

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200  
VENTURA, CA 93001  
(805) 585-1800

# Item W15a



## ADDENDUM

**DATE:** August 11, 2015

**TO:** Commissioners and Interested Parties

**FROM:** South Central Coast District Staff

**SUBJECT:** Agenda Item No. W 15a, Coastal Development Permit 4-15-0692 (Kellogg Avenue, LLC), Wednesday, August 12, 2015

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The purpose of this addendum is to attach an ex-parte communication disclosure form submitted by Commission Chair Kinsey for this agenda item

## CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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# W15a



## ADDENDUM

**DATE:** August 10, 2015 [Click here to go to original staff report](#)

**TO:** Commissioners and Interested Parties

**FROM:** South Central Coast District Staff

**SUBJECT:** Agenda Item 15a, Wednesday, August 12, 2015  
Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-15-0692 (Kellogg Avenue LLC)

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The purpose of this addendum is to include and respond to the following correspondence received from the applicant's representative, James Johnson, on behalf of the applicant, Kellogg Avenue LLC. Commission staff hereby amends its recommendation to incorporate the responses and analysis listed below into the findings that staff proposes the Commission adopt. The correspondence addressed by this addendum is:

1. Letter dated July 29, 2015, from the applicant's representative, James Johnson (Access Associates), which is attached as [Exhibit 1](#) of this addendum. Mr. Johnson's letter highlights the important role concrete/aggregate recycling plays in the area to reduce waste disposal and conserve resources. In response, Commission staff would note that while the environmental benefits of waste concrete recycling are significant, it is important that these kinds of facilities be sited appropriately in order to ensure that the environmental benefits of recycling do not come at the expense of coastal resources and can meet the applicable regulatory standards. As explained more fully in the staff report, Commission staff is recommending denial of the proposed recycling facility because it has not been sited to provide an adequate setback from waterways and riparian ESHA, to ensure those resources are protected consistent with the Coastal Act.

Mr. Johnson's letter also states that the proposed 50 foot riparian buffer is consistent with the City of Goleta's *draft* Local Coastal Program (LCP). In response, Commission staff would note that City of Goleta staff and Commission staff are currently coordinating and exchanging comments on the City's preliminary draft LCP, which has not yet been formally submitted for Commission review. While the proposed project may be consistent with the City's preliminary draft LCP policies regarding ESHA/stream buffers, the City's preliminary draft LCP has not been certified by the Commission and is not the standard of review in this case.

2. Letter dated August 6, 2015, from the applicant's representative, James Johnson (Access Associates), which is attached as [Exhibit 2](#) of this addendum. Mr. Johnson's August 6, 2015 letter attaches several letters of support for the proposed project, a revised Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and a revised site plan and project description to slightly modify the stockpile and drainage components of the project and to provide greater specificity, as summarized below:

- The raw and finished material stockpiles have been reduced in size (from 20,000 to 19,000 sq. ft.) to accommodate a wider area between the stockpiles and the 50 foot riparian buffer for the stormwater and sediment control drainage system.
- Instead of buttressing the outer edge of the stockpile areas with a concrete “k-rail” barrier, the applicant now proposes to use a concrete modular segmented wall (approximately 4 ft. high by 4 ft. wide) that is more substantial than a k-rail and is more interlocking. Beyond this wall, the applicant continues to propose an asphalt concrete v-shaped ditch (12-in. wide by 4-in. deep) with an asphalt concrete curb (6 in. by 6 in.) along the western and northern edge of the facility that drains toward a native plant bioswale (to capture oil, grease, and sediments) and two fossil filter containment basins (to capture hydrocarbons and heavy metals) in the northeast portion of the yard before discharging into the South Kellogg Avenue storm drain system.

In response, Commission staff appreciates the applicant providing a more specific drainage plan to deal with the facility’s stormwater runoff. However, the proposed facility and runoff control measures continue to provide an inadequate buffer from the stream and drainage and their riparian corridors, as explained in more detail in the staff report. Further, Commission staff’s Water Quality Analyst, Michael Sandecki, has reviewed the applicant’s revised runoff/sediment control measures and it is Mr. Sandecki’s professional opinion that the proposed measures will not effectively control and treat runoff from a facility of this type and size. The site will have similar water quality impacts to an on-going, year-round construction project, with petroleum products, lubricants, iron, lead, aluminum, pH and fine sediments polluting the site’s runoff.

The BMPs proposed for this site must be able to both detain and treat stormwater. The original plan proposed a detention basin. Mr. Sandecki had given the applicant feedback indicating that their proposed detention basin-type structure should be designed to retain a specified volume (i.e., a 20 year return interval storm event). The applicant now proposes to use a bioswale and filters instead of a detention basin. This bioswale is designed to address the removal of pollutants from runoff, but does not address detention standards. In order to protect coastal water quality, the BMPs used at the site must mimic the pre-project site hydrology, and be able to detain on site the difference between the pre- and post-development runoff rates for up to a 25-year storm event.

According to the applicant, the bioswale and filters in the applicant’s revised stormwater plan handle 0.2 inches per hour of rainfall with a factor of safety of two times. This corresponds to the minimum standard used to design flow-based BMPs using the 85th percentile, one-hour storm sizing criteria for the Santa Barbara area. First, the 85th percentile design standard is not sufficiently protective of water quality considering the industrial-type activities that would occur at this site. The plan should size the BMPs to handle, at minimum, runoff from up to and including the 95th percentile, one hour-storm, with a factor of safety of two times. The sediment filters and bioswale are also placed in the wrong sequence. The sediment needs to be removed prior to flowing to the bioswale, otherwise the bioswale will be overwhelmed by sediment. In addition, the BMPs are only sized to handle runoff from a limited area of the site (a 6-foot wide strip along the edge of the stockpile) and do not address the crusher area and truck turn-around(s). These same areas are depicted on the site map with arrows that indicate runoff will flow towards the BMPs. Even though these areas are not paved, they are compacted from the industrial activity, and the natural capacity to percolate runoff is

compromised by the fine materials generated by crushing and recycling concrete. The applicant should address these additional developed areas in designing the treatment capacity of the bioswale as well as the detention volume that must be provided for the site.

**W15a**

August 12, 2015

**Exhibit 1**

Delivered to Coastal Staff via email: deanna.christensen@coastal.ca.gov

Chair Kinsey and Commissioners  
California Coastal Commission  
South Central Coast Area  
89 South California Street, Suite 200  
Ventura, CA 93001

*Re: Kellogg Avenue LLC and Highway Recycling-United Paving,  
909 South Kellogg Avenue, Goleta  
Hearing Date: August 12, 2015  
Agenda Item: W15a*

Dear Chair Kinsey and Honorable Commissioners:

This correspondence is submitted on behalf of the applicant, Kellogg Avenue LLC, agent, Al Rodriguez, Highway Recycling LLC (referred to as United Paving in the Staff Report), and the Law Offices of Block & Block.

Highway Recycling creates re-usable recycled aggregate for construction projects at UCSB and the Goleta Valley area by recycling waste concrete and asphalt from UCSB and Goleta. This facility proposes to recycle the vast majority of waste concrete and asphalt generated in campus development identified in the University of California Santa Barbara Long Range Development Plan, City of Goleta public works projects and other projects in the Goleta to Santa Barbara area.

The substantially same project was approved by the City of Goleta in October 2011: the project is now reduced in scale to provide for larger buffer setbacks and stormwater drainage system. The City approved a 25 foot setback from Old San Jose Creek (an abandoned leg of San Jose Creek that was excavated from dry land) and 43 feet from the off-site drainage ditch to the north of the project site, located approximately 10 feet from the applicant's property line. Regardless of the fact that the applicant's biological consultants consider neither of these manmade artificial drainage areas ESHA, the applicant has nevertheless agreed to setback all development 50 feet from the same. Such a setback is appropriate and consistent with draft Goleta LCP submitted to Coastal Staff. See Commission web site for Staff Report for August 12<sup>th</sup> agenda item 15(a). Also see applicant's **Exhibit 12** to the Staff Report, a reference to which is found on page 6 and 25 of the Staff report.

Although the current Staff Report as posted on the Commission's web site contains many exhibits, several of the applicant's documents submitted to staff were not attached to the Staff Report. In light of the above, this correspondence includes those documents which were not attached to the report. These

documents include the following:

1. SUMMARY Evaluation of Biological Resources and Wetland Delineation by Rachel Tierney Consulting, dated January 28, 2015.
2. Letter dated February 25, 2015 by Dr. Armand Kuris, PH.D., Professor, University of California Santa Barbara, Evaluation of Biological Resources September 4, 2014; Appendix A May 14, 2014.
3. Dr. Armand Kuris, curriculum vitae (CV).
4. Letter dated April 30, 2015 by Wayne E. Holden, SRPA (Senior Real Estate Property Appraiser, Appraisal Institute), Appraisal Company of Santa Barbara.
5. CalRecycle – Construction and Demolition Recycling – Recycled Aggregate. & Asphalt Pavement Recycling

Three additional documents from Governor Brown, the Deputy Director of Design and Construction Services at UCSB, and the City of Goleta Advanced Planning Division which were not submitted to staff are included herein:

6. Executive Order B-30-15, Greenhouse Gas Reduction
7. Letter dated, April 10, 2015, from Ronald Strahl, P.E., Deputy Director Design and Construction Services, UCSB.
8. City of Goleta Response to CCC ESHA Comments on Draft Local Coastal Plan Land Use Plan Elements, dated 5.12.15.

Highway road base recycling is important in California. California Public Resources Code (“PRC”) Section 16000 establishes that facilitating the recycling of natural resources, as well as concrete materials, is in the best interest of the state and reduces waste, truck trips and emissions. Section 16000 was enacted to encourage the use of recycled concrete.

CalRecycle, formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board, has adopted a program to promote recycled aggregate and asphalt pavement. The acknowledged benefits of recycled aggregate include saving money for local governments and other purchasers, creating additional business opportunities, saving energy when recycling is done onsite, conserving diminishing resources of urban aggregates, and helping local government meet the diversion goals of AB 939 (reducing waste disposal by 50%).

Road base recycling is an important program in the State of California and provides many environmental benefits, particularly when recycling can be achieved onsite or near demolition/construction activities because reducing truck trips to distant landfill disposal locations reduces impacts to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, saves wear and tear on roads and lessens highway congestion .

On April 10, 2015, Ronald Strahl, P.E., UCSB Deputy Director Design and Construction Services provided an updated letter (prior letter was dated October 12, 2011) informing Highway Recycling that pursuant to its Long Range Development Plan adopted October 30, 2014 (and approved by the Coastal Commission), UCSB anticipates substantial campus demolition and construction (See attached letter). This construction includes 3.6 million gross square feet of new buildings, 151 student family units and 161 faculty family units under construction, new 4,800 student beds, 200 student family units, and 1,800 faculty units. In addition, 5,100 replacement and 3,000 new parking spaces are proposed. UCSB’s

Sustainability Goals include campus wide mandates that construction contractors recycle its construction-generated waste and debris streams, as well as requiring the use of recycled materials.

The project before you is both consistent with the Coastal Act and the LCP “prepared” by the City of Goleta and deserves your support and approval. In fact, the City of Goleta Advanced Planning Division rejects Coastal Staff comments on Draft LCP Land Use Elements CE 1.8 and 2.2 to increase the ESHA Buffers to 100 feet from the City Draft LCPs proposed variable 25 to 100 foot buffer setback. City Staff Comments in Policy CE 3.4 state that the Coastal Commission itself has approved projects with 50 foot setback in Wetland ESHA areas which this site does not include a wetland. Coastal Staff are recommending a 100 foot setback from riparian habitat in this subject application. Further, Coastal Staff agree there is no wetland on this site. The City Council and Planning Commission want to retain their discretion to determine ESHA buffer setbacks on a site by site basis.

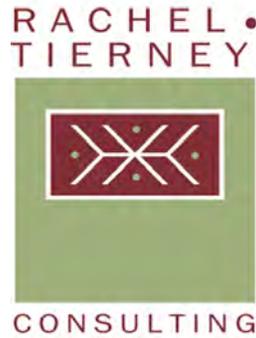
Highway Recycling seeks your approval in this CDP application to perform the recycling needs of UCSB, as well as the City of Goleta and other projects in the Goleta to Santa Barbara area.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration in reviewing this important matter.

Respectfully Submitted,

James Johnson  
Principal

Attachments identified #'s 1 through 8 above



January 28, 2015

**SUMMARY**

**Evaluation of Biological Resources and Wetland Delineation**

United Paving Inc.  
909 South Kellogg Avenue  
Goleta, California 93117  
(Revised May 14, 2014)

In support of Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-12-076

*The Evaluation of Biological Resources* (Tierney, 2014a) follows the outline of required items listed in Appendix C of the *Procedural Guidance for the Review of Wetland Projects in California's Coastal Zone*, 1995. This is a *synopsis* of the *Evaluation* and of the results of the Wetlands Delineation prepared for the United Paving site (Tierney, 2014b).

The project, located at 909 South Kellogg Avenue, Goleta, California is a concrete and asphalt/aggregate recycling facility. Three features of biological interest are associated with the project: 1) Old San Jose Creek, 2) an isolated cluster of arroyo willows (off-site) and 3) a man-made and maintained ditch (off-site). The attached Figure identifies these features and other elements pertaining to the project. Most details regarding the project description, surrounding land use and the wetland delineation are covered in the main body of the report.

***PRINCIPAL BIOLOGICAL FEATURES***

The three-acre site (APN 071-190-034) is almost completely devoid of vegetation except for that associated with "**Old San Jose Creek**", which runs for 460 feet along

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the western property boundary<sup>1</sup>. San Jose Creek was rerouted from its natural channel to the south in the 1920s and excavated in dry land to divert flows into a farming area. In 1965, all upstream natural flows were again rerouted into a constructed channel (the current "San Jose Creek"). The abandoned leg (dubbed "Old San Jose Creek") has received only storm water runoff from adjacent properties for the ensuing 50 years.

This abandoned former diversion of San Jose Creek is a non-functional drainage in terms of carrying stream flows or stream-derived sediment. All upstream flows are directed into the concrete San Jose Creek channel, and the Old San Jose Creek drainage is sealed at its terminus with a headwall shared with San Jose Creek<sup>2</sup>.

A second feature of biological interest is an **off-site man-made and maintained ditch**. The 350-foot-long man-made ditch is situated about 10 feet from and parallel to the subject property's northern boundary. The ditch was created in dry land by a small tractor in the mid 1990s to relieve ponding and eventual flooding of local businesses during heavy storms. It is maintained regularly.

The third and last feature of concern is a small **off-site isolated willow cluster**, about 30 feet from the subject property, which is established on dry land, north of the man-made ditch.

### ***ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS***

**Old San Jose Creek**: Vegetation remains consistent with what may be found along any disturbed urban creek. Dominant trees along the upper banks include arroyo willow (primarily) and black cottonwood. Understory consists of common non-native perennials and vines and a lesser relative cover of native species. The aquatic element is lacking, except what occurs from limited, short-term street run-off.

Old San Jose Creek (13,600 sq. ft. on-site area) is essentially a closed system, functioning as a retention basin collecting street runoff and sediment. The buildup of debris with little evidence of flow seen at the lower reach of the leg is strong evidence of ponded flows. In severe storm events, water passed through the property onto the adjacent parcel; in very severe events two capped culverts on the upper section of the headwall between the functional San Jose Creek and Old San Jose Creek can be opened manually by Santa Barbara County Flood Control District

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<sup>1</sup> An interrupted windrow of non-native trees and tall shrubs lines the eastern property border.

<sup>2</sup> Manually operated capped culverts are located high above the average high water levels, and can be opened by hand during severe storm events.

crews (SBCFCD, per com., 2014). Old San Jose Creek is a closed system with the culverts in their normal capped position, retaining street run-off in an elongated collection basin and dropping street-derived sediment as flows pond.

Although the band of vegetation along the drainage is thin and constricted, the banks and bed provide a remnant nesting area for a small population of wildlife. Species expected to occur within the Old San Jose Creek are not particularly associated with riparian or wetland habitats and all are subjected to the extremely loud and frequent noise emitting from takeoffs and landings at the nearby Santa Barbara Airport flyway.

Small mammals and birds expected onsite include: California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, killdeer, black phoebe, cliff and northern rough-winged swallows, northern mocking bird, song sparrow, Anna's hummingbird, bushtit, northern mockingbird, common yellowthroat, California towhee, song sparrow, lesser goldfinch, house finch and house sparrow, all of which could nest in the canopy and scrubby vegetation, here and elsewhere.

The historic drainage may also serve as a movement corridor and refuge for mammals such as the Virginia opossum, raccoon, red fox and feral domestic cat, all of which utilize woodland habitats and may potentially be found along this abandoned drainage channel, making use of protective cover for den sites and for moving between isolated pockets of open space found adjacent to the subject project site.

Raptors that may forage on adjacent fields would possibly be important in reducing rodent populations within this site. The only frog expected to occur along this reach of the channel is the Pacific chorus frog.

Sensitive Species: *No sensitive plant species are known from the site or nearby the site.*

There are *no known records for any sensitive wildlife* from the project site. However, there are several sensitive bird species that are *expected* to occasionally use riparian woodland and open non-native grasslands on the adjacent property for foraging and perching. (The subject property is lacking the required grassland for this purpose.) These birds may also venture onto the subject property. None are expected to nest onsite or nearby.

**Off-Site Isolated Willow Cluster:** A group of mature arroyo willow (3,000 sq. ft.) are established on high, dry ground about 30 feet away from the northern property line. It is not known how these trees were established, and they are not associated with Old San Jose Creek or any other potential wetland feature. The wetland

delineation found no hydric soils and no sign of hydrology at this location. The trees were noted on historic photos after 1969, 25 years before the man-made ditch was installed. Willow roots can penetrate as far as 14 feet and reach water. The water table in the area of the project site is as high as 5 feet or even higher, so these trees could readily receive adequate water without the association of a stream or spring.

These willows in this location presently function similarly to any cluster of large shrubs in upland habitat, serving as perching and nesting sites for small birds and rodents that frequent the site. Willow alone, without hydric soils or surface water at least some time during the year, do not constitute a wetland or riparian habitat. Arroyo willows (*Salix lasiolepis*) are associated with riparian areas because they are most commonly found there. However, the shrubby trees themselves are not rare or sensitive. Any wildlife in this particular cluster experiences frequent and routine extreme noise disturbance and human intrusion, as the willows are located under the runway approach of the Santa Barbara Airport and are immediately adjacent to a road used daily by large trucks and other vehicles.

**Off-Site Man-Made and Maintained Ditch:** The man-made ditch (1,500 sq. ft.) was excavated by a small tractor from dry land during the severe storms in 1995 and has been maintained more or less annually over the ensuing two decades by the offsite property owner. It's purpose is to alleviate drainage problems in the southern industrial portion of this neighborhood, by collecting flows that had previously ponded on the street and flooded surrounding properties and businesses during high storm events. The ditch functions in heavy rainfall only, and then it is valued as a conduit carrying street runoff from the corner of Technology Drive and Kellogg Avenue to Old San Jose Creek, decreasing the size of the pond that forms at this corner. Any water entering the ditch drains and dries within a few days. The ditch may provide a corridor for small animals to and from Old San Jose Creek and the streets. Periodic cleaning is required to maintain a proper grade from Technology Drive to the historic drainage and prevent flooding in heavy rain events. During these approximate annual cleanouts, all vegetation, collected sediment and some topsoil are removed from the ditch.

## ***PROJECT IMPACTS***

The site is completely devoid of vegetation; all bare ground is compacted from previous business operations on the subject site. No removal or direct disturbance of any kind to vegetation flanking Old San Jose Creek is proposed. Most of the project site is already subject to frequent human disturbance and noise (from the airport landing approach and from adjacent businesses). Therefore, the project will not increase disturbance to wildlife nor to nesting birds, specifically, since the site lies under the SB Airport flyway. The project does not harm or destroy any species

or habitat that is rare or endangered or considered sensitive. The project will not harm species or habitat essential to the function of Old San Jose Creek. Sediment-laden runoff from the stockpiles would be directed away from the drainage (see Project Description, Biological Evaluation).

### **IMPROVEMENTS**

Although no impacts are anticipated, three improvements are proposed, to reduce the likelihood of any potential impact to the environment, including: 1) An asphalt curb and swale will be placed around the southern stockpile, on the western outer edge of the proposed 20-foot wide perimeter road that encircles the finished material stockpile; 2) A post and rail fence will be built to limit entry into the Old San Jose Creek setback; and 3) A 25-foot native vegetation planting component will be installed adjacent to the drainage. This will create a minimum 40-foot setback between the existing vegetation canopy and the outer edge of the project's perimeter roadway within which the new vegetation will be planted.

### **CCC POLICY CONSISTENCY REGARDING WETLANDS, STREAM AND ESHA HABITAT**

#### *CCC DEFINITION OF ESHA*

- Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Definition, Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act: Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA):

*“Environmentally sensitive area” means any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.*

#### *CCC DEFINITION OF A STREAM (CREEK<sup>3</sup>)*

- Statewide Interpretive Guidelines For Wetlands And Other Wet Environmentally Sensitive Habitats. The Commission defines "Streams and Rivers" (page 34) thusly:

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<sup>3</sup> “Stream” is interchangeable with “creek” throughout this Summary of the Evaluation.

*“A stream or river” is a natural watercourse as designated by a solid line or dash and three dots symbol shown on the USGS map most recently published, or any well-defined channel with distinguishable bed and bank that shows evidence of having contained flowing water as indicated by scour or deposit of rock, sand, gravel, soil or debris.”*

**We maintain that:**

**1) Old San Jose Creek is NOT a stream under the Coastal Act definition.**

Old San Jose Creek is a truncated leg of an artificial drainage that no longer conveys natural watershed flows. Flows are cut off upstream and drainage blocked downstream. The feature now functions as a retention basin for street run-off, holding ponded aboveground water for only a few days following storms (per. ob.). In addition, the 1995 USGS Topographic Map identifies Old San Jose Creek as “drainage” rather than a “blue-line stream”, an important distinction in the State’s definition of streams.

Since Old San Jose Creek is neither a “**stream**” in physical characteristics (there is no flowing water), nor is it identified as a “**stream**” on the most recent USGS map, this feature does not meet the definition of “Coastal Stream” found in the Commission’s “Statewide Interpretive Guideline For Wetlands and Other Wet Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas,” see above.

**2) Old San Jose Creek does NOT fall under the definition of “wetland” for two reasons.**

The Coastal Commission would not include Old San Jose Creek under the definition of a “**wetland.**” The entire stretch of Old San Jose Creek is itself an artificial diverted drainage, originally excavated from dry land.

*DITCHES ARE EXCLUDED FROM WETLAND DESIGNATION*

The Commission’s Statewide Interpretative Guidelines, adopted December 16, 1981:

*“drainage ditches as defined herein will not be considered wetlands under the Coastal Act. A drainage ditch shall be defined as a narrow (usually less than 5-feet wide), manmade nontidal ditch excavated from dry land.”*

The second reason, and one that holds with or without the above exclusion from wetland status due to the fact that it is a drainage ditch, is that Old San Jose Creek, (with the exception of a 200 sq. ft. area<sup>4</sup>), did not meet wetlands standards following the Army Corp of Engineers Delineation Manual.

### **3) Old San Jose Creek is NOT an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat or Stream.**

In the absence of sensitive species, coupled with the fact that Old San Jose Creek is considered neither a stream (creek) nor a wetland, an overlay of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat is inappropriate under the Coastal Act definition.

### **4) Off-Site Isolated Willow Cluster is NOT a Wetland or an ESHA.**

Willows are known to reach water as far as 14 feet below ground, and the high water table in the coastal Goleta area may easily sustain these trees. Under the *Wetland and Deep Water Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979, revised FGDC 2013), a classification manual used extensively by the CCC, this cluster would be considered upland habitat, as the willow are clearly growing in upland soil (non-hydric) with no sign of seasonal inundation. There are multiple illustrations of this situation in said manual.

An important clarification appears in the revised edition regarding the so-called “Cowardin” or “one-parameter” wetland determination or delineation method. The authors state that there was no implied one-parameter wetland delineation method in the Cowardin edition. *They disclaim the use of a “one parameter method” and state, “Cowardin et al. (1979) intended that all parameters (plants, soil, and hydrology) must be observed for positive wetland identification when available.”*

The *Wetland and Deep Water Habitats of the United States* is a classification manual, not a delineation or determination guide. The 2013 revised edition clarifies this point. The revised edition states that the *Wetland and Deep Water Habitats* manual

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<sup>4</sup> The single, diminutive, in-stream area narrowly met all three (vegetation, soils and hydrology) criteria for a wetland (Tierney, 2014b), having clear signs for vegetation but less than clear signs for soils (signs may be a relic from pre-1965) and hydrology (where water is likely not present for the required 2 weeks). A very conservative call was made using secondary indicators. Appendix A describes the details of the determination and the exact location of this feature (see OP6 on the attached Figure). This is a tenuous, in-stream site that could, at any storm event, be covered by sediment and altered by slight changes in the grade of this shallow bed.

*“is neither designed, nor intended, to support legal, regulatory, or jurisdictional analyses of wetlands mapping products”.*

In practice, a single parameter delineation would follow the ACOE Manual methodology, but rather than consider three of the important aspects of wetland ecology, the investigation stops as soon as a single “positive” result is found, often when hydrophytic plants are located. But there is a problem with following the step-by-step approach of a finely developed method in attempting to characterize a very intricate ecosystem but not seeing it to the end. Using the ACOE delineation manual but stopping after one feature (vegetation, soil or hydrology) results in imprecise and unrepeatable results. In any case, the willow cluster is not a wetland, it is not a stream, it is not a sensitive species, nor is it important to one. The willow cluster does not meet the definition of ESHA under the Coastal Act.

#### **5) Off-Site Man-Made and Maintained Ditch is NOT a Wetland, Stream or ESHA**

Plants that tend to grow in wet conditions (hydrophytic) are present within portions of the man-made and maintained ditch. The hydrology supporting them comes entirely from street run-off that is artificially directed within the channel. Water is not present for more than a few days, and therefore wetland hydrology is not met under the ACOE delineation manual. No wetland soils (hydric soils) were found during the delineation. Since two out of three parameters are absent, this feature is not a wetland under the ACOE definition.

In addition, and as explained above under Old San Jose Creek, ***drainage ditches dug in dry land are not considered wetlands under the Coastal Act. The ditch is neither a wetland nor a stream (no flow marks, feature is not identified on the most recent USGS), nor is it important to sensitive species. It is not an ESHA.***

## REFERENCES

California Coastal Commission, 1981. *Statewide Interpretive Guidelines For Wetlands And Other Wet Environmentally Sensitive Habitats*. Adopted December 16, 1981.

*Clean Water Act of 1972*. 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et. seq. (2002)

Cowardin, L.M., W. Carter, F.C. Goleta and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. *Classification of Wetland and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Service. Washington D.C. FWS/OBS-79/31.

Environmental Laboratory, 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual*. Department of the Army. Waterway Experiment Station, January 1987

Federal Geographic Data Committee. 2013. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. FGDC-STD-004-2013. Second Edition. Wetlands Subcommittee, Federal Geographic Data Committee and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. August 2013.

Tierney, R. 2014a. *Evaluation of Biological Resources*. United Paving Inc., 909 South Kellogg Avenue, Goleta, California 93117. May 14, 2014.

Tierney, R. 2014b. *Revised Wetland Delineation, Appendix A of An Evaluation of Biological Resources*. United Paving Inc., 909 South Kellogg Avenue, Goleta, California 93117. May 14, 2014.

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA



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25 February, 2015

EVALUATION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES  
SEPTEMBER 4, 2014, APPENDIX A MAY 14, 2014  
ARMAND MICHAEL KURIS, PH.D.

### **My Qualifications and Relevant Experience:**

I am an aquatic ecologist with over 160 professional publications, and one patent, focusing on the ecosystem dynamics of aquatic habitats. I have been a faculty member at the University of California Santa Barbara for 39 years and Professor of Zoology there for 28 years.

The mission of my professional research is to reveal the role of infectious processes in aquatic ecosystems. This has included the estimation of the biomass and energetics of all organisms in 3 estuaries and a lake. This work included the development of comprehensive food webs for those ecosystems. I have worked extensively in a variety of aquatic habitats and associated wetlands including estuaries in California, Mexico and Japan, a subarctic lake in Norway, man-made ponds in Israel and Kenya, rivers and lakes in Senegal and Australia, the Nile Delta, streams in Costa Rica and a large lake in Argentina.

For this report I have examined relevant documents provided by Ms. Rachel Tierney, conducted a site visit, and sought additional information from publications using the Web of Science, and Google Scholar.

My CV is included as a separate document.

### **1. What is the present condition of Old San Jose Creek?**

Old San Jose Creek (OSJC) is a badly degraded former stream that has been diverted and subjected to excavation. It was cut off from its natural drainage many years ago. Water no longer flows through it, other than perhaps run-off from nearby paved surfaces during heavy rains. Along with the occasional water flow from local industrial parcels it has accumulated debris presumably during times of water flow during local flooding. It is best described as a degraded depression, a residual fragment of a now extirpated former stream.

Although it retains the dimensions of a stream with a channel, it is now a terrestrial habitat. It may presently serve as a corridor for coyotes, common small mammals and birds associated with small trees, brush and grassy fields. Further, activities of some of those common mammals and birds may presently be adversely impacted by high noise levels. That noise is imposed by the flight path for the Santa Barbara Airport, directly overhead, and in frequent use.

## **2. Is Old San Jose Creek an environmentally sensitive habitat?**

I will consider an environmentally sensitive habitat area (ESHA) as defined using the definition in Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act. It is an area in which the following are present: plant or animal life, or their habitats, that are rare or especially valuable due to their special nature, or due to their role in an ecosystem, such that they could be easily disturbed or degraded by human development or activities.

The inspection by Ms. Tierney, consisting of the 4 site surveys of 2012-2014 did not detect any rare or endangered species, nor species of concern. Nor, based on my site visit, would any have been anticipated. OSJC is a riparian corridor from the intensively developed Old Town Goleta District to the Ward Memorial Freeway. It is a "corridor" cut off from other natural areas. As a degraded former man-made creek bed with a remnant riparian fringe, it likely serves as a habitat patch for common rodents, small predators, common birds, reptiles and amphibians. The unnatural status of OSJC was evaluated as long ago as 1995 wherein the USGS Topographic Map denotes OSJC as a "drainage", rather than as a "stream".

While it is convincingly evident that OSJC is not an ESHA, its possible status as a wetland is clouded by the several and changing definitions of that habitat concept (Cowardin et al. 1979, Ferren et al. 1996, Federal Geographic Data Committee 2013). However, from my standpoint as an ecologist, OSJC in the vicinity of the project is, in no sense, a wetland. There is no sign of seasonal inundation other than likely brief (lasting several days) pooling of water after a rain. There did not appear to be sufficient opportunity for pooling to rear a hatch of aquatic insects, nor for a brood of tadpoles to survive to metamorphosis. In my opinion, OSJC cannot function to sustain animals or plants that require wetland conditions.

## **3. How will the proposed project by United Paving impact the biological resources at Old San Juan Creek?**

Not having expertise to evaluate the nature of the proposed project I am unable

to evaluate its proposed impacts in detail. However, it is evident that the setback and planted buffer included in the project will likely improve this as a habitat for the common species that are present, or that temporarily use this area.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Armand Kuris', written in a cursive style.

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Professor of Zoology

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**EDUCATION**

1963	BS, Zoology, Tulane University, New Orleans
1966	MA, Zoology, University of California, Berkeley
1971	Ph.D., Zoology, University of California, Berkeley
1971-1972	Postdoc, Parasitology, University of California, San Francisco
1972-1973	Postdoc, Ecology, University of Michigan Ann Arbor

**EMPLOYMENT**

1992-present	Professor, UC Santa Barbara, Department of Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology
2005-2006	Associate Dean, College of Creative Studies, UC Santa Barbara
1992-2005	Associate Provost, College of Creative Studies, UC Santa Barbara.
1996-1997	Visiting Scientist, Marine Division, CSIRO, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.
Spring 1990	Consultant, USAID project on biological control of schistosomiasis, Kenya Medical Research Institute, Nairobi.
1986-1992	Professor, UC Santa Barbara, Department of Biological Sciences.
1980-1986	Associate Professor, UC Santa Barbara, Department of Biological Sciences.
Summer 1984	Visiting Scientist, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Department of Genetics.
1975-1980	Assistant Professor, UC Santa Barbara, Department of Biological Sciences.
1974-1975	Assistant Professor, University of North Carolina, Institute of Marine Sciences, Zoology Department.

1973-1974	Interim Assistant Professor, University of Florida, Zoology Department.
1973- 1974 1975	Acting Assistant Professor, UC Berkeley, Zoology. Department, Bodega Marine Laboratory.
1972-1973	NIH Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Michigan.
1971-1972	NIH Postdoctoral Fellow, George W. Hooper Fdn., UC San Francisco.

## AWARDS & HONORS

Best Teacher, Sciences, UCSB, 1999  
 Plenary Speaker, Australian Society of Parasitologists Annual Meeting, 2003  
 Chancellor's Award for Undergraduate Research Mentorship. UCSB, 2006  
 Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute Distinguished Scholar Lecturer, 2007  
 Dozor Distinguished Visiting Scientist, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, 2007  
 Ben Gurion Medal, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, 2007  
 Donald P Abbott Memorial Lecturer, Stanford University, 2009  
 Eminent Parasitologist Lectureship, American Society of Parasitologists, 2009  
 Clark Read Mentorship Award, American Society of Parasitologists, 2010  
 Vice-President, American Society of Parasitologists, 2010  
 William Evans Visiting Fellow, University of Otago, 2011  
 President, American Society of Parasitologists, 2011  
 Public Lecturer, Aquarium of the Pacific, 2014  
 Bayard McConnaughey Memorial Lecturer, University of Oregon, 2014

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Lafferty, K.D., C. Briggs, G. DeLeo, A.P. Dobson, T. Gross and A.M. Kuris. 2014. A general theory of consumer-resource relationships. *Science* (in prep.)

### **PATENT**

Walter, M. and A. Kuris. 2003. Methods for the inhibition of egg production in trematodes. US Patent 6514963

### **SELECTED RECENT FUNDING**

Kuris, A.M & K.D. Lafferty. 2002-2008, Anthropogenic effects on host-trematode dynamics, NSF DEB-0224565 (NIH/NIH Ecology of Infectious Diseases Program), \$2,260,000.

Grosholz, E., S. Williams, A. Kuris, S. Morgan & L. Levin, 2006-2008, Establishing connectivity of Invasive populations: a precursor to prioritization and implementation of eradication efforts, UC Office of the President, CEQI, \$400,000.

Kuris, A.M. and K.D. Lafferty. 2007-2010. Parasites as indicators of coastal wetland health. UC Sea Grant, \$53,000.

Hechinger, R.F., Dudley, T, K.D. Lafferty and A.M. Kuris. 2010-2012. Development of biological control for the New Zealand mud snail. US Fish and Wildlife Service, \$72,000.

Kuris, A.M., R.E. Hechinger, K.D. Lafferty, A.P. Dobson, 2011-2016. Modeling infectious diseases: how much ecological complexity must we address? NSF/NIH Ecology of Infectious Diseases Program, \$2,500,500.

### **SYNERGISTIC ACTIVITIES**

Biology Faculty of the College of Creative Studies, UCSB, a research-intensive undergraduate college of 315 students, including 65 biology students. Research is the core element of this undergraduate curriculum.

Courses - Upper Division: Parasitology, Invertebrate Zoology, Higher Invertebrates, Epidemiology of AIDS, Evolutionary Medicine - Lower Division: Biology Colloquium.

Total Graduate Students Advised: MA (8 awarded), PhD (19 awarded, 7 in progress).  
Total Postdoctoral students (11).

Board of Directors, 20/20 Initiative, 2012 – 2014. (A nonprofit organization dedicated to biological control of human schistosomiasis.)

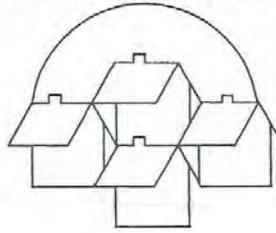
## RESEARCH

1. The overall goal of my research is to reveal the role of infectious diseases in ecosystems. Our system for intensive investigation is the salt marshes of California and Baja California, where about 20 species of trematodes parasitize a wide array of invertebrates and vertebrates. Our work indicates that they contribute substantially to the energetics of the ecosystem and substantially alter trophic relationships and the structure of food webs.
2. We are developing a theoretical frame-work for the evolution of intimate, durable exploitative interactions (“parasitism”) and evaluating its ecological implications. This includes the first insertion of parasites into metabolic ecology analyses and the discovery of social organization in clones of larval trematodes.
3. My research also emphasizes theory in the service of application. Recent examples include:
  - a) Development of the concept of biological control using natural enemies for introduced marine pest species. We are developing theory and testing the safety of parasitic castrators as natural enemies against the invasive New Zealand mud snail in California.
  - b) Biological control of schistosomiasis, a major human tropical disease. We are investigating the efficacy of Louisiana crayfish and native prawns as predators of the intermediate snail host of the urinary blood fluke, *Schistosoma haematobium* and the intestinal blood fluke, *S. mansoni*.
  - c) Use of information about parasites to assess ecosystem function in wetlands.

**APPRAISAL COMPANY  
OF SANTA BARBARA**

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**April 30, 2015**

**Michael D. Pollard**  
**4915 Carpinteria Avenue, Suite H**  
**Carpinteria, California 931013**

**RE: 903 S Kellogg Avenue, Goleta, California**  
**Kellogg Avenue LLC**

**Dear Mr. Pollard:**

**Per your request, I have investigated the potential for alternative sites for a concrete and asphalt recycling facility along the South Coast with three to five acres. The major issue of course is zoning and lot size. There are very few sites having this lot size and a zoning which allows this type of use.**

**The three major commercial brokerage firms in Santa Barbara, The Radius Group, Hayes Commercial Group and Pacifica Commercial Real Estate have no active listings of properties that fit these criteria. Other commercial appraisers in the Santa Barbara area are not aware of any sites that are for lease, which can meet the lot size needed and the zoning use for this type of facility.**

**A few larger sites have been leased in the past few years; however, they are not zoned for a comparable land use you would need and they are not currently available for lease. These leases are long-term, so would not be available in the near future, say the next five to ten years, and would most likely not be able to have a zoning change to allow a concrete and asphalt recycling facility.**

**I hope this information provides you what you need. There are not sites available along the South Coast with alternative location potential and zoning for your tenant's needs.**

**Respectfully,**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Wayne E. Holden". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Wayne E. Holden, SRPA**



## Construction and Demolition Recycling Recycled Aggregate

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### Introduction

Recycled aggregate is produced by crushing concrete, and sometimes asphalt, to reclaim the aggregate. Recycled aggregate can be used for many purposes. The primary market is road base. For information on recycling asphalt pavement into new asphalt pavement. See [Asphalt Pavement Recycling](#).

**Benefits of Recycled Aggregate:** The use of recycled aggregate can save money for local governments and other purchasers, create additional business opportunities, save energy when recycling is done on site, conserve diminishing resources of urban aggregates, and help local governments meet the diversion goals of AB 939.

### Quantities

**Source:** According to the Board's [2008 Statewide Waste Characterization Study](#):

**Construction and Demolition (C&D):** C&D materials made up about 29 percent of California's disposed waste stream, or approximately 11.6 million tons.

**Asphalt and Concrete:** Asphalt and concrete represent over 977,000 tons of disposal or around 2.4 percent.

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### Materials/Definitions

Aggregate consists of hard, graduated fragments of inert mineral materials, including sand, gravel, crushed stone, slag, rock dust, or powder.

Inert solid waste is concrete, asphalt, dirt, brick, and other rubble.

Portland cement concrete (PCC) and **asphalt concrete (AC)** consist primarily of aggregate. The cement and asphalt serve as binders. Some PCC contains steel reinforcement bars, or "rebar," such as a bridge deck or tilt-up slabs. When a road or structure is demolished, the rebar can often be seen protruding from the broken chunks of PCC.

Recycled aggregate comes primarily from PCC and AC from road rehabilitation and maintenance, demolition, and leftover batches of AC and PCC. After processing, the rocks retain bits of cement or asphalt.

A **roadway** is built in several layers: pavement, base, and sometimes subbase. The **pavement** is the surface layer, and is made of PCC or AC. The **base** layer supports the pavement, and is made of **aggregate base (AB)**. The subbase layer supports the base and is made of **aggregate subbase (ASB)**. The subbase layer allows more sand, silt and clay than the AB layer; the subbase layer has less strength, but is used because it is more economical when bringing the road up to grade.

The AC and PCC generally arrives at the processor in chunks. Heavy crushing equipment is required to break up the chunks into aggregate. Some equipment is portable and can be set up on site for immediate use of product. A crushing plant may include a **hopper** to receive the material, a **jaw** to break it into more manageable pieces, a **cone** or **impact crusher** to further reduce its size, a vibrating **screen** to sort to the required specification, and a **conveyor belt** with a rotating **magnet** to remove metal contamination such as rebar.

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## Recyclers

According to the CalRecycle's current information, there are approximately 100 producers of recycled aggregate in California. Some receive PCC and/or AC at the plant; others have mobile equipment for in-place recycling. Aggregate recyclers are included in two databases: [Construction/Demolition Recyclers--Processors & Receivers](#) and [Recycled-Content Construction Products](#).

## Markets

Uses: Recycled aggregate can be used:

- In paved roads as aggregate base, aggregate subbase, and shoulders.
- In gravel roads as surfacing.
- As base for building foundations.
- As fill for utility trenches.

At this time, the primary market is aggregate base and subbase in road projects.

**Local Governments:** Local governments can help promote markets for recycled aggregate because they are large purchasers of aggregate and other road construction products. Some communities are taking steps to promote recycled aggregate, including the following:

- **Los Angeles.** In March 1995, the City of Los Angeles passed a motion requiring that road base in all city projects include "crushed miscellaneous base" (CMB) with 100 percent recycled asphalt, concrete, and other inerts, except when site conditions or standards require another specification." (See discussion of CMB under *Greenbook* Specifications below.)
- **Modesto.** The City of Modesto has a purchasing practice for on-site street recycling that includes recycled aggregate.
- **Palo Alto.** The City of Palo Alto requires that concrete and asphalt in city projects be recycled.
- **Butte County.** Butte County does not require recycling of inerts; however, the local landfill does use clean loads of inerts on site as roadbase or wet weather pads.

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## Specifications

Many local jurisdictions use [Caltrans specifications](#). In Southern California, the *Greenbook* is commonly used. (See *Greenbook* discussion below.) Where recycled aggregate is allowed, it must also, of course, meet the same grading and quality specifications as virgin aggregate.

**Caltrans Specifications-Procedures:** Caltrans takes a new specification through three stages:

1. **Special Provision (SP).** First it is an SP where it is used initially on a number of projects.
2. **Standard Special Provision (SSP).** After the SP has been used successfully for a period of time, it usually becomes an SSP which means that it is a method approved by Caltrans.
3. **Standard Specification.** After the SSP has been used successfully for a period of time, then it usually becomes a Standard Specification, and is included in Caltrans Standard Specifications which is published every four years.



## Construction and Demolition Recycling Asphalt Pavement Recycling

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### Introduction

#### Benefits of Recycling Asphalt

Recycling of asphalt pavement can save money for local governments and other purchasers, create additional business opportunities, save energy when recycling is done on site, conserve diminishing resources of aggregates and petroleum products, and help local governments meet the goal of reducing disposal by 50 percent by the year 2000.

See [Recycled Aggregate](#) for information about recycling asphalt pavement into aggregate base.

### Quantities

#### Source

The 1990 waste stream composition data were reported to the California Integrated Waste Management Board, (now CalRecycle) by local governments in response to the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. These reports supplied the following information:

- **Construction and Demolition (C&D).** C&D materials made up about 28 percent of California's waste stream, or 11 million tons.
- **Asphalt Pavement.** While recycled asphalt pavement was not reported separately in these data, generation of "inert solid waste," which consists of concrete, asphalt, dirt, brick and other rubble, was conservatively estimated at 8.2 million tons. The estimated recycling rate for inert solid wastes was 57 percent; the remainder was disposed of.

### Definitions

In the western United States, **asphalt** refers to the bituminous substance used to bind aggregate together to make asphalt concrete (AC). The aggregate makes up the bulk of the AC, while the asphalt binder comprises about 5 to 7 percent.

**Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP)** is used AC pavement that has been processed.

**Recycled asphalt concrete (RAC)** is the product of mixing RAP with new aggregates, asphalt and/or recycling agent.

A **recycling agent** is used to soften and rejuvenate the existing asphalt pavement.

**Pavement** is the top layer of roadway, and is made of portland cement concrete (PCC) or AC. The pavement is supported by the base and sub-base, which consist of aggregate and other materials. The pavement can be crushed and used as recycled aggregate base or, if it is AC, it can be reprocessed into RAC.

## Climate Adaptation

The executive order also specifically addresses the need for climate adaptation and directs state government to:

- Incorporate climate change impacts into the state's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan;
- Update the Safeguarding California Plan - the state climate adaptation strategy - to identify how climate change will affect California infrastructure and industry and what actions the state can take to reduce the risks posed by climate change;
- Factor climate change into state agencies' planning and investment decisions; and
- Implement measures under existing agency and departmental authority to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## California's Response to Climate Change

In his [inaugural address](#) earlier this year, Governor Brown announced that within the next 15 years, California will increase from one-third to 50 percent our electricity derived from renewable sources; reduce today's petroleum use in cars and trucks by up to 50 percent; double the efficiency savings from existing buildings and make heating fuels cleaner; reduce the release of methane, black carbon and other potent pollutants across industries; and manage farm and rangelands, forests and wetlands so they can store carbon.

Since taking office, Governor Brown has signed accords to fight climate change with leaders from [Mexico](#), [China](#), [Canada](#), [Japan](#), [Israel](#) and [Peru](#). The Governor also [issued a groundbreaking call to action](#) with hundreds of world-renowned researchers and scientists - called the [consensus statement](#) - which translates key scientific climate findings from disparate fields into one unified document. The impacts of climate change are already being felt in California and will disproportionately impact the state's most vulnerable populations.

The text of the executive order is below:

## EXECUTIVE ORDER B-30-15

**WHEREAS** climate change poses an ever-growing threat to the well-being, public health, natural resources, economy, and the environment of California, including loss of snowpack, drought, sea level rise, more frequent and intense wildfires, heat waves, more severe smog, and harm to natural and working lands, and these effects are already being felt in the state; and

**WHEREAS** the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded in its Fifth Assessment Report, issued in 2014, that "warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia" and that "continued emission of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and long-lasting changes in all components of the climate system, increasing the likelihood of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems;" and

**WHEREAS** projections of climate change show that, even under the best-case scenario for global emission reductions, additional climate change impacts are inevitable, and these impacts pose tremendous risks to the state's people, agriculture, economy, infrastructure and the environment; and

**WHEREAS** climate change will disproportionately affect the state's most vulnerable citizens; and

**WHEREAS** building on decades of successful actions to reduce pollution and increase energy efficiency the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 placed California at the forefront of global and national efforts to reduce the threat of climate change; and

**WHEREAS** the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has identified limiting global warming to 2

degrees Celsius or less by 2050 as necessary to avoid potentially catastrophic climate change impacts, and remaining below this threshold requires accelerated reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; and

**WHEREAS** California has established greenhouse gas emission reduction targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and further reduce such emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050; and

**WHEREAS** setting an interim target of emission reductions for 2030 is necessary to guide regulatory policy and investments in California in the midterm, and put California on the most cost-effective path for long term emission reductions; and

**WHEREAS** all agencies with jurisdiction over sources of greenhouse gas emissions will need to continue to develop and implement emissions reduction programs to reach the state's 2050 target and attain a level of emissions necessary to avoid dangerous climate change; and

**WHEREAS** taking climate change into account in planning and decision making will help the state make more informed decisions and avoid high costs in the future.

**NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDMUND G. BROWN JR.,** Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, in particular Government Code sections 8567 and 8571 of the California Government Code, do hereby issue this Executive Order, effective immediately

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

1. A new interim statewide greenhouse gas emission reduction target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 is established in order to ensure California meets its target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

2. All state agencies with jurisdiction over sources of greenhouse gas emissions shall implement measures, pursuant to statutory authority, to achieve reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to meet the 2030 and 2050 greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets.

3. The California Air Resources Board shall update the Climate Change Scoping Plan to express the 2030 target in terms of million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

4. The California Natural Resources Agency shall update every three years the state's climate adaptation strategy, Safeguarding California, and ensure that its provisions are fully implemented. The Safeguarding California plan will:

- Identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sector and regions, including, at a minimum, the following sectors: water, energy, transportation, public health, agriculture, emergency services, forestry, biodiversity and habitat, and ocean and coastal resources;
- Outline primary risks to residents, property, communities and natural systems from these vulnerabilities, and identify priority actions needed to reduce these risks; and
- Identify a lead agency or group of agencies to lead adaptation efforts in each sector.

5. Each sector lead will be responsible to:

- Prepare an implementation plan by September 2015 to outline the actions that will be taken as identified in Safeguarding California, and
- Report back to the California Natural Resources Agency by June 2016 on actions taken.

6. State agencies shall take climate change into account in their planning and investment decisions, and employ full life-cycle cost accounting to evaluate and compare infrastructure investments and alternatives.

7. State agencies' planning and investment shall be guided by the following principles

- Priority should be given to actions that both build climate preparedness and reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

- Where possible, flexible and adaptive approaches should be taken to prepare for uncertain climate impacts;
- Actions should protect the state's most vulnerable populations; and
- Natural infrastructure solutions should be prioritized.

8. The state's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan will take current and future climate change impacts into account in all infrastructure projects

9. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research will establish a technical, advisory group to help state agencies incorporate climate change impacts into planning and investment decisions.

10. The state will continue its rigorous climate change research program focused on understanding the impacts of climate change and how best to prepare and adapt to such impacts.

This Executive Order is not intended to create, and does not, create any rights or benefits, whether substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

**I FURTHER DIRECT** that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this Order.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 29th day of April 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
EDMUND G. BROWN JR.  
Governor of California

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
ALEX PADILLA  
Secretary of State

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA<sup>^</sup>

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April 10, 2015

Al Rodriguez, President  
United Paving Inc.  
Highway Recycling, Inc.  
Sent as e-mail attachment

**RE: UCSB Long Range Development Plan - Anticipated Campus Construction**

Dear Al,

This letter is in response to your request for an estimation of anticipated campus construction pursuant to the UCSB Long Range Development Plan (LRDP Amendment MAJ-1-11), adopted October 30, 2014 with modest subsequent modifications. Details are found on UCSB's LRDP web site at <http://lrpd.id.ucsb.edu>.

A summary of the new and replacement development includes:

**Building Space SF<sup>1</sup>**

Existing: 2.7 million ASF<sup>2</sup> / 5.4 million GSF<sup>2</sup>      **New: 1.8 million ASF<sup>2</sup> / 3.6 million GSF<sup>2</sup>**

**Housing**

Existing: 6652 student beds, 553 student family units and 65 faculty units

**Under Construction: 151 student family units and 161 faculty family units**

**New: ~4,800 student beds, 200 student family units, and 1,800 faculty units**

**Parking spaces**

Existing: 6,700 spaces (non-housing) + 3,880 constructed or planned (housing) = 10,580 total spaces

**Replacement: 5,100 spaces      New: 3,000 added spaces      Total: 13,580 spaces**

**Roadways** existing: +/- 5 miles

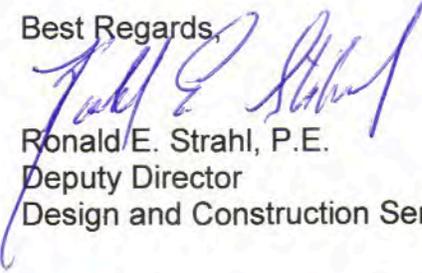
**Sidewalks and hardscape** existing: 1.4 million square feet

While it is not possible at this time to accurately quantify the amounts of demolition material our new capital plan may generate, it is clearly a potentially enormous volume in the near and longer term future.

Our **Sustainability Goals** include campus wide mandates that our construction contractors recycle our construction-generated waste and debris streams as well as requiring their use of recycled materials. **The 2013 updated Plan specifies: "WASTE: Reduce and ultimately eliminate waste streams on campus with the ultimate goal of a net zero waste campus through implementation of 'cradle to cradle' processes and practices."** The local proximity of your recycling facility could greatly reduce our hauling distances, thereby reducing time, cost, trucking mileage, energy consumption and air pollution for the benefit of all.

I wish you success in securing your project approvals and look forward in working with you as our LRDP projects move forward and get underway.

Best Regards,



Ronald E. Strahl, P.E.  
Deputy Director  
Design and Construction Services

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1 New building space in square feet

2 Assignable Square Feet (ASF) describes the amount of space between wall surfaces that constitutes area required for a given program, GSF includes corridors, restrooms, building support spaces, and structural elements such as walls and columns. UCSB typically uses ASF in planning, as that is the usable space of buildings, parking lots and roadway (the Coastal Commission prefers using GSF, since that relates to full building size).

See Pages 7, 8, 14, 15, 19 & 20 ESHA Setbacks

**RESPONSE TO CCC ESHA COMMENTS 5.12.15**

DRAFT Comments on ESHA Policies in Tracked Changes

City Policy	CCC Suggested Policy	CCC Staff Comments	City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment	City Staff Comments
<p>CE 1: Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy Objective: To identify, preserve, and protect the city's natural heritage by preventing disturbance of ESHAs.</p> <p>CE 1.1: Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas                      ESHAs shall include, but are not limited to, any areas that through professional biological evaluation are determined to meet the following criteria:                      a. Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and that could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.                      b. Any area that includes habitat for species and plant communities recognized as threatened or endangered by the state or federal governments; plant communities recognized by the Terrestrial Natural Communities Inventory as restricted in distribution and very threatened; and those habitat types of limited distribution recognized to be of particular habitat value, including wetlands, riparian vegetation, eucalyptus groves associated with monarch butterfly roosts, oak woodlands, and savannas.                      c. Any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by the California Coastal Commission, the California Department of Fish and Game, City of Goleta, or other agency with jurisdiction over the designated area.</p>	<p>CE 1: Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy Objective: To identify, preserve, and protect the city's natural heritage by preventing disturbance of ESHAs.</p> <p>CE 1.1: Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas                      ESHAs shall include, but are not limited to, any areas that through professional biological evaluation are determined to meet the following criteria:                      a. Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and that could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.                      b. Any habitat that supports special-status plant and animal species, including but not limited to any area that includes habitat for species and plant communities recognized as threatened or endangered by the state or federal governments; plant communities recognized by the State of California (in the Terrestrial Natural Communities Inventory) as restricted in distribution and very threatened; and those habitat types of limited distribution recognized to be of particular habitat value, including wetlands, riparian vegetation, eucalyptus groves associated with monarch butterfly roosts, oak woodlands, native grasslands, and savannas.                      c. Any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by the California Coastal Commission, the California Department of Fish and Game, City of Goleta, or other agency with jurisdiction over the designated area.</p>	<p>No Change</p> <p>Suggest changes to: (1) eliminate the term "professional evaluation" from the definition because the term is open to interpretation/controversy, should be addressed directly in connection with the site-specific studies with final determination made by City staff and/or decision makers; and (2) add introductory language to the category of habitat supporting special status plant and animal species.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>CE 1.1: Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas ESHAs shall include, but are not limited to, any areas that through professional biological evaluation are determined to meet any of the following criteria:                      a. Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and that could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.                      b. Any habitat that supports special-status plant and animal species, including but not limited to any area that includes habitat for species and plant communities recognized as threatened or endangered by the state or federal governments; plant communities recognized by the State of California (in the Terrestrial Natural Communities Inventory) as restricted in distribution and very threatened; and those habitat types of limited distribution recognized to be of particular habitat value, including wetlands, riparian vegetation, eucalyptus groves associated with monarch butterfly roosts, oak woodlands, native grasslands and savannas.                      c. Any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by the California Coastal Commission, the California Department of Fish and Game, City of Goleta, or other agency with jurisdiction over the designated area.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>The CCC staff suggested changes are supported by City staff because the changes correct misleading subpolicy wording to better reflect the Coastal Act and other policies in the GP/CLUP.</p>
<p>CE 1.2: Designation of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas                      ESHAs in Goleta are generally shown in Figure 4-1, and Table 4-2 provides examples of the ESHAs and some locations of each. The provisions of this policy shall apply to all designated ESHAs. ESHAs generally include but are not limited to the following:                      a. Creek and riparian areas.                      b. Wetlands, such as vernal pools.                      c. Coastal dunes, lagoons or estuaries, and coastal bluffs/coastal bluffs/coastal bluff scrub.                      d. Beach and shoreline habitats.                      e. Marine habitats.                      f. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.                      g. Native woodlands and savannas, including oak woodlands.                      h. Native grassland.                      i. Monarch butterfly aggregation sites, including autumnal and winter roost sites, and related habitat areas.                      j. Beach and dune areas that are nesting and foraging locations for the western snowy plover.                      k. Nesting and roosting sites, and related habitat areas for</p>	<p>CE 1.2: Designation of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas ESHAs in Goleta are generally shown in Figure XX and Table 4-2 provides examples of the ESHAs and some locations of each. The provisions of this policy shall apply to all designated ESHAs. ESHAs generally include but are not limited to the following:                      a. Creek and riparian areas.                      b. Wetlands, <del>with</del> <del>including</del> vernal pools.                      c. Coastal dunes, lagoons or estuaries, and coastal bluffs/coastal bluff scrub.                      d. Beach and shoreline habitats.                      e. Marine habitats.                      f. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.                      g. Native woodlands and savannas, including oak woodlands.                      h. Native grassland.                      i. Monarch butterfly aggregation sites, including autumnal and winter roost sites, and related habitat areas.                      j. Beach and dune areas that are nesting and foraging locations for the western snowy plover.                      k. Nesting and roosting sites and related habitat areas for</p>	<p>Suggest a change to: (1) delete a sentence due to unclear intent. The intent appears to be for the purpose of allowing for non-mapped ESHA types in the list to ALSO be considered ESHA. However, the language is unclear and this concept is already covered in CE 1.3.</p>	<p>CE 1.2: Designation of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas ESHAs in Goleta are generally shown in Figure 4-1 and Table 4-2 provides examples of the ESHAs and some locations of each. <del>The provisions of this policy shall apply to all designated ESHAs. ESHAs generally include but are not limited to the following:</del>                      a. Creek and riparian areas.                      b. Wetlands, <del>with</del> <del>including</del> vernal pools.                      c. Coastal dunes, lagoons or estuaries, and coastal bluffs/coastal bluff scrub.                      d. Beach and shoreline habitats.                      e. Marine habitats.                      f. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.                      g. Native woodlands and savannas, including oak woodlands.                      h. Native grassland.                      i. Monarch butterfly aggregation sites, including autumnal and winter roost sites, and related habitat areas.                      j. Beach and dune areas that are nesting and foraging locations for the western snowy plover.                      k. Nesting and roosting sites and related habitat areas for</p>	<p>The CCC staff suggested changes are supported by City staff because the changes correct misleading subpolicy wording to better reflect the Coastal Act and other policies in the GP/CLUP.</p>

# RESPONSE TO CCC ESHA COMMENTS 5.12.15

City Policy	CCC Suggested Policy	CCC Staff Comments	City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment	City Staff Comments
<p>CE 1.7: Mitigation of Impacts to ESHAs</p> <p>New development shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to ESHAs. If there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all impacts, then the alternative that would result in the fewest or least significant impacts shall be selected. Any impacts that cannot be avoided shall be fully mitigated, with priority given to onsite mitigation. Offsite mitigation measures shall only be approved when it is not feasible to fully mitigate impacts on site. If impacts to onsite ESHAs occur in the Coastal Zone, any offsite mitigation area shall also be located within the Coastal Zone. All mitigation sites shall be monitored for a minimum period of 5 years following completion, with changes made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports. Where appropriate, mitigation sites shall be subject to deed restrictions. Mitigation sites shall be subject to the protections set forth in this plan for the habitat type unless the City has made a specific determination that the mitigation is unsuccessful and is to be discontinued. The following mitigation ratios shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3:1 for wetlands (see also CE 3.6)</li> <li>• 3:1 for riparian habitats (see also CE 2)</li> <li>• 3:1 for other habitats that support state or federal rare, threatened, or endangered species or CNPS 1b or 2 listed plants</li> <li>• 2:1 for coastal sage scrub not occupied by listed species. (see also CE 5.3)</li> </ul>	<p>CCC Suggested Policy</p> <p>and LCP Amendment, for such parcels to receiving parcels that have areas suitable for and are designated on the Land Use Plan map for the appropriate type of use and development.</p>	<p>CCC Staff Comments</p> <p>Suggest Changes to: (1) modify the first sentence to eliminate the implication that impacts to ESHA would always be allowable if there is no other feasible alternative – however, impacts are only allowed where specifically described in the other policies (e.g., reasonable use, resource-dependent uses); (2) integrate the Commission's more recent mitigation standards; (3) affirmatively require deed restrictions for all off-site mitigations; (4) ensure that monitoring occurs until successful establishment of the mitigation site; and (5) clarify the language to ensure that all mitigation sites will be considered ESHA and subject to the standards, including substitution sites if necessary.</p> <p>Deed restrictions for development on parcels with any ESHA (as currently written, only SPAs have a separate parcel/conservation easement).</p>	<p>City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment</p> <p>Alternatively, the City may establish a program to allow transfer of development rights, as approved by the Coastal Commission through and LCP Amendment, for such parcels to receiving parcels that have areas suitable for and are designated on the Figure 2-1 Land Use Plan Map for the appropriate type of use and development.</p> <p>CE 1.7: Mitigation of impacts to ESHAs and Native Habitat Values</p> <p>New development shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to ESHAs. However, where there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all or unavoidable impacts, then the alternative that would result in the fewest or least significant impacts shall be selected. Any impacts that cannot be avoided shall be fully mitigated, with priority given to onsite mitigation. Offsite mitigation measures shall only be approved when it is not feasible to fully mitigate impacts on site. If impacts to onsite ESHAs occur in the Coastal Zone, any offsite mitigation area shall also be located within the Coastal Zone. All mitigation sites shall be monitored for a minimum period of 5 years following completion, or until successfully established, whichever is longer, and with changes made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports. Where appropriate, mitigation sites shall be subject to deed restrictions or conservation easement. Mitigation sites shall be subject to the protections set forth in this plan for the habitat type unless, where the City has made a specific determination that the mitigation is unsuccessful and is to be discontinued, an alternative site may be substituted to provide full mitigation of the ESHA impact. The substituted location shall be subject to a minimum period of 5 years following mitigation ratio shall apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3:1 for wetlands (see also CE 3.6)</li> <li>• 3:1 for riparian habitats (see also CE 2)</li> <li>• 3:1 for other habitats that support state or federal rare, threatened, or endangered species completion or CNPS 1b or 2 listed plants</li> <li>• 2:1 for coastal sage scrub not occupied by listed species (see also CE 5.3) until successfully established, whichever is longer.</li> </ul>	<p>City Staff Comments</p> <p>The CCC staff suggested changes are supported by City staff (as modified) because the changes better reflect ESHA mitigation, thus better reflecting the Coastal Act and other policies in the GP/CLUP.</p> <p>City staff does not have the authority to increase ratios for mitigation. The Planning Commission and City Council will ultimately decide on these ratios as ratios are not specified in the Coastal Act and the City Council has discretionary authority as it relates to ratios.</p>
<p>CE 1.8: ESHA Buffers</p> <p>Development adjacent to an ESHA shall minimize impacts to habitat values or sensitive species to the maximum extent feasible. Native vegetation shall be</p>	<p>CCC Suggested Policy</p> <p>Development in areas adjacent to ESHAs shall minimize impacts to habitat values or sensitive species to the maximum extent feasible. Native vegetation shall be</p>	<p>CCC Staff Comments</p> <p>Suggest changes to: (1) integrate Coastal Act Section 302.40(b) language regarding development adjacent to</p>	<p>City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment</p> <p>Development in areas adjacent to ESHAs shall minimize impacts to habitat values or sensitive species to the maximum extent feasible. Native vegetation shall be</p>	<p>City Staff Comments</p> <p>The CCC staff suggested changes are supported by City staff (as modified) because the changes better reflect ESHA</p>



# RESPONSE TO CCC ESHA COMMENTS 5.12.15

City Policy	CCC Suggested Policy	CCC Staff Comments	City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment	City Staff Comments
<p>CE 2: Protection of Creeks and Riparian Areas Objective: Enhance, maintain, and restore the biological integrity of creek courses and their associated wetlands and riparian habitats as important natural features of Goleta's landscape.</p>	<p>rain does occur, herbicide application shall not resume again until 72 hours after rain.</p>	<p>No Change</p>	<p>if wind speeds on site are greater than five miles per hour or 48 hours prior to predicted rain, in the event that rain does occur, herbicide application shall not resume again until 72 hours after rain.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>CE 2.1: Designation of Protected Creeks The provisions of this policy shall apply to creeks shown in Figure 4-1. These watercourses and their associated riparian areas are defined as ESHAs. They serve as habitat for fish and wildlife, provide wildlife movement corridors, provide for the flow of stormwater runoff, sediment, and floodwaters, and furnish open space and passive recreational areas for city residents.</p>	<p>CE 2: Protection of Creeks and Riparian Areas Objective: Enhance, maintain, and restore the biological integrity of creek courses and their associated wetlands and riparian habitats as important natural features of Goleta's landscape.</p>	<p>Suggest changes to: (1) apply the stream policies generally to all streams rather than mapped streams (which will include changes to stream courses as a result of sea level rise); and (2) clarify that "this policy" is not limited to the implementation of Policy CE 2.1, but rather the full complement of policies pertaining to creeks.  (Note - Figure 4-1 should be checked against the creeks/drainages shown on the certified appeals map for this area - please work with CCC Mapping Unit)</p>	<p>CE 2.1: Designation of Protected Creeks The <u>Creek and Riparian</u> provisions <u>ein</u> this <u>policy</u> shall apply to creeks, <u>including, but not limited to, those</u> shown in Figure 4-1. These watercourses and their associated riparian areas are defined as ESHAs. They serve as habitat for fish and wildlife, provide wildlife movement corridors, provide for the flow of stormwater runoff, sediment, and floodwaters, and furnish open space and passive recreational areas for city residents.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>CE 2.2: Streamside Protection Areas A streamside protection area (SPA) is hereby established along both sides of the creeks identified in Figure 4-1. The purpose of the designation shall be to preserve the SPA in a natural state in order to protect the associated riparian habitats and ecosystems. The SPA shall include the creek channel, wetlands and/or riparian vegetation related to the creek hydrology, and an adjacent upland buffer area. The SPA upland buffer shall be as follows: a. The SPA upland buffer shall be 100 feet outward on both sides of the creek, measured from the top of the bank or the outer limit of wetlands and/or riparian vegetation, whichever is greater. The City may consider increasing or decreasing the width of the SPA upland buffer on a case-by-case basis at the time of environmental review. Some considerations may be particularly warranted near coastal areas (where streams meet the coast) where future changes in sea level rise may affect riparian habitat and or inundation extents. The City may allow portions of a SPA upland</p>	<p>CE 2.1: Designation of Protected Creeks The provisions of this policy shall apply to creeks shown in Figure 4-1. These watercourses and their associated riparian areas are defined as ESHAs. They serve as habitat for fish and wildlife, provide wildlife movement corridors, provide for the flow of stormwater runoff, sediment, and floodwaters, and furnish open space and passive recreational areas for city residents.</p>	<p>Suggest deleting this policy since it would be unclear how the SPA boundary would coexist with the ESHA buffer requirements (CE 1.8). Alternatively, if the SPA would be in addition to any ESHA buffer, then this policy needs to include a number of clarifications. All other aspects of this policy seem to be captured under the other ESHA policies. The SLR language was integrated into the ESHA buffer policy CE 1.8.</p>	<p>CE 2.2: Streamside Protection Areas A streamside protection area (SPA) is hereby established along both sides of the creeks identified in Figure 4-1. The purpose of the designation shall be to preserve the SPA in a natural state in order to protect the associated riparian habitats and ecosystems. The SPA shall include the creek channel, wetlands and/or riparian vegetation related to the creek hydrology, and an adjacent upland buffer area. The SPA upland buffer shall be as follows: a. The SPA upland buffer shall be 100 feet outward on both sides of the creek, measured from the top of the bank or the outer limit of wetlands and/or riparian vegetation, whichever is greater. The City may consider increasing or decreasing the width of the SPA upland buffer on a case-by-case basis at the time of environmental review. Some considerations may be particularly warranted near coastal areas (where streams meet the coast) where future changes in sea level rise may affect riparian habitat and or inundation extents. The City may allow portions of a SPA upland</p>	<p>City staff does not have the authority to change the SPA policy as it details the standards for increasing or decreasing creek buffers, per the City Council's direction.</p>

# RESPONSE TO CCC ESHA COMMENTS 5.12.15

City Policy	CCC Suggested Policy	CCC Staff Comments	City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment	City Staff Comments
<p>particularly warranted near coastal confluence areas (where streams meet the coast) where future changes in sea level rise may affect riparian habitat and or inundation extents. The City may allow portions of a SPA upland buffer to be less than 100 feet wide, but not less than 25 feet wide, based on a site specific assessment if (1) there is no feasible alternative siting for development that will avoid the SPA upland buffer and (2) the project's impacts will not have significant adverse effects on streamside vegetation or the biotic quality of the stream. <del>DELETE</del></p> <p>b. If the provisions above would result in any legal parcel created prior to the date of this plan being made unusable in its entirety for any purpose allowed by the land-use plan, exceptions to the foregoing may be made to allow a reasonable economic use of the parcel, subject to approval of a conditional use permit.</p>	<p>wide, but not less than 25 feet wide, based on a site-specific assessment if (1) there is no feasible alternative siting for development that will avoid the SPA upland buffer and (2) the project's impacts will not have significant adverse effects on streamside vegetation or the biotic quality of the stream. <del>DELETE</del></p> <p>b. If the provisions above would result in any legal parcel created prior to the date of this plan being made unusable in its entirety for any purpose allowed by the land-use plan, exceptions to the foregoing may be made to allow a reasonable economic use of the parcel, subject to approval of a conditional use permit.</p>	<p>Suggest an overarching revision to focus this policy on Coastal Act Section 30236 uses that may be allowed in streams under certain criteria. Some of the uses listed here would not be considered resource-dependent uses under Coastal Act Section 30240. Allowable uses in ESHA are covered in Policy CE 1.6 and allowable uses in ESHA buffer are covered in Policy CE 1.6a.</p> <p>In addition, suggest changes to: (1) integrate flood control criteria from CE 1.10 "g" and CE 2.5 "c" into this policy.</p>	<p>buffer to be less than 100 feet wide, but not less than 25 feet wide, based on a site specific assessment if (1) there is no feasible alternative siting for development that will avoid the SPA upland buffer; and (2) the project's impacts will not have significant adverse effects on streamside vegetation or the biotic quality of the stream.</p> <p>b. If the provisions above would result in any legal parcel created prior to the date of this plan being made unusable in its entirety for any purpose allowed by the land-use plan, exceptions to the foregoing may be made to allow a reasonable economic use of the parcel, subject to approval of a conditional use permit.</p>	<p>The CCC staff suggested changes are not supported by City staff as they state the negative (what isn't allowed) as opposed to what is allowed. Can CCC staff propose something different?</p>
<p>CE 2.3: Allowable Uses and Activities in Streamside Protection Areas</p> <p>The following compatible land uses and activities may be allowed in SPAs, subject to all other policies of this plan, including those requiring avoidance or mitigation of impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural operations, provided they are compatible with preservation of riparian resources.</li> <li>Fencing and other access barriers along property boundaries and along SPA boundaries.</li> <li>Maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, structures, and drainage improvements.</li> <li>Construction of public road crossings and utilities, provided that there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.</li> <li>Construction and maintenance of foot trails, bicycle paths, and similar low-impact facilities for public access.</li> <li>Resource restoration or enhancement projects.</li> <li>Nature education and research activities.</li> <li>Low-impact interpretive and public access signage.</li> <li>Other such Public Works projects as identified in the Capital Improvement Plan, only where there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives.</li> </ol>	<p>CE 2.3: Allowable Uses and Activities in Streamside Protection Areas</p> <p>The following compatible land uses and activities may be allowed in SPAs, subject to all other policies of this plan, including those requiring avoidance or mitigation of impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural operations, provided they are compatible with preservation of riparian resources.</li> <li>Fencing and other access barriers along property boundaries and along SPA boundaries.</li> <li>Maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, structures, and drainage improvements.</li> <li>Construction of public road crossings and utilities, provided that there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.</li> <li>Construction and maintenance of foot trails, bicycle paths, and similar low-impact facilities for public access.</li> <li>Resource restoration or enhancement projects.</li> <li>Nature education and research activities.</li> <li>Low-impact interpretive and public access signage.</li> <li>Other such Public Works projects as identified in the Capital Improvement Plan, only where there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives.</li> </ol>	<p>CE 2.3: Allowable Uses and Activities in Streamside Protection Areas</p> <p>The following compatible land uses and activities may be allowed in SPAs, subject to all other policies of this plan, including those requiring avoidance or mitigation of impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural operations, provided they are compatible with preservation of riparian resources.</li> <li>Fencing and other access barriers along property boundaries and along SPA boundaries.</li> <li>Maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, structures, and drainage improvements.</li> <li>Construction of public road crossings and utilities, provided that there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.</li> <li>Construction and maintenance of foot trails, bicycle paths, and similar low-impact facilities for public access.</li> <li>Resource restoration or enhancement projects.</li> <li>Nature education and research activities.</li> <li>Low-impact interpretive and public access signage.</li> <li>Other such Public Works projects as identified in the Capital Improvement Plan, only where there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives.</li> </ol>	<p>CE 2.3: Allowable Uses and Activities in Streamside Protection Areas</p> <p>The following compatible land uses and activities may be allowed in SPAs, subject to all other policies of this plan, including those requiring avoidance or mitigation of impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural operations, provided they are compatible with preservation of riparian resources.</li> <li>Fencing and other access barriers along property boundaries and along SPA boundaries.</li> <li>Maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, structures, and drainage improvements.</li> <li>Construction of public road crossings and utilities, provided that there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.</li> <li>Construction and maintenance of foot trails, bicycle paths, and similar low-impact facilities for public access.</li> <li>Resource restoration or enhancement projects.</li> <li>Nature education and research activities.</li> <li>Low-impact interpretive and public access signage.</li> <li>Other such Public Works projects as identified in the Capital Improvement Plan, only where there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives.</li> </ol>	<p>The CCC staff suggested changes are not supported by City staff as they state the negative (what isn't allowed) as opposed to what is allowed. Can CCC staff propose something different?</p>
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# RESPONSE TO CCC ESHA COMMENTS 5.12.15

City Policy	CCC Suggested Policy	CCC Staff Comments	City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment	City Staff Comments
<p>CE 3.2: Designation of Wetland ESHAs</p> <p>Wetland ESHAs are included on Figure 4-1. In the Coastal Zone, wetlands are lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, beaches, swamps, mudflats, and fens. Goleta's wetlands are associated with small lagoons at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks, vernal pools, and freshwater marshes and ponds or impoundments, such as Lake Los Carneros. All wetlands are defined as ESHAs. Any unmapped areas that meet the criteria identified in CE 3.1 are wetlands and shall be granted all of the protections for wetlands set forth in this plan.</p>	<p>CE 3.2: Designation of Wetland ESHAs</p> <p>Wetland ESHAs are included on Figure 4-1. In the Coastal Zone, wetlands are lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, beaches, swamps, mudflats, and fens. Goleta's wetlands are associated with small lagoons at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks, vernal pools, and freshwater marshes and ponds or impoundments, such as Lake Los Carneros. All wetlands are defined as ESHAs. Any unmapped areas that meet the criteria identified in CE 3.1 are wetlands and shall be granted all of the protections for wetlands set forth in <del>this plan</del> <u>the LUP</u>.</p>	<p>Suggest change to apply the policies and provisions of the LUP (LUP and LP) to identified wetlands rather than limiting to the provisions of the LUP.</p>	<p>CE 3.2: Designation of Wetland ESHAs</p> <p>Wetland ESHAs are included on Figure 4-1. In the Coastal Zone, wetlands are lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, beaches, swamps, mudflats, and fens. Goleta's wetlands are associated with small lagoons at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks, vernal pools, and freshwater marshes and ponds or impoundments, such as Lake Los Carneros. All wetlands are defined as ESHAs. Any unmapped areas that meet the criteria identified in CE 3.1 are wetlands and shall be granted all of the protections for wetlands set forth in <del>this plan</del> <u>the LUP</u>.</p>	<p>The CCC staff suggested changes (as modified) are supported by City staff, for clarity purposes and to better reflect the GP/CLUP policy wording.</p>
<p>CE 3.3: Site-Specific Wetland Delineations</p> <p>In considering development proposals where an initial site inventory or reconnaissance indicates the presence or potential for wetland species or indicators, the City shall require the submittal of a detailed biological study of the site, with the addition of a delineation of all wetland areas on the project site. Wetland delineations shall be based on the definitions contained in Section 13577(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. A preponderance of hydric soils or a preponderance of wetland indicator species will be considered presumptive evidence of wetland conditions. At a minimum, the delineation report shall contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A map at a scale of 1":200' or larger showing topographic contours.</li> <li>An aerial photo base map.</li> <li>A map at a scale of 1":200' or larger with polygons delineating all wetland areas, polygons delineating all areas of vegetation with a preponderance of wetland indicator species, and the locations of sampling points.</li> <li>A description of the survey methods and surface indicators used for delineating the wetland polygons.</li> <li>A statement of the qualifications of the person preparing the wetland delineation.</li> </ol>	<p>CE 3.3: Site-Specific Wetland Delineations</p> <p>In considering development proposals where an initial site inventory or reconnaissance indicates the presence or potential for wetland species or indicators, the City shall require the submittal of a detailed biological study of the site, with the addition of a delineation of all wetland areas on the project site. Wetland delineations shall be based on the definitions contained in Section 13577(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. A preponderance of hydric soils or a preponderance of wetland indicator species will be considered presumptive evidence of wetland conditions. At a minimum, the delineation report shall contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A map at a scale of 1":200' or larger showing topographic contours.</li> <li>An aerial photo base map.</li> <li>A map at a scale of 1":200' or larger with polygons delineating all wetland areas, polygons delineating all areas of vegetation with a preponderance of wetland indicator species, and the locations of sampling points.</li> <li>A description of the survey methods and surface indicators used for delineating the wetland polygons.</li> <li>A statement of the qualifications of the person preparing the wetland delineation.</li> </ol>	<p>No Change</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>CE 3.4: Protection of Wetlands in the Coastal Zone</p> <p>The biological productivity and the quality of wetlands shall be protected and, where feasible, restored in accordance with the federal and state regulations and policies that apply to uses within wetlands within the Coastal Zone. Only uses are limited to incidental public services, such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities, where permitted by the regulating agencies that have jurisdiction over the wetlands. The filling, diking, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes is prohibited unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging</li> </ol>	<p>CE 3.4: Protection of Wetlands in the Coastal Zone</p> <p>The biological productivity and the quality of wetlands shall be protected and, where feasible, restored in accordance with the federal and state regulations and policies that apply to uses within wetlands within the Coastal Zone. Only uses are limited to incidental public services, such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities, where permitted by the regulating agencies that have jurisdiction over the wetlands. The filling, diking, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes is prohibited unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging</li> </ol>	<p>Suggest changes to: (1) ensure that the potential uses within wetlands are specifically limited to three specific Section 30233 uses; and (2) apply a minimum 100 ft buffer and eliminate the criteria allowing for a reduced buffer;</p>	<p>CE 3.4: Protection of Wetlands in the Coastal Zone</p> <p>The biological productivity and the quality of wetlands shall be protected and, where feasible, restored in accordance with the federal and state regulations and policies that apply to uses within wetlands within the Coastal Zone. Only uses are limited to incidental public services, such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities, where permitted by the regulating agencies that have jurisdiction over the wetlands. The filling, diking, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes is prohibited unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging</li> </ol>	<p>The CCC staff suggested changes (as modified) are supported by City staff, for clarity purposes and to better reflect the Coastal Act.</p> <p>City staff does not have the authority to change the wetland buffers as it details the standards for increasing or decreasing buffers, per the City</p>

# RESPONSE TO CCC ESHA COMMENTS 5.12.15

City Policy	CCC Suggested Policy	CCC Staff Comments	City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment	City Staff Comments
<p>alternative to wetland fill.</p> <p>b. The extent of the fill is the least amount necessary to allow development of the permitted use.</p> <p>c. Mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>d. The purposes of the fill are limited to: incidental public services; such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of wetlands; and nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities.</p> <p>A wetland buffer of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the wetland shall be required. Generally the required buffer shall be 100 feet, but in no case shall wetland buffers be less than 50 feet. The buffer size should take into consideration the type and size of the development, the sensitivity of the wetland resources to detrimental edge effects of the development to the resources, natural features such as topography, the functions and values of the wetland, and the need for upland transitional habitat. A 100-foot minimum buffer area shall not be reduced when it serves the functions and values of slowing and absorbing flood waters for flood and erosion control, sediment filtration, water purification, and ground water recharge. The buffer area shall serve as transitional habitat with native vegetation and shall provide physical barriers to human intrusion.</p>	<p>CCC Suggested Policy</p> <p>a. There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging alternative to wetland fill.</p> <p>b. The extent of modification of the fillwetland is the least amount necessary to allow development of the permitted use.</p> <p>c. Mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>d. The purposes of the fill are limited to: incidental public services, such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of wetlands; and nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities.</p> <p>Buffer areas shall be provided around wetlands to serve as transitional habitat and provide distance and physical barriers to human intrusion. A wetland buffer of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the wetland shall be required. Generally the required buffer shall be 100 feet, but in no case shall wetland buffers be less than 50 feet. The buffer size should take into consideration the type and size of the development, the sensitivity of the wetland resources to detrimental edge effects of the development to the resources, natural features such as topography, the functions and values of the wetland, and the need for upland transitional habitat. A 100-foot minimum buffer area shall not be reduced when it serves the functions and values of slowing and absorbing flood waters for flood and erosion control, sediment filtration, water purification, and ground water recharge. The buffer area shall serve as transitional habitat with native vegetation and shall provide physical barriers to human intrusion. The required buffer shall be a minimum of 100 feet.</p>	<p>CCC Staff Comments</p> <p>Suggest change to apply current mitigation ratios.</p>	<p>City Staff Proposed Policy Amendment</p> <p>a. There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging alternative to wetland fill.</p> <p>b. The extent of modification of the fillwetland is the least amount necessary to allow development of the permitted use.</p> <p>c. Mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>d. The purposes of the fill are limited to: incidental public services, such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of wetlands; and nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities.</p> <p>Buffer areas shall be provided around wetlands to serve as transitional habitat and provide distance and physical barriers to human intrusion. A wetland buffer of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the wetland shall be required. Generally the required buffer shall be 100 feet, but in no case shall wetland buffers be less than 50 feet. The buffer size should take into consideration the type and size of the development, the sensitivity of the wetland resources to detrimental edge effects of the development to the resources, natural features such as topography, the functions and values of the wetland, and the need for upland transitional habitat. A 100-foot minimum buffer area shall not be reduced when it serves the functions and values of slowing and absorbing flood waters for flood and erosion control, sediment filtration, water purification, and ground water recharge. The buffer area shall serve as transitional habitat with native vegetation and shall provide physical barriers to human intrusion.</p>	<p>City Staff Comments</p> <p>Projects have been approved by the Coastal Commission with 50 foot buffers and the City Council has directed staff to allow for such buffers under certain circumstances as articulated in this subpolicy. Perhaps CCC staff can review and edit the wording allowing for reduced buffers.</p>
<p>CE 3.6: Mitigation of Wetland Fill</p> <p>Where any dike or fill development is permitted in wetlands in accordance with the Coastal Act and the policies of this plan, at a minimum mitigation measures shall include creation or substantial restoration of wetlands of a similar type. Adverse impacts shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1 unless the project proponent provides evidence that the creation or restoration of a lesser area of wetlands will fully mitigate the adverse impacts of the fill. However, in no event shall the mitigation ratio be less than 2:1. All mitigation measures are subject to the requirements of CE 1.7.</p>	<p>CE 3.6: Mitigation of Wetland Fill</p> <p>Where any dike or fill development is permitted in wetlands in accordance with the Coastal Act and the policies of this plan, at a minimum mitigation measures shall include creation or substantial restoration of wetlands of a similar type. Adverse impacts shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1 unless the project proponent provides evidence that the creation or restoration of a lesser area of wetlands will fully mitigate the adverse impacts of the fill. However, in no event shall the mitigation ratio be less than 2:1. All mitigation measures are subject to the requirements of CE 1.7.</p>	<p>CE 3.6: Mitigation of Wetland Fill</p> <p>Where any dike or fill development is permitted in wetlands in accordance with the Coastal Act and the policies of this plan, at a minimum mitigation measures shall include creation or substantial restoration of wetlands of a similar type. Adverse impacts shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1 unless the project proponent provides evidence that the creation or restoration of a lesser area of wetlands will fully mitigate the adverse impacts of the fill. However, in no event shall the mitigation ratio be less than 2:1. All mitigation measures are subject to the requirements of CE 1.7.</p>	<p>CE 3.6: Mitigation of Wetland Fill</p> <p>Where any dike or fill development is permitted in wetlands in accordance with the Coastal Act and the policies of this plan, at a minimum mitigation measures shall include creation or substantial restoration of wetlands of a similar type. Adverse impacts shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1 unless the project proponent provides evidence that the creation or restoration of a lesser area of wetlands will fully mitigate the adverse impacts of the fill. However, in no event shall the mitigation ratio be less than 2:1. All mitigation measures are subject to the requirements of CE 1.7.</p>	<p>CCC Staff suggested changes are generally not accepted by City staff as we do not have the authority to increase buffer ratios, as previously stated.</p>
<p>CE 3.7: Lagoon Protection</p> <p>The lagoons and beaches at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks shall be protected. Lagoon breaching or water level modification shall not be allowed.</p>	<p>CE 3.7: Lagoon Protection</p> <p>The lagoons and beaches at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks shall be protected. Lagoon breaching or water level modification shall not be allowed.</p>	<p>No Change</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>CE 3.8: Vernal Pool Protection</p> <p>Vernal pools, an especially rare wetland habitat on the south coast of Santa Barbara County, shall be preserved and protected. Vernal pools in Goleta, which are generally small in area and only a few inches deep, are found at scattered locations on the City-owned Ellwood Mesa and Santa Barbara Shores Park. These appear to be</p>	<p>CE 3.8: Vernal Pool Protection</p> <p>Vernal pools, an especially rare wetland habitat on the south coast of Santa Barbara County, shall be preserved and protected. Vernal pools in Goleta, which are generally small in area and only a few inches deep, are found at scattered locations on the City-owned Ellwood Mesa and Santa Barbara Shores Park. These appear to be</p>	<p>Suggest change to eliminate the implication that this policy is limited to vernal pools on Ellwood Mesa and Santa Barbara Shores Park.</p>	<p>CE 3.8: Vernal Pool Protection</p> <p>Vernal pools, an especially rare wetland habitat on the south coast of Santa Barbara County, shall be preserved and protected. Vernal pools in Goleta, which are generally small in area and only a few inches deep, are found at scattered locations on the City-owned Ellwood Mesa and Santa Barbara Shores Park. These</p>	<p>The CCC staff suggested changes are supported by City staff, for clarity purposes and to better express the intent of the GP/CUP and known mapped locations of the</p>

**W15a****Exhibit 2**

August 6, 2015

Deanna Christensen  
Coastal Program Analyst  
California Coastal Commission  
89 South California Street, Suite 200  
Ventura, CA 93001

RE: Coastal Application 4-15-0692 – Kellogg Avenue/Highway Recycling Facility, 909 South Kellogg Avenue, Goleta, CA

Dear Deanna,

This correspondence is submitted on behalf of the applicant, Kellogg Avenue LLC, the agent, Al Rodriguez, Highway Recycling LLC (referred to as United Paving in the Staff Report), and the Law Offices of Block & Block.

As a result of our March 19, 2015 meeting with Jack Ainsworth, Steve Hudson, Jonna Engel, Kirsten Hislop, and yourself, a revised site plan including the stormwater drainage plan with Best Management Practices and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) are attached. These documents address the issues raised in the Staff Report, dated July 23, 2015, for the August 12, Commission meeting. We are submitting the following attachments A - D:

- A. The project description is revised to further reduce the scale of the project as identified on the attached Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prepared by LaChaine & Associates, Inc., consulting engineering services (Dennis LaChaine, PE, GE, QSP, QSD) using Best Management Practices (BMP) to design the drainage system to clean stormwater leaving the site as part of the draft Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan with a full 50-foot buffer setback from onsite and offsite vegetation canopies along the western and northwest property boundaries. This revised project includes larger setbacks to accommodate the BMP drainage plan for the two further reduced size stockpiles each approximately 19,000 sf. in size, a vehicle scale, an area for temporary crushing equipment, two truck turnaround areas, parking, and the removal of the office trailer and salvage vehicles, in addition to other details (i.e., fences, gates, etc.) identified in the April 29, 2015 site plan S-6. The attached Amended Project Description for revised Site Plan provides the details.
- B. A revised Site Plan for Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan – Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, dated August 1, 2015 is attached. On the second page are the Vegetated Bioswale: Construction Notes, Maintenance and Monitoring Conditions and the Highway Recycling – Rainfall Calculation and Stormwater Cleaning System Description for a 25-year Return Interval Storm Event, dated 8-1-2015. Two full size copies and one reduced copy to 8 ½ by 11 inches are provided.

C. A completed Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (457 pages) dated 8-3-2015 on the DVD with first page attached.

D. Application Support Letters from:

1. George Emerson, President, Goleta Sanitary District dated August 5, 2015.
2. Eric Onnen, CEO, Santa Barbara Airbus (former Mayor of City of Goleta) dated June 5, 2015 (refers to prior application 4-12-076).
3. Chad Cushman, President, Coastal Excavation Construction dated August 4, 2015.

Lastly, please revise the agent as Highway Recycling, Inc. represented by Al Rodriguez, President on this application and staff report.

If you have any questions, please contact me. We ask that this letter be immediately delivered to the Coastal Commissioners for the August 12, 2015 Commission meeting. Thank you very much for your time addressing these project changes with these submitted materials.

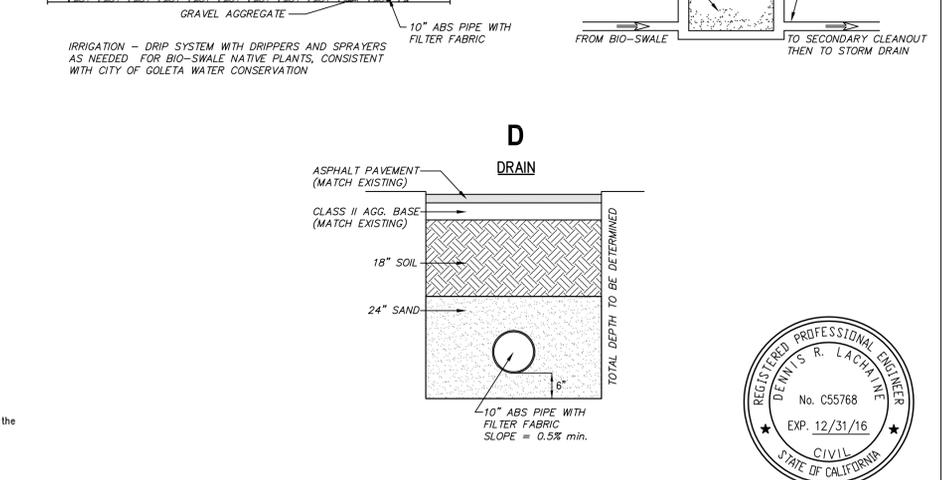
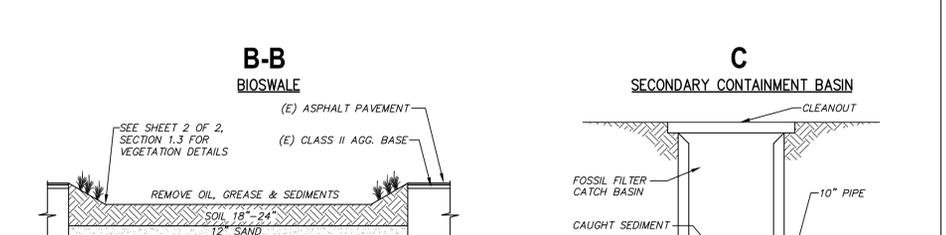
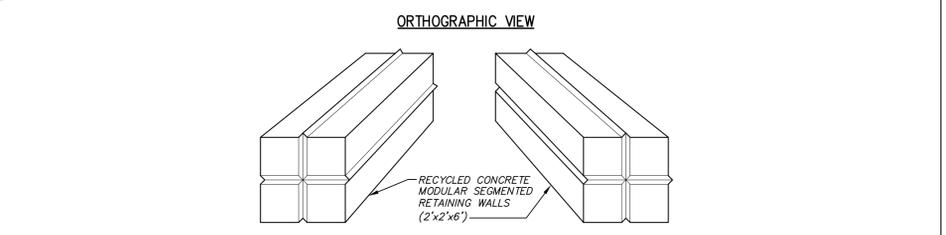
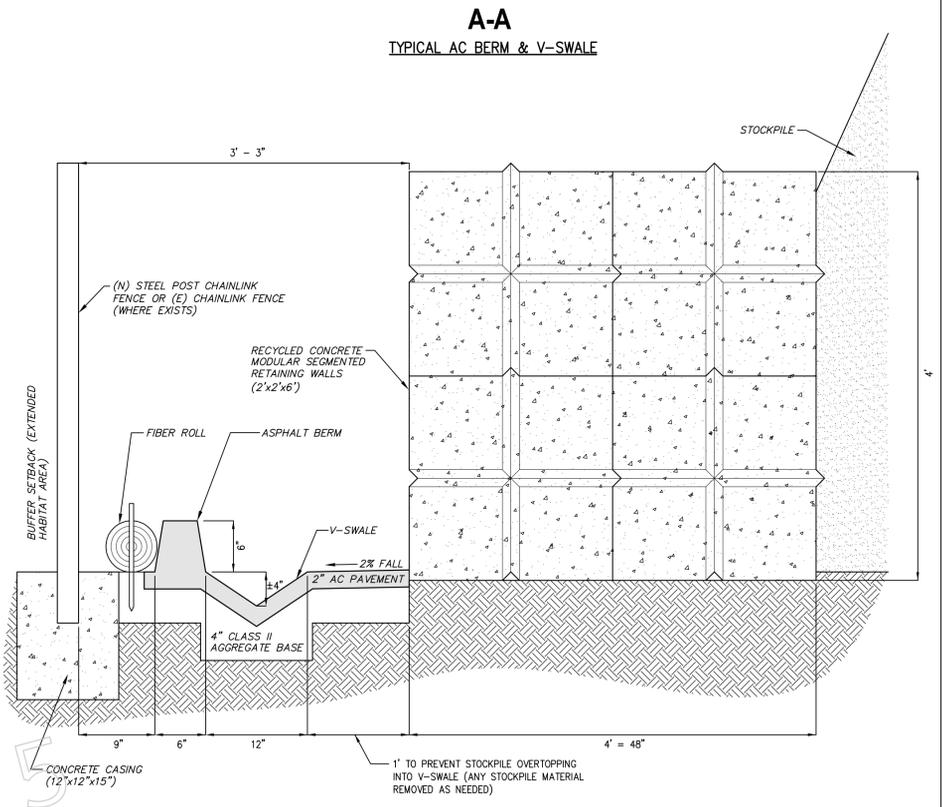
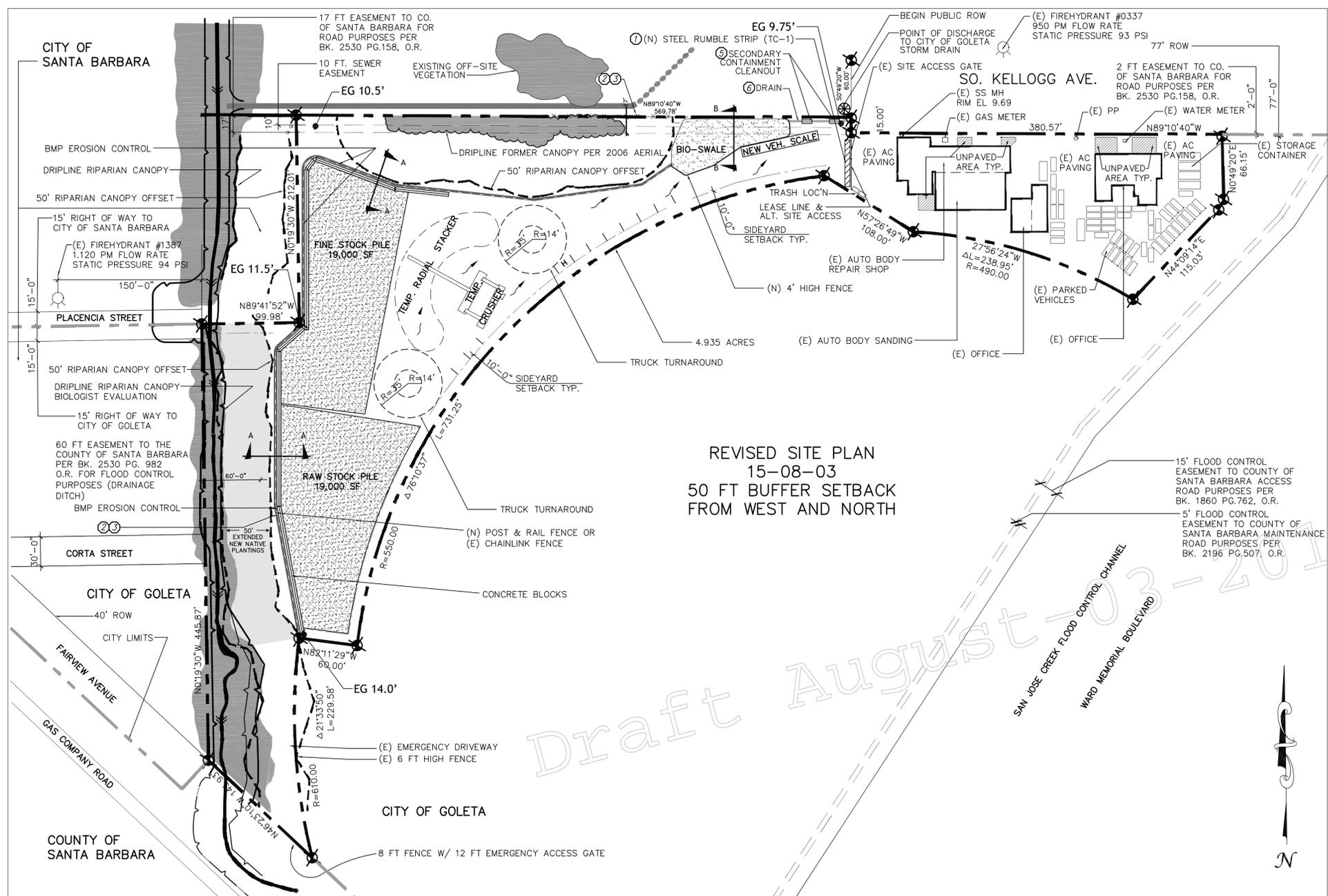
Respectfully Submitted,

James Johnson  
Principal

cc: Steve Hudson  
Attachments: A, B, C & D

**Attachment A**  
**Amended Project Description for Revised Site Plan**  
**Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan -Erosion and**  
**Sediment Control Plan Description**  
**8-3-2015**

The proposed asphalt/concrete V-swale is approximately 900 feet long and about 1 foot wide. The stockpiles will be supported by a substantial recycled concrete modular segmented retaining wall, asphalt concrete (AC) V-swale setback from the retaining wall, AC berm, fiber roll and steel chain link fence; all designed to channelize stormwater to the filtering systems. These filtering systems include a native plant Bio-swale, the drain, and the two secondary containment basins (fossil filters) beyond the northeast end of the V-swale that are sized to more than adequately accommodate the 25-year storm event to ensure that all sediment and other pollutants will be removed prior to discharge into the South Kellogg Avenue storm water drainage system. Each component will target different pollutants. The first component, a native plant Bio-swale, will capture any oil, grease and sediments and move cleaned water towards its exit drain. The second component, a fossil filter containment basin, will capture any remaining hydrocarbons or oil/grease (not expected) using the appropriate media from a Southern California company ([catchbasinfilter.com](http://catchbasinfilter.com)). The third, a filter containment basin, will also use media from this same company that captures heavy metals such as iron lead and aluminum that may be present. The resulting water discharge to the Kellogg Avenue storm water system will be adequately cleaned from these pollutants. The V-swale, Bio-swale and filter containment basins will be inspected annually in October prior to the rainy season, monthly during the rainy season, and more frequently as needed. The captured pollutants will be properly disposed of according to State Water Resources Control and City of Goleta requirements (see Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan - Erosion and Sediment Control Plan dated 8-3-2015 for details).



REVISED SITE PLAN  
15-08-03  
50 FT BUFFER SETBACK  
FROM WEST AND NORTH

Draft August 15-2015

General Specifications

- LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN A STABILIZED INDUSTRIAL ENTRANCE OR RACK AT THE VEHICULAR ACCESS POINT TO REDUCE OFFSITE TRACKING OF SEDIMENT. LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON SHALL INSPECT ADJACENT STREETS FOR SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS TRACKING DAILY AND SCHEDULE SWEEPING WHEN SEDIMENT OR DEBRIS IS EVIDENT (CASQA TC-1).
- LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON SHALL UTILIZE DUST CONTROL METHODS ON ANY DUST-PRODUCING CONDITION IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE REGULATIONS AND COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA AIR QUALITY ATTAINMENT PLAN. LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY DUST GENERATED FROM THE INDUSTRIAL SITE.
- ALL EQUIPMENT HAVING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES SHALL HAVE OPERATIVE MUFFLERS.

LEGEND

- x - x - SILT FENCE AND/OR STRAW WADDLE
- ○ ○ ○ GRAVEL BAGS - ONLY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF V-SWALE AND BIO-SWALE, REMOVE WHEN COMPLETE
- ⊗ STORMWATER DISCHARGE & SAMPLE COLLECTION POINT
- TOP OF EMBANKMENT
- FLOW LINE/ BED
- ☁ OFF-SITE ISOLATED WILLOW CLUSTER (SALIX LASIOEPIPS) EDGE OF WILLOW CANOPY
- OFF-SITE ARTIFICIAL DITCH LOCATION OF 5-6 FOOT WIDE DITCH
- ● ● ● CONCRETE DRAINAGE SWALE WITHIN ROADWAY
- BARE GROUND, NO VEGETATION
- ▨ 50' EXTENDED NEW NATIVE PLANTINGS
- ▩ RIPARIAN CANOPY
- ELEVATIONS

General Notes

- Best Management Practices (BMP's) contained herein reflect minimum requirements. For additional BMP's refer to California Stormwater BMP Handbooks.
- All industrial activity shall be performed in accordance with a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) developed and implemented in compliance with requirements of the Santa Barbara Stormwater Quality Management Program, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).
- The SWPCP shall:
  - Identify potential pollutant sources and include the design and placement of BMP's to effectively prohibit the entry of pollutants from the industrial site into and onto the street and storm drain system during any operation.
  - Be kept on site and amended to reflect changing conditions throughout the course of operation.
  - Be kept up to date. Any additional updates requested by agency representative are to be made immediately.
- Non-Stormwater discharges are prohibited from entering any storm drain system and/or street.
- Pollutants shall be removed from stormwater discharges to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) through design and implementation of the SWPCP.
- Portable sanitary facilities shall be located on relatively level ground away from traffic areas, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets with secondary containment.
- Sediment control practices shall effectively prevent a net increase of sediment load in stormwater discharge.
- Plants or Materials used are to be compatible to control fossil fuel and iron. See sheet 2 of 2 - "Vegetated Bioswale: Construction Notes, Maintenance and Monitoring Conditions"

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- PROVIDE STABILIZED INDUSTRIAL ENTRANCE PER NOTES "TC-1" HEREON.
- INSTALL SILT FENCE PER EROSION CONTROL NOTES "SE-1" AS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BMP.
- FIBER ROLL MAY BE USED INSTEAD OF SILT FENCE. SEE DETAIL "SE-5". CONTRACTOR MAY PUT ADDITIONAL FIBER ROLLS ON SITE WHERE DETERMINED NECESSARY.
- BIOSWALE, SEE DETAIL B-B.
- SECONDARY CONTAINMENT CLEANOUT, SEE DETAIL C. FOSSIL FILTER TO BE MAINTAINED ANNUALLY (OCTOBER) AND AS NEEDED.
- DRAIN FOR BIOSWALE EXIT. SEE DETAIL D.

STREET MAINTENANCE

- Remove all sediment deposited on paved roadways immediately.
- Sweep paved areas that receive construction traffic whenever sediment becomes visible.
- Equipment washing with water is prohibited if it results in a discharge to the storm drain system.

ATTENTION:  
ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND SUBSTRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON WERE OBTAINED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE SOURCES AND ARE PRESUMED TO BE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. BUT SINCE THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM OTHERS, THE PREPARER OF THESE PLANS CANNOT GUARANTEE SAID INFORMATION AS BEING ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY, LOCATE, AND PROTECT ALL UTILITIES AND SUBSTRUCTURES SHOWN OR NOT SHOWN.  
CALL UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOLL FREE AT 1-800-422-4133 TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

07/20/15	JCG		
08/01/15	JCG		
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WARNING  
IF THIS BAR DOES NOT MEASURE 1" THEN DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE

DESIGNED —

DRAWN —

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UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES & USES  
CAUTION: The engineer preparing these plans will not be responsible for, or liable for, unauthorized changes to or uses of these plans. All changes to the plans must be in writing and must be approved by the preparer of these plans.

LACHAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.  
Consulting Engineering Services  
240 E. HWY. 246, SUITE 104, BUELLTON, CA 93427  
TELEPHONE (805) 686-1954 FAX. (805) 690-7766  
DENNIS R. LACHAINE, P.E. DATE

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION  
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

HIGHWAY RECYCLING, INC.  
909 SOUTH KELLOGG AVENUE, GOLETA, CA 93117

PROJECT No. 15-227  
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS



Highway Recycling, 909 South Kellogg Avenue  
Goleta, California 93117

**VEGETATED BIOSWALE: CONSTRUCTION NOTES, MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING CONDITIONS**

**1.0 CONSTRUCTION NOTES**

**1.1 OUTLINE OF CONSTRUCTION**

1. Install backbone of overhead irrigation system, to deliver spray to entire seeded area.
2. Construct bioswale, incorporating compost-enriched soil at every level, as specified below.
3. Disperse seed on side banks, then disperse seed mix in bed.
4. Install Erosion Control Blankets, first in bed and then on banks.
5. Place rock dams across bed every 20-25 feet. (Revisit need for this step.)
6. Finalize overhead irrigation system. Check to assure all areas receive the same amount of water. Set on automatic timer.

**1.2 INITIAL SOIL SPECIFICATION**

Top 18 inches (or more) of soil should meet the following criteria. This is particularly important in the lower half of the swale to provide organic material for adsorption. This is also important along the upper portions of the banks, as soil imported to the site in the past may not be conducive to plant growth.

1. Soil shall achieve a long-term, in place infiltration rate of at least 5 inches per hour.
2. Soil shall be a well-blended mixture of mineral aggregate and compost, measured on a volume basis.
3. Soil shall consist of two parts **compost** (approximately 35 to 40 percent) by volume and three parts **Mineral Aggregate** (approximately 60 to 65 percent) by volume. The mixture shall be well blended to produce a homogeneous mix.
4. Blended soil shall be placed in 8" to 12" lifts to the prescribed depth.

**1.3 SPECIES LIST FOR VEGETATED SWALE**

Vegetation within swale (bed and bank) is established via seeding. Weights, in pounds, are the amount needed for this site. Mix seed with sand and spread with a seed spreader. Seed slopes with Side Bank Mix and lightly rake. Seed, rake and tamp bed with Bed Mix.

- Bed:** (6 feet wide x 135 feet long = 810 sq. ft. = 0.02 ac)
- *Juncus patens* (Wire grass) 1' - 2' Grass-like (1.50 lb.) PRIMARY PLANT
  - *Achillea millefolium* (Yarrow) 1' - 2' Perennial herb (0.20 lb.)

**Side Banks:** (4 feet wide x 135 feet long x 2 = 1080 sq. ft. = 0.03 ac)

5 and 5 Seeds Coastal Sage Scrub Mix Native annual grasses and herbs, perennial Height range: 1' - 4' The mix includes grasses and herbs and shrubs. (3.00 lbs.) the following species:

Seed Species for Slopes (S & S Coastal Sage Scrub Mix)

- *Acmispon glaber* (deerweed)
- *Artemisia californica* (California sagebrush)
- *Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* (beach evening primrose)
- *Callisia heterophylla* (chinese houses)
- *Encelia californica* (bush sunflower)
- *Eriogonum fasciculatum* (California buckwheat)
- *Eriophyllum confertiflorum* (golden yarrow)
- *Eschscholzia californica* (California poppy)
- *Festuca microstachys* (small fescue)
- *Lathenaria californica* (dwarf goldfields)
- *Lupinus succulentus* (arroyo lupine)
- *Mimulus aurantiacus punctatus* (mission red monkey flower)
- *Salvia apiana* (white sage)
- *Salvia mellifera* (black sage)
- *Sisyrinchium bellum* (blue-eyed grass)
- *Stipa pulchra* (purple needlegrass)

**1.4 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET**

Install parallel to the flow, following manufacturer's instructions.

North American Green BioNet® SC1508N™ Erosion Control Blanket (6.67 feet wide x 103 feet long). 70% straw and 30% coconut fiber, double degradable netting. Extended life up to 18 months.

**1.5 OVERHEAD IRRIGATION**

A temporary overhead irrigation system shall be installed and immediately operational after installation of blanket. The system shall deliver a spray evenly to the entire seeded area.

Depending on the temperature and wind conditions, the overhead irrigation system must be on at least once a day for about 15 minutes (maybe three times a day) during the initial month or two, to wet the soil **beneath the blanket** to a depth of about 4 inches if possible. The soil should not dry out while the seeds are germinating. These frequencies and durations are estimates and the site and weather will dictate what is needed.

**2.0 MAINTENANCE STANDARDS**

**2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

1. Inspect vegetated swales for **erosion** or damage to vegetation after every storm greater than 0.75"/24 hours and schedule and perform maintenance. Swale should be checked for debris and litter and areas of sediment accumulation.
2. **Swale inlets** should maintain a calm flow of water entering the swale. Remove sediment as needed at the inlet if vegetation growth is inhibited in greater than 10% of the swale or if the sediment is blocking even distribution and entry of the water. Following **sediment removal** activities, reseeding of vegetation may be required for reestablishment.
3. Side slopes should be maintained to prevent **erosion** that introduces sediment into the swale. Slopes should be stabilized and planted using appropriate erosion control measures when native soils are exposed or erosion channels are forming.
4. **Check dams** (if installed) should control and distribute flow across the swale. Causes for altered water flow and/or channelization should be identified and obstructions cleared. Check dams and swales should be repaired if damaged.
5. Swales should drain within 12-48 hours of the end of a storm. The **perforated underdrain pipe** should be cleaned if necessary.
6. A 3-4 inch layer of non-floating **mulch** will be added to the side slopes when plants are about three years old, or when spacing allows for this application. Mulch shall be replenished as needed to ensure survival of vegetation.

**2.2 VEGETATION MAINTENANCE**

1. Vegetation should be healthy and dense enough to provide erosion control.
2. **Weeding:** Invasive species should never contribute more than 10% of the vegetated area. Large shrubs or trees, including willows that interfere with swale operations, shall be removed as soon as they appear in the bed. Any native plant that invades the slopes shall remain.

Invasive herbaceous vegetation will be removed as soon as it appears in the bed and the slopes. (Growth in the bed will be somewhat self-regulated during winter rains.) Weeding should not begin until seedlings are old enough to withstand foot traffic. Common weeds in the immediate area are *Kikuyu grass (Pennisetum clandestinum)*, castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), cockspur (*Xanthoxylum*), ox tongue (*Pteris caudata*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*) and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*).

English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), rippit (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail (*Hordeum murinum*), bar clover (*Medicago polymorpha*) and red stem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) will be tolerated on the slopes as long as establishment does not interfere with native growth. These species shall be removed within the bed.

Weeds must be removed (pulled out by the roots) before seed is set, preferably when plants are very young. Weeding can begin after the native seedlings are at least 5 inches tall or can withstand the soil disturbance and foot traffic. *Weeding shall occur every month thereafter.*

Different treatments are used for annual and perennial weeds. It is possible that the process of removing weeds, if abundant, will damage young native seedlings. The roots of weeds extend much faster than native species into neighboring soil. If this occurs, it is better to wait until the natives are older and able to withstand proximate ground disturbance.

Weeds shall be removed before seed is set. If mature seeds are present, weedy plants shall be bagged and removed from the site. Maintenance personnel must be trained to identify native and weed seedlings.

3. Dead vegetation should be removed if greater than 10% of area coverage or when swale function is impaired. Vegetation should be replaced and established before the wet season to maintain cover density and control erosion where soils are exposed.

**2.3 IRRIGATION MAINTENANCE**

1. The overhead irrigation system shall be checked once a month to ensure there are no leaks or breaks, that all spray and drip emitters are functioning, and that the entire site is evenly irrigated.
2. Depending on the temperature and wind conditions, the overhead irrigation system must be on at least once a day for about 15 minutes (maybe three times a day) during the initial month or two, to wet the soil to a depth of about 4-6 inches if possible. The soil should not dry out while the seeds are germinating. These frequencies and durations are estimates and the site and weather will dictate what is needed.
3. **Overhead Irrigation** shall be tapered off slowly to once a week for the following 3-4 months and then to once every two weeks for the remainder of the first year of grow-in and up to the following rainy season.

4. **Overhead irrigation** shall continue once every two weeks for a second year. Irrigation shall be stopped during periods of rain and only started again when soils dry. Supplemental water should be tapered off very slowly to once a month and then withheld. *Plants will not be released from monitoring until they have survived at least one year without supplemental irrigation.*

**2.4 PERIODIC BIOSWALE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE**

The vegetated swale should be well maintained; trash and debris, sediment, visual contamination (e.g., oil), and noxious or nuisance weeds should all be removed. TABLE 1 contains a short list of these issues.

1. Take photographs before and after maintenance.
2. Remove sediment accumulated over vegetated bed when it reaches 50% of the height of the plants. When removed, there should be no significant disturbance to the vegetation; the bed should be level from side to side and drain freely.
3. Clear the inlet and outlet to allow for proper flow dispersal. Clean underdrain as needed.
4. Remove overhanging tree branches as needed to prevent excessive shading.
5. Remove any evidence of visual contamination from floatables such as oil and grease.
6. Replace invasive vegetation.
7. Remove sediment and debris accumulation near inlet and outlet structures. Remove all trash and debris.
8. Stabilize/repair minor erosion and scouring with gravel.
9. Manually regrade swale bottom and reseed to mitigate ponding of water between storms or excessive erosion and scouring. Eliminate standing water that ponds for over two days.
10. Reseed exposed portions of the swale after rainy season, using erosion blankets secured with large rocks, to restore vegetation to original level of coverage.
11. Take appropriate pest control measures if insects or rodents are inhabiting the swale.

**Table 1: Major Maintenance Routine Maintenance**

Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed	Monitoring Frequency
Sediment Accumulation	Sediment depth covers vegetation more than 50% of its height.	Sediment deposits removed without significant disturbance to the vegetation. When finished, swale should be level from side to side and drain freely.	As needed following storm
Trash and Debris Accumulation	Any trash and debris within any part of swale (bed and slopes).	Trash and debris removed.	Monthly
Standing Water	When water stands in the swale between storms and does not drain or percolate for more than 2 days.	Ponding for less than 2 days even during very large storm events.	After major storm events (>0.75 in/24 hrs.) if spot-checks of bed indicate long-term ponding.
Erosion/Scouring	Eroded or scoured swale bottom due to flow channelization or higher flows.	Temporary erosion control during rains (rock deflection, or other method). Permanent repair in early spring, depending upon cause. No erosion or scouring in swale bed. Reseeded.	After major storm events (>0.75 in 24 hrs.). If significant erosion located, repair required that year.
Visual Contaminants and Pollution	Any visual evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants or other pollutants.	No visual contaminants or pollutants present.	After major storm events (>0.75 in 24 hrs.).
Irrigation	Irrigation is not functioning or not reaching entire site.	Soil across the entire bioswale will be wetted to 4 inches the first year.	Daily for the first two months, then monthly the first year.
Vegetation	Seed does not grow at expected rate.	Increased growth rate from better irrigation or other factors.	

**3.0 Monitoring, Annual Reporting and Performance**

**3.1 MONITORING**

The Monitoring Program includes installation supervision and a 3-year monitoring/reporting program by a third party consultant. The seeded swale shall be monitored following initial planting and periodically during the first three years. Monitoring shall be conducted by a professional with experience in native plant revegetation, who will evaluate the success of this Plan and weigh the need for weeding or reseeding. The site shall be visited monthly during the first year to assure growth-in of the seeded bioswale. After the initial year, the site will be visited every 3 months or as needed following large storms (0.75 inches in 24 hours), for a total of 3 years (or afterwards until performance criteria have been met).

The purpose of the monitoring is to:

1. Check health of seeded area and irrigation system. Check for herbivores. Check for rilling in the bed or slopes of the swale.
2. Check for condition of bioswale: trash, sediment blocked inlet/outlet.
3. Assure, through periodic visits, that weeding is adequate and/or when weeding should occur and notify appropriate parties.
4. Perform annual survey and quantify survival. Determine if additional seeding will be required to meet the minimum success standards (performance criteria) of 15% cover after 3 years.

Maintenance personnel may conduct monthly checks for weed infestation. However, a professional with experience in native plant re-vegetation must oversee the initial weed-eradication cycles and seeding, and shall conduct annual surveys and prepare annual reports. Data, gathered to determine vegetation establishment, will be collected in the spring, when flowering is evident and the maximum number of weed species are likely to be present.

**3.2 ANNUAL REPORT**

An annual report shall document the percent cover of seeded species. Success rates falling under the stated minimum (15% after 3 years) may signal the need for a second or third revegetation effort, or a reduction of expectations. The annual report shall be submitted to the California Coastal Committee.

Data gathered to determine vegetation establishment will be collected annually in the spring, when flowering is evident and the maximum number of weed species are likely to be present. Monitoring methods need not be elaborate. A simple visual estimate of cover and evidence of reproduction

**Table 2: Monitoring and Annual Reporting**

COMPONENT	DETAILS	MONITORING TASKS
<b>WEEDING:</b>	<p>Weeding begins when seedlings are about 5 inches tall, or when native plants can withstand the disturbance.</p> <p>Weeding continues once a month throughout the life of the program (3 years minimum). Cut all weeds before seed sets. Timing is essential. Remove perennials or cut and treat with herbicide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor determines when weeding begins.</li> <li>• Monitor is present to train crew during first weeding.</li> <li>• Zero tolerance of weeds after each eradication treatment. No establishment of large colonies of mustards, thistles and other invasive plants.</li> <li>• Weed growth will ultimately not interfere with native plant establishment or reproduction.</li> </ul>
<b>RESEEDING</b>	<p>Bed: Reseed if bare areas are greater than 6 inches in diameter. Mix seed with 30x sand. Cover reseeded area with blanket to protect seed from washing downhill.</p> <p>Slope: Reseed rill or other disturbance on bank. Mix seed with 30x sand. Cover reseeded area with blanket to protect seed from washing downhill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor will note areas requiring reseeding, which shall be hand-sown and covered with erosion control blanket, placed parallel to the direction of flow.</li> <li>• The seeded sites shall be irrigated at a similar frequency as the original site.</li> </ul>
<b>ANNUAL REPORT:</b>	An Annual Monitoring Report is submitted to the California Coastal Commission 1 year after seeding and for the following 3 years (minimum).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Annual Monitoring Report shall contain a description of the vegetated bioswale (construction, vegetative performance including percent cover, weed infestation, swale functionality, ponding depth, time and storm strength, photograph points, concerns and suggestions for the next year.</li> <li>• The first annual report shall contain parameters of survey components. Methods for determining percent cover of seedlings shall be described. An estimate of percent cover of mustard, castor bean and other species, taken at different locations, shall be included in the first report in addition to the methods used. Survey methods will be repeated each year.</li> </ul>
<b>PERFORMANCE CRITERIA:</b>	<p>Seeded Bed and Slopes: A relative cover of at least 15%, with no major (wider than 3 inches) rills or more serious erosion after 3 years. Non-native grasses and small, non-invasive weeds are tolerated.</p> <p>*Evaluate potential performance after 2nd year.</p>	

(flowering) will provide adequate information to determine if replanting/reseeding is required or if restoration standards have been met. Testing procedures will be described and standardized in the first annual report and specified in each subsequent report. Follow-up monitoring may be needed to ensure that recommendations have been carried out. Preliminary performance standards are presented below. Performance values and the schedule may be modified based upon the actual responses of this particular site. If revegetation standards are not met or closely approached during the 3-year monitoring period, remediation through further revegetation efforts and extended monitoring may be required.

In addition to plant establishment, the annual report will document the apparent functionality of the bioswale in terms of sizing, collecting sediment, maintaining even draining, etc.

**Highway Recycling - Rainfall Calculation and Stormwater Cleaning System Description For a 25-Year Return Interval Storm Event 8-1-2015**

The proposed asphalt/concrete V-swale designed for this project is approximately 900 feet long and about 1 foot wide. The Mean Seasonal Precipitation for the nearest measured site in Santa Barbara County is at UCSB, with precipitation of 17.37 inches. The rainfall depth for the 25-year, 24-hour storm is 4.8 inches. The recurrence interval for this depth is converted to percent chance using log paper. The 25-year storm has a 1/25 or 4 percent annual chance as an occurring storm. Over a 24-hour period, these 4.8 inches of rainfall equates to 0.2 inch per hour or about 108 gallons per hour for a 25-year storm event. The total volume of the proposed V-swale can convey 1,122 gallons per hour, so any rainfall and runoff from the site will easily be conveyed in the swale to the bio-swale.

Most of the site is pervious dirt that ponds water in slightly depressed basins while it percolates into the groundwater basin below. The stockpiles also collect stormwater and hold it behind the concrete retaining wall. As a result, it is expected that little water will runoff from the site into the V-swale. Precipitation falling on the concrete blocks, vacant space between the blocks and the V-swale, and the V-swale itself resulting from this storm event will collect average runoff of about 108 gallons per hour. Any added runoff from the ponded sites (less than 20 gallons per hour not naturally percolating into the ground) would total about 128 gallons per hour. The maximum capacity of the V-swale is 1,122 gallons per hour along its 900 foot length which is about 8.7 times the expected runoff volume.

The Bio-swale, the drain, and the two secondary containment basins (fossil filters) beyond the northeast end of the V-swale are sized to process 300 gallons per hour. This capacity is more than adequate to accommodate the 25-year storm event at 128 gallons per hour and ensure that all sediment will be removed prior to discharge into the South Kellogg Avenue storm water drainage system. Each component will target different pollutants. The first component, a Bio-swale, will capture any oil, grease and sediments and move cleaned water towards its exit drain. The second component, a fossil filter containment basin, will capture any remaining hydrocarbons or oil/grease (not expected) using the appropriate media from a local Southern California company (catchbasinfiler.com). The third, a filter containment basin, will also use media from this same company that captures heavy metals such as iron lead and aluminum that may be present. The resulting water discharge to the Kellogg Avenue storm water system will be adequately cleaned from these pollutants. The V-swale, Bio-swale and filter containment basins will be inspected annually in October prior to the rainy season, monthly during the rainy season, and more frequently as needed. The captured pollutants will be properly disposed of according to State Water Resources Control and City of Goleta requirements.

**ATTENTION:**

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CALL UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOLL FREE AT 1-800-422-4133 TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

07/20/15	JCG				
08/01/15	JCG				
REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION		

**WARNING**

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IF THIS BAR DOES NOT MEASURE 1" THEN DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE

SCALE: HOR. AS SHOWN VER. AS SHOWN

DESIGNED — UNAUTHORIZED CHANGES & USES CAUTION: The engineer preparing these plans will not be responsible for, or liable for, unauthorized changes to or uses of these plans. All changes to the plans must be in writing and must be approved by the preparer of these plans.

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**LACHAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
Consulting Engineering Services

240 E. HWY. 246, SUITE 104, BUELLTON, CA 93427  
TELEPHONE (805) 686-1954 FAX. (805) 690-7766

— DENNIS R. LACHAINE, P.E. — DATE —

**PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**  
**EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN**

**HIGHWAY RECYCLING, INC.**  
909 SOUTH KELLOGG AVENUE, GOLETA, CA 93117

PROJECT No. 15-227

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS



# STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

for

## Facility Information:

IL Highway Recycling, Inc.  
909 South Kellogg  
Goleta CA  
93117  
805-683-2700

**Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) #3421025266**

## Consultant/Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner (QISP):

Dennis R. LaChaine, PE, GE, QSD #22843  
President  
LaChaine and Associates, Inc.  
240 East Highway 246 Suite 104  
Buellton CA  
93427  
805-686-1954

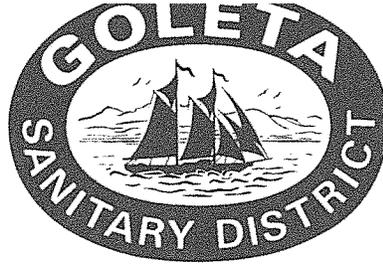
## SWPPP Prepared by:

Dennis R. LaChaine, PE, GE, QSD #22843  
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240 East Highway 246 Suite 104  
Buellton CA  
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GOVERNING BOARD

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GENERAL MANAGER/  
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August 5, 2015

A PUBLIC AGENCY  
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Steve Kinsey, Chair  
California Coastal Commission  
89 South California Street, Suite 200  
Ventura, CA 93001

RE: Coastal Commission Hearing August 12, 2015 – Item 15a  
Application 4-15-0692 – Kellogg Avenue LLC & Highway Recycling Facility

Chair Kinsey and Commissioners,

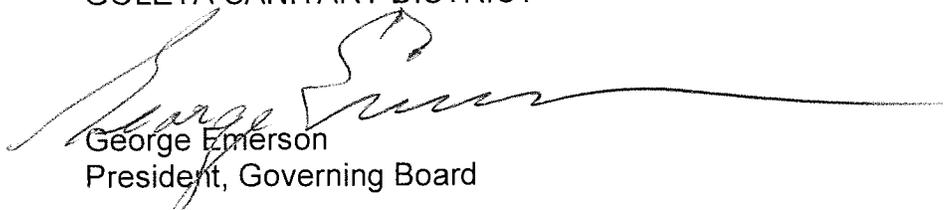
The Goleta Sanitary District owns and maintains over 130 miles of underground pipelines in the Goleta area, which require ongoing maintenance and periodic repairs and upgrades. Since a majority of District's pipelines are located in street right of ways, each time we excavate to repair and/or replace a sewer line we have to haul off asphalt, concrete and road base. Having a local asphalt, concrete and aggregate recycling facility would reduce both the costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with our pipeline improvement projects. As such the District supports the Highway Recycling site at 909 South Kellogg Avenue, for the benefit of our local economy and environment.

It's my understanding that the project is consistent with Coastal Act policy to minimize energy use and vehicle miles traveled by accepting locally generated raw asphalt and concrete materials and recycling them for local use, into road base. The site is located on industrial designated property. Local re-use and recycling meets the California's Recycling policies adopted in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, implemented by CalRecycle. Local recycling also significantly reduces the production of greenhouse gases, a high priority of the State and the Coastal Commission as part of a worldwide effort to reduce global warming and sea level rise.

Reducing disposal and transportation energy costs, air pollution and travel time also contribute to cost savings for the District and our customers. For these reasons, we support the Highway Recycling Facility and ask that you approve this application.

Sincerely,

GOLETA SANITARY DISTRICT



George Emerson  
President, Governing Board

June 5, 2015  
Steve Kinsey, Chair  
California Coastal Commission  
89 South California Street, Suite 200  
Ventura, CA 93001

RE: Coastal Commission Hearing June 11, 2015 – Application 4-12-076 – Kellogg Avenue - Highway Recycling Facility

Chair Kinsey and Commissioners,

I support the Highway Recycling project at 909 South Kellogg Avenue and ask that you vote Yes on this application. My business, Santa Barbara Airbus depends on well maintained roadways to transport the public from Goleta, Santa Barbara and Carpinteria to and from the Los Angeles International Airport. We operate 14 regularly scheduled trips per day providing excellent service well received by the public.

As the former Mayor of the City of Goleta, the City and UCSB have a great need to dispose of asphalt and concrete materials as part of their construction projects. Disposing of this material at a local recycling facility such as the Highway Recycling site in Goleta rather than long distance disposal, will benefit of our local economy and environment. Highway Recycling creates recycled aggregate which is also in great demand by the City of Goleta and UCSB.

There are many miles of roadways in the City of Goleta, Santa Barbara and Carpinteria that our buses use to serve the public transportation needs. These roadways require periodic maintenance, replacement and upgrades that are essential to operate my business.

The site is located on industrial designated property within the City of Goleta and was approved by the Planning Commission in 2011. Local re-use and recycling meets the California's Recycling Policies adopted in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, implemented by CalRecycle and more recently AB 341 (Pavley) that requires all cities and counties to establish and implement commercial recycling programs since July 2012. Local recycling also significantly reduces the production of greenhouse gases, a high priority of the state and the coastal commission as part of a worldwide effort to reduce global warming and sea level rise. Reducing disposal and transportation energy costs, air pollution and travel time also contribute to cost savings for us and our citizens.

I respectfully ask that you join in my support for this recycling project by voting YES on this coastal application.

Sincerely,



Eric Onnen, CEO  
Santa Barbara Airbus

cc: Mike Pollard, Manager, Kellogg Avenue LLC  
Al Rodriguez, President, Highway Recycling

---



P.O. Box 585 Goleta, CA 93116  
(805) 845-4550  
info@coastalex.com  
www.coastalex.com  
CSLB Lic #025195

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August 4, 2015

Steve Kinsey, Chair  
California Coastal Commission  
89 South California Street, Suite 200  
Ventura, CA 93001

Item 15a

RE: Coastal Commission Hearing August 12, 2015 – Application 4-15-0692 – Highway Recycling Facility

Chair Kinsey and Commissioners,

I support the Highway Recycling site at 909 South Kellogg Avenue and ask that you vote YES on this application. My business Coastal Excavation and Construction Inc. regularly requires asphalt and concrete disposal as part of our construction projects, and the supply of local recycling facilities is quite slim. The Highway Recycling facility at 909 South Kellogg Avenue is conveniently centrally located to the majority of my projects and therefore eliminates long distance travel for the disposal of these materials. This benefits both my business, the local economy and more importantly the environment.

It's my understanding that the project is consistent with Coastal Act Policy (section 30253) to minimize energy use and vehicle miles traveled by accepting locally generated raw asphalt and concrete materials and recycling them for local use, into road base and other uses. The site is located on industrial designated property within the City of Goleta and was approved by the Planning Commission in 2011 (Resolution 11-21). Local re-use and recycling meets the California's Recycling Policies adopted in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, implemented by CalRecycle and more recently AB 341 (Pavley and Fabian) that requires all cities and counties to establish and implement commercial recycling programs since July 2012. Local recycling also significantly reduces the production of greenhouse gases, a high priority of the state and the coastal commission as part of a worldwide effort to reduce global warming and sea level rise.

Reducing disposal and transportation energy costs, air pollution and travel time also contribute to cost savings for us and our community. I ask you to support this important project by voting YES on this application.

Sincerely,

Chad Cushman  
President

cc: Mike Pollard, Manager, Kellogg Avenue LLC  
michael.pollard1@verizon.net  
Al Rodriguez, President, Highway Recycling  
al@unitedpavinginc.com

**CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
 89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200  
 VENTURA, CA 93001  
 (805) 585-1800

**W15a**

Filed: 6/5/15  
 180<sup>th</sup> Day: 12/2/15  
 Staff: D. Christensen-V  
 Staff Report: 7/23/15  
 Hearing Date: 8/12/15

**STAFF REPORT: REGULAR CALENDAR**

**Application No.:** 4-15-0692

**Applicant:** Kellogg Avenue LLC (Mike Pollard)

**Agents:** United Paving, Inc. (Al Rodriguez)  
 James Johnson  
 Randall Fox  
 Alan Block

**Project Location:** 909 South Kellogg Avenue, City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County  
 (APN 071-190-034)

**Project Description:** Request for after-the-fact approval of an existing, unpermitted concrete, asphalt, and aggregate recycling facility, including a vehicle scale; an approximately 20,000 sq. ft. raw material stockpile area; an approximately 20,000 sq. ft. finished material stockpile area; equipment storage; and crushing operation area for crusher, screening plant, and radial stacker equipment. In addition, the project includes construction/installation of new fencing; gates; concrete "k-rail" barriers; a new concrete curb and swale for runoff; and a 50 ft. wide riparian buffer area where habitat enhancement using native plants is proposed. The proposed project also includes removal of existing, unpermitted salvage vehicles stored on the site and removal of an existing unpermitted 960 sq. ft. office trailer with entry platform stairway and ramp.

**Staff Recommendation:** Denial

**SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends **denial** of the proposed project. The standard of review for the project is the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act and the requirement that the permitted development will not prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with those policies.

The applicant requests after-the-fact approval of an existing, unpermitted concrete, asphalt, and aggregate recycling facility on the western approximately 3 acre portion of a 4.9 acre parcel at 909 South Kellogg Avenue in the City of Goleta (Santa Barbara County). The existing, unpermitted recycling facility produces building materials such as Class 2 road base and other construction materials. The applicant proposes to reconfigure the existing, unpermitted facility to provide a 50 ft. buffer from the riparian canopies of Old San Jose Creek on the west side of the site and a tributary drainage on the north side of the site. The proposed facility includes a vehicle scale; an approximately 20,000 sq. ft. raw material stockpile area; an approximately 20,000 sq. ft. finished material stockpile area; equipment storage; and crushing operation area for crusher, screening plant, and radial stacker equipment. Raw material is crushed using an electrical-powered portable impact crusher, and fed into the electric/hydraulic powered screening plant, and an electrical powered radial stacker places the finished product onto the stockpile. In addition, the proposed project includes construction/installation of new fencing; gates; concrete “k-rail” barriers; a new concrete curb and swale for runoff; and habitat enhancement within the 50 ft. wide riparian buffer from Old San Jose Creek using native plants. The proposed project also includes removal of an existing, unpermitted 960 sq. ft. office trailer with entry platform stairway and ramp. At present, the westernmost portion of the property is also being used for the unpermitted storage of approximately 60 inoperable salvage automobiles, but rather than seeking after-the-fact authorization for that storage, those are proposed to be removed as part of the proposed project.

The majority of the project site is relatively flat, with little to no vegetation, with the exception of a 460 foot-long stretch of native riparian vegetation along the riparian corridor of Old San Jose Creek, an urbanized ephemeral creek that forms the western boundary of the subject property. The creek supports a mature riparian canopy along its banks that is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*), but also containing coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Fremont’s cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). Commission Staff Ecologist, Dr. Jonna Engel, has determined that Old San Jose Creek and its riparian vegetation meet the Coastal Act definition of an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA). There is also an approximately 250-foot long east/west flowing unnamed drainage that is perpendicular to Old San Jose Creek just beyond the northwest corner of the subject property that supports riparian vegetation, dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Dr. Engel has determined that the riparian vegetation associated with this drainage meets the Coastal Act definition of an ESHA as well.

The existing unpermitted recycling facility and vehicular storage area has no setback/buffer from the adjacent sensitive riparian habitat areas. The applicant had originally proposed, as part of a prior permit application (No. 4-12-076), to reconfigure the as-built recycling facility to provide a buffer of no less than 25 ft. wide from the outer extent of the riparian canopy of Old San Jose Creek. That application was scheduled for the March 2015 Commission hearing with a staff recommendation of denial. However, prior to the March 2015 Commission hearing, the applicant requested postponement of the item in order to allow additional time to consider options and analyze alternatives. On April 29, 2015, the applicant submitted additional information, including a revised project description and site plan that proposes to reconfigure the as-built recycling facility to provide a 50 ft. buffer from the riparian canopies of Old San Jose Creek to the west and the drainage to the north. The application was then scheduled for the June 2015 Commission hearing and a staff report was circulated on May 28, 2015, still with a staff

recommendation of denial. The June hearing was the last hearing at which the Commission could act upon the application before the 270<sup>th</sup> day Permit Streamlining Act deadline. Since the applicant's legal representative had a scheduling conflict on the day of the scheduled Commission hearing, the applicant withdrew the permit application (No. 4-12-076) on June 5, 2015 (six days before the scheduled hearing), and re-submitted it as a new application. The re-submitted application is identical to the previous application, but it was assigned a new permit application number (No. 4-15-0692) and filed on June 5, 2015.

Although the applicant has made an effort to address Commission staff's concerns regarding the facility's setback from riparian areas by reconfiguring the facility to increase the proposed setback from 25 to 50 feet, staff has concluded that the proposed project remains inconsistent with Coastal Act Section 30240(b), which requires development in areas adjacent to ESHA to be sited and designed to prevent impacts that would significantly degrade such areas, and to be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas; and with Coastal Act Section 30231, which requires protection of coastal waters through, among other means, controlling runoff and maintenance of natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats.

Commission staff recommends that the Commission deny the proposed project because the proposed 50-foot buffer is inadequate to protect water quality and riparian ESHA from significant degradation and disruption of habitat values. The proposed facility is an intensive site use, and while the proposed 50-foot buffer and BMP's will provide some barrier and will direct runoff away from the creek and riparian area to an extent, these measures are not sufficient in this case to ensure adequate water quality and habitat protection required by the Chapter 3 policies cited above. The site is immediately adjacent to an impacted waterway that ultimately connects to Goleta Slough and requires protections to prevent adverse impacts to the creek and riparian corridor.

Further, because there is no certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) in this area, Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act applies. That section states, in part, that a coastal development permit shall be granted if the Commission finds that the development will not prejudice the local government's ability to prepare an LCP in conformity with the applicable resource protection policies of the Coastal Act. The City of Goleta is currently working on development of an LCP for its coastal zone area, funded in part by an LCP grant awarded by the Commission in 2013. A planning process is now well underway by the City in close coordination with Commission staff to determine, among other things, how the LCP will protect coastal resources such as streams, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive habitat areas throughout the City's coastal zone, consistent with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. The proposed project raises substantial policy issues with regard to land use and buffer requirements for the protection of water quality and riparian ESHA. The City of Goleta's General Plan recognizes the Old San Jose Creek riparian corridor as ESHA. It is appropriate in this case that these issues be addressed more comprehensively in the context of the pending LCP. Accordingly, approval of the proposed project could prejudice the ability of the City to complete its LCP in accordance with Coastal Act requirements. In the absence of a more comprehensive analysis of development potential, resource constraints, and habitat buffers in the area of Old San Jose Creek that provides for and justifies such small buffers, it appears a larger riparian buffer than the 50 ft. buffer proposed as part of this application is necessary in this case for the proposed industrial site use in order to ensure adequate water quality and habitat protection and increase the effectiveness of pollution and sediment control measures.

Denial of the proposed project will neither eliminate all economically beneficial or productive use of the applicant's property nor unreasonably limit the owner's reasonable investment-backed expectations of the subject property. An existing economic use of the site exists in the eastern portion of the property, where there is a towing service office, a contractor office and storage area, and an auto repair facility. Further, alternatives to the proposed development exist for the western portion of the parcel. The subject area could be developed with a less intensive use that provides a larger buffer from the riparian areas that flank the western and northwestern property boundaries.

While the environmental benefits from these kinds of waste concrete recycling facilities are significant because they reduce the need to landfill construction and demolition waste materials and they reduce the need to mine and process virgin aggregate materials; it is important that these kinds of facilities be sited appropriately in order to ensure that the environmental benefits of recycling do not come at the expense of coastal resources. Here the proposed industrial use faces significant constraints from the nearby drainages and riparian ESHA.

Therefore, for the above reasons and for the reasons more fully explained in the following sections of this report, staff recommends that the Commission deny this application.

### **Permit Application Filing Fee Waiver Request**

As discussed previously, on June 5, 2015, the applicant withdrew and resubmitted the permit application for the proposed project just six days before the scheduled hearing in order to extend the deadline for Commission action under the Permit Streamlining Act due to a scheduling conflict. The re-submitted application is identical to the previous application, but it was assigned a new permit application number (No. 4-15-0692). The applicant submitted an application filing fee of \$10,960 for the re-submitted application. The submitted filing fee includes the required filing fee of \$5,480 according to the Commission's 2014/2015 filing fee schedule based upon the development proposed, which was then multiplied by two given the after-the-fact nature of the proposed development.

Pursuant to Section 13055(d) of the Commission's regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 13055(d)), the filing fee for an after-the-fact permit application shall be five times the regular permit application fee unless the added increase is reduced to no less than two times the regular permit application fee by the Executive Director when it is determined that either (1) the after-the-fact permit application can be processed by staff without significant additional review time, or (2) the owner did not undertake the development for which the owner is seeking the after-the-fact permit.

In this case, the Executive Director reduced the filing fee for the after-the-fact application to two times the regular permit application fee (which is the minimum fee required by the Commission's regulations for after-the-fact applications) after determining that processing of the re-submitted application would not result in significant additional staff work time. Although the applicant paid the required filing fee of two times the regular permit application fee for the subject application, the applicant requests (in their letter of June 2, 2015 attached as Exhibit 13) that the Commission waive and refund the \$10,960 filing fee paid by the applicant for the subject

application. The applicant's stated rationale for the fee waiver request is that the applicant already paid a filing fee of five times the regular permit application fee for the prior permit application (No. 4-12-076) for the proposed project that was recently withdrawn by the applicant, and the re-submitted application is identical and will require little additional staff work to process. As such, the applicant is requesting the Commission to direct the Executive Director to waive the permit application fees pursuant to §13055(h)(1) of the Commission's regulations. Although the subject re-submitted application is for the same project proposed in the withdrawn application, the subject application required additional staff time to again prepare and publish a staff report and provide public notice. Further, the Executive Director already reduced the required filing fee to the minimum required for after-the-fact applications (two times the regular permit application fee) after determining that the additional staff time required to process the application was not expected to be significant. For this reason, and as more fully explained in this report, staff recommends the Commission reject the applicant's request to direct the Executive Director to waive the permit application fee in this case.

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## APPENDICES

Appendix A [Substantive File Documents](#)

## EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1.	<a href="#">Vicinity Map</a>
Exhibit 2.	<a href="#">Parcel Map</a>
Exhibit 3.	<a href="#">Aerial Photos (2015, 2013, 2010, 2007, 2006, 1994)</a>
Exhibit 4.	<a href="#">Applicant’s Proposed Site Plan</a>
Exhibit 5.	<a href="#">Applicant’s Biological Evaluation Habitat Map</a>
Exhibit 6.	<a href="#">CDP No. 125-30 with Approved Plan</a>
Exhibit 7.	<a href="#">Old San Jose Creek - Historic Aerials and Map of Modifications</a>
Exhibit 8.	<a href="#">Applicant’s Alternatives Analysis</a>
Exhibit 9.	<a href="#">Site Photos (August 7, 2013)</a>
Exhibit 10.	<a href="#">Dr. Jonna Engel’s Biological Resource Memorandum, dated May 21, 2015</a>
Exhibit 11.	<a href="#">February 19, 2015 Letter to Applicant’s Representative from Commission Enforcement Staff</a>
Exhibit 12.	<a href="#">Applicant Correspondence, dated May 4, 2015 (“Reasons the 909 South Kellogg Avenue Property is Unique and Why the 50-foot Vegetation Buffer Setback is Adequate”)</a>
Exhibit 13.	<a href="#">Applicant’s Filing Fee Waiver Request Correspondence, dated June 2, 2015</a>

**I. MOTION AND RESOLUTION ON FILING FEE WAIVER REQUEST FOR CDP APPLICATION NO. 4-15-0692**

**MOTION:** *I move that the Commission waive the application fee for Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-15-0692.*

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION OF DENIAL:**

Staff recommends a **NO** vote. Following the staff recommendation will result in denial of the fee waiver request and adoption of the following resolution and findings related to the fee waiver request. The motion passes only by affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present.

**RESOLUTION TO DENY THE FEE WAIVER REQUEST:**

The Commission hereby denies the request that the application fee for Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-15-0692 be waived.

**II. MOTION AND RESOLUTION ON CDP APPLICATION NO. 4-15-0692**

**MOTION:** *I move that the Commission approve Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-15-0692 for the development proposed by the applicant.*

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION OF DENIAL:**

Staff recommends a **NO** vote. Following the staff recommendation will result in denial of the permit and adoption of the following resolution and findings. The motion passes only by affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners present.

**RESOLUTION TO DENY THE PERMIT:**

The Commission hereby denies a coastal development permit for the proposed development on the ground that the development will not conform with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act and will prejudice the ability of the local government having jurisdiction over the area to prepare a Local Coastal Program conforming to the provisions of Chapter 3. Approval of the permit would not comply with the California Environmental Quality Act because there are feasible mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially lessen the significant adverse impacts of the development on the environment.

### III. FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

The Commission hereby finds and declares:

#### A. PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site is located on the approximately 3 acre western portion of a 4.9 acre property at 909 South Kellogg Avenue in the City of Goleta (**Exhibits 1-2**). The property is designated as Service Industrial (I-S) under the City's General Plan and is located in an area of Goleta made up of primarily small commercial and industrial uses. Existing development on the 4.9 acre property includes three buildings in the northeast corner of the parcel. The buildings are used as a towing service office, a contractor office and storage area, and an auto repair facility. The three buildings total approximately 10,741 sq. ft. The remainder of the site had been used as an auto salvage yard since approximately 1983. However, the auto salvage yard did not obtain the required coastal development permit and is considered unpermitted development. While most of the salvage vehicles have been removed from the property, approximately 60 automobiles remain in the westernmost portion of the property.

The existing concrete/asphalt recycling facility, including stockpiling large piles of crushed and uncrushed concrete and asphalt (approximately 3,500 square feet), began operating in the western portion of the subject property between June 5, 2009 and August 28, 2010 without the required coastal development permit. The pile approximately doubled in size between August 28, 2010, and April 26, 2011. Between April 26, 2011, and August 26, 2012, additional materials were added, and the piles now cover a large portion of the subject property. Further, an unpermitted 960 sq. ft. office trailer with entry platform, stairway, and ramp, and an approximately 960 sq. ft. vehicle scale with concrete aprons has been placed adjacent to the stockpiles onsite as part of the recycling facility operation (**Exhibit 3**). The unpermitted facility continues to operate and is proposed to be retained in the subject permit application, as discussed in more detail in the following sections.

The majority of the project site is relatively flat, with little to no vegetation, with the exception of a 460 foot-long stretch of native riparian vegetation along the riparian corridor of Old San Jose Creek, an ephemeral creek that forms the western boundary of the subject property. The creek channel is approximately 13 ft. wide, the top of bank is 16 ft. wide on average, and the depth of channel is approximately 5 ft. The creek supports a mature riparian canopy along its banks that is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*), but also containing coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) (**Exhibits 3-5**). The City of Goleta's General Plan identifies Old San Jose Creek as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA).

There is also an approximately 250-foot long east/west flowing unnamed drainage that runs perpendicular to Old San Jose Creek just beyond the northwest corner of the subject property that supports a stand of arroyo willow trees (*Salix lasiolepis*). The channel bottom is approximately 3 ft. wide, the top of bank is 12 ft. wide on average, and the depth of channel is approximately 3 ft. The origin of the drainage is unclear, however, it appears that it may have been excavated sometime prior to 1995 in order to drain stormwater runoff toward Old San Jose Creek from Kellogg Avenue, which forms the northern border of the parcel. Based on historic

aerial photos, riparian vegetation similar to that which exists now developed within this drainage between 1995 and 2007 (**Exhibit 3**). However, between 2007 and 2011, a significant portion of the riparian vegetation (approximately 0.40 acre) along the drainage on the neighboring property to the north was gradually removed without the benefit of a CDP. Because that removal occurred without the requisite permits, in assessing the impacts of the development proposed in this permit application, the Commission treats this area as if the unpermitted development has not occurred and the vegetation remains. The drainage and the remaining arroyo willow vegetation that exists on its banks are not located on the subject site, but are immediately adjacent to the property and the proposed raw material stockpile (**Exhibits 3-5**).

The property is bordered on the southeast by an existing swap meet/drive-in theater complex and State Route 217, on the north by vacant land/open space and a mix of existing commercial and industrial uses and South Kellogg Avenue, and on the west by Old San Jose Creek. Further west of Old San Jose Creek is the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport. Access to the site is provided by South Kellogg Avenue (**Exhibit 1**).

The site is located within the lower San Jose Creek watershed. The San Jose Creek watershed encompasses approximately 10,000 acres and stretches from the ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountains to its terminus in the Goleta Slough. Historically, San Jose Creek naturally meandered through this area in a southwesterly direction and emptied into Goleta Slough. However, the historic boundaries of the slough and lower San Jose Creek were significantly modified at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is evident from historical aerial photos that San Jose Creek was diverted into straight, manmade channels at two locations between 1903 and 1928 in order to allow for agricultural use of the area (**Exhibit 7**). With these diversions, San Jose Creek had maintained normal flows and connection to the upstream watershed. In 1965, however, another diversion of San Jose Creek was completed to alleviate flooding involving construction of a new concrete channel to the east and south of the project site to convey all surface flow of San Jose Creek south of Hollister Avenue - paralleling State Route 217 before combining with San Pedro Creek, which then converges with Atascadero Creek, and then feeds into Goleta Slough near its mouth at the Pacific Ocean (**Exhibit 7**). This diversion significantly changed the hydrology of the area, and the former diversions of San Jose Creek became known as "Old San Jose Creek" and the new concrete channel along State Route 217 became known as "San Jose Creek." These two creeks intersect approximately 0.14 mile downstream of the subject property via a culvert.

In its current state, Old San Jose Creek remains an ephemeral urban creek that is isolated from the upstream watershed of San Jose Creek and does not receive the natural base flow that it once did prior to the 1965 diversion. Surface water in the creek is now believed to be derived primarily from stormwater runoff. Despite the 1965 diversion that significantly changed what became known as Old San Jose Creek, the creek exhibits a defined bed, bank, and channel, and has maintained enough flows to support riparian habitat that is dominated by arroyo willow and black cottonwood woodland vegetation.

## **B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND**

### **Proposed Project**

The applicant requests after-the-fact approval of an existing, unpermitted concrete, asphalt, aggregate and other material recycling facility on the western approximately 3 acre portion of a 4.9 acre parcel (APN 071-190-034) at 909 South Kellogg Avenue in the City of Goleta. The recycling facility produces building materials such as Class 2 road base and other construction materials. The applicant proposes to re-configure the existing facility to provide a 50 ft. setback from adjacent riparian areas. As such, the proposed project must be treated as a proposal for a new facility with a 50-ft. setback from the riparian area. The proposal also includes a vehicle scale; an approximately 20,000 sq. ft. raw material stockpile area; an approximately 20,000 sq. ft. finished material stockpile area; equipment storage; and crushing operation area for crusher, screening plant, and radial stacker equipment (**Exhibit 4**).

The outer edge of the stockpile areas are proposed to be buttressed by a concrete “k-rail” barrier. The proposed stormwater drainage improvements along the western and northern edge of the facility consists of a 12-inch wide, 4 to 6-inch deep v-shaped ditch (“v-ditch”) that is partially filled with gravel and bordered by a 6-inch by 6-inch asphalt curb to collect and direct stormwater runoff toward a Best Management Practice sediment filtration feature in the northeast portion of the yard before discharging into the South Kellogg Avenue storm drain system. . In addition, riparian habitat enhancement is proposed within the 50 ft. wide buffer from Old San Jose Creek, along with a post and rail fence to demarcate the approximate location of the 50 ft. wide buffer and to prevent any project operational use within the buffer. The proposed project also includes removal of an existing 960 sq. ft. office trailer with entry platform stairway and ramp and removal of approximately 60 inoperable salvage automobiles that have been stored in the westernmost portion of the property.

Raw material is crushed using an electrical-powered portable impact crusher, and fed into the electric/hydraulic powered screening plant, and an electrical powered radial stacker places the finished product onto the stockpile. The stockpiles, crushing operations, and the yard areas are proposed to be periodically sprayed with water to reduce fugitive dust. In addition, project operations would store and operate diesel-driven heavy equipment to load and move raw materials and finished product around the site. All equipment fueling and maintenance would be done either off-site at equipment dealer facilities or provided on-site by mobile vendors.

Access to the site is from a gated entry on South Kellogg Avenue. Emergency access to the site currently exists along an existing dirt road located along a narrow portion of the southernmost portion of the subject property. A new 6 ft. high gate for emergency access is proposed at that location. A 6 to 8 ft. high fence exists along the eastern property boundary, western property boundary, and along the eastern portion of the northern property boundary. A new 6 to 8 ft. high fence is proposed along the western portion of the northern property boundary and across the narrow southern property boundary.

## **Background**

A review of historic aerial photography from 1976 indicates that the subject property was a vacant lot at that time, partially covered in native riparian vegetation on the western portion. No stockpiles of dirt or automobiles were present on the subject property at that time.

On May 13, 1977, the Commission issued Administrative Permit No. 125-30, which approved the following: "Import and stock pile dirt upon a vacant lot currently used for parking." The approved project plans demonstrate that the development that was authorized was limited to<sup>1</sup> a stockpile of no more than 5 ft. in height, and approximately 3,000 cu. yd. in the northwest portion of the site (**Exhibit 6**).

A review of historic aerial photography indicates that, between 1977 and 1994, native riparian vegetation was removed along the western portion of the subject property in a location different from that which was approved for the dirt stockpile by Administrative Permit No. 125-30. Additionally, it appears that a large number of automobiles were placed on the subject property prior to 1994 in a manner that suggests the operation of a junk yard or automobile recycling business. It appears a majority of these automobiles were removed from the subject property by August 2010 (all but approximately two dozen along the south-western edge), and that all of the automobiles were removed from the south-western edge of the property by April 2011. However, it appears that approximately 60 automobiles were returned to the subject property, placed along the south-western edge of the property adjacent to Old San Jose Creek, prior to August 2012. As discussed previously, the applicant proposes to remove existing salvage vehicles from the site as part of the proposed project.

A review of historical aerial photography also indicates that the property owner began operating the existing unpermitted concrete/asphalt recycling facility, including stockpiling large piles of concrete and asphalt (approximately 3,500 square feet), between June 5, 2009 and August 28, 2010. The pile approximately doubled in size between August 28, 2010, and April 26, 2011.

On December 1, 2011, Commission staff received CDP Application No. 4-11-065 for a new "concrete/asphalt recycling center to replace an automobile recycling center." The application proposed development consisting of an office, a garage, a seven-space paved parking lot, a 300 ft. long retaining wall with guardrail, bioswale systems, a 16,000 sq. ft. crushing operation area, a 22,755 sq. ft. feed pile, a 22,490 sq. ft. fine pile, 17,947 sq. ft. paved area, 4,700 sq. ft. of east boundary landscaping, 41,565 sq. ft. of gravel driveways and turnaround, and 12,500 cubic yards of fill. However, the permit application was incomplete. On December 23, 2011, Commission staff responded to the application with an application status letter, outlining the materials necessary in order to file the application as complete. In addition, Commission staff met with the applicant and agent on January 23, 2012, to discuss the additional information needed to process the application. File materials were submitted by the applicant at the meeting on January 23, 2012, in response to the original filing status letter of December 23, 2011. However, the materials submitted at the January 23, 2013 meeting were found to be insufficient to meet the necessary application requirements, and another application status letter was sent by Commission

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<sup>1</sup> Section 3 of the permit indicates that the project reviewed and approved was "further described in the application."

staff to the applicant on February 9, 2012. The applicant submitted additional file materials on July 20, 2012, and July 24, 2012, in response to Commission staff's February 9, 2012 application status letter. The application materials submitted in July 2012 again did not meet the application requirements necessary for filing. An application status letter was sent to the applicant on August 17, 2012, identifying the missing materials, including: the application fee, proof of the applicant's legal interest in the property, full size project plans depicting the riparian canopy, grading and drainage plans, and reduced size plans. No information was submitted in response to the August 17, 2012 letter. On September 14, 2012, the applicant withdrew CDP Application No. 4-11-065 and requested a refund of the application fee.

Based on a review of historical aerial photography, between April 26, 2011, and August 26, 2012, additional stockpile materials, including concrete and asphalt rubble, were added to the site, which covered a large portion of the subject property. Approximately 60 salvage automobiles were also returned to the subject property prior to August 2012. Aerial photography also indicates that an office trailer and vehicle scale were placed on the subject property between August 26, 2012, and April 18, 2013.

On November 20, 2012, Commission staff received the CDP Application No. 4-12-076 for a vehicle scale on the subject property, later amended to include an office trailer (24 ft. wide by 40 ft. long by 11 ft. high) in addition to a vehicle scale (9 ft. wide by 80 ft. long by 1 ft. high). On December 21, 2012, Commission staff responded to this application with an application status letter, outlining the information necessary to complete the application. On April 12, 2013, Commission staff received a letter from James Johnson, representative for the applicant, stating the following: "This letter is to inform you that we are working on the items noted in your incomplete letter dated December 21, 2012. We hope to have these items completed in the next few months and ask that you hold this file until August 1, 2013." Staff received additional application materials on April 26, 2013, and again found the materials insufficient to complete the application. Staff responded to the applicant with an application status letter on May 23, 2013, outlining the remaining materials needed to complete the application. The application did not include a complete project description or plan set regarding the existing concrete/asphalt recycling operation or the existing automobile salvage operation at the site. At the time the above referenced letter and plans were submitted by the applicant, the office trailer, vehicle scale, concrete/asphalt recycling operation, and auto recycling, were existing, unpermitted development on the site and were not accurately depicted as such on the submitted plans.

On August 7, 2013, Commission staff met with the project proponent (Al Rodriguez) and his representatives (James Johnson, Peter Hunt, Rachel Tierney) on the subject property. During this visit, staff observed unpermitted development consisting of an office trailer and deck, a vehicle scale with concrete abutments, several large piles of concrete, asphalt and other materials (greater than 10 ft. in height and covering a substantial area of the site), and salvage automobiles located directly adjacent to and under the riparian canopy of Old San Jose Creek, along with other materials and storage containers located adjacent to and under the riparian canopy of Old San Jose Creek (**Exhibit 9**). Mr. Johnson purported to memorialize this visit in a letter addressed to Commission staff, dated August 16, 2013. In this letter, Mr. Johnson states that he believes Administrative Permit No. 125-30, which was approved by the Coastal Commission in 1977 "allows for the unconditional stockpiling of dirt/materials and the parking of vehicles." After a review of the permit file, Commission staff concluded that this permit authorized only the one time import and stockpiling of approximately 3,000 cu. yds. of dirt fill (no concrete or asphalt

was allowed to be stockpiled, and the permit did not authorize ongoing stockpiling operations) to a maximum height of 5 ft., in one relatively small area of the property, as shown on **Exhibit 6**. The Commission agrees. Further, the current asphalt/concrete stockpiles exceed the extent of the approved dirt stockpile that was authorized in height, volume, and geographic scope, as well as being a wholly different material. Moreover, Commission staff confirmed, based on review of historic aerial photographs, that the originally approved, approximately 3,000 cu. yd., 5 ft. high stockpile was removed in its entirety prior to 1994 and that the new stockpiles were not placed until after June 2009. Thus, the development that was approved pursuant to Administrative Permit No. 125-30 had ceased and the placement of a new concrete/asphalt stockpiles and operation of concrete/asphalt recycling facility on site in 2009 constitutes development requiring a CDP. However, Commission records indicate that no CDP has been issued for any of the new stockpiles, structures, or operation of a concrete/asphalt recycling facility on site.

Further, Administrative Permit No. 125-30 clearly states that, at that time, the subject property was a vacant lot used for parking, and it does not authorize an automobile recycling operation or the storage of dismantled vehicles. Moreover, despite the fact that CDP Application No. 4-11-065 states that it was for a new recycling center “to replace an automobile recycling center,” based on review of historic aerial photographs, Commission staff confirmed that the subject property was not used as a site for the storage of inoperable vehicles and operation of an automobile salvage operation in 1977. The storage of inoperable vehicles and operation of an automobile salvage operation constitutes new development, requiring a CDP. However, our records indicate that no CDP has been issued for the above referenced development.

On August 28, 2013, the applicant submitted additional application materials for CDP No. 4-12-076 in response to the Commission’s May 23, 2013 filing status letter notifying them that the application was incomplete. However, the materials submitted still failed to address the existing, unpermitted office trailer and vehicle scale, nor the concrete recycling facility, dismantled vehicle storage/recycling operation, and other development existing on the subject property that is integrally related to the proposed project. The materials also did not include the requested biological study with wetland delineation, or payment of the appropriate filing fee for the application. On September 24, 2013, Commission staff sent the applicant another application status letter, outlining the materials necessary in order to file the application as complete. On December 2, 2013, the applicant provided additional materials in response to the Commission’s incomplete filing status letter. However, the materials provided were not responsive to the majority of information items staff had requested to complete the application, and staff sent a fourth incomplete filing status letter to the applicant on December 23, 2013. The applicant again submitted additional information on May 16, 2014 and July 14, 2014. In response, on June 18, 2014, and August 7, 2014, Commission staff sent filing status letters explaining that the application remained incomplete because the file still did not include the necessary filing fee or adequate wetland delineation. These were the fifth and sixth filing status review letters sent in regards to this CDP file. On September 5, 2014 the applicant provided the remaining items requested, and the application was deemed complete on September 26, 2014.

In this case, staff has confirmed that the placement of the proposed office trailer and deck, vehicle scale with concrete abutments, concrete and asphalt stockpiles greater than 10 ft. in height, and storage of inoperable automobiles, storage containers as well as other equipment and materials (described above), and commencement of heavy industrial operations such as

concrete/asphalt recycling and automobile recycling, all occurred prior to and during the filing of CDP Application No. 4-12-076, and prior to receiving any approvals from the Commission.

Commission enforcement staff has sent the applicant/property owner, Michael Pollard (Kellogg Avenue LLC), the project proponent, Al Rodriguez (United Paving), and/or their legal representative, Randall Fox, five letters notifying them of alleged violations of the Coastal Act on the subject property and explaining options for resolution. These letters were dated October 31, 2013, January 14, 2014, August 21, 2014, September 8, 2014, and February 19, 2015. In four of these five letters, staff requested that Mr. Rodriguez immediately stop all unpermitted development activity on the subject property. The request to “stop work immediately” was indicated in both bold and underlined text in the letters, for clarity. The applicant’s legal representative, Randall Fox, responded to the letters from the Commission’s enforcement staff in letters dated August 21, 2014, September 2, 2014, and November 15, 2013.

The Commission is also aware of allegations of other regulatory agency environmental code violations related to the facility’s operation, including, but not limited to, the following. However, these allegations do not inform the Commission’s assessment of the proposed project’s consistency with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act, which is the standard of review in this case.

- State Water Resources Control Board – allegations of violations regarding industrial facility operations without an Industrial General Permit to address stormwater runoff discharge requirements to prevent pollutant discharge to State waters from the facility. The applicant is currently working with the Central Coast Water Board to comply with Industrial General Permit requirements, including development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that is specific to the facility’s operation. Central Coast Water Board staff is currently reviewing the applicant’s submitted SWPPP.
- Santa Barbara County Public Health Department – allegations of violations regarding hazardous material handling.
- Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District – allegations of violations regarding unpermitted operation of diesel-powered equipment.

On March 10, 2014, Commission staff met with the property owner/applicant and the project proponent and his representatives. In this meeting, the applicant incorrectly asserted that the Commission’s 1977 permit (Administrative Permit No. 125-30) for a dirt stockpile should be interpreted to authorize the existing development on the subject property. Commission staff clearly informed the applicant and his representatives that Administrative Permit No. 125-30 did not authorize any of the unpermitted development on site that is the subject of this coastal development permit application and the applicant agreed to complete this permit application to address the unpermitted development.

In an email sent to Commissioner Jana Zimmer on February 3, 2015, the applicant’s representative, Randall Fox, asserted that during the March 10, 2014 meeting Commission staff had verbally authorized them to continue operating the existing unpermitted facility that is the subject of this permit application during Commission processing of the application. To the

contrary, Commission staff did not provide any such authorization and, in fact, Commission staff has sent five enforcement letters (dated October 31, 2013, January 14, 2014, August 21, 2014, September 8, 2014, and February 19, 2015) to the applicant and/or their representative directing them to stop work at the subject site immediately, including three letters sent after the March 10, 2014 meeting (on August 21, 2014, September 8, 2014, and February 19, 2015). Commissioner Zimmer provided the email to Commission staff for response. The letter sent by Commission staff on February 19, 2015, was intended to again clarify the facts and is included as **Exhibit 11** of this report.

The application for the proposed project was originally scheduled for the March 2015 Commission hearing with a staff recommendation of denial based upon the applicant's originally proposed project to reconfigure the as-built recycling facility to provide for no more than a 25 ft. wide buffer (at its closest point) from the outer extent of the riparian canopy of Old San Jose Creek. Although the southern stockpile and perimeter road were proposed to be sited approximately 35-45 ft. from the edge of the Old San Jose Creek riparian canopy, the facility's proposed asphalt curb, swale, and fence were proposed to be sited on the western edge of the perimeter road and as close as 25 ft. from the edge of the Old San Jose Creek riparian canopy. Given the configuration of the property, the northern stockpile and perimeter road were previously proposed to be located approximately 60-80 ft. from the edge of the Old San Jose Creek riparian canopy, and 27-67 ft. from the drainage/riparian vegetation located north of the property. However, prior to the March 2015 Commission hearing, the applicant requested postponement of the item in order to allow additional time to consider options and analyze alternatives. Commission staff met with the applicant and his representatives on March 19, 2015, to discuss the project and potential alternatives. On April 29, 2015, the applicant submitted additional information, including a revised project description and site plan that provides a 50 ft. buffer from the riparian canopies of Old San Jose Creek to the west and the drainage to the north.

The application was then scheduled for the June 2015 Commission hearing and a staff report was circulated on May 28, 2015 with a staff recommendation of denial. The June hearing was the last hearing the Commission could act upon the application before the 270<sup>th</sup> day Permit Streamlining Act deadline. Since the applicant's legal representative had a scheduling conflict on the day of the scheduled Commission hearing, the applicant withdrew the permit application (No. 4-12-076) on June 5, 2015 (six days before the scheduled hearing) and re-submitted it as a new application. The re-submitted application is identical to the previous application, but it was assigned a new permit application number (No. 4-15-0692) and filed on June 5, 2015.

### **City of Goleta Local Approval**

In 2011, the City of Goleta prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration and approved a local Development Plan Permit (No. 09-133-DP) for a concrete recycling facility at the subject site pursuant to the City's Municipal Code. The facility approved in the City's 2011 action was similar to the proposed project; however, the layout of the proposed facility components was somewhat different at that time, and a garage structure was also proposed to the south of the "finished material" stockpile area. The City approved a 25 ft. riparian habitat buffer at the site because they had determined it was consistent with their Municipal Code. The City's Municipal Code requires a "Stream Protection Area," or buffer, from streams to be 100 feet in order to protect the riparian habitat. However, the Municipal Code states that the required buffer width may be increased or decreased on a case-by-case basis, but that the 100 ft. buffer may be reduced

to no less than 25 feet if: (1) there is no feasible alternative siting for development that will avoid the buffer, and (2) the project's impacts will not have significant adverse effects on streamside vegetation or the biotic quality of the stream. The City approved the buffer reduction in this case because the applicant asserted that a buffer greater than 25 ft. would render the project economically infeasible and because the City found that the project would be an improvement to what they determined was their baseline condition (storage of salvage vehicles within and adjacent to the riparian canopy) since the project incorporated a 25 ft. buffer where riparian restoration would occur, removal of salvage vehicles, and Best Management Practices (BMPs). However, it is important to note that the City's Municipal Code is not the standard of review for a coastal development permit in this case and has not been certified by the Commission as part of an LCP.

### **Notable Pending Project in the Vicinity**

The City of Goleta has submitted a permit application to the Commission (CDP Application 4-13-0910) requesting authorization to extend two roads over Old San Jose Creek in the City of Goleta (Ekwill Street and Fowler Road) in order to provide improved traffic circulation in Old Town Goleta. The subject application is currently incomplete and not yet scheduled for Commission hearing. The proposed Fowler Road extension is located just north of the subject site, and consists of a 1,200-foot long extension of Fowler Road from S. Kellogg Avenue with a 50-foot-wide roadway crossing over Old San Jose Creek consisting of a precast arch culvert spanning the 23-foot wide creek, concrete headwalls at each end of the creek crossing, and retaining walls. The Fowler Road extension would directly impact an estimated 0.44 acre area of riparian habitat that is situated along the drainage on the north side of the proposed concrete recycling facility and along Old San Jose Creek northwest of the proposed concrete recycling facility. The City of Goleta proposes to mitigate for the loss of riparian habitat, at ratios of 2:1 (temporary impacts) and 3:1 (permanent impacts), through compensatory creation and enhancement of riparian resources both on-site (Old San Jose Creek) and off-site (Devereux Creek at the City of Goleta's Ellwood open space preserve). Commission staff has not completed their analysis of this project yet because the application remains incomplete at this time. However, Commission staff's preliminary review of the project indicates that the proposal raises significant issues regarding consistency with the resource protection policies of the Coastal Act.

### **C. FILING FEE WAIVER REQUEST**

On June 5, 2015, the applicant withdrew the original permit application for the proposed project (Application No. 4-12-076) and submitted the subject permit application for the same proposed project just six days before the scheduled hearing for Application 4-12-076 in order to extend the deadline for Commission action under the Permit Streamlining Act due to a scheduling conflict. The re-submitted application is identical to the previous application, but it was assigned a new permit application number (No. 4-15-0692). The applicant submitted an application filing fee of \$10,960 for the re-submitted application. The submitted filing fee includes the required filing fee of \$5,480 according to the Commission's 2014/2015 filing fee schedule based upon the development proposed, which was then multiplied by two given the after-the-fact nature of the proposed development.

Pursuant to Section 13055(d), fees for after-the-fact (ATF) permit applications shall be five times the regular permit application fee unless the Executive Director reduces the fee to no less than

two times the regular permit application fee. The Executive Director may reduce the fee if it is determined that either: (1) the ATF application can be processed by staff without significant additional review time (as compared to the time required for the processing of a regular permit,) or (2) the owner did not undertake the development for which the owner is seeking the ATF permit.

In this case, as part of the original permit application for the proposed development (No. 4-12-076), which was originally submitted in 2012, the applicant paid a total application filing fee of \$26,525, which represents the required filing fee of \$5,305 according to the Commission's 2012/2013 filing fee schedule, multiplied by five given the after-the-fact nature of the proposed development and consistent with Section 13055(d) of the Commission's regulations.

The applicant withdrew and resubmitted the permit application for the proposed project. For the re-submitted application, the Executive Director authorized reducing the filing fee for the ATF application to the minimum (two times the regular permit application fee) because the re-submitted application is identical to the previous application that was already analyzed by staff and can be processed without significant additional review time (as compared to the time required for the processing of a regular permit). The applicant paid the minimum filing fee of \$10,960 for the new, re-submitted application. However, in the applicant's application withdrawal/re-submittal letter of June 2, 2015 (attached as Exhibit 13), the applicant requested that the Commission waive and refund the \$10,960 filing fee paid by the applicant for the subject application (No. 4-15-0692) since a \$26,525 application fee was previously paid for the withdrawn application (No. 4-12-076) and the re-submitted application is identical and will require little additional staff work to process.

As such, the applicant is requesting the Commission to direct the Executive Director to waive the permit application fees pursuant to §13055(h)(1) of the California Code of Regulations. §13055(h)(1) states:

*The executive director shall waive the application fee where requested by resolution of the Commission.*

The Commission rejects the applicant's request to direct the Executive Director to waive the permit application fee in this case. Although the Executive Director has already agreed to reduce the fee for the resubmitted permit application to the minimum fee for ATF development (two times the regular permit application fee) because the resubmittal can be processed without significant additional review time (as compared to the time required for the processing of a new regular permit), the Commission finds that the resubmittal of an application still requires a considerable amount of staff time to analyze and process the permit application for the proposed project. Moreover, prior to the applicant's withdrawal and resubmittal of the application in June, Commission staff had already twice scheduled the original permit application (No. 4-12-076) for hearing, published staff reports, and prepared for the hearing before the applicant requested postponement (March 10, 2015 and June 5, 2015), just days before the scheduled hearings. The applicant's latest postponement, which involved the applicant withdrawing the original application and submitting the subject new application, required additional staff time to again publish a staff report and provide public notice. Depending on the Commission's action on the subject application, further staff time may be required to process the subject application. The Commission's fee schedule is not directly structured for "at-cost" recovery of the staff time

actually spent on applications, and thus tends to charge applicants less than the amount of the Commission resources that are expended in processing an application. In other words, application fees are already generally lower than the amount it costs the Commission to process the application. In part, this is in recognition of the larger public service being provided to the people of the State, including applicants, for a public airing and debate regarding proposed projects in the coastal zone. Therefore, based on the above findings, the Commission **rejects** the applicant's request to direct the Executive Director to waive the permit application fee for Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-15-0692.

#### **D. STANDARD OF REVIEW AND LCP HISTORY/STATUS**

Prior to the incorporation of the City of Goleta in 2002, the project site was subject to the certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) for the County of Santa Barbara. The City of Goleta incorporated in 2002, and, as a result, lands within the City limits ceased to be within the coastal development permit jurisdiction of the County. However, the City of Goleta has not yet completed, nor has the Commission certified, a new Local Coastal Program (LCP) for the portions of the City within the Coastal Zone. Therefore, the proposed project requires a coastal development permit from this Commission, and the standard of review for this project is the Chapter Three policies of the Coastal Act.

The City of Goleta is currently working on development of an LCP for their coastal zone area, funded in part by an LCP grant awarded by the Commission in 2013. A planning process is now underway by the City in coordination with Commission staff to develop an LCP for the City's coastal zone. The City prepared a General Plan in 2006, and is currently working on developing it further to ensure that it is consistent with the Coastal Act and adequate to serve as the Coastal Land Use Plan. The City is also developing an Implementation Plan in conjunction with preparation of the City's first Zoning Code. The City is developing policies and implementation measures for the following issue areas: public access, recreation and visitor servicing facilities, water quality protection, sensitive habitats and other natural resource protection, agricultural resource protection, land use and new development standards, coastal scenic resources protection, hazards and sea level rise, and energy and industrial development.

#### **E. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AND WATER QUALITY**

Section 30231 of the Coastal Act states:

*The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.*

Section 30240 of the Coastal Act states:

*(a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources shall be allowed within such areas.*

*(b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.*

Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act, defines an environmentally sensitive area as:

*"Environmentally sensitive area" means any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.*

Section 30231 of the Coastal Act requires that the biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters and streams be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flows, maintaining natural buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams. Section 30240 of the Coastal Act states that environmentally sensitive habitat areas ("ESHAs") must be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and that development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade such areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas.

### **Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Determination**

Pursuant to Section 30107.5, in order to determine whether an area constitutes an ESHA, and is therefore subject to the protections of Section 30240, the Commission must ask four questions:

- 1) What is the area of analysis?
- 2) Is there a rare habitat or species in the subject area?
- 3) Is there an especially valuable habitat or species in the area, based on:
  - a) Does any habitat or species present have a special nature?
  - b) Does any habitat or species present have a special role in the ecosystem?
- 4) Is any habitat or species that has met test 2 or 3 (i.e., that is rare or especially valuable) easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments?

Riparian woodlands contain the greatest overall diversity of all the native plant communities in the area, partly because of its multi-layered vegetation. Riparian woodlands have many important and special roles in the ecosystem. Native trees prevent the erosion of stream banks, moderate water temperatures in streams through shading, provide food and habitat, including nesting, roosting, and burrowing to a wide variety of wildlife species, and contribute nutrients to watersheds, as well as being important scenic elements in the landscape. Riparian habitats and their associated streams form important connecting links for biological communities from the highest elevation upper watershed down to the Goleta Slough and sea, carrying nutrients and providing areas for refuge to the benefit of many different species along the way. The health of

streams is dependent on the ecological functions provided by the associated riparian woodlands. These functions include the provision of large woody debris for habitat, shading that controls water temperature, and input of leaves that provide the foundation of the stream-based trophic structure. Riparian areas provide nesting habitat, shelter, and shade for many species of animals including insects, which thrive in riparian habitats and in turn are a food source for many other animals. Creeks and associated riparian habitat serve as important corridors for plant dispersal and wildlife migration and dispersal. Large and small animals use the riparian habitat to move in search of food sources or mates.

Riparian habitats in California have suffered serious losses, and such habitats in southern California are currently very rare and seriously threatened. In 1989, Faber estimated that 95-97% of riparian habitat in southern California was already lost<sup>2</sup>. Writing at the same time as Faber, Bowler asserted that, “[t]here is no question that riparian habitat in southern California is endangered.”<sup>3</sup> In the intervening years, there have been continuing losses of the small amount of riparian woodlands that remain. Today these habitats are, along with native grasslands and wetlands, among the most threatened in California. In addition to direct habitat loss, streams and riparian areas have been degraded by the effects of development. Human-related disturbances can result in increased sedimentation rates and the introduction of non-native species, which disrupts the entire food web and impacts the diversity and suitability of habitat for native species.

Therefore, because of the essential role that riparian plant communities play in maintaining biodiversity, because of the historical losses and current rarity of these habitats in southern California, and because of their extreme sensitivity to disturbance, streams and their riparian habitats generally meet the definition of ESHA under the Coastal Act.

The subject site contains a 460 foot-long stretch of native riparian vegetation along Old San Jose Creek, an ephemeral creek that forms the western boundary of the subject property. The creek supports a mature riparian canopy along its banks that is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*), as well as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Fremont’s cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). Despite the historic diversions discussed previously that significantly altered the natural hydrology of the lower San Jose Creek watershed, Old San Jose Creek has a defined bed, bank, and channel, and has maintained enough flows to support mature riparian habitat that is dominated by arroyo willow and black cottonwood woodland vegetation. The City of Goleta’s General Plan identifies Old San Jose Creek as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA).

The applicant has provided an “Evaluation of Biological Resources” by Rachel Tierney Consulting, dated December 1, 2013, and revised May 14, 2014. Ms. Tierney’s evaluation indicates that because Old San Jose Creek was significantly diverted in the past (as discussed in Section II.A of this report), the subject reach of Old San Jose Creek is a defunct artificial drainage that does not constitute a stream, creek, or wetland, and that the riparian vegetation

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<sup>2</sup> Faber, P.A., E. Keller, A. Sands and B.M. Massey. 1989. The ecology of riparian habitats of the southern California coastal region: a community profile. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Report 85(7.27) 152pp.

<sup>3</sup> Bowler, P.A. 1989. Riparian woodland: An endangered habitat in southern California. Pp 80-97 in Schoenherr, A.A. (ed.) Endangered plant communities of southern California. Botanists Special Publication No. 3.

present is degraded and does not support sensitive species, and as such, does not meet the Coastal Act definition of a ESHA.

Commission staff disagrees with the applicant's biological conclusions regarding Old San Jose Creek. For one thing, Commission staff notes that the subject stretch of Old San Jose Creek adjacent to the project site has a defined bed, bank, and channel that conveys water ephemerally and supports riparian vegetation. As such, the creek constitutes a stream.<sup>4</sup> Commission Staff Ecologist, Dr. Jonna Engel, visited the site on August 7, 2013, and reviewed all available biological assessments of the subject area that are listed as Substantive File Documents in Appendix A of this report. Dr. Engel has prepared a Memorandum (attached as **Exhibit 10**) in which she concludes that the subject stretch of Old San Jose Creek and its associated riparian woodland habitat meet the definition of ESHA pursuant to Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act. The Commission concurs with these conclusions and finds the stream and riparian habitat along the subject stretch of Old San Jose Creek to be an ESHA.

There is also an approximately 250-foot long east/west flowing unnamed drainage that runs perpendicular to Old San Jose Creek just beyond the northwest corner of the subject property that supports a stand of arroyo willow trees (*Salix lasiolepis*). The channel bottom is approximately 3 ft. wide, the top of bank is 12 ft. wide on average, and the depth of channel is approximately 3 ft. The origin of the drainage is unclear, however, it appears that it may have been excavated sometime prior to 1995 in order to drain stormwater runoff toward Old San Jose Creek from Kellogg Avenue. Based on historic aerial photos, riparian vegetation developed within this drainage between 1995 and 2007. However, between 2007 and 2011, a significant portion of the vegetation (approximately 0.40 acre) along the drainage was gradually removed on the immediately adjacent property north of the subject site without the benefit of a CDP. In assessing the impacts of the proposed development, the Commission treats this area as if the unpermitted development has not occurred, and the Commission's Enforcement Division will evaluate further actions to address this matter. Although the 250-foot long drainage and the remaining willows that exist within it are not located on the subject site, they are located immediately adjacent to the project site approximately 10 feet from the northwest property boundary.

The applicant's biological evaluation (by Rachel Tierney Consulting, dated December 1, 2013, and revised May 14, 2014) indicates that the drainage is also an artificial feature that does not constitute a stream, creek, or wetland, and that its associated arroyo willow vegetation is degraded and does not support sensitive species, and as such, does not meet the Coastal Act definition of a ESHA.

However, Commission staff disagrees with the applicant's biological conclusions regarding this drainage feature as well. As detailed in her Memorandum attached as **Exhibit 10** of this report, Dr. Engel has confirmed that the vegetation associated with the drainage is riparian habitat that is connected to Old San Jose Creek and provides important ecological services including providing microclimates, woody and vegetative debris that is a source of food and habitat structure,

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<sup>4</sup> A stream is a topographic feature that at least periodically conveys water through a bed or channel having banks. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.

perching, roosting, and nesting habitat, and a wildlife movement corridor. Dr. Engel has confirmed that the riparian habitat associated with this drainage meets the definition of ESHA pursuant to Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act.

The Commission concurs in Dr. Engel's analysis and conclusions, and Dr. Engel's memorandum is incorporated herein.

### **Analysis of Project Impacts**

Coastal Act Section 30240(b) requires development in areas adjacent to ESHA to be sited and designed to prevent impacts that would significantly degrade such areas, and to be compatible with the continuance of such habitat areas. Furthermore, Coastal Act Section 30231 requires maintenance of natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats. The primary functions of buffers are to protect against human and domestic animal disturbance (that is, to keep disturbance at a distance from sensitive environmental resources) and to provide ecosystem services in benefit of the adjacent ESHA. Riparian buffers adjacent to streams and creeks serve to maintain the integrity of the waterway, stabilize the stream banks, reduce pollution, and provide food, habitat, and thermal protection for both terrestrial and aquatic organisms. Riparian buffers benefit aquatic habitat by improving the quality of nearby waters through shading, filtering, and moderating stream flow. Shade provided by the plants maintains cooler, more even water temperatures. Cooler water holds more oxygen that helps reduce stress on aquatic organisms. The layers of vegetation in a riparian zone include a leafy canopy which provides cover and food to many birds, including wading and shore birds, song birds, owls, and raptors. Plant debris also contributes to a more complex food web providing a food source to microbes, insects, and other invertebrates that benefit wildlife. Plant roots hold bank soil together, and plant stems protect banks by deflecting the cutting action of storm runoff. The vegetation helps stabilize banks and reduces water velocity and erosion. With the vegetation slowing down the velocity of the runoff, the riparian buffer allows water to infiltrate the soil and recharge the groundwater supply. Another benefit is that near-surface groundwater will reach the waterway at a much slower rate over a longer period of time than if it had directly flowed into the waterway. Water infiltration helps control flooding and maintains water flow even during dry periods. The water infiltration capacity of the riparian buffer area also allows sediments and pollutants to settle out, be modified by soil bacteria, and taken up by plants, thereby minimizing the amount of sediment and pollutants that may enter the waterway.

In this case, the applicant proposes an approximately 3-acre concrete recycling facility with two material stockpiles areas that provides a 50 ft. wide buffer from the outer extent of the riparian canopy of Old San Jose Creek. The proposed facility also provides a 50 ft. wide buffer from the riparian canopy of the offsite drainage to the north (as measured from the riparian canopy as it existed in 2006, prior to the unpermitted removal of a large portion of the riparian vegetation). The applicant also proposes to enhance the riparian corridor of Old San Jose Creek by planting native plant species within the 50 ft. wide buffer area. The outer edge of the stockpiles is proposed to be buttressed by concrete "k-rail" barriers. A concrete curb and swale drainage system is proposed beyond the k-rail barriers in order to collect stormwater runoff and direct it to the northeast portion of the yard into the South Kellogg Avenue storm drain system. A post and rail fence is proposed along the outer extent of the 50 ft. wide riparian buffer of Old San Jose Creek to demarcate the buffer and keep facility operations out of the buffer.

The stockpiles, crushing operations, and the yard areas are also proposed to be periodically sprayed with water to reduce fugitive dust. Facility operations, which have been ongoing since 2009/2010 without the required coastal development permit, involve stockpiling a large quantity of raw material (concrete/asphalt/aggregate), periodically crushing the raw material using a portable impact crusher, feeding the material into electric/hydraulic powered screening plant, and placing the finished product (recycled asphalt/aggregate building materials such as Class 2 road base) onto a finished stockpile using a radial stacker. Diesel-powered heavy equipment is used around the stockpiles to load and move raw materials and finished product around the site. The applicant has indicated that crushing activities are intended to only occur a few times annually after the raw material stockpile is full. When crushing activities occur, the work takes 1-3 weeks to complete.

Given the intensity of this proposed heavy industrial-type of facility, an adequate buffer area between the development, on the one hand, and the creek and its riparian corridor on the other, is particularly critical to absorb and filter nutrients and other pollutants that result from the facility in order to avoid or minimize impacts to water quality and significant degradation of environmentally sensitive habitat. According to a California Coastal Commission January 2007 report entitled, "Policies in Local Coastal Programs Regarding Development Setbacks and Mitigation Ratios for Wetlands and Other Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas," which documents and provides assessment of the resource protection policies in the Local Coastal Programs that existed in the state of California at that time, research on the effectiveness of riparian buffers found that 30-60m (97.5-195 feet) wide riparian buffer strips will effectively protect water resources through physical and chemical filtration processes. For the purpose of filtering nitrogen compounds, a study determined that "the most effective buffers are at least 30m (97.5 feet) or 100 feet wide composed of native forest, and are applied to all streams, including small ones." Studies of the distribution of plant and bird species in relation to variable riparian buffer dimensions within several riparian systems have found that to include 90% of streamside plants, the minimum buffer ranged from 10m (32.5 feet) to 30m (97.5 feet), depending on the stream, whereas minimum buffers of 75m (250 feet) to 175m (570 feet) were needed to include 90% of the bird species. Research suggests that recommended widths for ecological concerns in riparian buffer strips typically are much wider than those recommended for water quality concerns, often exceeding 100m (325 feet) in width. In general, as the goals of riparian buffers change from single function to multiple or system functions, the required buffer widths increase. For a riparian ESHA buffer to serve multiple functions, the research indicates that a 100-foot buffer is the absolute minimum required for protecting the habitat area and water quality from adverse environmental impacts caused by development.

In the case of an intensive use near a stream and a drainage, such as the proposed project, the need for an substantially sized and functional buffer between development and the waterway becomes greater. It should be noted that in order to protect riparian and other types of ESHA from significant habitat disruption, the Commission has typically required a 100-foot riparian buffer be maintained in projects that are much less intense than the development considered herein. Given the intensity of development proposed, it is Dr. Engel's biological opinion that the proposed buffer in this case appears to be inadequate to protect water quality, riparian habitat, and ESHA from significant degradation and disruption of habitat values. The Commission concurs in Dr. Engel's analysis and conclusions, and Dr. Engel's memorandum is incorporated herein. The facility's development and operations would likely degrade the riparian ESHA by significantly increasing dust, emissions, noise, vibration, lighting, erosion, and the introduction

of waste, debris, sediment, and other pollutants and, potentially, invasive species. While the proposed buffer and BMPs will provide some barrier, will help control fugitive dust, and will direct runoff away from the creek and riparian area to an extent, these measures do not appear to be sufficient to ensure maximum water quality and habitat protection, especially for such an intensive site use.

The site is incredibly constrained by the configuration of the lot and adjacent resources. The applicant had previously indicated that a buffer any larger than 25 feet from the adjacent riparian canopies would render the project infeasible from an economic standpoint. The applicant's alternatives analysis, which was provided to staff prior to the submittal of the revised project that increased the riparian buffer to 50 feet (**Exhibit 8**), analyzed a 100 ft., 100-80 ft., and 50 ft. buffer alternatives (Alternatives "S-5", "S-4", and "S-3" respectively as shown in Exhibit 8). That analysis had determined that none of these three alternatives would be economically feasible for the applicant because the stockpiles could not be an adequate size to justify the costs involved in operating the facility. The alternatives addressed by the applicant were limited to the approximately 3-acre western portion of the subject property where the project proponent has permission from the property owner to operate a recycling facility. This portion of the property has a constrained crescent-shaped layout that limits options for siting large stockpiles.

After further consideration, the applicant was able to reconfigure the facility to increase the width of the riparian buffer (from 25 to 50 feet) without having to significantly reduce the size of the material stockpiles. However, the proposed reconfiguration resulted in elimination of perimeter roads around the stockpiles and now concrete k-rail barriers are proposed to buttress the northern and western edge of the stockpiles that are adjacent to the riparian areas and the 50 ft. buffer. The intent of this proposed design appears to be to maximize the size of the stockpile areas within the area available. Drainage improvements are proposed along the western and northern boundaries of the proposed facility and just beyond the k-rail barriers of the stockpile sites to collect and direct stormwater runoff toward a Best Management Practice sediment filtration vault feature<sup>5</sup> in the northeast portion of the yard before discharging into the South Kellogg Avenue storm drain system. The proposed drainage improvements along the western and northern edge of the facility consist of a 12-inch wide, 4 to 6-inch deep v-shaped ditch ("v-ditch") that is partially filled with gravel and bordered by a 6-inch by 6-inch asphalt curb. However, the stockpiles' close proximity to the proposed runoff conveyance and sediment control measures will likely cause those structures and measures to be overwhelmed and ineffective, which has the potential to result in adverse impacts to water quality, the riparian habitat buffer, and the riparian habitat itself. Commission staff's Water Quality Analyst, Michael Sandecki, has reviewed the proposed runoff/sediment control measures as described by the applicant and shown on the site plan of their draft SWPPP. It is Mr. Sandecki's opinion that the proposal has not been designed to effectively control and treat runoff from a facility of this type and size. It is likely that fine sediments would escape the k-rail barriers and go directly into the adjacent v-ditch drainage system. As such, the k-rail barriers will not serve as an effective source control device in order to isolate site runoff and the stockpiled materials. It is also unclear if the

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<sup>5</sup> The applicant's submitted SWPPP site plan labels the proposed BMP feature in the northeast corner of the yard as a "bio-swale"; however, the term bio-swale does not describe the feature that is diagrammed on the submitted SWPPP site plan. The feature that is diagrammed does not detail any vegetation or substrate and appears to be a sediment filtration vault structure with a screen to isolate sediment from the water passing through.

proposed v-ditch with curb has been adequately sized and designed to handle a standard rainfall event, or if the proposed BMP vault feature has been sized and designed to be effective at removing sediment and minimizing other potential pollutants. Since the proposed project is an industrial operation that is expected to generate a lot of sediment and other potential pollutants that could be entrained in runoff during storms, the proposed v-ditch and BMP should at least be designed to handle a 20-year return interval storm event. In this case, the applicant has not provided any calculations to support the proposed design, and it is possible that a larger area may be needed between the facility/stockpiles and the riparian buffer area in order to accommodate an effective stormwater conveyance and treatment system.

Given the intensity of use proposed adjacent to an impacted waterway that ultimately connects to Goleta Slough, a larger riparian buffer is necessary in this case in order to protect water quality and riparian habitat and to increase the effectiveness of pollution and sediment control measures. The environmental benefits from these kinds of waste concrete recycling facilities are significant because they reduce the need to landfill construction and demolition waste materials and they reduce the need to mine and process virgin aggregate materials; however, it is important that these kinds of facilities be sited appropriately in order to ensure that the environmental benefits of recycling do not come at the expense of coastal resources and can meet the applicable regulatory standards. Here the proposed industrial use faces significant constraints from the nearby riparian ESHA.

Therefore, the Commission finds the proposed development is inconsistent with Section 30240 of the Coastal Act. The proposed project would also not maintain an adequate natural vegetation buffer area to protect the riparian habitat, inconsistent with Section 30231 of the Coastal Act. The project must therefore be denied.

Denial of the proposed project will neither eliminate all economically beneficial or productive use of the applicant's property nor unreasonably limit the owner's reasonable investment-backed expectations of the subject property. An existing economic use of the site exists in the eastern portion of the property, where there is a towing service office, a contractor office and storage area, and an auto repair facility. Further, alternatives to the proposed development exist for the western portion of the parcel. The subject site could still be developed with a less intensive use that provides a larger buffer from the riparian areas that flank the western and northwestern property boundaries.

The project proponent could also relocate the facility to a more appropriate location elsewhere in the Goleta area that does not have the resource constraints that are at issue at the subject site. In correspondence from the applicant dated May 4, 2015 and attached as **Exhibit 12**, the applicant asserts that there are no other available large lots in the Goleta/Santa Barbara area that are three or more acres in size and designated for industrial use. The correspondence includes a letter from a real estate appraiser that states there are very few sites on the south coast of Santa Barbara County having an adequate lot size and appropriate zoning for such a use, and that none are currently available for lease. Commission staff was unable to confirm this assertion. However, even assuming the assertion were true, the Commission is not obligated to ensure that this particular type of business can exist in this area. It is also possible that the applicant could modify their property search criteria and/or work with the cities of Goleta and Santa Barbara and

Santa Barbara County to identify suitable alternative sites for such a recycling use that could serve the University of California-Santa Barbara (UCSB) and Goleta area.

In conclusion, the Commission finds that the proposed project is inconsistent with Section 30240 of the Coastal Act because the proposed development is not adequately set back from riparian ESHA and would not serve to protect the ESHA from significant degradation and disruption of habitat values. The proposed project would also not maintain an adequate natural vegetation buffer area to protect the riparian habitat, inconsistent with Section 30231 of the Coastal Act. The project must therefore be denied.

**F. POTENTIAL FOR PREJUDICE TO LCP PLANNING EFFORTS**

Section 30604 of the Coastal Act states in part that a coastal development permit shall be granted for a project in an area without a certified LCP if the Commission finds that the development will not prejudice the local government’s ability to prepare an LCP in conformity with the applicable resource protection policies of the Coastal Act. More specifically, Section 30604(a) of the Coastal Act states:

*a) Prior to certification of the local coastal program, a coastal development permit shall be issued if the issuing agency, or the commission on appeal, finds that the proposed development is in conformity with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200) and that the permitted development will not prejudice the ability of the local government to prepare a local coastal program that is in conformity with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30200).*

The City of Goleta is currently working on development of an LCP for their coastal zone area, funded in part by an LCP grant awarded by the Commission in 2013. A planning process is now underway by the City in coordination with Commission staff to determine, among other things, the ways to protect coastal resources such as streams, wetlands, and other environmentally sensitive habitat areas throughout the City’s coastal zone, consistent with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. The City prepared a General Plan in 2006 and is now developing a Coastal Land Use Plan. The City is also developing an Implementation Plan. The City is developing policies and implementation measures for the following issue areas: public access, recreation and visitor servicing facilities, water quality protection, sensitive habitats and other natural resource protection, agricultural resource protection, land use and new development standards, coastal scenic resources protection, hazards and sea level rise, and energy and industrial development.

LCPs establish the allowable types, locations, and intensities of development in the coastal zone to achieve our statewide resource management goals while providing for local community planning and development objectives. The proposed project raises substantial policy issues with regard to land use and buffer requirements for the protection of water quality and riparian ESHA. The City of Goleta’s General Plan recognizes the Old San Jose Creek riparian corridor as ESHA. It is appropriate in this case that these issues be addressed more comprehensively in the context of the pending LCP. In the absence of a more comprehensive analysis of development potential, resource constraints, and habitat buffers in the area of Old San Jose Creek that provides for and justifies such small buffers, it appears a larger riparian buffer than the 50 ft. buffer proposed as part of this application is necessary in this case for the proposed industrial site use in order to

ensure adequate water quality and habitat protection and increase the effectiveness of pollution and sediment control measures.

Accordingly, approval of the proposed project could prejudice the ability of the City to complete its LCP in accordance with Coastal Act requirements. The preceding sections provide findings that the proposed project will not be in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 3. The proposed development will create adverse impacts and is found to be inconsistent with the applicable policies contained in Chapter 3. Therefore, the Commission finds that approval of the proposed development could prejudice the City's ability to prepare a Local Coastal Program for this area consistent with the policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act, as required by Section 30604(a).

#### **G. UNPERMITTED DEVELOPMENT**

Unpermitted development occurred on the subject parcel prior to submission of this permit application and during processing of this permit application including, but not limited to, operation of a concrete and asphalt recycling facility and a salvage automobile storage facility involving the unpermitted placement of an office trailer, vehicle scale with concrete abutments, and concrete and asphalt stockpiles; storage of inoperable salvage vehicles, storage containers, and other equipment and materials; and removal of native riparian vegetation. The applicant is requesting after-the-fact approval of the unpermitted concrete and asphalt recycling facility (as more fully described in Section II.B of this report) and authorization for removal of the remaining salvage vehicles on-site as part of the subject application. The Commission is denying the application for the reasons discussed in full in the preceding sections of this report. Therefore, pursuant to the staff recommendation, the Commission's enforcement division will evaluate further actions to address this matter.

Although development has taken place prior to submission and during processing of this permit application, consideration of this application by the Commission has been based solely upon the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. Review of this permit application does not constitute a waiver of any legal action with regard to the alleged violation nor does it constitute an admission as to the legality of any development undertaken on the subject site without a coastal permit.

#### **H. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

The City of Goleta acted as the lead agency for this project, as it was formulated in 2011, and adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project. Section 13096(a) of the Commission's administrative regulations requires Commission approval of a Coastal Development Permit application to be supported by a finding showing the application, as conditioned by any conditions of approval, to be consistent with any applicable requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Section 21080.5(d)(2)(A) of CEQA prohibits a proposed development from being approved if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen any significant adverse effect that the activity may have on the environment.

The Commission incorporates its findings on Coastal Act consistency at this point as if set forth in full. These findings address and respond to all public comments regarding potential significant adverse environmental effects of the project that were received prior to preparation of

the staff report. As discussed above, the proposed development is not consistent with the policies of the Coastal Act. There are feasible alternatives that would avoid the adverse environmental effects of the project for the reasons listed in this report. Therefore, the Commission finds that the proposed project is not consistent with the requirements of the Coastal Act to conform to CEQA.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Substantive File Documents**

Administrative Coastal Development Permit No. 125-30 granted May 13, 1977 by the South Central Coast Regional Commission of the California Coastal Commission; Coastal Development Permit Application No. 4-12-076 (Kellogg Avenue LLC); Notice of Violation of the California Coastal Act (No. V-4-13-0251) letters from Commission Enforcement Staff to the applicant and/or their representative, dated October 31, 2013, January 14, 2014, August 21, 2014, September 8, 2014, and February 19, 2015; Letters from the applicant and/or their representative to Commission Enforcement Staff, dated November 15, 2013, August 21, 2014, and September 2, 2014; Final Mitigated Negative Declaration, South Kellogg Recycling Facility Project, dated October 14, 2011; City of Goleta Planning Commission Resolution No. 11-20, dated October 24, 2011, adopting the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the South Kellogg Recycling Facility Project (11-MND-002); City of Goleta Planning Commission Resolution No. 11-21, dated October 24, 2011, approving a Development Plan for the South Kellogg Recycling Facility Project (09-133-DP) pursuant to the Goleta Municipal Code; Google Earth Imagery; Aerial Photo dated 9/6/06 by Pacific Western Aerial Surveys; Revised Evaluation of Biological Resources by Rachel Tierney Consulting dated May 14, 2014; Evaluation of Biological Resources by Rachel Tierney Consulting dated December 1, 2013; Biological Resources Analysis by Rachel Tierney Consulting dated July 10, 2013; Biological Resource Assessment for the Concrete Recycling Facility by Dudek, dated July 14, 2010; Biological Resources Report for the Ekwil Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project by URS, dated March 2014; Evaluation of Biological Resources by Armand Kuris, dated February 25, 2015.

Highway 101

Hollister Ave

Route 217

Santa Barbara  
Municipal Airport

Subject Site



Goleta  
Slough

Goleta Beach

Exhibit 1  
CDP Application 4-15-0692  
Vicinity Map

Google earth

POR. RANCHO LA GOLETA

071-19

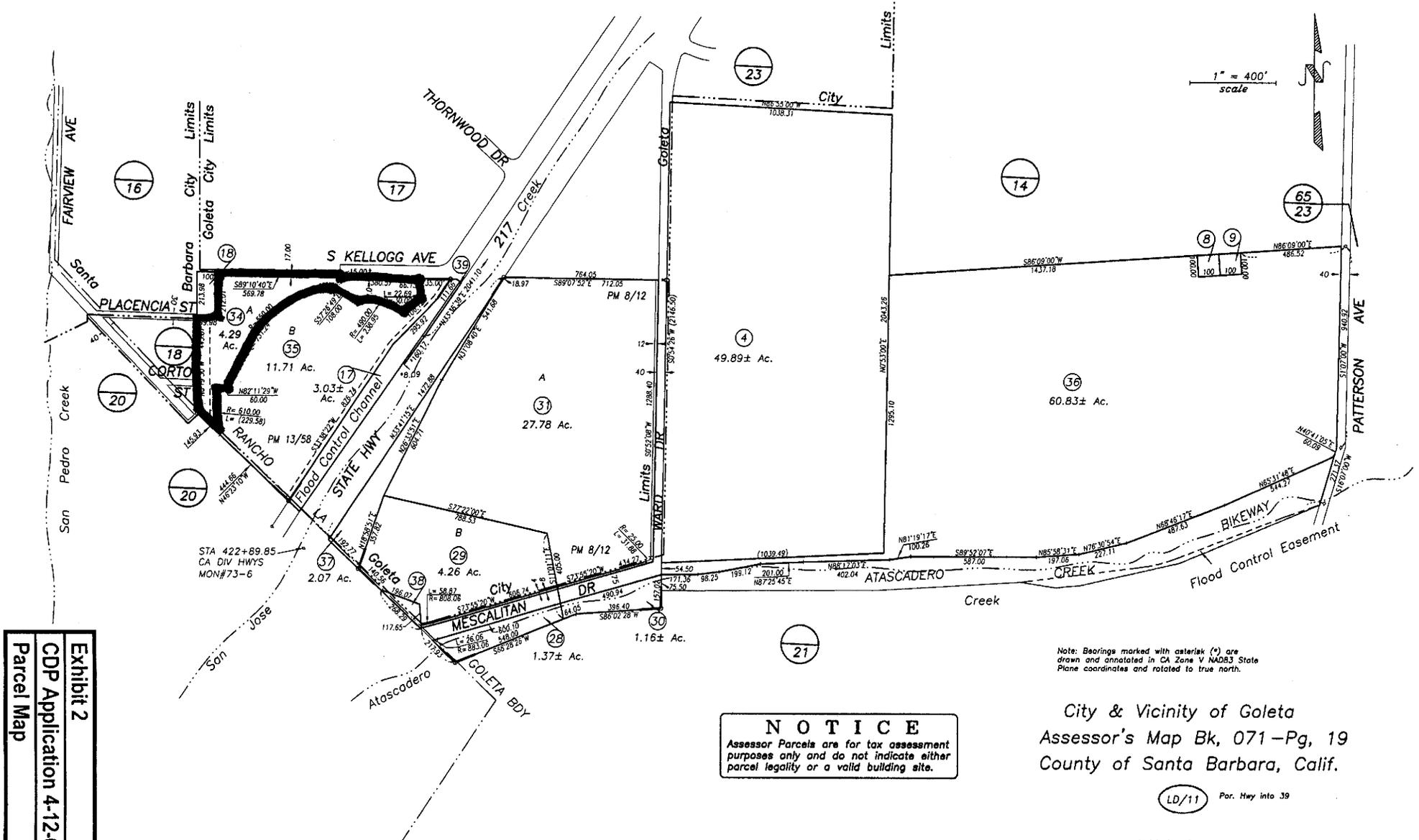


Exhibit 2  
 CDP Application 4-12-076  
 Parcel Map

**NOTICE**  
 Assessor Parcels are for tax assessment purposes only and do not indicate either parcel legality or a valid building site.

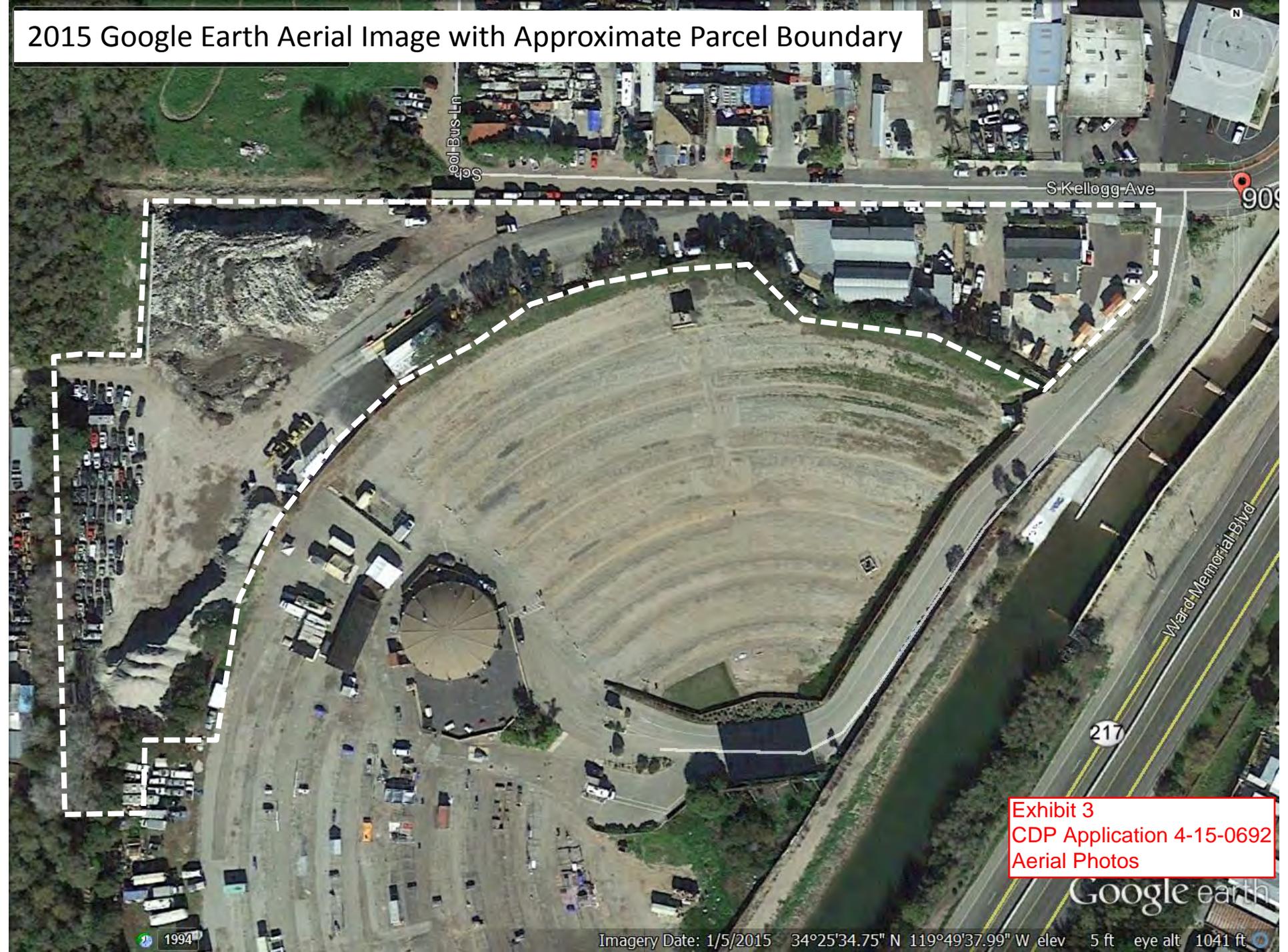
Note: Bearings marked with asterisk (\*) are drawn and annotated in CA Zone V NAD83 State Plane coordinates and related to true north.

City & Vicinity of Goleta  
 Assessor's Map Bk, 071-Pg, 19  
 County of Santa Barbara, Calif.

LD/11 Por. Hwy into 39

Exhibit 2  
 CDP Application 4-15-0692  
 Parcel Map

2015 Google Earth Aerial Image with Approximate Parcel Boundary



S Cool Bus Ln

S Kellogg Ave

900

Ward Memorial Blvd

217

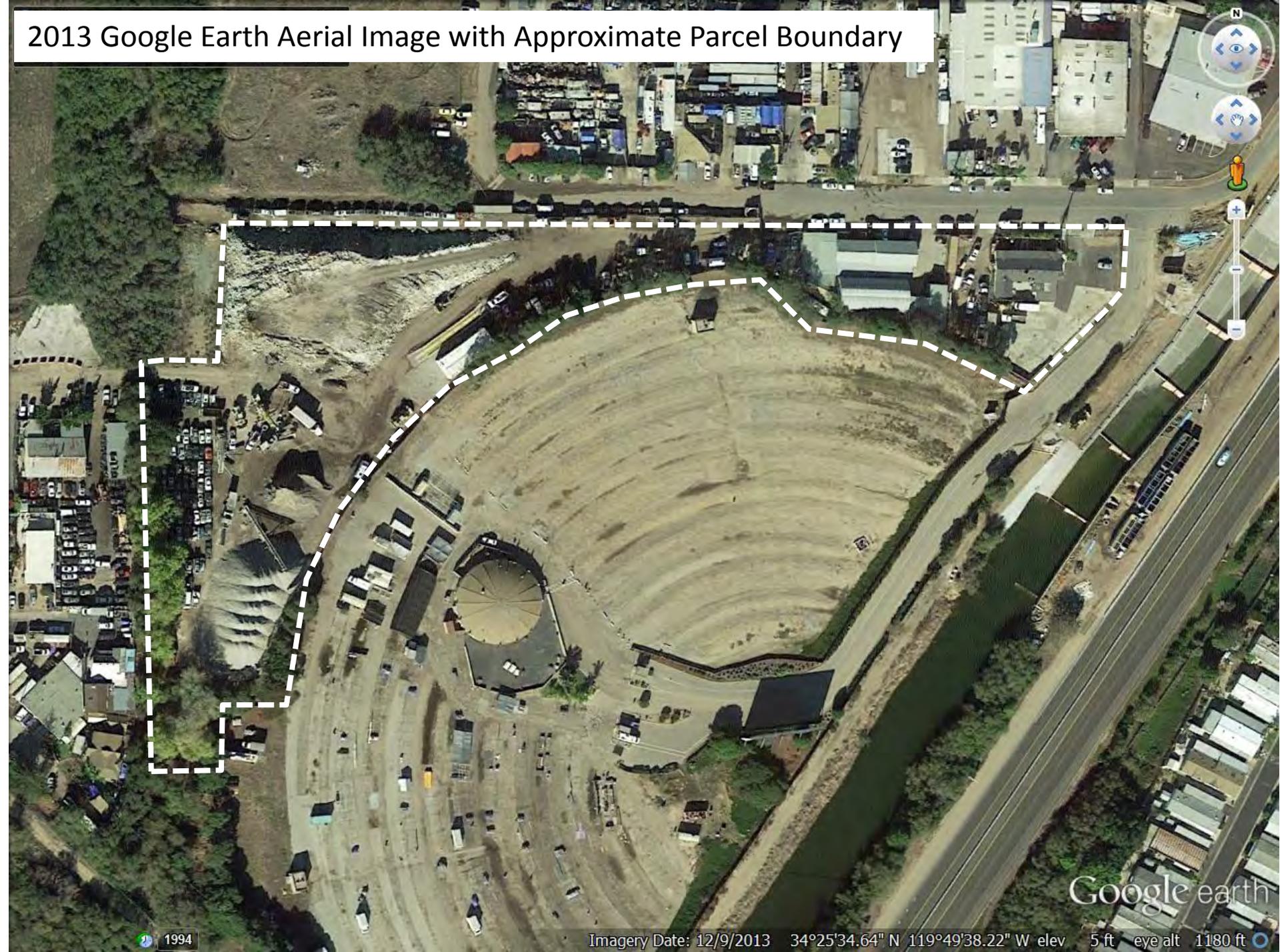
Exhibit 3  
CDP Application 4-15-0692  
Aerial Photos

Google earth

1994

Imagery Date: 1/5/2015 34°25'34.75" N 119°49'37.99" W elev 5 ft eye alt 1041 ft

# 2013 Google Earth Aerial Image with Approximate Parcel Boundary



# 2010 Google Earth Aerial Image with Approximate Parcel Boundary

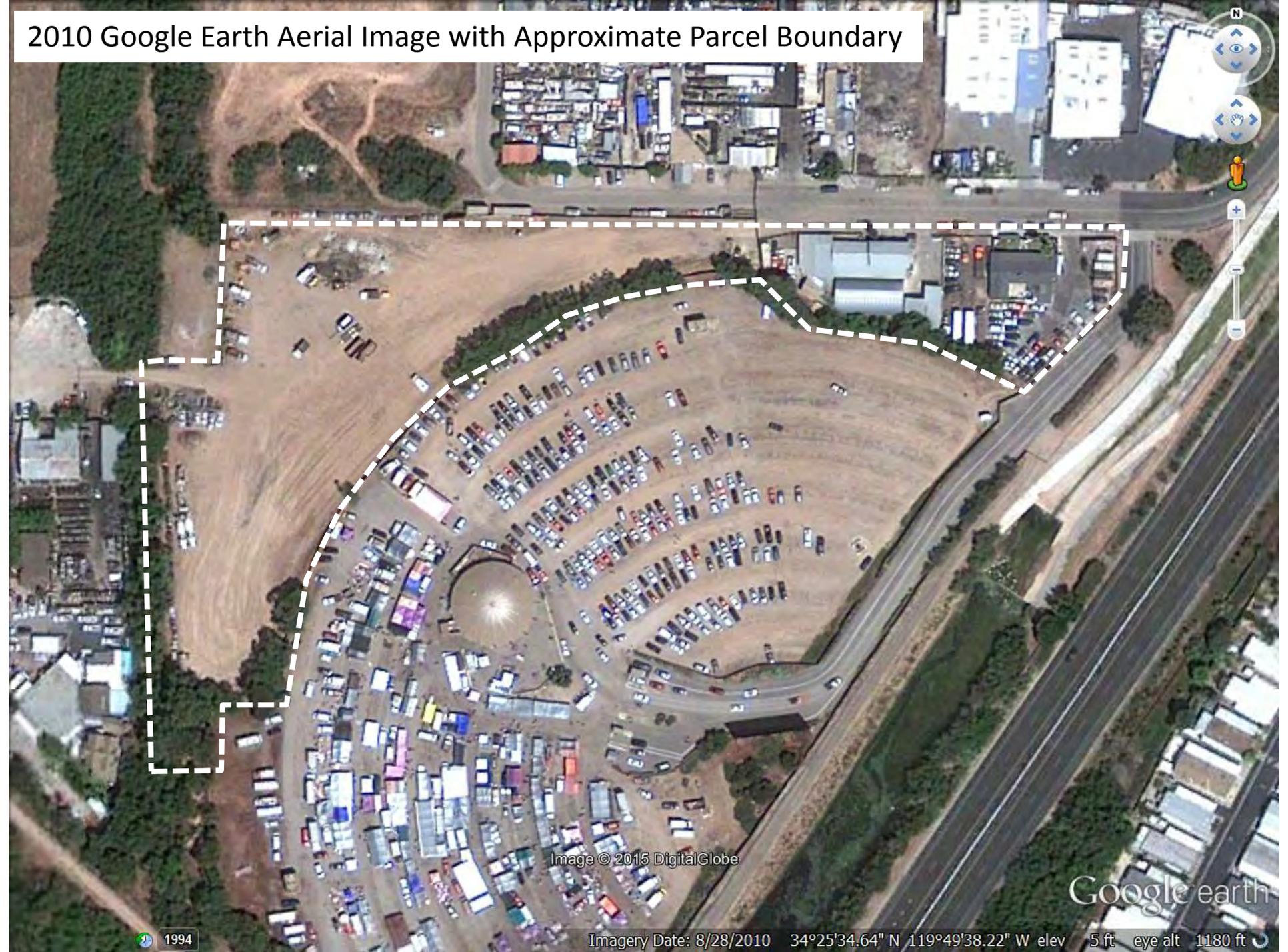


Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe

Google earth

1994

Imagery Date: 8/28/2010 34°25'34.64" N 119°49'38.22" W elev 5 ft eye alt 1180 ft

# 2007 Google Earth Aerial Image with Approximate Parcel Boundary

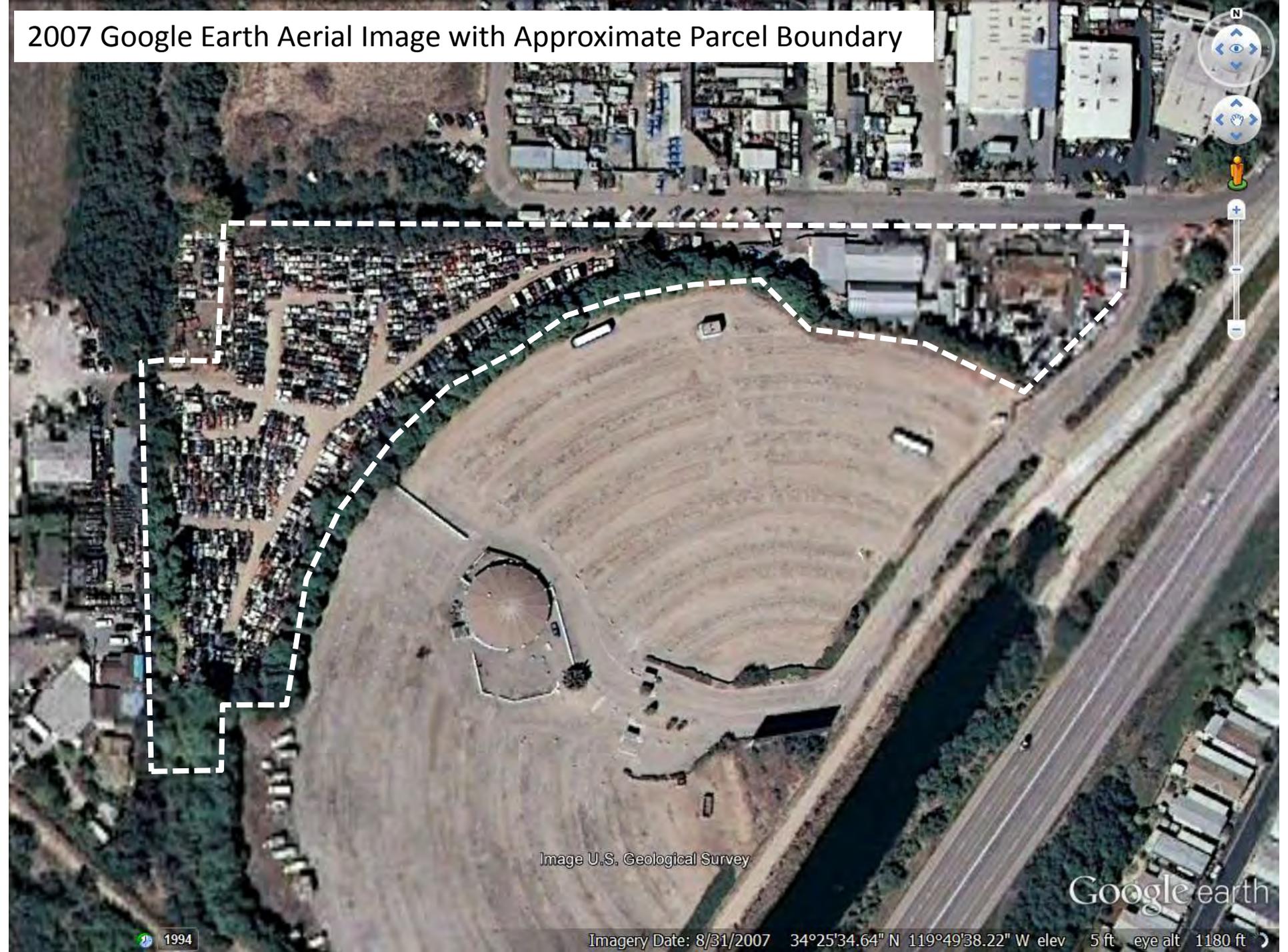


Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

1994

Imagery Date: 8/31/2007 34°25'34.64" N 119°49'38.22" W elev 5 ft eye alt 1180 ft

2006 Aerial Photo with Approximate Parcel Boundary  
Photo by Pacific Western Aerial Surveys (9/6/06) - Provided by Applicant



# 1994 Google Earth Aerial Image with Approximate Parcel Boundary

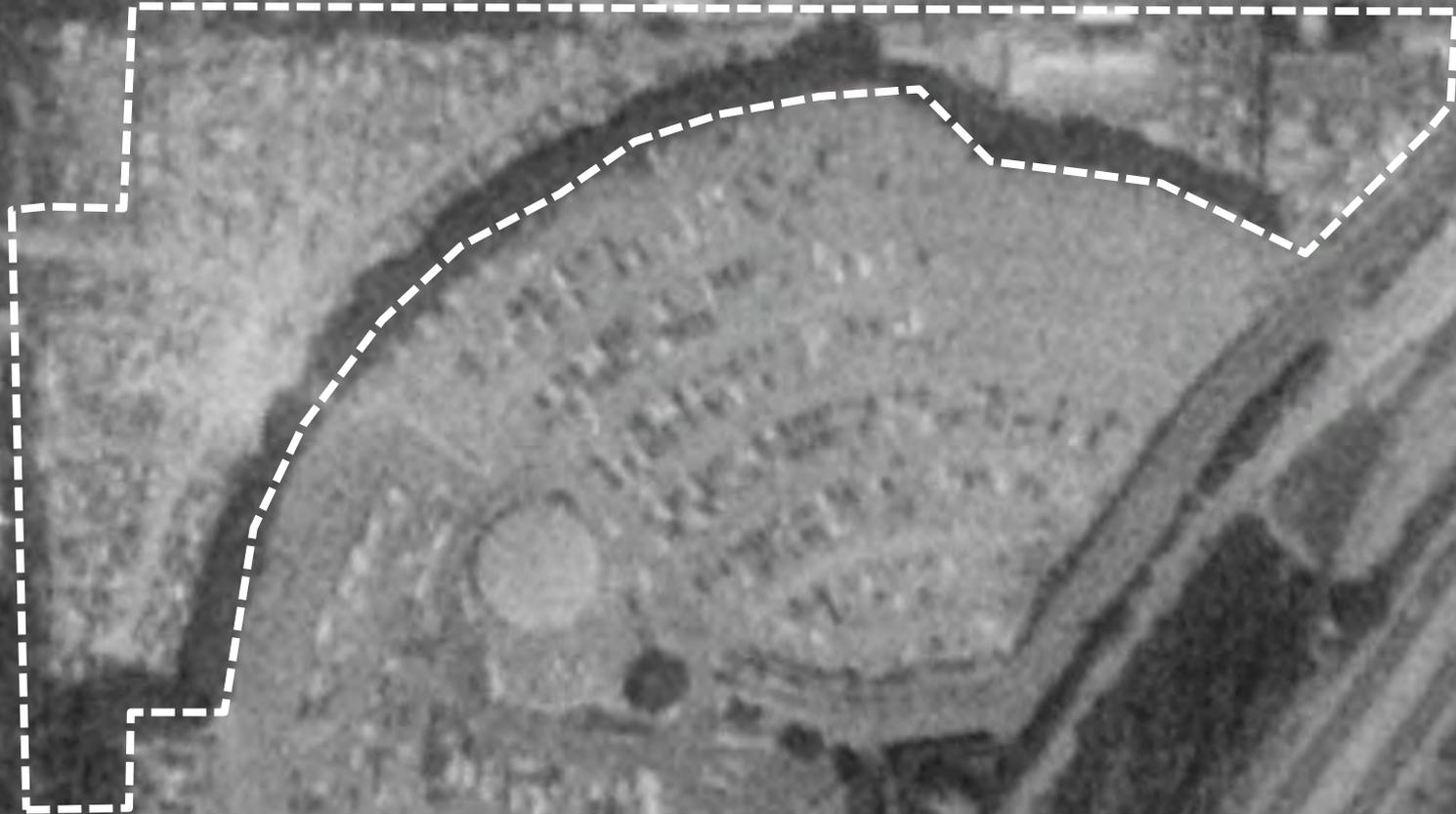


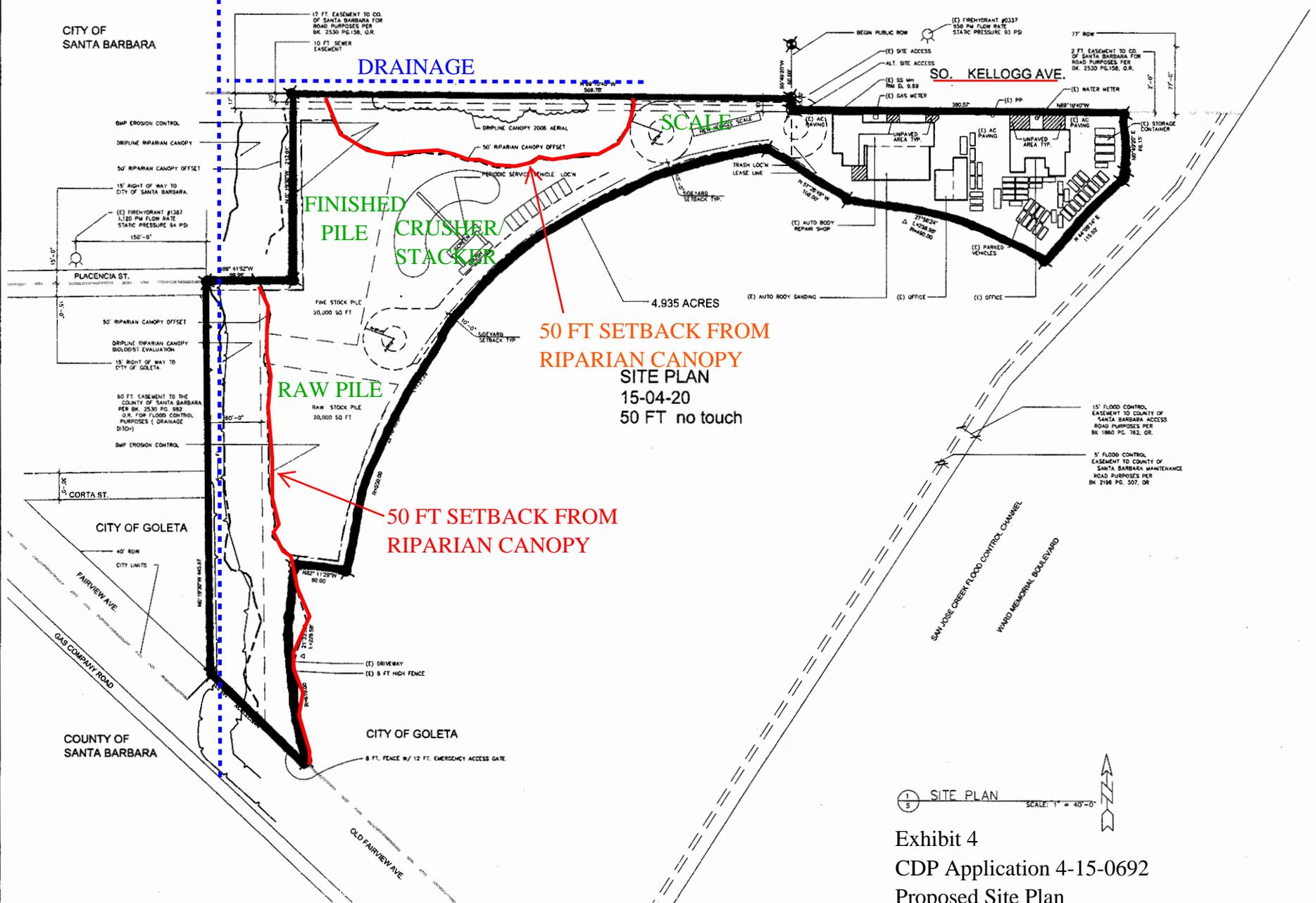
Image U.S. Geological Survey

Google earth

1994

Imagery Date: 9/3/1994 34°25'34.64" N 119°49'38.22" W elev 5 ft eye alt 1180 ft

OLD SAN JOSE CREEK



PETER WALKER HUNT, AIA  
 ARCHITECT  
 1302 B STATE STREET - P.O. BOX 8265 - SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93103  
 TELEPHONE: 805.965.9500  
 WWW.PETERWALKERHUNT.COM

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COASTAL APP. ALTERNATIVE  
 ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS FOR  
 GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93117

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PROJECT # 09102  
 REV DATE: APR 28, 2015

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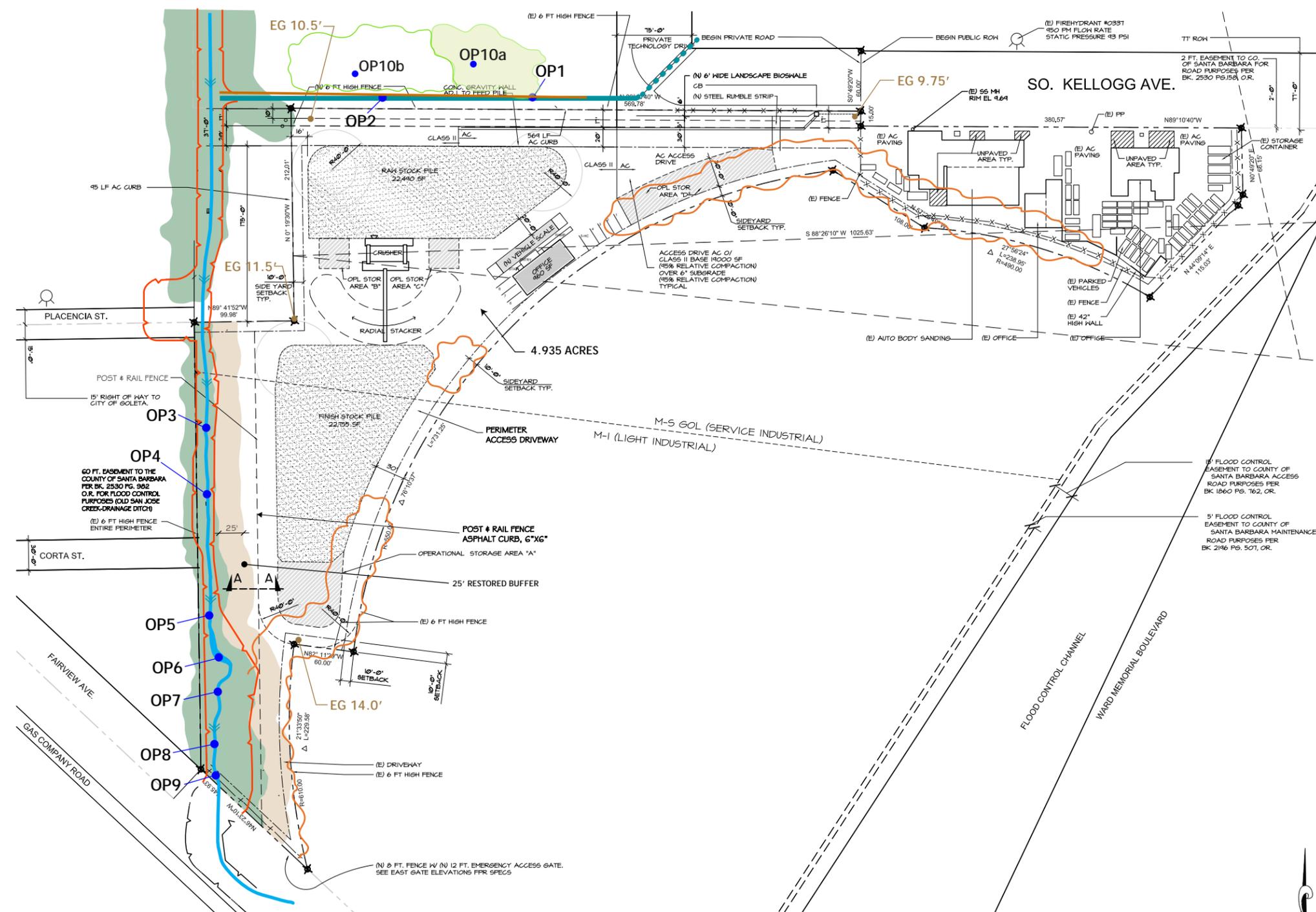
DRAWN BY:  
 CHECKED BY: PWH

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S6  
 50' NO TOUCH

1 SITE PLAN SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

Exhibit 4  
 CDP Application 4-15-0692  
 Proposed Site Plan  
 (Color Labels Added to Applicant's Site Plan to Highlight Site Features)

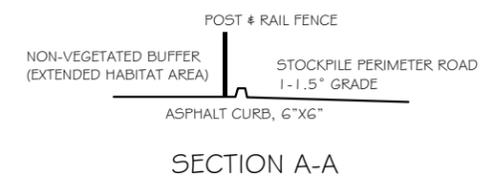
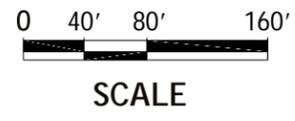


**LEGEND**

- BIOLOGICAL FEATURES**
- Disturbed Willow Woodland (*Salix lasioepris*) (Historic Stretch of Old San Jose Creek)
  - Top of Embankment
  - Flow Line/Bed
- OP1-10 Observation Points
- Off-Site Isolated Willow Cluster (*Salix lasioepris*)
  - Edge of Eradicated Willow Canopy
  - Existing Willow Cluster
- Off-Site Artificial Ditch
  - Location of 5-6 foot wide ditch
- Non-Native Trees and Hedges
- Bare Ground, No Vegetation
- 25' Extended Habitat Buffer
- Riparian Canopy
- ELEVATIONS

**SOILS**  
 All soil onsite and in the surrounding area is mapped as Camarillo Series (CA), a poorly drained material found on floodplains and derived from calcareous sedimentary rock. (*U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1981. Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California. South Coastal Part. Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.*)

Exhibit 5  
 CDP Application 4-15-0692  
 Applicant's Biological Evaluation Habitat Map  
 (Note: The facility plan shown reflects 25 ft. riparian setback project, which is no longer proposed.)



United Paving Biological Evaluation  
 909 S Kellogg Ave, Goleta CA



125-30

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSIONS  
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL COMMISSION  
1124 Coast Village Circle, Suite 36  
Santa Barbara, CA

PERMIT NO. 125-30

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 30604 and following, and provisions of the California Administrative Code enacted pursuant thereto, a permit is hereby issued to perform the development described in the Permit Application.

This permit is subject to the terms and conditions of the Commission resolution or Executive Director determination approving this project and any other requirements which are set forth on the reverse of this Permit and incorporated herein by reference.

The Project shall be commenced within 2 years of the issuance date of this permit.

Failure of Permittee to conform to the provisions of this Permit shall subject him to penalties.

This Permit is not intended to, nor shall it be interpreted to have any effects on rights and obligations under private contracts or agreements, nor is it intended to take the place of any permit to be issued by any other public body.

This Permit is assignable upon assumption of the Permittee's obligations by the Assignee as provided for by regulation.

Administrative Permits--if the reverse of this permit is a determination by the Executive Director, this permit shall not become valid until 10 working days following the close of the meeting at which the report concerning its issuance has been presented to the Commission, unless an appeal has been filed with the State Commission.

This permit shall not be valid until a copy of the Permit signed by all Permittees in the space provided below is returned to the Commission.



Carl C. Hetrick  
Executive Director

I/We acknowledge that I/We have received a copy of this Permit, have read it, and understand its contents.

Exhibit 6  
CDP Application 4-15-0692  
CDP No. 125-30 with Approved Plan

ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT

NUMBER 125-30

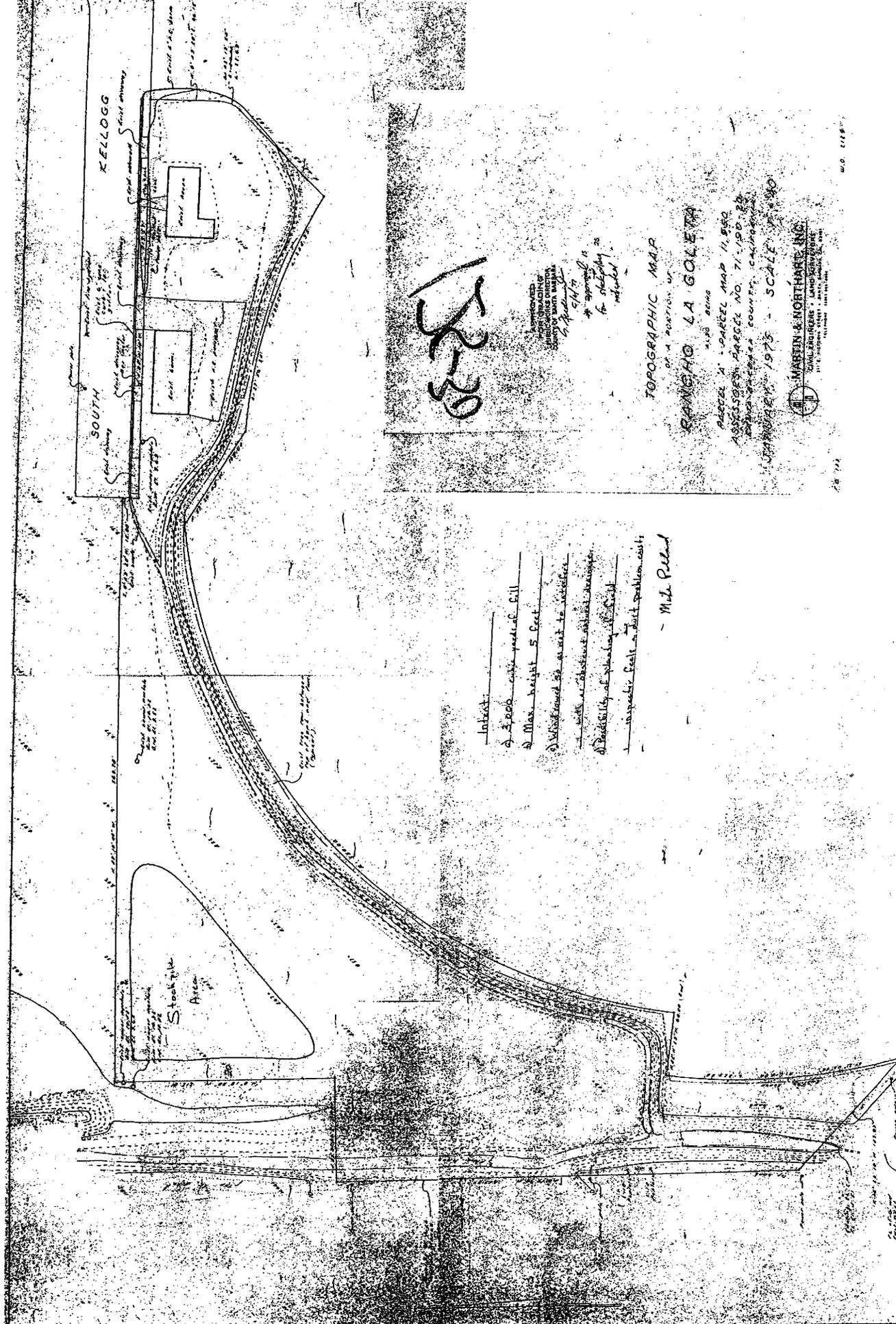
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DETERMINATION

DATE May 13, 1977

APPLICANT

R. H. Pollard, Rhio Company, Inc.  
914 Linden Ave.  
Carpinteria, California 93013

1. Project Approved: Import and stock pile dirt upon a vacant lot currently used for parking.
2. Terms & Conditions: None
3. The Executive Director has determined that the project described above and as further described in the application numbered (see obverse) as subject to the terms and conditions of Paragraph 2 conforms to the criteria for an Administrative Permit set forth in Public Resources Code Section 30624 and rules and regulations enacted pursuant thereto.
4. The determinations set forth in Paragraph 3 are based upon information contained in the application and any other facts relating to this project obtained by the Executive Director and set forward in the Regional Commission files. Such facts are incorporated herein by reference.
5. Public Resources Code Section 30624 provides that if any two members of the Regional Commission so request at the first meeting following the issuance of this permit, the issuance shall not be effective and instead the application shall be set for a public hearing pursuant to the regular Commission permit procedures. You will be notified if this occurs.

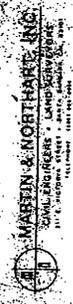


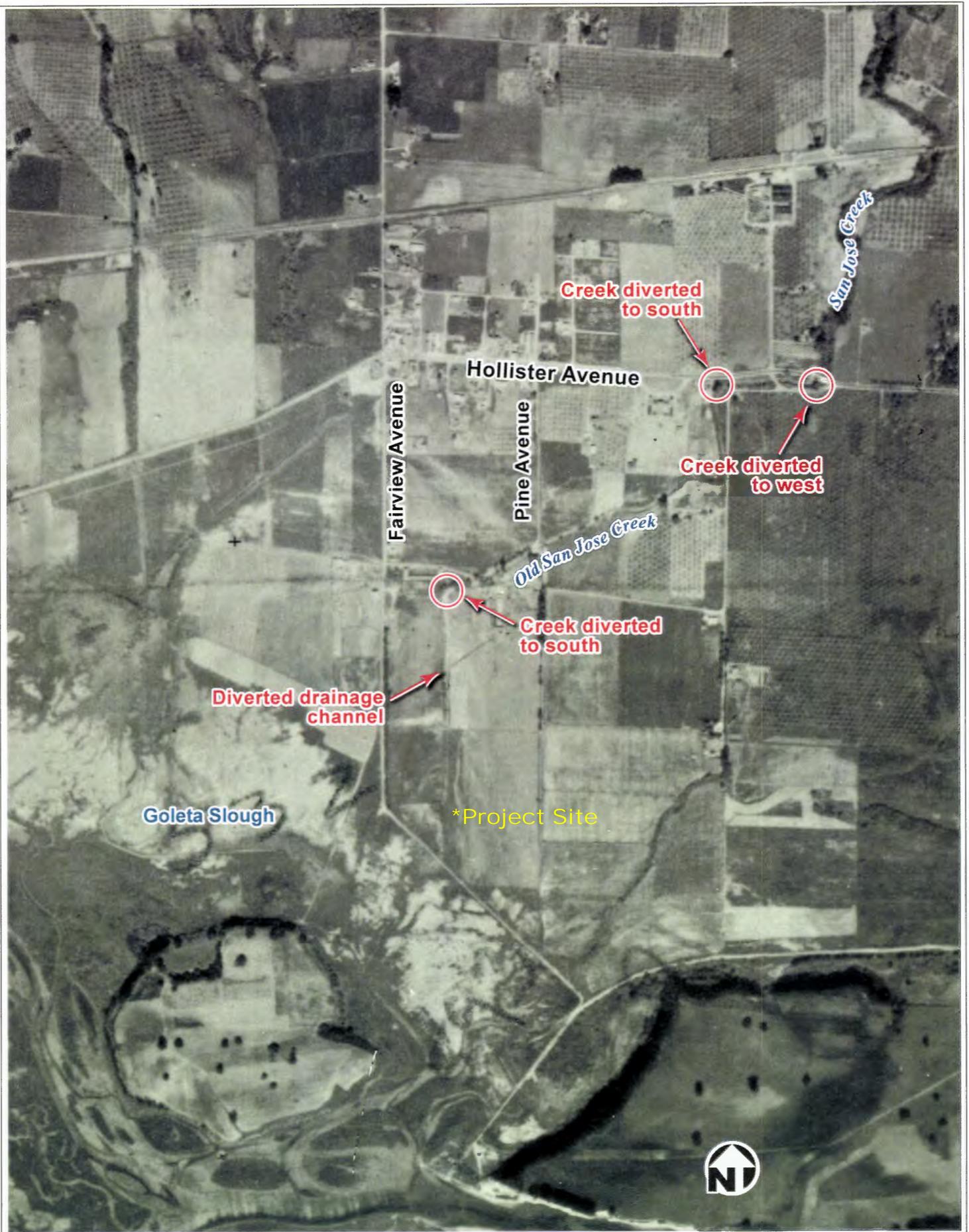
152-30

- Intersect \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2. 2,000 cu. yd. of C-11
  - 3. Max. height 5 Feet
  - 4. Width of road 52 feet to intersect \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5. \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ adjacent \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6. Possibility of widening of C-11 \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7. \_\_\_\_\_ feet in dirt problem exists
- M.J. Peland

APPROVED  
 SUPERVISOR OF HIGHWAYS  
 COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA  
 5/14/73  
 \* approval is  
 to oblige as  
 indicated

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP  
 OF A PORTION OF  
 RANCHO LA GOLETA  
 1.20 acres  
 PARCEL 2 - PARCEL MAP 11,850  
 ASSASSOR'S PARCEL NO. 71,100, 22  
 SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
 JANUARY, 1973 - SCALE 1" = 40'





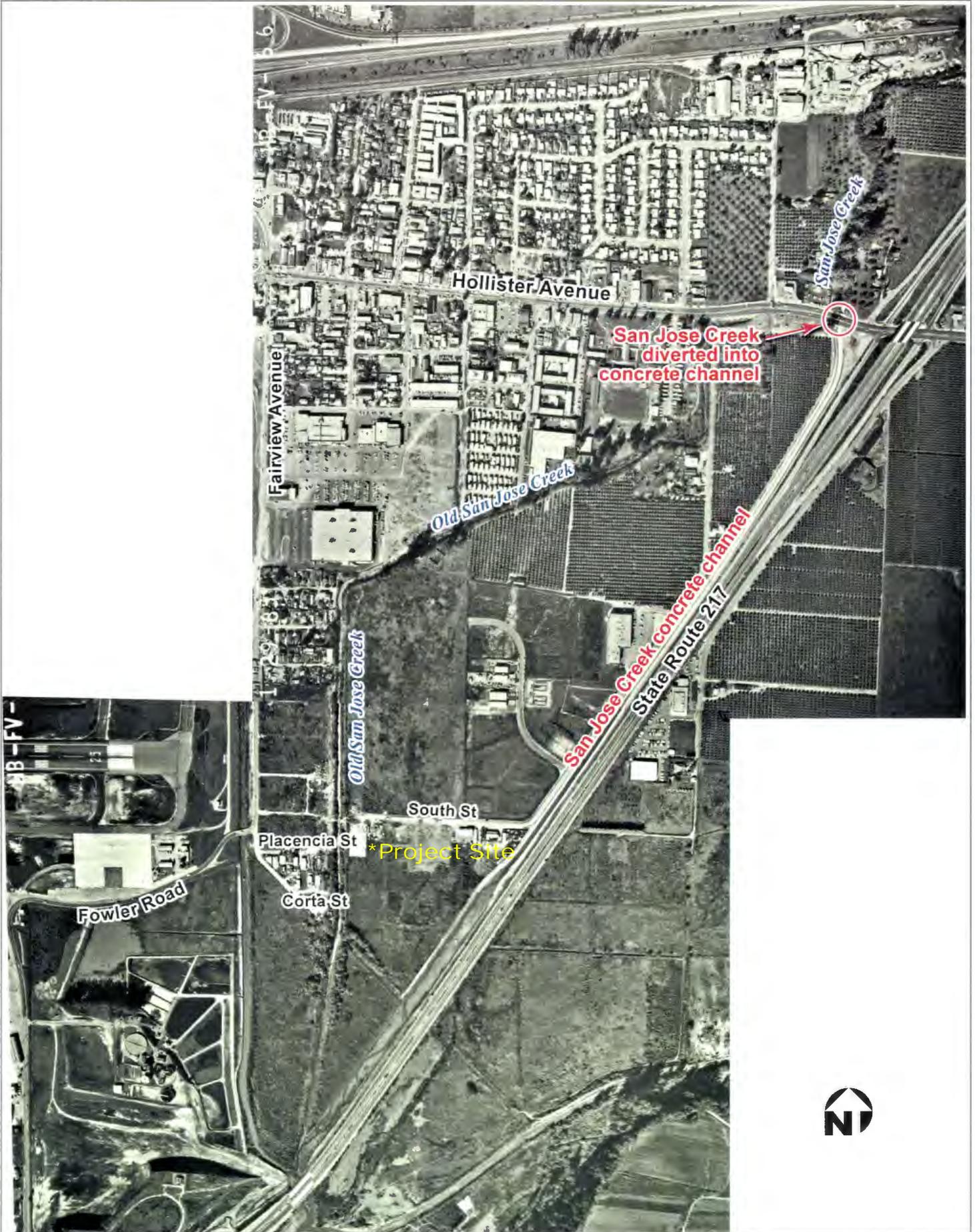
Ekwill Street and Fowler Road  
 Extensions Project  
 Biological Resources Report 2014

**URS Corporation**

Source:  
 Fairchild Aerial Surveys (1929)

Exhibit 7 (pg 1 of 3)  
 Figure 10. 1929 Aerial Photograph  
 CDP Application 4-15-0692

Old San Jose Creek Historic Aerials and Map



Ekwill Street and Fowler Road  
Extensions Project  
Biological Resources Report 2014

**URS Corporation**

Source:  
Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys, Inc.  
Flight HB-FV

Exhibit 7 (pg 2 of 3)  
**Figure 11.** 1965 Aerial Photograph  
CDP Application 4-15-0692

Old San Jose Creek Historic Aerials and Map



Legend	
	Natural channel alignment
	Channel alignment in 1929
	Post-1965 Diversion (current conditions)

Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project  
Biological Resources Report 2014

**URS Corporation**

Source:  
Aerial photo provided by ESRI  
World Imagery, May 2010

Exhibit 7 (pg 3 of 3)  
Figure 12. History of Modifications to San Jose Creek  
CDP Application 4-15-0692

Old San Jose Creek Historic Aerials and Map

## United Paving Alternative Riparian Buffer Setback Analysis

United Paving operates a Concrete/Asphalt Recycling Facility (including stockpiling and parking of vehicles pursuant to Coastal Administrative Permit # 125-30) at 909 South Kellogg Avenue, Goleta. Coastal staff has requested an analysis of alternative buffer setbacks from the outer edge of the riparian habitat canopy located along Old San Jose Creek (OSJC). This stretch of OSJC is a narrow man-made drainage ditch that is non-tidal and excavated from dry land prior to 1928. It is also an abandoned former diversion of San Jose Creek that is now a defunct drainage due to the 1965 diversion of San Jose Creek and the recently completed concrete channel improvements within San Jose Creek. Riparian habitat is located along the south and central western property boundary, in a north to south direction.

Five buffer setback alternatives are analyzed below with a summary table and are illustrated on the attached Site Plans S1 through S5. Site Plan S-1 features the proposed project site plan which is consistent with the City of Goleta's approved 25 foot riparian habitat (Stream Protection Area) setback with the finish material stockpile located beyond the Santa Barbara County Flood Control easement (SBCFC). The S-2 alternative shows this stockpile located outside the 50 foot riparian setback and the SBCFC easement, while the perimeter road is located within the 50 foot setback. The S-3 alternative illustrates both the stockpile and the perimeter road located outside the 50 foot setback. The S-4 alternative locates the stockpile outside the 100 foot setback, with the perimeter road located within the 100 foot setback. The S-5 alternative shows both the stockpile and the perimeter road located outside a 100 foot setback.

Successful economic operation of the Concrete/Asphalt Recycling Facility requires, at minimum, a total area for stockpiling raw and finish material that is modestly larger than one acre with a maximum height of approximately 23 feet (per Santa Barbara Airport runway clear zone height restrictions). The finish material stockpile should be approximately 25 % larger than the raw material stockpile to allow some material from the prior crush to be available as inventory during the four to five week period required to crush and certify the finish material. This process consists of a two week timeframe required for scheduling and transporting crushing equipment to the facility; and an additional two to three week period is needed for batch crushing of the raw material and conducting comprehensive laboratory testing of the resulting finish aggregate material to certify that the material meets the Caltrans Class 2 aggregate material specifications. This standard certifies the finish material for use as approved road base in California. In this interim, the previously processed, laboratory-certified finish material would be available for loading to customers.

Multiple material crushing (non-batch processing) with incremental additions to the finish stockpile is not possible, since incremental laboratory certification of the finish material

stockpile would not meet the Caltrans Class 2 aggregate standard. The raw material stockpile must be greater than one half acre in size to justify the costs to crush and stack the raw material, complete the laboratory testing of the finish material, in addition to the facility's land rental, equipment, staff and other overhead costs.

Configuring the site plan for the Recycling Facility operation necessitates that the raw stockpile must be located close to the Facility's entrance to enable easy disposal of raw material onto that stockpile. The finish material may be located further from the entrance for lifting via a loader into dump trucks for offsite transport. The crusher and radial stacker must be located between the raw and the finish stockpiles to facilitate crushing of the raw material and transport by a radial stacker of the crushed material to the finish stockpile. The sales office and scale must be located near the stockpiles to facilitate greeting customers, weighing of raw and finish materials and to provide employee oversight of the overall site operations and activity for safety and security reasons. Operational storage areas for vehicles and other materials are located on remaining areas of the site beyond the stockpiles, crusher area, perimeter roads, office and scale.

The S-1 alternative, the proposed project, as approved by the City of Goleta, would allow for two stockpiles totaling approximately 45,245 sq. ft. or 1.04 acres, as identified on the site plan. The finish and raw material stockpiles are almost the same size, so the desired 125% of additional finish material to raw capacity ratio is not available, resulting in a sub-optimal site plan. However, this alternative is considered economically feasible. The finish material stockpile must be located outside the 60 foot Santa Barbara County Flood Control easement, although the perimeter road may be located within this easement. The City approved a Stream Protection Area (SPA) located up to 25 feet from the edge of the riparian canopy or the top of the bank whichever is greater for the purpose of riparian revegetation/restoration. It is important to note that OSJC is not a stream (not a blue line stream on 1995 USGS topographic map) and the SPA area never included riparian vegetation beyond the existing edge of the riparian canopy due to the man-made excavated nature of this drainage ditch as a result, this 25 foot area is really a riparian planting area and not a revegetation or restoration area. On S-1, the total buffer setback including the 25 foot SPA as approved by the City varies upon location and is approximately 17 feet from the perimeter road and approximately 37 feet from the finish material stockpile. This alternative meets the City of Goleta and SBCFC requirements. However, the Biological Evaluation more precisely identifies the eastern edge of the canopy. Figure 3 identifies the outer edge of the canopy, as a result, the total buffer setback including the 25-foot SPA is located on the outer edge or outside of the perimeter road, the stockpile is 20 feet beyond the total buffer setback. This alternative, the proposed project, is economically feasible.

The S-2 alternative features two stockpiles totaling approximately 48,785 sq. ft. or 1.12 acres as identified on the site plan, with the larger finish material stockpile of about 117% of the size of the raw material stockpile. Although not ideal, the total size of these stockpiles at modestly greater than over one acre with the larger finish stockpile, are more economically feasible than the S-1 alternative/proposed project. The S-2 alternative has an approximate 50 foot setback between the finish material stockpile and the riparian habitat, while the setback between the perimeter road and the habitat is approximately 30 feet ('50 foot setback touch'). Although the stockpile would be located outside the 60 foot SBCFC easement, a portion of the perimeter road would be located within the easement, which is acceptable to SB County Flood Control. This alternative is economically feasible.

The S-3 alternative would allow for two stockpiles totally only an approximate 44,421 sq. ft. or 1.02 acres as identified on the site plan, with the finish material stockpile a bit smaller (about 97.5%) than the raw material stockpile. However the reduced size of the finish stockpile at only about 78% of the ideal 125% of the size of the raw stockpile, restricts both the finish and raw stockpiles to economically infeasible sizes. Further, the smaller size of the finish stockpile would force a corresponding reduction in the size of the raw stockpile regardless of the larger area available for the raw stockpile. In effect, the raw stockpile (effective size of raw stockpile) would also be reduced to a similar size as the finish stockpile resulting in a total area for both stockpiles of approximately only one acre (43,863 sq. ft.). See table below. Further, insufficient finish material would be available to sell and meet the demand during the 4 - 5 week periods the Recycling Facility is waiting for the crusher to arrive, crush the raw material, and complete the requisite laboratory analysis. This S-3 alternative would allow for an approximate 70 foot setback between the finish stockpile and the riparian habitat, while the setback between the perimeter road and the habitat is approximately 50 feet ('50 foot setback no touch'). Although the stockpile would be located outside the 60 foot SBCFC easement, a portion of the perimeter road would be located within the easement, which is acceptable to SBCFC. This alternative is not economically feasible due to the reduced size of the finished and effective size of the raw stockpiles to only one acre.

The S-4 alternative would allow for two stockpiles totaling only approximately 35,367 sq. ft. or 0.81 acre as identified on the site plan, which is not economically feasible. The finish material stockpile is significantly smaller approximately 80% of the size of the raw material stockpile; it is far too modest to be an economically feasible alternative. This 0.81 acre total area is far less than the necessary slightly larger than one acre size needed for both stockpiles. However the reduced size of the finish stockpile at only about 80% is less than two-thirds of the size of the ideal 125% of the size of the raw stockpile. Further the smaller size of the finish stockpile would force a corresponding reduction in the size of the larger area for the raw stockpile as the finish stockpile is reduced to about 80% of the size of the raw material stockpile, regardless of the

larger area available for the raw stockpile. In effect, the raw stockpile (effective size of raw stockpile) would also be reduced to a similar size as the finish stockpile resulting in a total area for both stockpiles of approximately only 0.72 acre (31,470 sq. ft.). See table below. Further, there is not enough finish material available to sell and meet the demand for finish material while the facility is waiting the 4 - 5 weeks for the crusher to arrive, for crushing the raw material, and for completing the laboratory analyses. The S-4 alternative would provide for an approximate 100 foot setback between the finish stockpile and the riparian habitat, while the setback between the perimeter road and the habitat is approximately 80 feet ('100 foot setback touch'). The finish stockpile and the perimeter road would both be located outside the 60 foot SBCFC easement. This alternative is not economically feasible due to the reduced size of the finished and raw stockpiles to significantly less than one acre.

The S-5 alternative would allow for two stockpiles totaling only approximately 28,992 sq. ft. or 0.66 acre as identified on the site plan, which is not economically feasible. The finish stockpile is significantly smaller approximately 63% of the size of the raw material stockpile, so it is far too modest to be a feasible alternative. This 0.66 acre total area is far less than the necessary larger than one acre size needed for both stockpiles. However the reduced size of the finish stockpile at only about 63% is about one half of the size of the ideal 125% of the size of the raw stockpile. The finish stockpile is reduced to about 63% of the size of the raw material which is also about one half or substantial less than the ideal 125% of the size of the raw stockpile. Further the smaller size of the finish stockpile would force a corresponding reduction in the size of the raw stockpile as the finish stockpile is reduced to about 63% of the size of the raw material stockpile, regardless of the larger area available for the raw stockpile. In effect, the raw stockpile (effective size of raw stockpile) would also be reduced to a similar size as the finish stockpile resulting in a total area for both stockpiles of approximately only one half acre (22,360 sq. ft.). See table below. As a result, this alternative is not feasible as it substantially restricts the size of the finish stockpile and results in a similar small size area for the raw material stockpile. Further, there is not enough finish material available to sell and meet the demand for finish material while the facility is waiting for the crusher to arrive, crush the raw material and complete the laboratory analysis. The S-5 alternative would entail an approximate 120 foot setback between the finish stockpile and the riparian habitat, while the setback between the perimeter road and the habitat is approximately 100 feet ('100 foot setback no touch'). The stockpile and the perimeter road would both be located outside the 60 foot SBCFC easement. This alternative is not economically feasible due to the reduced size of the finished and raw stockpiles to significantly less than one acre at only one half an acre.

Effectively meeting the Recycling Facility's operational criteria necessary to assure the project's economic feasibility is challenging given this site's limited acreage, crescent shape configuration and layout. Operational aspects further constrain the development of an economically viable

project if a substantial buffer setback is required from the OSJC drainage ditch. An economically feasible Recycling Facility requires the large scale operation of raw and finish material stockpiles greater than one acre in total size with additional areas for the crusher, office, scale and other operational, equipment and material storage areas. Due to the significantly smaller effective sizes of the stockpiles at one acre or less, Alternatives S-3, S-4 and S-5 are not economically feasible. With these three alternatives it is possible to adjust the sizes of the raw and finish stockpiles to equalize them. However if that is done the analysis still concludes the total stockpile area is less than the minimum one acre size needed for the recycling facility to be economically feasible.

Although the proposed project is Alternative S-1, as approved by the City of Goleta, Alternative S-2 would allow for larger stockpiles, thereby increasing the efficiency and economic feasibility of a Concrete/Asphalt Recycling Facility.

The concrete/asphalt recycling obviates the need to transport and dispose of concrete and asphalt debris in Santa Maria and Saticoy landfills while meeting the local recycling mandate of AB 939. This project processing recycled materials close to the current and future demand of UCSB, Goleta and other local construction sites, results in minimizing energy consumption and vehicle miles traveled while reducing air pollution consistent with Coastal Act Section 30253. Either Alternative S-1 or S-2 as the approved Coastal Permit would be acceptable to the applicant.

### Alternative Riparian Buffer Setback and Stockpile Size Summary

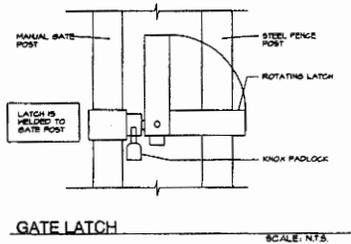
Alternative Site Plan	Distance from Riparian Canopy to Finish Stockpile (ft.)	Distance from Riparian Canopy to Perimeter Road (ft.)	Finish Stockpile Area (sq. ft.)	Raw Stockpile Area Available (sq. ft.)	Effective Raw Stockpile Area Less than or Equal to Finish Stockpile (sq. ft.)	Effective Total Raw and Finish Stockpiles (acre/sq. ft.)	Conclusion <sup>1</sup>
S-1	62	42	22,755	22490	22490	1.04 / 45245	Total Stockpiles Greater than One Acre. Finish Stockpile 104% Larger than Raw Stockpile
S-2	50	30	26295	22490	22490	1.12 / 48785	Total Stockpiles Greater than One Acre. Finish Stockpile 117% larger than Raw Stockpile
S-3	70	50	21931	22490	21931	1.01 / 43862	Total Stockpiles Approx. Equal to One Acre. Effective Size of Raw Stockpile Equal to Size of Finish Stockpile
S-4	100	80	15735	19632	15735	0.72 / 31470	Total Stockpiles Significantly Less than One Acre. Effective Size of Raw Stockpile Equal to Size of Finish Stockpile
S-5	120	100	11180	17812	11180	0.51 / 22360	Total Stockpiles Significantly Less Than One Acre. Effective Size of Raw Stockpile Equal to Size of Finish Stockpile

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<sup>i</sup> Important Note: Total size of raw and finish stockpiles must be modestly larger than one acre in size (Alternative Site Plans S-1 and S-2) with the finish stockpile larger than the raw stockpile to be economically feasible. If the total acreage of the raw and finish stockpiles is one acre or less (Alternative Site Plans S-3, S-4, S-5) the alternative is not economically feasible. If the finish stockpile size is less than the area available for the raw stockpile then the raw stockpile is effectively reduced to the same size as the finish stockpile. It is not possible to crush the entire quantity of raw material located on a larger area and place it as finished material on a smaller sized area.

5-16-2014



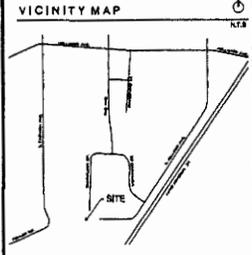


**FAST GATE ELEVATION**

KEY TO PRIVATE PADLOCK TO BE LOCATED IN VINCE KEY BOX. LOCATION APPROVED BY BMSD INSPECTOR DIVISION.

KNIX PADLOCK & KNIX MASTER KEY, DASHY CHAIN W/ OTHER PAD LOCK.

SCALE: 1" = 32'-0"



**SHEET INDEX**

- 0 SITE PLAN
- 1 PROPOSED BUILDING PLANS
- 2 GRADING PLAN
- 3 TOPOGRAPHIC

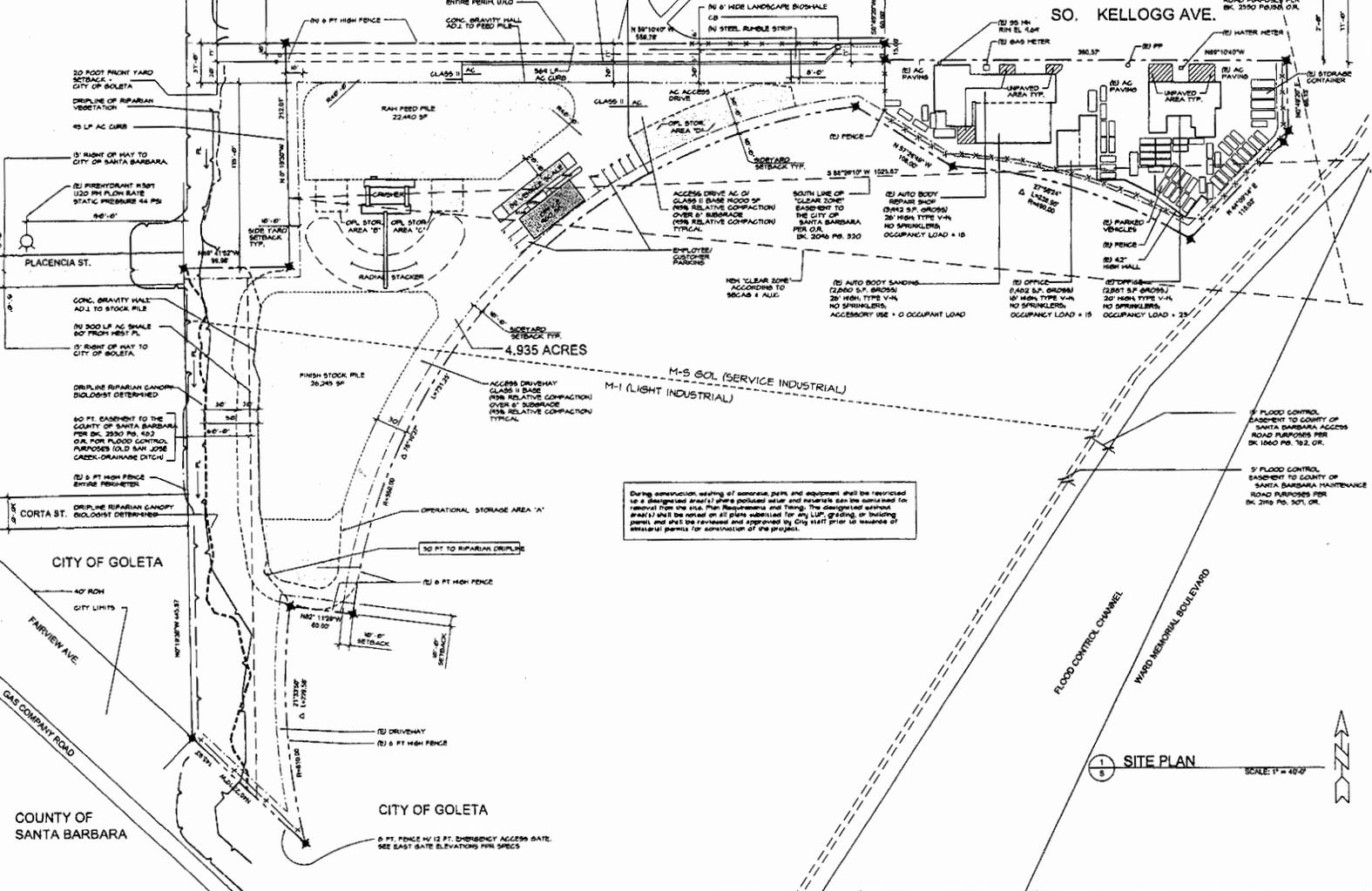
**PROJECT DATA**

PROJECT ADDRESS:	400 SOUTH KELLOGG AVE GOLETA, CA 93111
OWNER:	KELLOGG FRESHVILLE LLC 88-385-427
ARCHITECT:	PETER WALKER HUNT AA P.O. BOX 8844 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93108 TEL: 805-964-2000 PETER@PWHUNT.COM
APN:	71-1904
ZONE:	M-4-SOL & M-1
GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION:	SERVICE INDUSTRIAL
DESCRIPTION OF USE:	GENERAL COMMERCIAL
CONSTRUCTION:	REQUIRED - PROVIDED
CONSTRUCTION TYPE:	W4
FIRE ZONE:	NO
OCCUPANCY GROUP:	B
BUILDING CODE:	2019 CBC, GNC
PARCEL:	4.935 ACRES (21,488 SF)
SLOPE:	0%
GRADE:	0.00 TO 0.00
SETBACKS:	FRONT: BY PL. & 90 FT. 10' SIDE & REAR
BUD HEIGHT LIMIT:	35 FT.
LANDSCAPING:	10% = 21,488 SF FLOOD EASEMENT = 24,740 SF
FLOOD COVERAGE:	0% = 12,741 SF
FLOOD BUILDING COVERAGE:	0.00% = 488 SF
OPERATIONS AREA:	14% = 31,000 SF
MATERIAL STORAGE:	42,000 SF

**LEGEND**

PH	FIRE HYDRANT
PP	POWER POLE
SB	SANITARY SEWER
MH	MAN HOLE
PL	PLUMB
EE	ELECTRICAL
TAC	TOP OF ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
TGB	TOP OF GATCH BANK
PG	FRESH GRADE

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA



During construction, washing of concrete, paint, and equipment shall be restricted to designated areas. All polluted water and materials shall be contained for removal from the site. Fuel, lubricants and things that designated without paint shall be stored on site as detailed for any LUP, grading or building permit, and shall be removed and approved by city staff prior to issuance of general permits for construction of the project.

**SITE PLAN**

SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"

CITY OF GOLETA  
CASE NO. 06-133-CP

**PETER WALKER HUNT, AIA**  
ARCHITECT  
1205 STATE STREET, P.O. BOX 8808 - SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93108  
TEL: 805-964-2000 FAX: 805-964-2001

**COASTAL APP. ALTERNATIVE**  
ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES FOR  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY  
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93117

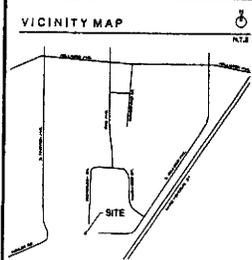
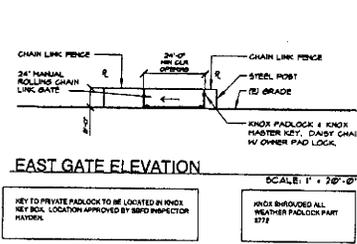
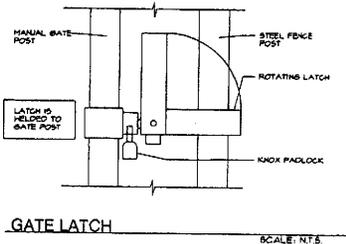
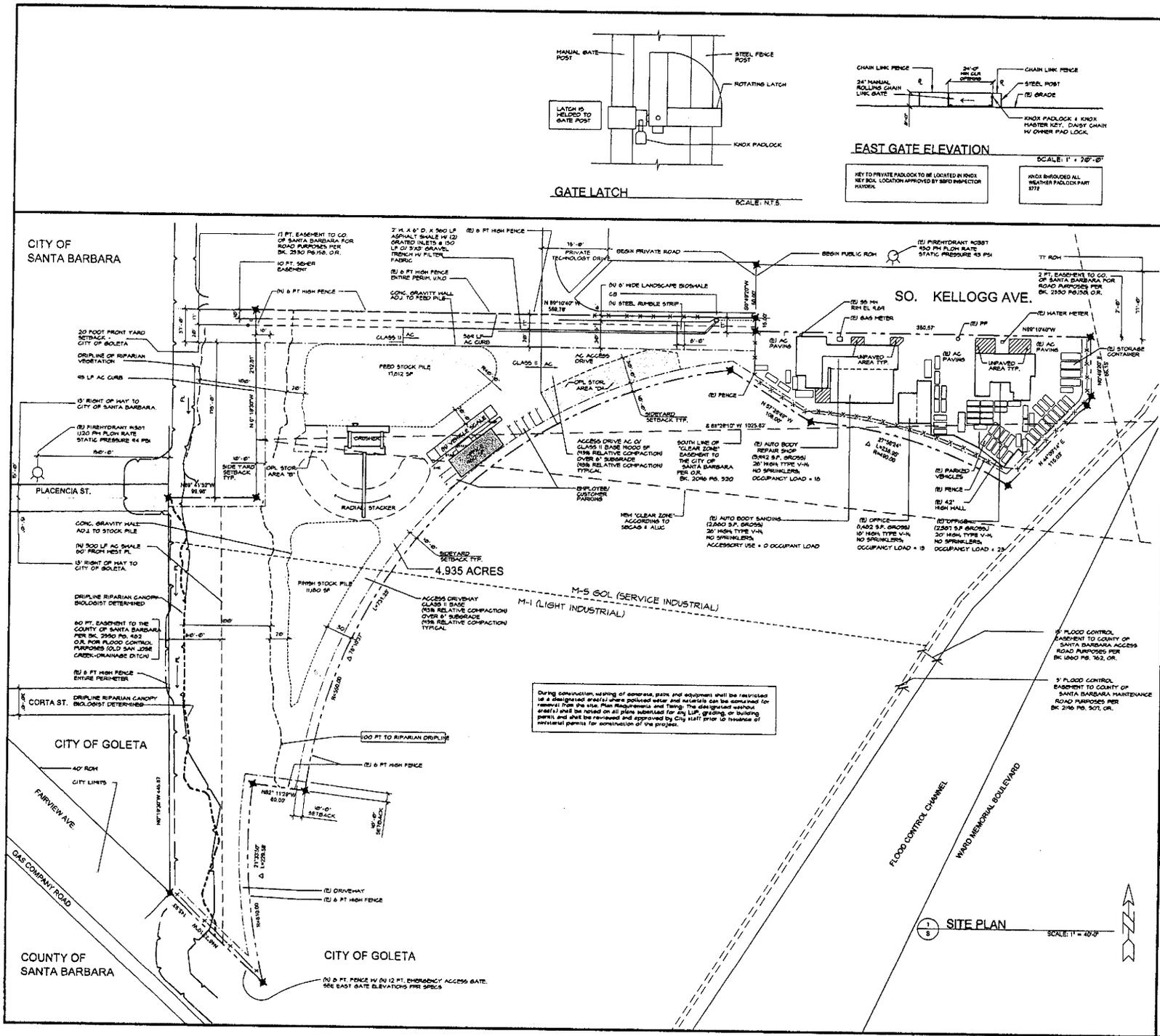


PROJECT # 09102  
REV DATE: APR 1, 2014  
DRAWN BY: PWH  
CHECKED BY: PWH

**S2**  
59 TOUCH







**SHEET INDEX**

S	SITE PLAN
G1	PROPOSED BUILDING PLANS
	GRADING PLAN
	TOPOGRAPHIC

**PROJECT DATA**

PROJECT ADDRESS:	483 SOUTH KELLOGG AVE GOLETA, CA 93117
OWNER:	HELLOGG AVENUE LLC 808-648-7807
ARCHITECT:	PETER WALKER HUNT AA P.O. BOX 8204 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93180 805-830-0000 PETER@PWHUNT.COM
APP#:	71-180-54
ZONE:	M-S OCL & M-1
ORIGINAL PLAN DESIGNATION:	SERVICE INDUSTRIAL
DESCRIPTION OF USE:	BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL
FURNISH:	GENERAL COMMERCIAL
	1. GRADE 100 SF GROSS
CONSTRUCTION TYPE:	W/A
FIRE ZONE:	NO
OCCUPANCY GROUP:	S
BUILDING CODE:	8910 CBC, GNC
PANEL:	4.853 ACRES (511,468 SF.)
SLOPE:	0%
GRADING:	6.00 TO FILL 6.00 TO CUT
NETWORK:	FRONT: 29' P.L. & 30' CL. 1/4 SIDE & REAR
BLD HEIGHT LIMIT:	35' FT
LANDSCAPING:	10% = 21,481 SF (3,000 SQUARE FEET = 28,750 SF)
NO BUILDING COVERAGE:	8.000% = 880 SF
OPERATIONS COVERAGE:	14% = 31,000 SF
EXTERNAL STORAGE:	48,000 SF

**LEGEND**

PH	FIRE HYDRANT
PP	POWER POLE
BS	BANITARY BEWER
MH	MAN HOLE
FL	FLOW
E	EXISTING
TAC	TOP OF ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
TCH	TOP OF CATCH BASIN
FG	FRESH GRADE

**CITY OF GOLETA**  
CASE NO. 08-133-DP

PROJECT #	09102
REV DATE:	APR 1 2014
APPROVED:	[Signature]
DRAWN BY:	[Signature]
CHECKED BY:	[Signature]
DATE:	[Signature]

**PETER WALKER HUNT, AIA**  
ARCHITECT

**COASTAL APP. ALTERNATIVE**  
ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS FOR  
483 SOUTH KELLOGG AVE.  
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA 93117

**S5**  
100' NO TOUCH



**CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200  
VENTURA, CA 93001  
(805) 585-1800

**M E M O R A N D U M**

**FROM:** Jonna D. Engel, Ph.D., Ecologist  
**TO:** Deanna Christensen, Coastal Analyst  
**SUBJECT:** Biological Resources on Proposed Cement Recycling Facility Site, 909 South Kellogg Avenue, City of Goleta  
**DATE:** May 21, 2015

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**Documents Reviewed:**

Tierney, Rachel (Rachel Tierney Consulting). September 4, 2014. Revised Wetland Delineation. Prepared for United Paving Inc.

URS. March 2014. Biological Resources Report for the Ekwil Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project, Goleta, California. Prepared for the City of Goleta.

Tierney, Rachel (Rachel Tierney Consulting). December 1, 2013 (Revised May 14, 2014). Evaluation of Biological Resources. Prepared for United Paving Inc.

Kuris, Armand. February 25, 2015. Evaluation of Biological Resources. Prepared for United Paving Inc.

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I have been asked to examine and assess the natural resources on the site of an existing, unpermitted concrete, asphalt, aggregate and other material recycling facility that occupies the western approximately 3 acre portion of a 4.9 acre parcel (APN 071-190-034) at 909 South Kellogg Avenue in the City of Goleta. The site is located within the lower San Jose Creek watershed and includes a section of Old San Jose Creek and is adjacent to a man-made drainage. The San Jose Creek watershed encompasses approximately 10,000 acres and stretches from the ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountains to its terminus in the Goleta Slough. Historically, San Jose Creek naturally meandered through this area in a southwesterly direction and emptied into Goleta Slough. However, the historic boundaries of the slough and lower San Jose Creek were significantly modified at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is evident from historical aerial photos that San Jose Creek was diverted into straight, manmade channels at two locations between 1903 and 1928 in order to allow for agricultural use of the area. With these diversions,

Exhibit 10  
CDP Application 4-15-0692  
Memo by Dr. Jonna Engel  
dated May 21, 2015

San Jose Creek had maintained normal flows and connection to the upstream watershed.

In 1965, however, another diversion of San Jose Creek was completed to alleviate flooding. A concrete channel was constructed to convey all surface flow of San Jose Creek south of Hollister Avenue, parallel to State Route 217, before joining with San Pedro Creek, which then converges with Atascadero Creek, and then feeds into Goleta Slough near its mouth at the Pacific Ocean. This diversion significantly changed the hydrology of the area, and the former diversions of San Jose Creek became known as “Old San Jose Creek” (OSJC) and the new concrete channel along State Route 217 became known as “San Jose Creek.” The two intersect approximately 0.14 mile downstream of the subject property via a culvert. In its current state, OSJC is an ephemeral urban drainage that is isolated from the upstream watershed of San Jose Creek and does not receive the natural base flow that it once did prior to the 1965 diversion. Surface water in the creek is now believed to be derived primarily from stormwater runoff. Despite the 1965 diversion that significantly changed what is now known as OSJC, the creek has maintained enough flows to support valuable riparian habitat dominated by arroyo willow and black cottonwood woodland along with several other species of native riparian trees and understory plants listed below.

### **Old San Jose Creek**

While the majority of the subject site is relatively flat, with little to no vegetation, there is a 460 foot-long section of OSJC that forms the western boundary of the property and which supports riparian habitat. The applicant’s biologist, Rachel Tierney, provides the following physical description for the creek reach on the subject site;

*The constructed channel is soil based with very little cobble, consisting of a narrow 4 to 6 foot wide bed and 5 to 6 foot high banks. Towards the downstream portion of the reach, the channel widens to a still narrow 10 to 12 feet wide bed, with a shallow bank of 1 to 2 feet.*

Ms. Tierney described the upper banks of OSJC as dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*) but also supporting Fremont’s cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). She described the understory habitat as characterized by native and non-native species including native mugwort (*Artemisia douglansiana*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) and creek clematis (*Clematis ligusticifolia*) and non-native bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*), cape ivy (*Senecio mikanioides*), nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*), and periwinkle (*Vinca major*). She describes the lower banks and active stream channel as “typically devoid of vegetation” with a few scattered areas of wetland plant species. Based on my August 7, 2013 site visit observations, Ms. Tierney’s description of the vegetation associated with OSJC, and aerial photographs, I find that the reach of OSJC on the subject property supports a healthy, diverse, and robust swath of riparian vegetation.

Riparian habitats are unique and highly productive transitional areas, or ecotones, between creeks, streams, or rivers and terrestrial uplands; these areas are unusually complex, dynamic, and diverse and possess numerous biological values<sup>1</sup>. Riparian soils filter excess nutrients, sediments and pollutants from surface water runoff, while regenerating ground water supplies and improving water quality<sup>2</sup>. Riparian vegetation within and immediately adjacent to creeks helps to regulate nutrient levels through uptake, and minimizes erosion and sedimentation through bank stabilization<sup>3</sup>. Riparian vegetation sustains numerous microclimates<sup>4</sup> and provides woody and vegetative debris that is a source of food and habitat structure<sup>5</sup>. Riparian vegetation also influences biological productivity. For example, riparian vegetation provides habitat, shades and moderates temperatures within the creek channel and riparian corridor, and serves as a source of energy (i.e., food) for aquatic and terrestrial organisms<sup>6</sup>. Riparian areas provide nesting habitat, shelter, and shade for many species of animals including insects which thrive in riparian habitats and in turn are a food source for many other animals. Creeks and associated riparian habitat serve as important corridors for plant dispersal and wildlife migration and dispersal. Large and small animals use the riparian habitat to move in search of food sources or mates.

Ms. Tierney conducted a wetland delineation along OSJC and while she did find patches of wetland vegetation within the stream bed she concluded that OSJC was best identified as a riparian area based on the “willow-cottonwood riparian forest plant community that occurs here”. I concur with this conclusion. Ms. Tierney did not observe any sensitive plant or animal species on the subject site. Aside from identifying the plant species in the riparian habitat, Ms. Tierney did not provide a list of birds or other animals observed during her field work. She does suggest that she observed Pacific chorus frogs when she stated:

*Pacific chorus frog is the only frog expected to occur along this reach of the [OSJC] channel. No other aquatic amphibians or reptiles were observed or are expected to occur in this drainage.*

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<sup>1</sup> Nilsson, C. and M. Svedmark. 2002. Basic Principles and Ecological Consequences of Changing Water Regimes: Riparian Plant Communities. *Environmental Management*, v. 30 (4): 460-480.

<sup>2</sup> Daniels, R. B.; Gilliam, J. W. 1996. Sediment and chemical load reduction by grass and riparian filters. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, v. 60 (1): 246-251.

<sup>3</sup> Barling, R. O. and I.O. Moore. 1994. Role of Buffer Strips in Management of Waterway Pollution: A Review. *Environmental Management*, v. 18: 543-558.

<sup>4</sup> Sabater, S., Butturini, A., Munoz, I., Romani, A., Wray, J., and Sabater, F. 1997. Effects of removal of riparian vegetation on algae and heterotrophs in a Mediterranean stream. *Journal of Aquatic Ecosystem Stress and Recovery*, v. 6 (2): 129-140.

<sup>5</sup> Karr, J.R. and Schlosser, I.J. 1978. Water resources and the land-water interface. *Science*, v. 201: 229-234.

<sup>6</sup> Knight, A.W. and R.L. Bottorf. 1981. Importance of Riparian Vegetation to Stream Ecosystems. In *California Riparian Systems: Ecology, Conservation, and Productive Management*. (1984) Pp. 160-167

Ms. Tierney suggests that;

*Large mammals like Virginia opossum, raccoon, red fox and feral domestic cats utilize woodland habitats and may be found along this abandoned drainage channel, making use of protective cover for den sites and for moving between isolated pockets of open space found adjacent to the subject project site.*

URS conducted Least Bell's Vireo protocol surveys in May, June, and July 2012, formal raptor surveys in December 2013 and January 2014, and made general botanical and wildlife observations during the course of field work conducted between 2012 and 2014 for the City of Goleta's Ekwil Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project (March 2014 Biological Resources Report). Their study area included the entire course of OSJC south of Hollister Avenue to where OSJC joins San Jose Creek and the associated open space parcels. In addition to the native riparian canopy species identified by Rachel Tierney Consulting within the riparian habitat adjoining the subject site (arroyo willow, black cottonwood, Fremont's cottonwood, and coast live oak), URS found narrow-leaf willow (*Salix exigua*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*), Western sycamore (*Plantanus racemosa*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) and blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) within the riparian habitat along OSJC.

URS observed a total of 51 species of birds during their Least Bell's Vireo and other breeding bird surveys conducted May through July 2012 including wading birds (e.g. great egret, CDFW Special Animal, nesting colony), shore birds, song birds (e.g. oak titmouse, USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern, CDFW, SA, nesting; yellow warbler, USFWS BCC, California Species of Concern), owls, and raptors (e.g. white tailed kite, California Fully Protected, CDFW SA, nesting). The full list of birds can be found on pages 4-24 and 4-25 of the URS Biological Resources Report.

During URS focused raptor surveys four species of raptors were identified in the study area. Two Northern harriers were observed flying through the area, a red-shouldered hawk was heard calling, two Cooper's hawks were observed perching, and 24 red-tailed hawks were observed flying over (three), perching (19, including five pairs), and nest building (three).

URS observed the following native animals in the City of Goleta's Ekwil Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project study area; monarch butterfly, Baja California treefrog, coast range fence lizard, and northern raccoon. URS states the following regarding OSJC and its value as a wildlife corridor;

*"Wildlife corridor" is a term commonly used to describe linkages between discrete areas of natural habitat that allow movement of wildlife for foraging, dispersal, and seasonal migration. The trees along Old San Jose Creek provide a wildlife corridor (slightly less than one mile long) for large and small birds, as the birds are able to move from one group of trees to another. In addition, small animals*

*that are adapted to the urban environment, such as western fence lizard, raccoon, opossum and others, may use the creek as a wildlife corridor. However, the creek's connections to Goleta Slough and to the upper watershed were severed long ago, as discussed in Section 4.3. Thus, the capacity for Old San Jose Creek to serve as a wildlife corridor is extremely limited.*

In the Western United States, riparian areas comprise less than one percent of the land area, but are among the most diverse, productive and valuable natural resources. Riparian habitats in California have been reduced by nearly 90 percent since the 1940's due to increased agriculture and development<sup>7</sup>. Because riparian zones provide habitat for a rich and diverse community and help to maintain the integrity of stream ecosystems, they are a highly sensitive and vital habitat in need of protection. Due to the rarity and importance of riparian systems, many riparian zones within the California coastal zone meet the definition of environmentally sensitive habitat which is defined in Section 30107.5, Environmentally Sensitive Area, of the Coastal Act as:

*"Environmentally sensitive area" means any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.*

Based on my August 7, 2013 site visit observations, Ms. Tierney and URS's biological reports, as well as review of aerial photographs, I find that OSJC riparian area on the subject site is valuable and important riparian habitat and an important wildlife corridor. I find that the riparian area along OSJC, including the stretch on the subject site, does provide linkages between the upper and lower reaches of the San Jose Creek watershed including the Goleta Slough area, especially for birds. In addition the riparian habitat provides numerous important physical and biological functions including ground water recharge, nutrient recycling, minimizing erosion, perching, roosting, hunting, and nesting habitat for birds and shelter, shade, food, and denning habitat for animals. Ms. Tierney found OSJC to be a "historic and defunct drainage" and "an abandoned former diversion, and now non-functional leg of San Jose Creek" lacking significant habitat value. However, for the reasons listed above, I disagree with Ms. Tierney and find that OSJC and the associated riparian area on the subject property rise to the level of environmentally sensitive habitat (ESHA). The City of Goleta's General Plan also identifies OSJC as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area.

### **Man-made Drainage**

In addition to OSJC, there is an approximately 250-foot long, five to six foot wide, east/west flowing unnamed drainage immediately north and adjacent to the subject site that is perpendicular to and abuts OSJC. Currently the drainage supports a clump of

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<sup>7</sup> Katibah, E. F. 1984. A brief history of riparian forests in the Central Valley of California. In Warner, R. E. and Hendrix, K. M. (eds.) California riparian systems ecology, conservation, and productive management. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. Pgs. 23-29.

approximately 10 arroyo willows on its north side at the west end of South Street. The origin of the drainage is unclear although it appears it may have been excavated sometime prior to 1995 in order to drain stormwater runoff into OSJC from Kellogg Avenue. Based on historic aerial photos, a stand of trees that appear to be arroyo willows developed along the drainage ditch between 1995 and 2007 (Figure 1). The trees formed a thick expanse of riparian canopy spanning both sides of the drainage that merged with the riparian canopy of OSJC creating a large area of connected riparian and wildlife corridor habitat. The trees on the south side of the drainage were on the subject site. An aerial photo taken in 2010 shows that all the trees along the south side of the drainage were removed, while the trees on the north side of the drainage remained in place (Figure 2). However, from 2007 to 2010, shrubs and herbs around the trees on the north side of the drainage were thinned and pathways were established among and beyond the trees. An aerial photograph taken in 2015 shows that all the trees, save the current cluster of arroyo willows located at the west end of South Street, were removed so that the drainage no longer supports riparian habitat connected to OSJC (Figure 3). The area of trees removed without a permit along the drainage between 2007 and 2015 totals approximately 0.40 acre. Although the drainage and remaining arroyo willows are not located on the subject site, they are immediately adjacent to the property and the proposed raw material stockpile

Ms. Tierney conducted a wetland study along the drainage (May 14, 2014, updated Sept. 4, 2014) and found that it did not meet the criteria for a wetland; she did not find a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, or hydrology. I concur with Ms. Tierney that the drainage does not meet the Commission criteria for wetland habitat. Ms. Tierney did not analyze the value of the habitat as a riparian area prior to the unpermitted vegetation removal. As stated above, a thick expanse of riparian canopy occurred along the banks of the drainage prior to 2010 with an understory of shrubs and herbs. Currently, the only remaining vegetation along this stretch is a patch of arroyo willows. While we don't know what the species composition of the riparian habitat used to be, it likely was comprised of additional arroyo willow and several of the species that are currently found within the riparian habitat along OSJC. While the drainage is a man-made feature and likely did not have the species diversity nor the extent of physical and biological functions found within the riparian habitat of OSJC, it still would have performed important ecological services including providing micro-climates, woody and vegetative debris that is a source of food and habitat structure, perching, roosting, and nesting habitat, and a movement corridor.

Because the removal of the vegetation along the drainage was unpermitted, the Commission must evaluate the area as if the removal of vegetation had not occurred. Therefore, for the reasons detailed above, I find that the riparian area along the drainage which merged with the riparian area along OSJC rises to the level of ESHA.

### **ESHA Protection**

Section 30240 of the Coastal Act, Environmentally sensitive habitat areas; adjacent developments, requires that ESHA is protected as follows:

*(a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas.*

*(b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade those areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of those habitat and recreation areas.*

The recycling facility produces building materials such as Class 2 road base and other construction materials from concrete, asphalt, aggregate and other materials. Raw material is proposed to be crushed using an electrical-powered portable impact crusher, and fed into the electric/hydraulic powered screening plant, and an electrical powered radial stacker places the finished product onto the stockpile. The stockpiles, crushing operations, and the yard areas are proposed to be periodically sprayed with water to reduce fugitive dust. In addition, project operations would store and operate diesel-driven heavy equipment to load and move raw materials and finished product around the site.

The originally proposed facility included two material stockpile areas: a 22,490 sq. ft. raw material stockpile for the concrete and asphalt/aggregate located in the northwest portion of the site (adjacent to the drainage), and a 22,755 sq. ft. finished road base/building material stockpile (crushed and screened) located south of the raw material stockpile (adjacent to OSJC). The concrete crushing/recycling operations area was located between the stockpiles (near OSJC). The applicant had proposed a 25 ft. wide buffer from the riparian canopy of OSJC as well as enhancement of the buffer by planting of native vegetation.

However, in April 2015, the applicant modified the proposed project to provide a 50-foot buffer from the riparian canopies of OSJC and the tributary drainage. The revised project proposed now includes a smaller (20,000 sq. ft.) raw material stockpile for the concrete and asphalt/aggregate located in the southern portion of the site (adjacent to OSJC), and a smaller (20,000 sq. ft.) finished road base/building material stockpile (crushed and screened) located in the northwest portion of the site (adjacent to the northern drainage). The concrete crushing/recycling operations area is proposed east of the finished stockpile. The outer edge of the stockpiles are proposed to be buttressed by a concrete "K-rail". A concrete curb, swale drainage system, and post & rail fence are proposed between the K-rail and the 50-foot buffer limit. The applicant continues to propose enhancement of the 50-foot buffer of OSJC by planting of native vegetation. And since unpermitted removal of the vegetation along the drainage occurred, the applicant has proposed a 50-foot buffer from the outer extent of the

drainage's riparian vegetation that had existed prior to its removal using an aerial image from 2006.

Although the applicant has proposed a greater setback from the riparian ESHA in this area, the potential for adverse impacts to the creek, drainage, and riparian habitat remain. Potential adverse impacts upon the creek and riparian habitat, associated with this facility, include noise from crushing raw material and the use of heavy equipment, emissions/exhaust fumes from the diesel-driven heavy equipment, disturbance from all the activity on the site, introduction of invasive species, and dust/air borne particulates resulting from crushing raw materials. Concrete is a mixture of gravel or rock, sand, cement, and water. It may also contain fly ash, slag, silica fume, calcined clay, fibers (metallic or organic), and color pigment. Properties and the composition of crushed concrete can vary depending on the original properties and composition of the recovered concrete. Concrete contains crystalline silica which when repeatedly inhaled can cause silicosis, a serious and fatal lung disease. Asphalt is a sticky, black and highly viscous liquid or semi-solid form of petroleum. The components of asphalt are classified into four classes of compounds: saturates, saturated hydrocarbons; naphthene aromatics, consisting of partially hydrogenated polycyclic aromatic compounds; polar aromatics, consisting of high molecular weight phenols and carboxylic acids; and asphaltenes, consisting of high molecular weight phenols and heterocyclic compounds. According to the *Environmental Contaminants Encyclopedia*, *Asphalt Entry* regarding asphalt's toxicity to fish, wildlife, and aquatic life;

*The main hazard associated with asphalt is from PAHs [polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons] and alkyl PAHs in asphalt that can move into the ecosystem from the breakdown of asphalt. Since asphalt contains so many toxic and carcinogenic compounds and since leaching of harmful PAH compounds has been documented even in water pipe use, asphalt should be kept out of rivers, streams and other natural waters to the extent possible<sup>8</sup>.*

Given the nature and intensity of this heavy industrial-type facility, as well as the potential toxicity of the associated dust and final products, an adequate buffer area between the development and the creek and riparian habitat is particularly critical to absorb and filter nutrients and other pollutants that may result from the facility and to avoid or minimize impacts to water quality and ESHA. According to a California Coastal Commission January 2007 report entitled, "Policies in Local Coastal Programs Regarding Development Setbacks and Mitigation Ratios for Wetlands and Other Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas," which documents and provides assessment of the resource protection policies in the Local Coastal Programs that exist in the state of California, research on the effectiveness of riparian buffers have found that 30-60m (97.5-195 feet) wide riparian buffer strips will effectively protect water resources through

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<sup>8</sup> Irwin, Roy J. (Ed.) July 1, 1997. *Environmental Contaminants Encyclopedia*, Asphalt Entry. National Park Service, water Resources Divisions, Water Operations Branch, Fort Collins, Colorado.

physical and chemical filtration processes. For the purpose of filtering nitrogen compounds, a study determined that "the most effective buffers are at least 30m (97.5 feet) or 100 feet wide composed of native forest, and are applied to all streams, including small ones." Studies of the distribution of plant and bird species in relation to variable riparian buffer dimensions within several riparian systems have found that to include 90% of streamside plants, the minimum buffer ranged from 10m (32.5 feet) to 30m (97.5 feet), depending on the stream, whereas minimum buffers of 75m (250 feet) to 175m (570 feet) were needed to include 90% of the bird species. Research suggests that recommended widths for ecological concerns in riparian buffer strips typically are much wider than those recommended for water quality concerns, often exceeding 100m (325 feet) in width. In general, as the goals of riparian buffers change from single function to multiple or system functions, the required buffer widths increase. For a riparian ESHA buffer to serve multiple functions, the research indicates that a 100-foot buffer is the absolute minimum required for protecting the habitat area and water quality from adverse environmental impacts caused by development.

In the case of an intensive use near a creek and riparian habitat, such as the proposed project, the need for a generously sized and functional buffer between development and the waterway becomes greater. It should be noted that in order to protect riparian and other types of ESHA from significant habitat disruption, the Commission has often required a 100-foot riparian buffer be maintained in projects that are much less intense than the development considered herein. Based upon the information available in this case and the intensity of development proposed, the previously proposed 25-foot buffer and the new proposed 50-foot buffer both appear to be inadequate to protect water quality and ESHA from significant degradation and disruption of habitat values. The facility's development and operations would degrade the riparian ESHA by significantly increasing dust, emissions, noise, vibration, lighting, erosion, and the introduction of waste, debris, sediment, toxic substances and other pollutants and, potentially, invasive species. While the proposed buffer and BMP's will provide some barrier, will help control fugitive dust, and will direct runoff away from the creek and riparian area to an extent, these measures do not appear to be sufficient to ensure maximum water quality and habitat protection, especially for such an intensive site use. The proposed project is a concrete, asphalt, aggregate, and other material recycling facility adjacent to an impacted waterway that ultimately connects to Goleta Slough, and therefore requires additional protections to prevent adverse impacts to the creek and riparian corridor. Lacking a more comprehensive analysis of development potential, resource constraints, and habitat buffers in the area of OSJC in the context of a Local Coastal Program (LCP), it appears a larger riparian buffer is necessary in this case in order to ensure adequate water quality and habitat protection and increase the effectiveness of pollution and sediment control measures.

9/29/2007

2007



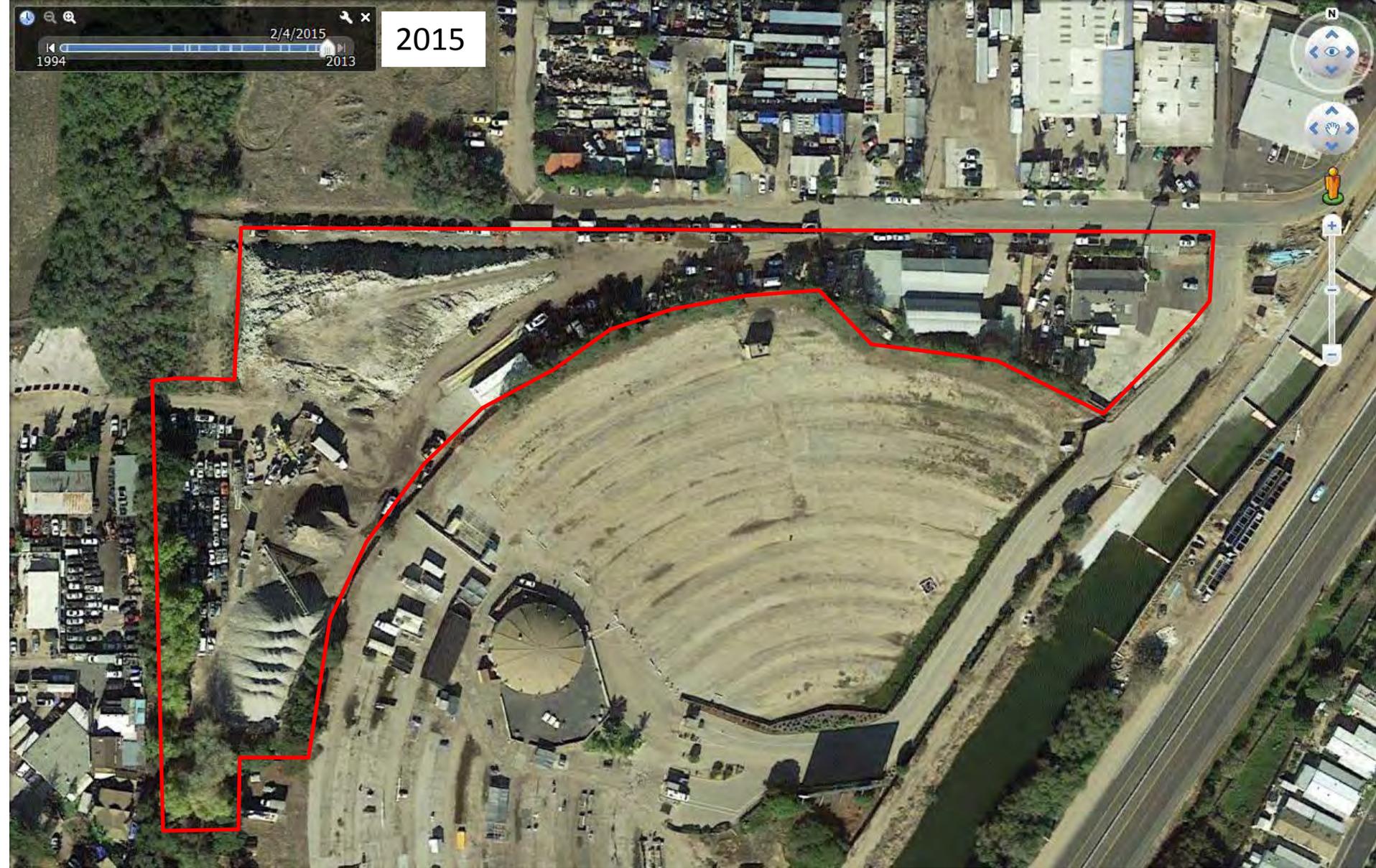
**Figure 1. 2007 aerial photograph that shows a thick expanse of riparian habitat spanning both sides of the drainage and which merged with the riparian habitat along OSJC. The drainage borders the north side of the property and is perpendicular to and abuts OSJC.**

8/28/2010

2010



**Figure 2. 2010 aerial photograph that shows all the riparian habitat on the south side of the drainage was removed sometime between 2007 and 2010.**



**Figure 3. 2015 aerial photograph that shows all that remains of the riparian habitat along the drainage are approximately 10 arroyo willows at the west end of South Street.**

**CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AREA  
89 SOUTH CALIFORNIA ST., SUITE 200  
VENTURA, CA 93001  
(805) 585-1800



February 19, 2015

Randall Fox  
Reetz, Fox & Bartlett LLP  
116 East Sola Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Violation File Number: V-4-13-0251

Property location: 903 South Kellogg Avenue, City of Goleta; Santa Barbara County Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 071-190-034 ("subject property").

Violations<sup>1</sup>: Operation of a concrete and asphalt recycling facility and an automobile salvage facility involving the unpermitted placement of an office trailer and deck, vehicle scale with concrete abutments, and concrete and asphalt stockpiles not in compliance with permit requirements; unpermitted storage of inoperable automobiles, storage containers, and other equipment and materials; and unpermitted removal of native riparian vegetation.

Dear Mr. Fox:

This letter is in response to the email you sent to Commissioner Jana Zimmer on February 3, 2015. In this email, you make statements in regards to Violation File No. V-4-13-0251, with which Commission staff disagrees, and we would again like to clarify the facts.

First, you assert that "[t]here is a Coastal Permit issued in 1977 that permits stockpiling and acknowledges that parking has occurred on the site since before adoption of the Coastal Act. My view is that the 1977 permit is sufficient to cover the road base recycling activities since they are essentially stockpiles of material." As you are aware from the multiple letters Commission staff has sent to you and/or your clients, this is not an accurate interpretation of Administrative Permit No. 125-30, which approves "[i]mport and stock pile dirt upon a vacant lot currently used for parking." The approved project plans demonstrate that the development that was authorized was limited to<sup>2</sup> a stockpile of no more than 5 ft. in height, and approximately 3,000 cu. yd. in the

<sup>1</sup> Please note that the description herein of the violation at issue is not necessarily a complete list of all development on the subject property that is in violation of the Coastal Act and/or that may be of concern to the Commission. Accordingly, you should not treat the Commission's silence regarding (or failure to address) other development on the subject property as indicative of Commission acceptance of, or acquiescence in, any such development.

<sup>2</sup> Section 3 of the permit indicates that the project reviewed and approved was "further described in the application."

Exhibit 11

CDP Application 4-15-0692

February 19, 2015 Enforcement Letter

northwest portion of the site. As you are aware, the piles of materials on site exceed the extent of stockpiling that was authorized in height, volume, and geographic scope, as well as being a wholly different material. Furthermore, the permit did not authorize ongoing stockpiling operations. Commission staff has determined that the current development on the subject property is not authorized by this permit.

Second, you assert that “[t]he CCC staff agreed not to interfere with the existing operation and process the permit application so long as we were pursuing a CDP.” This statement is entirely inaccurate. Commission staff has sent you and/or your clients numerous letters, explaining that the development on the subject property is considered a violation of the Coastal Act and/or requested your clients stop work immediately. These letters were sent on: October 31, 2013; January 14, 2014; August 21, 2014; and September 8, 2014, and some of these letters contained the request that your clients stop work immediately in both bold and underlined text, for clarity. It should be abundantly clear to you and your clients that Commission staff has not authorized any development on the subject property and that Commission staff has not “agreed not to interfere” and in fact has consistently requested your clients stop work. If there was any confusion for any reason, we hope that this letter will again clarify this for you and your clients.

Again, we are requesting that your clients **immediately stop all unpermitted development activity on the subject property.** As of the date of this letter, Commission staff has confirmed that work has not stopped, that violations of the Coastal Act persist, and that damage to coastal resources is ongoing. Please be advised that ongoing concrete recycling operations on the subject property, along with any other unpermitted development activities, are considered to be “knowing and intentional” violations of the coastal act. As you and your clients are aware from our previous letters, Section 30820(b) of the Coastal Act states that, in addition to any other penalties, any person who “knowingly and intentionally” performs or undertakes any development in violation of the Coastal Act can be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$15,000 per violation for each day in which the violation persists.

While we are still hopeful that we can resolve this matter amicably and are happy to work with you and your clients to do so, please be advised that the Coastal Act has a number of potential remedies to address violations of the Coastal Act, including the following:

Section 30809 states that if the Executive Director of the Commission determines that any person has undertaken, or is threatening to undertake, any activity that may require a permit from the Coastal Commission without first securing a permit, the Executive Director may issue an order directing that person to cease and desist. Section 30810 states that the Coastal Commission may also issue a cease and desist order. A cease and desist order may be subject to terms and conditions that are necessary to avoid irreparable injury to the area or to ensure compliance with the Coastal Act. Section 30811 also provides the Coastal Commission the authority to issue a restoration order to address violations that are causing continuous resource damage. A violation of a cease and desist order or restoration order can result in civil fines of up to \$6,000 for each day in which the violation persists.

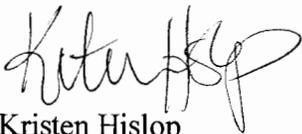
Additionally, Sections 30803 and 30805 authorize the Commission to initiate litigation to seek injunctive relief and an award of civil fines in response to any violation of the Coastal Act.

Section 30820(a)(1) provides that any person who undertakes development in violation of the Coastal Act may be subject to a penalty amount that shall not exceed \$30,000 and shall not be less than \$500 per violation. Section 30820(b) states that, in addition to any other penalties, any person who “knowingly and intentionally” performs or undertakes any development in violation of the Coastal Act can be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$15,000 per violation for each day in which the violation persists.

Finally, Section 30812 authorizes the Executive Director to record a Notice of Violation against any property determined to have been developed in violation of the Coastal Act. If the Executive Director chooses to pursue that course, your clients will first be given notice of the Executive Director's intent to record such a notice, and your clients will have the opportunity to object and to provide evidence to the Commission at a public hearing as to why such a notice of violation should not be recorded. If a notice of violation is ultimately recorded against your clients' property, it will serve as notice of the violation to all successors in interest in that property<sup>3</sup>.

Please be advised that if your clients choose not to stop work as requested, we will be forced to consider initiating appropriate enforcement proceedings. Your immediate attention to this matter is appreciated, and we look forward to resolving this matter. Please feel free to call me if you have questions about this letter or this enforcement case.

Sincerely,



Kristen Hislop  
Enforcement Officer

cc: **Lisa Haage, Chief of Enforcement, CCC**  
**Andrew Willis, Enforcement Supervisor, CCC**  
**Steve Hudson, District Manager, CCC**  
**Barbara Carey, Supervisor, Planning and Regulation, CCC**  
**Alex Helperin, Senior Staff Counsel, CCC**  
**Kevin Weichbrod, Santa Barbara County District Attorney's Office**  
**Greg Nordyke, City of Goleta**  
**Natasha Lohmus, California Department of Fish and Wildlife**

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<sup>3</sup> Even without such notice, by law, while liability for Coastal Act violations attaches to the person or persons originally responsible for said violations (and continues to do so even if they no longer own the property), liability additionally attaches to whomsoever owns the property upon which a Coastal Act violation persists (see *Leslie Salt Co. v. San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Com.* [1984], 153 Cal. App.3d 605, 622). Therefore, any new owner(s) of the subject property will share liability for, and the duty to correct, any remaining violations. Under California Real Estate law, if you plan to sell the subject property, it is incumbent upon you to inform any potential new owner(s) of same.

## **Reasons the 909 South Kellogg Avenue Property Is Unique and Why the 50 Foot Vegetation Buffer Setback is Adequate.**

**The subject industrial property is surrounded by commercial and industrial uses.** East of the project site are several 60+ year old commercial and industrial buildings occupying over one acre of the subject parcel. Adjacent to the east lies the West Wind Drive-In and "Swap Meet" (formerly Goleta Twin Screen Drive-In) site, bounded by State Highway 217, Ward Memorial Highway. The north side is comprised of the terminus of South Kellogg Avenue, a public right of way easement, Technology Drive, a private roadway, numerous commercial and industrial businesses and a vacant parcel. West of the subject site is the abandoned artificial drainage Old San Jose Creek (OSJC), the southwest portion located along the subject property, the northwest portion located off site of the property. This OSJC drainage is also within a Santa Barbara County Flood Control Easement. The northwest portion of this drainage is located immediately adjacent to property owned by the Santa Barbara City Airport. The subject site is located within the Airport's main runway flight/clear zone. Further west is a mixed commercial, industrial and residential area bounded by Fairview Avenue and the Santa Barbara City Airport. To the south is a continuation of the abandoned former artificial diversion of OSJC and Southern California Gas Company property. The subject property is located inland of the coast approximately two thirds of a mile from Goleta Beach Park.

**The property is located within the Santa Barbara Airport "flight/clear zone" which substantially limits permitted land uses, imposes major height limitations, and additionally constrains development of structures and activities on-site so as to significantly reduce the available development options.** This site is also subject to extreme noise levels and vibration from pre-dawn hours throughout the day until late at night. Aircraft landings at the Airport may occur at any hour. Further, encouraging enlargement of and enhancing the marginal habitat areas adjoining the property have the added inappropriate and counter-intuitive effects of potentially attracting avian wildlife in this environment – totally contrary to aviation safety. See attached photo taken April 2, 2015.

**The City of Goleta General Plan Land Use and Zoning Designations of "Service Industrial" and "Light Industrial" (M-S Gol Service Industrial and M-1 Light Industrial) allow only limited potential land use & development options.** The proposed recycling facility is one of the few land uses allowed.

**The property is an irregularly shaped lot that forms a crescent shape.** It is the remainder piece of land split from the adjoining drive-in parcel in 1973. As a result, reasonable uses of the property have difficulty meeting zoning setbacks, satisfying access requirements for fire department perimeter access, achieving large fire department turnaround areas, and providing general site ingress and egress for heavy equipment needed for routine operations. The proposed recycling facility with the moveable stockpiles is one of very few land uses not requiring established

structures that can be successfully sited on such an irregularly shaped and physically constrained lot.

**There are three substantial existing easements that further constrain development on the subject site along the northern and western property boundaries.** The City of Goleta has a 17-foot wide access easement along the southern side of South Kellogg Avenue extending west along the northerly property boundary to OSJC. In addition, the Goleta Sanitary District has a 10-foot wide easement within this City of Goleta easement for an existing large sewer line for access and maintenance purposes. The Goleta Sanitary District requires access to this line for maintenance purposes. There is a 60-foot wide easement along OSJC that the Santa Barbara County Flood Control has to conduct drainage maintenance. These easements further limit the development potential of this irregularly shaped lot.

**This industrial site is also unique as it is the only available large lot of approximately 3+ acres in size located along the south coast of Santa Barbara County and Cities of Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Carpinteria that has a land use and zoning designation for industrial uses.** There are no other locations where a concrete and asphalt recycling facility could be located to serve the UCSB and Goleta area. The City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan dated November 2008 (attached) identifies only a very small area where General Industrial land uses are permitted; all of these sites are located in the Coastal Zone. The subject site with approximately 3 acres of land is the only site available for the proposed recycling project.

**The City of Goleta has submitted a pending coastal permit application to extend Fowler Street to South Kellogg Avenue.** The application proposes to remove the former and existing vegetation located along the drainage located on the adjoining property to the north with full mitigation. The City has included this road extension in their General Plan and the proposed Local Coastal Plan. Therefore, a buffer setback from this former and existing vegetation is not necessary once the City obtains a coastal permit to extend this roadway.

**Requiring a buffer setback of 50 to 100 feet would render the lots adjacent to OSJC undevelopable.** There are numerous small lots located west of the subject property, extending north along the west side of OSJC on which a 50 foot wide buffer setback would render them undevelopable. Requiring a buffer setback of 100 feet would make development or redevelopment of the two adjoining lots, along the full length of OSJC impossible, while the third lot outermost lot also impossible to develop on the remaining 20 foot width with the City's required 10 foot setbacks from the lot's property boundaries. (See attached APN maps 071-15, 16 and 18. These Assessor Maps show the approximate location of OSJC with a 100 foot measurement; if the total existing vegetation canopy along OSJC were added to this map, additional adjoining lots would also be adversely affected.) Therefore, a buffer

setback of 50 or 100 feet would constitute a legal taking of property rights on all of these lots adjoining OSJC, subjecting the Cities of Goleta and Santa Barbara and Coastal Commission to substantial costs, if development is prohibited. Buffer setbacks on small and irregular sized lots need to be flexible to avoid takings by government agencies.

**The remnant artificial drainage identified as OSJC - a segment of which lies along the western property boundary - is an abandoned leg of San Jose Creek that was excavated from dry land.** It was diverted from its original location between 1903 and 1928 - between 87 and 112 years ago! It was then entirely cut off from natural upstream flows in 1965 - 50 years ago! This remaining man-made drainage ditch has a narrow [approximately 4-6 foot wide] bed that is non-tidal and was excavated from dry land. The 1995 USGS Topographic Map does not designate a solid line or dash and three dots blue line symbol for this feature, confirming it is not a creek but rather a drainage ditch (Exhibit A).

This drainage is not a natural watercourse, as there are no flows within this closed feature. Any water entering the remnant ditch via street runoff flows into the ditch until the ponded water percolates into the ground. There is no movement of water (stream flow) except in the unusual circumstance of substantial heavy rainstorms, when water may flow from one section of the ditch to another and then percolate into the ground water.

The off-site downstream segment of this ditch is unexpectedly narrow with an insignificant holding capacity, yet there is little debris build-up. This situation, at the tail end of a closed <sup>1</sup> system, suggests that any water entering the leg is percolated "upstream". Therefore, this drainage does not fall under the definition of a coastal stream or creek because it is not a watercourse, but a closed system.

Another off-site man-made ditch, located to the north of the project site, drains west from the intersection of South Kellogg Avenue and Technology Drive into OSJC. This drainage ditch is located approximately 10 feet north of the northern property line. The drainage ditch was excavated from dry land in the mid 1990's to reduce flooding of the low-lying businesses north of South Kellogg Avenue. It is periodically maintained to remove silt and vegetation to maintain drainage flow. This drainage ditch is a shallow depression approximately 350 feet long, with a narrow drainage

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<sup>1</sup> Only during very severe storms when street runoff is greater than the capacity of the OSJC closed system, does the Santa Barbara Flood Control District control the outflow of Old San Jose Creek by opening two metal caps located on the headwall shared with San Jose Creek. This necessity will become even rarer following the flood control channel improvements (increased capacity) of San Jose Creek completed in 2014, which will eliminate street flooding in Goleta Old Town area during heavy rainstorms.

bed (approximately 5 to 6 feet wide), which collects water flows from street ponding during storms.

It is important to note that the Commission's Wetland Guidelines state (page 79): "For the purposes of identifying wetlands using technical criteria contained in this guideline, one limited exception will be made. That is, **drainage ditches are defined herein will not be considered wetlands under the Coastal Act. A drainage ditch shall be defined as a narrow (usually less than 5-feet wide), manmade non-tidal ditch excavated from dry land.** Therefore, the offsite drainage ditch is not considered a coastal stream as defined by the Coastal Commission's Wetland Guidelines.

Given this documentation and important factual information which has not been included in the evaluation and consideration of the subject property, there are no coastal waters or streams onsite or offsite in the vicinity of the subject property requiring protection under the Coastal Act

**Native vegetation located along OSJC and the offsite drainage does not meet the definition of ESHA under the Coastal Act.** The Biological Evaluation submitted with this application by Rachel Tierney Consulting documents these issues (pages 24-26, 29-32 and Appendix A; revised May 14, 2014).

An environmentally sensitive area is area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments. As noted in the Evaluation of Biological Resources, no rare or especially valuable plants or animals were identified during the rare plant and animal survey conducted (page 25), except for one small area of wetland plants noted below..

The vegetation within the drainage ditch located along the southwest property boundary is degraded riparian habitat that is not considered rare or especially valuable under the Coastal Act. Dominant vegetation along the upper banks of this drainage includes arroyo willow, along with other native species (black cottonwood, mugwort, poison oak, California blackberry, and a small area of wetland plants, *Eleocharis*, *Equisetum* (about 200 sf) and scattered *Eleocharis macrostachya* at the southwest area of this drainage). (Evaluation of Biological Resources, page 10 and Appendix A, page 21). Other vegetation is almost entirely comprised of exotic invasive species (bristly ox-tongue, smilo grass, periwinkle, cape ivy, garden nasturtium, castor bean, cheeseweed and Italian Stone Pine).

The narrow offsite drainage ditch to the north of the property is devoid of vegetation due to past maintenance. An isolated small cluster of arroyo willow is located in upland soils offsite to the north.

**Arroyo willows in this context are a common, broadly distributed plant species that is not listed as rare or endangered, or considered especially valuable.** Arroyo willows are considered a common species with a large range extending from the California/Mexico border to the Oregon/Washington border and throughout California. As a result, Arroyo Willows are not an “especially valuable” plant species.

**There are no known records for any sensitive wildlife from the project site or adjacent properties at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History wildlife records and the California Native Plant Society lists.** Although there are several sensitive wildlife species that are expected to occasionally use native willow woodland and open non-native grasslands on this and surrounding properties for perching and foraging, such as raptors as the white tailed kite and Coopers hawk and perching birds such as the warbling vireo and yellow warbler. None of these birds were identified during the site reconnaissance and nesting is not expected onsite due to the limited extent of habitat. It is important to note that the northern portion of the project site and the artificial drainage ditch are located within the Santa Barbara Airport ‘s main runway approach zone. SBA has worked to discourage large birds from the approach zone to protect and prevent aircraft collisions during take-off and landings. The project will not remove any existing vegetation. None of these native plants are State or Federally listed as rare or endangered nor are considered especially valuable. Therefore, ***there is no ESHA located on the project site or offsite nearby***, with the exception one small wetland area, and the project will not harm or destroy a species or habitat that is rare, endangered, or especially valuable. Thus, this short stretch of degraded, riparian habitat, that is cut off from all natural upstream flows and down stream connections (except in the most extreme flood events), ***does not qualify as ESHA under the Coastal Act.***

**Local recycling of asphalt and concrete is a State priority.** The major source of asphalt and concrete material to the project site is UCSB, located about two miles away. The second major source of material is from properties in the City of Goleta. It is important to note that the project is also consistent with Coastal Act policy to minimize energy use and vehicle miles traveled by accepting locally generated raw asphalt and concrete materials for recycling into road base aggregate material for re-use locally rather than trucking this material on state highways long distances to disposal sites in Santa Maria or Saticoy. Local recycling meets the State of California’s recycling policies adopted by the State Legislature in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as carried out by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). Local recycling also significantly reduces the production of greenhouse gases, a high priority of the state and the Coastal Commission as part of a worldwide effort to reduce global warming and sea level rise.

**Thus, a 50-foot setback makes more sense for the reasons noted above and will not prejudice the preparation of the City of Goleta’s LCP.** The City of Goleta

has approved a Development Plan on October 24, 2011 (Resolution 11-21) for this recycling facility. The City determined that a 25-foot setback from OSJC was adequate in this case. The applicant is now proposing a significantly greater vegetative canopy buffer setback of 50 feet from both the OSJC and along the northwestern property boundary from vegetation that had existed in 2006. Further, applying 100' setbacks along both the north and west property boundaries leaves approximately one acre of land outside of these 100-foot setbacks, thereby rendering the recycling facility impossible to operate, and thus, is not reasonable in this case.

Prepared by James Johnson

April 17, 2015

Attachments:

April 2, 2015 Site and Aircraft Landing Photo

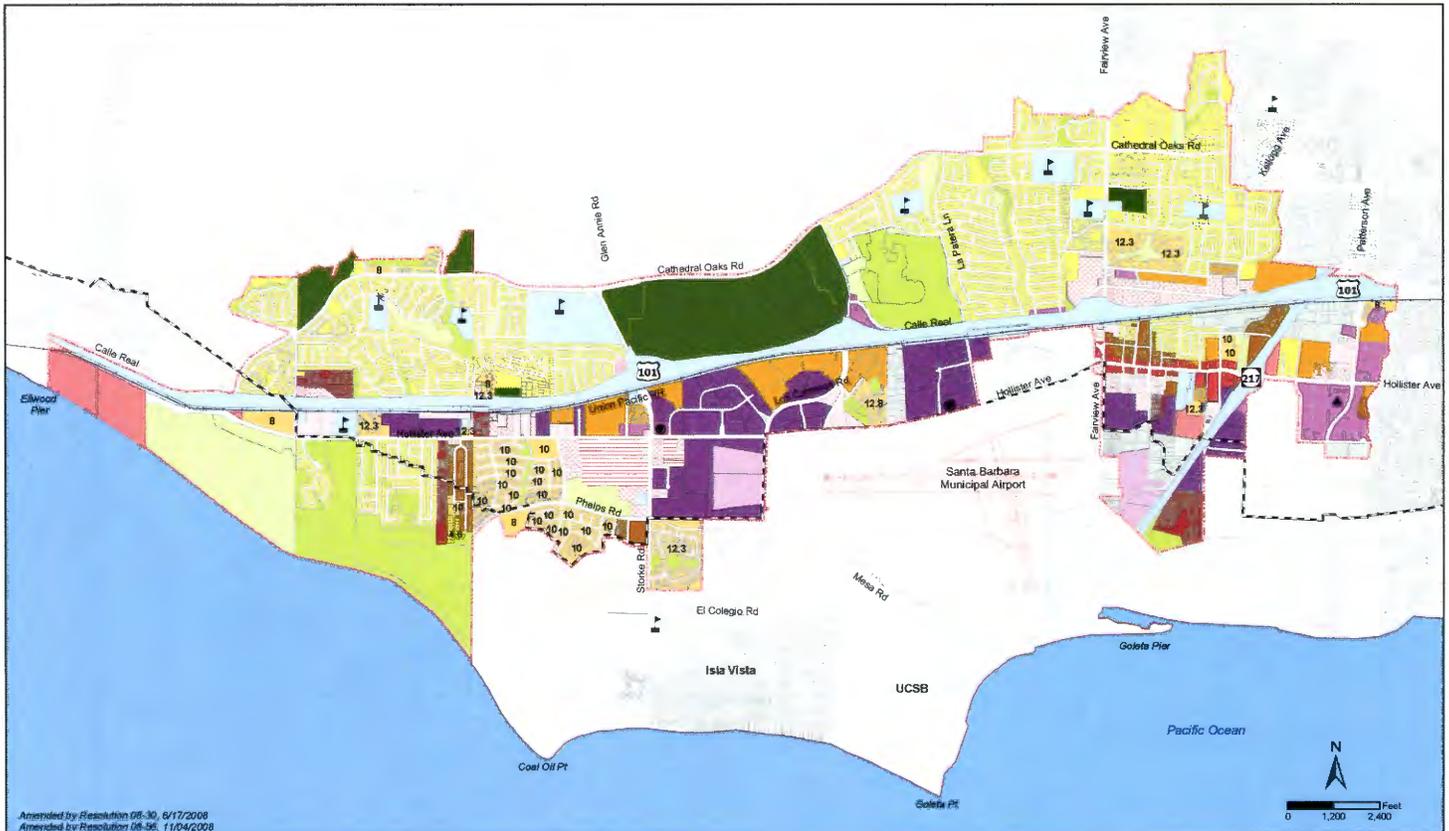
City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan dated November 2008

Assessor Parcel Maps 071-15, 16, 18 with 100 ft ESHA Setback

Exhibit A- USGS Topographic Map



4/2/15



Amended by Resolution 06-30, 6/17/2008  
 Amended by Resolution 08-36, 1/10/2009

Residential Use Categories	Commercial Use Categories	Office and Industrial	Other Use Categories	Overlay Areas	Other Features
Single-Family	Regional	Business Park	Agriculture	Hotel Overlay	Goleta City Boundary
Planned Residential	Community	Office and Institutional	Open Space / Passive Recreation	Hospital Overlay	Coastal Zone Boundary
Medium Density	Old Town	Service/Industrial	Open Space / Active Recreation	Open Space Overlay	Schools
High Density	Visitor-serving	General Industrial	Public / Quasi-public		# Maximum Density in Planned Residential Areas (units/acre)
Mobile Home Park	Interaction				
	General Commercial				

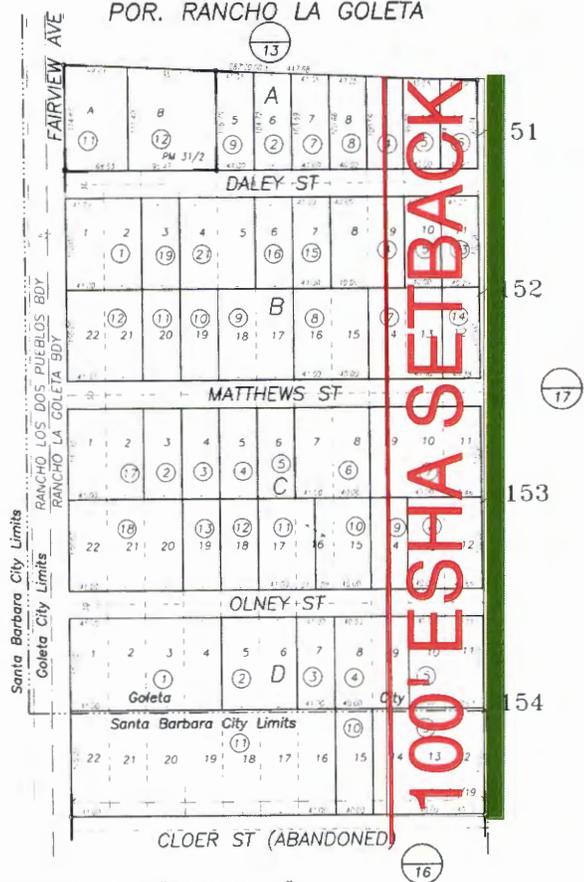
Figure 2-1  
 LAND USE PLAN MAP

GENERAL PLAN/COASTAL LAND USE PLAN  
 November 2008



POR. RANCHO LA GOLETA

071-15



 Old San Jose Creek  
 Aprox 100' ESHA Setback



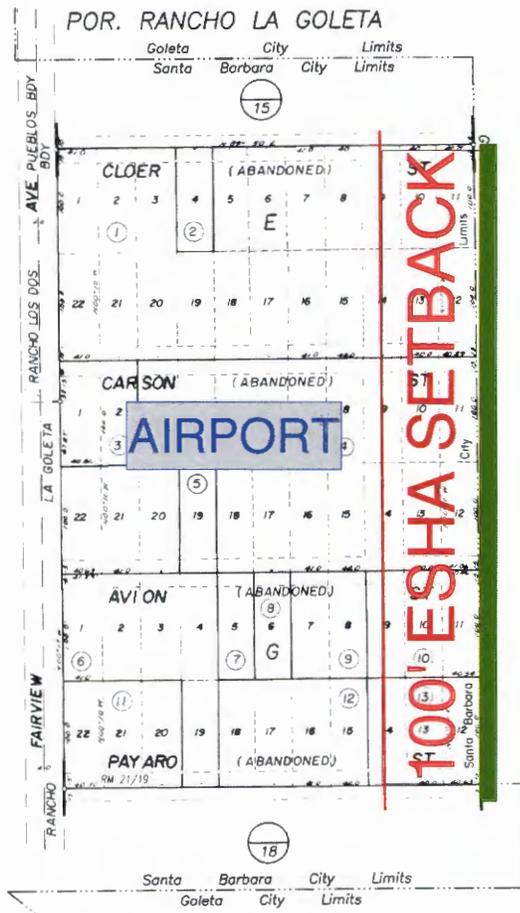
1" = 100'  
 scale ±

**NOTICE**  
 Assessor Parcels are for tax assessment purposes only and do not indicate either parcel legality or a valid building site.

City & Vicinity of Goleta  
 Assessor's Map Bk, 071-Pg, 15  
 County of Santa Barbara, Calif.

08/28/1930 R.M. Bk. 21 , Pg. 19-20 , Tract "Fairfield Tract"

12/03 Added Goleta City Boundary



1" = 100  
SCALE ±

RANCHO LOS DOS PUEBLOS BOY  
SE COR. B'DY # 1  
L.S.P. 3, 6-7

73  
45

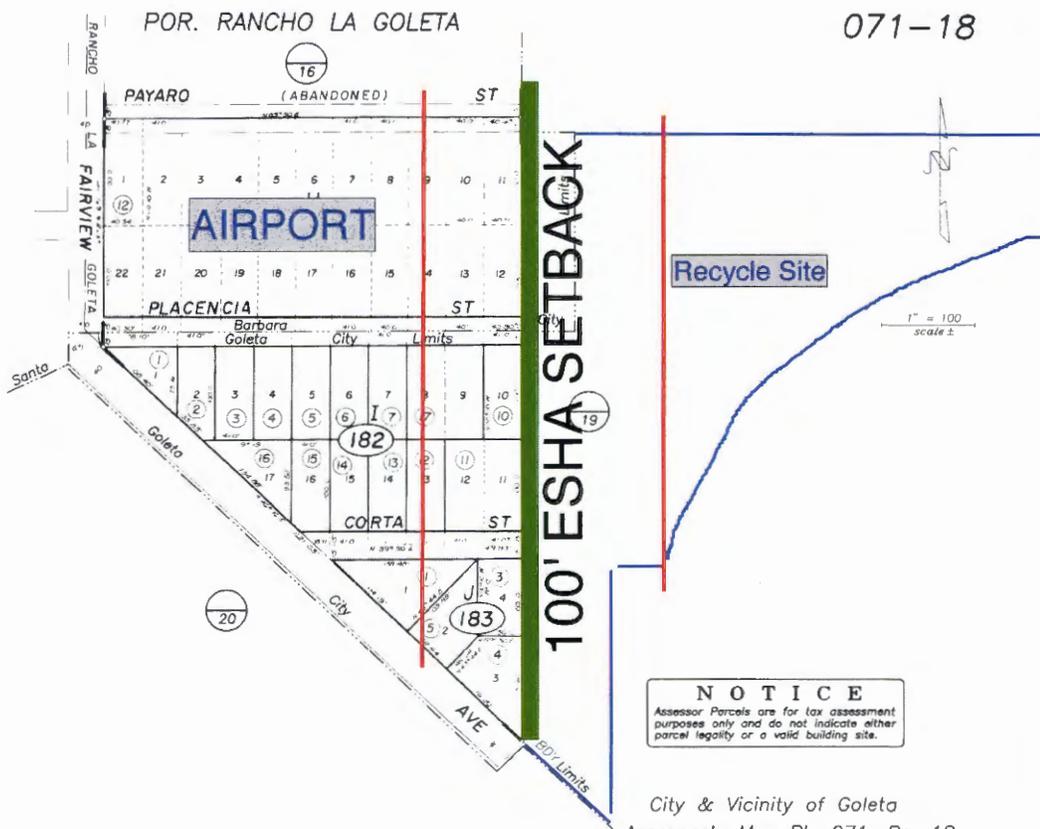
17

- Old San Jose Creek
- Aprox 100' ESHA Setback

**NOTICE**  
Assessor Parcels are for tax assessment purposes only and do not indicate either parcel legality or a valid building site.

City of Santa Barbara  
Assessor's Map Bk, 071 -Pg, 16  
County of Santa Barbara, Calif.

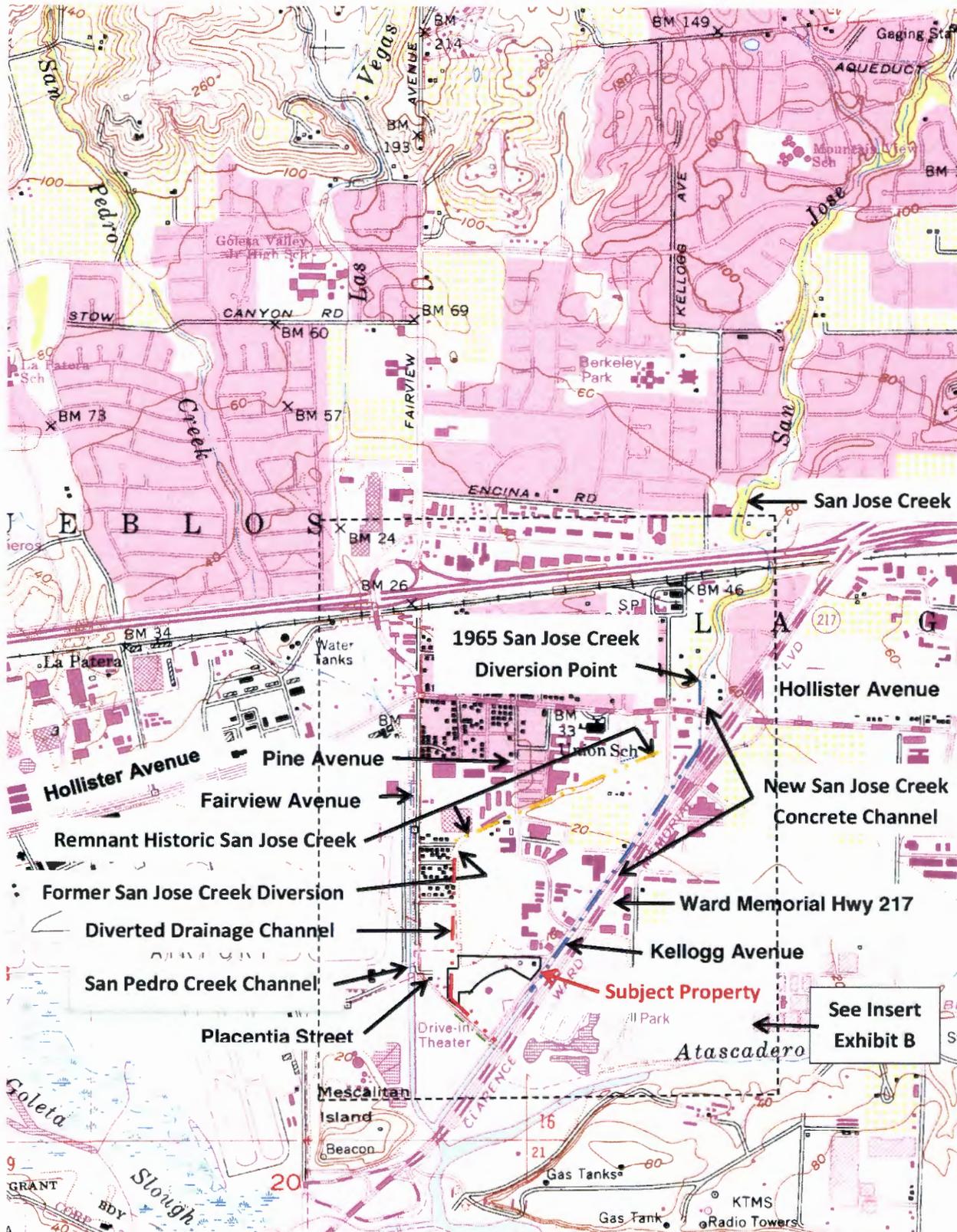
12/03 Added Goleta City Boundary



 Old San Jose Creek  
 Aprox 100' ESHA Setback

**NOTICE**  
 Assessor Parcels are for tax assessment purposes only and do not indicate either parcel legality or a valid building site.

City & Vicinity of Goleta  
 Assessor's Map Bk, 071-Pg, 18  
 County of Santa Barbara, Calif.



1995 USGS Topographic Map Scale 1" = 2000 ft.



Contour Interval 20 Feet

- · — · — Historic San Jose Creek
- · — · — San Jose Creek Concrete Channel
- · — · — Diverted Drainage Channel

**United Paving  
Recycling Exhibit A**

# KELLOGG AVENUE LLC

4915 CARPINTERIA AVENUE, SUITE H  
CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA 93013

TELEPHONE: (805) 684-6653

FAX: (805) 684-6654

Received

June 2, 2015

JUN 05 2015 B12  
California Coastal Commission  
South Central Coast District

Jack Ainsworth, Senior Deputy Director  
California Coastal Commission  
South Central Coast Area  
89 South California Street, Suite 200  
Ventura, CA 93001

RE: Application No. 4-12-076 Withdrawal and Resubmittal Application

Dear Mr. Ainsworth,

Kellogg Avenue, LLC, is the owner of the property in Santa Barbara County known as Assessor's Parcel Number 71-190-34 located in the City of Goleta. Al Rodriguez, is authorized as the agent to process an application for a coastal permit at 909 South Kellogg Avenue with the California Coastal Commission.

The purpose of this letter is to withdraw the subject application and immediately re-submit it pursuant to California Code of Regulations Section 13071. We understand that you have agreed to place this resubmitted application on the August 2015 agenda in San Diego. Enclosed is an application filing check for two times the filing fee of \$10,960. We will submit a new public notice list and envelopes as requested soon.

We ask that the Commission waive this additional filing fee and refund this money as a five times application fee has already been paid and that little additional staff work is required to re-schedule the Commission hearing with the same staff report for a new application file.

The same persons identified in Application No. 4-12-076 may, for compensation, communicate with Coastal Commissioners and/or Commission staff members on behalf of the applicant/property in this resubmitted application (Public Resources Code Section 30319).

Alan Robert Block, Esq.  
Justin M. Block, Esq.  
Block & Block, Inc.  
1880 Century Park East, Suite 415  
Los Angeles, CA 90067  
(T) 310-552-3336  
(F) 310 552-1850

Randall Fox, Esq.  
Reetz, Fox & Bartlett LLP  
116 E. Sola Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
805.965.0523 / 564.8675

Exhibit 13  
CDP Application No. 4-15-0692  
Applicant;s Filing Fee Waiver  
Request, dated June 2, 2015

Jack Ainsworth

June 2, 2015

Page 2

Architect Peter Walker Hunt AIA

1303 B State Street

P.O. Box 92045

Santa Barbara, CA 93190

805.965.5600

James Johnson

Access Associates

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Rachel Tierney

Rachel Tierney Consulting

P.O. Box 1113

Santa Barbara, CA 93102

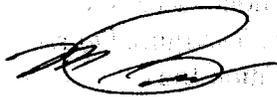
805.957.1100

If you have any questions, please feel free to call or write me at the number and address above.

You may also reach me at [michael.pollard1@verizon.net](mailto:michael.pollard1@verizon.net)

Sincerely,

Kellogg Avenue, LLC



Michael D. Pollard, Inc.

Michael D. Pollard, Manager

Attachment: Filing Fee Check