-square bulrush (*Scirpus pungens*), young cattails (*Typha* sp.), spikerushes (*Eleocharis* sp.), brown-headed rush (*Juncus phaeocephalus*), and arroyo willow seedlings. These patches of vegetation may persist for many

years along the margin of the creek bed, or may be removed in years of high velocity flows. Because these patches were small (cumulatively less than 1 acre), and included within the creek channel, their acreage was not calculated separately from the Riverine system.

Discussion

Delineation of Palustrine Wetlands largely dominated by facultative species often required soil testing to determine whether characteristics of a reducing environment were present. Most of the soils in this area are sandy; sandy soils usually are well drained. Precipitation, and consequent runoff on and below the soil surface is normally confined to a few months of the year. Given these factors, hydric soil characteristics are likely to be poorly developed. It is also likely some of these sandy soils dry out for part of the year. Consequently, low matrix chroma, mottles and oxidized rhizospheres were the characteristics usually used to determine that wet or saturated soils were indeed hydric, despite the fact that these sandy soil types are not included in the National List of Hydric Soils.

The boundary of these wetlands, once it had been determined that an area did qualify as a jurisdictional wetland, usually was more straight-forward due to abrupt changes in topography that would directly affect the hydrological regime. These changes in grade usually were associated with shifts in dominant species in the vegetation, or from wet to dry soil.

Where Orcutt Creek flows in deep, well-defined channels the map clearly showed the limits of the riverine wetland system. A portion of the creek floodplain (depositional environment) is included in the riverine system because it apparently is inundated in most years.

The mapped boundary between freshwater marsh and wet meadow along the northern floodplain margin is approximate. Access was restricted in the central section due to breeding cattle. The width of the marshy secondary channel is probably more variable than the mapped area indicates. Therefore, the acreage of marsh vs. wet meadow is also an approximation. However, the total area including both these wetland types was mapped and measured.

Two areas of possible wetlands were identified on the southern section of Site 22. One is a small fenced area of possible wet meadow located between the creek and the irrigated field. This 3.03 acre area was not included among the Palustrine Wetlands because the hydrology appeared to be artificial, resulting from irrigation. The soil sample did, however, contain oxidized rhizospheres. Facultative species, ryegrass and bird's-foot trefoil, dominate the vegetation.

The second problematic area is located south of the creek at the southeastern corner. The flats in this 7.4 acre section appeared to support wet meadow vegetation, fed by seepage from the surrounding hills. However, the soils test was inconclusive, since the presence of oxidized rhizospheres was difficult to determine, and groundwater was not intercepted by a soil pit dug to 18 inches depth.

The linear, excavated channel from Highway 1 onto the property is classified here as a part of the Riverine System. However, it has little vegetation, and the soils were not tested. It has been in place for at least 23 years (as shown in Shipman, 1972), and is a continuation of a southern tributary to Orcutt Creek. However, due to minimal vegetative cover, it could be argued that it is not part of a vegetated wetland system, but should be classified as Other Waters of the United States. In either case, it would come under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction.

Orcutt Creek on Area 8 offers excellent opportunities for wetland restoration. A general lack of trees is one of the unusual aspects of the creek on the site. Without constant disturbance, it would probably support willows, but willow shrubs and trees are uncommon on this site. Consequently, it could be classified as a degraded example of Holland's (1986) Central Coast Riparian Scrub. Farther upstream, willows are common along the creek banks, and would be expected to grow here. Near the western end of the site, where a fence excludes most cattle from the creek channel, occasional large arroyo willows (*Salix lasiolepis*) occur on the creek banks. Seedling willows also were observed on sand bars in the creek.

Along the northern margin of the floodplain, a few large, scattered arroyo willows occupy the transition between the wet meadow and the northern marshy creek channel. Several standing dead trees are among them. The cattle use this area for shade, as a bedding area, and rub against the trees. Without constant grazing, this area (at least) would probably develop into a forested or shrub-dominated wetland. The main creek channel on the south side of the meadow, with its sand bars, shallow banks and possibly annual flooding, would possibly support thickets of narrow-leaved willow (*Salix exigua*).

The wet meadow on the floodplain has also been influenced by past land use. The dominant grass, Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), is introduced, but patches of native perennial grasses, particularly saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and creeping wild-rye (*Leymus triticoides*) are scattered among the predominantly introduced plants. Unless it is too wet, the meadow may historically

have supported patches of scrub, such as coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*), both facultative wetland species.

Delineation of Vernal Wetlands North of or Bisected by
an Unpaved Agricultural Access Road

Site Description

Located south and east of the Tanglewood housing development, the vernal wetlands area of Area 8 is composed of small northwest/southeast trending dunes surrounded by flats and swales (Figure 2). Soils underlain by impervious clays or cemented sands slow water percolation and permit water to collect in low areas in the topography (Shipman, 1972). Vernal wetland development is fostered by this variation in topographic relief, which ranges from a few inches to well-defined bowls that dip several feet below the surrounding area. Vernal ponds, pools and flats are scattered across this part of Site 22, often in amorphous complexes following minor changes in elevation. Although locations of larger pools and ponds were mapped, the level of detail needed to capture the intricate variation among vernal wetland types was beyond the scope of this survey.

In 1995, the potential wetland extent on this uneven topography was clarified by the unusually heavy rains of January and March. The deeper bowls filled with water, persisting as ponds well beyond the end of May, and providing habitat for amphibians and waterfowl (Rindlaub, Hunt, and Storrer, 1995). Shallower depressions dried earlier, with vernal pool species emerging and flowering in sequence as soil moisture decreased from the edge to the center of the pools. Many of these pools and ponds were interconnected by vernal flats, shallow swales and vernal marsh.

Methods

Many of the vernal wetlands in this section of Area 8 were surveyed and mapped earlier by Olson (1991). Olson's report included a map and discussion of the soils identified on the site by the USDA Soils Conservation Service (Shipman, 1972). A natural color aerial photograph of the site (Pacific Western, 1991) suggested additional wetlands could be found outside the area mapped by Olson (1991). The focus of this survey is to confirm and augment Olson's work. The entire site was covered by a pedestrian survey, and wetlands were mapped by Katherine Rindlaub, botanist, and Kathy Frye, field assistant, on May 6, May 12 and June 14, 1995. Wetland boundaries were drawn in the field on a 1 inch : 200 foot topographic base map with a contour interval of two feet. Wetland classification is based on that adapted from Cowardin et al, (1986) as modified for coastal southern California wetlands by Ferren (1988) and on Olson (1991).

Several additional pools were identified and mapped on the eastern portion of the site. Voucher specimens were collected for these new wetlands, and will be deposited at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Herbarium. Wetlands specialist Wayne Ferren accompanied K. Rindlaub for a field consultation on June 10, 1995, to advise on classification and species identification.

The Cowardin (1979) system was used to delineate wetlands on this part of Site 22. Unlike the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers methodology, the Cowardin methodology requires that only one of three criteria must be satisfied to determine an area is a wetland: vegetation, hydrology, or soils. Vegetation was the primary criterion used to determine the wetland/upland boundary. The most useful species, because it was nearly omnipresent in the wetlands, was brown-headed rush (*Juncus phaeocephalus*). This species was selected because it appeared to best represent the margins of isolated pools and ponds. It is a perennial facultative wetland (FACW) species (Reed, 1988). Where it comprised at least 50% cover, the area was mapped as wetland. Use of the 50% cover criterion for this species brings the wetland delineation criterion in line with that used for vegetation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Occasionally water pygmy weed (*Crassula aquatica*) was used as an indicator when topography and hydrology indicated the area was a wetland, but brown-headed rush was absent or uncommon. Other facultative species, such as the annual toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*) were so wide-spread in 1995 that they were not useful, appearing frequently in areas that did not appear to be true wetlands.

In some areas, hydrology was used to delineate wetland, although the brown-headed rush was usually present as well. Areas where the soil was wet during the surveys (which occurred several weeks after the last major storm of the season) were mapped as wetland based on hydrology.

Soils were not tested for hydric indicators on this part of Site 22. The Hardpan Variant of Narlon soils on the western portion of the site is underlain by a clay layer, which inhibits drainage and may be hydric (Czarnecki, 1995). Vernal wetlands were also found on sandy Betteravia soils. Exposure of the cemented sand that forms the B horizon of Betteravia soils (Shipman, 1972) on the site suggested that the A horizon is very shallow across much of the site, allowing the B horizon to function like a hardpan in restricting drainage. The restricted drainage of both these soil types has fostered vernal wetland development.

Olson's work (1991, 1992) indicated that most, if not all, the central area was wetland, therefore, mapping was generally restricted to measuring in from the perimeter fence until a wetland area was encountered, using a 150 foot tape. On the eastern quarter of the site, wetlands were often



Lawrence Hunt

FIGURE 6

VERNAL POND

North end of Area 8 (Site 22), about 500 feet north of agricultural access road.

Western Spadefoot Toad and California Tiger Salamander larvae were found in this pond in 1995 (Rindlaub, Hunt, and Storrer, 1995).

Tanglewood housing development is in the background.

widely separated, so transects were measured both from north to south and west to east to determine the relative location of the wetlands with reference to the fence.

Areas mapped as wetlands were initially measured using a La Sico Auto Scaler II planimeter. Follow-up measurements were made in some cases to measure different types of wetlands within the larger wetland mapping units using a Tamaya Sokkia Planix 7 planimeter. Each mapped unit was measured three times, and the average value was used to calculate acreage. A few samples of very small mapping units were checked for approximate acreage using graph paper with 100 squares per inch.

Results

A total of 40.91 acres of wetlands was identified in the vernal wetlands area north of or bisected by the unpaved agricultural access road on Site 22 (Table 3). Separate acreages were calculated for wetland types with discrete boundaries within limitations of time and equipment. These include 9.087 acres of vernal ponds, 6.497 acres of vernal pools, 1.461 acres of vernal swales, 0.063 acre of vernal depressions, and 0.213 acres of freshwater marsh. The remaining 23.590 acres were classified as vernal flats. Mapping the intricacies of variation within these flats was beyond the scope of this survey. A reduced copy of the 1 inch : 200 foot map is shown in Figure 7.

Discussion

Vernal pools are widely recognized as possibly the most rare and endangered wetland type in California (Ferren and Pritchett, 1988). These unusual wetlands form in depressions underlain by an impermeable layer, often clay or a hardpan. The depressions are inundated during winter rains, and slowly evaporate following the rainy season, usually drying out by late spring or summer. A number of plants are specifically associated with vernal pools; plants that have evolved to tolerate the unusual growth conditions (unfavorable for most species) of the vernal pool water regime. Some of these species occur only in vernal pools (Ferren and Pritchett, 1988).

Because they are often located on relatively flat terrain, development potentially threatens most of southern California's remaining vernal pools. Many of Santa Barbara County's vernal pools are located on coastal terraces with potentially high real estate value. Most of these coastal pools are located on heavy clay soils, typical of many vernal pool sites. Within Santa Barbara County, only a subset of the north County vernal pools are located on sandy soils (Ferren and Pritchett, 1988;

TABLE 3

AREA 8 (SITE 22)

VERNAL POOLS AND VERNAL WETLANDS COMPLEXES

NORTH OF AND BISECTED BY

AN UNPAVED AGRICULTURAL ACCESS ROAD

Wetland Type	Acres
Freshwater Marsh	0.213
Vernal Pond	9.087
Vernal Pool	6.497
Vernal Flat	23.590
Vernal Swale	1.461
Vernal Depression	0.063
Total Acres	40.911

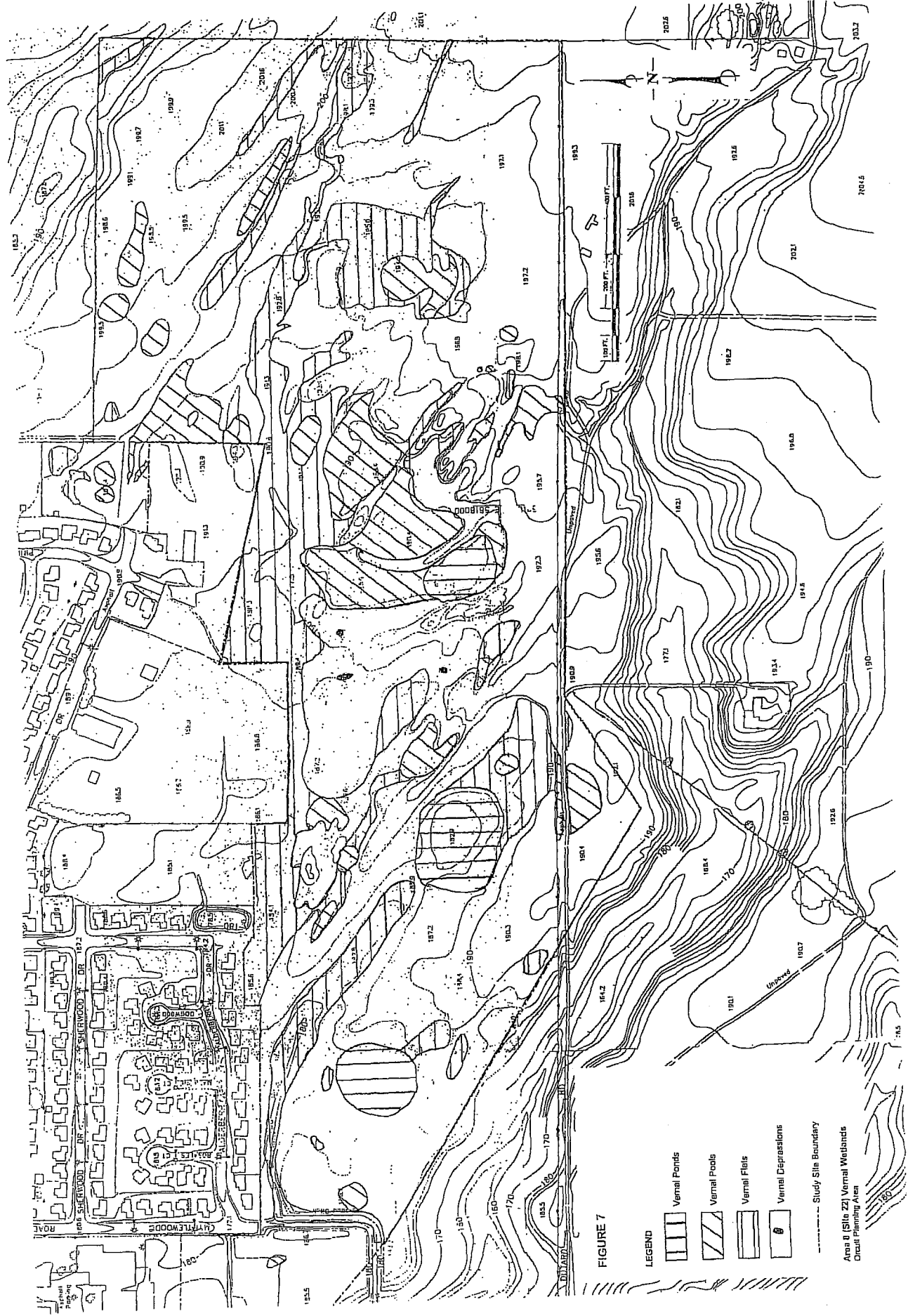


FIGURE 7

LEGEND

-  Vernal Ponds
-  Vernal Pools
-  Vernal Flats
-  Vernal Depressions

--- Study Site Boundary

Area 8 (Site 22) Vernal Wetlands
Circum Planning Area

Olson, 1992) such as those on the subject site. The effect of these sandy substrates on the floristic composition of north County pools, if any, is unstudied (Olson, 1992).

According to Olson (1991), the vernal pool and wetland complex on Site 22 is the "finest vernal pool site in Santa Barbara County." No Federally or State listed plant species were found on or reported from this site. However, the only recent Santa Barbara County record for a CNPS List 4 species (Skinner and Pavlik, 1994), large-flowered linanthus (*Linanthus grandiflora*) was rediscovered during field surveys. This site is the southern distributional limit for this species (Wilken, 1995), believed extirpated in the County (Skinner and Pavlik, 1994). A number of locally sensitive wetland species also were documented on this site (Olson, 1991).

California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), a Category 1 candidate for Federal listing, and Western spadefoot toad (*Spea hammondi*), a Category 2 candidate for Federal listing, were found in some of the pools on the site in spring of 1995. Both these species utilize vernal pools for a portion of their life cycle. Both species also use rodent burrows in the surrounding upland habitats as retreat sites. The grassland habitats over most of this site constitute excellent foraging habitat for raptors, including the golden eagle, observed feeding on the site in spring of 1995. (Rindlaub, Hunt, and Storrer, 1995).

It is strongly recommended that this vernal wetland complex be preserved, protected, and actively managed. Due to the seasonal nature of this type of wetland, it is most vulnerable to disturbances, such as those that cause soil compaction, when the soils are wet. Cattle were pastured on the vernal wetland area in spring of both 1994 and 1995. Not only do cattle compact the soil, trample and graze on the plants, but they frequently were observed bedding down in drying vernal pools and swales. Trampling in the uplands also potentially impacts the sensitive amphibian species that use rodent burrows as retreats. According to Olson (1991), human disturbance has included people walking dogs or using the site as a short-cut, and riding dirt bikes through pool areas before they dry out. An agricultural access road was constructed through one of the larger pools. The proximity to a housing development renders the site, and its sensitive species, vulnerable to continued negative impacts. Current fire protection for the development appears to include disking a broad swath along the fenceline. Better fencing, a community education program, and active management will be needed to protect and preserve these wetlands.

Despite the negative aspect of the site's location adjacent to a housing project, the location otherwise is ideal for a preserve. Vernal wetlands continue off the site to the north and east, which is Santa Maria Airport property. Due to restrictions on development imposed around airport

runways and below flight paths, the opportunity exists to extend a protected wetland area beyond the boundary of the subject site.

Protection and management of this site would require development of a management plan, and funding. A management plan could include light use of the site as an educational resource for schools and for the community as a whole. A trail that included boardwalks over sensitive wetland areas could accommodate those who wish to observe the pools closely, and well as offering opportunities for bird-watchers. Outreach education to the surrounding community should be an important facet of a management plan. Pets should not be permitted to roam on the site, and off-road vehicles (including dirt bikes) should be prohibited. Fire protection should be accomplished through mowing, rather than disking, and should be delayed until the soil has dried out. The possible expansion of aggressive weedy species following removal of cattle would require monitoring and appropriate controls.

Preservation and protection, to be effective, must include the entire site. Fragmentation of these habitats could destroy the wetland hydrology, which differs fundamentally from wetlands in general. Wetlands associated with a waterway, for example, receive runoff from a watershed, which may be located miles away. In contrast, the relatively flat topography which includes the vernal wetlands on Area 8 appears to be an isolated, self-contained system. The water that permits development and persistence of these vernal wetlands apparently is derived from percolation and runoff from the uplands in the immediate area, as well as on intercepted precipitation. The sensitive wildlife species found on this site also rely on the surrounding uplands in addition to the vernal pools and ponds. Therefore, the surrounding uplands must be considered as an integral component of this wetland system.

Summary

Two areas of wetlands were delineated on a West Orcutt Planning Area site. Area 8, or Site 22, includes a number of different types of wetlands. The areas surveyed for this report are those associated with Orcutt Creek, on the southern end of the site, and a complex of vernal wetlands at the northern end.

The Orcutt Creek wetlands were delineated and mapped using the methodology for a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers routine on-site delineation. A total of 110.35 acres of wetlands was mapped, including 19.65 acres in the Riverine System, and 90.70 acres in the Palustrine System. Wetlands were classified according to the Cowardin and Holland systems. A large expanse of wet meadow

and freshwater marsh occupies the broad floodplain on the eastern half of the site along the creek. Other wetlands are associated with natural and modified tributaries that flow into the Orcutt Creek channels on the remainder of the site. One small area of vernal wetland has been created or enhanced by construction of Black Road.

Most of the Orcutt Creek wetlands are degraded, probably due to years of grazing. Few woody plants were encountered along the creek or on the floodplain, except in small areas where cattle are excluded. Removal of the cattle would provide excellent opportunities for wetland enhancement through restoration of woody riparian vegetation, and expansion of herbaceous perennial emergent wetland species.

The system of vernal wetlands on the northern section of Area 8 includes approximately 15.58 acres of vernal ponds and pools, and 25.33 acres of vernal flats, swales, depressions, and marsh. Vegetation and hydrology were used to define the limits of these wetlands, building on the work completed earlier by Olson (1991). It appeared that the wetland complexes in the central area of the site were interconnected in 1995, due to the exceptionally high rainfall in the winter and spring. Vernal ponds remained inundated well into the month of May. These pools were used by waterfowl and by amphibian species that are candidates for Federal listing. Although uplands are interspersed among the vernal wetlands, water percolation from the dunes contributes to the maintenance of vernal wetland hydrology. Surrounding uplands also provide retreat sites for sensitive amphibian species following metamorphosis from the larval forms that develop in the vernal ponds.

Current land use practices on this rare and valuable wetland site are not geared to wetland protection or preservation. Cattle are pastured on these vernal wetlands in the spring, while standing water is available. But vernal wetlands are most vulnerable to negative impacts during this same period, while the soils are wet and plants are actively growing.

This vernal wetland complex is one of the finest examples of its kind in Santa Barbara County. It deserves protection and active management for preservation and enhancement. Establishment of a preserve on this site is also recommended because these vernal wetlands are contiguous with similar vernal pools, swales and marshes to the northeast on Santa Maria Airport property. Development constraints associated with airports could be incorporated into a preserve design, extending the protected wetland area, increasing its value as a refuge for sensitive wildlife species.

References

- Cowardin, Lewis M., Virginia Carter, Francis Golet and Edward T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS/OBS-79/31.
- Czarnecki, Gerald. 1995. District Conservationist. USDA Soil Conservation Service, Santa Maria, California. Personal communication, July 13, 1995.
- Ferren, Wayne R., Jr. 1988. A Preliminary and Partial Classification of Southern California Wetlands. Prepared for a Workshop organized by the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. The Herbarium, University of California, Santa Barbara.
- Ferren, Wayne R. 1995. Herbarium Scientist. Department of Biological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara, California. Personal communication.
- Ferren, Wayne R., Jr. and David A. Pritchett. 1988. Enhancement, Restoration, and Creation of Vernal Pools at Del Sol Open Space and Vernal Pool Reserve, Santa Barbara County, California. The Herbarium, Department of Biological Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara. Environmental Report No. 13.
- Hickman, James C., Editor. 1993. The Jepson Manual, Higher Plants of California. University of California Press.
- Holland, Robert F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Non-Game Heritage Program. Sacramento.
- Holland, V.L. 1991. Draft Botanical Survey Orcutt West 4 Project Site, Santa Barbara County, California. Prepared for Urban Planning Concepts, Inc. June 27.
- Munsell Color, Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation. 1992. Munsell Soil Color Charts. Revised Edition.
- Olson, Mark 1991. Evaluation of the Orcutt Vernal Pools, Santa Barbara County, California. A report to The Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department, Planning Division. September 13. Santa Barbara, California.
- _____. 1992. Vernal Pools of Northern Santa Barbara County, California. A report presented to the Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department. The Herbarium, Department of Biological Sciences. University of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California.
- Pacific Western Aerial Surveys. 1991. Color aerial photograph No. PW 43295-1-11, dated July 29, 1991.

- Reed, Porter B. 1988. National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: California (Region O). U.S. Fish Wildl. Serv. Biol. Rep. 88(26.10).
- Rindlaub, Katherine. 1994. Botanical Resources Survey of Selected Sites in the Orcutt Area. Letter to Elihu Gevirtz, Santa Barbara County Planning and Development. June 27.
- Rindlaub, Katherine, Lawrence Hunt and John Storrer. 1995. Biological Resources Assessment for Selected Key Sites within the Orcutt Planning Area. Final Report. Prepared by Katherine Rindlaub Biological Consulting for the County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department.
- Shipman, Gordon E. 1972. Soil Survey of Northern Santa Barbara Area, California. U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. In cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Skinner, Mark W. and Bruce M. Pavlik. 1994. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. California Native Plant Society Special Publication No. 1, Fifth Edition.
- Smith, Clifton F. 1976. A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Santa Barbara, California.
- Wetland Training Institute. 1991. Field Guide for Wetland Delineation: 1987 Corps of Engineers Manual. WTI 91-2. 133 pp.
- Wilkin, Dieter. 1995. Director of Research, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. Personal communication regarding large-flowered linanthus collection from Site 22, reviewed by R. Patterson, San Francisco State University. 8 June 1995.

APPENDIX

DATA SHEETS

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Conkley, Beth Handwerker Date: 5/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcutt Prairie Area Site 221 Orcutt Creek State: GA County: Savannah
 Applicant/Owner: Savannah County Plant Community #/Name: Inland Barren
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
 Yes X No (If no, explain on back)
 Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
 Yes No X (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species		Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species		Indicator Status	Stratum
1.	<u><i>Lolium multiflorum</i></u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11.			
2.	<u><i>Bromus mollis</i></u>	<u>FACW</u>		12.			
3.	<u><i>Hemizonia missouriensis</i></u>	<u> </u>		13.			
4.	<u><i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i></u>	<u>FACW+</u>		14.			
5.	<u><i>Lotus corniculatus</i></u>	<u>FAC</u>		15.			
6.	<u><i>Lupinus nanus</i></u>	<u> </u>		16.			
7.	<u><i>Leptochloa curvula</i></u>	<u>FAC</u>		17.			
8.				18.			
9.				19.			
10.				20.			

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 50%
 Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No
 Rationale: *Lolium* may be an indicator for wetlands in the project area

SOILS

Series/phase: Subgroup: 2
 Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No X Undetermined
 Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No X Histic epipedon present? Yes No X
 Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No X Gleyed? Yes No X
 Matrix Color: 10YR 5/3 Mottle Colors:
 Other hydric soil indicators: none
 Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No X
 Rationale: no hydric soil indicators found. Loamy sand.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:
 Is the soil saturated? Yes No X
 Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: none to 16"
 List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes No X
 Rationale: Soil is damp/wet, but ~~veg~~ species included in cover include *Bromus mollis*, and *Lupinus nanus*, both upland taxa.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes No X
 Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Soils + hydrology are upland, although vegetation could be wetland

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.
² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Kathleen Rindlaub Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcault Planning Area Site 2046 W. 1st St. State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Wet Meadow
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Cover	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator	
		Status				Status	Stratum
90%	1. <u>Lilium multiflorum</u>	<u>FAC</u>		<u>Herb</u>	11. _____		
21%	2. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>			12. _____		
10%	3. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	<u>FACW+</u>			13. _____		
21%	4. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	<u>FACW+</u>			14. _____		
21%	5. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>			15. _____		
21%	6. <u>Pteris caudata</u>	<u>FAC</u>			16. _____		
5%	7. <u>Hordeum hystrix</u>	<u>FAC</u>			17. _____		
	8. _____				18. _____		
	9. _____				19. _____		
	10. _____				20. _____		

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: The shift from surrounding area with mostly FAC species, to this wet area mapped as wet. Only one FAC sp. vs. 2 FACW sp.

SOILS

Series/phase: Loamy sand over clay at 3" Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Undetermined ☐

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☒ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☒

Matrix Color: 10YR 3/1, Loamy sand Mottle Colors: Clay 10YR 3/2

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Chroma of matrix is 1, rather than 3 as in surrounding upland. Clay chroma is also lower than 3.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Soil is not saturated, but wet at surface. Clay layer is very wet

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Clay layer likely retards drainage. Matrix chroma is 1 compared

with 3 in surrounding upland, where clay layer is thicker. Surrounding topography is partly road berms, partly naturally rising ground to east.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Although the hydrology is partly artificial, has low area near the creek may always have received more ground water runoff, held near the surface by the clay layer. Plants are FAC or FACW, low chroma, wet soil.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community

Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area Site 29: Orcutt Pt. State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Wet meadow transitional to scrub/shrub riparian
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Cover	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum
		Status				Status		
80%	1. <u>Lolium multiflorum</u>	FAC		Herb	11. _____			
21%	2. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	FACW ⁺		"	12. _____			
21%	3. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	FACW ⁺		"	13. _____			
21%	4. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	OBL FACW		"	14. _____			
100%	5. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	FACW		Shrub	15. _____			
5%	6. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	FACW		Herb	16. _____			
21%	7. <u>Cyperus eragrostis</u>	FACW		"	17. _____			
21%	8. <u>Pieris eschweideri</u>	FAC ⁺		"	18. _____			
5%	9. <u>Elymus triticoides (Leymus)</u>	FAC ⁺		"	19. _____			
21%	10. <u>Cardenia araba</u>	—		"	20. _____			

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC ~ 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐ (Elymus)

Rationale: The presence of Salix lasiolepis with Elymus & other spp. indicate this is wetland. Salix lasiolepis is an OBL species.

SOILS

Series/phase: Loamy sand over a clay horizon 0⁺ to 3" Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Undetermined ☐

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☒ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☒

Matrix Color: 10YR 3/1 (Loamy sand) Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: Clay 10YR 3/2 oxidized rhizospheres

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: The clay layer beneath the loamy sand may retard drainage in this area. Mottle chroma is 1 compared with 3 in surrounding upland where clay layer is lacking.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☐ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No ☒

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: 3"

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Soil is not saturated, but wet. Clay layer at 3" is very wet.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: _____

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Some vegetation is OBL, oxidized rhizospheres were found in soils. Clay layer probably had saturation on surface. Chroma is low. Although impounded by a

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

Most plants are FACW and FAC vs FACW. One OBL species

head berm, the surrounding topography suggests this may also impound been a possible area. (before next construction)

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katharine Condlavin Beth Handrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Grout Pumping Area, Central Side 52 State: C.A. County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Marsh, eventual pool
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes No X (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Catula commersoniifolia</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>Herbs</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2. <u>Polygonum monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u> </u>	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3. <u>Atriplex patula</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u> </u>	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. <u>Pennisetum setaceum</u>	<u>FAC+</u>	<u> </u>	14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. <u>Anagallis arvensis</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u> </u>	15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u> </u>	16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. <u>Urtica dioica</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u> </u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. <u>Lythrum hyssopifolia</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u> </u>	18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. <u>Distichlis spicata</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u> </u>	19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: All species FAC+ FACW

SOILS NOT SAMPLED

Series/phase: Loamy sand Subgroup:²

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epiedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No Gleyed? Yes No

Matrix Color: Mottle Colors:

Other hydric soil indicators:

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No

Rationale: All species FAC & FACW. Appears this is a relatively recent pool judging by condition of barbed wire (no rust). Perhaps no OBL species have been able to "find" it?

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes X No Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes X No

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: surface

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Surface water & saturated soil

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Vegetation & hydrology criteria are met. Probably has the same soil as surrounding meadow which does meet hydro. criteria.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rundlow, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area 22: Orcutt Ck State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara Co. Plant Community #/Name: Willow Riparian Scrub
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes ☐ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>Tree</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup:² _____
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined _____
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☐
Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____
Other hydric soil indicators: _____
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☐
Rationale: Not tested because vegetation + hydrology indicate this is wetland.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____
Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation:
Deep creek channel very scoured, with steep vertical banks
Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale: _____

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Willow forest lining creek channel banks. Creek had significant flow because no vegetation was present in the channel.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM

ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orin Plummer Area Sta 22: Creek Ck State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Upland (grassland)
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Isocoma menziesii</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>Shrub</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Bromus diandrus</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>Herb</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Bromus mollis</u>	<u>FACU-</u>	<u>1</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
4. <u>Erodium cicutarium</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>1</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5. <u>Hordeum murinum</u>	<u>NI</u>	<u>1</u>	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 37%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: Sandy, loose Subgroup:² _____
 Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined _____
 Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐
 Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☐
 Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____
 Other hydric soil indicators: none
 Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale: _____

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____
 Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
 List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.
none
 Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale: _____

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale for jurisdictional decision: One FACW, ONE FACU and 3 non-wetland indicator sp.
Soil is dry with no sign of inundation.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Btl. Henderson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcutt Blowing Area Site 22: event ck State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: River
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☐ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>Tree</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: Riverwash Subgroup:² _____

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Undetermined _____

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☐

Rationale: not sampled, River/creek channel, Riverwash soils on National list of Hydric Soils

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☒ No ☐ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Flowing water in creek channel

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Creek channel with flowing water & a few individuals of a FACW species on banks.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlands, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orcutt Placenta Area Site 22: Orcutt Creek State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Wet Meadow?
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☐ No ☒ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Cover	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
80%	1. <u>holium multiflorum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
19%	2. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	"	12. _____	_____	_____
<1%	3. <u>Phalaris aquatica</u>	<u>FAC+</u>	"	13. _____	_____	_____
	4. <u>Elymus hillebrandii</u>	<u>FAC+</u>	"	14. _____	_____	_____
	5. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	<u>FACW</u>	"	15. _____	_____	_____
	6. <u>Rumex acetosella</u>	<u>OBL</u>	"	16. _____	_____	_____
	7. <u>Bromus catharticus</u>	<u>NIS</u>	"	17. _____	_____	_____
	8. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	"	18. _____	_____	_____
	9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
	10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC ~ 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Includes one OBL species.

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup: ² _____

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Undetermined _____

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☒ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Matrix Color: 2.5Y 2.5/1 Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: Low chroma is present, but no mottles or oxidized rhizospheres were observed in this area.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Soil not saturated, soils are wet weeks following significant precipitation

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Soil is wet, although not saturated.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Although vegetation and hydrology could support designation as wetland, the hydrology is a result of irrigation. Soil test did not demonstrate reducing conditions

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Kindlands, Beth Hendrickson Date: 10/11/95
Project/Site: Great Planning Area Site 22, Great Oaks State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Freshwater Marsh / Riparian
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook. Impounded

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes No X (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species			Dominant Plant Species		
Indicator	Status	Stratum	Indicator	Status	Stratum
96%	1. <u><i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i></u>	<u>OBL</u>	Herb	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
2%	2. <u><i>Pontederia nodiflora</i></u>	<u>OBL</u>	Herb	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
2%	3. <u><i>Salix lasiolepis</i></u>	<u>FACW</u>	Tree	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	6. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>
	10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No
Rationale: All spp. FACW or OBL

SOILS

Series/phase: Subgroup: 2
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No Undetermined
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No Gleyed? Yes No
Matrix Color: Mottle Colors:
Other hydric soil indicators:
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No NOT TESTED
Rationale: All plants OBL or FACW

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes X No Surface water depth:
Is the soil saturated? Yes No
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation:

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No
Rationale: Inundated, All plants FACW or OBL

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: 100% FACW and OBL species, Soil saturated.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katharine Pundlich, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orbit Planning Area Site 20: Orbit State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Freshwater Marsh
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes No X (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Rorippa nasturtium aquifolium</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2. <u>Polygonum monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3. <u>Cotula coronopifolia</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: All species encountered in these channels are OBL or FACW+

SOILS

Series/phase: Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No Gleyed? Yes No

Matrix Color: Mottle Colors:

Other hydric soil indicators: Saturated with hydrogen sulfide smell

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Reducing environment is present

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes X No

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Standing water in deeper hoofprints.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Soil is saturated, with standing water close to the surface.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Saturated soils, all OBL or FACW+ species

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindfleisch, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/93

Project/Site: Grassland Planning Area Site 22, Grassland State: CA County: Santa Barbara

Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Irrigated cropland (*Festuca rubra*)

Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☐ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Dominant Plant Species	Indicator	
		Status	Stratum		Status	Stratum
50%	1. <i>Festuca rubra</i>	FAC	Herb	11. _____		
40%	2. <i>Lolium</i>	FAC	"	12. _____		
~ 10%	3. <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	FAC	"	13. _____		
21	4. <i>Trifolium repens</i>	FAC	"	14. _____		
21	5. <i>Lolium perenne</i>	FAC	"	15. _____		
	6. _____			16. _____		
	7. _____			17. _____		
	8. _____			18. _____		
	9. _____			19. _____		
	10. _____			20. _____		

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 99%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: No FAC W or OBL spp

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☐

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☒

Matrix Color: 10 Y/R 2/2 Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: Area is irrigated but hydric soil indicators found in similar sandy soils the support wetland vegetation are not present.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: Hydrology is artificial - surface not groundwater

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Most species are FAC - no OBL species
Soil is not a hydric soil & lacks indicators of reducing enviro. Hydrology is artificial

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindbach, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Wetland Planning Area 516 22:074104 State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Intolerant Grassland
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Isocoma menziesii</u>	<u>FACW*</u>	<u>Shrub</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Bromus diandrus</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Herb</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Bromus mollis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>Herb</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
4. <u>Vulpia myuros</u>	<u>FACW*</u>	<u>Herb</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5. <u>Hyperchoeris radicata</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Herb</u>	15. _____	_____	_____
6. <u>Lupinus nanus</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Herb</u>	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 16% (Shrubs only) or 100% shrubs stratum

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: Sandy, loose, dry Subgroup: 2
 Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Undetermined ☐
 Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☒ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____
 Other hydric soil indicators: none
 Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale: _____

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____
 Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
 List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation: _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: No signif. standing water.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: _____

Does not support wetland vegetation. Soils are loose, sandy, dry

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orville Planning Area Site 22 Orville State: CA County: Santa Barbara County
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Dune margini
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes X No (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes No X (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Cover	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum
		Status				Status		
95%	1. <u>Lolium multiflorum</u>	<u>IFAC</u>		<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>			
4%	2. <u>Juncus phaeocephalus</u>	<u>FACW</u>			12. <u> </u>			
41%	3. <u>Juncus bufonius</u>	<u>FACW</u>			13. <u> </u>			
41%	4. <u>Polygala monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW</u>			14. <u> </u>			
1%	5. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	<u>FACW</u>			15. <u> </u>			
41%	6. <u>Hemizonia maculosa</u>	<u> </u>			16. <u> </u>			
	7. <u> </u>				17. <u> </u>			
	8. <u> </u>				18. <u> </u>			
	9. <u> </u>				19. <u> </u>			
	10. <u> </u>				20. <u> </u>			

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 83% , 99% cover

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Most species and nearly all cover is FACW

SOILS

Series/phase: Sandy loam Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No X Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No X Gleyed? Yes No X

Matrix Color: 2.5Y 3/3 Mottle Colors: none

Other hydric soil indicators: no oxidized rhizospheres

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: no indications of a reducing environment

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes X No

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation:

Lower margins of dunes (sand hills) where they contact heavier soils of the floodplain
Asp the water draining through the hills
May not be permanent, but seasonal, and

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: Soil criteria are not met.

However this is a problem with a seasonal seep in sandy soil. It just may
never be wet long enough, or saturated long enough, to show hydric soil
JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE characteristics.

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No X

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Soil criteria not met. But Juncus phaeocephalus is a
This is arguable because of the seasonal nature of the hydrology, and

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure. All plants are FAC or FACW but one.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Lundquist, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area, Site 22 State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Vernal Wetland II
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☐ No ☒ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Cover	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Dominant Plant Species	Indicator	
		Status	Stratum		Status	Stratum
70%	1. <u>Gnaphalium palustre</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
5%	2. <u>Eleocharis macrostachya</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>↓</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
5%	3. <u>Rumex salicifolius</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>↓</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
1%	4. <u>Polygonum ?</u>	<u>OBL?</u>	<u>↓</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
1%	5. <u>Veronica bracteata</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>↓</u>	15. _____	_____	_____
1%	6. <u>Eleocharis acicularis</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>↓</u>	16. _____	_____	_____
	7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
	8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
	9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
	10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 83 - 100%, 80% + cover

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐ (Polygonum sp.)

Rationale: All dominants FACW or OBL. Gnaphalium is a vernal pool indicator.

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup: ² _____

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☐

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: All plant spp are either OBL or FACW

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☐ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☐

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: All plants are either OBL or FACW. Visual inspection showed extent of ponding as mud flats around vernal pool (impermanent).

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: This area is a vernal wetland, with vernal wetland species indicators & obligate wetland species & obvious signs of ponded water.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

**DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹**

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindland, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcutt Placinas Area Site 23, Orcutt Ck State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Introduced Grassland / Coastal Sage Scrub
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes X No (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes No X (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Dominant Plant Species	Indicator	
		Status	Stratum		Status	Stratum
98% Cover	1. <u>Lolium multiflorum</u>	<u>FAC²</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<1%	2. <u>Isocoma menziesii</u>	<u>FAC²</u>	<u>Shrub</u>	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<1%	3. <u>Ambrosia psilostachya</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<1%	4. <u>Lupinus nanus</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Herb</u>	14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<1%	5. <u>Baccharis pilularis</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Shrub</u>	15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<1%	6. <u>Hemizonia increscens</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Herb</u>	16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC Shrubs 50%, Herb 98%, All 98%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: Although cover of FAC species is high, other associated species are upland. In addition, Lolium characteristically moves into areas normally dominated by upland grasses in wet years such as this one.

SOILS

Series/phase: loose, sandy, dry Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No X Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No X Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No X Gleyed? Yes No

Matrix Color: Mottle Colors:

Other hydric soil indicators:

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No

Rationale: Soil was not tested at this location. Non wetland indicator species and no OBL species.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes No X

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation:

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: No indication that this area was inundated or flooded.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes No X

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Hydrology and upland plants among the Lolium.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area, Site 22: Orcutt ck. State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: _____
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No _____ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes _____ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Salix lasiolepis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>Shrub/Ty</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Scirpus purpureus</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
4. <u>Polygonum monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>"</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>"</u>	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale: All species are OBL or FACW

SOILS

Series/phase: Riverwash Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☒ No _____ Undetermined _____

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes _____ No _____ Histic epipedon present? Yes _____ No _____

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes _____ No _____ Gleyed? Yes _____ No _____

Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale: This is ~~not~~ the main creek channel. Although much of the channel is annually covered by vegetation FACW and OBL species occur on bars and the toe of the bank.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☒ No _____ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes _____ No _____

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale: Creek flows continuously either on the surface or sufficiently close to the surface to support OBL and FACW perennials

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Creek flows for most of the year. Persistent vegetation is FACW and OBL. Soil is on hydric soils list.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rundlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area, Site 22, Orcutt State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Introduced Annual Grassland
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes X No (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes No X (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Cover	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Stratum
		Status				Status		
90%	1. <u>Erodium botrys</u>	<u> </u>		<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
90%	2. <u>Bromus diandrus</u>	<u> </u>			12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<1	3. <u>Hypochaeris glabrata</u>	<u> </u>			13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<1	4. <u>Vulpia myuros</u>	<u>FACW*</u>			14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<1	5. <u>Lupinus nanus</u>	<u> </u>			15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<1	6. <u>Silene gallica</u>	<u> </u>			16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<1	7. <u>Heterotheca grandiflora</u>	<u> </u>		<u>↓</u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>			18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>			19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>			20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 0%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: No wetland plants

SOILS

Series/phase: Sandy, loose

Subgroup:²

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No X Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No X Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No Gleyed? Yes No

Matrix Color: Mottle Colors:

Other hydric soil indicators:

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: Not tested, but vegetation is upland

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes No X

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes No X

Rationale: Soil is loose, sandy. No sign of standing water. Soil is dry

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes No X

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: No wetland plant species. Soil is loose, sandy, dry.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hembuckson Date: 10/11/95
 Project/Site: Oront Planning Area site 22 (Oront Cr) State: PA County: Sauz Harrison
 Applicant/Owner: Sauz Barron County Plant Community #/Name: Grassland
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☒ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species		Indicator	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species		Indicator	Stratum
		Status				Status	
30%	1. <u>Lolium multiflorum</u>	<u>FAC?</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____			
30%	2. <u>Dichelis spicata</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>"</u>	12. _____			
30%	3. <u>Hordeum maritimum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	13. _____			
5%	4. <u>Lolus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	14. _____			
5%	5. <u>Chamaelium fuscatum</u>	<u>?</u>	<u>"</u>	15. _____			
	6. _____			16. _____			
	7. _____			17. _____			
	8. _____			18. _____			
	9. _____			19. _____			
	10. _____			20. _____			

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 30% cover by 1 sp.

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒

Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup:² _____
 Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Undetermined _____
 Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☒ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Matrix Color: 10YR 4/3 Mottle Colors: _____
 Other hydric soil indicators: none
 Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale: No clay or oxidized rhizospheres. Soil is sandy, loose.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____
 Is the soil saturated? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
 List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation: _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale: Soil is damp at 1 foot.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☐ No ☒
 Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Soils do not meet criterion, hydrology is doubtful
Vegetation is doubtful.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, B. H. Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Croft Planning Area, Site 22: Croft Creek State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Freshwater Upland
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes X No (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3. <u>Cotula coronopifolia</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. <u>Hordeum maritimum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. <u>Leymus triticoides</u>	<u>FAC+</u>	<u>"</u>	16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. <u>Lolium perenne</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. <u>Festuca rubra</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: All species are FAC, FACW or OBL.

SOILS

Series/phase: either Riverwash or ? Subgroup:

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No X ? Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No X Gleyed? Yes No X

Matrix Color: 5Y 5/1 Mottle Colors:

Other hydric soil indicators: oxidized rhizospheres - anaerobic smell

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes X No 10YR 6/8

Rationale: low chroma in matrix, presence of oxidized rhizospheres

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes X No Surface water depth: at surface (boggy)

Is the soil saturated? Yes X No

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale:

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: All plants are either FACW or OBL. Soil surfaces inundated, low chroma & oxidized rhizospheres.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Pondland, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Curran Planning Area Site 22: Oak Creek State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Wet Meadow
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☒ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Hordeum marianum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Lolium</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Distichlis spicata</u>	<u>EXCW</u>	<u>"</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
4. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup:² _____

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes _____ No ☒ Undetermined _____

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes _____ No _____ Histic epipedon present? Yes _____ No _____

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☒ No _____ Gleyed? Yes ☒ No _____

Matrix Color: 2.5Y 3/1 Mottle Colors: 2.5Y 6/4

Other hydric soil indicators: oxidized rhizospheres present, Gley 4/3

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale: gley, mottles & oxidized rhizospheres present

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☒ No _____ Surface water depth: at surface in sun

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No _____

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation:

Deep hoof prints with standing water

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale: soils are saturated

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No _____

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: All criteria are met, particularly hydrology and soil characteristics although sublept wetland species are absent

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Kathy Rudolph, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orrick West Planning Area #22 State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Freshwater Marsh
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes ☐ No ☒ (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes ☐ No ☒ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
50% 1. <u>Cotula coronopifolia</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
10% 2. <u>Ranunculus acris</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>ajacium</u>	<u>OBL</u>	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
5% 4. <u>Agrostis semuxicollata</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5% 5. <u>Polygala monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>Herb</u>	15. _____	_____	_____
41% 6. <u>Rumex acetosella</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	16. _____	_____	_____
41% 7. <u>Lunaria vulgaris</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>Herb</u>	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. <u>Scirpus californicus</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐ as yes?
Rationale: 100% FACW+ or OBL species. Also, scattered stands of
Scirpus californicus along bottom of old tributary channel.

SOILS

Series/phase: Shumway (1972) indicators Corralis Subgroup: 2 A
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Undetermined _____
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☒ No ☐
Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____
Other hydric soil indicators: hydrogen sulfide - anaerobic
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale: Soil is saturated, and anaerobic black.
All plant species are FAC, FACW or OBL

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☒ No ☐ Surface water depth: _____
Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale: saturated

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: This wetland meets vegetation, hydrology
and soils criteria for wetlands. All spp FAC, FACW or OBL

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Kathy Rindlaub, Bill H. Hirschhorn Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orcutt Creek, Platteville, WI 52641 State: WI County: Sauk County
Applicant/Owner: Quinta Platteville, WI Plant Community #/Name: Transition from Wet Meadow to Riverine
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes No X (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
8. 1. <u>Dicentra spectabilis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. 2. <u>Hordeum maritimum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. 3. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. 4. <u>Lolium multiflorum</u>	<u>FAC?</u>	<u>"</u>	14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. 5. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>"</u>	15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. 6. <u>Abutilon theophrasti</u>	<u>FACW+</u>	<u>"</u>	16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: All species are at least FAC.

SOILS

Series/phase: Riverwash Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes X No Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No Gleyed? Yes X No

Matrix Color: 10YR 3/1 Mottle Colors: 10YR 4/6

Other hydric soil indicators: Oxidized rhizospheres

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Soil is gleyed. 2.5, black. ~~And~~ with oxidized rhizospheres and mottles

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes X No

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Soil is saturated

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Hydric Soils List
All three criteria are met; particularly hydrology.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): K. Runkle, B. Henderson Date: 4/11/95
Project/Site: Oranville Area Site 22 State: PA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: 10 Picea p. Depositional Environment
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes No ? (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>None</u>			11. <u> </u>		
2. <u>Living</u>			12. <u> </u>		
3. <u> </u>			13. <u> </u>		
4. <u> </u>			14. <u> </u>		
5. <u> </u>			15. <u> </u>		
6. <u> </u>			16. <u> </u>		
7. <u> </u>			17. <u> </u>		
8. <u> </u>			18. <u> </u>		
9. <u> </u>			19. <u> </u>		
10. <u> </u>			20. <u> </u>		

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes No X
Rationale:

SOILS

Series/phase: Carman Subgroup: 2
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes X No Undetermined
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes X No Gleyed? Yes X No
Matrix Color: 10 YR 3/1 Mottle Colors: 3 10 YR 4/6 E-10y 2.5 black
Other hydric soil indicators: mixture of gleyed, oxidized, and oxidized rhizospheres
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes X No
Rationale: Hydric soils list
gley, mottles & oxidized rhizospheres

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:
Is the soil saturated? Yes X No
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation:
Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No
Rationale:

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Hydric soils list
Although no vegetation is currently on this depositional environment, this is due to
abnormal conditions of 1995 rains.
Buried Disturbance was found 4" down.
¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.
² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): K. Rindlaub, S. Handrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orinda Creek Planning Area 200 State: CA County: Alameda
Applicant/Owner: Alameda County Plant Community #/Name: Palaestris ssp
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes X No (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes X No (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species			Indicator			Dominant Plant Species			Indicator		
			Status	Stratum					Status	Stratum	
3%	1.	<u>Lolium arundinaceum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>		11.					
30%	2.	<u>Pyrodon dactyloides</u>	<u>FAC</u>			12.					
30%	3.	<u>Phalaris arundinacea</u>	<u>FACW</u>			13.					
10%	4.	<u>Stipa tenuifolia</u>	<u>FACW</u>			14.					
21	5.	<u>Lolium</u>	<u>FAC</u>			15.					
21	6.	<u>Hordium marinum</u>	<u>FAC</u>			16.					
21	7.	<u>Carnegiea</u>	<u>?</u>			17.					
	8.					18.					
	9.					19.					
	10.					20.					

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale:

SOILS

Series/phase: Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No Undetermined

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes 58 No X Gleyed? Yes No 58

Matrix Color: 10 YR 3/2 Mottle Colors: 7.5 YR 4/6 - oxidized rhizospheres

Other hydric soil indicators:

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale: Sandy soil is saturated at 8 inches depth. Anaerobic conditions exist

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No X Surface water depth:

Is the soil saturated? Yes X No

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Saturated at 8 inches depth in sandy soil.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No

Rationale:

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: All criteria are met. All spp FAC or FACW and oxidized rhizospheres found in saturated soil.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): K. Lindahl, B. Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Circuit Creek Planning Area Site 22 State: CA County: Alameda
Applicant/Owner: Dana Industries, Inc. Plant Community #/Name: Dist. Meadow (Dubious)
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
70% 1. <u>Hordeum lythreum (maritimum)</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
10% 2. <u>Galium</u>	<u>FAC</u>	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
10% 3. <u>Lathyrus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
10% 4. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	<u>FACW</u>	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
2% 5. <u>Polygonum monspeliensis</u>	<u>FACW</u>	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 90%
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale: Vegetation is equally balanced FAC(3), FACW(1), FACW(1)

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup:² _____
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☒
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☒ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☒
Matrix Color: 10 YR 3/2 Mottle Colors: _____
Other hydric soil indicators: oxidized rhizospheres 7.5 YR 4/6 (questionable)
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐
Rationale: anaerobic environment - oxidized rhizospheres in sandy soil

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____
Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. Soil is wet at surface
Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☒
Rationale: _____

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☒ oxidized rhizospheres are marginal.
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Based primarily on plant (at least most are facultative) plus oxidized rhizospheres and wet soil indicating a seep along dike area.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Grassland Planning Area, Site 22: Gravel State: _____ County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Introduced Grassland
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes _____ No X (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes X No _____ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. _____	_____	_____	11. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

*not done
(1/8)*

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC _____

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes _____ No _____

Rationale: _____

SOILS

Series/phase: loose + sandy Subgroup:² _____
 Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes _____ No _____ Undetermined _____
 Is the soil a Histosol? Yes _____ No _____ Histic epipedon present? Yes _____ No _____
 Is the soil: Mottled? Yes _____ No X Gleyed? Yes _____ No X
 Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____
 Other hydric soil indicators: none
 Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes _____ No X
 Rationale: Soil is dry, loose + sandy to 16"

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes _____ No X Surface water depth: _____
 Is the soil saturated? Yes _____ No X
 Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: none at 16"
 List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes _____ No X

Rationale: _____

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes _____ No X
 Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Soil is too loose + sandy + dry. Vegetation although not recorded, was dominated by Hordeum maritimum, a FAC species

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Kathernie Lindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Coyote Flamingo Site 22: Coyote State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Freshwater marsh tributary
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator		Dominant Plant Species	Indicator	
		Status	Stratum		Status	Stratum
70%	1. <u>Hordeum marianum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>H₁</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
10%	2. <u>Lolium</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>H₁</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
5%	3. <u>Eleocharis macrotachya</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>H₁</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
5%	4. <u>Portula coronopifolia</u>	<u>FACW²</u>	<u>H₁</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5%	5. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>H₁</u>	15. _____	_____	_____
5%	6. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<u>H₁</u>	16. _____	_____	_____
	7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
	8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
	9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
	10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 23% spp, 95% cover

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Most species are FAC, however an obligate wetland species is included among them.

SOILS

Series/phase: Sandy soil Subgroup: 2

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☐

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☒ No ☐

Matrix Color: 2.5 Y 3/1 Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: oxidized rhizospheres 7.5 YR 4/6

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: gleying, low chroma in matrix, presence of oxidized rhizospheres.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: Small drainage runs at an angle across property to emerge into wet meadow on creole flood plain. Topography appears natural, although this drainage may receive runoff from a golf course to the south.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Good hydric soil indicators, well-defined channels with one obligate species, scattered along it

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

9.2

Station #28

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area Site 22: Orcutt Cr. State: _____ County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Wet Meadow
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes X No _____ (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes _____ No X (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Indicator			Indicator		
Dominant Plant Species	Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Status	Stratum
1. <u>Hordeum maritimum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. <u>Lolium sp</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>1</u>	12. _____	_____	_____
3. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>1</u>	13. _____	_____	_____
4. <u>Lotus corniculatus</u>	<u>FACW</u>	<u>1</u>	14. _____	_____	_____
5. <u>Cotula coronopifolia</u>	<u>FACW</u>	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 90%
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes X No _____
Rationale: Most spp are FAC. FACW is balanced by FACW.

SOILS

Series/phase: Sandy loam Subgroup: 2
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes _____ No X Undetermined _____
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes _____ No _____ Histic epipedon present? Yes _____ No _____
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes _____ No _____ Gleyed? Yes X No _____
Matrix Color: 2.5 Y 3/1 Mottle Colors: _____
Other hydric soil indicators: oxidized rhizospheres
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes X No _____
Rationale: gleying, low chroma, oxidized rhizospheres

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes _____ No X Surface water depth: _____
Is the soil saturated? Yes X No _____
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes X No _____
Rationale: Soil is wet, downstream of freshwater marsh tributary with surface water. Mostly (Eleocharis) veg. has dropped out, but subsurface water flow continues, just more spread out.

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes X No _____
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Vegetation is inconclusive, but soils + hydrology are positive.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.
² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindlaub, Beth Hendrickson Date: 6/11/95
Project/Site: Orcutt Planning Area, Site 22: Orcutt Creek State: CA County: Santa Barbara
Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Annual Grassland
Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook.

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?
Yes ✓ No (If no, explain on back)
Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?
Yes No ✓ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Indicator			Indicator		
Dominant Plant Species	Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Status	Stratum
1. <u>Hordeum maritimum</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2. <u>Lolium sp</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>↓</u>	12. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<u>↓</u>	13. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	14. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	15. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	16. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	17. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	18. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	19. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
10. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20. <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 66%
Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ✓ No
Rationale:

SOILS

Series/phase: Subgroup:²
Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes No Undetermined
Is the soil a Histosol? Yes No Histic epipedon present? Yes No
Is the soil: Mottled? Yes No ✓ Gleyed? Yes No ✓
Matrix Color: Mottle Colors:
Other hydric soil indicators: no oxidized rhizospheres
Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes No ✓
Rationale:

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes No ✓ Surface water depth:
Is the soil saturated? Yes No ✓
Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole:
List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation.
none. soil is dry at surface
Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes No ✓
Rationale:

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes No ✓
Rationale for jurisdictional decision: Vegetation is mostly facultative, but the hydrology and soils do not indicate this is wetland

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.
² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

DATA FORM
ROUTINE ONSITE DETERMINATION METHOD¹

Field Investigator(s): Katherine Rindler-Schjerve, Beth Henderson Date: 6/11/95
 Project/Site: Mount Pleasant Area Site 22 Creek State: CA County: Santa Barbara
 Applicant/Owner: Santa Barbara County Plant Community #/Name: Freshwater Marsh
 Note: If a more detailed site description is necessary, use the back of data form or a field notebook. (Impounded)

Do normal environmental conditions exist at the plant community?

Yes ☐ No ☒ (If no, explain on back)

Has the vegetation, soils, and/or hydrology been significantly disturbed?

Yes ☒ No ☐ (If yes, explain on back)

VEGETATION

Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum	Dominant Plant Species	Indicator Status	Stratum
1. <u>Scirpus californicus</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>Herb</u>	11. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	12. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	13. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	14. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	15. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	16. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	17. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	18. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	19. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	20. _____	_____	_____

Percent of dominant species that are OBL, FACW, and/or FAC 100%

Is the hydrophytic vegetation criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: 100% OBL species

SOILS

Series/phase: _____ Subgroup: ² _____

Is the soil on the hydric soils list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Undetermined ☐

Is the soil a Histosol? Yes ☐ No ☐ Histic epipedon present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Is the soil: Mottled? Yes ☐ No ☐ Gleyed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Matrix Color: _____ Mottle Colors: _____

Other hydric soil indicators: _____

Is the hydric soil criterion met? Yes ☐ No ☐

Rationale: Not tested, but 100% OBL vegetation and saturated/flooded soil.

HYDROLOGY

Is the ground surface inundated? Yes ☒ No ☐ Surface water depth: _____

Is the soil saturated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Depth to free-standing water in pit/soil probe hole: _____

List other field evidence of surface inundation or soil saturation. _____

Is the wetland hydrology criterion met? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale: This impounded area was inundated

JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND RATIONALE

Is the plant community a wetland? Yes ☒ No ☐

Rationale for jurisdictional decision: 100% OBL species, in a pond with standing water.

¹ This data form can be used for the Hydric Soil Assessment Procedure and the Plant Community Assessment Procedure.

² Classification according to "Soil Taxonomy."

ATTACHMENT D

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF RECOMMENDING THAT)
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ADOPT)
SPECIFIC AMENDMENTS TO) RESOLUTION NO.: 12- 07
THE CIRCULATION ELEMENT OF THE)
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY)
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY ADOPTION OF)
THE ORCUTT COMMUNITY PLAN)
AMENDMENTS) CASE NO: 11GPA-00000-00002

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING:

- A. On December 20, 1980, by Resolution No. 80-566, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan.
- B. On July 22, 1997, the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution 97-315 adding the Orcutt Community Plan to the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Circulation Element with adoption of the Orcutt Community Plan.
- C. The Orcutt Community Plan contains specific policies that mitigate the effects of flooding, identify and protect wetlands and biological resources, and actions to revitalize Old Town Orcutt as a pedestrian friendly shopping district and community center.
- D. On September 21, 2004, by Ordinance 4548, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Pedestrian Area-Old Town Orcutt (PA-OTO) Overlay Zone and reduced on-site parking requirements in support of revitalization efforts and creation of pedestrian friendly Old Town Orcutt. Subsequently, Clark Avenue in Old Town was restriped from four traffic lanes to two lanes with angle-in on street parking.
- E. On July 25, 2006, by Resolution No. 6-236, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Old Town Orcutt Streetscape Concept Plan calling for the installation of traffic calming measures and pedestrian safety features such as bulb outs and wider sidewalks in support of creating an appealing and safe mixed-use downtown commercial center in Old Town Orcutt.
- F. In June 2009, the Board of Supervisors approved the revised work program for the Orcutt Community Plan Amendments including the Clark Avenue Level of Service Reduction.
- G. On September 2, 2009, Planning and Development Department staff held a publicly noticed informational meeting to apprise public officials and agencies, civic organizations, and citizens of the proposed Orcutt Community Plan Amendments and solicit comments.
- H. In February 2011, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) was prepared and circulated to the appropriate agencies and the public for review and comment.

- I. On March 21, 2011 a public hearing was conducted to solicit public comment on the Draft SEIR.
- J. On April 12, 2012, pursuant to CEQA, the SEIR Revision Document (RV-01) providing new information not available during the public review of the Draft SEIR was circulated to the appropriate agencies and the public for review and comment.
- K. In July 2012, a Final SEIR was prepared and presented to the Planning Commission.
- L. The County Planning Commission now finds that it is in the public interest and the interest of the orderly development of the County and important to the preservation of the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of the County to recommend that the Board of Supervisors:
 1. 11GPA-00000-00002: Adopt the amendments to the Orcutt Community Plan with any changes recommended by the Planning Commission, as an amendment to the Circulation Element of the Comprehensive General Plan.
 2. Adopt the text amendments to the Orcutt Community Plan inclusive of Planning Commission suggested modifications. Text amendments approved by Resolution 12-_____, are shown as underlined, and deletions as ~~strike-through~~.

The text of *Chapter III. Public Facilities and Services, Section H. Transportation* on page 165 of the OCP Circulation Element will be revised as follows:

Policy CIRC-O-3: The County shall maintain a minimum Level of Service (LOS) C or better on roadways and intersections within the Orcutt Planning Area, except that the minimum LOS shall be “D” for the following roadway segments and intersections:

- Foster Road and Highway 135 intersection
- Lakeview Road and Skyway Drive intersection
- Stillwell Road and Lakeview Road intersection
- All the Clark Avenue roadway segments and intersections between Blosser Road on the west and Foxenwood Lane on the east.

~~Level of Service for the Foster Road/Hwy 135 and Lakeview/Skyway Dr. intersections and Stillwell and Lakeview Roads shall be LOS D.~~

Text of the definitions on page 146 of the OCP Circulation Element will be revised as follows:

A. Definitions

Acceptable Capacity: The maximum number of Average Daily Trips (ADTs) that are acceptable for the normal operation of a given roadway. As defined by this Community Plan, the Acceptable Capacity for a given roadway is based upon its roadway classification and the acceptable level of service for that roadway. The acceptable level of service for roadways and intersections in the Orcutt Planning Area is LOS C. The minimum LOS shall be “D” or better for the following roadway segments and intersections:

- The Foster Road and Highway 135 intersection;
- The Lakeview Road and Skyway Drive intersection;
- Stillwell Road;
- Lakeview Road ;
- All the Clark Avenue roadway segments and intersections between Blosser Road on the west and Foxenwood Lane on the east (Old Town).

~~, with the existing exception of the Foster Road/SR 135 and Lakeview/Skyway Drive intersections and Stillwell and Lakeview Road where the minimum level of service is D.~~

3. Certify the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Orcutt Community Plan 2011 Amendments (09EIR-00000-00004).
- M. Public agencies, California Native American Indian tribes, civic, education, and other community groups, public utility companies, and citizens have been consulted on and have advised the Planning Commission on the said proposed amendments in a duly noticed public hearing pursuant to Sections 65351 and 65353 of the Government Code.
- N. This Planning Commission has held a duly noticed public hearing, as required by Section 65353 of the Government Code, on the proposed amendment, at which hearing the amendments were explained and comments invited from the persons in attendance.
- O. The Planning Commission of the County of Santa Barbara, after holding duly noticed public hearings on the above described item, has endorsed and transmitted to the Board of Supervisors said recommended change by resolution pursuant to Government Code Section 65354.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED as follows:

1. The above recitations are true and correct.
2. A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors.

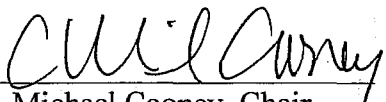
PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 8th day of August, 2012 by the following vote:

AYES: Cooney, BROWN, Brooks, Valencia, Blough

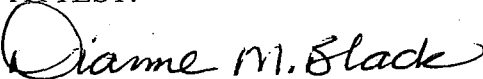
NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTENTIONS:

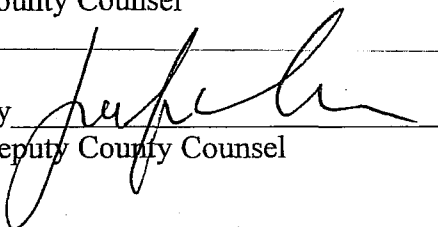

C. Michael Cooney, Chair
Planning Commission, County of Santa Barbara

ATTEST:


DIANNE BLACK
Secretary of the Commission

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DENNIS MARSHALL
County Counsel

By 
Deputy County Counsel