



2565 Puesta Del Sol Road #3  
Santa Barbara, CA 93105  
(805) 682-2065  
[www.storrerenvironmental.com](http://www.storrerenvironmental.com)

**REVISED**  
**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**  
**FOR**  
**711 SAND POINT ROAD (APN 005-460-046)**  
**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



**Prepared for:**

Suzanne Elledge Planning & Permitting Services, Inc.  
1625 State Street, Suite 1  
Santa Barbara, California 93101

**Prepared By:**

Storrer Environmental Services, LLC  
2565 Puesta Del Sol Road #3  
Santa Barbara, California 93105

October 2018

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	1
1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	1
1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....	2
<b>2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS .....	3
2.1.1 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.).....	3
2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act .....	4
2.1.3 Clean Water Act – Section 404 .....	4
2.2 STATE REGULATIONS.....	7
2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code § 2050, et seq.) .....	7
2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900 - 1913, § 2062 and § 2067) .....	7
2.2.3 Clean Water Act – Section 401 .....	8
2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).....	8
2.2.5 California Coastal Act .....	8
2.3 LOCAL LAND USE POLICIES .....	10
2.3.1 Santa Barbara County Wetland Definition .....	10
2.3.2 County Coastal Land Use Plan.....	10
<b>3.0 METHODS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	11
3.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY .....	12
3.2.1 Botanical Survey .....	12
3.2.2 Wildlife Survey.....	12
3.2.3 Delineation of Potential Jurisdictional Wetland.....	13
<b>4.0 RESULTS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1 SOILS .....	14
4.2 HYDROLOGY .....	14
4.3 VEGETATION AND LAND COVER TYPES.....	14
4.3.1 Salt Grass Berm ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> - <i>Bromus diandrus</i> Herbaceous Association) .....	15
4.3.2 Annual Brome Grassland ( <i>Bromus diandrus</i> , <i>hordeaceus</i> – <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> Semi-natural Herbaceous Stands) .....	15
4.3.3 Ice Plant Mats ( <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> or Other Ice Plants Semi-natural Herbaceous Stands) .....	16
4.3.4 Ornamental/Landscape Plantings.....	16
4.4 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREA.....	16
4.5 BOTANICAL RESOURCES .....	21

4.5.1 Sensitive Vegetation Communities .....	21
4.5.2 Special-status Plant Species Observed in the Survey Area .....	21
4.6 WILDLIFE RESOURCES .....	21
4.6.1 General Wildlife Habitat .....	21
4.6.2 Special-status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Survey Area .....	22
4.7 JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND DELINEATION .....	22
4.7.1 Federal Wetlands .....	22
4.7.2 County/Coastal Commission Wetlands .....	23
<b>5.0 IMPACT DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>23</b>
5.1 EXISTING VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE HABITAT .....	23
5.2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT (ESH) .....	24
5.3 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES .....	24
5.4 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE .....	24
5.5 JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS .....	25
<b>6.0 COUNTY STANDARD CONDITIONS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>7.0 RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES .....</b>	<b>29</b>
7.1 SPECIES-SPECIFIC AND SENSITIVE HABITAT AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES .....	29
7.2 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES .....	29
<b>8.0 LITERATURE CITED .....</b>	<b>31</b>

## **Tables**

Table 1 – Biological Surveys Conducted within the Survey Area in 2017-2018 .....	12
Table 2 – Summary of Vegetation and Land Cover Types in the Survey Area .....	15
Table 3 – Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species Occurrences Documented within the Project Vicinity .....	18

## **Figures**

Figure 1 – Site Vicinity Map
Figure 2 – Survey Area Map
Figure 3 – Soils Map
Figure 4 – Vegetation Map
Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan

## **Appendices**

Appendix A – Site Photographs
Appendix B – Vascular Plant Inventory
Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory
Appendix D – Wetland Data Forms

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The following Biological Resources Assessment (Assessment) provides the results of the background investigation, biological survey, and delineation of potential jurisdictional wetlands conducted by Storrer Environmental Services, LLC (SES), on behalf of Suzanne Elledge Planning and Permitting Services (SEPPS). The Assessment is intended to support a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) application to allow demolition of an existing residence and redevelopment of the subject property (Project).

The objectives of the Assessment were to: 1) provide a general characterization of biological resources for the property; 2) map vegetation and habitats afforded special protection by federal, state, and local policies; 3) inventory plant and wildlife species; 4) evaluate the potential for federally- or state-listed plants and animals or species afforded other special regulatory protection; and, 5) describe the property's sensitive biological resources and applicable federal, state, and local land use policies and development standards.

### **1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The proposed Project is located at 711 Sand Point Road (APN 005-460-046) near the City of Carpinteria in unincorporated Santa Barbara County, California. (Figure 1 – Site Vicinity Map). The Project is located on a parcel that extends northward, across Sand Point Road, into the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The Survey Area consisted of approximately 1.45 acres, extending from approximately 10 feet north of Sand Point Road to the south side of the existing rock revetments along the beach (Figure 2 – Survey Area Map). The proposed Project would be limited to the area south of Sand Point Road and north of the shoreline revetments.

The proposed Project consists of demolition of an existing 2,634 square foot residence, a 384 square foot attached carport, and 794 square feet of wooden decking. New construction would include a 7,683 square foot single family dwelling, a 2,403 square foot basement garage, a 14-foot by 64-foot pool, and associated grading, retaining walls, hardscaping and native landscaping. Nine non-native trees are also proposed for removal (7 *Myoporum* trees and 2 peach trees).

### **1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

The Project was approved by the County of Santa Barbara (County) Zoning Administrator on April 4, 2018. County staff determined that the Project is categorically exempt from CEQA under Class 1 and Class 3 categorical exemptions. Two appeals of the Zoning Administrator's approval were filed on April 10 and April 12, 2018.

The Carpinteria Salt Marsh, abutting the north side of Sand Point Road, is considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) by the County and the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission). The Coastal Zoning Ordinance (Section 35-97.9.4 Article II) provides an exemption to the 100-foot wetland buffer for the lots along Sand Point Road that abut the Carpinteria Salt Marsh ("El Estero"). The 2017 County Coastal Zoning Ordinance update states the following:

*4. Except for lots which abut the El Estero (Carpinteria Slough), a buffer strip, a minimum of 100 feet in width, shall be maintained in natural condition along the*

*periphery of all wetlands. No permanent structures shall be permitted within the wetland or buffer area except structures of a minor nature, i.e., fences, or structures necessary to support the uses in Paragraph 5 of this Section, below. The upland limit of a wetland shall be defined as: a. The boundary between land with predominantly hydrophytic cover and land with predominantly mesophytic or xerophytic cover; or b. The boundary between soil that is predominantly hydric and soil that is predominantly nonhydric; or c. In the case of wetlands without vegetation or soils, the boundary between land that is flooded or saturated at some time during years of normal precipitation and land that is not. Where feasible, the outer boundary of the wetland buffer zone should be established at prominent and essentially permanent topographic or manmade features (such as bluffs, roads, etc.). In no case, however, shall such a boundary be closer than 100 feet from the upland extent of the wetland area, nor provide for a lesser degree of environmental protection than that otherwise required by the plan. The boundary definition shall not be construed to prohibit public trails within 100 feet of a wetland.*

Based on the Coastal Zoning Ordinance, the subject property is exempt from the 100-foot wetland buffer requirement from the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The proposed structures are located approximately 68 to 82 feet from the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, on the south side of Sand Point Road.

The purpose of this Assessment is to document the biological resources within the Survey Area and proposed redevelopment envelope and summarize the biological resources that will be affected by the proposed single-family residence redevelopment.

## **1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The Survey Area is located approximately 0.9-mile west of the City of Carpinteria in the Carpinteria USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The 6.3-acre parcel is bisected by Sand Point Road. The northern portion of the parcel is located within the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The proposed Project is located on the portion of the property that is south of Sand Point Road and north of the two existing rock revetments along the beach. The Survey Area is bordered by residential development to the east and west, the Pacific Ocean to the south, and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh to the north (Figure 2 – Survey Area Map).

The Carpinteria region experiences a Mediterranean climate with mild, moist winters and warm, dry summers. A heavy marine layer or fog is often present in late spring and early summer mornings. Temperatures at the Survey Area are relatively mild, with an average maximum temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in August and September and an average minimum temperature of 40 degrees (F) in December and January (WRCC 2018). Average annual precipitation is 16.34 inches, with the majority of that falling between October and April.

The Survey Area consists of a residential property with an existing single-family home, carport, driveway, parking area, and beach access (Appendix A – Site Photographs). The terrain in the Survey Area is relatively flat, ranging in elevation from 3 to 11 feet above mean sea level. The Carpinteria Salt Marsh is separated from the Survey Area by Sand Point Road and is approximately 10 feet in lower in elevation. The fill material from the construction of Sand

Point Road resulted in an 8- to 10-foot berm on the north side of the road and a 3- to 5-foot berm along the south side of the road. There is no hydrologic connection between the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and the Survey Area.

The Carpinteria Salt Marsh supports numerous special-status plant and wildlife species and is considered an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat by the County and California Coastal Commission. Two federally- and/or state-endangered wildlife species, light-footed Ridgeway's rail and Belding's savannah sparrow, and one federally- and state-endangered plant, salt marsh bird's beak, are known to occur, or formerly occurred in the marsh. In addition, one rare plant species, Coulter's goldfields, is also documented in the marsh.

## **2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

Sensitive biological resources including special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive plant communities, wildlife corridors, nesting birds, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands, may be protected under various federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and land use policies. The following sections summarize the regulations and policies administered by resource agencies pertaining to biological resources that are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the Survey Area.

### **2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

#### **2.1.1 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.)**

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) provides for the protection of plant and animal species listed by the federal government as “endangered” or “threatened,” and “the ecosystems upon which they depend.” The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for administration of the federal ESA. An “endangered” species is one that is “in danger of extinction” throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A “threatened” species is one that is “likely to become endangered” within the foreseeable future. The ESA prohibits “take” of threatened or endangered species except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from the USFWS. “Take” as defined by the ESA, “means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” This can also include the modification of a species’ habitat. For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any listed plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any listed plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S.C. § 1538(c)).

When non-federal entities, such as states, counties, local governments, and private landowners, wish to conduct an otherwise lawful activity that might incidentally, but not intentionally, “take” a listed species, an incidental take permit must first be obtained via formal consultation with the USFWS using one of two methods. If a federal nexus is not available, an incidental take permit (ITP) must be obtained for the project following formal consultation with the USFWS via Section 10 of the ESA (ESA § 10(a)(1)(B)).

If a federal nexus is available, then an incidental take permit may be obtained by the federal agency involved in the nexus (e.g., USACE) via Section 7 of the ESA (ESA § 7). Section 7 stipulates that any federal agency action that may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered requires a formal consultation with USFWS to ensure that the action is not likely to

jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(2)). The Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS at the conclusion of the consultation may include authorization for incidental take of a listed species.

### **2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA) of 1918 (16 USC 703-711) is also administered by the USFWS. The MTBA provides protection of nearly all species of birds, their nests, and their eggs, including all native bird species. Under the MTBA, it is unlawful to “take”, kill, collect, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). Certain game bird species are allowed to be hunted for specific periods determined by federal and state governments.

### **2.1.3 Clean Water Act – Section 404**

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is comprehensive legislation established to protect the nation’s water from pollution by setting water quality standards and by limiting the discharge of effluents in the waters of the United States. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Section 404 of the CWA is jointly administered and enforced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Activities in waters of the U.S. regulated under Section 404 include dredge or fill for development, water resources projects (i.e., dams and levees), infrastructure development (i.e., highways and airports), and mining projects. With the exception of certain farming and forestry activities that are exempt from Section 404 regulation, a Section 404 permit is required before any dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the U.S. The Section 404 program prohibits discharge of dredged or fill material if waters of the U.S. would be significantly degraded or a practical alternative exists that is less damaging to the aquatic environment.

#### **2.1.3.1 Waters of the U.S.**

The limit of USACE’s jurisdiction in non-tidal waters extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and includes all adjacent wetlands.

Waters of the U.S. are defined as:

*“All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; including all interstate waters including interstate wetlands, all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce.”*

U.S. Supreme Court decisions (i.e., Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County [SWANCC] v. USACE [531 U.S. 159, 2001] January 9, 2001 and Rapanos *et ux., et al.* v. United States, June 19, 2006) have led to the development of federal guidance that requires a careful examination

and documentation of the physical location(s) and hydrologic connections among waters and wetlands. To determine federal jurisdiction, particular focus is given to (1) surface hydrologic connections between a wetland and “navigable waters in fact,” (2) “adjacency” of a wetland to traditionally navigable waters, and thus (3) a “significant nexus” to interstate commerce. In addition, waters and wetlands features can be determined to be under federal jurisdiction by the USACE if a “significant nexus” can be shown between the wetland feature in question and its contribution to the maintenance or restoration of the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of downstream waters that are traditionally navigable.

### **2.1.3.2 USACE Jurisdictional Wetlands**

Wetlands subject to Section 404 of the CWA are defined as:

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

The *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (1987 Manual) (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0)* (Arid West Supplement) (Environmental Laboratory 2008) provide technical guidance for identifying and delineating wetlands that may be subject to regulatory jurisdiction. The Arid West Supplement provides wetland indicators and additional guidance for delineation specific to the southwestern U.S. The delineation methods outlined in the 1987 Manual and the Arid West Supplement are based on a three-factor approach involving indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology. The USACE requires that a positive wetland indicator be present for all three parameters. Wetland indicators are described in further detail below.

**Hydrophytic Vegetation.** Hydrophytic plant species are those that can tolerate prolonged inundation or soil saturation during the growing season. Hydrophytic vegetation is assigned an indicator status, as listed in *The National Wetland Plant List: 2016 Wetland Ratings* (Lichvar et al. 2016) and the *National Wetland Plant List (NWPL) Website* (USACE 2018). The indicator status refers the relative frequency with which a plant species occurs in jurisdictional wetlands versus non-wetlands and are described as follows:

- **Obligate Wetland Plants (OBL)** = Hydrophyte; Plants that occur almost always (estimated probability >99 percent) in wetlands under natural conditions, but which may also occur rarely (estimated probability <1 percent) in non-wetlands.
- **Facultative Wetland Plants (FACW)** = Hydrophyte; Plants that occur usually (estimated probability >67 percent to 99 percent) in wetlands, but also occur (estimated probability 1 percent to 33 percent) in non-wetlands.
- **Facultative Plants (FAC)** = Hydrophyte; Plants with a similar likelihood (estimated probability 33 percent to 67 percent) of occurring in both wetlands and non-wetlands

- **Facultative Upland Plants (FACU)** = Non-hydrophyte; Plants that occur sometimes (estimated probability 1 percent to <33 percent) in wetlands, but occur more often (estimated probability >67 percent to 99 percent) in non-wetlands.
- **Obligate Upland Plants (UPL)** = Non-hydrophyte; Plants that occur rarely (estimated probability <1 percent) in wetlands, but occur almost always (estimated probability >99 percent) in non-wetlands under natural conditions.

Plant species not listed on the NWPL are considered UPL for wetland delineation purposes (Lichvar et al. 2016), unless there is evidence that unlisted species are functioning as hydrophytes on a particular site.

The hydrophytic vegetation determination is made using the following indicators:

1. **Dominance Test:** more than 50 percent of the dominant plant species across all strata are rated OBL, FACW, or FAC. In general, dominants are the most abundant species that individually or collectively account for more than 50 percent of the total coverage of vegetation in the stratum, plus any other species that, by itself, accounts for at least 20 percent of the total. When the Dominance Test does not clearly indicate hydrophytic vegetation, the prevalence index is checked.
2. **Prevalence Index:** the prevalence index is 3.0 or less with indicators of hydric soils and wetland hydrology being present. Prevalence index is a weighted average for all plant species in a sampling plot by indicator status. Weighting is by abundance. Prevalence index provides a more complete analysis of species composition than dominance test, particularly for sites with only one or two dominants, highly diverse communities, and where strata vary substantially in percent cover.

**Hydric Soils.** Hydric soils are defined as soils “that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part” (Federal Register 1994). The technical criteria can be satisfied using a combination of published soils information and field indicators. Field indicators for determining whether a soil satisfies the hydric soil definition and the technical criteria for hydric soils are listed in the *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States* (USDA-NRCS 2010).

**Wetland Hydrology.** Wetland hydrology can be determined by evaluating a variety of direct and indirect field indicators. Direct indicators include aerial photography, stream gauge or well data, and historic records pertaining to the region. Indirect field indicators include, but are not limited to visual observation of inundation and/or saturation, sediment deposition, drainage patterns in wetlands, hydric soil characteristics, watermarks, drift lines, oxidized channels (i.e., rhizospheres) associated with living roots and rhizomes, and water stained leaves (Environmental Laboratory 1987). The Arid West Supplement provides a technical standard for wetland hydrology that requires 14 or more consecutive days of flooding or ponding, or a water table 12 inches or less below the soil surface, during the growing season at a minimum frequency of 5 years in 10 (Environmental Laboratory 2008).

## **2.2 STATE REGULATIONS**

### **2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code § 2050, et seq.)**

Fish and wildlife resources are protected by a number of laws and programs administered by the CDFW, formerly the California Department of Fish and Game. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) generally parallels the provisions of the federal ESA, and states that “all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved.”

Under the CESA, “endangered” is defined as “a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range;” and “threatened” is defined as “a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts.” “Take” is defined as “to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill” an individual of a species, but the definition does not include “harm” or “harass,” as the ESA does. As a result, the threshold for a take under the CESA is higher than that under the federal ESA. Exceptions to the take prohibition are limited to authorization of collection for “necessary scientific research”.

Consistent with the CESA, CDFW has established lists of endangered, threatened, and candidate species that may or may not be included on a federal ESA list. CDFW also maintains a list of Species of Special Concern for those species that have declining populations, limited distribution, diminishing habitat, or unusual scientific, educational, or recreational value. In addition, CDFW manages a “watch list” of species that have been de-listed or are vulnerable. Species of Special concern and watch list species are not afforded the same legal protection as listed species.

Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 2081, CESA allows for incidental take permits to otherwise lawful development projects that could result in the take of a state-listed threatened or endangered species. The application for an incidental take permit under Section 2081(b) has a number of requirements including the preparation of a conservation plan, generally referred to as a Habitat Conservation Plan. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts to rare, endangered, and threatened species and to develop appropriate mitigation planning to offset project-caused losses of listed species.

### **2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900 - 1913, § 2062 and § 2067)**

The CDFW also manages the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), which designates and protects species eligible for state listing. Eligible species include those identified on California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs) 1A, 1B, and 2 meet the definitions of Sections 1901, Chapter 10 (NPPA) or Sections 2062 and 2067 (CESA) of the California Fish and Game Code. CRPR 3 and 4 species, though not meeting the criteria for listing by CDFW, may be considered during project review by the agencies.

### **2.2.3 Clean Water Act – Section 401**

The CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Section 401 Certification) provides states and authorized tribes an opportunity to address the aquatic resource impacts of federally issued permits and licenses, to help protect water quality. Under Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the U.S. must obtain a Section 401 Certification from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that the proposed activity will comply with state water quality standards. In California, Section 401 Certifications are issued by Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) located throughout the state. The Central Coast RWQCB issues Section 401 Certifications for projects in the County. The federal CWA Section 404 permit is dependent on and subject to the terms of the Section 401 Certification. Therefore, under Section 401, a federal agency cannot issue a permit or license for an activity that may result in discharge into waters of the U.S. until the RWQCB has granted or waived the Section 401 Certification. Section 401 Certification is limited to federally jurisdictional waters and wetlands.

### **2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires an evaluation of a project's potentially significant impacts on biological resources and ways that such impacts can be avoided, minimized, or mitigated. CEQA also provides thresholds and guidelines for use by lead agencies to assess the significance of proposed impacts.

Section 15065 of the act states that a lead agency shall find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, and thereby require an Environmental Impact Report to be prepared for the project, where the project has the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

CEQA states that a project will normally have a significant effect on the environment if it will:

*“(a) Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community where it is located; (b) Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal, plant or the habitat of the species; (c) Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; and (d) Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife or plants” (County P&D 2008).*

A project is not subject to CEQA under CEQA Guideline Section 15061(b)(3) “where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment.”

### **2.2.5 California Coastal Act**

The Coastal Commission was established in 1972 to regulate coastal development and its impact on public access and coastal resources. The Coastal Commission was made permanent by the State Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (California Public Resource Code Sections 30000 *et seq.*). The California Coastal Act (Coastal Act) outlines standards for development within the Coastal Zone, which extends along 1,100 miles of the

California coastline and encompasses 1.5 million acres of land. The Coastal Act encourages local governments to create Local Coastal Plans (LCPs) that govern decisions regarding short-term and long-term conservation and use of coastal resources. Development within the Coastal Zone requires a CDP issued by the Coastal Commission or by a local government with a Coastal Commission-certified LCP. The County has a certified LCP and Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP) (County 2009) and has land use jurisdiction over the Survey Area. Therefore, the County has the authority to issue a CDP for the Project. However, all County-issued CDPs are appealable to the Coastal Commission.

Coastal streams and wetlands are afforded substantial protection under the Coastal Act. The Coastal Act Section 30231 defines a wetland as:

*“...lands within the coastal zone which may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens.”*

The Coastal Commission’s regulations (California Code of Regulations Title 14) establish a “one parameter definition” which only requires evidence of a single parameter to establish wetland conditions:

*“Wetland shall be defined as land where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to promote the formation of hydric soils or to support the growth of hydrophytes, and shall also include those types of wetlands where vegetation is lacking and soil is poorly developed or absent as a result of frequent and drastic fluctuations of surface water levels, wave action, water flow, turbidity or high concentrations of salts or other substances in the substrate. Such wetlands can be recognized by the presence of surface water or saturated substrate at some time during each year and their location within, or adjacent to, vegetated wetlands or deep-water habitats. (14 CCR Section 13577).”*

The Coastal Commission’s regulations also specify general field rules for delineating the upland boundary wetlands:

*“Such wetlands can be recognized by the presence of surface water or saturated substrate at some time during each year and their location within, or adjacent to, vegetated wetlands of deep water habitats. For the purposes of determining the boundaries of appeals jurisdiction, the upland limit of a wetland shall be defined as:*

- a. The boundary between land with predominantly hydrophytic cover and land with predominantly mesophytic or xerophytic cover;*
- b. The boundary between soil that is predominantly hydric and soil that is predominantly nonhydric; or*
- c. In the case of wetlands without vegetation or soils, the boundary between land that is flooded or saturated at some time during years of normal precipitation, and land that is not. (14 CCR Section 13577).”*

The “one parameter” definition adopted by the Coastal Commission is based on the general definition used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) and CDFW from the USFWS wetlands classification system first published in 1979 (Cowardin et al. 1979):

*“Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.”*

The Coastal Act definition of a wetland does not distinguish between wetlands based on their quality. Therefore, under the Coastal Act, poorly functioning or degraded areas that meet the definition of wetlands are subject to wetland protection policies.

## **2.3 LOCAL LAND USE POLICIES**

### **2.3.1 Santa Barbara County Wetland Definition**

The County Board of Supervisors has formally adopted the USFWS/CDFW-wetland definition (Cowardin et al. 1979). Per the LCP and County *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* (County 2008), the County wetland definition is as follows:

*“For the purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes:*

- a. At least periodically the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (plants specifically adapted to live in wetlands);*
- b. The substrate is predominantly undrained hydric (wetland) soil; and,*
- c. The substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.*

*In order to ensure wetland standards are applied equitably to affected property owners, wetlands which have only one of the defining three characteristics, especially those defined by seasonal ponding, require careful review to ensure that highly disturbed areas with artificially compacted soils which do not have true wetland characteristics are not mistakenly identified as wetlands.”*

### **2.3.2 County Coastal Land Use Plan**

The County’s LCP and associated CLUP regulate development within the County’s Coastal Zone. To ensure consistency with the Coastal Act, the County has adopted many of the Coastal Commission’s regulations and policies regarding protection of coastal wetlands and streams. The CLUP stream and wetland policies that are applicable to the Project are described below.

#### **2.3.2.1 Wetlands**

##### **CLUP Policy 9-6**

All diking, dredging, and filling activities shall conform to the provisions of Sections 30233 and 30607.1 of the Coastal Act. Dredging, when consistent with these provisions and where

necessary for the maintenance of the tidal flow and continued viability of the wetland habitat or for flood control purposes, shall be subject to the following conditions:

- a. Dredging shall be prohibited in breeding and nursery areas and during periods of fish migration and spawning.
- b. Dredging shall be limited to the smallest area feasible.
- c. Designs for dredging and excavation projects shall include protective measures such as silt curtains, diaphragms, and weirs to protect water quality in adjacent areas during construction by preventing the discharge of refuse, petroleum spills, and unnecessary dispersal of silt materials. During permitted dredging operations, dredge spoils may only be temporarily stored on existing dikes or on designated spoil storage areas, except in the Atascadero Creek area (including San Jose and San Pedro Creeks) where spoils may be stored on existing storage areas as delineated on the Spoil Storage Map, dated February, 1981. (Projects which result in discharge of water into a wetland require a permit from the RWQCB.)

#### **CLUP Policy 9-14**

New development adjacent to or in close proximity to wetlands shall be compatible with the continuance of the habitat area and shall not result in a reduction in the biological productivity or water quality of the wetland due to runoff (carrying additional sediment or contaminants), noise, thermal pollution, or other disturbances.

### **3.0 METHODS**

To document sensitive biological resources within the Survey Area, SES conducted background research, review of previous botanical and biological assessments completed in the region, and field investigations.

#### **3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW**

Prior to conducting the field reconnaissance, a literature review was performed to identify any special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities that have the potential to occur in the Survey Area and vicinity. The literature review included an examination of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2018), the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2018), the USFWS Endangered Species Database (USFWS 2018a), and the USFWS critical habitat portal (USFWS 2018b). SES also reviewed the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California, South Coastal Santa Barbara Area (NRCS 2018), the USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (USGS-NHD 2018), and weather data.

The CNDDB query provided locations of special-status plant populations, sensitive natural communities, and special-status wildlife documented within the Carpinteria USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle, where the Survey Area is located. Special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Area are listed in Table 2. The likelihood for special-status species to occur within the habitats present in the Survey Area was determined during the field reconnaissance.

### 3.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Biological field investigations included a botanical survey, wildlife survey, and a delineation of potentially jurisdictional wetland habitat. Table 1 provides a summary of survey dates, descriptions, and field personnel.

**Table 1. Biological Surveys Conducted within the Survey Area in July 2018**

Type of Survey(s)	Date	Field Personnel
Field Reconnaissance: Botanical & Wildlife Survey	July 10, 2017	Jessica Peak John Storrer
Delineation of Potential Jurisdictional Wetland	July 19, 2018	Jessica Peak Justine Cooper

Special-status species that are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Area were targeted during the field surveys (e.g., Coulter's saltbush, salt marsh bird's beak, Belding's savannah sparrow, etc.) (see Table 3).

#### 3.2.1 Botanical Survey

Surveys were consistent with the botanical survey guidelines of the California Department of Fish and Game (now CDFW) (2009), the USFWS (1996), and the CNPS (2001). The botanical inventory was compiled by systematically searching the Survey Area. Special-status plant species were mapped using an iPad tablet with ArcCollector and a SkyPro XGPS160 GPS receiver.

All vascular plant species observed within the Survey Area were recorded (see Appendix B – Vascular Plant Inventory). Plant specimens that were not positively identified in the field were further examined using a dissecting microscope and appropriate botanical keys, including *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and *A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California, Second Edition* (Smith 1998).

The botanical survey took place during the blooming season for the special-status plant species that have the potential to occur in the Survey Area (see Table 3).

#### 3.2.2 Wildlife Survey

During the field reconnaissance, a general evaluation of the character and quality of wildlife habitat was made and an inventory of all wildlife species observed within the Survey Area was compiled (see Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory).

The evaluation of wildlife use of the property was made in part through the field survey, but was also based on habitat suitability within the Survey Area and known occurrence of various species in the vicinity. Potential for nesting, roosting, or foraging by sensitive bird species, including Belding's savannah sparrow and raptors, was also assessed.

### **3.2.3 Delineation of Potential Jurisdictional Wetland**

Federal waters are not present in the Survey Area. Delineation of the potential jurisdictional wetland within the Survey Area was consistent with “Routine” procedures detailed in the USACE 1987 Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Arid West Supplement (Environmental Laboratory 2008). Soil test pits were excavated along the roadside berm south of Sand Point Road to confirm the presence/absence of hydric soils (Appendix D – Wetland Data Forms). The soil test pits (sampling points) were mapped by using an iPad tablet with ArcCollector and a SkyPro XGPS160 GPS receiver. The radius of sample plots was 8 feet around the soil pit excavated at each sampling point.

USACE-jurisdictional wetlands are considered to be present if evidence of all three federal criteria (hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology) is observed. County/Coastal Commission wetlands are considered to be present if evidence of one of the three federal wetland criteria is observed. The methods for determining wetland criteria at each sampling point are described below.

#### **3.2.3.1 Vegetation**

Presence of hydrophytic vegetation was determined by identifying all plant species within an approximate 8-foot radius at each sampling point and assigning the indicator status, as listed in *The National Wetland Plant List: 2016 Wetland Ratings* (Lichvar et al. 2016) and the *National Wetland Plant List (NWPL) Website* (USACE 2018).

The percent cover of all species in each of four strata (tree, sapling/shrub, herb, and woody vine) was determined within each sampling plot. Species identifications and taxonomic nomenclature follow *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and *A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California, Second Edition* (Smith 1998). Dominant species were determined using the dominance test and/or prevalence index, when necessary, as recommended in the Arid West Supplement (Environmental Laboratory 2008).

#### **3.2.3.2 Soils**

The NRCS Web Soil Survey tool (NRCS 2018) was used to review soil types within the Survey Area. The presence of hydric soil indicators was determined in the field based on the criteria outlined in the 1987 Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and information provided in the Arid West Supplement (Environmental Laboratory 2008) and the *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States: A Guide for Identifying and Delineating Hydric Soils* (USDA-NRCS 2010). Two soil test pits were excavated along the berm south of Sand Point Road to determine the presence or absence of hydric soils and wetland hydrology (i.e., sample points). Soil pits were dug to a maximum 16 inches, or until a restrictive layer prevented further excavation. A Munsell® Soil Color Chart (Munsell 2000) was used to identify the color of the soil matrix and redox features, if present.

#### **3.2.3.3 Hydrology**

Observations of wetland hydrology were conducted along the length of the roadside berm. Consistent with the 1987 Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) protocols in the Arid West Supplement (Environmental Laboratory 2008), each sampling point was evaluated for primary

and secondary indicators of wetland hydrology. The presence or absence of indicators such as drift deposits, sediment deposits, and drainage patterns are used to determine wetland hydrology.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

The following sections provide a summary of environmental conditions in the Survey Area including existing plant communities, soils, wildlife habitat, and special-status plant species documented during the field survey. Representative photographs of environmental conditions present in the Survey Area are provided in Appendix A.

### **4.1 SOILS**

Soil types were determined based on a review of the Web Soil Survey of the South Coastal part of Santa Barbara County, California, (NRCS 2018). Two mapped soil units have been identified in the Survey Area (Figure 3 – Soils Map):

- Aquent, fill areas (AC), 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Beaches (BE), 1 to 5 percent slopes

The majority of the Survey Area and the entire development area is comprised of Aquent, fill areas. This soil type is comprised of earthy fill material from variable sources (NRCS 2018). Aquent, fill areas are 0 to 60 inches in depth and the depth to water is 24 to 72 inches. Frequency of flooding is rare and frequency of ponding is considered to be none (NRCS 2018).

The soils in southern portion of the property are classified as Beaches, derived from sandy or stony alluvium. Project improvements in the southern portion of the parcel would be limited to native landscaping.

### **4.2 HYDROLOGY**

There is no hydrologic connection between the Survey Area and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The terrain of the Survey Area is relatively flat, and slopes slightly eastward toward the mouth of the Carpinteria Slough. The existing residence is situated on the highest portion of the Survey Area, at 10 to 11 feet elevation, and the low point is at the northeast corner where the Survey Area meets Sand Point Road. Stormwater runoff sheet flows off of Sand Point Road into the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. No evidence of ponding was observed in the Survey Area.

### **4.3 VEGETATION AND LAND COVER TYPES**

Descriptions of vegetation communities are adapted from *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MV-II) (Sawyer et al. 2009) and are summarized in Table 2 and described below. Vegetation communities and land cover types within the Survey Area were mapped based on field observations and aerial imagery analysis and are depicted in Figure 4 – Vegetation Map.

**Table 2. Summary of Vegetation and Land Cover Types in the Survey Area**

Vegetation and Land Cover Type	Acreage in Survey Area
<b>Special-status Plant Species</b>	
Red Sand-verbena	0.00009 (4 square feet)
<b>Vegetation Types</b>	
Salt Grass Berm	0.024
Annual Brome Grassland	0.067
Ice Plant Mats	0.494
Ornamental/Landscaping	0.307
<b>Developed</b>	
Existing residence, driveway, parking area, and Sand Point Road	0.300
Rock Revetment	0.204
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1.396</b>

#### 4.3.1 Salt Grass Berm (*Distichlis spicata*-*Bromus diandrus* Herbaceous Association)

Salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*) flats occur in coastal salt marshes and inland habitats including playas, swales, and terraces along washes (Sawyer et al. 2009). Salt grass typically prefers alkaline or saline soils, which are often deep or have an impermeable layer making them poorly drained. Salt grass is considered a facultative (FAC) plant species, which is defined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) as: “Plants with a similar likelihood (estimated probability 33 percent to 67 percent) of occurring in both wetlands and non-wetlands”.

The roadside berm along the south side of Sand Point Road is 0.024-acre (1,045 square feet) and is co-dominated by salt grass and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) (Figure 4 – Vegetation Map; Appendix A – Site Photographs). Along the length of the berm, salt grass comprises approximately 55-65 percent of the vegetation cover and ripgut brome comprises approximately 20-30 percent. Scattered occurrences of other upland species including Chinese parsley (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), and fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) are also present along the berm.

Two soil pits were excavated along the salt grass berm to determine if the berm met the hydrophytic vegetation criteria for a one-parameter wetland and to confirm if other wetland indicators were present. Details of the delineation effort and data from the soil sample points are summarized in Section 4.7 below.

#### 4.3.2 Annual Brome Grassland (*Bromus diandrus*, *hordeaceus* – *Brachypodium distachyon* Semi-natural Herbaceous Stands)

The salt grass berm described above transitions to an annual brome grassland south of along Sand Point Road. Annual brome grassland occupies approximately 0.07-acre between the existing landscaping/driveway and the berm along Sand Point Road (Figure 4 – Vegetation

Map). This plant community is dominated by ripgut brome, with frequent occurrences of Bermuda grass and weedy herbaceous species such as sow thistle and purple vetch (*Vicia benghalensis*).

#### **4.3.3 Ice Plant Mats (*Carpobrotus edulis* or Other Ice Plants Semi-natural Herbaceous Stands)**

Ice plant mats occur on bluffs, disturbed land, sand dunes on the immediate coastline, and on coastal and alkaline terraces (Sawyer et al. 2009). Ice plant mats are present throughout the majority of the Survey Area (0.48-acre) (Figure 4 – Vegetation Map). This community is dominated by mixed mats of ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and sea fig (*C. chilensis*) comprising approximately 60 percent of the vegetation cover. Two native dune species, beach bur sage (*Ambrosia chamissonis*) and beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* ssp. *cheiranthifolia*) occur frequently and comprise approximately 15 percent of the plant cover. Coastal goldenbush is also present (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii*) between the rock revetments along the beach. Other species, including ripgut brome, statice (*Limonium sinuatum*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*) occur in less abundance.

One individual of a special-status plant species, red sand-verbena (*Abronia maritima*), was observed in this plant community (Figure 4 – Vegetation Map; Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan). This species is discussed in detail below.

#### **4.3.4 Ornamental/Landscape Plantings**

Ornamental plant species and landscape plantings are present along the border of the driveway, along the front and rear of the existing residence, and along the eastern boundary of the Survey Area (Figure 4 – Vegetation Map). This vegetation type is not a recognized community in MV-II, as it consists of species not native to the region that have been planted and/or exotic species that typically don't occur in the natural landscape outside of urban areas. Approximately 0.3-acre of ornamental trees and landscape plantings are present in the Survey Area. Ornamental and landscape species observed and include Ngaio tree (*Myoporum laetum*), crimson bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), Mexican bush sage (*Salvia leucantha*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*) and Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*), and Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*).

### **4.4 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREA**

Special-status species and sensitive habitats include plant and wildlife taxa, vegetation communities, or other unique biological features that are afforded special protection by local land use policies and/or state and federal regulations. Vegetation communities may warrant special status if they are of limited distribution, support protected plants and animals, have high wildlife value, or are particularly vulnerable to disturbance. Special-status plant and animal species are those that are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Acts or those that appear on various “watch lists” compiled by academic institutions, conservation organizations, and wildlife agencies. These include the CNDDDB lists of “*Special Animals*” and “*Special Plants*” (CNDDDB 2018), CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2018), “*California Bird Species of Special*

*Concern*” (Shuford and Gardali 2008), “*California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*” (Thomson et al. 2016), and “*Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California*” (Williams 1986).

Eleven (11) special-status plant species and fifteen (15) special-status wildlife species are documented (i.e., are tracked by the CNDDDB) within the vicinity of the Survey Area. The likelihood for special-status plant and wildlife species documented within the Carpinteria USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle to occur within the habitats present in the Survey Area was evaluated.

Species or vegetation communities dependent on inland or riparian habitats (e.g., late-flowered mariposa lily, Palmer’s mariposa lily, umbrella larkspur, Ojai fritillary, Coulter’s goldfields, Santa Barbara honeysuckle, Nuttall’s scrub oak, Sonoran maiden fern, least bell’s vireo, and Townsend’s big-eared bat) and perennial water sources or vernal pools (e.g., tidewater goby, southern California steelhead, arroyo toad, foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, and two-striped garter snake) are excluded from consideration due to the lack of suitable habitat.

Table 3 lists special status plants and animals that have a reasonable possibility to occur in the Survey Area based on habitat suitability and requirements, elevation and geographic range, soils, topography, surrounding land uses, and proximity of known occurrences in the CNDDDB database to the Survey Area. The likelihood for special-status species to occur within the Survey Area was assessed using information from the various listed sources and wildlife and botanical surveys. Narratives are provided for species for which there are land use planning and regulatory implications.

**Table 3. Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species Occurrences Documented within the Project Vicinity.**

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status*	Habitat Requirements/Affinities	Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area
<b>Plants<sup>1</sup></b>				
Red sand-verbena ( <i>Abronia maritima</i> )	CRPR 4.2	Coastal dunes. Elevation range: 0 – 350 feet. Blooming period: February-October	Yes	One individual red sand-verbena plant was observed in the Survey Area during the July 2018 survey (Figure 4 – Vegetation Map; Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan)
Coulter’s saltbush ( <i>Atriplex coulteri</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation range: 0 – 15,000 feet. Blooming period: March-October.	Yes	Suitable coastal dune habitat is present in the Survey Area. This species is known to occur in Carpinteria along the coastal bluffs (CNDDDB 2018). Coulter’s saltbush is a shrub species that would have been blooming during 2018 field survey. This species was not observed and is not expected to occur in the Survey Area.
Salt marsh bird’s beak ( <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal salt marshes. Elevation range: 0 – 35 feet. Blooming period: May-October.	No	Coastal salt marsh habitat is not present in the Survey Area. Salt marsh bird’s beak is known to occur in Carpinteria Salt Marsh, east of the Survey Area near Sandyland (CNDDDB 2018). No salt marsh bird’s beak was observed in the Survey Area during the botanical survey and this species is not expected to occur.
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
Sandy beach tiger beetle ( <i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> )	SA	Sand dunes. Burrows in moist sand near the ocean.	Yes	One historical location of sandy beach tiger beetle has been documented in Carpinteria, which is now believed to be extirpated (CNDDDB 2018). The Carpinteria population inhabited clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper intertidal zone. This species is known to be sensitive to contact with humans (CNDDDB 2018). Although the Survey Area is along the beach and has sandy soil, this species would not be expected to occur above the upper intertidal zone or where human activity takes place. In addition, there are no extant occurrences known from the vicinity. Sandy beach tiger beetle is not expected to occur in the Survey Area.

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status*	Habitat Requirements/Affinities	Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area
Globose dune beetle ( <i>Coelus globosus</i> )	SA	Foredunes, sand hummocks.	Yes	One population of globose dune beetle has been documented in Carpinteria, mapped along the beach in the foredunes and sand hummocks (CNDDDB 2018). Although the Survey Area is along the beach and has sandy soil, this species would not be expected to occur north of the rock revetments or within the proposed development area. Globose dune beetle is not expected to occur in the Survey Area.
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> (California overwintering population)	SA	Overwintering sites (i.e., roosts) extend from Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico and are located in wind-protected tree groves (typically eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress), with nectar source and water nearby.	No	Suitable protected eucalyptus, Monterey pine, or cypress groves that would support Monarch aggregations are not present in the Survey Area. The nearest known overwintering site is along Padaro Lane in the vicinity of Loon Point (CNDDDB 2018).
Wandering (= saltmarsh) skipper <i>Panoquina errans</i>	SA	Salt marshes.	No	Four female wandering skippers were documented in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh in 2007 (CNDDDB 2018). No suitable salt marsh habitat is present in the Survey Area and this species is not expected to occur.
<b>Birds</b>				
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	SSC MBTA	Nests above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	No	Suitable nesting habitat for western snowy plover is not present in the Survey Area. The nearest known breeding location was documented in Carpinteria in 1946, but is believed to be extirpated since 1978. Western snowy plovers may occasionally use the shoreline for foraging.
Belding's savannah sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	SE MTBA	Inhabits salt marshes and nests on the ground, primarily in pickleweed.	No	Belding's savannah sparrows are known to breed in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, between Carpinteria and Sandyland Cove Road (CNDDDB 2018). No salt marsh habitat or pickleweed suitable for nesting is present in the Survey Area, and Belding's savannah sparrow are not expected to occur.

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status*	Habitat Requirements/Affinities	Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area
Light-footed Ridgway's rail <i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	FE SE FP MTBA	Salt and brackish marshes, particularly those with tidal sloughs; favors marshes with tall, dense vegetation.	No	Suitable marsh habitat with dense vegetation is not present in the Survey Area; however, there is suitable habitat in the nearby marsh. The population of light-footed Ridgway's rail in Carpinteria Salt Marsh is thought to be extirpated and the species is not expected to occur.

\*Listing Status Notes:

Federal: FE – Federally listed Endangered

FT – Federally listed Threatened

FC – Federal Candidate Species

WL – USFWS Watch list

BCC – USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

MTBA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act

State: SE – State listed Endangered

ST – State listed Threatened

SC – State Candidate Species

SR – State Rare Species

SA – State Special Animal

FP – CDFW Fully Protected Species

SSC – CDFW Species of Special Concern

WL – CDFW Watch List

CRPR: California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank

CBR – Considered but Rejected

1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere

2 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but common elsewhere

4 – Limited distribution (Watch-list)

CBR – Considered but Rejected

CRPR Extensions

0.1 – Seriously endangered in California

0.2 – Fairly endangered in California

0.3 – Not very endangered in California

<sup>1</sup> – Unless otherwise noted, habitat, elevation, and blooming period for special-status plant species is from *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* 2012 and CNPS 2018.

## 4.5 BOTANICAL RESOURCES

A total of 33 plant species was observed in the Survey Area during the July 2018 botanical survey. Of the species observed, 10 (30 percent) were native and 23 (70 percent) were non-native, naturalized, or ornamental/landscape species. A comprehensive list of vascular plant species observed in the Survey Area is provided in Appendix B.

### 4.5.1 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities are those that are limited in distribution or support sensitive plant or wildlife habitat. No sensitive vegetation communities are present in the Survey Area.

One sensitive vegetation community, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh (i.e., Carpinteria Salt Marsh), is located north of Sand Point Road, approximately 68 to 82 feet from the proposed structures.

### 4.5.2 Special-status Plant Species Observed in the Survey Area

One special-status plant species (red sand-verbena) was observed and mapped in the Survey Area. No other special-status plant species are expected to occur. Special-status plants that require specific soil types or habitats not present in the Survey Area (i.e., salt marsh bird's beak) or species that were not observed during the 2018 field survey (i.e., Coulter's saltbush) are not discussed further, as they are not expected to occur.

**Red sand-verbena (*Abronia maritima*) (CRPR 4.2).** Red sand-verbena, also referred to as “sticky sand-verbena”, is a densely glandular hairy, perennial herb that forms mats along coastal dunes. This species has wine red flowers and blooms between February and October. Red sand-verbena is considered a “watch list” species, uncommon in California and fairly endangered by the CNPS, but can be locally abundant where it occurs. Red sand-verbena is primarily found in coastal dunes from San Luis Obispo County south to Baja California. One red sand-verbena plant was observed and mapped in the Survey Area along the toe of the slope of the northernmost rock revetment (Appendix A – Site Photographs; Figure 4 – Vegetation Map; Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan).

## 4.6 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The field survey enabled a characterization of habitat quality and assessment of potential for occurrence of special-status wildlife species (e.g., western snowy plover, Belding's savannah sparrow, etc.) in the Survey Area. A list of all wildlife species observed within the Survey Area is included as Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory.

### 4.6.1 General Wildlife Habitat

Ice plant mats, annual brome grassland, and ornamental/landscaping are the prevailing habitat types in the Survey Area. Seven bird species were observed during the July 2018 field survey including osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*), Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). No nesting behavior or active bird nests were observed in the Survey Area.

#### **4.6.2 Special-status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Survey Area**

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the Survey Area during the 2018 field survey and none are expected to occur. The Survey Area lacks suitable salt marsh and foredune habitat that would special-status species known to occur in the vicinity (i.e., sandy beach tiger beetle, globose dune beetle, western snowy plover, Belding's savannah sparrow, and light-footed Ridgway's rail). However, the foredune habitat south of the Survey Area and rock revetments has the potential to support western snowy plover and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh is known to support Belding's savannah sparrow and formerly, light-footed Ridgway's rail.

#### **4.7 JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND DELINEATION**

A wetland delineation was conducted in the Survey Area on July 19, 2018. Soil pits were excavated and data were collected at two sampling points (SP01 & SP02) along the berm south of Sand Point Road (Figure 4 – Vegetation Map). This area was examined for wetland indicators due to the presence of salt grass along the roadside berm. The results of the soil test pits are described below and data forms are provided in Appendix D.

##### **4.7.1 Federal Wetlands**

The sample points did not meet all three federal wetland criteria (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology). Therefore, no federal-defined wetlands are present within the Survey Area.

##### **4.7.1.1 Vegetation**

The soil test pits were excavated along the roadside berm to confirm presence or absence of jurisdictional wetland criteria due to the presence of salt grass, a FAC plant species. Both the Dominance Test and Prevalence Index were applied to determine whether the berm met the required hydrophytic vegetation indicators.

Both SP01 and SP02 failed the Dominance Test and Prevalence Index (Appendix D – Wetland Data Forms). Hydrophytic vegetation (i.e., OBL, FACW, and FAC) is not dominant at either of the sample points along the berm. Although salt grass is a FAC species and comprises up to 60 percent of the vegetation cover in locations along the berm, it is co-dominant with ripgut brome (which comprises over 20 percent of the cover) and other upland plant species. Due to the prevalence of upland plant species along the berm, this area fails to meet the hydrophytic vegetation criteria.

##### **4.7.1.2 Soils**

As described above, the soil type throughout the majority of the Survey Area and the entire development area is Aquents, fill areas, comprised of earthy fill material from variable sources. Soils pits were excavated and data were collected at two sampling points (SP01 & SP02) within the Survey Area to determine if hydric soils are present the berm along the south side of Sand Point Road.

Soil at both sampling points consisted of coarse organic matter at the surface (0 to 5 inches) and fine sand in the lower soil profile (5 to 16 inches). Soil color at both sampling points was light

yellowish brown [2.5Y 6/3] (Munsell 2000). No hydric soil indicators were observed at either sampling point.

#### **4.7.1.3 Hydrology**

There is no hydrologic connection between the Survey Area and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The Carpinteria Salt Marsh is approximately 10 feet in elevation below Sand Point Road and the Survey Area. Indicators of wetland hydrology (e.g., water marks, drainage patterns, sediment deposits, surface soil cracks, etc.) were not observed at the sampling plots or at any location along the roadside berm.

#### **4.7.2 County/Coastal Commission Wetlands**

No positive wetland indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology were observed within the roadside berm and no County/Coastal Commission-defined one-parameter wetlands are present in the Survey Area (Appendix D – Wetland Data Forms).

### **5.0 IMPACT DISCUSSION**

One of the primary objectives of this Assessment is to describe the property's sensitive biological resources and applicable federal, state, and local regulatory policies and development standards. Consistent with the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* (County 2008), the impacts on biological resources are considered significant if a proposed project:

- Has a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any on any sensitive natural community or plant or wildlife species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.
- Has a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

#### **5.1 EXISTING VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE HABITAT**

Redevelopment of the single-family residence will result in approximately 0.93-acre of impacts to existing developed areas, ice plant mats, salt grass berm, and ornamental/landscaping plants. The majority of the vegetation within the proposed development area is comprised of non-native species, primarily ice plant, and has limited wildlife value.

The proposed Project includes removal of the existing non-native ornamental species and ice plant within the redevelopment area and re-landscaping with native plant species. Landscaping with native plants will improve foraging habitat for birds and insects and the overall wildlife value within the Survey Area.

With the removal of non-native species, landscaping with native plants, and implementation of the applicable County Standard Conditions of Approval (County Conditions) and avoidance and minimization measures outlined below, impacts to existing vegetation and wildlife habitat would be considered less than significant.

## **5.2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT (ESH)**

There is no ESH in the Survey Area. However, Carpinteria Salt Marsh located north of Sand Point Road is considered ESH. The Coastal Zoning Ordinance (Section 35-97.9.4 Article II) provides an exemption to the standard 100-foot wetland buffer for the lots along Sand Point Road that abut the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The proposed single-family residence and pool are located 68 to 82 feet south of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and are separated from the marsh by Sand Point Road (Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan).

The Carpinteria Salt Marsh supports several special-status species and is recognized as ESH. Two federally- and/or state-endangered wildlife species, light-footed Ridgeway's rail and Belding's savannah sparrow, and one federally- and state-endangered plant, salt marsh bird's beak, are known to occur in the marsh. The population of light-footed Ridgeway's rail in Carpinteria Salt Marsh is thought to be extirpated (Lehman 2018). In addition, one rare plant species, Coulter's goldfields, is also documented in the marsh.

Impacts to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh due to redevelopment of the single-family residence would be limited to indirect disturbance (e.g., noise, dust, lighting, etc.). With implementation of the applicable County Conditions and avoidance and minimization measures outlined below, indirect impacts to Carpinteria Salt Marsh would be considered less than significant.

## **5.3 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES**

One special-status plant species (red sand-verbena) is present in the Survey Area. One red sand-verbena plant was mapped in the Survey Area at the base of the northernmost rock revetment. The red sand-verbena plant is located over 60 feet south of the proposed redevelopment area (Figure 5 – Proposed Site Plan). With implementation of the applicable County Conditions and avoidance and minimization measures outlined below, no impacts to red sand-verbena are expected.

## **5.4 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE**

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the Survey Area during the 2018 field survey and no sensitive wildlife species are expected to occur. As such, impacts to special-status wildlife species due to redevelopment of the existing single-family residence would be considered less than significant.

## 5.5 JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS

There are no jurisdictional wetlands present in the Survey Area. Jurisdictional areas are limited to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, north of Sand Point Road.

As mentioned above, impacts to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh due to redevelopment of the single-family residence would be limited to indirect disturbance (e.g., noise, dust, lighting, etc.). With implementation of the applicable County Conditions and avoidance and minimization measures outlined below, indirect impacts to Carpinteria Salt Marsh would be considered less than significant.

## 6.0 COUNTY STANDARD CONDITIONS

The County's Standard Conditions of Approval are provided in *A Planner's Guide to Conditions of Approval and Mitigation Measures* (County 2011). The County Conditions are meant to "enforce existing State and local regulations including the Subdivision Map Act, Zoning Regulations, Coastal Act Regulations, and Comprehensive Plan policies and Community Plan development standards". The County Conditions applicable to the biological resources in and around the Survey Area are listed below. With implementation of these conditions, impacts from the redevelopment of the existing single-family residence to the Survey Area and Carpinteria Salt Marsh would be considered less than significant.

**Aest-10 Lighting.** The Owner/Applicant shall ensure any exterior night lighting installed on the project site is of low intensity, low glare design, minimum height, and shall be hooded to direct light downward onto the subject lot and prevent spill-over onto adjacent lots or Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The Owner/Applicant shall install timers or otherwise ensure lights are dimmed after 10 p.m.

**Air-01 Dust Control.** The Owner/Applicant shall comply with the following dust control components at all times including weekends and holidays:

- a. Dust generated by the development activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of retaining dust on the site.
- b. During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation of cut or fill materials, use water trucks or sprinkler systems to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease.
- c. During construction, use water trucks or sprinkler systems to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site.
- d. Wet down the construction area after work is completed for the day and whenever wind exceeds 15 mph.
- e. When wind exceeds 15 mph, have site watered at least once each day including weekends and/or holidays.
- f. Order increased watering as necessary to prevent transport of dust off-site.
- g. Cover soil stockpiled for more than two days or treat with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Reapply as needed.
- h. If the site is graded and left undeveloped for over four weeks, the Owner/Applicant shall immediately:

- i. Seed and water to re-vegetate graded areas; and/or
- ii. Spread soil binders; and/or
- iii. Employ any other method(s) deemed appropriate by P&D or APCD.

**Bio-10 Storm Water BMPs.** To minimize pollutants impacting downstream waterbodies or habitat, the parking area and associated driveways shall be designed to minimize degradation of storm water quality. Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as landscaped areas for infiltration (vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or bioretention areas), designed in accordance with the California Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment (California Stormwater Quality Association) or other approved method shall be installed to intercept and remove pollutants prior to discharging to the storm drain system. The BMPs selected shall be maintained in working order. The landowner is responsible for the maintenance and operation of all improvements and shall maintain annual maintenance records. A maintenance program shall be specified in an inspection and maintenance plan and include maintenance inspections at least once a year. Long term maintenance shall be the responsibility of the Landowner. A maintenance program shall be specified in the CC&Rs or in a maintenance program submitted by the landowner for commercial/industrial sites and recorded with the Clerk of the Board. The plans and a copy of the long-term maintenance program shall be submitted to P&D and Public Works, Water Resources Division staff, for review prior to approval of a Coastal Development Permit. BMP maintenance is required for the life of the project and transfer of this responsibility is required for any subsequent sale of the property. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection at least once a year and retain proof of inspections.

**Bio-20 Equipment Storage-Construction.** The Owner/Applicant shall designate one or more construction equipment filling and storage areas within the designated development envelope to contain spills, facilitate clean-up and proper disposal and prevent contamination from discharging to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands. The areas shall be no larger than 50 x 50 foot unless otherwise approved by P&D and shall be located at least 100 feet from any storm drain, waterbody or sensitive biological resources.

**Bio-20a Equipment Washout-Construction.** The Owner/Applicant shall designate one or more washout areas for the washing of concrete trucks, paint, equipment, or similar activities to prevent wash water from discharging to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands. Note that polluted water and materials shall be contained in these areas and removed from the site. The areas shall be located at least 100 feet from any storm drain inlet, waterbody or sensitive biological resources.

**Bio-21 Use Natives.** Landscaping shall be with native plants and seed stock from locally obtained sources.

**Geo-02 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.** Grading and erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to minimize erosion during construction and shall be implemented for the duration of the grading period and until regraded areas have been stabilized by structures, long-term erosion control measures or permanent landscaping. The Owner/Applicant shall submit an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) using Best Management Practices (BMP) designed to stabilize the site, protect natural watercourses/creeks, prevent erosion, and convey storm water

runoff to existing drainage systems keeping contaminants and sediments onsite. The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be a part of the Grading Plan submittal and will be reviewed for its technical merits by P&D. Information on Erosion Control requirements can be found on the County web site re: Grading Ordinance Chapter 14 ([www.countysb.org/government/county](http://www.countysb.org/government/county) ordinance code Chapter 14 14-9 and 14-29 – refer to Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements.)

**Landscap-01 Landscape and Irrigation Plan.** Prepare a Landscape and Irrigation Plan design. The plan shall include the following:

- a. An agreement by the Owner to install required landscaping & water- conserving irrigation systems prior to final clearance.
- b. An agreement by the Owner to maintain required landscaping for the life of the project.
- c. Securities posted by the Owner for installation and maintenance securities per requirements in the Performance Securities condition.
- d. All landscape near structures shall be with approved fire-resistant/retardant plantings.
- e. Landscaping shall be with native plants from the County's native plant list or native specimen plants & seed stock from locally obtained sources.
- f. All project landscaping shall consist of drought-tolerant native and/or low- water use/Mediterranean type species.
- g. Project landscaping shall adequately screen the project site from surrounding land uses.
- h. Project landscaping shall be compatible with the character of the surroundings and the architectural style of the structure.
- i. Plan shall include drought tolerant natives and/or Mediterranean type screening planted on the shoulders adjacent to driveways. The vegetation shall be staggered from the road to blend with natural habitats and to screen the effects of grading & paving.

**Noise-02 Construction Hours.** Contractors and subcontractors shall limit construction activity, including equipment maintenance and site preparation, to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. No construction shall occur on weekends or State holidays. Non-noise generating construction activities such as interior plumbing, electrical, drywall and painting (depending on compressor noise levels) are not subject to these restrictions. Any subsequent amendment to the Comprehensive General Plan, applicable Community or Specific Plan, or Zoning Code noise standard upon which these construction hours are based shall supersede the hours stated herein.

**SolidW-03 Solid Waste-Construction Site.** The Owner/Applicant shall provide an adequate number of covered receptacles for construction and employee trash to prevent trash & debris from blowing offsite, shall ensure waste is picked up weekly or more frequently as needed, and shall ensure site is free of trash and debris when construction is complete.

**WatConv-01 Sediment and Contamination Containment.** The Owner/Applicant shall prevent water contamination during construction by implementing the following construction site measures:

1. All entrances/exits to the construction site shall be stabilized using methods designed to reduce transport of sediment off site. Stabilizing measures may include but are not limited to use of gravel pads, steel rumble plates, temporary paving, etc. Any sediment or other materials tracked off site shall be removed the same day as they are tracked using dry cleaning methods. Entrances/exits shall be maintained until graded areas have been stabilized by structures, long-term erosion control measures or landscaping.
2. Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat only during dry weather.
3. Cover storm drains and manholes within the construction area when paving or applying seal coat, slurry, fog seal, etc.
4. Store, handle and dispose of construction materials and waste such as paint, mortar, concrete slurry, fuels, etc. in a manner which minimizes the potential for storm water contamination.

**WatConv-03 Erosion and Sediment Control Revegetation.** The Owner/Applicant shall re-vegetate graded areas within 30 days of completion of grading activities with deep rooted, native, drought-tolerant species to minimize slope failure and erosion potential. Use hydroseed, straw blankets, other geotextile binding fabrics or other P&D approved methods as necessary to hold slope soils until vegetation is established. P&D may require the reseeded of surfaces graded for the placement of structures if construction does not commence within 30 days of grading.

**WatConv-04 Equipment Storage-Construction.** The Owner/Applicant shall designate a construction equipment filling and storage area(s) within the designated development/building envelope to contain spills, facilitate clean-up and proper disposal and prevent contamination from discharging to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands. The areas shall be no larger than 50 x 50 foot unless otherwise approved by P&D and shall be located at least 100 feet from any storm drain, waterbody or sensitive biological resources.

**WatConv-05 Equipment Washout-Construction.** The Owner/Applicant shall designate a washout area(s) for the washing of concrete trucks, paint, equipment, or similar activities to prevent wash water from discharging to the storm drains, street, drainage ditches, creeks, or wetlands. Note that polluted water and materials shall be contained in this area and removed from the site. The area shall be located at least 100 feet from any storm drain, waterbody or sensitive biological resources.

**NPDES-18 Storm Water Retention-Driveway Design.** To reduce storm water runoff, allow for infiltration, reduce pollutants and minimize degradation of storm water quality from development, parking lots and other paved surfaces the Owner/Applicant shall use one of the following driveway designs: paving only under wheels, flared driveway, or use of permeable surfaces for temporary or non-permanent parking areas.

## **7.0 RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES**

The following avoidance and minimization measures are recommended to reduce impacts to biological resources that might result from the proposed Project. Recommended species-specific and sensitive habitat protection measures are listed first, followed by general construction measures/BMPs.

### **7.1 SPECIES-SPECIFIC AND SENSITIVE HABITAT AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES**

- A County-approved biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey of the work area and the margins of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh for special-status wildlife that have the potential to occur. Wildlife observed within work areas will be captured and relocated to suitable habitat outside the construction zone. If listed species are observed within or near the work area, work will be suspended and the CDFW and USFWS shall be notified.
- All special-status plants (red sand-verbena) present in the Survey Area shall be flagged and/or fenced for avoidance prior to commencement of construction to prevent impacts and/or disturbance.
- Native dune species, beach bur sage (*Ambrosia chamissonis*) and beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* ssp. *cheiranthifolia*), shall be flagged and avoided during construction, to the extent feasible, or replaced at a minimum 3:1 ratio in conjunction with the native landscape plan.
- The Project shall minimize the effects of the proposed structures on the Carpinteria Salt Marsh by hooding and directing all lights away from the marsh and by implementing an erosion and sedimentation control plan during construction.

### **7.2 GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES**

- If the Project is implemented during the bird nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a County-approved biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey of the proposed development envelope and adjacent habitats within 7 days of construction commencement (i.e., mobilization, staging, vegetation clearing, or excavation) to avoid impacts to nesting raptors and other birds. Surveys shall be conducted in all areas within 500 feet of proposed disturbance areas. If breeding birds with active nests are found prior to (or during) Project construction, a County-approved biologist shall oversee the establishment of a buffer (prescriptively 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors) around the nest; no activities will be allowed within the buffer(s) until the young have fledged from the nest or the nest fails.
- Prior to the start of work, a County-approved biologist shall provide worker orientation for all construction contractors (including site supervisors, equipment operators, and laborers) which emphasizes the presence of special-status species within the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and adjacent foredune habitat, identification of those species, their habitat requirements, applicable regulatory policies and provisions regarding their protection, measures being implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts, and penalties for noncompliance will be

conducted. No staging of equipment or construction supplies shall occur prior to the tailgate meeting.

- All construction equipment shall be limited to designated work and staging areas.
- No equipment, diesel fuel, or grout will be staged or stored within 100 feet of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. Fueling of equipment will not be done within 100 feet of the marsh. BMPs (e.g., silt fencing, straw wattles) shall be installed around the work area to ensure sediment from construction does not enter the marsh.
- Stationary equipment and fluid storage vessels will be equipped with secondary containment. A spill containment and cleanup kit will be onsite while construction is in progress.
- All motorized equipment used shall be maintained in proper working condition and shall be free of drips and leaks of coolant, hydraulic, and petroleum products. No equipment shall be used for the Project unless such equipment is free of leaks and drips. Equipment will be power-washed before mobilization to the work site.
- Dust generated by the construction activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of reducing impacts to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. A water truck or sprinkler system shall be used to prevent excessive dust.
- Open excavations shall be covered at the close of each work day. If this is not feasible, escape ramps shall be installed in the pits to ensure no entrapment of animals occur.
- No construction shall occur within 24 hours of a National Weather Service forecasted 0.5-inch rain event.
- Precautions shall be taken to prevent sediment transport into the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and downstream locations. Erosion control measures (e.g., silt fencing, jute netting, fiber rolls, gravel bags, etc.) shall be used throughout all phases of construction where sediment runoff from exposed areas could enter the marsh.
- Temporary BMPs (such as silt fencing, fiber rolls, and gravel bags) must be maintained regularly to ensure effectiveness.
- Disturbed areas must be stabilized and secured with erosion control materials (i.e., erosion control blankets, fiber rolls) immediately after grading is completed, to minimize erosion and to reestablish soil structure and fertility; revegetation must include non-invasive, drought-resistant, native plant species.
- Trash and food items will be kept in closed containers and removed daily.

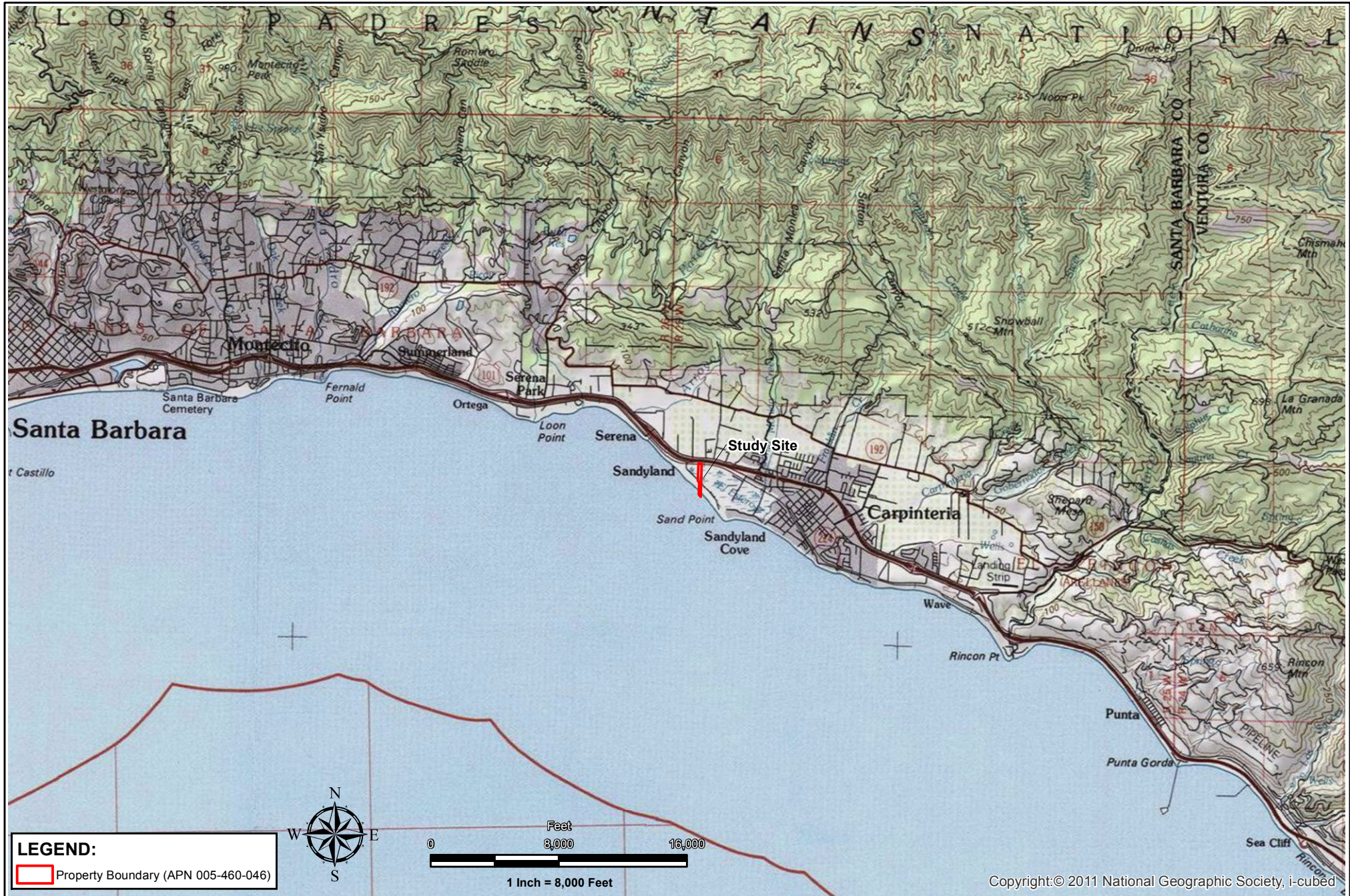
## 8.0 LITERATURE CITED

- Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti, and D. H. Wilken, editors. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition*, Revised. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) 2018. Natural Heritage Division. Sacramento, California. Available online at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/mapsanddata.asp>. Accessed December 2017.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database. December 2018. Special Animals List. Periodic publication. 51 pp.
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2009. *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities*. [https://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/Protocols\\_for\\_Surveying\\_and\\_Evaluating\\_Impacts.pdf](https://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/Protocols_for_Surveying_and_Evaluating_Impacts.pdf)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2001. Botanical Survey Guidelines. [http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/pdf/cnps\\_survey\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/pdf/cnps_survey_guidelines.pdf).
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS), Rare Plant Program. 2018. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed July 2018].
- County of Santa Barbara Department of Planning and Development (County). 2008. County of Santa Barbara Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual. Published October 2008.
- County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department (County). 2009. Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan. Coastal Land Use Plan. Adopted 1982. Republished June 2009.
- County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department (County). 2011. A Planner's Guide to Conditions of Approval and Mitigation Measures. Published December 2002. Revised March 2011.
- Cowardin, L. M., V. Garter, F. Golet, and E. T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. Office of Biological Services, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. FWS/OBS-79/31.
- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS.
- Environmental Laboratory. 2008. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Regulatory Assistance Program, Washington, DC.

- Lehman, P. E. 2018. *The Birds of Santa Barbara County, California*, Revised edition, July 2018, available at <https://sites.google.com/site/lehmanbosbc/>, 2017. Original edition: The Vertebrate Museum, University of California, Santa Barbara, 1994.
- Lichvar, Robert W. and Shawn M. McColley. 2008. A field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States. A delineation Manual. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Lichvar, R.W., M. Butterwick, N.C. Melvin, and W.N. Kirchner. 2016. The National Wetland Plant List: 2016 Wetland Ratings. *Phytoneuron* 2016-30: 1-17. Published 28 April 2016. <http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/>
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2018. Web Soil Survey – Santa Barbara County, South Coastal Part. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>. Accessed December 7, 2017
- Sawyer, J. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation. California Native Plant Society.
- Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. *Studies of Western Birds* 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.
- Smith, C.F. 1998. A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California. Second Edition. Santa Barbara Botanic Garden & Capra Press, Santa Barbara, California.
- Thomson, R.C., A.N. Wright, and H.B. Shaffer. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. University of California Press.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2018. National Wetland Plant List Version 3.2. Available online at [http://wetland\\_plants.usace.army.mil/](http://wetland_plants.usace.army.mil/).
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). 2010. Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, Version 7.0. L.M. Vasilas, G.W. Hurt, and C.V. Noble (eds.). USDA, NRCS, in cooperation with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1996. Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants. [http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Survey.-Protocols-Guidelines/Documents/Listed\\_plant\\_survey\\_guidelines.PDF](http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/Survey.-Protocols-Guidelines/Documents/Listed_plant_survey_guidelines.PDF)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2018a. Endangered Species Database. Available online at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>. Accessed December 2017.

- \_\_\_\_\_. 2018b. Critical Habitat Portal. Available online at <http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/crithab/>. Accessed December 2017.
- United State Geological Survey (USGS). 2018. National Hydrography Dataset and Watershed Boundary Dataset. Accessible online at <http://nhd.usgs.gov/index.html>.
- Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC), Goleta, California. 2018. Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary. Period Record: 01/02/1941 to 06/09/2016. <https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca7905>. Accessed January 2018.
- Williams, D.F. 1986. *Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California*. State of California, the Resource Agency, Department of Fish and Game. Wildlife Management Division Administrative Report 86-1. June 1986.

## **FIGURES**



Terra Solutions  
777 Mutsuhito Avenue  
San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401  
(805) 782-0969



**STORRER**  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SERVICES

2565 Puesta del Sol #3  
Santa Barbara, CA. 93105  
(805) 682-2065  
www.storrerenvironmental.com

**Site Vicinity Map**  
**711 Sand Point Road (APN 005-460-046)**  
**Santa Barbara County, CA**

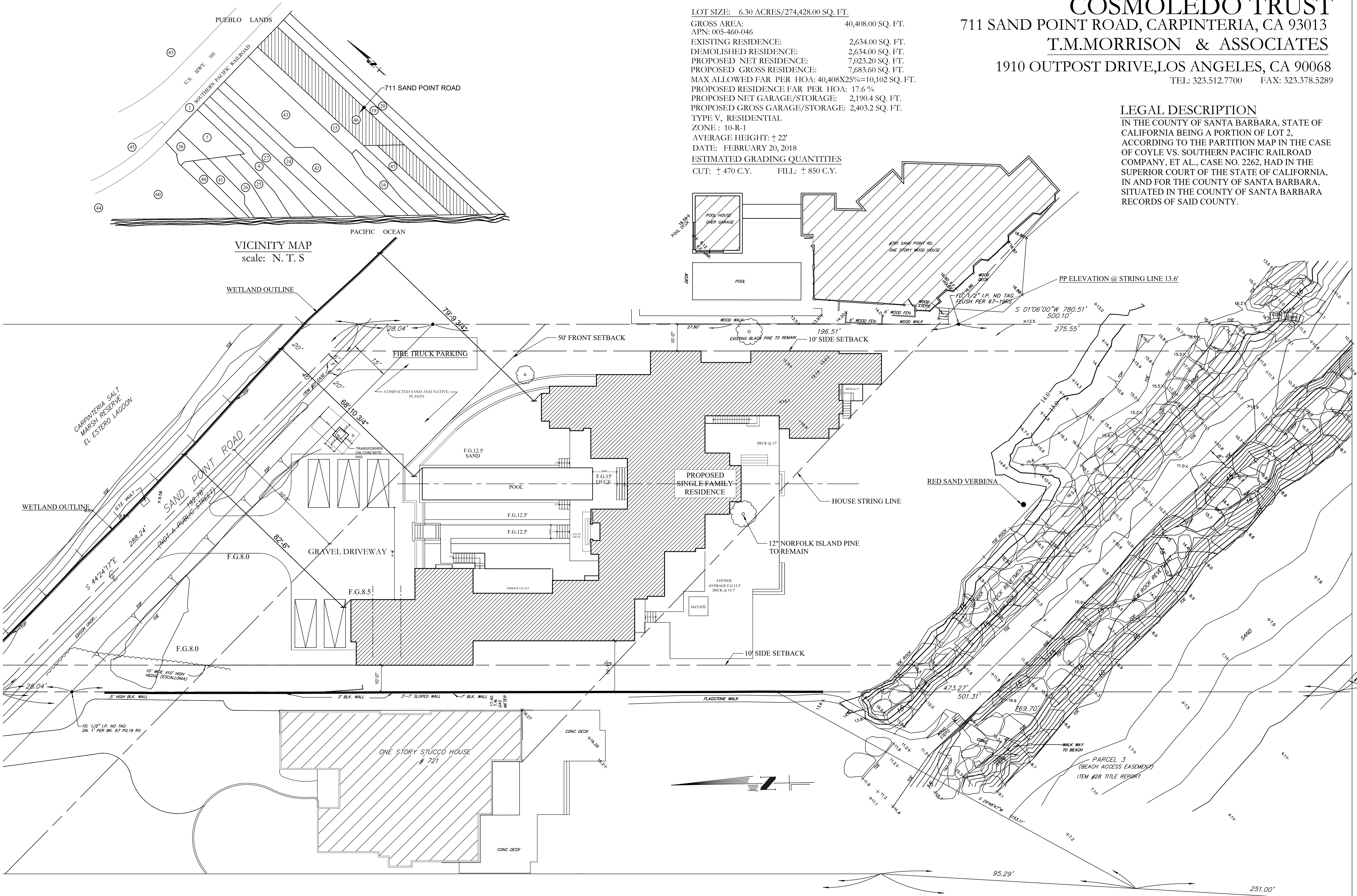
**Figure 1**

July 25, 2018





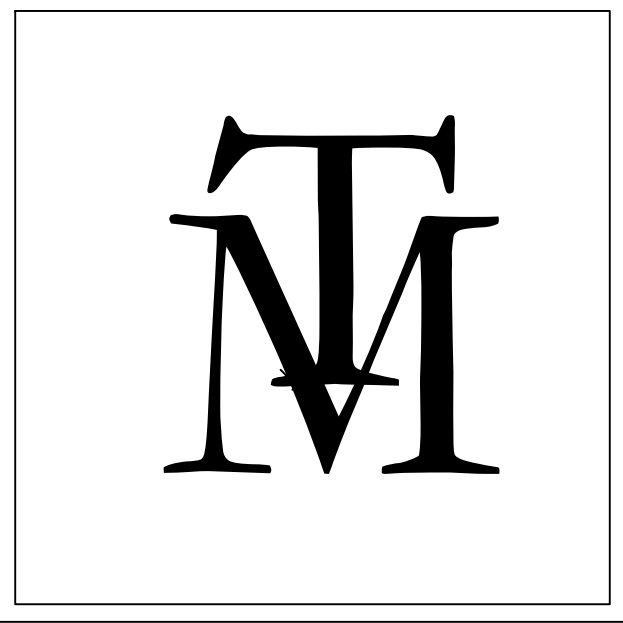




LOT SIZE: 6.30 ACRES/274,428.00 SQ. FT.  
GROSS AREA: 40,408.00 SQ. FT.  
APN: 005-460-046  
EXISTING RESIDENCE: 2,634.00 SQ. FT.  
DEMOLISHED RESIDENCE: 2,634.00 SQ. FT.  
PROPOSED NET RESIDENCE: 7,023.20 SQ. FT.  
PROPOSED GROSS RESIDENCE: 7,683.60 SQ. FT.  
MAX ALLOWED FAR PER HOA: 40,408X25%=10,102 SQ. FT.  
PROPOSED RESIDENCE FAR PER HOA: 17.6 %  
PROPOSED NET GARAGE/STORAGE: 2,190.4 SQ. FT.  
PROPOSED GROSS GARAGE/STORAGE: 2,403.2 SQ. FT.  
TYPE V, RESIDENTIAL  
ZONE : 10-R-1  
AVERAGE HEIGHT: ± 22'  
DATE: FEBRUARY 20, 2018  
ESTIMATED GRADING QUANTITIES  
CUT: ± 470 C.Y. FILL: ± 850 C.Y.

**COSMOLEDO TRUST**  
711 SAND POINT ROAD, CARPINTERIA, CA 93013  
**T.M.MORRISON & ASSOCIATES**  
1910 OUTPOST DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CA 90068  
TEL: 323.512.7700 FAX: 323.378.5289

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**  
IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA BEING A PORTION OF LOT 2, ACCORDING TO THE PARTITION MAP IN THE CASE OF COYLE VS. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, ET AL., CASE NO. 2262, HAD IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY.



**T.M. MORRISON & ASSOCIATES**  
1910 OUTPOST DRIVE,  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90068  
TEL: 323.512.7700  
FAX: 323.378.5289

**CONSULTANTS**

**PROJECT NAME**

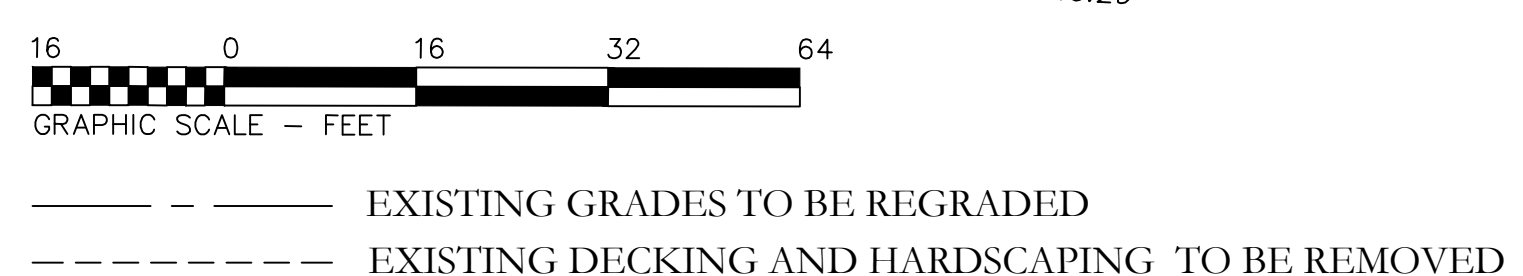
711 SAND POINT ROAD,  
CARPINTERIA,  
CA 93013

**REVISIONS:**

**SHEET TITLE**

**PROJECT INFORMATION,  
PROPOSED  
SITE PLAN,  
VICINITY MAP**

SCALE:  
AS NOTED  
DATE:  
08.01.2018  
PROJECT NUMBER:  
**A-0c**



**APPENDIX A**  
**SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1: Front of the existing residence and carport (Aspect: Southwest). Photo taken July 10, 2018.



Photo 2: Front of the existing residence, driveway, and parking area (Aspect: Southeast). Photo taken July 10, 2018.



Photo 3: View of the redevelopment area along the east side of the existing residence and ice plant mats (Aspect: South). Photo taken July 10, 2018.



Photo 4: View of the back of the existing residence (Aspect: Northwest). Photo taken July 10, 2018.



Photo 5: View of the rock revetments along the beach (Aspect: West). Photo taken July 10, 2018.



Photo 6: View of the beach access trail behind the existing residence (Aspect: South). Photo taken July 10, 2018.



Photo 7: Red sand-verbena plant located at the toe of slop of the rock revetment (Aspect: Southeast). Photo taken July 19, 2018.



Photo 8: Wetland sampling point (SP01) on the salt grass berm along Sand Point Road (Aspect: East). Photo taken July 19, 2018.



Photo 9: Wetland sampling point (SP02) on the salt grass berm along Sand Point Road (Aspect: East). Photo taken July 19, 2018.

**APPENDIX B**  
**VASCULAR PLANT INVENTORY**

**Vascular Plant Species Observed at  
711 Sand Point Road (APN 005-460-046)  
Santa Barbara County, California**

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Cal-IPC Rating	CNPS Rare Plant Rank
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>					
<u><b>Araucariaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine	O		
<u><b>Cupressaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper	O		
<b>ANGIOSPERMS - Dicots</b>					
<u><b>Aizoaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i>	sea fig	I	Moderate	
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	iceplant	I	High	
<u><b>Anacardiaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	leminade berry	N		
<u><b>Asteraceae</b></u>					
	<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	beach bur sage	N		
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i> ssp. <i>consanguinea</i>	coyote brush	N		
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	N		
	<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	coastal goldenbush	N		
	<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> sp.	cudweed	I		
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow thistle	I		
<u><b>Boraginaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Chinese parsley	I		
<u><b>Brassicaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	European sea rocket	I	Limited	
<u><b>Chenopodiaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Atriplex leucophylla</i>	Beach saltbush	N		
<u><b>Escalloniaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	red escallonia	O		
<u><b>Euphorbiaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge	I		
<u><b>Fabaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Melilotus indica</i>	yellow sweetclover	I		
	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	purple vetch	I		
<u><b>Frankeniaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Frankenia salina</i>	Alkali heath	N		
<u><b>Lamiaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	O		
	<i>Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican bush sage	O		
<u><b>Myoporaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio tree	O		
<u><b>Myrtaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	crimson bottlebrush	O		
<u><b>Nyctaginaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Abronia maritima</i>	<b>red sand-verbena</b>	N		<b>4.2</b>
<u><b>Onagraceae</b></u>					
	<i>Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia</i> ssp. <i>cheiranthifolia</i>	beach evening primrose	N		
<u><b>Plumbaginaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	statice	I		
<u><b>Plantaginaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I	Limited	
<u><b>Polygonaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	I	Limited	
<b>ANGIOSPERMS- Monocots</b>					
<u><b>Poaceae</b></u>					
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	I	Moderate	
	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	pampas grass	I	High	
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	I	Moderate	
	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass	N		
	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	fountain grass	I	Moderate	

**NOTES**

Scientific nomenclature follows: The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition, Baldwin et al. (2012); Jepson Online Interchange (2018).

**Origin Codes:**

N = Native to Region

I = Introduced to Region (Non-native species which have become naturalized or persist without cultivation).

O = Ornamental/Landscaping (Non-native species that have been planted or are escaped cultivars).

**Vascular Plant Species Observed at  
711 Sand Point Road (APN 005-460-046)  
Santa Barbara County, California**

**California Rare Plant Ranking System:**

Species in bold type are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2018).

CRPR 1A - Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere

CRPR 1B - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

CRPR 2A - Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere

CRPR 2B - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

CRPR 3 - Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List

CRPR 4 - Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

**CRPR Threat Ranks:**

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

**California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Rating System:**

**High** – Species that have severe ecological impacts. Moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

**Moderate** – Species that have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts. Moderate to high rates of dispersal, generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

**Limited** – Species that are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Distribution is generally limited, but species may be locally persistent and problematic.

**Alert** – Species with High or Moderate impacts that have limited distribution in California, but may have the potential to spread much further.

**Watch** – These species have been assessed as posing a high risk of becoming invasive in the future in California

**APPENDIX C**  
**WILDLIFE INVENTORY**

**Wildlife Species Observed within 711 Sand Point Road (APN 005-460-046)**  
**Santa Barbara County, California**

---

Common Name	Scientific Name	Regulatory Status
<b><u>Birds</u></b>		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	MTBA
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	MTBA
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	MTBA
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	MTBA
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	MTBA
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	MTBA
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos*</i>	MTBA

---

Regulatory Status Codes:

FE – Federal endangered species  
FT -- Federal threatened species  
FC – Federal candidate species  
MBTA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act  
SE – State endangered species  
ST – State threatened species  
CSC – California Species of Special Concern  
CFP – California Fully Protected Species  
MMPA - Marine Mammal Protection Act

**APPENDIX D**  
**WETLAND DATA FORMS**

# WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 711 Sand Point Road City/County: Santa Barbara County Sampling Date: 7/19/2018  
 Applicant/Owner: Suzanne Elledge Planning & Permitting Services, Inc. State: CA Sampling Point: SP01  
 Investigator(s): Jessica Peak, Justine Cooper Section, Township, Range: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): roadside berm Local relief (concave, convex, none): flat to convex Slope (%): 0-2  
 Subregion (LRR): C - Mediterranean California Lat: 34.40197494 Long: -119.54218216 Datum: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Aquents, fill areas (AC) NWI classification: \_\_\_\_\_

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐  
 Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>			
Remarks: Salt grass strip along roadside berm south of Sand Point Road. Sand Point Road and sampling plots 10 feet in elevation above Carpinteria Salt Marsh located north of Sand Point Road.					

## VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A)			
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)			
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50.0 %</u> (A/B)			
4. _____	_____	_____	_____				
Total Cover: <u>_____</u> %							
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				Prevalence Index worksheet:			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____			
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species _____ x 1 = <u>0</u>			
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>1</u> x 2 = <u>2</u>			
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>70</u> x 3 = <u>210</u>			
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species _____ x 4 = <u>0</u>			
Total Cover: <u>_____</u> %				UPL species <u>21</u> x 5 = <u>105</u>			
				Column Totals: <u>92</u> (A) <u>317</u> (B)			
				Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.45</u>			
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			
1. <i>Distichlis spicata</i>	<u>65</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%			
2. <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>			
3. <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)			
4. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)			
5. <i>Franklinia salina</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>				
6. _____	_____	_____	_____				
7. _____	_____	_____	_____				
8. _____	_____	_____	_____				
Total Cover: <u>92</u> %							
Woody Vine Stratum				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____				
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>			
Total Cover: <u>_____</u> %							
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>15</u> %			% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>_____</u> %				

Remarks: Roadside berm co-dominated by salt grass and ripgut brome and other upland species.

## SOIL

Sampling Point: SP01

**Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)**

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features			Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture <sup>3</sup>	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>			
0-1								coarse organic matter
1-16	2.5y 6/3	100					fine sand	

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.<sup>3</sup>Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)             | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)          | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)          | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)          |   |

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:<sup>4</sup>**

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)  
☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)  
☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)  
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)  
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

<sup>4</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.**Restrictive Layer (if present):**

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

**Hydric Soil Present?** Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks: No hydric soil indicators present; fine sand throughout roadside berm.

## HYDROLOGY

**Wetland Hydrology Indicators:**

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)         | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)                 |  |

**Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)**

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)  
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)  
☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)  
☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)  
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)  
☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)  
☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)  
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)  
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)  
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

**Field Observations:**Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒  
(includes capillary fringe)

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

**Wetland Hydrology Present?** Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: No hydrology indicators present; elevation of SP approximately 10 feet above Carpinteria Salt Marsh on north side of Sand Point Road - no hydrological connection.

# WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 711 Sand Point Road City/County: Santa Barbara County Sampling Date: 7/19/2018  
 Applicant/Owner: Suzanne Elledge Planning & Permitting Services, Inc. State: CA Sampling Point: SP02  
 Investigator(s): Jessica Peak, Justine Cooper Section, Township, Range: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): roadside berm Local relief (concave, convex, none): flat to convex Slope (%): 0-2  
 Subregion (LRR): C - Mediterranean California Lat: 34.40207583 Long: -119.54229896 Datum: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Aquents, fill areas (AC) NWI classification: \_\_\_\_\_

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐  
 Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <input type="radio"/>	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>			
Remarks: Salt grass strip along roadside berm south of Sand Point Road. Sand Point Road and sampling plots 10 feet in elevation above Carpinteria Salt Marsh located north of Sand Point Road.					

## VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A)			
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B)			
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50.0 %</u> (A/B)			
4. _____	_____	_____	_____				
Total Cover: <u>      </u> %							
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				Prevalence Index worksheet:			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____			
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	OBL species <u>      </u> x 1 = <u>0</u>			
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACW species <u>      </u> x 2 = <u>0</u>			
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	FAC species <u>55</u> x 3 = <u>165</u>			
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	FACU species <u>5</u> x 4 = <u>20</u>			
Total Cover: <u>      </u> %				UPL species <u>24</u> x 5 = <u>120</u>			
				Column Totals: <u>84</u> (A) <u>305</u> (B)			
				Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.63</u>			
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			
1. <i>Distichlis spicata</i>	<u>55</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%			
2. <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>			
3. <i>Pennisetum villosus</i>	<u>3</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)			
4. <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)			
5. <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>				
6. _____	_____	_____	_____				
7. _____	_____	_____	_____				
8. _____	_____	_____	_____				
Total Cover: <u>84</u> %							
Woody Vine Stratum				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.			
1. _____	_____	_____	_____				
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>			
Total Cover: <u>      </u> %							
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>20</u> %			% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>      </u> %				

Remarks: Roadside berm co-dominated by salt grass and ripgut brome and other upland species.

## SOIL

Sampling Point: SP02**Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)**

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features			Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture <sup>3</sup>	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>			
0-5								coarse organic matter/roots
5-14	2.5y 6/3	100					fine sand	

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.<sup>3</sup>Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) ( <b>LRR C</b> ) | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) ( <b>LRR D</b> )         | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)       | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)                |   |

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:<sup>4</sup>**

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)  
☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)  
☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)  
☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)  
☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

<sup>4</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.**Restrictive Layer (if present):**

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

**Hydric Soil Present?** Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks: Fine sand throughout soil matrix; no hydric soil indicators present.

## HYDROLOGY

**Wetland Hydrology Indicators:**

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) ( <b>Nonriverine</b> )       | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) ( <b>Nonriverine</b> ) | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) ( <b>Nonriverine</b> )    | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)                     |  |

**Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)**

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)  
☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)  
☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)  
☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)  
☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)  
☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)  
☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)  
☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)  
☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)  
☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

**Field Observations:**Surface Water Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Water Table Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Saturation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒  
(includes capillary fringe)

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

**Wetland Hydrology Present?** Yes ☐ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: No wetland hydrology indicators present; elevation is 10 feet higher than Carpinteria Salt Marsh on north side of Sand Point Road - no hydrological connection.