Agenda Item E.2
DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEM
Meeting Date: December 19, 2023

TO: Mayor and Councilmembers

FROM: Jaime A. Valdez, Neighborhood Services Director

CONTACT: JoAnne Plummer, Parks and Recreation Manager

SUBJECT: Approval of the Stow Grove Park Master Plan and Adoption of Mitigated Negative Declaration

RECOMMENDATION:

A. Adopt Resolution No. 23-_ entitled "A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Goleta, California, Adopting An Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration (sch # 2023080037) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Pursuant To Section 15164 of State CEQA Guidelines for the Stow Grove Park Master Plan"; and Approve the Stow Grove Park Master Plan.

B. Authorize the City Manager, with the approval of the City Attorney, to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with the Stow Company, LLC, in substantial compliance with the attached draft, to revise alignment of existing drainage easement in Stow Grove Park.

BACKGROUND:

The City's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan (General Plan), adopted in 2006, requires the preparation of a citywide Park System Master Plan and individual Park Management Plans in Open Space Element Implementation Actions OS-IA-4 and OS-IA-5 respectively. Since the General Plan was adopted, the City continues making progress on preparing and implementing these park plans. In 2015, the City's adopted Recreation Needs Assessment (RNA) identified a lack of available athletic fields for use by youth sports organizations. In January 2020, the City Council adopted the Parks, Facilities and Playgrounds Master Plan (PMP). The goal of the PMP's work effort was to complete a comprehensive assessment of Goleta's parks and playgrounds system, considering future growth in the community, and to guide maintenance, improvements, and related parks and playground development for the City of Goleta, consistent with the General Plan, over the next 10-20 years.

To address the athletic field deficiency and the condition of existing playing fields in the adopted RNA, two field renovation projects were identified and placed in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in the City's CIP Budget. Among these projects was the northern field at Stow Grove Park (CIP Project 9074), a General Plan-designated Community Park (refer to General Plan sub policy OS 6.6 Community Parks). Initially, the project was limited in scope to the field renovation at Stow Grove Park, to include new turf, irrigation, replacement and/or improvement of existing amenities, etc. These improvements would also require Americans with Disability Act (ADA)-compliant upgrades to the parking lot, the play features and possibly the restroom facility, including the creation of accessible pathways from the parking lot to these amenities.

The community highly values this park for its active and passive recreation components, and staff was already looking at more than just a field renovation with the needed ADA improvements for access. As such, the public outreach efforts kicked off in October of 2020 with a community survey asking questions that were inclusive of the *entire* park, providing information and requesting feedback for possible additional improvements and future improvement phases. These results were shared with the Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) (March 3, 2021) as well as the City Council (April 6, 2021). Both the Commission and City Council supported the recommendation to develop a Master Plan Design for the entire Stow Grove Park. The Master Plan Design was intended to implement the vision of the Community Park designation, as detailed in the General Plan, while also reflecting community input regarding infrastructure improvements and ADA upgrades.

On April 6, 2021, City Council provided direction to develop a Master Plan Design for Stow Grove Park consistent with the General Plan Open Space Element's Implementation Action OS-IA-5 Preparation of Individual Park Development and/or Management Plans**.** Like the PMP for the entire City, park-specific master plans are used for determining resource development, expansion, maintenance, operation, and/or capital improvements, and as a basis for pursuing funding opportunities for individual parks.

On December 7, 2021, following a Request for Proposals (RFP) process, the City Council authorized the City Manager to enter into a Professional Design Services Agreement with KTUA (landscape architects and design firm) for outreach and design services for the creation of a Master Plan for Stow Grove Park (the Project) in an amount not to exceed $139,939. A steering committee was formed to work with the consultant team, which included staff associated with Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces, a member of the Parks and Recreation Commission (Richard Jenkins), a member of the Stow Family (Zach Rissel) and a member of the Audubon Society, who is also the current Chair of the Public Tree Advisory Committee (Jessie Altstatt).

On November 1, 2022, staff returned to City Council for direction related to the continuation of the public process and design due to potential impacts to the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) and/or its buffers at Stow Grove Park. Council provided direction to continue the public process for the development of a draft master plan for improved, new, expanded and/or renovated active and passive

recreational park amenities.

On December 3, 2022, a second public workshop was held at La Patera Elementary School with nearly 70 participants. To accommodate those unable to participate in person, a follow-up survey was released that received nearly 500 responses. The feedback was aggregated and presented to City Council on March 21, 2023.

On March 21, 2023, City Council received a report on the public outreach process that occurred in the development of the Master Plan. An overview document has been included (Attachment 1, Exhibit C) of the entire process and includes the final product (Draft Master Plan). Following a review of the process, City Council supported the Draft Master Plan and directed staff to move forward with the next phase of the project, the environmental review process under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

On May 2, 2023, City Council authorized the execution of a Professional Services Agreement with Rincon Consultants, Inc., in an amount not to exceed $89,891 to conduct the CEQA analysis for the proposed improvements at Stow Grove Park as outlined in the Draft Master Plan. Rincon Consulting developed the Draft Biological Resource Assessment and Draft Initial Study Mitigated Negative Declaration. These documents were made available to the public for a 30-day review period beginning on August 1, 2023, and the comment period closed on August 31, 2023. During that time, staff received a total of 16 comments and held two (2) separate tribal consultations. The comments ranged from positive feedback on the plan, to questions related to amenities that were not included in the Master Plan. In addition, there were a couple of comments related to the biological resources and the ESHA that exists within this park location. These comments received were incorporated into the final Mitigated Negative Declaration and are included with the accompanying resolution (Attachment 1).

There was another comment received that spoke to the historical relevance of this park location. While this comment is not related to the biological resources in the park, it was important for the project team to evaluate and review the comments and determine if any action was necessary. While Stow Grove Park has been in existence for nearly 100 years, the park has shifted and grown over the last decade. The evaluation conducted by the project's historical consultant determined that there were no criteria that would require a federal or state historical designation. Staff verified with Planning and Environmental team members who confirmed that during the development of the Historic Preservation Commission, Stow Grove Park was an area that was mentioned, but no action was taken for this location. Should the Council have a desire to explore Stow Grove Park as a local historical area of interest, staff will be able to bring this item back as a separate work effort.

In response to Councilmember inquiries about circulation and additional access to the park for neighbors and visitors, staff consulted with the Public Work's Traffic Engineering Division. The evaluation included the current access/entries, the driveway, current or potential crosswalks and/or entries into the park. The determination from the traffic engineer are as follows:

The only roadways available for Stow Grove Park access would be North La Patera Lane and Cathedral Oaks Road. Planning the number and location of driveways for properties along a particular roadway requires striking a balance between access, safety, and mobility. Collisions most frequently occur at intersections, so limiting the number of intersections (driveways) can reduce or prevent collisions. Therefore, it is recommended that the number of driveways for a particular property be kept to the minimum number that is essential for the reasonable access to/from the property during typical conditions. For these reasons, the City of Goleta has adopted driveway spacing standards that indicate that non-residential driveways shall be located a minimum of 250' from adjacent roadways.

Access to/from Cathedral Oaks is not recommended due to the speed and volume of traffic as well as the curved alignment that restricts visibility of oncoming eastbound traffic.

The existing driveway on La Patera is approximately 180' north of Caroldale Lane, which borders the northern edge of La Patera Elementary and approximately 50' south of La Patera Place, a cul-de-sac with six homes. The location of the existing Stow Grove driveway does not meet the City's current driveway spacing standards. Given the existing intersection spacing, along La Patera and the curving roadway alignment, there are not any driveway locations that would meet the City's driveway spacing or visibility standards north of Caroldale Lane.

In consideration for additional STOP Sign Control, the traffic engineer referred to the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) that has established guidelines for installing multi-way STOP controls, which looks at Collision History, Vehicle Volume and Vehicle Delay.

In considering Collision History at this location, the recommendation would require five or more reported right-angle collisions in a 12-month period. In this location, there have been zero reported collisions in the past five years.

The minimum volumes for major street traffic volume averages at least 300 vehicles per hour for any eight (8) hours of an average day; and La Patera averages approximately 175 vehicles per hour. The minor street traffic volume (vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle) averages at least 200 units per hour for the same eight hours. There is no data available for Caroldale or Parkhurst, but the traffic engineer strongly feels that it is unlikely that this number would be met.

The Vehicle Delay measure considers an average delay to minor-street vehicular traffic is at least 30 seconds per vehicle during the highest hour. There was no data available for Caroldale or Parkhurst but it was unlikely that this would be met.

In addition, the project team evaluated not only the proposed new maintenance entrance, but also proposed an alternate location for the driveway to enter from La Patera Road between the current maintenance yard and the existing caretaker cottage, which was evaluated during the CEQA process.

On June 1, 2023, staff submitted a grant application for partial funding of the project through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). If successful, the funding of $4.6M would provide the necessary resources to close the gap on the current cost estimates for the complete build out. While many components of this grant application align with this project, there is a concern with the timing of the completion of the CEQA process and the demographics of the surrounding neighborhood. Staff will be returning to Council for funding considerations and direction on the phasing process for this project at a future date.

The Master Plan includes 25 total components/amenities, of which nine are general park improvements, six (6) are play/active amenities, five (5) are social/educational in nature, and five (5) are passive/nature based. The nine (9) general park improvements include alterations to the existing parking lot located on the western edge of the site, improvements to the existing restroom and installation of a new restroom, refurbishment of the existing maintenance facility with a trash enclosure, renovation of the caretaker cottage with potential opportunities for public use, horseshoe area, picnic areas, park entrances, and redwood grove/walking trails. The six (6) play/active improvements include modifications to the existing playground, multi-use fields, walking/running paths, and volleyball courts and the introduction of a new fitness trail loop and nature/play area. The five (5) social/educational improvements include rehabilitation to the Caretaker Cottage (to include a public use for education/social purpose), creation of a family activity area, and introduction of cultural, social, and educational amenities such as a Channel Islands Plaza, entrance junction, and entry promenade. Finally, the (5) five passive/nature improvements include upgrades to the general use field and native tree grove, and creation of interpretive/bird watching trails, a botanical garden, and a butterfly/pollinator garden. (Attachment 1, Exhibit C)

The 25 components/amenities of the Master Plan are shown in the figure below.



In addition to the grant request that was submitted, local legislators Senator Monique Limón and Assemblyman Gregg Hart included a request for $750,000 of funding in the State of California's budget towards the development of the proposed universal playground at Stow Grove Park. In July, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 102, authorizing the funding to be used for the City of Goleta. In the coming year, staff will work with the State of California's Office of Local Grants and Services to complete the necessary paperwork associated with securing this funding.

AB 52 Compliance – Tribal Consultation

Pursuant to California AB 52, letters were delivered to the California Native American Tribes by email and certified mail on June 23, 2023, and July 5, 2023. As discussed in the Initial Study's Environmental Checklist Section 18, Tribal Cultural Resources, two Tribes requested consultation: the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians on July 12, 2023, and the Northern Chumash Tribal Council on July 14, 2023. The City held a virtual meeting with the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians on July 14, 2023 and there was mutual agreement to notify the Tribe of future development plans and for the City to provide a copy of the CEQA compliant Cultural Resources Report. The City held a virtual meeting with the Northern Chumash Tribal Council on July 31, 2023. The Tribal Council requested an interpretive panel be incorporated into the project design, that a Chumash monitor be present during ground disturbing activities, and for the City to provide a copy of the CEQA compliant Cultural Resources Report. The City has complied with all tribal consultation requirements of AB 52.

DISCUSSION:

One of the challenges in making improvements and refurbishing Stow Grove Park is that it has two areas designated as ESHA. However, these areas and protective buffers already contain existing amenities, including three group picnic areas, horseshoe pits, softball or multi-use turf field, volleyball courts, restrooms, parking lot and walking/biking trails. Repair and maintenance of existing facilities in ESHA and ESHA buffers is allowed under Chapter 17.30 of the GMC. The City's General Plan and effectuating zoning regulations also allow for certain work within ESHA, with specific restrictions, such as general maintenance, trails, and education (i.e., bird watching stations, ADA pathways, interpretative trials, etc.). New development, however, would be subject to several policies and regulations.

If approved by Council, Park design in ESHA and/or ESHA buffer could still be General Plan and zoning-compliant if significant impacts are avoided or mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. Conservation Element sub policy CE 1.6(d) states that Public Works projects identified in the CIP *may* be allowed, only where there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives. Chapter 17.53.020(X)(1) of the Goleta Municipal Code (GMC) only exempts City Projects, including Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs), from Zoning Permits and discretionary approvals if located outside of ESHA. As such, a permit (Development Plan) and discretionary review would be necessitated if new development is proposed in ESHA and it can be demonstrated that there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives. Staff will return to Council on specific development plans associated with this project.

Given the unique nature of this Community Park, the history of its development, its humanmade creation (as opposed to undeveloped native habitat/open space) and considerable existing recreation amenities, as well as being identified in the City's Capital Improvement Plan, potential new development in the ESHA and/or ESHA buffers, may be allowed under Conservation Element sub policy CE 1.6(d) and Chapter

17.53.020(X)(1) of the GMC. This would allow for consideration of additional amenities that may be desired by the Goleta community and park users. Alternatives and related analysis would need to be conducted to ensure that there would be no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.

Any work completed outside of the existing footprint of an existing feature, which may be necessary for some of the proposed modifications, would be considered new development. An example is while the picnic areas can be maintained, any addition of a shade structure or potential expansion would be considered new development. Another example would be related to the discussion to consider the caretaker house as a potential mixed use to accommodate a community space. This potential mixed-use opportunity is included in the final draft plan, but the reconfiguration of this space to meet a public need and potentially future caretaker use, would also be considered new development.

The project team has identified the following elements as having a potential impact to ESHA and/or its designated buffers:

- Improved Horseshoe Area (improvement exceeds current footprint)
- Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas (addition of shelter structure)
- New Restroom (within the 100' buffer)
- Refurbish Maintenance Facility (within ESHA)
- Caretaker Cottage Improvements (within ESHA)
- Inclusive Playground (within the 100' buffer)

The Project team including Rincon Consultants through its environmental analysis has evaluated the current proposed changes for consideration and the potential impacts to ESHA, and it is anticipated that indirect impacts are primarily associated with construction activity during nesting periods. These will be mitigated with restrictions on construction timing and have been included in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) as Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2 and BIO-5. There would be no anticipated direct or indirect long-term impacts to the designated ESHA boundaries and/or buffers.

The City is the lead agency for purposes of CEQA as it pertains to this project. The draft IS/MND was prepared for the project pursuant to the requirements of CEQA (Pub. Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq.) and released on August 1, 2023, for a 30-day public review period that ended on August 31, 2023. The Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration was made available by the following methods to indicate availability of the environmental document during the public comment period: (i) filed with the Santa Barbara County Clerk; (ii) filed with the Office of Planning and Research; (iii) mailed to various interested persons, agencies, and tribes; and (iv) posted on the City's website.

The draft IS/MND concluded that the environmental impacts of the proposed Master Plan project are considered to have less-than-significant impacts with mitigation

incorporated (Class II), less-than-significant impacts (Class III), or beneficial impacts (Class IV). Areas with Class II impacts requiring mitigation included Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Recreation and Tribal Cultural Resources. The MND includes analyses of each environmental area, potential impacts, and necessary mitigation measures. Based on the MND, it was determined that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment with the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the MND. These mitigation measures have been included in the MMRP. The MND and MMRP are provided as Exhibits 1 and 2, respectively, of the draft Resolution (Attachment 1).

Rincon Consultants prepared a Cultural Resources Technical Report in July 2023, documenting background and archival research, records searches conducted for the project site, and Phase 1 and Extended Phase 1 survey testing results. Although no resources were found on-site as part of the Phase 1 and Extended Phase I Studies, based on the presence of Native American resources nearby, the project site is considered sensitive for archaeological resources (Rincon 2023). Construction of the proposed park amenities would therefore have the potential to uncover previously unidentified archaeological or tribal cultural resources, which could lead to damage or destruction of the resource. Impacts to archaeological and tribal cultural resources would therefore be potentially significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3 and GEO-1, the City would require a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program training, retain an on-call archaeologist, require Native American monitoring, and follow adequate procedures in case of unanticipated discovery of archaeological or tribal cultural resources, including halting of work to evaluate the find. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Staff received 16 comments by the close of that circulation period (August 1, 2023 – August 31, 2023) and Rincon Consulting has made minor revisions as needed in the Final IS/MND, (see Attachment 1, Exhibit 1; Appendix E provides Responses to Comments). These minor changes have been made to the MND to clarify, amplify, and make insignificant modifications to the MND. These changes/updates are further described in the Final IS/MND, and do not result in alterations to the degree of impact or significance conclusions presented in the Draft IS/MND and therefore do not constitute new significant information. Rather, the changes serve to clarify and strengthen the content of the Draft IS/MND. Therefore, recirculation of the IS/MND is not required under State CEQA Guidelines section 15073.5. The Final IS/MND is attached and available for review on the City's website. Most comments related to park uses and amenities and were not environmental in nature. However, a few focused on a desire to see more native plant species and potential special-status species within the Park, namely bird species, and providing adequate protection during the nesting season. Rincon Consultants prepared a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) in July 2023. Required mitigation measures BIO-1 through BIO-5 include protections for roosting monarch butterflies, including measures around potential tree removal through a required Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan and implementation of Pollinator Garden Landscape Plan. Several Tree Protection Measures are included as are Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Staff recommends that City Council approve and adopt the MND and MMRP, and to approve the Project.

Next Steps for Master Plan

This request to adopt the Stow Grove Park Master Plan and the Resolution to adopt the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and MMRP will allow the City of Goleta to move forward with the next phase, namely the identification of individual projects and preparation of construction documents.

While the proposed phases of the project with associated costs are included in the fiscal impact section of this report, there will be necessary modifications. Phase One as described must happen first for a variety of infrastructure reasons, but this phase now needs to include the development of the universal playground and additional restroom. These components are being added to Phase One due to the timeline of the funding allocated by the State of California.

Staff is requesting support from the Council to release a Request for Proposals to solicit a Landscape Architecture firm to develop the new phases with approximate cost estimates, as well as create the necessary construction plans and specification documents for this project. Regardless of the phase(s) moving forward, it is recommended to enter into contract with one firm for the construction documents of the entire master plan for consistency.

Water Line Easement

In the existing deed of property from the Stow Company, LLC, there is a ten-foot-wide easement for an underground waterline that extends the north/south length of the property. In the last two decades, repairs to this water line have become significantly challenging as trees and shrubs have grown over the line itself. The Stow Company has explored the abandonment of the existing line and development of a new line that would follow a similar route, adjacent to the existing line. This proposed alignment has been coordinated with the Master Planning process to avoid additional impacts to the park location. The Stow Company continues to work closely with the City of Goleta in the coordination of the work, with the hope of aligning their work with the construction of the park.

In order for the Stow Company to continue to move forward with their construction documents, they have requested the City enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which allows this adjustment to the easement and supports, in writing, the improvements described in the Master Plan for Stow Grove Park. A draft of the proposed MOU is included in this report as Attachment 2. In a future meeting, staff will propose uses for the caretaker residence and once a decision on that topic is determined, staff will return to City Council for authorization to memorialize a new grant deed for the realignment of the easement and update to uses.

GOLETA STRATEGIC PLAN:

City-Wide Strategy: Support Community Vitality and Enhanced Recreational Opportunities.

Strategic Goal: Support programs that enhance quality of life in the Goleta community such as recreation, public safety, human services, and cultural arts.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

The project team has prepared cost estimates that include both a 15% and a 25% contingency. Cost estimates include construction, soft costs, contractor costs, escalation costs at 5% annually for construction costs and 1% for the soft and contractor costs associated with project timeline and CEQA costs. The costs do not include construction management but have taken into consideration the challenges associated with the project site and protection of environmental resources.

Scenario 1 would be an overall park construction buildout, addressing the entire park at once. The costs for this would range from $8.00M to $8.79M.

Scenario 2 divides the park into two separate phases, the north and south section of the park. The recommendation in this phased approach would be to complete the north section first, with phase two being the southern section. The reason for this recommendation is due to the parking lot, maintenance yard and caretaker cottage being within the north section phase. These improvements are the basis for the other improvements within the park. This cost is $8.28M - $9.00M, with phase one as $4.08M - $4.44M and phase two at $4.10M - $4.55M.

Scenario 3 divides the park into three phases, with the parking lot/caretaker cottage/maintenance yard becoming its own phase, followed by phase two as the northern section of the park and lastly phase three as the southern section.

At this time, staff is seeking direction to move forward with a Request for Proposals (RFP) to solicit vendors for Design and Preparation of Plans, Specifications, Cost Estimates, Engineering and Project Coordination for the renovation of Stow Grove Park, which has no fiscal decision or obligation. The anticipated cost of the construction design phase is estimated between $500,000 - $700,000 contingent on phasing and timing. Once a firm has been selected, staff will return to City Council with the award of contract.

Stow Grove Park Renovation Design (CIP 9074)					
Fund Type	**Account**	**Description**	**Project to Date Actuals**	**Existing Budget**	**Total Budget* Remaining**
PARK DIF	221-90-9074-57070	Design	$212,292	$4,127,825	$3,915,533
PARK DIF	221-90-9074-57071	Construction	$0	$760,000	$760,000
Total			**$212,292**	**$4,887,825**	**$4,675,533**

*Does not include the $750,000 from the State of California or the requested grant amount.

ALTERNATIVES:

Council may provide alternate direction to staff or choose not to approve the documents presented. Lack of approval would postpone the next steps of the project, potentially risking the funding for the universal playground provided by the State of California.

Reviewed By:	**Legal Review By:**	**Approved By:**
Kristine Schmidt	Megan Garibaldi	Robert Nisbet
Assistant City Manager	City Attorney	City Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

1. "A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Goleta, California, Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Stow Grove Park Master Plan" including:
   Exhibit 1: Stow Grove Park Master Plan Final Mitigated Negative Declaration
   Exhibit 2: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
   Exhibit 3: Stow Grove Park Master Plan

2. Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Amendment of Easements and Restrictions between the City of Goleta and the Stow Company, LLC

ATTACHMENT 1

"A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Goleta, California, Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Stow Grove Park Master Plan" including:
Exhibit 1: Stow Grove Park Master Plan Final Mitigated Negative Declaration
Exhibit 2: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
Exhibit 3: Stow Grove Park Master Plan

RESOLUTION 23-___

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GOLETA, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING AN INITIAL STUDY/ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (SCH # 2023080037) AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM PURSUANT TO SECTION 15164 OF STATE CEQA GUIDELINES FOR THE STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN; AND APPROVE THE STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN.

The City Council of the City of Goleta does resolve as follows:

SECTION 1: *Recitals.* The City Council finds and declares that:

A. Development and implementation of the Stow Grove Park Master Plan (SGPMP) is consistent with the Implementation Action OS-IA-5 Preparation of Individual Park Development and/or Management Plans in the City General Plan Open Space Element; and

B. The SGPMP outlines the programmatic approach and methods for the City of Goleta to manage and improve existing uses, amenities, facilities and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) within Stove Grove Park, and the public's use and enjoyment of the Park; and

C. The City, as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality (Public Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq., "CEQA"), prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse No. 2023080037) to evaluate the SGPMP's environmental impacts in accordance with CEQA , the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000 et seq., the "CEQA Guidelines"), and the City's Environmental Review Guidelines ("Goleta Guidelines"), which was circulated for review by the public and interested, responsible, and trustee agencies for at least 30 days from August 1, 2023 to August 31, 2023 by: (1) filing a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration ("NOI") with the Santa Barbara County Clerk; (2) filing a NOI with State Clearinghouse; (3) placing a NOI in the Santa Barbara Independent, a newspaper of general circulation; (4) mailing a NOI to various interested persons, agencies, and tribes; and (5) posting a NOI on the City's website. In addition, copies of the MND were available during the public review period at the City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services and posted on the City's website; and

D. Based on the MND, City staff determined that all potential environmental impacts from SGPMP would be less than significant with the incorporation of the mitigation measures in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program ("MMRP"). Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081.6 and State CEQA Guidelines section 15074(d), the MMRP has been prepared and includes mitigation measures for biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, recreation, tribal cultural resources,; and

E. All comments were received, considered and responded to from the public, as well as any responsible, trustee, and interested agencies, on the MND. The Final MND consist of the responses to comments, the MND, and an Errata section containing minor revisions to the MND; and

F. The SGPMP includes 25 total components/amenities, of which nine are general park improvements, six are play/active amenities, five are social/educational in nature, and five are passive/nature based as more specifically described in Section 7 Description of Project of Exhibit 2 ("Project"); and

G. On or before November 20, 2023, the Project site was posted for the December 18, 2023 City Council meeting by the applicant, the City Neighborhood Services Department (a minimum of 15 days prior to the City Council meeting); and

H. On December 19, 2023, the City Council conducted a duly noticed public meeting on the Stow Grove Park Master Plan project, the Final MND, MMRP, and all other relevant information contained in the administrative record regarding the Project, at which time all interested persons were given an opportunity to be heard.

I. This Resolution is adopted based upon the entirety of the administrative record including, without limitation, staff reports, and evidence submitted during the public meeting.

SECTION 2: *Factual Findings and Conclusions.* The City Council finds as follows:

A. The Project site is entirely within Stow Grove Park, Assessor Parcel Number 077-160-009.

B. The entire site is zoned OSAR (Open Space-Active Recreation) with an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) overlay.

C. Access to the project site is from Parkhurst Drive, N. La Patera Lane and Cathedral Oaks Boulevard.

D. The proposed project adequately addresses Implementation Action OS-IA-5 Preparation of Individual Park Development and/or Management Plans in the City General Plan Open Space Element in a manner which balances management of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) with improved public safety, access, and active recreational opportunities.

E. The project site is entirely City-owned and no easements are required for implementation from private property owners.

F. Based on the location, size, and nature of the proposed project, an IS-MND was prepared and circulated for public review as stated in Section 1 above.

G. The factual findings in this Section are based upon substantial evidence found within the entirety of the administrative record. Notwithstanding the identification of specific facts within this Section, the entire administrative record adequately provides substantial evidence for all findings set forth in this Resolution.

SECTION 3: *Environmental Assessment for the Project.* The City Council makes the following environmental findings:

A. The City Council has reviewed and considered the Final MND dated October 2023 and entitled "Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Exhibit 1), and the administrative record, including all written and oral evidence presented to it, and finds: (1) that the Final MND was prepared in compliance with CEQA, including, without limitation, CEQA Guidelines §§ 15070, 15071 and 15073; and (2) that, based on the imposition of mitigation measures, there is no substantial evidence in the administrative record supporting a fair argument that the Project may have a significant effect on the environment. City Council finds that no new significant environmental impacts have been identified in the Final MND and any changes to the Final MND in response to comments or otherwise do not constitute substantial revisions requiring recirculation under State CEQA Guidelines section 15073.5. City Council further finds that to the extent any mitigation measures were revised or added after the public review period had concluded, these changed or additional mitigation measures are equivalent or more effective in mitigating environmental impacts already identified in the MND and that the change or addition does not itself cause any potentially significant impact. .

B. The Final IS-MND and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) (Exhibit 2) were presented to the City Council which reviewed the record of the proceedings and considered all information contained in the Final MND and its appendices, the MMRP and the testimony and additional information presented at or before all public meetings in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15074. City Council finds that the MMRP has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21081.6 and finds that such Program is designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures during Project implementation.

C. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15074, the Final MND reflects the City's independent judgment and analysis. The City Council has independently reviewed and analyzed the Final MND prepared for the Project. The Final IS-MND is an accurate and complete statement of the potential environmental impacts of the Project. The Final IS-MND was prepared under the direction of the City of Goleta Neighborhood Services Department and reflects the City Council's independent judgment and analysis of the environmental impacts and comments received on the Draft and Final IS-MND.

D. The custodian of records for the Final MND, MMRP, and all other materials which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the City Council's decision is based is the Department of Neighborhood Services. These documents are

available for public review at City Hall, located at 130 Cremona Drive, Suite B, Goleta, CA 93117.

SECTION 4: *Actions.* The City Council hereby takes the following actions:

A. Adopts the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration attached as Exhibit 1, incorporated herein by reference, and adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) attached as Exhibit 2, incorporated herein by reference, as required by CEQA § 21081.6 and CEQA Guidelines §15097;

B. Adopts the Stow Grove Park Master Plan attached as Exhibit 3; and

C. Directs the City Manager, or designee, to file a Notice of Determination with the Santa Barbara County Clerk and the Office of Planning and Research within five days in accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15094.

SECTION 5: *Reliance on Record.* Each and every one of the actions in this Resolution is based on the competent and substantial evidence, both oral and written, contained in the entire record relating to the Project. The findings and determinations constitute the independent findings and determinations of the City Council in all respects and are fully and completely supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.

SECTION 6: *Limitations.* The City Council analysis and evaluation of the project, including this Resolution, are based on the best information currently available. It is inevitable that, in evaluating a project, absolute and perfect knowledge of all possible aspects of the project will not exist. One of the major limitations on analysis of the project is the City Council's lack of knowledge of future events. In all instances, best efforts have been made to form accurate assumptions. Somewhat related to this are the limitations on the City's ability to solve what are in effect regional, state, and national problems and issues. The City must work within the political framework within which it exists and with the limitations inherent in that framework.

SECTION 7: *Summaries of Information.* All summaries of information in the findings, which precede this section, are based on the substantial evidence in the record. The absence of any particular fact from any such summary is not an indication that a particular finding is not based in part on that fact.

SECTION 8: This Resolution will remain effective until superseded by a subsequent Resolution.

SECTION 9: This Resolution will become effective immediately upon adoption.

SECTION 10: The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

_____
PAULA PEROTTE
MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
DEBORAH S. LOPEZ
CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
MEGAN GARIBALDI
ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA) ss.
CITY OF GOLETA)

I, DEBORAH S. LOPEZ, City Clerk of the City of Goleta, California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 23-__ was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Goleta at a regular meeting held on the ____th day of _____, 2023 by the following vote of the Council:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

(SEAL)

_____
DEBORAH S. LOPEZ
CITY CLERK

EXHIBIT 1

Final Mitigated Negative Declaration



Stow Grove Park Master Plan

Final Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration

prepared by

City of Goleta
Department of Neighborhood Services
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, California 93117
Contact: JoAnne Plummer, Parks and Recreation Manager

prepared with the assistance of

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
319 East Carrillo Street, Suite 105
Santa Barbara, California 93101

December 2023

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

Stow Grove Park Master Plan

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Appendix F Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Initial Study

The Draft IS-MND was circulated for a 30-day public review period that began on August 1, 2023 and ended on August 31, 2023. The City of Goleta received 16 comment letters during the Draft IS-MND review period, which are included, and responded to, as Letters 1-16 in Appendix E. Changes to the Draft IS-MND text are signified in this Final IS-MND by strikeout font (~~strikeout font~~) where text was removed and by underlined font (underlined font) where text was added.

1. Project Title

Stow Grove Park Master Plan

2. Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Goleta
Department of Neighborhood Services
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, California 93117

3. Contact Person and Phone Number

JoAnne Plummer, Parks and Recreation Manager
805-562-5505

4. Project Location

The project is located in a residential area of the City of Goleta at 580 North La Patera Lane. Cathedral Oaks Road runs along the north side of the park. Figure 1 shows the regional location of the project in Santa Barbara County. The project site is approximately 11.75 acres and includes the entirety of Stow Grove Park (Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 077-160-009). Figure 2 shows the specific project location and its neighborhood context.

5. General Plan and Zoning Designation

The project site has a land use designation of Open Space - Active Recreation and is zoned Open Space Active Recreation (OSAR).

6. Project and Project Site Background

The earliest agricultural pioneers in the project area included the Hollister Ranch, Cooper Ranch, and Stow Ranch. What is currently Stow Grove Park was part of Stow Ranch. During this period, it was used as an unofficial gathering spot for members of the Stow Family and locals alike, who referred to the redwood grove as Stow's Grove. The grove was surrounded by lemon orchards owned by the family who lived in the Stow House southwest of the park. Stow Grove Park was donated to the County of Santa Barbara in 1964 and developed for active recreation.

Figure 1 Regional Location

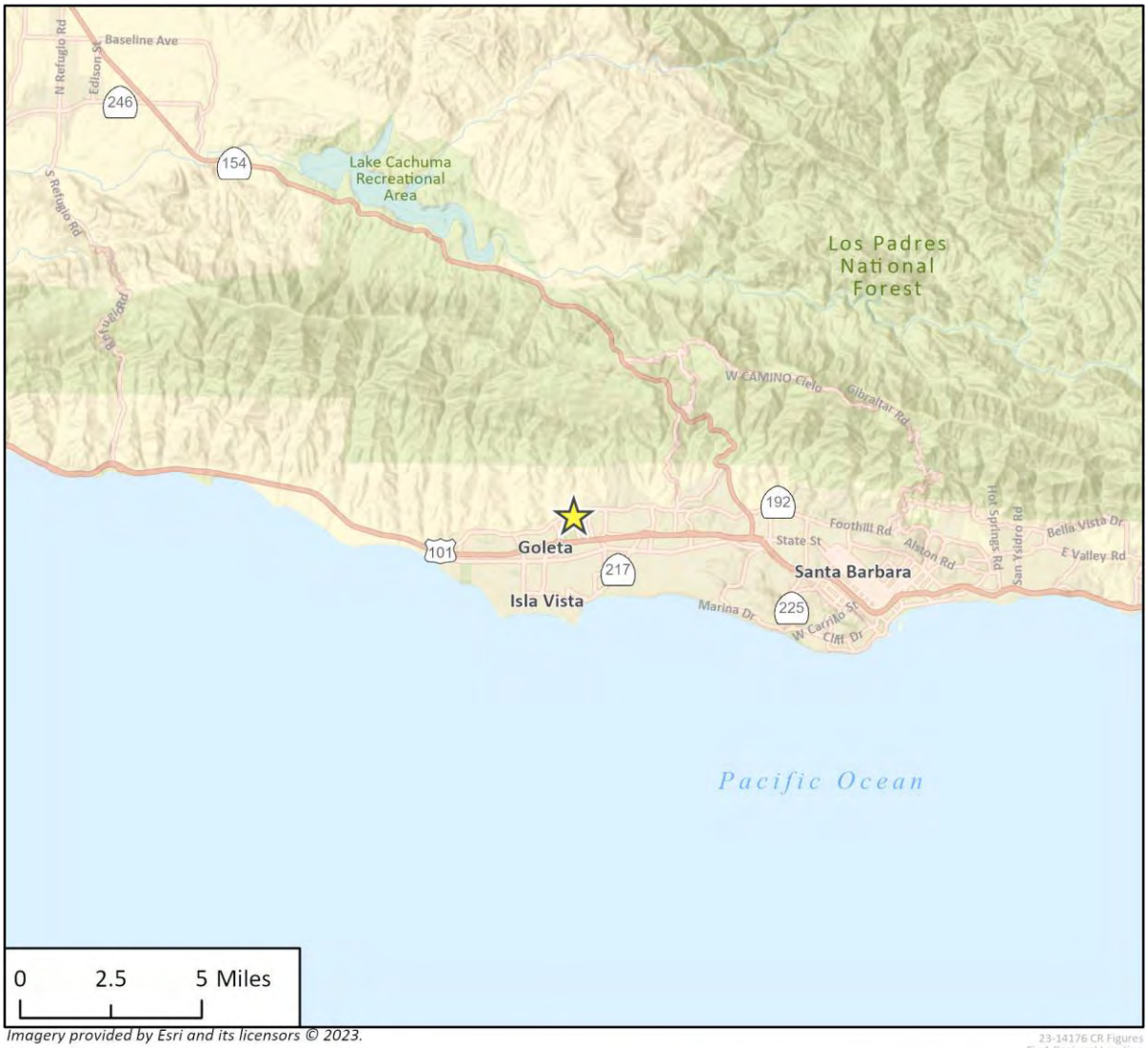
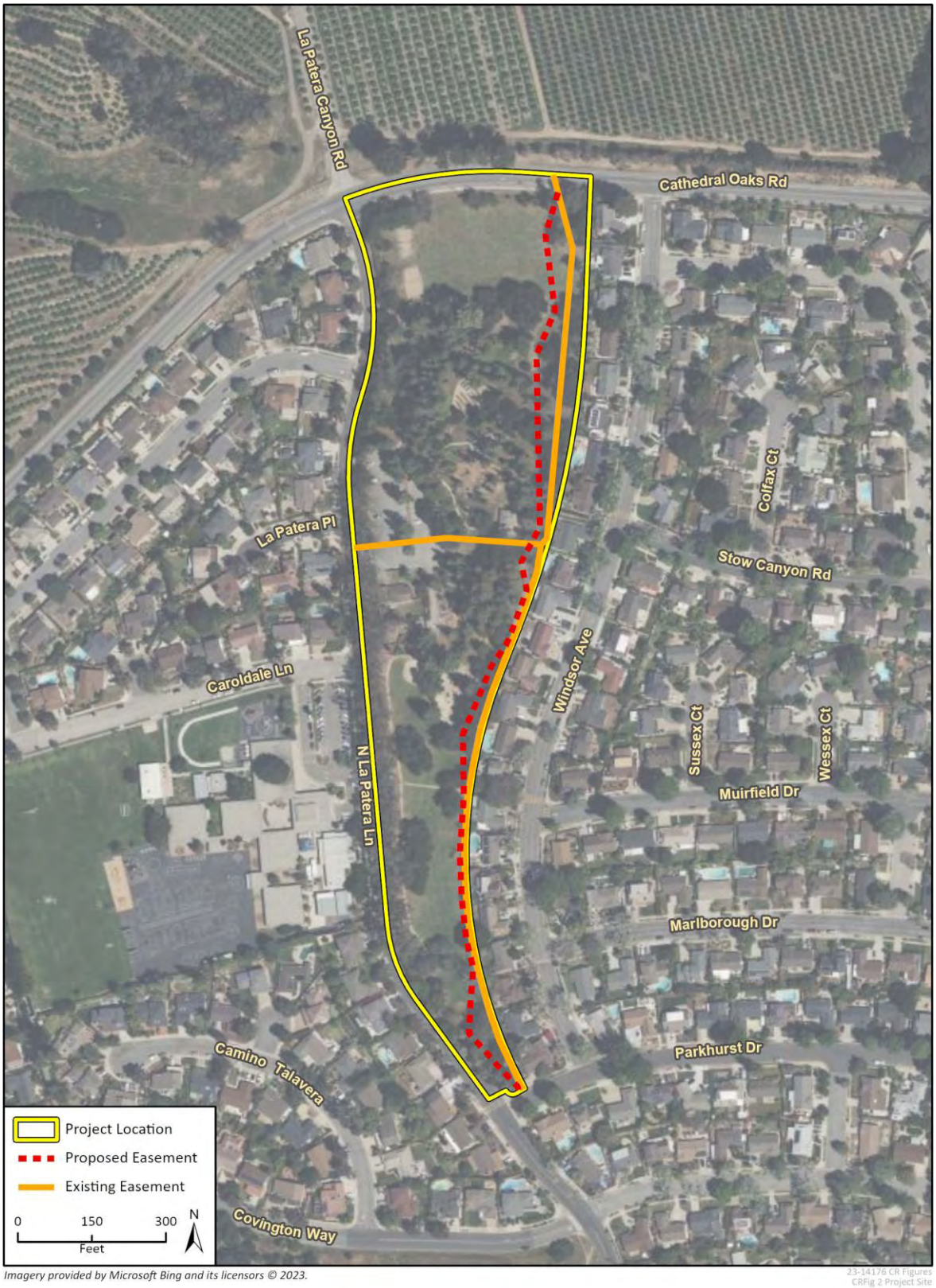


Figure 2 Project Location



*The Master Plan boundary terminates at the end of the park limits along Cathedral Oaks Road. The boundary depicted in Figure 2 illustrates County of Santa Barbara parcel data.

The City's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan (General Plan), adopted in 2006, requires the preparation of a citywide Park System Master Plan and individual Park Management Plans in Open Space Element Implementation Actions OS-IA-4 and OSIA-5, respectively. In 2015, the City's adopted Recreation Needs Assessment (RNA) identified a lack of available athletic fields for use by youth sports organizations. In January 2020, the City Council adopted the Parks, Facilities and Playgrounds Master Plan (PMP). The goal of the PMP's work effort was to complete a comprehensive assessment of Goleta's parks and playgrounds system, considering future growth in the community, and to guide maintenance, improvements, and related parks and playground development for the City of Goleta, consistent with the General Plan, over the next 10-20 years.

The PMP was intended to implement the vision of the Community Park designation, as detailed in the General Plan (see Table 3-1 of Open Space Element), while also reflecting community input regarding infrastructure improvements, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). City Council direction at its meeting of April 6, 2021, was to develop a Master Plan Design for Stow Grove Park consistent with the General Plan Open Space Element's Implementation Action OS-IA-5 Preparation of Individual Park Development and/or Management Plans. Similar to the Parks, Facilities and Playgrounds Master Plan for the entire City, park-specific master plans are intended to be used to determine resource development, expansion, maintenance, operation, and/or capital improvements and as a basis for pursuing funding opportunities for individual projects.

7. Description of Project

The project includes the development of the Stow Grove Park Master Plan (project) which envisions improved, new, expanded and renovated active and passive recreational park amenities at Stow Grove Park in the City of Goleta. The Master Plan includes 25 total components/amenities, of which nine are general park improvements, six are play/active, five are social/educational, and five are passive/nature based. The 25 components/amenities of the Master Plan are shown in Figure 3.

General Park Improvements

These nine improvements include alterations to the existing parking lot located on the western edge of the site, improvements to the existing restroom and installation of a new restroom, refurbishment of the existing maintenance facility with a trash enclosure, renovation of the caretaker cottage with potential opportunities for public use[1], horseshoe area, picnic areas, park entrances, and redwood grove/walking trails. The proposed general park improvements are shown in Figure 3 and described below in Table 1.

1 The caretaker's cottage is an existing on-site use which was previously occupied by a member of City staff. While the project includes operational improvements to the cottage for public use, the City may look to occupy the cottage by a City staff member again in the future.

Table 1 General Park Improvements

Amenity	Improvement Description
Parking Lot	Regrade and repave the existing parking lot to include a pass-through lane on the north end of the existing lot, introducing 200 square feet of paved area.
	Stormwater collection/drainage improvements (stormwater currently drains to the playground).
	Restripe the parking lot in accordance with Americans with Disability Act (ADA) requirements, including new ADA-compliant stalls
Existing Restroom	Repair exterior of the restroom building, upgrade utilities, and install ADA compliant upgrades.
New Restroom	Construct a ~375 square foot (sf) family and/or gender-neutral restroom.
Maintenance Facility	Reconfigure the existing maintenance area and install new fencing.
	Create a secondary entrance from North La Patera Lane for service vehicles only. Introduce ~1,400 sf of paved area that requires removal of one coast live oak ~~placeholder for species)~~ tree.
New Trash Enclosure	Construct a trash enclosure within the existing footprint of the maintenance facility containing floating trash bins.
Horseshoe Area	Install backboards, five new pits, benches/seating, curbing/edging, and placement of dirt at the horseshoe area. Existing horseshoe footprint would be maintained.
Park Entrances	ADA compliant upgrades (sidewalk accessibility) and install directional signage at the four Park entrances.
Existing Picnic Areas	Replacement and/or repair of broken picnic tables and existing shade structure, construct one new group picnic shade structure, new trash/recycle receptacles, repair barbeque equipment, and enhance signage and definition for the spaces of each picnic area.
Redwood Groves and Walking Trails/Entrances	Remove non-native plants, install mulching, plant native species, and repair fencing. Physical work requires use of hand tools only.

Play/Active Amenities

These six improvements include modifications to the existing playground, multi-use fields, walking/running paths, and volleyball courts and the introduction of a new fitness trail loop and nature/play area. The proposed play/active amenities are shown in Figure 3 and described below in Table 2.

Table 2 Play/Active Amenities

Amenity	Improvement Description
All Abilities Playground	Expand the playground by ~11,200 sf to the west of the existing playground[1]. Resurface with new equipment (swings, slides, spinners, sensory play elements, and create a larger inclusive play space).
Multi-Use Field	Refurbish the existing lawn at the northern portion of the park, install gopher deterrents, upgrade irrigation, and install a new fence backstop
Sand Volleyball Court	Remove one of the two existing sand pits, install new pole/netting, and introduce a new seating area around the perimeter.
Walking/Running Path	Install ~3,000 linear feet (lf) natural gravel/decomposed granite central walking/running path to connect the north side of the park to the south. This 8-foot-wide path would connect existing paths along the eastern edge, western loop in the southern portion, and western connection from the parking lot to the fields.
Fitness/Trail Loop	Create a ~1,000 ft long by up to 8 ft wide perimeter fitness trail/path around the multi-use field.
	Install five fitness equipment/pads (~200 sf each) at five locations surrounding the field.
	Total impact footprint includes ~13,000 sf [~9,000 sf of permanent disturbance (~8,000 sf of trail and ~1,000 sf of equipment pads) and up to~4,000 sf of temporary impact area].
Nature/Play Area	Install a new natural looking boulder course, balance logs, and other exploratory/nature play elements (such as a tree fort) in four use areas comprising ~1,670 sf.[2]

[1] There are three existing playgrounds, the project includes combining into one, expanded playground.
[2] The surface of the nature/play area would be a pour in place rubber surfacing material.

Social/Educational Amenities

These five improvements include rehabilitation to the Caretaker Cottage (to include a public use for education/social purpose), creation of a family activity area, and introduction of cultural, social, and educational amenities such as a Channel/Islands Plaza, entrance junction, and entry promenade. The proposed social/educational amenities are shown in Figure 3 and described below in Table 3.

Table 3 Social/Educational Amenities

Amenity	Improvement Description
Caretaker Cottage	Rehabilitate the cottage to provide shared use as a classroom, education or nature center.
	Install ~1,100 sf of decorative permeable paving to the walkway and install a new bioswale for stormwater collection
Family Activities Area	Allocate ~1,000 sf of rentable passive space for family activity, such as corn hole, bounce houses, ping pong, etc. No physical improvements and ground surface would remain permeable (i.e., mulch, dirt, grass).
Channel Islands Plaza	Introduce interpretive signage of Channel Islands flora at southern entrance.
Entrance Junction	Provide decorative boulders and directional signage at the intersection of the central internal pathway/trails.
Entry Promenade	Install ~2,800 sf of decorative permeable paving leading up the proposed entrance junction. The area would be vehicle accessible from the parking lot to the north.
	Install a new bioswale for stormwater collection

Figure 3 Conceptual Master Plan



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Passive/Nature Based Amenities

These five improvements include upgrades to the general use field and native tree grove, and creation of interpretive/bird watching trails, a botanical garden, a butterfly/pollinator garden. The proposed passive/nature-based amenities are shown in Figure 3 and described below in Table 4.

Table 4 Passive/Nature Based Amenities

Amenity	Improvement Description
General Use Field	Regrade and reseed areas of the general use field, upgrade/trench the irrigation system, and install gopher deterrents.
Interpretive/Bird Watching Trails	Install seating areas and interpretive signs throughout existing trails for education, bird watching, and refuge.
	Install misters/fogging devices to provide redwoods with moisture at a higher zone than standard irrigation.
Botanical/Native Garden	Create a new native species botanical area under the existing redwood groves with educational tags for plants
Butterfly/Pollinator Garden	Install educational signs and a new seating area for reading/relaxing/outdoor gathering.
Native Tree Grove Trail	Install natural colored concrete and decomposed granite (DG) trail areas[1] with interpretive signs throughout the park.

[1] Concrete - ~56 lf of 8-foot width and ~1,200 lf of 5-foot width; DG -~800 lf of at 8-foot width and ~360 lf at 5-foot width

Easements

As shown in Figure 2, an existing water line easement is located along the eastern boundary of the park and also bisects the park through the middle in the east/west direction. This easement would be abandoned and a new easement would be established for a directionally drilled water line, maintained by La Patera Ranch. As shown in Figure 2, the new easement would run along the eastern boundary of the site, connecting to existing infrastructure underneath Cathedral Oaks Road.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area

Stow Grove Park includes designated Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) in two locations. These areas and protective buffers contain existing park amenities, including three group picnic areas, horseshoe pits, a multi-use turf field, volleyball courts, restrooms, parking lot, and walking/biking trails. Proposed improvements located within ESHA include refurbishing the existing horseshoe and picnic areas, maintenance facility and caretaker cottage, as well as constructing the new restroom and all-abilities playground. Under Chapter 17.30.040 of the Goleta Municipal Code, no new development is allowed within ESHA and ESHA buffer, except for Capital Improvement Program projects, public accessways and trails, habitat restoration and enhancement projects when consistent with Sections 17.30.060(G) and 17.54.020(A)(6), and nature education and research activities.

Project Schedule/Construction Details

Planned improvements under the Master Plan are anticipated to be implemented over the next 5-15 years, beginning in 2024. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of soil would be disturbed to implement planned improvements. Minor use of heavy machinery (grader, roller, paver, and asphalt mixing equipment) would be required.

8. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

The project site is surrounded by Single Family Residential land uses to the east, west, and south. La Patera Elementary School is located across North La Patera Lane, west of the project site. The site is bordered by Cathedral Oaks Road to the north, the extent of City limits. Agricultural uses are to the north across Cathedral Oaks Road.

9. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required

Stow Grove Park was donated to the County of Santa Barbara in 1964. The City of Goleta assumed ownership of the property upon incorporation in 2002, relieving the County of Santa Barbara as a decision-making entity. The City of Goleta is the lead agency for the project. There are no responsible or trustee agencies whose approval is required. A deed restriction will be updated with the Stow Family for the on-site water line easement and park improvements.

10. Have California Native American Tribes Traditionally and Culturally Affiliated with the Project Area Requested Consultation Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1?

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) was enacted in 2015 and expanded CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources." Pursuant to AB 52, consultation letters were delivered to California Native American Tribes by certified by email and certified mail on June 23, 2023 and July 5, 2023, respectively. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, two Tribes requested consultation: the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians on July 12, 2023 and the Northern Chumash Tribal Council on July 14, 2023. The City held a virtual meeting with the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians on July 14, 2023 and there was mutual agreement to notify the Tribe of future development plans and for the City to provide a copy of the CEQA compliant Cultural Resources Report. The City held a virtual meeting with the Northern Chumash Tribal Council on July 31, 2023, who requested an interpretive panel be incorporated into the project design, that a Chumash monitor be present during ground disturbing activities, and for the City to provide a copy of the CEQA compliant Cultural Resources Report. The City has complied with the tribal consultation requirements of AB 52.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

This project would potentially affect the environmental factors checked below, involving at least one impact that is "Potentially Significant" or "Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

□	Aesthetics	□	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	□	Air Quality
■	Biological Resources	■	Cultural Resources	□	Energy
■	Geology/Soils	□	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	□	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
□	Hydrology/Water Quality	□	Land Use/Planning	□	Mineral Resources
□	Noise	□	Population/Housing	□	Public Services
■	Recreation	□	Transportation	■	Tribal Cultural Resources
□	Utilities/Service Systems	□	Wildfire	■	Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination

Based on this initial evaluation:

□ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

■ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

□ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

□ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "less than significant with mitigation incorporated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

□ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potential significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature	Date
JoAnne Plummer	Parks and Recreation Manager
Printed Name	Title

Environmental Checklist

1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	□	□	■	□
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	□	□	□	■
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	□	□	■	□
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The Visual and Historic Resources Element in the City's General Plan (2006) identifies views of scenic resources that are to be protected, which include:

- Pacific Ocean/Santa Barbara Channel
- Views of the Channel Islands
- Pacific shoreline, including beaches, dunes, lagoons, coastal bluffs, and open coastal mesas
- Goleta and Devereux Sloughs
- Creeks and vegetation associated with riparian corridors
- Agricultural areas, including those under production as well as fallow agricultural lands

- Lake Los Carneros and the surrounding woodlands
- Prominent natural landforms, such as the Santa Ynez Mountains and foothills

Figure 6-1, *Scenic and Visual Resources*, in the General Plan identifies important views of these resources throughout the City. Views of the Pacific Ocean, other scenic resources along the shoreline, riparian corridors, and Lake Los Carneros are not visible from the project site. Views of agricultural areas and the Santa Ynez Mountains and foothills are visible to the north from the project site. Proposed project improvements would occur within Stow Grove Park and would not obstruct northward views of agricultural land or the Santa Ynez Mountains and foothills, as improvements would be small-scale, and would not include the construction of large buildings or structures that may obstruct views. Proposed amenities would enhance the existing recreational character of the park. Therefore, the project would not have a substantial adverse effect on scenic vista. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Scenic highways are California highways designated by a local governing body and protected by the State Scenic Highway Program for the purpose of protecting and enhancing the natural scenic beauty of California highways and adjacent corridors through special conservation treatment. U.S. 101 through the City is eligible for designation as a state scenic highway but is not officially designated. The nearest officially designated state scenic highway is Route 154, approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the project site (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2018). As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, there are no historic resources on the project site. The project would not substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings, within a state scenic highway. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

c. Would the project, in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The project site is located in an urbanized, residential area, characterized by single-family homes typical of a suburban neighborhood. The project includes general park improvements, as well as new recreational, social, educational, and nature-based amenities, which would enhance the existing recreational and visual character of Stow Grove Park. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 11, *Land Use and Planning*, project improvements would be consistent with the open space active park land use designation and zoning of the project site. The project would not conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations that govern scenic quality, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?

The project is located within a primarily urbanized area of Goleta. Existing sources of light include streetlights on adjacent roadways, vehicle lights, and existing sources of glare include reflection off vehicles. Potential new sources of light could arise from the installation of new light fixtures within the parking lot, restroom, and entrance areas. Project lighting would be designed in accordance with City standards, including Goleta General Plan Visual and Historic Resources Element Policy VH 4.12, Lighting, which requires outdoor lighting fixtures to be aimed downward or toward structures (if properly shielded), retrofitted if feasible, and maintained in order to prevent over-lighting, energy waste, glare, light trespass, and sky glow (City of Goleta 2006a). In addition, all proposed on-site lighting would comply with Chapter 17.35, Lighting, of the Goleta Zoning Ordinance, which prohibits all exterior lighting from being directed upwards and requires light to be fully shielded and fully cut off to prevent light from trespassing onto adjacent properties. Chapter 17.35 also requires the preparation of an outdoor lighting plan for review by the City to ensure compliance with lighting standards. The project would not include the installation or use of reflective/glare generating sources. The project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	□	□	□	■
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	□	□	□	■
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	□	□	□	■
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	□	□	□	■
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	□	□	□	■

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

c. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

e. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The project site is located on land designated by the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program as Urban and Built Up Land (Department of Conservation 2018). As such, the project would not have the potential to convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use. The project site is zoned Open Space Active Recreation (OSAR) and is not under a Williamson Act contract. Also, there are no lands that contain or are zoned as forest lands or timberlands in the City of Goleta. Therefore, the project would not result in environmental changes that would involve the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use, or the conversion of forest lands to non-forest uses. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	□	□	□	■
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	□	□	■	□
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	□	□	■	□
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	□	□	■	□

Overview of Air Pollution

The federal and State Clean Air Acts (CAA) mandate the control and reduction of certain air pollutants. Under these laws, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) have established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for "criteria pollutants" and other pollutants. Some pollutants are emitted directly from a source (e.g., vehicle tailpipe, an exhaust stack of a factory, etc.) into the atmosphere, including carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds (VOC)/reactive organic gases (ROC),[2] nitrogen oxides (NO_X), particulate matter with diameters of ten microns or less (PM_{10}) and 2.5 microns or less ($PM_{2.5}$), sulfur dioxide, and lead. Other pollutants are created indirectly through chemical reactions in the atmosphere, such as ozone, which is created by atmospheric chemical and photochemical reactions primarily between ROC and NO_X. Secondary pollutants include oxidants, ozone, and sulfate and nitrate particulates (smog).

Air pollutant emissions are generated primarily by stationary and mobile sources. Stationary sources can be divided into two major subcategories:

- Point sources occur at a specific location and are often identified by an exhaust vent or stack. Examples include boilers or combustion equipment that produce electricity or generate heat.

[2] CARB defines VOC and ROC similarly as, "any compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate," with the exception that VOC are compounds that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions. For the purposes of this analysis, ROC and VOC are considered comparable in terms of mass emissions, and the term ROC is used in this IS-MND.

- Area sources are widely distributed and include such sources as residential and commercial water heaters, painting operations, lawn mowers, agricultural fields, landfills, and some consumer products.

Mobile sources refer to emissions from motor vehicles, including tailpipe and evaporative emissions, and can also be divided into two major subcategories:

- On-road sources that may be legally operated on roadways and highways.
- Off-road sources include aircraft, ships, trains, and self-propelled construction equipment.

Air pollutants can also be generated by the natural environment, such as when high winds suspend fine dust particles.

Air Quality Standards and Attainment

The project site is located in the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB), which includes Santa Barbara County, San Luis Obispo County, and Ventura County. The project site is located in Santa Barbara County and is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD). As the local air quality management agency, SBCAPCD is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure the NAAQS and CAAQS are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the SCCAB is classified as being in "attainment" or "nonattainment." In areas designated as non-attainment for one or more air pollutants, a cumulative air quality impact exists for those air pollutants, and the human health impacts associated with these criteria pollutants, presented in Table 5, are already occurring in that area as part of the environmental baseline condition. Under state law, air districts are required to prepare a plan for air quality improvement for pollutants for which the district is in non-compliance. The Santa Barbara County portion of the SCCAB is designated a nonattainment area for the State 8-hour ozone standard and the State PM_{10} (particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter) standard (SBCAPCD 2023) This nonattainment status is a result of several factors, including fuel combustion at industrial facilities, motor vehicle usage, consumer products, and marine vessels in the SCCAB.

Table 5 Health Effects Associated with Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Adverse Effects
Ozone	(1) Short-term exposures: (a) pulmonary function decrements and localized lung edema in humans and animals and (b) risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (2) long-term exposures: risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (3) vegetation damage; and (4) property damage.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Reduces oxygen delivery leading to: (1) aggravation of chest pain (angina pectoris) and other aspects of coronary heart disease; (2) decreased exercise tolerance in persons with peripheral vascular disease and lung disease; (3) impairment of central nervous system functions; and (4) possible increased risk to fetuses.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	(1) Potential to aggravate chronic respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms in sensitive groups; (2) risk to public health implied by pulmonary and extra-pulmonary biochemical and cellular changes and pulmonary structural changes; and (3) contribution to atmospheric discoloration.
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	(1) Bronchoconstriction accompanied by symptoms that may include wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness during exercise or physical activity in persons with asthma.
Suspended particulate matter (PM_{10})	(1) Excess deaths from short-term and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease (including asthma).[1]
Suspended particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	(1) Excess deaths from short- and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes, including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children, such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease, including asthma.
Lead	(1) Short-term overexposures: lead poisoning can cause (a) anemia, (b) weakness, (c) kidney damage, and (d) brain damage; (2) long-term exposures: long-term exposure to lead increases risk for (a) high blood pressure, (b) heart disease, (c) kidney failure, and (d) reduced fertility.

Source: USEPA 2021a

Air Quality Management

Because Santa Barbara County currently exceeds the State 8-hour ozone standard and the State PM_{10} standard, SBCAPCD is required to implement strategies to reduce pollutant levels to achieve attainment of the CAAQS. The 2001 Clean Air Plan (CAP) was adopted as the County portion of the State Implementation Plan (SIP), designed to meet and maintain clean air standards. The 2022 Ozone Plan (2022 Plan) is the tenth triennial update to the initial state Air Quality Attainment Plan adopted by the SBCAPCD Board of Directors in 1991 (other updates were done in 1994, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, and 2019). The 2022 Plan is the first attainment plan to address the State ozone standards only because the County has been designated "attainment" for the federal 8-hour ozone standards (SBCAPCD 2022a). Each of the ozone plan updates have implemented an "every feasible measure" strategy to ensure continued progress toward attainment of the state ozone standards. SBCAPCD implements a control measure strategy targeting NO_X and ROC emissions, which

are precursors to ozone (SBCAPCD 2022a). Many of these control measures also contribute to reductions in PM_{10} emissions.

Air Pollutant Emission Thresholds

The following thresholds are based on the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual and Guidelines Manual,* which have been adopted by the City, and Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Impacts would be significant if the project would:

1. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
2. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard;
3. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
4. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

Construction Emissions Thresholds

The County does not currently have quantitative thresholds of significance for short-term construction emissions. SBCAPCD recommends that construction-related NO_X, ROC, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, from diesel and gasoline powered equipment, paving, and other activities, be quantified. According to the *Scope and Content of Air Quality Sections in Environmental Documents,* SBCAPCD recommends quantification of construction-related emissions and suggest a 25 tons per year threshold for ROC or NO_X as a guideline for determining the significance of construction impacts (SBCAPCD 2022b). This is a limit that requires offsets if the construction activity is for a project that requires SBCAPCD permits and also provides guidance for other construction projects involving standard grading and building activities. The City of Goleta has elected to use this threshold.

Standard dust control measures must be implemented for any discretionary project involving earthmoving activities, regardless of size or duration. According to SBCAPCD, proper implementation of these required measures reduces fugitive dust emissions to a level that is less than significant (SBCAPCD 2022b). Therefore, all construction activity would be required to incorporate the SBCAPCD requirements pertaining to minimizing construction-related emissions and demolition of existing structures. The City of Goleta also requires implementation of standard emission and dust control techniques for all construction, as outlined in the Conservation Element Policy CE 12.3 (City of Goleta 2006).

Operational Emissions Thresholds

As described in the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual,* a project would have a significant air quality effect on the environment if operation would conflict with any of the following criteria:

- Emit (from all sources, both stationary and mobile) more than 55 pounds per day for ROC or NO_X, or more than 80 pounds per day for PM_{10}.
- Emit more than 25 pounds per day of NO_X or ROC from motor vehicle trips only.
- Exceed the APCD health risk public notification thresholds adopted by the APCD Board (10 excess cancer cases in a million for cancer risk and a Hazard Index of more than 1.0 for non-cancer risk).
- Be inconsistent with the latest adopted in federal and state air quality plans for Santa Barbara County.

Due to the relatively low background ambient CO levels in Santa Barbara County, localized CO impacts associated with congested intersections are not expected to exceed the CO health-related air quality standards (SBCAPCD 2022b). As such, CO hotspot analyses are not required.

Methodology

Air pollutant emissions generated by project construction and operation were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), version 2022.1. CalEEMod utilizes project-specific information, including the project's land use(s), square footage for different uses (e.g., parking lot, city park, strip mall), and location, to model a project's construction and operational emissions. The analysis reflects the construction and operation of the project as described under Section 7, *Description of Project*.

Construction emissions modeled include emissions generated by construction equipment used on-site and emissions generated by vehicle trips associated with construction, such as worker and vendor trips. CalEEMod estimates construction emissions by multiplying the amount of time equipment is in operation by emission factors. Construction of the project was analyzed based on the applicant-provided project characteristics, disturbance areas, and construction activities. CalEEMod defaults were used to determine an approximate construction schedule and construction equipment list. Although the proposed amenities would be constructed over the next 5-15 years, emissions modeling assumes a proposed start date of June 2024 and CalEEMod default phases, with project construction occurring over approximately six months. A six-month schedule was applied for modeling purposes as it provides a conservative total of maximum daily emissions. The following assumptions were included in the model based on details described under Section 7, *Description of Project*:

- Regrading and paving of the existing parking lot and new secondary maintenance entrance were modeled using the land use subtype "parking lot".
- The playground expansion and new restrooms were modeled using the land use subtype "city park".
- The multi-use field was modeled using the land use subtype "non-asphalt surface".
- Construction may require up to 2,000 cubic yards (CY) of ground disturbance. Therefore, it is conservatively assumed that half of this quantity (1,000 CY) would be exported offsite.

It is assumed that all construction equipment used would be diesel-powered. This analysis assumes that the project would comply with all applicable regulatory standards. In particular, the project would comply with SBCAPCD standard dust control measures and Conservation Element Policy CE 12.3, which requires site watering to reduce windborne emissions, covering haul trucks to reduce loose materials, enclosing stockpiles, and revegetating graded areas.

Operational emissions modeled include energy emissions, mobile source emissions, and area source emissions. Mobile source emissions are generated by vehicle trips to and from the project site. It is assumed that the project would generate a nominal increase in vehicle trips by visitors or maintenance staff. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 17, *Transportation*, the project would generate fewer than 110 vehicle trips per day. For the purposes of emissions modeling, the project is assumed to generate a conservative maximum of 110 vehicle trips per day. Mobile source emissions are based on the daily trip rate and CalEEMod defaults for trip lengths and fleet mixes for the "City Park" land use. Emissions attributed to energy use include natural gas consumption for space and water heating. Area source emissions are generated by landscape maintenance equipment, consumer products and architectural coatings.

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The SBCAPCD Guidelines state that a project is consistent with the Clean Air Plan if its direct and indirect emissions have been accounted for in the Clean Air Plan's emissions growth assumptions. Therefore, the project as a whole would be considered to be inconsistent if the project's direct and indirect emissions have not been accounted for in the Clean Air Plan's emissions growth assumptions. In addition, a project would be inconsistent with the 2022 Ozone Plan if the project fails to incorporate all applicable control measures. The Clean Air Plan's direct and indirect emissions inventory for the County, as a whole, are reliant on population projections provided by the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG).

The project does not include any residential or commercial uses and would not directly or indirectly increase population growth. The proposed park improvements would provide amenities for local Goleta residents such as play structures, multi-use fields, well-maintained walking trails, restrooms, and improved parking. The project would result in a nominal increase in vehicle trips to and from the project site and would not conflict with transportation control measures (e.g., traffic flow improvements, trip reduction programs, parking management, bicycle and pedestrian programs). There are no other control measures in the 2022 Ozone Plan that are applicable to the project. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the 2022 Ozone Plan and there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

b. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The Santa Barbara County portion of the SCCAB is designated nonattainment for the CAAQS for ozone and PM_{10}. The following subsections discuss emissions associated with construction and operation of the project.

Construction Emissions

Project construction would generate temporary air pollutant emissions associated with fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and exhaust emissions from heavy construction equipment/vehicles as well as ROC emissions released during the drying phase of architectural coating. Table 6 summarizes the estimated maximum daily emissions of pollutants during project construction. As shown therein, construction-related emissions would not exceed applicable thresholds for construction impacts. Therefore, project construction would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. Construction related impacts would be less than significant.

Table 6 Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

Construction Year	ROC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2024	3	13	11	<1	3	2
Thresholds	25	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

lbs/day = pounds per day; ROC = reactive organic compounds, NO_X = nitrogen oxides, CO = carbon monoxide, SO_2 = sulfur dioxide, PM_{10} = particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less, $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
Notes: See Appendix A for modeling results. Some numbers may not add up due to rounding. Emissions presented are the highest of the winter and summer modeled emissions.

Operational Emissions

Operational emissions are typically associated with area sources (e.g., architectural coatings, consumer products, and landscaping equipment), energy sources (e.g., appliances and space and water heaters) and mobile sources (e.g., vehicle trips to and from the project site). The project would result in operational emissions from area, mobile, and energy sources.

Table 7 summarizes the project's maximum daily operational emissions by emission source. As shown therein, operational emissions would not exceed the County's operational thresholds for criteria pollutants. Emissions of all criteria pollutants would be less than two percent of their respective total emissions thresholds. Additionally, mobile source emissions would not exceed the SBCAPCD threshold of 25 lbs/day for ROC and NO_X. Therefore, project operation would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment, and impacts would be less than significant.

Table 7 Estimated Maximum Daily Operational Emissions (lbs/day)

Emissions Source	ROC	NO_x	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Area	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	1	<1	3	<1	<1	<1
Total	**1**	**<1**	**3**	**<1**	**<1**	**<1**
Thresholds	55	55	None	None	80	None
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**No**	**N/A**

lbs/day = pounds per day; ROC = reactive organic compounds, NO_X = nitrogen oxides, CO = carbon monoxide, SO_2 = sulfur dioxide, PM_{10} = particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less, $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
Notes: See Appendix A for modeling results. Some numbers may not add up due to rounding.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Certain population groups, such as children, the elderly, and people with health problems, are particularly sensitive to air pollution. Therefore, most sensitive receptor locations are schools, hospitals, and residences. Sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include single-family residences located immediately east, south, and west of the project site as well as La Patera Elementary School located immediately west of the project site. Localized air quality impacts to sensitive receptors typically result from CO hotspots and toxic air contaminants (TACs), which are discussed in the following subsections.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

A CO hotspot is a localized concentration of CO that is above a CO ambient air quality standard. Localized CO hotspots can occur at intersections with heavy peak hour traffic. Specifically, hotspots can be created at intersections where traffic levels are sufficiently high such that the local CO concentration exceeds the federal one-hour standard of 35.0 ppm or the federal and state eight-hour standard of 9.0 ppm (CARB 2016).

The entire SCCAB is in conformance with state and federal CO standards, and most air quality monitoring stations no longer report CO levels. As shown in Table 6, maximum daily CO emissions generated by project construction would be less than 0.1 pound. Furthermore, SBCAPCD indicates that localized CO impacts associated with congested intersections are not expected to exceed the CO health-related air quality standards (SBCAPCD 2022b). Based on the low background level of CO in the project area, ever-improving vehicle emissions standards for new cars in accordance with state and federal regulations, and the project's low level of operational CO emissions, the project would not create new CO hotspots or contribute substantially to existing CO hotspots. Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial CO concentrations, and localized air quality impacts related to CO hot spots would be less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants

TACs are defined by California law as air pollutants that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. The following subsections discuss the project's potential to result in impacts related to TAC emissions during construction and operation.

Construction

Construction-related activities would result in temporary project-generated emissions of diesel particulate matter (DPM) exhaust emissions from off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment for site preparation, grading, building construction, and other construction activities. DPM was identified as a TAC by CARB in 1998. The potential cancer risk from the inhalation of DPM (discussed in the following paragraphs) outweighs the potential non-cancer health impacts (CARB 2023) and is therefore the focus of this analysis.

Generation of DPM from construction projects typically occurs in a single area for a short period. Use of heavy machinery during construction of the project was modeled to occur over approximately 6 months. The dose to which the receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the extent of exposure the person with the substance. Dose is positively correlated with time, meaning that a longer exposure period would result in a higher exposure level for the Maximally Exposed

Individual. The risks estimated for a Maximally Exposed Individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer period. According to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), health risk assessments, which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic emissions, should be based on a 70-year exposure period; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with a project (OEHHA 2015). Thus, the duration of the proposed construction activities (i.e., 6 months) is less than one percent of the total exposure period used for 70-year health risk calculations. Current models and methodologies for conducting health-risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods of 9, 30, and 70 years, which do not closely resemble the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities, resulting in difficulties in producing accurate estimates of health risk (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2017).

The maximum PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions would occur during site preparation and grading activities. These activities would last for approximately 12 days. PM emissions would decrease for the remaining construction period because construction activities such as building construction (new restroom), trail maintenance, and architectural coating would require less intensive construction equipment. While the maximum DPM emissions associated with site preparation and grading activities would only occur for a portion of the overall construction period, these activities represent the worst-case condition for the total construction period. This would represent less than one percent of the total 30-year exposure period for health risk calculation. DPM generated by project construction would not create conditions where the probability is greater than one in one million of contracting cancer for the Maximally Exposed Individual or to generate ground-level concentrations of non-carcinogenic TACs that exceed a Hazard Index greater than one for the Maximally Exposed Individual. Therefore, project construction would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC concentrations, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

CARB's *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (2005) provides recommendations regarding the siting of new sensitive land uses near potential sources of air toxic emissions (e.g., freeways, distribution centers, rail yards, ports, refineries, chrome plating facilities, dry cleaners, and gasoline dispensing facilities). The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) adopted similar recommendations in its *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning* (2005)[3]. Together, CARB and SCAQMD guidelines recommend siting distances both for the development of sensitive land uses in proximity to TAC sources and for the addition of new TAC sources in proximity to existing sensitive land uses. City park/recreational land uses are not considered land uses that generate substantial TAC emissions based on review of the air toxic sources listed in SCAQMD's and CARB's guidelines. ~~It is expected that the temporary quantities of hazardous TACs utilized on-site (e.g., cleaning solvents, paints, landscape pesticides) for the types of proposed amenities would be below thresholds warranting further study under the California Accidental Release Program.~~ Since the project would not include substantial TAC sources and is consistent with CARB guidelines, it would not result in the exposure of off-site sensitive receptors to significant amounts of carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

[3] In 2017, SBCAPCD released a supplemental guidance document, *District Guidance for Development near Busy Roadways in Santa Barbara County*. This guidance document specifically addresses siting of sensitive uses near high-volume roadways and does not consider stationary sources of TAC emissions. Therefore, the recommended guidance from SCAQMD is used in this analysis.

d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

During construction activities, heavy equipment and vehicles would emit odors associated with vehicle and engine exhaust and during idling. However, these odors would be intermittent and temporary, ceasing upon completion, and odors disperse with distance. Overall, project construction would not generate other emissions, such as those leading to odors, affecting a substantial number of people. Construction-related impacts would be less than significant.

The project would comply with SBCAPCD Rule 303 (Nuisance), which prohibits the discharge of quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety or any such persons or the public or which cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property (SBCAPCD 1978).

The project does not include amenities which have the potential to generate other emissions, such as those leading to odors, that would affect a substantial number of people. No operational impacts would occur.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	□	■	□	□
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	□	■	□	□
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	□	□	□	■
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	□	□	■	
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	□	■	□	□
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	□	□	□	■

Background

Rincon Consultants prepared a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) in July 2023. The BRA, included as Appendix B, evaluated biological resources that occur, or have the potential to occur, within the park, based on results of field visits and a desktop review. The BRA provides an assessment of impacts to biological resources as a result of the project. In particular, the BRA addresses the potential for direct and indirect impacts to the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and ESHAs. The following setting and analysis has been summarized based on information and analysis in the BRA.

Setting

The following are habitats in Goleta and are identified as ESHA: marine resources, beach and shoreline resources, coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, foredune, oak woodlands/savannah, dense stands of native grasslands, all wetlands such as vernal pools, riparian habitats, monarch butterfly overwintering roosts, raptor roosts and nests, and habitats that support special status-plant and wildlife species. In the Conservation Element of the Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan, ESHAs in Goleta are generally mapped in Conservation Element Figure 4-1 (updated 2023). However, per General Plan Policy CE 1.3, any area not designated on the ESHA map in Conservation Element Figure 4-1 that meets the ESHA criteria shall be granted the same protections as if the area was shown on the map. As depicted in Conservation Element Figure 4-1, a portion of the project site is designated as ESHA, including coast live oak woodland and the eucalyptus grove that provides potential habitat for monarch butterfly aggregations (City of Goleta 2023).

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Special Status Plant Species

Based on database and literature review, as well as the field reconnaissance survey, 28 special status plant species are known or have the potential to occur in the project site (Appendix B). No special status plants are expected to occur within the project site, based on the altered vegetation communities and high levels of recurring maintenance and disturbance in the park. In addition, the project site is not located in any designated critical habitat or preserves for special status plant species and no special status plant species were observed during the field survey within the project site. Because no special status plant species are expected to occur on the project site, this impact would be less than significant.

Special Status Wildlife Species

Based on database and literature review, 55~~4~~ special status wildlife species are known or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site (Appendix B). Of these ~~54~~ 55 species, ~~three~~ four have a moderate or higher potential to occur, the monarch butterfly, yellow warbler, and two raptors (Cooper's hawk and white-tailed kite). No special status wildlife species were observed during the field survey and no designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species is designated within the project site (Appendix B).

The remaining 51 special status species are not expected to occur based on the BRA's evaluation for potential to occur. Impacts to these species would be less than significant. The species reasonably anticipated to occur were determined based on the published ranges of the species and the type, extent, and condition of habitat available at the site. The monarch butterfly and raptor species with potential to occur in the project site are described below.

Monarch Butterfly – California Overwintering Population

Removal of or damage to trees that create monarch butterfly overwintering habitat/ESHA may directly impact the quality of roosting habitat. The creation of a secondary entrance to North La Patera Lane that requires the removal of one coast live oak tree is not anticipated to have a substantial impact on the long-term suitability of the monarch habitat, although removal could alter wind protection to roosting monarchs. Construction, grading and trenching for project improvement elements may adversely impact tree root zones and affect their longevity to provide shelter for roosting monarchs.

Construction activities with heavy machinery and work crews have the potential to disturb and disrupt the overwintering behavior of monarch butterflies in the Stow Grove ESHA if conducted during the monarch overwintering season (Oct 15 - April 15) and nesting bird season (generally January 15 - August 15). Overwintering monarch butterflies have the potential to be impacted in the short-term by direct impacts to or disturbance of suitable habitat during the overwintering season. This would be a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 outline specific procedures to follow prior to and during construction and require preparation of a Monarch Roosting Protection Plan and Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan introducing minimization efforts. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 requires preparation of a landscaping plan outlining specific limitations on types of pollinator species to be planted and insecticide/herbicide, toxic substance use during maintenance. Construction activities causing ground disturbance could impact tree roots and subsequently tree health, resulting in impacts to the monarch habitat. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 requires tree protection measures to ensure that impacts to mature native (protected) trees are minimized to the extent feasible or avoided, consistent with Policy CE 9 prior to the start of project activities. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-3, and BIO-4, potential short-term direct and indirect impacts to monarch butterflies and monarch butterfly ESHA would be reduced to a less than significant level. In addition to these required mitigation measures, the project incorporates elements such as the Butterfly/Pollinator Garden, which would improve the quality of the monarch butterfly overwintering habitat in the long term, further reducing potential impacts to monarch roosting habitat.

Raptors and Nesting Birds

The project site contains suitable habitat to support regulated nesting birds protected under the CFGC Section 3503 and the MBTA (16 United States Code §§ 703–712). Potential nesting locations for raptors were observed throughout the project site during the field survey, with the most suitable locations being mature native and non-native trees (e.g., eucalyptus, sycamore, cottonwood, coast live oak). An inactive historic nest was observed in the redwood trees within the project site during the tree survey. The Santa Barbara Audubon Society's Breeding Bird portal shows observations of great horned owls tending young owls as recently as 2019, ~~and~~ yellow warbler, and Cooper's hawk doing the same in 2009; and a white-tailed kite nest that did not advance to nestling stage. Although white-tailed kites are fully protected species that could be indirectly impacted by construction

disturbance within its 0.5-mile foraging range during breeding season, foraging habitat for the kite is poor and no changes to the open foraging areas would occur (Appendix B).

Raptors and nesting birds (including special status species Cooper's hawk, yellow warbler, and white-tailed kite) may be directly impacted if individuals and/or active nests are present in the work area through direct mortality from~~,~~ physical impacts to individuals and/or active nests or causing abandonment of nests. Additionally, indirect impacts from noise and human presence may cause disturbance if active nests or foraging individuals are within the vicinity of construction and could ultimately result in nest failure. This is a potentially significant impact.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would require a pre-construction nesting bird survey to identify presence, and avoidance measures to follow, if present. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-5 direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds would be reduced to a less than significant level.

In addition to this required mitigation, the project's restoration and habitat enhancements, including eucalyptus and native understory planting, would improve long-term habitat for raptors and nesting birds, further reducing potential impacts to these species.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 Monarch Butterfly Roost Protection

The City will implement measures to avoid and minimize indirect impacts on monarch butterfly overwintering roosts consistent with Policy CE 4. Construction activities (including tree/vegetation removal and infrastructure improvement) within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA shall be scheduled to occur between April 1 and September 30 where feasible, to avoid overwintering monarch butterflies.

If construction and infrastructure improvement activities within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA cannot feasibly be scheduled to avoid the overwintering season, the following measures shall be implemented prior to construction activities (including tree/vegetation removal and/or infrastructure improvement):

- A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for roosting monarchs prior to the start of work and confirm the absence of roosting monarchs before the work can commence. Roosting monarch surveys must follow the Xerces Society Protocol (2022). Surveys shall be conducted in the early morning while temperatures are low enough that monarch butterflies remain clustered from the evening before (usually when temperatures are below 13 °C or 55 °F).
- During the overwintering season and during construction and infrastructure improvement activities that occur, roosting monarch surveys shall be conducted weekly to confirm continued absence or to identify, map, and describe roost locations if presence of roosting monarchs is confirmed. Mapped roosting locations may be adjusted as needed under the guidance of a monarch specialist or qualified biologist.
- Any construction, infrastructure improvement activities, or tree/vegetation removal within 200 ft of roosting monarchs within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be prohibited (consistent with CE 4.5 and CE 4.6d).
- A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall be present to document monarch butterfly protection. The monarch monitor shall document that roosting monarchs are not disturbed by work activities. The monarch monitor shall have authority to stop work if monarchs show signs of unnatural disturbance.

- Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.

Plan Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any project plans. For construction during the overwintering season, prior to construction. The biological monitor shall be approved by the City prior to issuance of grading or building permits. **Monitoring**. If construction occurs during the overwintering season, surveys shall be conducted to determine presence or absence of roosting monarchs. If monarchs are not present, no buffer or monitoring are required. If monarchs are present, the requirements apply during the overwintering season, prior to any grading or construction and throughout all development activities until occupancy clearance issued.

BIO-2: Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan

A Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan is required prior to any Monarch ESHA tree removal consistent with Policy CE 4. The Plan shall include the following.

- Removal of trees of any diameter possessing living foliage is prohibited within the monarch butterfly ESHA unless a tree is identified as an imminent hazard to property or life, is dead, or is otherwise approved by the City Arborist consistent Policy CE 4. Trees being considered for removal shall be evaluated and approved by both a certified arborist and a monarch specialist or qualified biologist for critical habitat protection before project work commences (consistent with Policy CE 4.4).
- Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.

Plan Requirements: The Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan shall be prepared and approved by the City prior to construction. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Trees planted as mitigation for this project will be mitigated through replacement plantings as described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-5. The trees and tree health shall be monitored at a minimum of twice annually. Annual monitoring reports, prepared by an arborist shall be submitted to the City for three consecutive years.

BIO-3 Pollinator Garden Landscape Plan

Prior to construction of the pollinator garden, a Landscape Plan with the proposed pollinator species shall be approved by the City. The Plan shall also limit the use of insecticides, herbicides, or other toxic substances by City employees and contractors in construction and maintenance. Invasive species shall be prohibited. A list of pollinator species is included in the *Stow Grove Park Monarch Butterfly ESHA-Impact Analysis and Minimization Measures* (Althouse and Meade 2023).

Plan Requirements and Timing: The Landscape Plan shall be approved by the City prior to construction. This condition shall be noted on any plans. **Monitoring:** City staff will spot check plants to confirm consistency with the approved Landscape Plan.

BIO-4 Tree Protection Measures

The following tree protection measures shall be implemented to ensure that impacts to mature native (protected) trees are minimized to the extent feasible or avoided, consistent with Policy CE 9 prior to

the start of project activities All measures below will be conducted by or under the direct supervision of an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist:

- A certified arborist or qualified biologist shall monitor any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that have a potential to impact protected trees.
- A minimum 3-foot-tall snow fence shall be placed around the TPZ in areas where project activities have the potential to impact protected trees. Fencing shall be maintained and in place throughout the duration of these activities.
- Any grading, cut-and fill, trenching, or other ground disturbance shall be done slowly using hand tools as feasible to avoid ripping or tearing roots. Roots two inches or greater in diameter shall be avoided to the extent feasible.
- Any root pruning shall be done at a 90-degree angle with a clean sharp blade, and new cuts shall be wetted and covered with absorbent tarp or heavy cloth fabric until backfill is completed.
- No equipment or materials shall be stored within TPZs as feasible. In areas where vehicles or equipment may impact tree roots, steel plates shall be installed to protect the root zones as needed.
- Pruning shall be limited to only what is necessary for project activities. Inadvertent damage to limbs and branches from equipment shall be immediately trimmed with clean blades. All pruning shall rely on best practices as determined by the arborist.
- If any protected trees are damaged to the point where continued viability is threatened, as determined by a certified arborist, the tree will be replaced at a 3:1 ratio with like species grown from locally obtained seed. Replacement shall occur on site as feasible, or off site (within the same watershed) if on site replacement is not feasible. Replacement trees shall be monitored for a period of 5 years.

Plan Set Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the arborist shall be submitted to the City prior to commencement of construction. **Monitoring:** For construction with the potential to impact protected trees, the arborist or qualified biological monitor shall be approved prior to the start of construction. Monitoring shall occur throughout all development activities with the potential to impact protected trees until occupancy clearance issued.

BIO-5 Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, project activities including vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if feasible.
- If work must begin during the breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted inside the project footprint plus a 500-foot for raptors and special-status species and a 300-foot buffer for all other birds. Inaccessible parts of the survey area shall be scanned using binoculars. The survey shall be conducted by a City-approved biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities.
- If active nests (those containing eggs, nestlings, or associated with dependent fledglings) are found on-site, an avoidance buffer shall be implemented around each nest and demarcated with fencing or flagging. The size of the buffers shall be determined by the biologist based upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside

of the site. No project activity shall occur inside a nest buffer until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. If recommended by the avian biologist, a Nesting Bird Management Plan shall be prepared, which would assist in maintaining status and avoidance of multiple active nests. The Nesting Bird Management Plan would include the requirements of this measure (ex. timing of surveys, buffer size, and avoidance efforts/techniques).

- If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

Plan Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the avian biologist and a Nesting Bird Management Plan, if recommended by the avian biologist, shall be submitted to the City for approval prior to commencement of construction. **Monitoring:** If a nesting bird survey is required (construction occurs during the nesting bird season), the survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. A summary memo shall be submitted to the City for approval within 14 days of the survey. If white-tailed kite nests are observed, avoidance buffers shall be determined in consultation with CDFW.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

According to the CNDDB, one sensitive plant community, southern coastal salt marsh, has been documented within five miles of the project site; this community is not present within the project site (Appendix B). No other CNDDB sensitive plant communities were observed during the field survey and there are no riparian habitats present on the site (Appendix B).

Two types of ESHA are mapped within the project site: landscaped native upland woodlands, comprised of the trees and landscaped vegetation, and monarch butterfly and raptor roosting habitat, which is also comprised of trees. Construction activities including ground disturbance, improvements to existing buildings and infrastructure, and creation of new buildings and infrastructure could potentially impact ESHA. Specifically, construction activities causing ground disturbance could impact tree roots and subsequently tree health. This impact would be potentially significant.

Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 outline specific procedures to follow prior to and during construction and require preparation of a Monarch Roosting Protection Plan and Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan introducing minimization efforts. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 requires preparation of a landscaping plan outlining specific limitations on types of pollinator species to be planted and insecticide/herbicide, toxic substance use during maintenance. Mitigation Measures BIO-4 and BIO-5 require tree protection measures and nesting bird surveys to identify presence, and procedures to follow if nests are found. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-5, potential project short-term direct and indirect impacts to special status species and ESHA would be reduced to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No waters, wetlands, or riparian vegetation that meet the standards for federal protection under jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, RWQCB, or CDFW were observed during

the field survey and there are no waters or wetlands identified by the Conservation Element National Wetlands Inventory, or National Hydrography Dataset mapped within the project site (Appendix D). There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

d. Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The project site is not in an area identified as a wildlife corridor and the potential movement of wildlife through the project site is minimal given the densely developed nature of the site and adjacent properties to the south, east, and west (Appendix B). Although open space is present north of the project site, Cathedral Oaks Road is a substantial barrier to wildlife movement. The project would not impede wildlife movement and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Item a, a portion of the project site is designated as ESHA, including coast live oak woodland and the eucalyptus grove that provides habitat for monarch butterfly aggregations. Project construction and operation has the potential to result in impacts to ESHA, thereby potentially resulting in conflicts with City policies intended to protect biological resources. Conservation Element Policies CE 1.1-1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, and 1.10 define ESHA uses, development standards, on-site and off-site mitigation, setbacks/buffers, and management. Policy CE 4 relates to protection of monarch butterfly habitat areas, and Policy CE 9 relates to protection of native woodlands. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-5 address potential project short-term direct and indirect impacts to special status species and ESHA by requiring implementation of a monarch roost protection plan, tree removal and monarch roost protection plan, preparation of landscape plan comprising of specific lists of species for planting/maintenance, implementing native tree protection measures, and requiring nesting bird surveys to identify presence.

Table 8 provides a consistency analysis, illustrating how the project would be consistent with policies protecting biological resources, with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-5. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Table 8 City of Goleta Biological Resource Policy Consistency Analysis

Policy	Discussion
Policy CE 1: Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy.	
CE 1.1-1.3 and 1.5: ESHA Designation and Mapping	**Consistent.** ESHA has been designated and mapped consistent with Policies CE 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 to the extent of current and previously designated ESHA. No map correction specified under CE 1.5 is required or proposed (Appendix B)
CE 1.4, 1.6, and 1.8: Protection of ESHAs and ESHA Buffers	**Consistent.** The public access improvement components of the project (e.g., walking/running path, fitness/ trail loop, parking lot replacement) are considered allowed use in ESHA under Policy CE 1.6.c. The butterfly/pollinator garden and native garden are considered allowed use (resource restoration and enhancement) under CE 1.6.d.

Policy	Discussion
	The project was designed to minimize impacts to ESHA. All impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level with implementation of required mitigation. The design requires minimal modification and alteration of natural landforms as possible. An ESHA buffer under CE 1.8 is not required since the project use is allowed to be located within ESHA.
CE 1.7: Mitigation of Impacts to ESHA	**Consistent**. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-3 and BIO-4 potential project short-term direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant to monarch butterflies and monarch butterfly ESHA. Two trees are anticipated to be removed, one for the La Patera entrance and one for the maintenance facility refurbishment. Project impacts are mitigated through Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and BIO-5, which require tree replacements. Impacts to trees' roots and canopies would be mitigated through Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-4 for all project activities including for establishment of trails, improvements to buildings and infrastructure, and building of new structures. Potential direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds would be reduced by Mitigation Measure BIO-5 to less than significant. Environmental protection practices that describe best management practices during construction would be developed and included with the project construction specifications.
CE 1.9: Standards Applicable to Development Projects	**Consistent**. No night lighting or non-native species planting is proposed. The design preserves existing wildlife corridors and habitat networks and are of sufficient width to protect habitat and dispersal zones for small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Stow Grove Park has been heavily modified from its natural landform and landscaped with both native and non-native woodlands and vegetation. With adherence to the site plan, development would minimize grading, alteration of current landforms and physical features, and vegetation clearance in order to reduce or avoid soil erosion, increased runoff, and reduced infiltration of stormwater and prevent net increases in baseline flows for any receiving water body.
CE 1.10: Management of ESHAs	**Consistent**. Construction impacts would be avoided though adherence to Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-5, including a prohibition on invasive species and limits on chemical use under Mitigation Measure BIO-3. Adherence to City and State stormwater requirements would ensure any grading during the rainy season would be conducted consistent with CE 1.10.j and would maintain the ESHA ecological functions.
Policy CE 4: Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas	
CE 4.1 through4.3: Definition of Habitat Area, Designation of Monarch Butterfly ESHAs, and Site-Specific Studies and Unmapped Monarch ESHAs.	**Consistent.** Current and historical butterfly habitat and roosts have been recently mapped and identified as ESHA by the City. All suitable habitat in the project site have been surveyed according to City and current Xerces protocol.
CE 4.4: Protection of Monarch Butterfly ESHAs, CE 4.5 Buffers Adjacent to Monarch Butterfly ESHAs.	**Consistent**. The project components are allowed uses in monarch butterfly ESHA and has been sited to avoid impacts to aggregation sites and potential habitat. The only monarch butterfly ESHA vegetation removal proposed includes the removal of an individual eucalyptus tree located in the eucalyptus stand along the western boundary of the park. Removed trees would be replaced with the objective of monarch butterfly habitat restoration and enhancement.
CE 4.6: *Standards Applicable to New Development Adjacent to Monarch ESHAs*.	**Consistent.** Mitigation Measure BIO-1 requires construction to occur outside the overwintering period (April 1 to September 30), and avoidance measures if construction must occur during the overwintering season. Impacts to habitat as a result of tree removal would be addressed through Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2

Policy	Discussion
CE 8: Protection of Special-Status Species	**Consistent.** Direct and indirect impacts to nesting raptors (if present) in the project site would be avoided though adherence to Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-5.
Policy CE 9: Protection of Native Woodlands	
CE 9.1, 9.2, and 9.4: Tree Protection Plan and Standards	**Consistent.** Based on Policy CE 9.1, 9.2, and 9.4, impacts (including removal, fragmentation of habitat, removal of understory, disruption of canopy, alteration of drainage patterns, siting of structures/roads/driveways) to mature native trees will be avoided or minimized to the extent feasible through project design and implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and BIO-4. Policy CE 9 does not include specific tree protection standards; as such, the tree protection measures include industry protection standards (measures to be implemented prior to, during, and after construction including methods of avoiding injury, damage treatment and inspections, activities permitted/prohibited within tree protection zones (TPZs), and monitoring requirements for work within TPZs). Mitigation Measure BIO-2 requires mitigation at a 3:1 ratio for removal of trees.
CE 9.3: Native Oak Woodlands or Savannas	**Consistent.** Native oak woodlands are mapped as ESHA within the project site and tree trimming, weed abatement, and brush clearance under the project would be the same as is currently being conducted, which is the minimum required to achieve public safety and habitat restoration. The project would not impact native oak woodlands.
CE 9.5: Mitigation of Impacts to Native Trees	**Consistent.** Based on Policy CE 9.5, mitigation for the removal of native trees shall include, at a minimum, the planting of replacement trees on site, if suitable area exists on the subject site, or off site (within the same watershed) if suitable onsite area is unavailable. Mitigation sites shall be monitored for a period of 5 years. The project is not anticipated to threaten the continued viability of any native trees. Encroachment into the TPZ would be minimized through project design and Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and BIO-4.

Source: Rincon Consultants, Inc. 2023; Appendix B

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The project is not within the coverage area of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan (Appendix B). There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	□	□	□	■
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	□	■	□	□
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	□	□	■	□

Rincon Consultants prepared a Cultural Resources Technical Report in July 2023, documenting background and archival research, records searches conducted for the project site, and Phase 1 and Extended Phase 1 survey testing results (Rincon 2023).[4] The following setting has been summarized based on information presented and cited in the Technical Report.

Setting

Indigenous History

The project site is in what is generally described as the Northern Bight archaeological region, one of eight organizational divisions of the state. The Northern Bight encompasses the northern portion of the California Bight, which is marked by the curve of the coastline along central California. The prehistoric cultural chronology for the Northern Bight is generally divided into six periods: Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000 - 7000 BCE), Millingstone Period (7000 - 5000 BCE), Early Period (5000 - 2000 BCE), Middle Period (2000 BCE - 1 CE), Middle-Late Transition Period (1 - 1000 CE), and Late Period (1000 CE - Historic Contact).

Ethnographic Setting

The project site lies within Chumash ethnographic territory, which extends from the current city of Malibu, north beyond San Luis Obispo, and inland as far as 42 miles. The Chumash also inhabited the northern Channel Islands. The Chumash are divided into three main groups, including Interior, Coastal, and Northern Channel Islands Chumash. Although the Chumash languages are no longer commonly spoken (Timbrook 1990), many descendants of the Chumash still live in the region and a cultural revitalization has been ongoing since the 20th century. Today, the Santa Ynez Band of

[4] This report is confidential and therefore not included for public distribution. Archaeological site locations are exempt from the California Public Records Act, as specified in Government Code 6254.10, and from the Freedom of Information Act (Exemption 3), under the legal authority of both the National Historic Preservation Act (PL 102-574, Section 304[a]) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (PL 96-95, Section 9[a]).

Chumash Indians, whose reservation is approximately 17.5 miles northwest of the project site, is the only federally recognized Chumash tribe.

Local History

Following Mexican independence from Spain, the Goleta area was divided into two large land grants: Rancho Dos Pueblos and Rancho La Goleta, named for the sailing ship or "goleta", which wrecked several years earlier. After California officially became a U.S. state, the larger ranchos were subdivided into smaller, individual farms, and the Goleta Valley became an agricultural center known as a prominent lemon-growing region during the late 19th and 20th centuries. The earliest agricultural pioneers in the area included the Hollister Ranch, Cooper Ranch, and Stow Ranch, where within which the project site was originally historically located. What is currently Stow Grove Park was part of Stow Ranch. During this period, the project site was used as an unofficial gathering place for members of the Stow family and locals alike, who referred to the present redwood grove as Stow's Grove. The grove was surrounded by lemon orchards owned by the Stow Ffamily. Members of the Stow Family who lived in on the property, in what is referred to today as the Stow House, (Santa Barbara County Landmark #6; designated Goleta Landmark, NRHP and CRHR listed), located southwest of the current day park at 304 North Los Carneros Road.

Agriculture continued to be the driving economic force in the area until the late 1950s when the completion of Cachuma Dam brought a reliable source of water to Goleta, the aerospace industry established offices, and the University of California, Santa Barbara was established in the area. Following these developments, new residents flooded into the area and single-family residential communities were constructed in the former agricultural fields, including those surrounding Stow Grove Park. To further support increased residential development, additional amenities and institutional facilities such as parks, hospitals, and schools were constructed. Stow Grove Park was donated to the County of Santa Barbara in 1964 and developed for active recreation. Goleta was incorporated as a city in 2002.

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

On May 16, 2023, Rincon submitted a records search request to the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), located at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Rincon also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHR), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list.

Field survey and background research resulted in the identification of one historic-age property within the project site, Stow Grove Park. The property was recorded and evaluated on DPR forms for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation as a Goleta Landmark~~listing~~ and was recommended ineligible for listing for all three under all criterions (Rincon 2023). Although Stow Grove Park is recommended eligible for designation as a Goleta Point of Historical Interest, according to the City of Goleta Municipal Code Section 17.33.070, Points of Historical Interest are not considered ~~Since Stow Grove Park is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation, it is not considered a~~ historical resources pursuant to CEQA. Because there are no historical resources on the site, the

project would not result in adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

City staff requested a contact list of Native American Tribes culturally affiliated with the project area from NAHC on May 11, 2023. Rincon contacted the NAHC on May 16, 2023, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) . On June 15, 2023, the NAHC responded to Rincon's request; the results of the SLF request were positive, indicating that a sacred land is recorded within the Public Lands Survey System section that encompasses the project site. The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search results from the CCIC identified 14 cultural resources studies that have been previously conducted within 0.5-mile of the project site (Rincon 2023). Of these studies, one covered the northern portion of the project site, along Cathedral Oaks Road. Review of the CHRIS records search, the Santa Barbara County Built Environment Resource Directory, and the City of Goleta Historic Resources Inventory identified 11 cultural resources that have been previously recorded within 0.5-mile of the project site (Rincon 2023).

Rincon conducted a Phase 1 cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project site on May 23, 2023. Substantial evidence of past ground-disturbing activities in association with park development and landscaping was visible throughout the entire project site. Soils observed throughout the project site included dark brown to dark grayish brown and silty sand. Two shell fragments were observed on the ground surface during the Phase 1 pedestrian survey, resulting in completion of an Extended Phase I Study to determine the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological materials within the project site. A total of four shovel test pits were excavated. Native American monitoring during the Extended Phase 1 excavations was conducted by the Honorable Eleanor Fishburn of the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians. No archaeological deposits were found through the course of the Extended Phase 1 testing (Rincon 2023).

Although no resources were found on-site as part of the Phase 1 and Extended Phase I Studies, based on the presence of Native American resources nearby, the project site is considered sensitive for archaeological resources (Rincon 2023). Construction of the proposed park amenities would therefore have the potential to uncover previously unidentified archaeological or tribal cultural resources, which could lead to damage or destruction of the resource. Impacts to archaeological and tribal cultural resources would therefore be potentially significant. With implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3, the City would require a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program training, retain an on-call archaeologist, require Native American monitoring, and follow adequate procedures in case of unanticipated discovery of archaeological or tribal cultural resources, including halting of work to evaluate the find. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measures

CR-1 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

Prior to the start of ground disturbance, the construction crews shall participate in training led by an archaeologist under the direction of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983) on the proper

procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources are uncovered during the project excavations, site preparation, or other related activities. A Native American representative shall be provided the opportunity to participate and present in the WEAP training. This Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall include a comprehensive discussion of applicable laws and penalties under the law, samples or visuals of artifacts that might be found in the vicinity of the project site, a discussion of what such artifacts may look like when partially buried or wholly buried and then freshly exposed, a discussion of what prehistoric and historic-period archaeological deposits look like at the surface and when exposed during construction, and instruction that employees are to halt work in the vicinity of a discovery (within 100 feet). This information shall be provided in an informational brochure that outlines reporting procedures in the event of a discovery. **Plan Requirements:** This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. **Monitoring:** The City shall check plans prior to issuance of a permit and City compliance monitoring staff shall spot check in the field throughout grading.

CR-2 Native American Monitoring

A City-qualified archaeologist and Native American observer shall monitor all excavation related activities throughout the project site to ensure that if prehistoric materials important to the Native American community are identified, they are assessed consistent with City of Goleta Cultural Resources Guidelines. In the unlikely event human remains are encountered during grading, excavation must be immediately suspended, and the protocol identified in CEQA Guidelines section 15065.4(e) and the State Public Resources Code section 5097.98 shall be followed. Any diagnostic prehistoric artifacts that are identified must be recovered and either curated at the Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections located at University of California, Santa Barbara or reburied at a location determined through consultation between the City of Goleta and tribal representatives.

Timing: This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. Before the City issues permits for any excavation related activities, verify contact information of the Native American consultant, and the agreed upon procedures to be followed. If remains are found and if the remains are found to be of Native American origin, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission and the Commission shall name the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD, City-retained archaeologist, and City staff shall consult as to the disposition of the remains. If the remains are not identified of Native American origin, the County Coroner will take possession of the remains and comply with all state and local requirements in the treatment of the remains. **Monitoring:** The Department of Neighborhood Services Director, or designee, shall confirm that a Native American Monitor is retained, that the County Coroner is notified in the event human remains are found, and that the Native American Heritage Commission is contacted if the remains are of Native American Chumash origin.

CR-3 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be

completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. In compliance with City of Goleta Development Standards (17.43.040) set forth in Council Resolution No. 08-40, the City of Goleta shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the CHRIS, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). **Plan Requirements:** This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. **Monitoring:** The City shall check plans prior to issuance of a grading permit and compliance monitoring staff shall spot check in the field if a resource is found.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. In compliance with City of Goleta Development Standards (17.43.040), if human remains are unexpectedly found, no further disturbance would occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the City of Goleta Planning and Environmental Review Department and County Coroner would be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner would notify the NAHC, which would determine and notify an MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner would reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. Adherence to existing regulations would reduce impacts to less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	□	□	■	□
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	□	□	■	□

Setting

As a state, California is one of the lowest per capita energy users in the United States, ranked 49th in the nation, due to its energy efficiency programs and mild climate (United States Energy Information Administration 2022). Electricity and natural gas are primarily consumed by the built environment for lighting, appliances, heating and cooling systems, fireplaces, and other uses such as industrial processes in addition to being consumed by alternative fuel vehicles. Petroleum fuels are primarily consumed by on-road and off-road equipment in addition to some industrial processes, with California being one of the top petroleum-producing states in the nation (CEC 2021). Gasoline, which is used by light-duty cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles, is the most used transportation fuel in California with 13.8 billion gallons sold in 2021 (CEC 2022a). Diesel, which is used primarily by heavy duty-trucks, delivery vehicles, buses, trains, ships, boats and barges, farm equipment, and heavy-duty construction and military vehicles, is the second most used fuel in California with 1.8 billion gallons sold in 2021 (CEC 2022b).

In 2018, Senate Bill 100 accelerated the state's Renewable Portfolio Standards Program, codified in the Public Utilities Act, by requiring electricity providers to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy and zero-carbon resources to 33 percent of total retail sales by 2020, 60 percent by 2030, and 100 percent by 2045. Electricity and natural gas service would be provided to the project by Southern California Edison. Table 9 summarizes the electricity and natural gas consumption for Santa Barbara County and for Southern California Edison, as compared to statewide consumption.

Table 9 2021 Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption

Energy Type	Santa Barbara County	Southern California Edison (SCE)	California	Proportion of SCE Consumption	Proportion of Statewide Consumption[1]
Electricity (GWh)	2,733	81,129	280,738	3.4%	1.0%
Natural Gas (millions of therms)	131	5,101	11,923	2.6%	1.1%

GWh = gigawatt-hours

[1] The population of Santa Barbara County (440,557 persons) is approximately 1.1 percent of the population of California (38,940,231 persons) (California Department of Finance 2023).

Source: CEC 2023a; 2023b

Table 10 summarizes the petroleum fuel consumption for Santa Barbara County, as compared to statewide consumption.

Table 10 2021 Annual Gasoline and Diesel Consumption

Fuel Type	Santa Barbara County (gallons)	California (gallons)	Proportion of Statewide Consumption1
Gasoline	168	13,818	1.2
Diesel	17	1,883	0.9

[1] The population of Santa Barbara County (440,557 persons) is approximately 1.1 percent of the population of California (38,940,231 persons) (California Department of Finance 2023).
Source: CEC 2023c

Energy consumption is directly related to environmental quality in that the consumption of nonrenewable energy resources releases criteria air pollutant and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the atmosphere. The environmental impacts of air pollutant and GHG emissions associated with the project's energy consumption are discussed in detail in Environmental Checklist Section 3, *Air Quality*, and Environmental Checklist Section 8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, respectively.

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

The project would use nonrenewable and renewable resources for construction and operational activities. The anticipated use of these resources is detailed in the following subsections. CalEEMod outputs for the air pollutant and GHG emissions modeling (Appendix C) were used to estimate energy consumption associated with the project.

Construction Energy Demand

The project would require site preparation and grading, including hauling material off-site; pavement and asphalt installation; building construction; architectural coating; and landscaping and hardscaping. During project construction, energy would be consumed in the form of petroleum-based fuels used to power off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the project site, construction worker travel to and from the project site, and vehicles used to deliver materials to the site. As shown in Table 11, project construction would require approximately 119 gallons of gasoline and

approximately 8,185 gallons of diesel fuel. These construction energy estimates are conservative as they assume that the construction equipment utilized in each phase of construction is operating every day of construction.

Table 11 Estimated Fuel Consumption during Construction

	Fuel Consumption (gallons)	
Source	**Gasoline**	**Diesel**
Construction Equipment & Hauling Trips	N/A	8,185
Construction Worker Vehicle Trips	56	N/A

See Appendix C for energy calculation sheets.

Energy use during construction would be temporary in nature, and construction equipment used would be typical of similar-sized construction projects in the region. In addition, construction contractors would be required to comply with the provisions of California Code of Regulations Title 13 Sections 2449 and 2485, which prohibit diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles and off-road diesel vehicles from idling for more than five minutes and would minimize unnecessary fuel consumption. Construction equipment would be subject to the USEPA Construction Equipment Fuel Efficiency Standard, which would also minimize inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary fuel consumption. Furthermore, per applicable regulatory requirements such as 2022 CALGreen, the project would comply with construction waste management practices to divert a minimum of 65 percent of construction debris. These practices would result in the efficient use of energy necessary to construct the project. In the interest of cost-efficiency, construction contractors also would not utilize fuel in a manner that is wasteful or unnecessary. Therefore, the project would not involve the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary use of energy during construction, and construction impacts related to energy consumption would be less than significant.

Operational Energy Demand

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 3, *Air Quality*, the project would result in a nominal increase in vehicle trips upon completion of construction activities. Additionally, the proposed 375 sf restroom would be a new source of operational energy consumption.

Vehicle trips associated with future visitors and maintenance personnel represent the greatest operational use of energy associated with the project. Table 12 summarizes estimated operational annual energy consumption for the project[5]. As shown therein, project operation would result in the consumption of approximately 8,955 gallons of gasoline and 2,011 gallons of diesel for transportation fuels, 1,402 kWh of electricity, and zero U.S. therms of natural gas, on an annual basis.

[5] The operational energy consumption is based on a modeled conservative maximum of 110 vehicle trips per day. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 17, *Transportation*, as the project would not change the use nor add substantial new facilities that would draw substantial additional recreators to use the park, the modeled operational energy use is presented as a worst case maximum.

Table 12 Estimated Project Annual Operational Energy Consumption

Source	Energy Consumption[1]	
Transportation Fuels		
Gasoline	8,955 gallons	983 MMBtu
Diesel	2,011 gallons	256 MMBtu
Electricity	1,402 kWh	5 MMBtu
Natural Gas Usage	0 U.S. therms	0 MMBtu

MMBtu = million metric British thermal units; kWh = kilowatt-hours
[1] Energy consumption is converted to MMBtu for each source
See Appendix C for energy calculation sheets and Appendix A for CalEEMod output results for electricity and natural gas usage.

The project would be required to comply with all standards set in the latest iteration of the California Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24), which would minimize the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources by the built environment during operation. CALGreen standards (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11) require implementation of energy-efficient light fixtures and building materials into the design of new construction projects. Furthermore, the 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6) require newly constructed buildings to meet energy performance standards set by the CEC. These standards are specifically crafted for new buildings to result in energy efficient performance so that buildings do not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. In addition, per CALGreen, all plumbing fixtures used for the project would be high-efficiency fixtures, which would minimize the potential for inefficient or wasteful consumption of energy related to water and wastewater.

Therefore, project operation would not result in potentially significant environmental effects due to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

The City of Goleta adopted the Strategic Energy Plan in July 2019, which is intended to assist the City of Goleta meet its 100 percent renewable electricity goals and address resiliency concerns by promoting renewable energy development (Goleta 2019). As detailed in Environmental Checklist Section 8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the Goleta General Plan (2006) Conservation Element contains goals and policies related to energy conservation, including Policy CE 13.4: *Energy Conservation for City Facilities and Operations*, which ensures compliance with Title 24 energy regulations and encourages project design that increases energy efficiency. As demonstrated in Environmental Checklist Section 8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the project would not conflict with the energy-related policies of the City's General Plan. The project would be required to comply with the nonresidential mandatory measures in 2022 CALGreen, which would reduce energy consumption compared to standard building practices. The project would also be required to comply with the energy standards in the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Measures included in the project to meet these energy standards include low-flow plumbing fixtures, water-efficient irrigation systems, and energy-efficient lighting. Compliance with these regulations would avoid potential conflicts with adopted

energy conservation plans. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and this impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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7 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	□	□	■	□
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?	□	□	■	□
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	□	□	■	□
4. Landslides?	□	□	□	■
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	□	□	■	□
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	□	□	■	□
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	□	□	■	□
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	□	□	□	■
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	□	■	□	□

Impact Analysis

a.1. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?

a.2. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

The project site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The closest Alquist-Priolo mapped earthquake fault to the project site is the Pitas Point—Red Mountain Fault South Strand Fault, located over 20 miles to the southeast (Department of Conservation 2022). The project site is located in a region of high seismic activity, with the potential for large seismic events that could generate strong ground shaking. Primary seismic risks at the project site would be earthquakes generated by local faults, as well as larger regional faults, such as the San Andreas Fault. Figure 5-1, *Geologic Hazards Map*, in the Goleta General Plan identifies these local faults. Faults within one mile of the project site include the Glen Annie Fault and Carneros Fault (City of Goleta 2006a).

The project would not include construction of buildings that would be permanently occupied by humans. Furthermore, the design and construction of the new restroom, upgrades to the Caretaker's House, trail features and other components would be constructed in conformance with California Building Code (CBC) Title 24, which identifies specific construction design requirements to reduce damage from strong seismic ground shaking. These CBC Title 24 requirements are adopted and incorporated into the Goleta Municipal Code and include recompaction measures to ensure structural stability during a seismic event. Compliance with applicable CBC requirements would reduce impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault and the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.3. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Liquefaction is the sudden loss of soil strength due to rapid increase in soil pore water pressures resulting from ground shaking during an earthquake. According to the City's General Plan, areas most vulnerable to liquefaction and seismic settlement are underlain by younger alluvium where groundwater and granular sediments are both present. These areas include low-lying lands adjacent to rivers, creeks, beaches, and estuaries (City of Goleta 2006a). The project site is not located in a low-lying area adjacent to a river, creek, beach, or estuary. The project would be designed and constructed in conformance with CBC Title 24, which identifies specific construction design requirements to reduce damage from liquefaction. Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.4. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

The project site exhibits a predominately level topography with minimal variation in elevation. There are no adjacent hillsides that pose landslide hazards, and as identified by Figure 5-1, *Geologic Hazards Map*, in the Goleta General Plan, the project site is not located in an area of moderate or high landslide potential (City of Goleta 2006a). Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Project construction and ground disturbing activities, including grading, have the potential to cause a loss of topsoil and soil erosion. During construction activities, short-term erosion impacts would be reduced by compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit, which would require the implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and the implementation of various best management practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion during construction activities. Compliance with the NPDES permit and implementation of BMPs during construction, such as straw wattles and silt fencing, would reduce impacts resulting from loss of topsoil. In addition, the project would be required to prepare an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prior to the issuance of a grading permit in the City, pursuant to Section 15.09.290 of the Goleta Municipal Code. Compliance with these regulations would reduce impacts to soil erosion and a loss of topsoil to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c. Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Unstable soils may experience liquefaction, subsidence, lateral spreading, settlement, or landslides during seismic events. Liquefaction specifically refers to the loss of soil strength during seismic activity, subsidence refers to the downward sinking of the ground surface, lateral spreading involves horizontal movement of soil or rock layers, and settlement encompasses the vertical movement or subsidence of the ground. As discussed under Checklist Item a.3., the project would not exacerbate or increase exposure to liquefaction hazards. As discussed under Checklist Item a.4., the project would not result in exposure to landslide hazards. Project components would be designed and constructed in conformance with CBC Title 24, which identifies specific construction design requirements to reduce damage from potential lateral spreading, subsidence, and collapse. Pursuant to compliance with applicable CBC requirements, the project would not result in on- or of-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. This impact would be less than significant impact.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Expansive soils have a high shrink/swell potential. Clay minerals in these soils expand when moisture content increases and shrink when moisture content decreases. According to the City's General Plan, soils deriving from the Rincon and Monterey Formations are associated with high shrink/swell potentials (City of Goleta 2006a). Soils underlying the project site include Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loams with 2 to 9 percent slopes (MeC); Goleta loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes (GdA); and Camarillo fine sandy loam, fine substratum (Cb) (United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 2023). On-site soils do not belong to the Rincon and Monterey Formations. As such, the project would not be located on expansive soil. Additionally, project components would be designed and constructed in conformance with CBC Title 24, which identifies specific construction design requirements to reduce damage from expansive soils. The project would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property due to expansive soils and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

e. Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

The new restroom would connect to the existing sewer system. The use of septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be required. Therefore, the project would have no impact from proposed septic tanks or wastewater.

NO IMPACT

f. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Most of the project site has been previously disturbed and does not contain unique geologic formations. The project site is in an urbanized, residential area of the City, where it is unlikely that unique paleontological resources exist in surficial soils on the project site. Although project implementation is not expected to uncover paleontological resources, the possibility to encounter sub surface paleontological resources exists during ground disturbing related activities. Construction of the proposed park amenities would have the potential to uncover previously undiscovered paleontological resources, which could lead to damage or destruction of the resource. Impacts to paleontological resources would therefore be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 requires implementation of specific procedures should unanticipated resources be found, including halting of work and retainment of a qualified professional paleontologist to monitor and evaluate the find. With implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

GEO-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources

In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project development, construction activity shall be halted in the immediate vicinity of the fossil, and a qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and

determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work near the discovery may resume once the find is properly documented and the qualified professional paleontologist authorizes resumption of construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring shall be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified paleontologist. **Plan Requirements & Timing:** If paleontological resources are encountered during construction, identify and retain a qualified paleontologist prior to additional ground disturbing activity in the vicinity of the find. This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. **Monitoring:** The Department of Neighborhood Services Director, or designee, must verify compliance before grading/construction in the vicinity of a find may be resumed.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	□	□	■	□
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	□	□	■	□

Overview of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

Climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans along with other substantial changes in climate (such as wind patterns, precipitation, and storms) over an extended period of time. Climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of GHG emissions contributing to the "greenhouse effect," a natural occurrence which takes place in Earth's atmosphere and helps regulate the temperature of the planet. Most radiation from the sun hits Earth's surface and warms it. The surface, in turn, radiates heat back towards the atmosphere in the form of infrared radiation. Gases and clouds in the atmosphere trap and prevent some of this heat from escaping into space and re-radiate it in all directions.

GHG emissions occur both naturally and from human activities, such as fossil fuel burning, decomposition of landfill wastes, raising livestock, deforestation, and some agricultural practices. GHGs produced by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Different types of GHGs have varying global warming potentials (GWP). The GWP of a GHG is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years). Because GHGs absorb different amounts of heat, a common reference gas (CO_2) is used to relate the amount of heat absorbed to the amount of the gas emitted, referred to as "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2e), which is the amount of a specific GHG emitted multiplied by its GWP. Carbon dioxide has a 100-year GWP of one. By contrast, methane has a GWP of 30, meaning its global warming effect is 30 times greater than CO_2 on a molecule per molecule basis (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] 2021).

The United Nations IPCC expressed that the rise and continued growth of atmospheric CO_2 concentrations is unequivocally due to human activities in the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (2021). Human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land, which has led the climate to warm at an unprecedented rate in the last 2,000 years. It is estimated that between the period of 1850 through 2019, that a total of 2,390 gigatons of anthropogenic CO_2 was emitted. It is likely that anthropogenic activities have increased the global surface temperature by approximately 1.07 degrees Celsius between the years 2010 through 2019 (IPCC 2021). Emissions resulting from human activities are thereby contributing to an average increase in Earth's temperature. Potential climate

change impacts in California may include loss of snowpack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, more large forest fires, and more drought years (California Natural Resource Agency 2019).

Significance Thresholds

Most individual projects do not generate sufficient GHG emissions to directly influence climate change. However, physical changes caused by a project can contribute incrementally to cumulative effects that are significant, even if individual changes resulting from a project are limited. The issue of climate change typically involves an analysis of whether a project's contribution towards an impact would be cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects (*CEQA guidelines*, Section 15064[h][1]).

According to the *State CEQA Guidelines*, projects can tier from a qualified GHG reduction plan, which allows for project-level evaluation of GHG emissions through the comparison of the proposed project's consistency with the GHG reduction policies included in a qualified GHG reduction plan. This approach is considered by the Association of Environmental Professionals (2016) in its white paper, *Beyond Newhall and 2020*, to be the most defensible approach presently available under CEQA to determine the significance of a project's GHG emissions.

The City of Goleta has not adopted quantitative GHG emissions thresholds for land use development projects. The City adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in 2014 which identified measures enabling the City to meet the GHG reduction target for 2020 consistent with AB 32. However, the CAP does not establish a pathway to achieving the State's goal for 2030. Therefore, the CAP does not qualify as a GHG reduction plan for projects with horizon years beyond 2020. On January 26, 2021, Santa Barbara County adopted new Interim GHG Emissions Thresholds of Significance (referred to herein as "Interim GHG Thresholds"), which are recommended for use until completion of the County's 2030 Climate Action Plan.[6] The Interim GHG Thresholds recommend that land use projects be first assessed against a screening criterion of 300 MT CO_2e. For projects that exceed the screening threshold, a service population threshold of 3.8 MT CO_2e is recommended.

The City of Goleta is in Santa Barbara County, and thresholds deemed applicable in Santa Barbara County would also reasonably apply to projects within the City of Goleta. The City has consistently relied on these standards as the methodology for establishing a threshold for analyzing the potential greenhouse gas impacts of a project. Therefore, this analysis uses the County's recommended screening criterion of 300 MT CO_2e with a service population threshold of 3.8 MT CO_2e for projects that exceed the screening criterion to assess the potential significance of project GHG emissions. In addition, the project is evaluated based on consistency with the 2022 Scoping Plan, City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan, and City of Goleta CAP for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change.

Methodology

GHG emissions associated with project construction and operation were estimated using CalEEMod, version 2022.1, with the assumptions described under Environmental Checklist Section 3, *Air Quality*. Construction emissions occur for a limited period of a project's lifetime; as a standard practice, GHG emissions from construction are amortized over a presumed project lifetime. The project is assumed

[6] The 2030 Climate Action Plan is planned for adoption in 2023.

to have a 25-year lifespan. Therefore, GHG emissions from construction are amortized over a period of 25 years and combined with annual operational GHG emissions.

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The project would generate GHG emissions from construction and operation. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 17, *Transportation,* the project would result in a net increase in vehicle trips and would therefore result in operational mobile source emissions.

Construction activities facilitated by the project would generate temporary GHG emissions primarily from the operation of construction equipment onsite, as well as from vehicles transporting construction workers to and from the project site, and heavy trucks to transport materials. As shown in Table 13, construction associated with the project would generate 74 metric tons (MT) of CO_2e. Amortized over a 25-year period, construction associated with the project would generate 3 MT of CO_2e per year.

Table 13 Construction GHG Emissions

Year	Emissions (MT of CO_2e)
2024	74
Total	**74**
Amortized over 50 years	**3**

MT = metric tons; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalents

Source: Table 2.2 "Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated" emissions. Annual emissions results are shown for all emissions. See CalEEMod worksheets in Appendix AQ.

Project operation would generate GHG emissions primarily from mobile sources, energy sources (i.e., water heating and electricity consumption), water conveyance, and area sources (i.e., landscaping equipment). As shown in Table 14, project operation would generate approximately 78 MT of CO_2e per year. Combined with amortized construction emissions, the project would generate a total of 81 MT of CO_2e per year. Mobile sources would represent the vast majority of project emissions. Overall project emissions would not exceed the County of Santa Barbara's recommended screening criterion of 300 MT CO_2e. Therefore, the project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

Table 14 Combined Annual GHG Emissions

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (MT of CO_2e per year)
Construction	3
Operational	
Area	<1
Energy	<1
Mobile	78
Solid Waste	<1
Water	<1
Total Emissions	**81**
Screening Threshold	**300**
Exceeds Threshold?	**No**

MT = metric tons; CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalents

Source: Table 2.2 "Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated" emissions. Annual emissions results are shown for all emissions. See CalEEMod worksheets in Appendix A.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Plans and policies have been adopted to reduce GHG emissions in the City of Goleta and Santa Barbara County, including the City of Goleta CAP, City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan, and the State's 2022 Scoping Plan. The City of Goleta CAP and General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan both contain policies aimed at reducing GHG emissions from municipal operations through upgrades, water conservation strategies, and improved building standards (City of Goleta 2006; 2014). The project would be consistent with these policies by providing general improvements to an existing public park and constructing a new restroom that meets water use and energy efficiency requirements. The project would also be consistent with General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan policies OS 6.10 (Design and Management of Public Parks and Open Space) and OS 7.9 (Open Space or Greenbelt around Goleta), which support preservation of open green spaces and expansion of pedestrian trail networks. Therefore, the project would be consistent with the City of Goleta CAP and General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan.

The new restroom would comply with 2022 CALGreen standards for plumbing and wastewater conveyance. In addition, the project would comply with the latest Title 24 building standards by installing energy-efficient light fixtures. Therefore, the project would be consistent with the Draft County of Santa Barbara 2030 CAP.

This analysis also evaluates the project against the goals of the 2022 Scoping Plan (CARB 2022). One of the goals of the 2022 Scoping Plan is to support climate adaptation and biodiversity that includes protection of the state's water supply, natural and working lands, and infrastructure to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible (CARB 2022). The proposed improvements would ensure continued preservation of the existing open space without introducing a significant source of GHG emissions. Therefore, the project would maintain natural lands. Although the project would generate

temporary construction emissions, the project would be consistent with the goals of CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan.

The project would not conflict with any applicable plans, policies, or regulations to reduce GHG emissions and impacts related to GHG emissions would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	□	□	■	□
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	□	□	■	□
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?	□	□	■	□
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	□	□	□	■
e. For a project located in an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	□	□	□	■
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	□	■	□
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

b. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Construction and operation/maintenance activities of the park improvements would not involve the use or transport of hazardous materials beyond those used in operation of typical construction equipment or typical landscaping materials. Materials used for construction would be transported to and within the project site for regular construction activities, and may include: diesel fuel, lubricants, adhesives, cleaning solutions, and chemical toilets. Hazardous materials used during project operation would include pesticides for landscaping purposes, and such use would not increase compared to existing operational conditions.

Hazardous materials use and transport during both construction and operation of the project would be required to comply with pertinent federal, State, and City regulations regarding their storage, on-site use, and off-site disposal such as the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the California Hazardous Material Management Act, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. These regulations would ensure safe transport of hazardous materials on roads to the project site, as well as safe disposal of hazardous materials used for the project. Compliance with applicable regulations would ensure the project has a less than significant impact.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?

The nearest school to the project site is La Patera Elementary School, located approximately 70 feet to the west across North La Patera Lane. Although greater than 0.25 mile, three other schools are located near the project site: Goleta Valley Junior High School and Santa Barbara Charter School (approximately 0.45 mile to the east), and Montessori Center School of Santa Barbara (approximately 0.65 mile to the east). The project includes park improvements which would not involve the use of large quantities of hazardous materials. In addition, as discussed in Environmental Checklist Items a and b, although small quantities of potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, solvents, and oils could be used during construction and operation of the project, the transport, use, and storage of any and all hazardous materials would be conducted in accordance with all applicable State and federal laws, as discussed in Environmental Checklist Items a and b. The project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d. Would the project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop an updated Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List, also known as the Cortese List. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List; other state and local government agencies are also required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. The analysis for this section included a review of the following resources on June 28, 2023, to provide hazardous material release information:

- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database (SWRCB 2023)
- DTSC EnviroStor database (DTSC 2023)

The project site is an existing park and has an existing land use and zoning designation of Open Space Active Recreation (OSAR). Based upon review of the SWRCB and DTSC databases, there are no active hazardous material sites mapped within the project site. As such, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to listed cleanup sites. Therefore, the project would have no impact regarding hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

NO IMPACT

e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The project does not include habitable structures. The project site is located approximately one mile north of the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport and is outside of the airport's safety zones and noise exposure contours (SBCAG 2023). The project does not involve the construction of any structures or features that would subject users of the project site to substantial aircraft safety risks. The project would have no impact involving aircraft safety hazards or excessive aviation-related noise.

NO IMPACT

f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City of Goleta, in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the County of Santa Barbara, and State Offices of Emergency Services, is responsible for emergency preparedness and response. Components of emergency preparedness and response include identification of evacuation routes and secondary emergency accesses, as well as provision of information to the community regarding appropriate individual actions in the event of various types of emergencies. The City of Goleta maintains an Emergency Operations Plan that provides directions to staff on the first steps that need to be taken in an emergency, and lays out the general response structure to the event. The Plan does not identify specific emergency response/evacuation routes (City of Goleta 2021).

Project construction would not impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, as construction staging and construction worker parking would occur on-site and would not impede existing roadway traffic. The project would not result in the construction

of new facilities or establishment of new uses that could impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan during project operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

The project site is located approximately 80 feet south of a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and one mile southeast of a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE] 2023). The project site itself is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone in a State Responsibility Area and is within the incorporated area of local responsibility (City of Goleta 2006a). The project site is located within an urbanized area of the City of Goleta and is surrounded by existing residential development. Project components include the expansion and development of recreational amenities, and the project would not construct housing or other habitable structures. The project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk involving wildland fires or worsen the risk of wildfire and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	□	□	■	□
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	□	□	■	□
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	□	□	■	□
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	□	□	■	□
(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	□	□	■	□
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	□	□	■	□
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	□	□	□	■
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Construction Impacts

Overall construction for the project would result in disturbance of up to approximately 2,000 cubic yards of soil and would require the minor use of heavy machinery. Grading and other construction activities would have the potential to impact soil erosion and increase sediment loads in stormwater runoff resulting from exposed or disturbed soil. Additionally, spills, leakage, or improper handling and storage of substances such as oils, fuels, chemicals, metals, and other substances used during various construction phases could be collected in stormwater runoff and impact water quality.

The City of Goleta's Stormwater Management Program protects water quality in accordance with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to NPDES requirements (City of Goleta 2020a). On-site construction activities would be subject to the NPDES Statewide General Construction Activity Stormwater permit, which would require visual monitoring of stormwater and non-stormwater discharges, sampling, analysis, and monitoring of non-visible pollutants; and compliance with applicable water quality standards established for receiving waters potentially affected by construction discharges. Additionally, construction site operators would be responsible for preparing and implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which would outline project-specific BMPs (e.g., straw waddles and silt fencing) to control erosion, sediment release, and otherwise reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

Implementation of construction BMPs would minimize surficial erosion and transport of pollutants and provide compliance with applicable NPDES requirements. In addition to the permit and SWPPP requirements, the project would be required to comply with the City of Goleta Municipal Code Section 15.09.290, which requires preparation of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The Plan would contain requirements of the City's BMPs for erosion and sediment control, which would prevent erosion and siltation in surface water runoff and in the storm drain system during site grading and soil disturbance activities. Compliance with existing regulations and implementation of construction BMPs would ensure that the project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Construction related impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Impacts

Project operation could impact water quality from stormwater generated by new impervious parking lots, sidewalks, and paved areas on the project site, which could contain pollutants from automotive chemicals, trash, landscaping, and sediment. The project would include the introduction of new bioswales, located by the caretaker's cottage and by the entry promenade, for stormwater collection, which would reduce average concentrations of a broad range of contaminants from entering the City's stormwater system.

The project would be subject to the Central Coast RWQCB's Post Construction Requirements, which apply to all development projects resulting in 2,500 square feet or more of net impervious surface area. In compliance with the Central Coast Post Construction Requirements, the City would need to submit a complete Stormwater Control Plan for the project to the RWQCB, which would demonstrate adequate stormwater management features and facilities to treat and capture stormwater on-site. In addition, the Stormwater Control Plan would include an operation and maintenance plan which would

identify the individuals responsible for maintenance of the stormwater control facilities. The Stormwater Control Plan would be reviewed and approved by the City of Goleta Engineering Division. Pursuant to compliance with applicable regulations and measures, the project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Operational impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Water for the project would be provided by the Goleta Water District (GWD), which relies on four sources of water to meet its existing and future demands: (1) surface water via the Cachuma Project; (2) surface water from the State Water Project (SWP); (3) groundwater from the Goleta Groundwater Basin; and (4) recycled water (GWD 2021). The GWD operates under the Wright Judgment which prohibits overdrafting of the Goleta Groundwater Basin (GGWB) and mandates the maintenance of the basin in a hydrologically balanced condition (*Wright v. Goleta Water Dist. (1985) 174 Cal. App. 3d 74.*). The GGWB is designated as a very low-priority basin (Department of Water Resources 2023), and a Groundwater Sustainability Plan has not been prepared.

The project would not involve on-site groundwater extraction that would result in substantial drawdown of an underlying aquifer. However, the proposed new bathroom facility would generate new water demand. The caretaker's cottage would also use water, but the project would not increase the amount of water compared to existing conditions. The potential increase in operational water use from the new bathroom facility would be minimal. As such, no substantial decrease in groundwater supplies would occur. Anticipated runoff from the addition of approximately 9,500 square feet of new impervious surfaces would flow into the surrounding landscaped areas and proposed bioswales, facilitating groundwater recharge.

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Item a, the project would not violate water quality standards or degrade water quality during construction or operation. There is no applicable sustainable groundwater management plan for the GGWB. Therefore, the project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge and would not conflict with a water quality control plan or a sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c.(i) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

c.(ii) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

c.(iii) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

c.(iv) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?

The project site is not located in a flood zone, as discussed under Environmental Checklist Item d, and does not contain a river or stream which would be altered and result in flooding on- or off-site. Construction or modification of project components, such as the parking lot, maintenance facility, fitness trail loop, and native tree grove trail, would alter the existing drainage pattern of the site through the addition of paved areas. However, compliance with NPDES requirements, implementation of SWPPP BMPs, and the project-specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan would prevent erosion or siltation on or off the project site. Furthermore, the project would implement a Stormwater Control Plan that would demonstrate adequate stormwater management features and facilities to treat and capture stormwater on-site. Therefore, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage patterns of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation, in runoff that leads to flooding, in runoff that exceeds stormwater drainage capacity, or in a manner that would impede or redirect flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

According to the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, the project site is not located in a flood zone (FEMA 2012). According to Figure 5-2 of the City's General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan, the project site is not located in a Tsunami Inundation Zone (City of Goleta 2016). In addition, the project site is not located near a large body of water with seiche hazards. Therefore, there would be no risk of release of pollutants due to inundation associated with a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche, and the project would have no impact.

NO IMPACT

11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	□	□	□	■
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project would not divide an established community. The project site is an existing park located within a residential neighborhood. The project would not expand the existing park such that it would lead to the division of the neighborhood. Rather, the project would include connectivity improvements, such as a walking/running path that would connect the northern and southern ends of Stow Grove Park, that would facilitate access to the new and expanded recreational amenities. There would be no impact involving the physical division of an established community.

NO IMPACT

b. Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The project would not require a General Plan amendment or Specific Plan amendment and would not conflict with a land use plan adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. As a park-specific master plan, the project is designed to be consistent with the City's General Plan Open Space Element. The project site has a land use designation of Open Space Active Recreation (OSAR), and project components—which include general park improvements as well as recreational, social, educational, and nature-based amenities—would be consistent with permitted land uses under this designation. Therefore, the project would not cause a significant environmental impact due to conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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12 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	□	□	□	■
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	□	□	□	■

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

b. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan EIR indicates that there are no existing or planned surface mining operations within the City (City of Goleta 2006b). The Ellwood Oil Field is the only extractive industry with the City of Goleta, located approximately 2.6 miles southwest of the project site in the Ellwood Mesa. The project would not result in the loss of availability of known or locally important mineral resources and there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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13 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	□	□	■	□
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	□	□	■	□
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	□	□	□	■

Overview of Sound Measurement

Sound is a vibratory disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source, which is capable of being detected by the hearing organs. Noise is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. The effects of noise on people can include general annoyance, interference with speech communication, sleep disturbance, and, in the extreme, hearing impairment (Caltrans 2013).

Noise levels are commonly measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA). The A-weighting scale is an adjustment to the actual sound pressure levels so that they are consistent with the human hearing response, which is most sensitive to frequencies around 4,000 Hertz and less sensitive to frequencies around and below 100 Hertz (Kinsler, et. al. 1999). Decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale that quantifies sound intensity in a manner similar to the Richter scale used to measure earthquake magnitudes. A doubling of the energy of a noise source, such as doubling of traffic volume, would increase the noise level by 3 dB; dividing the energy in half would result in a 3 dB decrease (Crocker 2007).

Human perception of noise has no simple correlation with sound energy: the perception of sound is not linear in terms of dBA or in terms of sound energy. Two sources do not “sound twice as loud” as one source. It is widely accepted that the average healthy ear can barely perceive changes of 3 dBA, increase or decrease (i.e., twice the sound energy); that a change of 5 dBA is readily perceptible

(8 times the sound energy); and that an increase (or decrease) of 10 dBA sounds twice (half) as loud [(10.5x the sound energy) Crocker 2007].

Sound changes in both level and frequency spectrum as it travels from the source to the receiver. The most obvious change is the decrease in level as the distance from the source increases. The manner by which noise reduces with distance depends on factors such as the type of sources (e.g., point or line, the path the sound will travel, site conditions, and obstructions). Noise levels from a point source typically attenuate, or drop off, at a rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance (e.g., construction, industrial machinery, ventilation units). Noise from a line source (e.g., roadway, pipeline, railroad) typically attenuates at about 3 dBA per doubling of distance (Caltrans 2013). The propagation of noise is also affected by the intervening ground, known as ground absorption. A hard site, such as a parking lot or smooth body of water, receives no additional ground attenuation and the changes in noise levels with distance (drop-off rate) result simply from the geometric spreading of the source. An additional ground attenuation value of 1.5 dBA per doubling of distance applies to a soft site (e.g., soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees) (Caltrans 2013). Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures; the amount of attenuation provided by this "shielding" depends on the size of the object and the frequencies of the noise levels. Natural terrain features such as hills and dense woods, and man-made features such as buildings and walls, can significantly alter noise levels. Generally, any large structure blocking the line of sight will provide at least a 5-dBA reduction in source noise levels at the receiver (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] 2011). Structures can substantially reduce exposure to noise as well. The FHWA's guidelines indicate that modern building construction generally provides an exterior-to-interior noise level reduction of 20 to 35 dBA with closed windows.

The impact of noise is not a function of loudness alone. The time of day when noise occurs and the duration of the noise are also important factors of project noise impact. Most noise that lasts for more than a few seconds is variable in its intensity. Consequently, a variety of noise descriptors have been developed. One of the most frequently used noise metrics is the equivalent noise level (L_{eq}); it considers both duration and sound power level. L_{eq} is defined as the single steady A-weighted level equivalent to the same amount of energy as that contained in the actual fluctuating levels over time. Typically, L_{eq} is summed over a one-hour period. L_{max} is the highest root mean squared (RMS) sound pressure level within the sampling period, and L_{min} is the lowest RMS sound pressure level within the measuring period (Crocker 2007).

Noise that occurs at night tends to be more disturbing than that occurring during the day. Community noise is usually measured using Day-Night Average Level (L_{dn}), which is the 24-hour average noise level with a +10 dBA penalty for noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. It is also measured using CNEL, which is the 24-hour average noise level with a +5 dBA penalty for noise occurring from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and a +10 dBA penalty for noise occurring from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (Caltrans 2013). Noise levels described by L_{dn} and CNEL usually differ by about 1 dBA. The relationship between the peak-hour L_{eq} value and the L_{dn}/CNEL depends on the distribution of traffic during the day, evening, and night. Quiet suburban areas typically have CNEL noise levels in the range of 40 to 50 dBA, while areas near arterial streets are in the 50 to 60-plus CNEL range. Normal conversational levels are in the 60 to 65-dBA L_{eq} range; ambient noise levels greater than 65 dBA L_{eq} can interrupt conversations (FHWA 2018).

Vibration

Groundborne vibration of concern in environmental analysis consists of the oscillatory waves that move from a source through the ground to adjacent structures. The number of cycles per second of oscillation makes up the vibration frequency, described in terms of Hz. The frequency of a vibrating object describes how rapidly it oscillates. The normal frequency range of most groundborne vibration that can be felt by the human body starts from a low frequency of less than 1 Hz and goes to a high of about 200 Hz (Crocker 2007).

While people have varying sensitivities to vibrations at different frequencies, in general they are most sensitive to low-frequency vibration. Vibration in buildings, such as from nearby construction activities, may cause windows, items on shelves, and pictures on walls to rattle. Vibration of building components can also take the form of an audible low-frequency rumbling noise, referred to as groundborne noise. Groundborne noise is usually only a problem when the originating vibration spectrum is dominated by frequencies in the upper end of the range (60 to 200 Hz), or when foundations or utilities, such as sewer and water pipes, physically connect the structure and the vibration source (Federal Transit Administration [FTA] 2018). Although groundborne vibration is sometimes noticeable in outdoor environments, it is almost never annoying to people who are outdoors. The primary concern related to vibration is that it can be intrusive and annoying to building occupants and vibration-sensitive land uses.

Vibration energy spreads out as it travels through the ground, causing the vibration level to diminish with distance away from the source. High-frequency vibrations diminish much more rapidly than low frequencies, so low frequencies tend to dominate the spectrum at large distances from the source. Discontinuities in the soil strata can also cause diffractions or channeling effects that affect the propagation of vibration over long distances (Caltrans 2020). When a building is impacted by vibration, a ground-to-foundation coupling loss will usually reduce the overall vibration level. However, under rare circumstances, the ground-to-foundation coupling may amplify the vibration level due to structural resonances of the floors and walls.

Vibration amplitudes are usually expressed in peak particle velocity (PPV) or root mean squared (RMS) vibration velocity. The PPV and RMS velocity are normally described in inches per second (in/sec). PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of a vibration signal. PPV is often used in monitoring of blasting vibration because it is related to the stresses that are experienced by buildings (Caltrans 2020).

Sensitive Noise Receivers

Noise exposure goals for various types of land uses reflect the varying noise sensitivities associated with those uses. According to the City of Goleta Noise Element, the following land uses are considered noise-sensitive: residential neighborhoods, schools, libraries, hospitals and rest homes, auditoriums, certain open space areas, and public assembly places (City of Goleta 2006).

Vibration-sensitive receivers, which are similar to noise-sensitive receivers, include residences, schools, hospitals, guest lodging, libraries, and some passive recreation areas. Vibration-sensitive receivers also include buildings where vibrations may interfere with vibration-sensitive equipment that is affected by vibration levels that may be well below those associated with human annoyance (e.g., recording studios or medical facilities with sensitive equipment).

The nearest sensitive receivers to project construction include the single-family residences along Windsor Avenue adjacent to the eastern project site boundary, single-family residences across North

La Patera Lane approximately 70 feet west of the project site, and La Patera Elementary School located approximately 70 feet west of the project site.

Noise Sources and Regulation

The primary existing noise source in the vicinity of the project site is vehicular traffic on Cathedral Oaks Road. Secondary noise sources include vehicular traffic on North La Patera Lane and other local neighborhood roadways.

City of Goleta Noise Element Policy NE 6.4 restricts construction activities near or adjacent to residential buildings and other sensitive receptors to the hours of 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM Monday through Friday and 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday through Friday for construction in nonresidential areas. Noise Element Policy NE 6.5 requires the following measures to be incorporated into grading and building plan specifications to reduce construction noise:

- All construction equipment shall have properly maintained sound-control devices, and no equipment shall have an unmuffled exhaust system.
- Contractors shall implement appropriate additional noise mitigation measures including but not limited to changing the location of stationary construction equipment, shutting off idling equipment, and installing acoustic barriers around significant sources of stationary construction noise.
- To the extent practicable, adequate buffers shall be maintained between noise-generating machinery or equipment and any sensitive receptors. The buffer should ensure that noise at the receptor site does not exceed 65 dBA CNEL. For equipment that produces a noise level of 95 dBA at 50 feet, a buffer of 1600 feet is required for attenuation of sound levels to 65 dBA.

Goleta Municipal Code Chapter 9.09 regulates noise in the City. The purpose of the chapter is to preserve public peace and comfort for citizens of Goleta from unwarranted noise and disturbances. The Goleta Municipal Code prohibits loud and unreasonable noise from 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM Sunday through Thursday and 12:00 AM to 7:00 AM Friday and Saturday. Loud and unreasonable noise is defined as sound which is clearly discernible at a distance of 100 feet from the property line of the property upon which it is broadcast or sound which is above 60 dBA at the edge of the property line upon which the sounds is broadcast. The City does not have any code requirements related to noise from construction activities.

For traffic-related noise, impacts would be considered significant if project-generated traffic would result in exposure of sensitive receptors to an unacceptable increase in noise levels. For purposes of this analysis, a significant impact would occur if project-related traffic increases the ambient noise environment of noise-sensitive locations by 3 dBA or more.

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Construction Noise

Construction noise was estimated using the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) (FHWA 2006). RCNM predicts construction noise levels for a variety of construction operations based on empirical data and the application of acoustical propagation formulas. Using RCNM, construction noise levels were estimated at noise sensitive receivers near the project site. RCNM provides reference noise levels for standard construction equipment, with an attenuation rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance for stationary equipment.

Variation in power imposes additional complexity in characterizing the noise source level from construction equipment. Power variation is accounted for by describing the noise at a reference distance from the equipment operating at full power and adjusting it based on the duty cycle of the activity to determine the L_{eq} of the operation (FHWA 2018). Each phase of construction has a specific equipment mix, depending on the work to be accomplished during that phase. Each phase also has its own noise characteristics; some having higher continuous noise levels than others, and some having high-impact noise levels.

Construction activity would result in temporary noise in the project site vicinity, exposing surrounding nearby receivers to increased noise levels. It is assumed that diesel engines would power all construction equipment. Construction equipment would not all operate at the same time or location. In addition, construction equipment would not be in constant use during the 8-hour operating day. Project construction would involve relatively light construction activities (e.g., minor site preparation, grading, and building construction). Therefore, for this analysis it was conservatively assumed the two loudest pieces of equipment, a crane and a backhoe, would operate simultaneously.

The nearest sensitive receivers to the project site are single-family residences directly adjacent to the east and those to the west across North La Patera Lane. Over the course of a typical construction day, construction equipment would be located as close as 50 feet to the properties but would typically be located at an average distance farther away due to the nature of construction and the lot size of the project. For example, during a typical construction day, the equipment may operate across the horizontal distance of the site (50 to 350 feet) from a nearby noise receiver. Therefore, it is assumed that over the course of a typical construction day the construction equipment would operate at an average distance of 200 feet from the single-family residences.

At a distance of 200 feet, a crane and a backhoe are estimated at a noise level of 64.1 dBA L_{eq} at the exterior of nearby residential sensitive receptors, which would not exceed the threshold of 65 dBA (calculations are included in Appendix D). At distances greater than 200 feet, noise levels would be lower due to the attenuation of sound at increased distances. Therefore, the La Patera Elementary School would not be exposed to noise levels exceeding the City threshold of 65 dBA. Construction activities would also be required to comply with Policy NE 6.4 and NE 6.5 of the Goleta General Plan, which limit noise-generating construction activities to the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekdays and require implementation of noise reducing measures during construction (i.e., shutting off idling equipment, installation of acoustic barriers, and implementing sound-control devices on heavy machinery). These measures are required by the City on a case-by-case basis and would further reduce noise levels below the noise level determined above. Therefore, the project would not result

in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 17, *Transportation*, the project would generate fewer than 110 daily vehicle trips per day, which would be a new source of operational noise. Generally, a doubling of traffic (i.e., a doubling of the sound energy) would result in a 3 dBA increase. A potential maximum increase of 110 daily trips would be much lower than a doubling of traffic[7]; therefore, project-related traffic would not result in a 3 dBA increase in noise levels. Additional park improvements would improve existing facilities and would not constitute new sources of operational noise. As such, project operation would not generate a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The project does not include any substantial vibration sources associated with operation. Thus, construction activities have the greatest potential to generate ground-borne vibration affecting nearby receivers, especially during grading and excavation of the project site. The greatest vibratory source during construction in the project vicinity would be a large bulldozer. Neither blasting nor pile driving would be required for construction of the project. Construction vibration estimates are based on vibration levels reported by FTA (FTA 2018). Table 15 shows typical vibration levels for various pieces of construction equipment used in the assessment of construction vibration (FTA 2018).

Table 15 Vibration Levels Measured during Construction Activities

Equipment	PPV at 25 ft. (in/sec)
Large Bulldozer	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Small Bulldozer	0.003

Source: FTA 2018

Maximum recommended vibration limits by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) are identified in Table 16. Based on AASHTO recommendations, limiting vibration levels to below 0.2 In/sec PPV at residential structures would prevent structural damage regardless of building construction type. These limits are applicable regardless of the frequency of the source.

[7] According to the City of Goleta General Plan Figure 7-1 *Existing and Projected Future Traffic Volumes and Intersection LOS*, 2005 PM peak hour vehicle trips averaged 922 vehicle trips.

Table 16 AASHTO Maximum Vibration Levels for Preventing Damage

Type of Situation	Limiting Velocity (in/sec)
Historic sites or other critical locations	0.1
Residential buildings, plastered walls	0.2–0.3
Residential buildings in good repair with gypsum board walls	0.4–0.5
Engineered structures, without plaster	1.0–1.5

Source: Caltrans 2020

A dozer creates approximately 0.089 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet. A dozer may be used within 100 feet of the nearest off-site structure; at this distance, vibration levels would be 0.019 in/sec PPV. This would be lower than the structural damage impact of 0.20 in/sec PPV. Therefore, the project would not result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Santa Barbara Airport is the nearest public airport, located approximately 1.3 miles to the south of the project site. According to the noise compatibility contours figure for Santa Barbara Airport in the Santa Barbara County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (Santa Barbara County Airport Land Use Commission 2023), the project site is located outside the airport's 60-65 CNEL noise contour. The project would not expose construction workers or park users to excessive noise levels from the airport. No impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

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14 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	□	□	□	■
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	□	□	□	■

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The project includes improvements to an existing park intended to serve existing Goleta residents. The project does not include new residences that would directly induce population growth, nor would it facilitate indirect growth. As such, the project would not induce a substantial unplanned population growth in the area either directly or indirectly. The project includes improvements to the caretaker cottage and the project site does not contain existing residences that could be displaced because of the project. As such, it would not displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1 Fire protection?	□	□	■	□
2 Police protection?	□	□	■	□
3 Schools?	□	□	□	■
4 Parks?	□	□	□	■
5 Other public facilities?	□	□	□	■

Impact Analysis

a.1. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

a.2. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

Fire protection services would continue to be provided by the Santa Barbara County Fire Department, and police protection services would continue to be provided by the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office under contract to the City. The nearest fire station to the project site is Santa Barbara County Fire Station 14, located at 320 North Los Carneros Road, 0.5 mile west from the project site, adjacent to Los Carneros Park. The nearest police station is approximately four miles east from the project site, located at 4434 Calle Real in the unincorporated County of Santa Barbara. The project site is located in an urbanized residential area of Goleta. The site is an existing park that is currently served by fire and police protective services. The project entails minor park improvements that would not introduce new uses at the site that would demand increased fire or police protection services such that new or

expanded police or fire protective facilities would be required. Impacts involving fire and police protection services would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.3. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools, or the need for new or physically altered schools, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 14, *Population and Housing*, the project would not include the construction of housing and would not generate population growth. Since the project would not introduce new students to the local school districts, the project would not require new or altered school facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

a.4. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks, or the need for new or physically altered parks, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?

The project involves the expansion and development of recreational facilities and amenities. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 14, *Population and Housing*, the project would not induce population, and consequently would not increase demand for existing parks/recreational facilities. Since the project would not require other new or physically altered parks, there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

a.5. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of other new or physically altered public facilities, or the need for other new or physically altered public facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 14, *Population and Housing*, the project would not include the construction of housing and would not generate population growth. Implementation of the project would not introduce new residents to the area, thereby resulting in an increased need for new or altered public facilities, such as libraries. The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of other new or physically altered public facilities, or the need for other new or physically altered public facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	□	□	□	■
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	□	■	□	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

The project includes improvements to an existing park, which would not increase the use of this or other existing parks or recreation facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. In fact, the project would replace already deteriorated facilities at Stow Grove Park and include improvements that would extend the lifetime of the existing park. In addition, as discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 14, *Population and Housing*, the project would not induce population, thereby increasing demand for existing recreational facilities. The environmental impacts associated with construction activities necessary to implement the Master Plan are analyzed in this IS-MND in Environmental Checklist Sections 1-20. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The project includes improvements to an existing park. The improvement/construction of recreational facilities could have potential environmental impacts and are the basis for this Initial Study. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 4, *Biological Resources*, mitigation measures are required to reduce potential impacts to special status species and ESHA. Environmental Checklist Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, and Section 7, *Geology and Soils*, note that impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources would be potentially significant. Mitigation measures in these respective sections would reduce potential environmental impacts to a less-than-significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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17 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	□	□	■	□
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	□	□	■	□
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?	□	□	□	■
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Construction

Traffic impacts during project construction would be primarily associated with worker vehicles and construction equipment and material deliveries. During project construction, it is expected that vehicles would continue to utilize the surrounding street system and existing parking lot within Stow Grove Park. The increased number of vehicles on adjacent roadways would be minimal during the temporary construction period and would cease once construction is complete. Project construction would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The project would include restriping the existing parking lot in accordance with ADA regulations and would introduce a second drive aisle to improve circulation. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Item b, project operation would add fewer than 110 vehicle trips to the circulation network and existing park users would continue to utilize the parking lot on-site when accessing by vehicle. Although some residents/visitors would continue to access Stow Grove Park by vehicle, most users would be pedestrian and bicycle users from the immediate area and surrounding neighborhoods. Worker vehicle trips and supply deliveries may occur during project operation when maintenance of the park is needed or for landscaping purposes; however, it is anticipated that these numbers would

be minimal, similar to existing conditions, and not affect the local circulation network. Project operation would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The project would result in the development of recreational and open space amenities with active transportation facilities, including walking trails, walking/running paths, a fitness/trail loop, bird watching trails, and native tree grove trail. These amenities would provide recreational options for pedestrians and bicyclists within an existing suburban area. Pursuant to the Resolution No. 20-44 adopting the City's Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) related thresholds and screening criteria for small projects, a project is presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact if the project generates 110 or fewer average daily trips (City of Goleta 2020b). The project site is an existing public park, and the proposed project includes upgrades to the existing facilities. The project would not change the use nor add substantial new facilities that would draw substantial additional recreators to use the park. As such, the project would not generate more than 110 vehicle trips per day and would thus be under the City's screening criteria for impacts to VMT. The project would have a less than significant impact involving VMT and would thus be consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?

During construction, equipment staging would occur on-site, and construction personnel would park on-site, minimizing the potential for construction to increase hazards from construction equipment. The project would not involve changes to existing roadways and the new secondary access point for maintenance/emergency vehicles would comply with Chapter 17.38 of the Goleta Municipal Code, which outlines requirements for ingress/egress. Project operation would not introduce new incompatible uses, as the site is an existing park and proposed improvements would not change this use. Since the project does not include features which would increase hazards due to design or incompatible uses, there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The project would not involve the construction of any new roadways. Ingress/egress to the Park would be maintained and improved through construction of the additional drive aisle in the parking lot and the addition of a secondary access point for maintenance/emergency vehicles. As discussed under Checklist Item a, project construction equipment and staging areas would not interfere with the local circulation system. During construction, equipment staging would occur on-site, and construction personnel would park on-site, minimizing the potential for construction to result in inadequate emergency access. Adherence to Chapter 17.38 of the Goleta Municipal Code would ensure operation of the project would provide adequate egress for emergency access. This impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in a Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?	□	■	□	□
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	□	■	□	□

Background

AB 52 establishes that "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3). PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and is:

1. *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or*
2. *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.*

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074 that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1?

On May 16, 2023, Rincon contacted the NAHC and requested a search of the SLF. City staff also contacted NAHC and requested a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project area. The NAHC responded on June 15, 2023, stating that the results of the SLF search were positive. The City prepared and mailed letters to local Native American groups listed in the SLF results on June 23, 2023.

Of the eight Native American groups, two responded and requested consultation: the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians on July 12, 2023 and the Northern Chumash Tribal Council on July 14, 2023. The City held a virtual meeting with the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians on July 14, 2023 and there was mutual agreement to keep them included during the development of plans to include information related to educational opportunities and native species plantings. The City held a virtual meeting with the Northern Chumash Tribal Council on July 31, 2023, who requested an interpretive panel be incorporated into the project design, that a Chumash monitor be present during ground disturbing activities, for the City to provide a copy of the CEQA compliant Cultural Resources Report.

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, although no resources were found on-site as part of the Phase 1 and Extended Phase I Studies, based on the presence of Native American resources nearby, the project site is considered sensitive for archaeological resources. Construction of the proposed park amenities would therefore have the potential to uncover previously unidentified tribal cultural resources, which could lead to damage or destruction of the resource. Impacts to tribal cultural resources would therefore be potentially significant. Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3 require a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program training, retain an on-call archaeologist, Native American monitoring, and adequate procedures to follow in case of unanticipated discovery of archaeological or tribal cultural resources, including halting of work to

evaluate the find. Although the City has not received any other responses requesting further consultation to date, the City will respond to any correspondence received from tribal contacts in response to these notices consistent with the requirements of AB 52. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	□	□	■	□
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	□	□	■	□
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	□	□	■	□
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	□	□	■	□
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Stow Grove Park is currently served by water, wastewater, stormwater, electric, gas, and telecommunication facilities. The project would require minor relocations or improvements of utilities, such as stormwater collection/drainage improvements and replacement of water line. However, these improvements would occur within the footprint of existing on-site development and

are included in the environmental analysis herein. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Item b, the project would not increase water demand such that off-site improvements would be necessary, and as discussed in Environmental Checklist Item c, the project would not exceed existing wastewater infrastructure capacity such that offsite improvements would be necessary. The project would not require relocation of utilities which would create significant environmental effects. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Water for the project would be provided by GWD, which relies on four sources of water to meet its existing and future demands: (1) surface water via the Cachuma Project; (2) surface water from the State Water Project (SWP); (3) groundwater from the Goleta Groundwater Basin; and (4) recycled water. According to the most recent Urban Water Management Plan, GWD has adequate water supplies to meet its projected demands through the year 2040 in normal, dry, and multiple dry years; the projected water supply in a normal year 2040 is 16,244 acre-feet (AF) (GWD 2021).

The project would require water to supply the caretaker's cottage, which is an existing use that would not operationally change as part of the project, as well as water to supply the new restroom. The project would continue to utilize water for landscaped park and recreational areas. The City's Urban Water Management Plan estimates the total amount of water required for landscaping purposes throughout the City as 445 AF in 2040 (GWD 2021).

Based on water demand generation factors included in the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual and Guidelines Manual*, the new restroom would demand approximately 0.1 AFY.[8] The project's water use would be nominal, and constitute a fraction of the 445 AF, which is 2.7 percent of the City's total estimated water supply of 16,244 AF in 2040. The project would not result in substantial water supply reductions and sufficient water supply is available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years. This impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

c. Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Wastewater from the project would be collected and treated by the Goleta Sanitary District (GSD), which services approximately 80,000 people. GSD operates the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant, which has a maximum capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day (MGD) based on the average daily flow rate. However, the discharge is restricted under the facility's NPDES Order R3-2017-0021 permit CA0048160 to an average daily dry weather flow of 7.64 MGD (Central Coast RWQCB 2017). Current average daily dry weather flows are approximately 4.8 MGD, therefore, the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant operates with approximately 2.8 MGD average available capacity. (GSD 2018).

The project site is within GSD's service area and is currently served by GSD for wastewater produced by the existing on-site bathrooms and caretaker's cottage. The construction of a new on-site

[8] There is no generation factor for Open Space land uses in Goleta Valley in the County's 2021 *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual and Guidelines Manual*. The commercial land use water demand (0.3 AFY per 1,000 square feet) has been applied for the proposed 375 square foot restroom.

bathroom would not substantially increase wastewater production such that the project would exceed the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant's available capacity. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d. Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Waste generated within the City is handled at the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station, where recyclable and organic materials are sorted. The remaining solid waste is disposed of at the Tajiguas Landfill, which is owned by the County of Santa Barbara. Waste collection and disposal services are provided by Marborg Industries in the City of Goleta. The Tajiguas Landfill has a maximum permitted capacity of 23.3 million cubic yards and a maximum daily capacity of 1,500 tons per day (California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery [CalRecycle] 2023a). Construction of the project would generate minimal construction waste during repairs of existing amenities and resurfacing the parking lot. Construction contractors would be required to comply with CalGreen Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Requirements, which require the diversion of 65 percent of construction waste. In addition, waste from construction activities would be temporary.

Pursuant to the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*, a project is considered to result in significant impacts if the project would generate an increase of 196 tons per year of solid waste sent to local landfills. The City maintains a Franchise Agreement with MarBorg Industries for waste collection and hauling services; MarBorg Industries currently provides solid waste services to the park. Operational solid waste generation would be minimal, given the project's existing use as a recreational and open space park, and would not exceed the City's project specific impact threshold of 196 tons of solid waste per year (County of Santa Barbara 2021). Therefore, the project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

According to CalRecycle, the City, which is a part of the Santa Barbara Regional Integrated Waste Management Reporting Authority, is meeting its waste disposal requirements under AB 939 (CalRecycle 2023b). The project is a City Capital Improvement Project and would be required to comply with applicable solid waste diversion programs and state reduction statutes. Therefore, the project would comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	□	■	□
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	□	□	■	□
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	□	□	■	□
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	□	□	■	□

Impact Analysis

a. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The project site is not located in a State Responsibility Area and is within the incorporated area of local responsibility (City of Goleta 2006a). Although the site is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone, it is located approximately 80 feet south of a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and one mile southeast of a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2023). As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the project would require the movement of construction equipment, hauling of construction materials, and transport of construction workers which could temporarily increase traffic on the roadways in the vicinity of the site. However, any minor delays during project construction would be temporary in nature and would not impair an

adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts to emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan would be less than significant.

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b. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

c. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

d. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

The project site is not located in a State Responsibility Area and is within the incorporated area of local responsibility (City of Goleta 2006a). Although the site is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone, it is located approximately 80 feet south of a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and one mile southeast of a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CAL FIRE 2023).

Construction equipment utilized on the site may produce sparks that could ignite vegetation. PRC Section 4442 mandates the use of spark arrestors, which prevent the emission of flammable debris from exhaust on earth-moving and portable construction equipment with internal combustion engines that are operating on any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land. PRC Section 4428 requires construction contractors to maintain fire suppression equipment during the highest fire danger period (April 1 to December 1) when operating on or near any forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land. Therefore, in consideration of compliance with applicable PRC provisions, project construction would not substantially exacerbate wildfire risk.

Project components include the expansion and development of recreational amenities and the project would not construct housing or other habitable structures. Part of the grove restoration would include removal of dry/dead brush and limbs and provide new plantings with improved irrigation. The project would not expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfires, exacerbate wildfire risks through the installation or maintenance of infrastructure, or expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Impacts would be less than significant.

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21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Does the project:				
a. Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	□	■	□	□
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	□	□	■	□
c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	□	□	■	□

a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 4, *Biological Resources*, the project site contains ESHA and habitat for three special status species. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-5 include requirements related to monarch and tree protection and pre-construction nesting bird surveys. Additionally, the project would serve a beneficial purpose through the creation of the butterfly/pollinator garden, which would improve the long term quality of the monarch butterfly overwintering habitat, as well as restoration and habitat enhancements to the eucalyptus and native understory to improve long-term habitat for raptors and nesting birds.

As discussed in Environmental Checklist Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, and Section 18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, Mitigation Measures CR-1, CR-2, and CR-3 would minimize potential effects of related to unanticipated discovery of cultural resources at the project Site. Since the project site does not contain important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory, the project would not have a significant effect on these resources. All mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study would be included in the required Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Therefore, the project's potential impacts would be reduced below applicable thresholds of significance with mitigation incorporated.

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b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

As described in the discussion of Environmental Checklist Sections 1 through 20, with respect to all environmental issues, potential impacts associated with project construction and operation would be no impact, less than significant, or reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of required mitigation. This is because project construction would be temporary and not exceed established thresholds of significance with implementation of required mitigation and project operation would not result in adverse effects on the environmental baseline conditions.

Cumulatively considerable impacts could occur if construction of other projects would occur at the same time as the project and in the same vicinity, such that the effects of similar impacts of multiple projects combine to expose a resource to greater levels of impact than would occur under the project. Certain resource areas (e.g., Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials) are by their nature specific to a project location, such that impacts at one location typically do not add to impacts at other locations. Other resource areas include an evaluation of potential cumulative impacts alongside the evaluation of project-level impacts. As noted in Environmental Checklist Section 3, *Air Quality*, and Section 8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, the project would comply with the applicable plans and policies, along with other regulations that would reduce the project's air quality impacts and greenhouse gas emissions to less than-significant levels. The 2022 Ozone Plan is designed such that a project that demonstrates compliance with these items would not have an individually or cumulatively significant impact. Consequently, the project would not contribute considerably to a cumulative impact to air quality or greenhouse gas emissions.

The project is surrounded by residential development to the east and west, La Patera Elementary School to the west, and the extent of City limits to the north. Any cumulative projects that may be developed near Stow Grove Park would be subject to similar regulatory requirements as the proposed project. These include, but are not limited to, the federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. These regulations are designed to protect individual species and their habitats. Cumulative projects would be required to abide by the provisions of these regulations and subject to review from agencies including, but not limited to, CDFW and USFWS, to ensure potential impacts to species or habitat are minimized. However, existing regulatory requirements alone cannot guarantee species loss, habitat loss, or other impacts to biological resources due to cumulative development would be avoided. The project may temporarily impact habitat utilized by special status species; however, the project would implement required mitigation measures, such as biological monitoring, implementation of species and tree protection and landscaping plans, and special status species relocation or avoidance, which would ensure the project

would not contribute considerably to a cumulative species loss, habitat loss, or other regional effects on biological resources.

Anticipated project impacts are temporary, localized effects that would occur during construction. As discussed in Environmental Checklist Sections 14, *Population and Housing*, Section 15, *Public Services*, and Section 19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, the project would not generate or induce growth in the area and existing utilities are available to service operation of the project. The project would not have significant long-term adverse environmental impacts or induce development in the area that could combine with other projects' effects to create cumulatively significant impacts. All environmental impacts that could occur as a result of the project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through compliance with existing regulations and implementation of mitigation measures. The project would not increase beyond a level of significance project-generated impacts that would cumulatively impact the environment. Required mitigation measures would similarly ensure that the project's contribution to cumulative species loss, habitat loss, or other regional environmental effects, would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

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c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Impacts to human beings are typically associated with air quality, hazardous materials, noise, and wildfire impacts. These impacts are addressed in Environmental Checklist Section 4.3, *Air Quality*, Section 4.9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, Section 4.13, *Noise,* and Section 4.20, *Wildfire*. As discussed in these sections, the project would not result in substantial adverse effects to humans due to the release of pollutants which would violate ambient air quality standards, would not result in the creation of public safety hazards due to exposure to hazardous materials, and would not result in the exposure to excessive noise or wildfire hazards. The project would not have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings and impacts would be less than significant.

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Appendix A

CalEEMod

Stow Grove Park Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Stow Grove Park
Construction Start Date	6/1/2024
Operational Year	2024
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.40
Precipitation (days)	24.0
Location	34.44931263578158, -119.84607506125394
County	Santa Barbara
City	Goleta
Air District	Santa Barbara County APCD
Air Basin	South Central Coast
TAZ	3372
EDFZ	8
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.14

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description

Parking Lot	1.60	1000sqft	0.04	0.00	0.00	—	—	Parking lot/addtl entrance
City Park	0.26	Acre	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	Playground + Restroom
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	13.0	1000sqft	0.30	0.00	13,000	13,000	—	Multi Use Field

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.52	1.24	12.5	11.4	0.03	0.55	2.31	2.86	0.50	1.07	1.57	—	2,548	2,548	0.12	0.14	1.73	2,594
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.72	2.69	5.60	6.98	0.01	0.26	0.11	0.32	0.23	0.03	0.23	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	0.01	1,309
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.23	0.23	1.91	2.30	< 0.005	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.10	—	442	442	0.02	0.01	0.03	444
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.42	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	—	73.1	73.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	73.5

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.52	1.24	12.5	11.4	0.03	0.55	2.31	2.86	0.50	1.07	1.57	—	2,548	2,548	0.12	0.14	1.73	2,594
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.72	2.69	5.60	6.98	0.01	0.26	0.11	0.32	0.23	0.03	0.23	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	0.01	1,309
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.23	0.23	1.91	2.30	< 0.005	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.02	0.10	—	442	442	0.02	0.01	0.03	444
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.42	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	—	73.1	73.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	73.5

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.51	0.49	0.32	2.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	0.01	469	469	0.04	0.03	2.04	480
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.51	0.49	0.35	2.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	0.01	462	462	0.04	0.03	0.05	472
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	0.51	0.49	0.34	2.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	0.01	462	462	0.04	0.03	0.88	472
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	76.6	76.6	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	78.2

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.51	0.48	0.32	2.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	465	465	0.03	0.03	2.04	476
Area	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Total	0.51	0.49	0.32	2.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	0.01	469	469	0.04	0.03	2.04	480
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.51	0.48	0.35	2.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	458	458	0.04	0.03	0.05	468
Area	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Total	0.51	0.49	0.35	2.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	0.01	462	462	0.04	0.03	0.05	472
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.51	0.47	0.34	2.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	458	458	0.04	0.03	0.88	468

Area	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Total	0.51	0.49	0.34	2.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	0.01	462	462	0.04	0.03	0.88	472
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	75.9	75.9	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	77.6
Area	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.34	0.34	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.34
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.32
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.01
Total	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	76.6	76.6	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	78.2

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.60	0.50	4.60	5.56	0.01	0.24	—	0.24	0.22	—	0.22	—	858	858	0.03	0.01	—	861
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.21	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	14.1	14.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.2
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.33	2.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.34
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	32.1	32.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.15	32.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.07	0.02	1.13	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	787	787	0.05	0.12	1.51	826
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.52	0.52	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.53
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.9	12.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	13.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.14	2.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.25

3.3. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.41	1.19	11.4	10.7	0.02	0.53	—	0.53	0.49	—	0.49	—	1,713	1,713	0.07	0.01	—	1,719
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.07	2.07	—	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.18	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	28.2	28.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.3

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.66	4.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.68
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	48.1	48.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22	49.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.07	0.02	1.13	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	787	787	0.05	0.12	1.51	826
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.78	0.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.79
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.9	12.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	13.6
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.13	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.13
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.14	2.14	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.25

3.5. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.67	0.56	5.60	6.98	0.01	0.26	—	0.26	0.23	—	0.23	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	—	1,309
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.67	0.56	5.60	6.98	0.01	0.26	—	0.26	0.23	—	0.23	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	—	1,309
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.18	0.15	1.53	1.91	< 0.005	0.07	—	0.07	0.06	—	0.06	—	357	357	0.01	< 0.005	—	359
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.28	0.35	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	59.2	59.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	59.4
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.63	0.53	4.52	5.32	0.01	0.21	—	0.21	0.19	—	0.19	—	823	823	0.03	0.01	—	826
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.3
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.87	1.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.87
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	110	110	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	112
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.51	1.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.53
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.25	0.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.25
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	—	2.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.83	1.83	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.84
Architectural Coatings	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.30	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.30
Architectural Coatings	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
City Park	0.51	0.48	0.32	2.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	465	465	0.03	0.03	2.04	476
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.51	0.48	0.32	2.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	465	465	0.03	0.03	2.04	476
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
City Park	0.51	0.48	0.35	2.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	458	458	0.04	0.03	0.05	468
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.51	0.48	0.35	2.71	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.39	0.39	< 0.005	0.10	0.10	—	458	458	0.04	0.03	0.05	468
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
City Park	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	75.9	75.9	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	77.6

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.07	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	—	75.9	75.9	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	77.6

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04	2.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.05
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	0.34	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.34
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	0.34	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.34

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Consumer Products	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.00	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.95
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.32
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.32	0.32	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.32

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.04
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
City Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.01
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	—	0.01

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/1/2024	6/10/2024	5.00	6.00	—
Grading	Grading	6/11/2024	6/18/2024	5.00	6.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	6/19/2024	11/5/2024	5.00	100	—
Paving	Paving	11/6/2024	11/12/2024	5.00	5.00	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	11/13/2024	11/19/2024	5.00	5.00	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41

Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backh	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backh oes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	4.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backh oes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backh oes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	4.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	5.00	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	5.30	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	10.5	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	7.50	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	5.30	HHDT,MHDT

Grading	Hauling	10.5	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	0.00	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	0.00	5.30	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	17.5	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	5.30	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	0.00	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	5.30	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	563	188	876

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	0.00	500	3.00	0.00	—
Grading	0.00	500	4.50	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Parking Lot	0.04	100%
City Park	0.00	0%
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.30	0%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
City Park	110	110	110	40,143	548	548	548	199,900
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	563	188	876

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Parking Lot	1,402	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

City Park	0.00	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	532	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
City Park	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	345,032

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Parking Lot	0.00	—
City Park	0.02	—
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	10.8	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	10.1	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	37.9	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	22.2
AQ-PM	13.7
AQ-DPM	63.6
Drinking Water	30.9
Lead Risk Housing	39.2
Pesticides	27.6
Toxic Releases	25.3
Traffic	46.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	61.8
Groundwater	96.5
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	86.0
Impaired Water Bodies	58.7
Solid Waste	2.52
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	25.9
Cardio-vascular	41.2
Low Birth Weights	18.0
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	40.5
Housing	12.0

Linguistic	42.1
Poverty	13.7
Unemployment	58.4

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	82.24047222
Employed	98.1265238
Median HI	81.14974978
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	75.91428205
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	22.87950725
Transportation	—
Auto Access	83.51084306
Active commuting	21.95560118
Social	—
2-parent households	49.58295907
Voting	98.04953163
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	87.39894777
Park access	62.19684332
Retail density	44.01385859
Supermarket access	48.99268574
Tree canopy	51.94405235

Housing	—
Homeownership	90.85076351
Housing habitability	92.15963044
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	47.94045939
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	88.29718979
Uncrowded housing	74.48992686
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	53.9715129
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	68.6
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	81.3
Cognitively Disabled	58.3
Physically Disabled	28.8
Heart Attack ER Admissions	80.7
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	56.5
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—

Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	76.4
Elderly	3.5
English Speaking	85.6
Foreign-born	16.4
Outdoor Workers	47.4
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	64.7
Traffic Density	43.6
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	18.3
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	97.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	30.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	87.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Parking lot and maintenance entrance modeled as parking lot. Playground and restroom modeled as city park. Multi use field/loop modeled as non asphalt surfaces
Construction: Construction Phases	Demolition phase (10 days) removed and reallocated to site prep and grading phases. All else retained as default
Operations: Refrigerants	No refrigerants per project description
Operations: Vehicle Data	Based on applicant indication of a nominal increase in trips of 110 trips per day.

Appendix B

Biological Resources Assessment



Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project

Biological Resources Assessment

prepared for

City of Goleta
Parks and Recreation Department
Contact: JoAnne Plummer
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July 2023

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Executive Summary

This report documents the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) for the City of Goleta's (City's) Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project. This BRA documents the biological resources that occur, or have the potential to occur, within the park, based on results of field visits and a desktop review, and also provides an assessment of impacts to those resources as a result of proposed activities. In particular, this BRA addresses the potential for direct and indirect impacts to the Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs).

The following habitats in Goleta are considered to be ESHA: marine resources, beach and shoreline resources, coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, foredune, oak woodlands/savannah, dense stands of native grasslands, all wetlands such as vernal pools, riparian habitats, monarch butterfly overwintering roosts, raptor roosts and nests, and habitats that support special status-plant and wildlife species. In the Conservation Element (CE) of the Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan (GP/CLUP), ESHAs in Goleta are generally mapped in Figure 4-1 (updated 2023). However, per CE Policy 1.3, any area not designated on the ESHA map in Figure 4-1 that meets the ESHA criteria shall be granted the same protections as if the area was shown on the map. As shown in Figure 4-1, a part of the Biological Study Area is designated ESHA in Stow Grove Park, including coast live oak woodland and the eucalyptus grove that provides habitat for monarch butterfly aggregations (City of Goleta 2023).

This BRA recommends the following mitigation measures for protection of sensitive resources occurring in the property:

- BIO-1: Monarch Butterfly Roost Protection
- BIO-2: Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan
- BIO-3: Pollinator Garden Landscaping
- BIO-4: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey
- BIO-5: Tree Protection Plan

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. has prepared this biological resources assessment (BRA) to document the existing conditions and evaluate the potential impacts to biological resources associated with the Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project (project) located in the City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. For the purpose of this report, the project site is referred to as the biological study area (BSA).

1.1 Project Location

The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 077-160-009 and is located along the east side of North La Patera in the city of Goleta (City) (Figure 1). The project site is located in Township 4 north, Range 28 west (San Bernardino meridian), and is depicted on the *Goleta* U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map (USGS 2023). The project site is an 11.44 acre public park and is southeast of the intersection of North La Patera Lane and Cathedral Oaks Road (Figure 2). The approximate center of the project is located at latitude 34.449882 and longitude -119.845762 (NAD83). The project site is currently developed with manicured grass and trails, groves of trees, group barbecue and seating areas, a caretaker's cottage and maintenance area, two sand volleyball courts, a multi-use field with a baseball backstop, multiple playground areas, a bathroom building, and a surface parking lot. An existing residential neighborhood exists immediately adjacent on the east side of the park; an elementary school and residential neighborhood are to the south and west; and a developed farm is located to the north.

The project is in the Santa Ynez – Sulphur Mountains subsection of the Southern California Coast (USFS 2014), an ecological sub-unit that extends from the mouth of the Santa Ynez River in northern Santa Barbara County south and east into the Sulphur Mountains just west of the Ventura River in northern Ventura County. The ecological unit is defined by its mountainous topography inland, with coastal plains along the coastline. The Santa Ynez Mountains to the north form relatively steep hillsides vegetated with chaparral and scrub vegetation types, drained by incised streams. The project is on the coastal plain between the southern foot of the mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

1.2 Project Description

The project includes the development of the Stow Grove Park Master Plan which envisions improved, new, expanded and renovated active and passive recreational park amenities at Stow Grove Park. The Master Plan includes 25 total components/amenities, of which nine are general park improvements, six are play/active, five are social/educational, and five are passive/nature based. The 25 components/amenities of the Master Plan are discussed below.

1.2.1 General Park Improvements

These nine improvements include alterations to the existing parking lot located in the northwestern corner of the site, installation of a new restroom, and refurbishment of the existing maintenance facility with a trash enclosure, horseshoe area, picnic areas, park entrances, and redwood grove/walking trails. The proposed general park improvements are described below in Table 1.

Figure 1 Regional Location

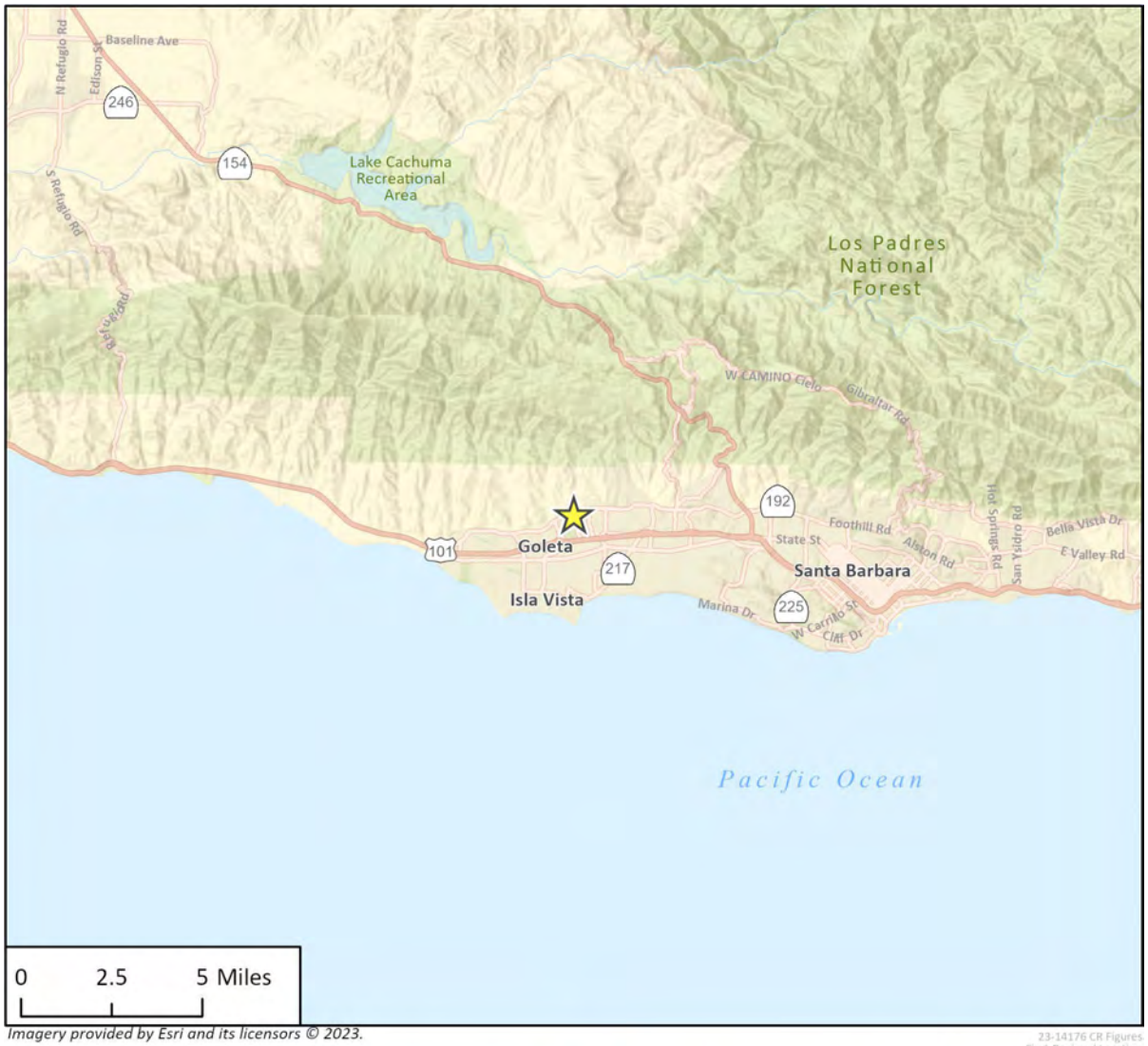
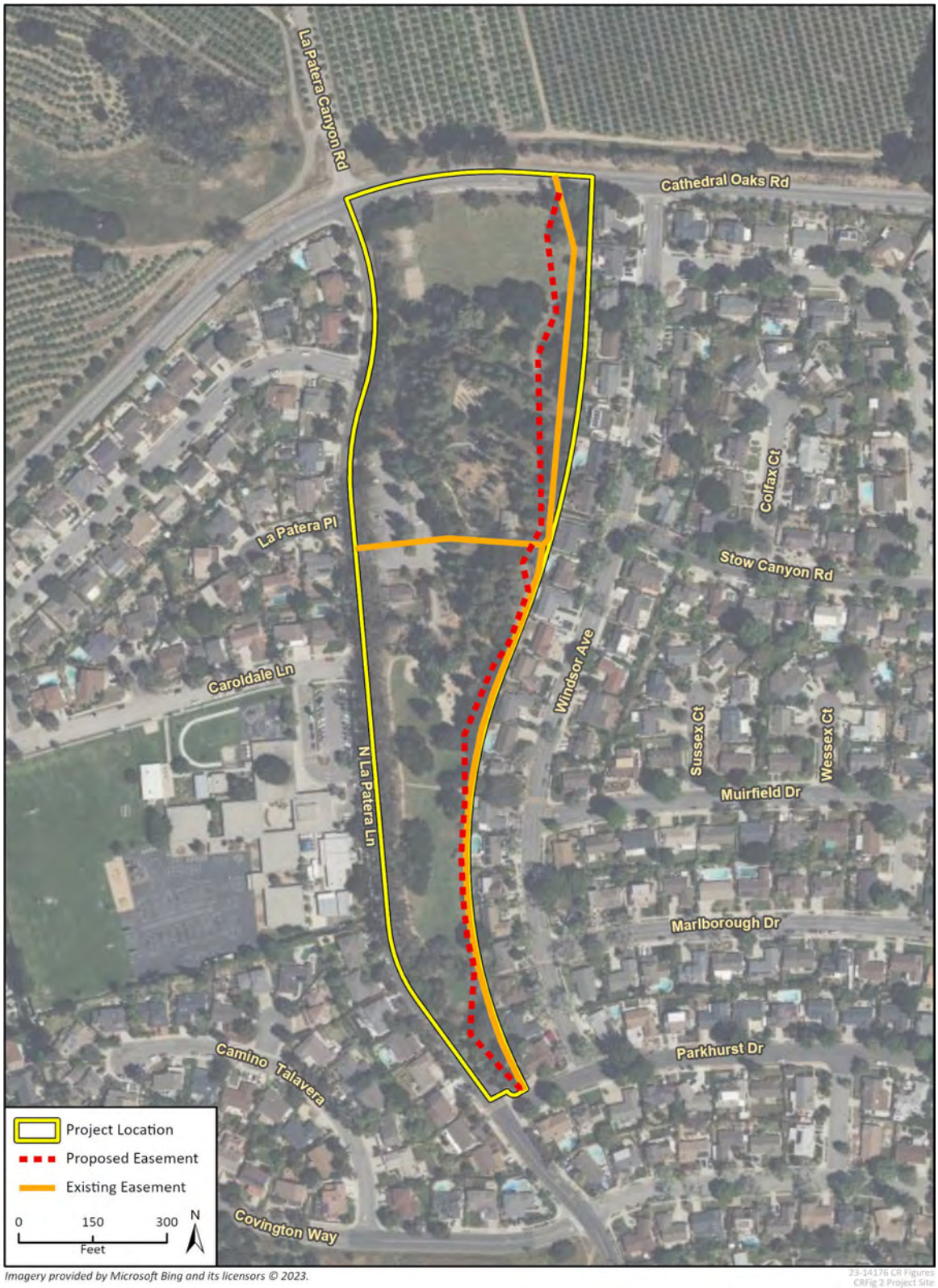


Figure 2 Project Location



*The Master Plan boundary terminates at the end of the park limits along Cathedral Oaks Road. The boundary depicted in Figure 2 illustrates County of Santa Barbara parcel data.

Table 1 General Park Improvements

Amenity	Improvement Description
Parking Lot	Regrade and repave the existing parking lot to include a pass-through lane on the north end of the existing lot, introducing 200 square feet of paved area.
	Stormwater collection/drainage improvements (stormwater currently drains to the playground).
	Restripe the parking lot in accordance with Americans with Disability Act (ADA) requirements, including new ADA-compliant stalls
Existing Restroom	Repair exterior of the restroom building, upgrade utilities, and install ADA compliant upgrades.
New Restroom	Construct a ~375 square foot (sf) family and/or gender-neutral restroom.
Maintenance Facility	Reconfigure the existing maintenance area and install new fencing.
	Create a secondary entrance from North La Patera Lane for service vehicles only. Introduce ~1,400 sf of paved area that requires removal of one tree.
New Trash Enclosure	Construct a trash enclosure within the existing footprint of the maintenance facility containing floating trash bins.
Horseshoe Area	Install backboards, five new pits, benches/seating, curbing/edging, and placement of dirt at the horseshoe area. Existing horseshoe footprint would be maintained.
Park Entrances	Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant upgrades (sidewalk accessibility) and install directional signage at the four Park entrances.
Existing Picnic Areas	Replace and/or repair broken picnic tables and, existing shade structure, construct one new group picnic shade structure, new trash/recycle receptacles, repair barbeque equipment, and enhance signage and definition for the spaces of each picnic area.
Redwood Groves and Walking Trails/Entrances	Remove non-native plants, install mulching, plant native species, and repair fencing. Physical work requires use of hand tools only.

1.2.2 Play/Active Amenities

These six improvements include modifications to the existing playground, multi-use fields, walking/running paths, and volleyball courts and introduction of a new fitness trail loop and nature/play area. The proposed play/active amenities are described below in Table 2.

Table 2 Play/Active Amenities

Amenity	Improvement Description
All Abilities Playground	Expand the playground by ~11,200 sf to the west of the existing playground[1]. Resurface with new equipment (swings, slides, spinners, sensory play elements, and create a larger inclusive play space).
Multi-Use Field	Refurbish the existing lawn at the northern portion of the park, install gopher deterrents, upgrade irrigation, and install a new fence backstop
Sand Volleyball Court	Remove one of the two existing sand pits, install new pole/netting, and introduce a new seating area around the perimeter.
Walking/Running Path	Install ~3,000 linear feet (lf) natural gravel/decomposed granite central walking/running path to connect the north side of the park to the south. This 8-foot-wide path would connect existing paths along the eastern edge, western loop in the southern portion, and western connection from the parking lot to the fields.
Fitness/Trail Loop	Create a ~1,000 ft long by up to 8 ft wide perimeter fitness trail/path around the multi-use field.
	Install five fitness equipment/pads (~200 sf each) at five locations surrounding the field.
	Total impact footprint includes ~13,000 sf [~9,000 sf of permanent disturbance (~8,000 sf of trail and ~1,000 sf of equipment pads) and up to~4,000 sf of temporary impact area].
Nature/Play Area	Install a new natural looking boulder course, balance logs, and other exploratory/nature play elements (such as a tree fort) in four use areas comprising ~1,670 sf.[2]

[1] There are three existing playgrounds, the project includes combining into one, expanded playground.
[2] The surface of the nature/play area would be a pour in place rubber surfacing material.

1.2.3 Social/Educational Amenities

These five improvements include rehabilitation to the Caretaker Cottage, creation of a family activity area, and introduction of cultural, social, and educational amenities such as a Channel Islands Plaza, entrance junction, and entry promenade. The proposed social/educational amenities are described below in Table 3.

Table 3 Social/Educational Amenities

Amenity	Improvement Description
Caretaker Cottage	Rehabilitate the cottage to provide shared use as a classroom, education or nature center.
	Install ~1,100 sf of decorative permeable paving to the walkway and install a new bioswale for stormwater collection
Family Activities Area	Allocate ~1,000 sf of rentable passive space for family activity, such as corn hole, bounce houses, ping pong, etc. No physical improvements and ground surface would remain permeable (i.e. mulch, dirt, grass).
Channel Islands Plaza	Introduce interpretive signage of Channel Islands flora at southern entrance.
Entrance Junction	Provide decorative boulders and directional signage at the intersection of the central internal pathway/trails.
Entry Promenade	Install ~2,800 sf of decorative permeable paving leading up the proposed entrance junction. The area would be vehicle accessible from the parking lot to the north.
	Install a new bioswale for stormwater collection

1.2.4 Passive/Nature Based Amenities

These five improvements include upgrades to the general use field and native tree grove, and creation of interpretive/bird watching trails, a botanical garden, a butterfly/pollinator garden. The proposed passive/nature based amenities are described below in Table 4.

Table 4 Passive/Nature Based Amenities

Amenity	Improvement Description
General Use Field	Regrade and reseed areas of the general use field, upgrade/trench the irrigation system, and install gopher deterrents.
Interpretive/Bird Watching Trails	Install seating areas and interpretive signs throughout existing trails for education, bird watching, and refuge.
	Install misters/fogging devices to provide redwoods with moisture at a higher zone than standard irrigation.
Botanical/Native Garden	Create a new native species botanical area under the existing redwood groves with educational tags for plants
Butterfly/Pollinator Garden	Add a garden and install educational signs and a new seating area for reading/relaxing/outdoor gathering.
Native Tree Grove Trail	Install natural colored concrete and decomposed granite (DG) trail areas[1] with interpretive signs throughout the park.

[1] Concrete - ~56 lf of 8-foot width and ~1,200 lf of 5-foot width; DG -~800 lf of at 8-foot width and ~360 lf at 5-foot width

Easements

As shown in Figure 2, an existing water line easement is located along the eastern boundary of the park and also bisects the park through the middle in the east/west direction. This easement would be abandoned, and a new easement would be established for a directionally drilled water line, maintained by La Patera Ranch. As shown in Figure 2, the new easement would run along the eastern boundary of the site, connecting to existing infrastructure underneath Cathedral Oaks Road. The water line would be underground and would not affect the finished configuration of park amenities.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area

Stow Grove Park includes designated Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) in two locations. These areas and protective buffers contain existing park amenities, including three group picnic areas, horseshoe pits, a multi-use turf field, volleyball courts, restrooms, the parking lot, and walking/biking trails. Proposed improvements located within ESHA include refurbishing the existing horseshoe and picnic areas, maintenance facility and caretaker cottage, as well as constructing the new restroom and all abilities playground. Under Chapter 17.30.040 of the Goleta Municipal Code, no new development is allowed within ESHA and ESHA buffer, except for Capital Improvement Program projects, public accessways and trails, certain habitat restoration and enhancement projects, and nature education and research activities.

Project Schedule/Construction Details

Planned improvements under the Master Plan are anticipated to be implemented over the next 5-15 years, beginning in 2024. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of soil would be disturbed to implement planned improvements. Minor use of heavy machinery (grader, roller, paver, and asphalt mixing equipment) would be required for construction/rehabilitation of the parking lot and multi-use field and resurfacing the all-abilities playground.

1.3 Regulatory Summary

Regulated or sensitive resources studied and analyzed herein include special status plant and wildlife species, nesting birds and raptors, sensitive plant communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife movement, and locally protected resources such as protected trees and ESHA. Regulatory authority over biological resources is shared by Federal, State, and local authorities. Primary authority for regulation of general biological resources lies within the land use control and planning authority of local jurisdictions (in this instance, the City of Goleta).

1.3.1 Definition of Special Status Species

For the purposes of this report, special status species include:

- Species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA); including proposed and candidate species
- Species listed as candidate, threatened, or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Species designated as Fully Protected by the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), and Species of Special Concern or Watch List by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Plants listed as Rare under the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3 and 4
- Species designated as locally important by the Local Agency and/or otherwise protected through ordinance, local policy, etc.

1.3.2 Environmental Statutes

For the purpose of this report, potential impacts to biological resources were analyzed based on the following statutes (Appendix A):

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

1.3.3 Guidelines for Determining CEQA Significance

The following threshold criteria, as defined by the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Initial Study Checklist, were used to evaluate potential environmental effects. Based on these criteria, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

a) *Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

b) *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.*

c) *Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.*

d) *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.*

e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.*

f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.*

This report was prepared to be consistent with the City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan (GP/CLUP) and the City's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual Appendix A Biological Resources/Technical Background (County 2021).

2 Methodology

2.1 Biological Study Area

The BSA boundary and the project boundary are the same. The BSA does not include a buffer because the immediately adjacent properties are developed as residences, a public school, and public roads and are heavily used.

2.2 Literature Review

Rincon conducted a literature review to characterize the nature and extent of biological resources on and adjacent to the BSA. The literature review included an evaluation of current and historical aerial photographs of the site (Google Earth), regional and site-specific topographic maps, and climatic data.

Queries of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation system (IPaC; UFWS 2023a), CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; 2023), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (2023) were conducted to obtain comprehensive information regarding State and federally listed species, and other special status species, considered to have potential to occur within the *Goleta, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and the surrounding five quadrangles (Dos Pueblos Canyon, Santa Barbara, Little Pine Mountain, San Marcos Pass, and Lake Cachuma). The Pacific Ocean is located approximately 2 miles to the south). The results of database queries and lists of special status species were reviewed by Rincon's regional biological experts for accuracy and completeness. The final list of special status biological resources (species and sensitive natural communities) was evaluated based on documented occurrences within the nine-quadrangle search area and biologists' expert opinions on species known to occur in the region. The evaluation results and justification were compiled into a table (Appendix D).

The following resources were reviewed for additional information on existing conditions relating to biological resources within the BSA:

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (2023)
- Santa Barbara Audubon Society's Breeding Bird Study online portal (2023a)
- USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (2023b)
- CDFW Biogeographic Information and Observation System (CDFW 2023c)
- CDFW Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (2023d)
- CDFW Special Animals List (2023e)

Communities considered sensitive were determined based on the under the City's ESHA definitions (per GP/CLUP policies) and the CDFW's Sensitive Natural Communities list (CDFW 2022) The vegetation community characterizations for this analysis were based on the classification systems presented in *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2; Sawyer et al. 2009).

The potential for wildlife movement corridors was evaluated based on the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project commissioned by the California Department of Transportation and CDFW (Spencer et al. 2010) and on direct observations of site conditions.

2.3 Biological Surveys

Table 5 summarizes recent field surveys conducted in the BSA, with details provided below. Biologists conducted the protected tree inventory, the baseline environmental survey, and monarch/ raptor ESHA surveys within the 11.5-acre BSA.

Table 5 Field Surveys Summary

Date	Personnel	Time	Weather Conditions	Survey Type
03/16/2022, 3/17/2022	Y. Huo, K. Weaver	0830-1400	Clear, 0-50% cloud cover, wind 0-5 miles per hour (mph), temperature 65-80°F	Protected Tree Inventory
04/13/2022	C. Welch, K. Weaver	0700-1115	Clear, 25% cloud cover, wind 0-5 mph, temperature 49-68°F	Baseline Environmental Survey
09/14/2022	K. Weaver	0715-0830	Clear, 0% cloud cover, wind 0 mph, temperature 43-52°F	Monarch/ Raptor ESHA Survey
05/16/2023	K. Weaver	0930-1300	Clear, 100% cloud cover, wind 0-10 mph, temperature 60-68°F	Field Reconnaissance Survey

2.3.1 Protected Tree Inventory

A tree inventory and assessment was conducted by Rincon Certified Arborist, Yuling Huo (#WE-11975A) and biologist Kaitlyn Weaver on March 16 and March 17, 2022. There is currently no Tree Protection Ordinance in place in the City. GP/CLUP Policy CE 9 states that all mature native trees are protected but does not define the size requirement for protection. As such, the protection size threshold of live oaks in the Grading Ordinance Guidelines for Native Oak Tree Removal in the City's Municipal Code was utilized, as is typical for this type of impact analysis. Native trees with at least one trunk over eight inches diameter at breast height (DBH; measured at 54 inches above grade) were considered protected. The inventory documented protected trees as well as undersized native trees for reference. The survey-grade geographic location of trees within Stow Grove Park was provided by Rick Engineering. Rincon collected the field locations using a global positioning system (GPS) device capable of sub-meter accuracy, for any additional native trees not included in Rick Engineering's survey. Note that coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) have been extensively mapped and inventoried by the City in the past and actions to maintain them are ongoing, though they are not considered native to southern California and were not surveyed for this report. Previous surveys of the redwood trees within the park were conducted in 2014 by Bill Spiewak and in 2020 by Rincon arborists. All protected trees were visually evaluated, and general assessments of tree vigor were conducted based on the above ground portions of each tree. The following information was gathered for each protected tree (note only the species, DBH, and field location of undersized native trees was collected):

- Scientific and common name
- DBH and visually estimated crown height and spread
- A letter grade (A=excellent, B=good, C=fair, D=poor, F=dead) was assigned to each tree based on vigor, overall health, aesthetics, and balance.

A unique tree identification number assigned to each tree with a corresponding metal tag (existing tree numbers/tags were used). Tree data is found in matrix under Appendix E.

2.3.2 Baseline Environmental Surveys

Rincon Biologists Carolyn Welch and Kaitlyn Weaver conducted a baseline environmental survey of the BSA on April 13, 2022. Weather during the survey was typical for the time of year, ranging from 49-62 degrees Fahrenheit with winds approximately 0-5 miles per hour. The survey was conducted on foot between the hours of 7:00 am and 11:15 am.

An additional field reconnaissance survey was conducted to confirm information regarding sensitive vegetation communities and water features, that are regulated by federal, state and local agencies. Rincon Biologist Kaitlyn Weaver conducted a reconnaissance survey of the BSA area on May 16, 2023 (Table 1). Weather on-site for the survey date was typical for the time of year, with temperatures ranging between 60-68 degrees Fahrenheit and with winds approximately 1 to 10 miles per hour.

The surveys were conducted to document the on-site vegetation communities and land cover types and assess which areas qualify as City ESHAs and CDFW sensitive natural communities. General site characteristics were noted and the dominant and conspicuous plant species present on-site were documented. The survey was conducted to document the existing conditions and general biological context of the BSA and to evaluate the potential presence of sensitive biological resources, including special status plant and wildlife species, sensitive plant communities, and habitat for raptors and nesting birds protected by federal and state laws. The survey also estimated the probable additional wildlife use of the BSA. The survey consisted of walking the extent of the BSA documenting general site conditions, vegetation and land cover types, and recording the plants and animals observed. Compendia of plants and animals observed are provided in Appendix C. For areas that were inaccessible within the BSA (e.g., private property), the biologist visually inspected those areas with binoculars. Wildlife species were identified by direct observation, vocalization, or by sign (e.g., tracks, scat, burrows). Several sensitive species were eliminated from consideration as having potential to occur on site due to lack of suitable habitat, lack of suitable soils/substrate, and/or knowledge of regional distribution.

Natural and semi-natural vegetation community classification was based on the systems provided in the online database of *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2, Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2023). Classifications were modified as appropriate to reflect the existing site conditions. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* and online Jepson eFlora were used for plant identification and nomenclature (Baldwin et al. 2012; Jepson Flora Project 2021). Wildlife identification and nomenclature followed standard reference texts, including Sibley Birds West: Field Guide to Birds of Western North America (Sibley 2016). Natural communities are designated as sensitive by CDFW, based on NatureServe's (NatureServe 2012) methodologies to rank communities at both the Global (G) and State (S) levels, resulting in a rank ranging from 1 (very rare and threatened) to 5 (demonstrably secure). Natural communities with ranks of S1-S3 are considered sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2022). Communities dominated by non-native species are considered semi-natural alliances and have no Global and State rankings (ranking denoted as GNA SNA).

A Geode global positioning Geode system (GPS) capable of submeter accuracy was used to delineate between these separate communities, where feasible, and review of aerial imagery was used to refine vegetation community and land cover boundaries in areas where the Geode could not be used. This information has been digitized in a computer-aided design (CAD) file, which includes the vegetation communities and land covers mapped on-site, the City's mapped ESHA and which vegetation communities qualify as City ESHA and/or are CDFW sensitive communities. Representative site photos were taken of all vegetation communities, land cover types, and ESHAs (Attachment 1). Refer to Appendix B for photographs that depict current site conditions.

2.3.3 Monarch / Raptor ESHA Survey

On September 14, 2022, Rincon Biologist Kaitlyn Weaver conducted a monarch butterfly habitat assessment within the monarch butterfly and/or raptor roosting habitat and monarch butterfly aggregation site (associated with the native upland woodlands/savannahs) ESHAs within the BSA. The biologist documented the current condition of the ESHAs and presence of habitat features for overwintering habitat as described in the *Monarch Butterfly Habitat Assessment* section below.

The Rincon biologist also conducted an assessment of historic raptor nest sites within the monarch butterfly and/or raptor roosting habitat ESHA. Prior to the site visit, the biologist conducted a desktop review to locate historical raptor nests and roosts within the park, including a review of the following databases: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology eBird project (eBird 2022), Santa Barbara Audubon Breeding Bird Study (Santa Barbara Audubon Society 2022), and the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2023a). The Rincon biologist then confirmed whether any historic nests remained present on site. A Geode global positioning system (GPS) capable of submeter accuracy was used to record the location of historic raptor nests.

Monarch butterfly habitat ESHA is shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 shows both the ESHA mapped in the General Plan, and ESHA recently mapped by Rincon Biologists. Mapping conducted by Rincon includes the landscaped redwood forest and landscaped coast live oak woodlands. Althouse and Meade Biologist Charis van der Heide assessed the project and project impacts to monarch butterfly overwintering habitat and provided a letter summary (Appendix F). The findings summary and recommended mitigation has been incorporated into this report.

3 Existing Conditions

This section summarizes the results of the surveys and provides analysis of the data collected in the field. Brief discussions regarding the general environmental setting, soils, vegetation and land cover types, and plant and wildlife species, are presented below. Representative photographs of the BSA are provided in Appendix B, and complete lists of all plant and wildlife species observed within the BSA are presented in Appendix C.

3.1 Physical Characteristics

3.1.1 Topography and Geography

Existing trails meander throughout the park between landscaped non-native grass areas and planted tree stands (eucalyptus, redwood, myoporum, and oak). These trails are compacted soils and highly disturbed from public use (e.g., walkers). Land uses within the vicinity of the BSA include roadways (North La Patera Lane and Cathedral Oaks Road), an elementary school and private residential developments.

The regional climate is Mediterranean, influenced by proximity to the ocean with hot, dry summers and mild winters. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service's National Water and Climate Center data records between 1941 and 2000, average annual temperatures in Goleta ranged between 49- and 69-degrees Fahrenheit, with the warmest temperatures occurring between August and September and the coldest temperatures occurring between January and February. Goleta receives an average rainfall of approximately 17.37 inches, with the most rain occurring between January and March (USDA, NRCS 2000).

Elevations on-site range from 85 to 90 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and the topography of the BSA is primarily flat.

3.1.2 Watershed and Drainages

The BSA is located within the San Pedro Creek Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subwatershed (HUC-12 No. 180600130202) in western portion of the San Pedro Creek-Frontal Santa Barbara Channel watershed (HUC-10 No. 1806001302) (California Nature 2023).

A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted. However, no waters, wetlands, or riparian vegetation that might meet the standards for federal or State protection under jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or CDFW were observed during the field survey. No waters or wetlands identified by the NWI are mapped within the BSA. San Pedro Creek is approximately 0.21 miles west the BSA.

The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) does not identify any water features within the BSA. However, a roadside agricultural ditch is located in an adjacent parcel across Cathedral Oaks Road from the site. The ditch likely accepts flows from the roadway and the large orchard operation directly to the north (Appendix C; Photograph 11). Ponded water was present after the field reconnaissance survey on May 16, 2023 which was conducted after a storm event. As of June 2023, no water was present in the ditch and no wetland or riparian vegetation is associated with it.

3.1.3 Soils

Information about the soil types present within the BSA was obtained from the NRCS Online Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2023) and the Santa Barbara Area Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 1958). Based on data from the soil survey, the BSA includes nine soil map units, as described below. One soil type (Camarillo fine sandy loam, fine substratum) is included on the National Hydric Soils List (USDA, NRCS 2022).

Camarillo Fine Sandy Loam, Fine Substratum

Camarillo fine sandy loam, fine substratum, consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils located on relatively flat floodplains from 10 to 100 feet amsl. A typical soil profile is composed of alluvium derived from sedimentary rocks and extends from the surface to 80 inches in depth. Camarillo series soils are frequently used in agriculture. The Camarillo fine sandy loam, fine substratum, is a hydric soil (USDA, NRCS 2022b), however the area in the park with this soil type is maintained as a multi-use grass field.

Goleta Loam, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes

Goleta Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, consists of deep, well drained soils formed in coarse and medium textured soils found on alluvial fans and in valleys between 25 to 500 feet amsl. A typical soil profile is composed of alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks to a depth of 72 inches. Goleta series soils may be used for growing irrigated crops and for urban purposes. Goleta clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is not a hydric soil (USDA, NRCS 2022b).

Milpitas-Positas Fine Sandy Loams, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes

Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes, consists of Milpitas series soils and Positas series soils. Milpitas series soils are moderately well drained soils with medium runoff and very slow permeability located on gently sloped old terraces between 30 to 500 feet amsl. A typical soil profile is moderately acidic to slightly alkaline and is composed of alluvium derived largely from sandstone to a depth of 68 inches. Milpitas series soils may support native herbaceous, scrub, and oak savannah communities, and may be used for pasture, agriculture, or urban development.

Positas series soils are moderately well drained soils located on stream terraces and terrace side slopes between 200 to 1,600 feet amsl. A typical soil profile is composed of alluvial material from mixed rock sources to a depth of 64 inches. Positas series soils support annual herbaceous and oak savannah communities and may be used as rangeland and agriculture. Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loams, 2 to 9 percent slopes, is not a hydric soil (USDA, NRCS 2022b).

3.2 Vegetation and Other Land Cover

Ten vegetation communities occur within the BSA as summarized in Table 6 and illustrated on Figure 3. The vegetation classification used for this analysis is based on Sawyer et al. (2009) but was modified as needed to most accurately describe the existing vegetation communities on the project site. All of the vegetation communities mapped are heavily disturbed and maintained for human use. The ground around the trees is regularly maintained, resulting in moderate soil compaction, and human uses are evident in the presence of picnic tables, playground equipment, benches, and other structures. A total of 27 plant species were identified in the BSA during the survey (Appendix C), of which most were ornamental or weedy, non-native species.

Table 6 Summary of Vegetation Community and Land Cover Types in the BSA

Vegetation Community	Approximate Acreage	Approximate Percent Area	CDFW Sensitive Natural Community Rank (Yes/No)[1]
Landscaped California Sycamore- Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodland	0.26	1.0%	G3S3; No (landscaped)
Landscaped Canary Island Pine Stand	0.19	0.8%	GNA SNA; No
Landscaped Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest	3.00	12.6%	G5S4; No
Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove	0.83	9.1%	GNA SNA; No
Landscaped Island Live Oak Woodland	0.15	0.6%	G3S3; No (landscaped)
Landscaped Myoporum Grove	0.19	0.8%	GNA SNA; No
Landscaped Non-native Woodland[1]	1.42	6.0%	None; No
Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland	2.31	9.7%	G3S3.2; No (landscaped)
Landscaped Tree of Heaven Grove	0.08	0.3%	GNA SNA; No
Developed[1]	3.56	59.1%	None; No

[1] Not listed as a vegetation community in Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009)

Source: CDFW 2021

G – Global

S – State

GNA SNA – No Global and State rankings

Landscaped California Sycamore – Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodland (*Platanus racemosa - Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance)

California sycamore – coast live oak riparian woodland (*Platanus racemosa – Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance) is typically found from sea level to 2,100 meters in elevation in gullies, intermittent streams, springs, seeps, stream banks, and terraces adjacent to floodplains. Surrounding soil is rocky or cobbly alluvium with permanent moisture at depth. This community is characterized by an open to intermittent canopy and shrub layer with a sparse or grassy herbaceous layer. California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) contributes at least 50 percent relative cover in the tree layer, or coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) may be dominant in a riparian setting. In mixed stands, California sycamore must have at least 5 percent of absolute cover in tree layers, and in areas with codominant trees layers sycamores must maintain at least 30 percent relative tree cover. This native vegetation community is ranked G3S3 and is considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021), however, because the understory layer is highly disturbed and landscaped and the trees are maintained as landscaping, this alliance does not qualify as a natural sensitive community.

California sycamore is dominant in the tree canopy, with some scattered coast live oaks and no shrub layer. Based on discussions with the City's Open Space Manager, George Thomson, these trees were not likely historically irrigated and are not currently irrigated. These trees may be remnants of historic riparian habitat, but this is not clear based on historic aerial imagery (UCSB Library, 1956 and 1967). This community is designated as "landscaped" because the herbaceous layer consists of a maintained non-native grass lawn, dirt paths, playground equipment, and sand. The BSA contains 0.26 acres of this alliance.

Figure 3 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types



Landscaped Canary Island Pine Stand (***Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*** – ***Pinus radiata*** Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance)

Canary Island pine stand, which is described by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) as the Monterey cypress – Monterey pine stand (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa – Pinus radiata* Forest & Woodland), is typically found planted as trees, groves, and windbreaks in coastal areas between sea level and 1,200 meters in elevation. This vegetation community is characterized by tree and shrub layers that ranges from continuous to open, and variable herbaceous layers. Introduced Pinus sp. Or other conifers must consist of at least 75 percent relative cover or are co-dominant with other non-natives in the tree layer. This non-native vegetation community is ranked provisional GNA SNA and is not considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021).

This alliance is located at the northwest section of the BSA and planted in linear rows, bordering the parking lot. Canary Island pine is dominant and satisfies membership requirements for the vegetation community as an introduced *Pinus* species with about 90 percent relative cover in the tree canopy. There is no shrub layer, and the herbaceous layer is mostly bare ground, paved walkways, paved parking lot, and scattered non-native grasses. The BSA contains 0.19 acres of this alliance.

Landscaped Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest (***Quercus agrifolia*** Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Coast live oak woodland and forest (*Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance) is typically found on canyon bottoms, slopes, and flats between sea level and 1,200 meters in elevation. Soils are typically deep and sandy or loamy with high organic matter. This vegetation community is characterized by a tree layer that ranges from continuous to open and sparse shrub and herbaceous layers. Coast live oak contributes to at least 60 percent relative cover in the tree layer (Sawyer et al. 2009). This native vegetation community is ranked G5S4 and is not considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021), however, because the understory layer is highly disturbed and landscaped, this alliance does not qualify as a natural sensitive community.

This alliance is located throughout the entire BSA, but most heavily concentrated in the center of the park. Coast live oak is dominant in the tree canopy, but the other tree species present include scattered Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervierens*), California sycamore, bottlebrush (*Callistemon* sp.), pine (*Pinus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), and cypress (*Cupressus* sp.). The herbaceous layer is heavily landscaped and mostly bare ground; it includes dirt paths, mulch, lawn, and picnic benches. Based on historic aerial imagery, some of the coast live oaks (in the middle of the site) are likely remnants of natural oak woodlands, while others (primarily along the site boundaries) are volunteers and/or planted (UCSB Library, 1956 and 1967). Based on discussions with the City's Open Space Manager, George Thomson, these trees were not likely historically irrigated and are not currently irrigated. The BSA contains 3.00 acres of this alliance.

Landscaped Eucalyptus Groves (***Eucalyptus camaldulensis*** Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance)

Eucalyptus groves (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance) is found planted as trees, groves, and windbreaks, as well as in settings where it has become naturalized on uplands or bottomlands and adjacent to stream courses, lakes, or levees from sea level to 1,900 meters in elevation. Eucalyptus species, including red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), consist of over 80 percent cover within the tree layer. This non-native vegetation community is ranked GNA SNA and is not considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021).

This alliance is found on the west side the BSA, adjacent to North La Patera Lane, and is crossed by dirt footpaths. Within the BSA, this alliance is dominated by red gum planted in a linear row, which forms a closed canopy. The herbaceous layer primarily consists of non-native grasses, cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and common plantain (*Plantago major*). The BSA contains 0.83 acres of this alliance.

Landscaped Island Live Oak Woodland (***Quercus tomentella*** Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Island live oak woodland (*Quercus tomentella* Forest and Woodland Alliance) is found in moist canyons along slopes and concavities from sea level to 450 meters in elevation with marine sedimentary, granitic, or volcanic soils and substrates. This alliance is characterized by trees under 20 meters, a continuous canopy and sparse to continuous shrub and herbaceous layers. Island live oak (*Quercus tomentella*) contributes to over 50 percent cover within the tree layer but may be co-dominant with coast live oak or other trees. This native vegetation community is ranked G3S3 and is considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021, however, because the Island Live Oaks were planted and the understory layer is highly disturbed and landscaped, this alliance does not qualify as a natural sensitive community.

This alliance is found exclusively in the southern portion of the BSA and is crossed by dirt footpaths. Island Live Oak is dominant in the tree canopy, but other tree species present include bottlebrush (*Callistemon* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.). The herbaceous layer is heavily landscaped and mostly bare ground. The BSA contains 0.15 acres of this alliance.

Landscaped Myoporum Groves (***Myoporum laetum*** Forest & Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance)

Myoporum groves (*Myoporum laetum* Forest & Woodland Semi- Natural Alliance) are most common in coastal canyons, washes, slopes, riparian areas, and planted along roadsides at elevations 185-300 meters. Myoporum species, including Ngaio tree (*Myoporum laetum*), must be at least 50% of tree layer. This non-native vegetation community is ranked GNA SNA and is not considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021).

This alliance is planted in a linear row in the north central section of the BSA, along the parking lot. Ngaio tree is the only tree present in the closed tree canopy. There are no shrubs, and the herbaceous layer is heavily landscaped and mostly bare ground; it includes dirt paths, non-native grasses, and picnic benches. The BSA contains 0.19 acres of this alliance.

Landscaped Non-native Woodland

This land cover type consists of areas landscaped with primarily non-native trees and shrubs. These areas are regularly maintained by people and do not constitute a vegetation community as described in MCV2 (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2021). Landscaped non-native woodland is present in multiple locations throughout the BSA. A diverse selection of plants is found in this land cover type, including non-native trees such as paper bark tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), lace bark tree (*Brachychiton discolor*), golden rain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*), coral tree (*Erythrina sp.*), Callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), and non-native herbs such as cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), burr clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), and non-native grasses. The herbaceous layer includes dirt paths, playground equipment, picnic tables, and maintained non-native grass lawns. The BSA contains 1.42 acres of this land cover type.

Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland (***Sequoia sempervirens*** Forest & Woodland Alliance)

Redwood forest and woodland (*Sequoia sempervirens* Forest & Woodland Alliance) are typically found near raised stream terraces, benches, slopes, and ridges at elevations between 10 and 975 meters in elevation. This alliance is characterized by intermittent or continuous tree canopy (with trees up to 120 meters tall) that may be two tiered. Shrubs are either infrequent or common, and the herbaceous layer is either absent or abundant. Coast redwoods must have at least 50 percent of relative cover in the tree canopy, or over 30 percent relative cover with other conifers present. Rarely coast redwood makes up less than 5 percent of absolute cover. This native vegetation community is ranked G3S3.2 and is considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021), however, because the Coast Redwoods were planted and the understory layer is highly disturbed and landscaped, this alliance does not qualify as a natural sensitive community.

This alliance was planted in the north central portion of the BSA. Redwoods are dominant in the tree canopy, with scattered cedars (*Cedrus* sp.), coast live oaks, and lacebark trees (*Brachychiton discolor*). The shrub layer is sparse and consists of lily of the Nile (*Agapanthus* sp.) and greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*). The herbaceous layer is mostly bare ground and mulch, but also includes some non-native grasses. The Redwood Forest and Woodlands is currently irrigated by the City. The BSA contains 2.31 acres of this alliance.

Landscaped Tree of Heaven Groves (***Ailanthus altissima*** Woodland Semi-Natural Alliance***)***

Tree of heaven groves (*Ailanthus altissima* Groves) are found as planted trees, groves, and windbreaks, as well as in settings where it has become naturalized on uplands or bottomlands and adjacent to stream courses, lakes, or levees from sea level to 1,900 meters in elevation. Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) comprise over 80 percent cover in the tree layer. This non-native vegetation community is ranked GNA SNA and is not considered a CDFW sensitive natural community (CDFW 2021).

This alliance is found exclusively in the southern portion of the BSA. Tree of heaven is dominant in the tree canopy, and the shrub layer consists of emergent coast live oak, toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*), and nightshade (*Solanum* sp.). The sparse herbaceous layer consists of a dirt path, non-native grasses, and cheeseweed. The BSA contains 0.07 acres of this alliance.

Developed

This land cover type consists of lawn, bare ground, parking areas, buildings, volleyball courts, picnic tables, barbeque pits, buildings, and a concentration of dirt and paved paths. There are scattered emergent trees throughout. Vegetated areas in this land cover type are regularly maintained by people and do not constitute a vegetation community as described in MCV2 (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS 2021). The BSA contains 3.56 acres of this land cover type.

3.3 General Wildlife

The BSA provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for avian species due to numerous tree stands but provides little suitable habitat for other wildlife species due to developed understory and lack of native vegetation. Species observed in the BSA during the survey are listed in Appendix C. All species observed are avian except the California ground squirrel.

4 Sensitive Biological Resources

This section discusses special status species and sensitive biological resources observed on the project site and evaluates the potential for the project site to support additional sensitive biological resources. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDB and other sources, species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the survey area, previous reports for the project site, and the results of surveys of the project site. The potential for each special status species to occur in the BSA was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime), and species would have been identifiable on the site if present (e.g., oak trees). Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species.
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site. Protocol surveys (if conducted) did not detect species.
- **Moderate Potential**. Some of the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential**. All the habitat components (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime) meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

4.1 Special Status Species

4.1.1 Special Status Plant Species

Documented occurrences of species within five miles of the BSA, and species included on USFWS lists, and within a nine quad radius tracked by CNPS that have potential to occur are included in Appendix C. Based on the database and literature review, as well as the field reconnaissance survey, 28 special status plant species are known or have the potential to occur in the BSA. No special status plants are expected to occur within the BSA, based on the altered vegetation communities and high levels of recurring maintenance and disturbance in the park. Please see Appendix B for additional justification on species' potential to occur. In addition, the BSA is not located in any designated critical habitat or preserves for special status plant species. No special status plant species were observed within the BSA. No special status plant species have the potential to occur and special status plants are not discussed further.

4.1.2 Special Status Wildlife Species

Based on the database and literature review, 54 special status wildlife species are known or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Documented occurrences of species within five miles of the BSA are included in Appendix B. Of these 54 species, three have a moderate or higher potential to occur (Appendix C). No special status wildlife species were observed within the BSA. No designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species is designated within the BSA.

The remaining special status species are not expected to occur based on the criteria presented above. The species reasonably anticipated to occur were determined based on the published ranges of the species and the type, extent, and condition of habitat available at the site. The three species with potential to occur in the BSA are described below.

Monarch Butterfly – California Overwintering Population

The monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a conspicuous black and orange butterfly that occurs in the United States, Mexico, northern South America, southwestern Europe, and Oceania. Overwintering roosting sites are predominately in dense eucalyptus groves to provide cover from wind and storms, and breeding sites are variable but characterized by the presence of milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.), the larval host plant. The migratory phenomenon causes butterflies to become concentrated at suitable overwintering sites, making overwintering habitat the single most valuable resource needed to complete the monarch's life cycle.

The monarch butterfly is listed on the CDFW's Special Animals List, with aggregation roosts designated as imperiled to vulnerable in the state (CDFW 2018c). In 2014, monarchs were petitioned to be listed under the federal ESA. In December 2020, the USFWS found that listing was warranted but precluded by other listing actions on its National Priority List. The monarch is currently slated to be listed in 2024 (CDFW 2022d). Monarch butterfly aggregation sites located in Stow Grove Park, including historic aggregation sites that are no longer used, are also designated as ESHA in the Goleta GP/CLUP CE Policies 4 through 4.5.

The Stow Grove Park site was first documented as monarch butterfly overwintering habitat during the 1990-1991 overwintering season. In February of 1991, a peak population count of 100 monarchs was observed at the park. Monarchs were observed roosting, basking and patrolling in the groves of redwood trees. The site was also described as a valuable way station and transitory habitat for monarchs sheltering during the spring dispersal (Calvert 1991). Between 1991 and 1997, 200 monarchs were noted roosting at the site. During the 1998-1999 season, a peak of 100 monarchs were observed in February and the site was again noted as important for transiting monarchs during spring dispersal. Since 2015, only a handful of monarchs have been observed during the overwintering season. Historically, monarchs utilized this site more frequently and in the greatest numbers in January and February. Recent surveys during the Western Monarch Thanksgiving count are likely not an adequate representation of how monarchs are utilizing the site through the overwintering season. Monarch butterflies have been observed roosting in the redwood trees surrounding a large open group picnic area in the northern end of the park south of the multi-use field. Further information on historical monarch count data can be found in Appendix F.

The mapped monarch butterfly ESHA are important to protect because they provide shelter and wind protection for overwintering monarch butterflies. The monarchs are known to roost in the center of the northern portion of the park and the surrounding trees are adding valuable wind protection to the central roosting trees. The Stow Grove Park site has been historically valuable habitat for

transitory monarch butterflies during the spring dispersal and may continue to provide shelter for roosting monarchs despite recent low November population counts.

Cooper's Hawk

The Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) is a CDFW watch list (WL) species and protected as ESHA under the City's GP/CLUP (City of Goleta 2006), that typically inhabits woodlands and forest edges but can also be found in urban parks and neighborhoods where trees are present. Nests are constructed 25-50 feet high in a variety of tree species, including pines, oaks, beeches, and spruces. Nests are made of sticks and are often lined with bark flakes and green twigs. Cooper's hawks are aerial predators that feed primarily on medium-sized birds, such as mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). In addition to preying on adult birds, Cooper's hawks will also occasionally rob nests and hunt rabbits, rodents, and bats (Cornell Lab of Ornithology 2022).

White Tailed Kite

The white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is a CDFW fully protected species and nests are protected as ESHA under the City's GP/CLUP (City of Goleta 2006). A yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands, the species inhabits a wide range of habitats, mostly in cismontane California. The species prefers trees with dense canopies for cover. Their diet consists mostly of voles and other small, diurnal mammals, but the species occasionally feeds on birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians. Typical foraging habitat is undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands and emergent wetlands. Nesting is typically near top of dense oak, willow, or other tree stands, located near foraging areas. This species preferentially selects herbaceous lowlands with a range of woodland structure, and high density of voles, and substantial groves of dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees for nesting and roosting.

Numbers declined in the Goleta area beginning in the 1970s through the early 1990s, but subsequently rebounded, based on annual Santa Barbara Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count data and annual monitoring of kite populations by local biologists (National Audubon Society 2015). White-tailed kites are known to forage up to tens of kilometers from communal roost sites, so when prey reductions occur at the local level, kites have a sufficiently large daily range that they can find other areas to hunt (Dunk, 1995). When collapse of prey populations occurs at the regional scale, kites can vacate an area until prey populations rebuild at which time kites gradually reoccupy suitable foraging areas, nest sites, and roost locations (Dunk, 1995). The local population of white-tailed kites has fluctuated dramatically presumably in response to prey abundance. Kites are a nomadic species able to adopt new home bases and vacate long-used areas quite abruptly (Dunk, 1995). Breeding is the Goleta Valley has been tracked and monitored for more than 30 years with consistent breeding population observed at More Mesa and Lake Los Carneros (Audubon 2023). White tailed kite nests have not been observed in the BSA; if present they would have been expected to have been reported. White tailed kite has been observed nesting and roosting at Lake Los Carneros approximately a half mile south of the BSA. Therefore, white-tailed kite has a high potential to occur forage in the BSA.

Nesting Birds and Raptors

The BSA contains suitable habitat to support regulated nesting birds (i.e., California horned lark), including raptors (i.e., red- tailed hawk and Cooper's hawk), protected under the CFGC Section 3503 and the MBTA (16 United States Code §§ 703–712). Potential nesting locations for raptors were observed throughout the BSA, with the most suitable locations being mature native and non-native

trees (e.g., eucalyptus, sycamore, cottonwood, coast live oak). An inactive historic nest was observed in the redwood trees within the BSA during the tree survey. The Santa Barbara Audubon Society's Breeding Bird portal shows observations of great horned owls tending young owls as recently as 2019, and Cooper's hawk doing the same in 2009.

Sensitive Natural Communities

According to the CNDDB, one sensitive plant community, southern coastal salt marsh, has been documented within 5 miles of the BSA. However, this community is not present in the BSA. No other CNDDB sensitive plant communities were observed within the BSA.

Trees that meet the City's tree protection policies were observed throughout the BSA and are further discussed below in Section 4.5.

4.2 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Pursuant to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted. However, no waters, wetlands, or riparian vegetation that might meet the standards for federal protection under jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW were observed during the field survey. No waters or wetlands identified by the NWI are mapped within the BSA. San Pedro Creek is approximately 0.21 miles west the BSA.

4.3 Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as providing a linkage between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

Wildlife movement corridors can be both large- and small-scale. Overall, the BSA is surrounded by developed land uses. At the regional/landscape-level scale, the BSA is not included within any mapped landscape models, such as an Essential Connectivity Area (ECA) or Natural Landscape block in the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California (Spencer et al. 2010). ECAs are regions in which land conservation and management actions should be prioritized to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity. ECAs are mapped based on coarse ecological condition indicators, rather than the needs of particular species and thus serve the majority of species in each region. Habitat in the city is generally isolated from larger expanses of similar habitat to north, along the foothills and into the Santa Ynez Mountains. Creeks within the city typically serve as the remaining links between the coast and habitat to the north, though they are impeded with barriers such as culverts and urban development. No mapped wildlife movement corridors are present within the BSA. While the site likely supports local movement of urban-adapted species, it is surrounded by development on three sides and is not likely to provide a connection between important habitat areas.

4.4 Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

4.4.1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

ESHAs are defined, but are not limited to, any areas that through professional biological evaluation are determined to meet the following criteria (City of Goleta 2009):

- 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;
- 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, and savannas; and
- any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by a competent authority.

The following habitats in Goleta and are considered to be ESHAs: marine resources, beach and shoreline resources, coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, foredune, oak woodlands/savannah, dense stands of native grasslands, all wetlands such as vernal pools, riparian habitats, butterfly roosts, raptor roosts and nests, and habitats that support special status-plant and wildlife species.

In the CE of the Goleta GP/CLUP, ESHAs in Goleta are generally shown in CE Figure 4-1. Per CE Policy 1.3, any area not designated on the ESHA map in Figure 4-1 that meets the ESHA criteria for the resources specified in CE Policy 1.1 shall be granted the same protections as if the area was shown on the map. As shown in Figure 4-1, a part of the BSA is designated ESHA in Stow Grove Park, including coast live oak woodland and the eucalyptus grove that provides habitat for monarch butterfly aggregation areas (City of Goleta 2023).

Policy CE 1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy

In the City ESHAs are defined under Policy CE 1.1 (in italics). Section a incorporates the same ESHA language as the CCA (§ 30107.5) to include areas where plant or animals or habitat are rare or especially valuable and that can be easily disturbed/degraded.

> **CE 1.1 Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas.** [GP/CLUP]. 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 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, and savannas; and

c. any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by a by the [CCC], the [CDFW], City of Goleta, or other agency with jurisdiction over the designated area.

While the City and Rincon-mapped boundaries differ slightly as shown in Figure 4, no reduction in the GP/CLUP CE Figure 4-1 ESHA mapping are proposed. Consistent with Policy CE 1.5, once ESHA is designated it can only be removed though a GP/CLUP amendment. However, per Policy CE 1.3, any area not designated on the GP/CLUP Figure 4-1 that meets the requirements of Policy CE 1.1 and 1.2 ESHA criteria are granted the same protections. Therefore, the areas considered ESHA in this report include the GP/CLUP CE Figure 4-1 mapping and the additional 2022 Rincon-mapped habitat. Policy CE 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, and 1.10 define ESHA uses, development standards, on-site and off-site mitigation, setbacks/buffers, and management.

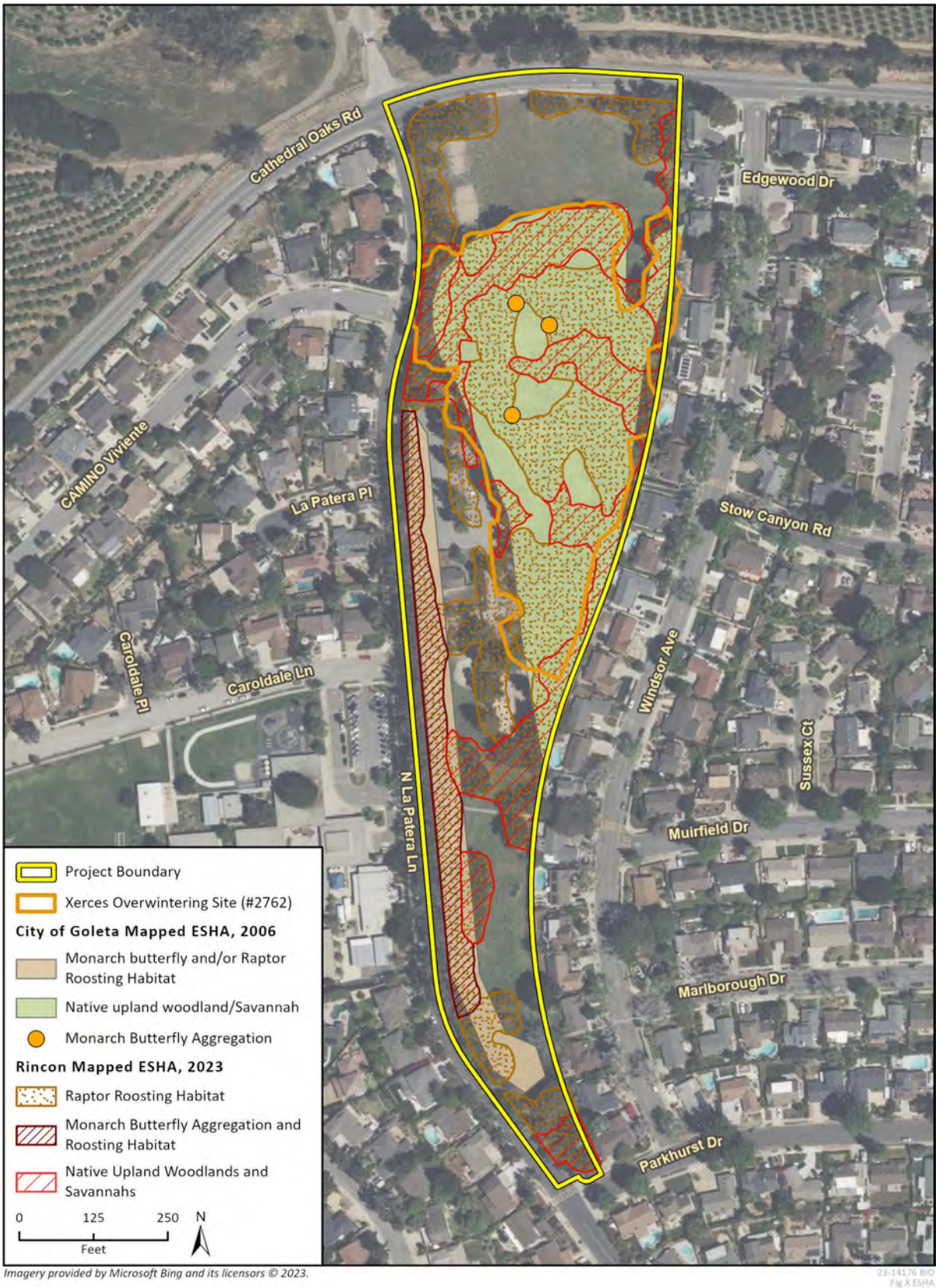
Policy CE 4 Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas

Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas is intended to "preserve, protect, and enhance habitats for monarch butterflies in Goleta, including existing and historical autumnal and winter roost or aggregation sites, and promote the long-term stability of over-wintering butterfly populations." CE Policy 4.2 designates monarch butterfly ESHAs, which include the eucalyptus grove in the BSA. CE Policy 4.4 restricts development in monarch butterfly ESHA and sets forth development standards adjacent to monarch butterfly ESHA. Subsection (c) of CE Policy 4.4 specifically states "removal of vegetation within monarch ESHAs shall be prohibited, except for minor pruning of trees or removal of dead trees and debris that are a threat to public safety." CE Policy 4.5 defines a protective buffer (100 feet wide in most cases) around active and historic aggregation sites and restricts the activities that may occur in the butterfly ESHA buffer.

Two potential monarch ESHA are present in the BSA:

- The City has designated the western border of the park, mapped as "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" on Figure 4, as a monarch butterfly and raptor roosting ESHA.
- The City has designated the central portion of the park, near the "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" and "Landscaped Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest" as a monarch aggregation ESHA. This ESHA is mapped as a point representing a general area rather than a clearly defined polygon, in the western portion of the City-mapped native upland woodlands/savannahs ESHA. The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation (Xerces) spearheads the Western Monarch Conservation effort, which includes delineating and monitoring historical monarch overwintering habitat. Xerces mapped a monarch overwintering site (#2762) within the north-central portion of the BSA (Xerces 2022). The boundary of this site closely matches the boundary of the City-mapped native upland woodlands/savannahs ESHA. As such, the monarch aggregation site ESHA point is assumed to be associated with the native upland woodlands/savannahs ESHA (Figure 4).

Figure 4 ESHA Mapping Comparison



Policy CE 9 Protection of Native Woodlands

Protection of Native Woodlands is intended to maintain and protect existing native trees and woodlands as a valuable resource needed to support wildlife and provide visual amenities.

Within the City, there is currently no tree protection ordinance in place. Protection of trees within the City is regulated by CE Policy 9, the Goleta Municipal Code (GMC) Appendix A Grading Ordinance Guidelines for Native Oak Tree Removal, and the Draft State of the Goleta Urban Forest Report: An Urban Resource Assessment for the City of Goleta (herein referred to as the Goleta Urban Forest Report; City of Goleta 2009). The CE Policy 9 is intended to preserve native trees including oaks (*Quercus* spp.), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), California sycamore, cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), willows (*Salix* spp.) and other native trees that are otherwise not protected in ESHAs.

Specifically, CE Policy 9.5 states that removal of mature native trees or encroachment into the protected zone that could threaten the continued viability of the tree(s) should, at a minimum, be mitigated by planting of replacement trees on-site. CE Policy 9 does not define a size threshold for mature native trees and states that tree protection standards and mitigation measures shall be detailed in the Tree Protection Ordinance, which has not yet been established. While the GMC Appendix A Grading Ordinance Guidelines for Native Oak Tree Removal does not apply to the coastal zone and urban boundaries, it provides a size threshold for protection of live oaks with at least one trunk that is 8 inches or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH). As such, this protection size will be referenced for the purposes of this report and protected trees are defined herein as any native tree with at least one trunk with a DBH of 8 inches or greater. Tree protection zones are considered as the area within the tree's dripline.

Section 3.2 describes four vegetation communities as landscaped native (native to the western United States) woodlands or forests, which are shown on Figure 3. All four communities are landscaped, are maintained through mowing, weeding, watering, etc. and are not naturally sustained.

A total of 202 trees were inventoried during the tree survey. Of the 202 trees, 121 trees (including coast live oaks, Monterey pine, Oregon oak, and Western sycamores) are considered City protected trees with at least one trunk with a DBH of eight inches or greater. The remaining 81 trees are undersized native trees. Native trees are located primarily within the landscaped coast live oak woodland and landscaped California sycamore woodland.

Table 7 provides a summary of the protected trees in the survey area, that comprise the woodlands mapped in Figure 3. Data regarding all 199 trees inventoried is provided in Appendix E.

Table 7 Native Trees within the BSA

Species	Undersized Natives	Protected Trees
Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)	80	105
Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata)*	0	2
Oregon oak (*Quercusgarryana*)	0	1
Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*)	1	13
Total	**81**	**121**

4.5 Habitat Conservation Plans

The BSA is not subject to any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Habitat Conservation Plans are not discussed further.

5 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

A significant impact on biological resources would be expected to occur if the proposed project resulted in any of the impacts noted in the above CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist or exceeds the City of Goleta's Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (2021) biological resources thresholds of significance, as discussed below. This section discusses potential impacts to biological resources that may occur from implementation of the proposed project and suggests appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce effects, ensure consistency with the GP/LUP.

5.1 Special-Status Species

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

a) *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

   City: Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal, plant or the habitat of the species.

   City: Substantially diminish for fish, wildlife or plants.

Should special status species be encountered during the proposed project there could be direct impacts through injury or mortality to individuals that are present during the use of construction equipment and ground disturbance. These activities could cause direct strikes to wildlife. Indirect impacts could result from noise and dust from construction equipment.

California overwintering populations of monarch butterflies have been recorded within the BSA previously, but have not been observed since 2018 (Althouse and Meade 2023). Nesting habitat for Copper's hawk is present, and foraging habitat for white-tailed kite is present within the BSA. Potential impacts to these resources are described below in Section 5.5.

Overwintering Monarch Butterflies

Removal or damage of trees that create monarch butterfly overwintering habitat/ESHA may directly impact the quality of roosting habitat. The creation of a secondary entrance to North La Patera Lane that requires the removal of one coast live oak tree would likely have a minimal impact on the long-term suitability of the monarch habitat. Its removal could alter wind protection to roosting monarchs (Althouse and Meade 2023). Construction, grading and trenching for project improvement elements may adversely impact tree root zones and affect their longevity to provide shelter for roosting monarchs. Impacts to trees are addressed in Section 5.5 below.

Construction activities with heavy machinery and work crews have the potential to disturb and disrupt the overwintering behavior of monarch butterflies in the Stow Grove ESHA if conducted during the monarch overwintering season (Oct 15 - April 15) and nesting bird season (generally January 15 - August 15). Overwintering monarch butterflies may be impacted in the short-term by direct impacts to or disturbance of suitable habitat during the overwintering season. With implementation of avoidance and minimization measures BIO-1 and BIO-2, potential project short-term direct and indirect impacts will be less than significant to monarch butterflies and monarch butterfly ESHA. In

addition, the proposed project incorporates elements such as the Butterfly/Pollinator Garden, that will improve the quality of the monarch butterfly overwintering habitat in the long term.

Raptors and Nesting Birds

Raptors and nesting birds (including special status species Cooper's hawk and white-tailed kite) may be directly impacted if individuals and/or active nests are present in the work area through direct mortality, physical impacts to active nests, or causing abandonment of nests. Additionally, indirect impacts from noise and human presence may cause disturbance if active nests or foraging individuals are within the vicinity of construction and could ultimately result in nest failure. Potential direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds would be reduced by BIO-4- to less than significant. White-tailed kites are fully protected species that could be indirectly impacted by construction disturbance within its 0.5-mile foraging range during breeding season. Foraging habitat for the kite is poor and changes to the open foraging areas, the open field and grassy areas, are not proposed. Therefore, impacts to white tailed kite foraging habitat would be less than significant. Additionally, the project's restoration and habitat enhancements, including eucalyptus and native understory planting, will improve long-term habitat for raptors and nesting birds.

Sensitive Natural Communities and ESHA

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

b) Have a substantial adverse impact on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service.

City: Impacts to habitat types or species may be considered significant, based on substantial evidence in the record, if they substantially: (1) reduce or eliminate species diversity or abundance; (2) reduce or eliminate the quality of nesting areas; (3) limit reproductive capacity through losses of individuals or habitat; (4) fragment, eliminate, or otherwise disrupt foraging areas and/or access to food sources; (5) limit or fragment range and movement; or (6) interfere with natural processes, such as fire or flooding, upon which the habitat depends.

City: Riparian Habitats Project created impacts may be considered significant due to: direct removal of riparian vegetation; disruption of riparian wildlife habitat, particularly animal dispersal corridors and or understory vegetation; or intrusion within the upland edge of the riparian canopy leading to potential disruption of animal migration, breeding, etc. through increased noise, light and glare, and human or domestic animal intrusion; or construction activity which disrupts critical time periods for fish and other wildlife species.

CDFW sensitive communities are not present on site. The project would not have an operational or construction direct or indirect impact on sensitive communities.

Two types of ESHA are mapped within Stow Grove Park: 1) landscaped native upland woodlands, comprised of the trees and landscaped vegetation described in Section 3.2, and 2) monarch butterfly and raptor roosting habitat, which is also comprised of trees. Construction activities including ground disturbance, improvements to existing buildings and infrastructure, and creation of new buildings and infrastructure could potentially impact ESHA. Specifically, construction activities causing ground disturbance could impact tree roots and subsequently tree health. However, impacts to ESHA would be mitigated to less than significant through mitigation BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-4, and BIO-5. See Section 5.4 for a detailed discussion regarding consistency with Policy CE 1.

5.2 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

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

No waters, wetlands, or riparian vegetation that might meet the standards for federal protection under jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW were observed during the field survey. No waters or wetlands identified by the GP/CLP Figure 4-1, NWI or NHD are mapped within the BSA.

5.3 Wildlife Movement

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites.

The BSA is not in an area identified as a wildlife corridor. The potential movement of wildlife through the BSA is minimal given the densely developed nature of the site and adjacent properties to the south, east, and west. Although open space is present north of the BSA, the Cathedral Oaks Road is a substantial barrier to wildlife movement. The proposed project would not impede wildlife movement, and no direct impacts would occur.

5.4 Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance

City: Individual Native Trees Project created impacts may be considered significant due to the loss of 10 percent or more of the trees of biological value on a project site

Policy CE 1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy

CE 1.1-1.3 and 1.5: ESHA Designation and Mapping

Consistent. As discussed under Section 4.2, ESHA has been designated and mapped consistent with Policies CE 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 to the extent of current and previously designated ESHA. No map correction specified under CE 1.5 is required or proposed.

CE 1.4, 1.6, and 1.8: Protection of ESHAs and ESHA Buffers

Consistent. The public access improvement components of the projects (e.g., walking/running path, fitness/ trail loop, parking lot replacement) are considered allowed use in ESHA under Policy CE 1.6.c. The butterfly/pollinator garden and native garden are considered allowed use (resource restoration and enhancement) under CE 1.6.d.

The project was designed to have the fewest impacts to ESHA. All impacts will be mitigated through the CEQA analysis or offset through environmental protection practices. The design requires the least amount of modification and alteration of natural landforms as possible.

An ESHA buffer under CE 1.8 is not required since the project use is allowed to be located within ESHA.

CE 1.7: Mitigation of Impacts to ESHA

Consistent. With implementation of avoidance and minimization measures BIO-1 and BIO-2, potential project short-term direct and indirect impacts will be less than significant to monarch butterflies and monarch butterfly ESHA. Two trees are anticipated to be removed, one for the La Patera entrance and one for the maintenance facility refurbishment. Project impacts are fully mitigated through Bio-2 and Bio-5, which require tree replacements. Impacts to trees' roots and canopies will be mitigated through Bio-1, BIO-2, and BIO-5 for all project activities including for establishment of trails, improvements to buildings and infrastructure, and building of new structures. Potential direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds would be reduced by BIO-4- to less than significant Environmental protection practices that describe best management practices during construction will be developed and included with the project construction specifications.

CE 1.9: Standards Applicable to Development Projects

Consistent. No night lighting, or non-native species planting is proposed. The design preserves existing wildlife corridors and habitat networks and are of sufficient width to protect habitat and dispersal zones for small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Stow Grove Park has been heavily modified from its natural landform and landscaped with both native and non-native woodlands and vegetation. With adherence to the site plan, development would minimize grading, alteration of current landforms and physical features, and vegetation clearance in order to reduce or avoid soil erosion, increased runoff, and reduced infiltration of stormwater and prevent net increases in baseline flows for any receiving water body.

CE 1.10: Management of ESHAs

Consistent. Construction impacts would be avoided though adherence to Mitigations Measures 1-5, including a prohibition on invasive species and limits on chemical use under Mitigation Measure 3. Adherence to City and State stormwater requirements would ensure any grading during the rainy season would be conducted consistent with CE 1.10.j and would maintain the ESHA ecological functions.

Policy CE 4 Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas

CE 4.1-4.3: Definition of Habitat Area, Designation of Monarch Butterfly ESHAs, and Site-Specific Studies and Unmapped Monarch ESHAs.

Consistent. Current and historical butterfly habitat and roosts have been recently mapped and identified as ESHA by the City. All suitable habitat in the BSA have been surveyed according to City and current Xerces protocol.

CE 4.4: Protection of Monarch Butterfly ESHAs, CE 4.5 Buffers Adjacent to Monarch Butterfly ESHAs.

Consistent. The project is an allowed use in monarch butterfly ESHA and has been sited to avoid impacts to aggregation sites and potential habitat. The only monarch butterfly ESHA vegetation removal proposed includes the removal of an individual eucalyptus tree located in the eucalyptus stand along the western boundary of the park. Removed trees would be replaced with the objective of monarch butterfly habitat restoration and enhancement.

CE 4.6: Standards Applicable to New Development Adjacent to Monarch ESHAs.

Consistent. Mitigation Measure 1 requires construction to outside the overwintering period (April 1 to September 30), and avoidance measures if construction must occur during the overwintering season. Impacts to habitat as a result of tree removal would be addressed through BIO-1 and BIO-2

Policy CE 8 Protection of Special-Status Species

Consistent. As discussed under Section 4.3.1.b in the context of General Plan Policy 8.4. Direct and indirect impacts to nesting raptors (if present) in the BSA would be avoided though adherence to Bio-1, BIO-2, and BIO-4.

Policy CE 9 Protection of Native Woodlands

CE 9.1, 9.2, and 9.4: Tree Protection Plan and Standards

Consistent. Based on Policy CE 9.1, 9.2, and 9.4, impacts (including removal, fragmentation of habitat, removal of understory, disruption of canopy, alteration of drainage patterns, siting of structures/roads/driveways) to mature native trees will be avoided or minimized to the extent feasible through project design and implementation of Bio-2 and BIO-5. Policy CE 9 does not include specific tree protection standards; as such, the tree protection measures include industry protection standards (measures to be implemented prior to, during, and after construction including methods of avoiding injury, damage treatment and inspections, activities permitted/prohibited within TPZs, and monitoring requirements for work within TPZs). Under BIO-2 mitigation at a 3:1 ratio is required for the removal of trees.

CE 9.3: Native Oak Woodlands or Savannas

Consistent. Native oak woodlands are mapped as ESHA within the BSA and tree trimming, weed abatement, and brush clearance under the project description will be the same as is currently being conducted, which is the minimum required to achieve public safety and habitat restoration. There are no major impacts to native oak woodlands anticipated.

CE 9.5: Mitigation of Impacts to Native Trees

Consistent. Based on Policy CE 9.5, mitigation for the removal of native trees shall include, at a minimum, the planting of replacement trees on site, if suitable area exists on the subject site, or off site (within the same watershed) if suitable onsite area is unavailable. Mitigation sites shall be monitored for a period of 5 years. The project is not anticipated to threaten the continued viability of any native trees. Encroachment into the TPZ will be minimized through project design and BIO-2 and BIO-5.

5.5 Impacts Related to Habitat Conservation Plans

The proposed project would have a significant effect on biological resources if it would:

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The project is not within the coverage area of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. There would be no impacts relative to this criterion.

5.6 Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 Monarch Butterfly Roost Protection

The City will implement measures to avoid and minimize indirect impacts on monarch butterfly overwintering roosts consistent with Policy CE 4. Construction (including tree removal and infrastructure improvement activities) within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA shall be scheduled to occur between April 1 and September 30 where feasible, to avoid overwintering monarch butterflies.

If construction and infrastructure improvement activities within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA is necessary during the overwintering season, prior to construction (including infrastructure improvement activities, or tree/vegetation removal), the following measures shall be implemented:

- A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for roosting monarchs prior to the start of work and confirm the absence of roosting monarchs before the work can commence. Roosting monarch surveys must follow the Xerces Society Protocol (2022). Surveys shall be conducted in the early morning while temperatures are low enough that monarch butterflies remain clustered from the evening before (usually when temperatures are below 13 °C or 55 °F).
- During the overwintering season and during construction and infrastructure improvement activities that occur, roosting monarch surveys shall be conducted weekly to confirm continued absence or to identify, map, and describe roost locations if presence of roosting monarchs is confirmed. Mapped roosting locations may be adjusted as needed under the guidance of a monarch specialist or qualified biologist.
- Any construction, infrastructure improvement activities, or tree/vegetation removal within 200 ft of roosting monarchs within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be prohibited (consistent with CE 4.5 and CE 4.6d).
- A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall be present to document monarch butterfly protection. The monarch monitor shall document that roosting monarchs are not disturbed by

work activities. The monarch monitor shall have authority to stop work if monarchs show signs of unnatural disturbance.

- Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.

Plan Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any project plans. For construction during the overwintering season, prior to construction. The biological monitor shall be approved by the City prior to issuance of grading or building permits.

Monitoring. If construction occurs during the overwintering season, surveys will be conducted to determine presence or absence of roosting monarchs. If monarchs are not present, no buffer or monitoring are required. If monarchs are present, the requirements apply during the overwintering season, prior to any grading or construction and throughout all development activities until occupancy clearance issued.

BIO-2 Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan

A Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan is required prior to any Monarch ESHA tree removal consistent with Policy CE 4. The plan shall include the following.

- Removal of trees of any diameter possessing living foliage is prohibited within the monarch butterfly ESHA unless a tree is identified as an imminent hazard to property or life, is dead, or is otherwise approved by the City Arborist consistent Policy CE 4. Trees being considered for removal shall be evaluated and approved by both a certified arborist and a monarch specialist or qualified biologist for critical habitat protection before project work commences (consistent with CE 4.4).
- Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.

Plan Requirements: The Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan shall be prepared and approved by the City prior to construction.

Monitoring and Reporting: Trees planted as mitigation for this project will be mitigated through replacement plantings as described in Bio-1 and Bio-5. The trees and tree health will be monitored at a minimum of twice annually. Annual monitoring reports, prepared by an arborist shall be submitted to the City for three consecutive years.

BIO-3 Pollinator Garden Landscaping

Prior to construction of the pollinator garden, a landscape plan with the proposed pollinator species shall be approved by the City. The Plan shall also limit the use of insecticides, herbicides, or other toxic substances by City employees and contractors in construction and maintenance. Invasive species shall be prohibited. A list of pollinator species is included in the *Stow Grove Park Monarch Butterfly ESHA-Impact Analysis and Minimization Measures* (Althouse and Meade 2023).

Plan Requirements and Timing: The landscape plan shall be approved by the City prior to construction. This condition shall be noted on any plans.

M**onitoring:** City staff will spot check plants to confirm consistency with the approved plan.

BIO-4 Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, project activities including vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if feasible.
- If work must begin during the breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted inside the project footprint plus a 500-foot buffer for raptors and special-status species and a 300-foot buffer for all other birds. Inaccessible parts of the survey area shall be scanned using binoculars. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities.
- If active nests (those containing eggs, nestlings, or associated with dependent fledglings) are found on-site, an avoidance buffer shall be implemented around each nest and demarcated with fencing or flagging. The size of the buffers shall be determined by the biologist based upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site. No project activity shall occur inside a nest buffer until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active.
- If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

Plan Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the avian biologist shall be submitted to the City prior to commencement of construction.

Monitoring: If a nesting bird survey is required (construction occurs during the nesting bird season), the survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. A summary memo shall be submitted to the City within 14 days of the survey.

BIO-5 Tree Protection

The following tree protection measures will be implemented to ensure that impacts to mature native (protected) trees are minimized to the extent feasible or avoided, consistent with Policy CE 9 prior to the start of project activities. All measures below will be conducted by or under the direct supervision of an ISA certified arborist:

- A certified arborist or qualified biologist will monitor any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that have a potential to impact protected trees.
- A minimum 3-foot-tall snow fence will be placed around the TPZ in areas where project activities have the potential to impact protected trees. Fencing should be maintained and in place throughout the duration of these activities.
- Any grading, cut-and fill, trenching, or other ground disturbance should be done slowly using hand tools as feasible to avoid ripping or tearing roots. Roots two inches or greater in diameter should be avoided to the extent feasible.
- Any root pruning should be done at a 90-degree angle with a clean sharp blade, and new cuts should be wetted and covered with absorbent tarp or heavy cloth fabric until backfill is completed.

- No equipment or materials should be stored within TPZs as feasible. In areas where vehicles or equipment may impact tree roots, steel plates should be installed to protect the root zones as needed.
- Pruning should be limited to only what is necessary for project activities. Inadvertent damage to limbs and branches from equipment should be immediately trimmed with clean blades. All pruning should rely on best practices as determined by the arborist.
- If any protected trees are damaged to the point where continued viability is threatened, as determined by a certified arborist, the tree will be replaced at a 3:1 ratio with like species grown from locally obtained seed. Replacement shall occur on site as feasible, or off site (within the same watershed) if on site replacement is not feasible. Replacement trees shall be monitored for a period of 5 years.

Plan Set Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the arborist shall be submitted to the City prior to commencement of construction.

Monitoring: For construction with the potential to impact protected trees, the arborist or qualified biological monitor shall be approved prior to the start of construction. Monitoring shall occur throughout all development activities with the potential to impact protected trees until occupancy clearance issued.

6 Limitations, Assumptions, and Use Reliance

This Biological Resources Assessment has been performed in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The biological investigation is limited by the scope of work performed. Reconnaissance biological surveys for certain taxa may have been conducted as part of this assessment but were not performed during a particular blooming period, nesting period, or particular portion of the season when positive identification would be expected if present, and therefore, cannot be considered definitive. The biological surveys are limited also by the environmental conditions present at the time of the surveys. In addition, general biological (or protocol) surveys do not guarantee that the organisms are not present and will not be discovered in the future within the site. In particular, mobile wildlife species could occupy the site on a transient basis, or re-establish populations in the future. Our field studies were based on current industry practices, which change over time and may not be applicable in the future. No other guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, are provided. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from site reconnaissance, jurisdictional areas, review of CNDDB RareFind5, and specified historical and literature sources. Standard data sources relied upon during the completion of this report, such as the CNDDB, may vary with regard to accuracy and completeness. In particular, the CNDDB is compiled from research and observations reported to CDFW that may or may not have been the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Although Rincon believes the data sources are reasonably reliable, Rincon cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data sources it has used. Additionally, pursuant to our contract, the data sources reviewed included only those that are practically reviewable without the need for extraordinary research and analysis.

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Appendix A

Regulatory Setting

Regulatory Setting

The following is a brief summary of the regulatory context under which biological resources are managed at the federal, state, and local levels. A number of federal and state statutes provide a regulatory structure that guides the protection of biological resources. Agencies with the responsibility for protection of biological resources within the BSA include the following:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (wetlands and other waters of the United States)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (federally listed species and migratory birds)
- National Marine Fisheries Service (marine wildlife and anadromous fishes)
- Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (waters of the State)
- California Department Fish and Wildlife (riparian areas, streambeds, and lakes; state-listed species; nesting birds, marine resources)
- City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan

United States Army Corps of Engineers

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for administering several federal programs related to ensuring the quality and navigability of the nation's waters.

Clean Water Act Section 404

Congress enacted the Clean Water Act (CWA) "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." Section 404 of the CWA authorizes the Secretary of the Army, acting through the USACE, to issue permits regulating the discharge of dredged or fill materials into the "navigable waters at specified disposal sites."

Section 502 of the CWA further defines "navigable waters" as "waters of the United States, including the territorial seas." "Waters of the United States" are broadly defined at 33 CFR Part 328.3 to include navigable waters, perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, rivers, ponds, as well as wetlands, marshes, and wet meadows. In recent years the USACE and US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have undertaken several efforts to modernize their regulations defining "waters of the United States" (e.g., the 2015 Clean Water Rule, 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule, and the most recent effort promulgated by the USACE and USEPA on January 18, 2023 (88 FR 3004-3144)), but these efforts have been frustrated by legal challenges which have invalidated the updated regulations. Thus, the agencies' longstanding definition of "waters of the United States," which dates from 1986, remains in effect although it is currently being interpreted consistent with the recent *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency* Supreme Court decision. In summary, this decision indicates that waters of the United States are limited to bodies of water that are navigable or flow at least seasonally, and wetlands with a continuous surface connection to these waters. The USACE and USEPA have announced their intent to issue revised regulations defining "waters of the United States" by September 1, 2023, which will provide additional clarification.

Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 requires authorization from the USACE for the construction of any structure in or over any navigable water of the United States. Structures or work outside the limits defined for navigable waters of the United States require a Section 10 permit if the structure or work affects the course, location, or condition of the water body. The law applies to any dredging or disposal of dredged materials, excavation, filling, re-channelization, or any other modification of a navigable water of the United States, and applies to all structures and work. It further includes, without limitation, any wharf, dolphin, weir, boom breakwater, jetty, groin, bank protection (e.g., riprap, revetment, bulkhead), mooring structures such as pilings, aerial or subaqueous power transmission lines, intake or outfall pipes, permanently moored floating vessel, tunnel, artificial canal, boat ramp, aids to navigation, and any other permanent, or semi-permanent obstacle or obstruction. It is important to note that Section 10 applies only to navigable waters, and thus does not apply to work in non-navigable wetlands or tributaries. In some cases, Section 10 authorization is issued by the USACE concurrently with CWA Section 404 authorization, such as when certain Nationwide Permits are used.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) have jurisdiction over “waters of the State,” which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state (California Water Code sec. 13050(e)). These agencies also have responsibilities for administering portions of the CWA.

Clean Water Act Section 401

Section 401 of the CWA requires an applicant requesting a federal license or permit for an activity that may result in any discharge into navigable waters (such as a Section 404 Permit) to provide state certification that the proposed activity will not violate state and federal water quality standards. In California, CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Section 401 Certification) is issued by the RWQCBs and by the SWRCB for multi-region projects. The process begins when an applicant submits an application to the RWQCB and informs the USACE (or the applicable agency from which a license or permit was requested) that an application has been submitted. The USACE will then determine a “reasonable period of time” for the RWQCB to act on the application; this is typically 60 days for routine projects and longer for complex projects but may not exceed one year. When the period has elapsed, if the RWQCB has not either issued or denied the application for Section 401 Certification, the USACE may determine that Certification has been waived and issue the requested permit. If a Section 401 Certification is issued it may include binding conditions, imposed either through the Certification itself or through the requested federal license or permit.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act) is the principal law governing water quality regulation in California. It establishes a comprehensive program to protect water quality and the beneficial uses of water. The Porter-Cologne Act applies to surface waters, wetlands, and ground water and to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution. Pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act (California Water Code section 13000 et seq.), the policy of the State is as follows:

- The quality of all the waters of the State shall be protected
- All activities and factors affecting the quality of water shall be regulated to attain the highest water quality within reason
- The State must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of water in the State from degradation

The Porter-Cologne Act established nine RWQCBs (based on watershed boundaries) and the SWRCB, which are charged with implementing its provisions and which have primary responsibility for protecting water quality in California. The SWRCB provides program guidance and oversight, allocates funds, and reviews RWQCB decisions. In addition, the SWRCB allocates rights to the use of surface water. The RWQCBs have primary responsibility for individual permitting, inspection, and enforcement actions within each of nine hydrologic regions. The SWRCB and RWQCBs have numerous nonpoint source related responsibilities, including monitoring and assessment, planning, financial assistance, and management.

Section 13260 of the Porter-Cologne Act requires any person discharging or proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State to file a Report of Waste Discharge with the appropriate RWQCB. The RWQCB may then authorize the discharge, subject to conditions, by issuing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). While this requirement was historically applied primarily to outfalls and similar point source discharges, the SWRCB's *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State*, effective May 2020, make it clear that the agency will apply the Porter-Cologne Act's requirements to discharges of dredge and fill material as well. The *Procedures* state that they are to be used in issuing CWA Section 401 Certifications and WDRs, and largely mirror the existing review requirements for CWA Section 404 Permits and Section 401 Certifications, incorporating most elements of the USEPA's *Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines*. Following issuance of the *Procedures*, the SWRCB produced a consolidated application form for dredge/fill discharges that can be used to obtain a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, WDRs, or both.

Non-Wetland Waters of the State

The SWRCB and RWQCBs have not established regulations for field determinations of waters of the state except for wetlands currently. In many cases the RWQCBs interpret the limits of waters of the State to be bounded by the OHWM unless isolated conditions or ephemeral waters are present. However, in the absence of statewide guidance each RWQCB may interpret jurisdictional boundaries within their region and the SWRCB has encouraged applicants to confirm jurisdictional limits with their RWQCB before submitting applications. As determined by the RWQCB, waters of the State may include riparian areas or other locations outside the OHWM, leading to a larger jurisdictional area over a given water body compared to the USACE.

Wetland Waters of the State

Procedures for defining wetland waters of the State pursuant to the SWRCB's *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* went into effect May 28, 2020. The SWRCB defines an area as wetland if, under normal circumstances:

(i) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both;

(ii) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and

(iii) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation.

The SWRCB's *Implementation Guidance for the Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredge and Fill Material to Waters of the State* (2020), states that waters of the U.S. and waters of the State should be delineated using the standard USACE delineation procedures, taking into consideration that the methods shall be modified only to allow for the fact that a lack of vegetation does not preclude an area from meeting the definition of a wetland.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) implements several laws protecting the Nation's fish and wildlife resources, including the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 United States Code [USC] Sections 153 et seq.), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 USC Sections 703-711) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668).

Endangered Species Act

The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for implementing the ESA. Generally, the USFWS implements the FESA for terrestrial and freshwater species, while the NMFS implements the FESA for marine and anadromous species. Projects that would result in "take" of any threatened or endangered wildlife species, or a threatened or endangered plant species if occurring on federal land, are required to obtain permits from the USFWS or NMFS through either Section 7 (interagency consultation with a federal nexus) or Section 10 (Habitat Conservation Plan) of the ESA, depending on the involvement by the federal government in funding, authorizing, or carrying out the project. The permitting process is used to determine if a project would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and what measures would be required to avoid jeopardizing the species. "Take" under federal definition means to harass, harm (which includes habitat modification), pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Proposed or candidate species do not have the full protection of the ESA; however, the USFWS and NMFS advise project applicants that they could be elevated to listed status at any time.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA of 1918 implements four international conservation treaties that the U.S. entered into with Canada in 1916, Mexico in 1936, Japan in 1972, and Russia in 1976. It is intended to ensure the sustainability of populations of all protected migratory bird species. The law has been amended with the signing of each treaty, as well as when any of the treaties were amended, such as with Mexico in 1976 and Canada in 1995. The MBTA prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the USFWS.

The list of migratory bird species protected by the law, in regulations at 50 CFR Part 10.13, is primarily based on bird families and species included in the four international treaties. A migratory bird species is included on the list if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It occurs in the United States or U.S. territories as the result of natural biological or ecological processes and is currently, or was previously listed as, a species or part of a family protected by one of the four international treaties or their amendments.
2. Revised taxonomy results in it being newly split from a species that was previously on the list, and the new species occurs in the United States or U.S. territories as the result of natural biological or ecological processes.
3. New evidence exists for its natural occurrence in the United States or U.S. territories resulting from natural distributional changes and the species occurs in a protected family.

In 2004, the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act limited the scope of the MBTA by stating the MBTA applies only to migratory bird species that are native to the United States or U.S. territories, and that a native migratory bird species is one that is present as a result of natural biological or ecological processes. The MBTRA requires the USFWS to publish a list of all nonnative, human-introduced bird species to which the MBTA does not apply, and an updated list was published in 2020. The 2020 update identifies species belonging to biological families referred to in treaties the MBTA implements but are not protected because their presence in the United States or U.S. territories is solely the result of intentional or unintentional human-assisted introductions.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the USFWS, from "taking" bald or golden eagles, including their parts (including feathers), nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb."

"Disturb" means “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior."

In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagle's return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death or nest abandonment.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) derives its authority from the Fish and Game Code of California and administers several State laws protecting fish and wildlife resources and the habitats upon which they depend.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et. seq.) prohibits take of state listed threatened or endangered. Take under CESA is defined as “Hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill” (Fish and Game Code sec. 86). This definition does not prohibit indirect harm by way of habitat modification, except where such harm is the proximate cause of death of a listed species. Where incidental take would occur during construction or other lawful activities, CESA allows the CDFW to issue an Incidental Take Permit upon finding, among other requirements, that impacts to the species have been minimized and fully mitigated. Unlike the federal ESA, CESA’s protections extend to candidate species during the period (typically one year) while the California Fish and Game Commission decides whether the species warrants CESA listing.

Native Plant Protection Act

The CDFW also has authority to administer the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (Fish and Game Code Section 1900 et seq.). The NPPA requires the CDFW to establish criteria for determining if a species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is endangered or rare, and prohibits the take of listed plant species. Effective in 2015, CDFW promulgated regulations (14 CCR 786.9) under the authority of the NPPA, establishing that the CESA’s permitting procedures would be applied to plants listed under the NPPA as "Rare." With this change, there is little practical difference for the regulated public between plants listed under CESA and those listed under the NPPA.

Fully Protected Species Laws

The CDFW enforces Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the Fish and Game Code, which prohibit take of species designated as Fully Protected. The CDFW is not allowed to issue an Incidental Take Permit for Fully Protected species; therefore, impacts to these species must be avoided. The exception is situations where a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) is in place that authorizes take of the fully protected species.

Avian Protection Laws

California Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 describe unlawful take, possession, or destruction of native birds, nests, and eggs. Section 3503.5 of the Code protects all birds-of-prey and their eggs and nests against take, possession, or destruction of nests or eggs. Section 3513 makes it a state-level offense to take any bird in violation of the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Protection of Lakes and Streambeds

California Fish and Game Code section 1602 states that it is unlawful for any person to "substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake" without first notifying the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) of that activity. Thereafter, if CDFW determines and informs the entity that the activity will not substantially adversely affect any existing fish or wildlife resources, the entity may commence the activity. If, however, CDFG determines that the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish or wildlife resource, the entity may be required to obtain from

CDFW a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA), which will include reasonable measures necessary to protect the affected resource(s), before the entity may conduct the activity described in the notification. Upon receiving a complete Notification of Lake/Streambed Alteration, CDFW has 60 days to present the entity with a Draft SAA. Upon review of the Draft SAA by the applicant, any problematic terms are negotiated with CDFW and a final SAA is executed.

The CDFW has not defined the term "stream" for the purposes of implementing its regulatory program under Section 1602, and the agency has not promulgated regulations directing how jurisdictional streambeds may be identified, or how their limits should be delineated. However, four relevant sources of information offer insight as to the appropriate limits of CDFW jurisdiction as discussed below.

- **The plain language of Section 1602 of CFGC** establishes the following general concepts:
  - References "river," "stream," and "lake"
  - References "natural flow"
  - References "bed," "bank," and "channel"
- **Applicable court decisions**, in particular *Rutherford v. State of California* (188 Cal App. 3d 1276 (1987), which interpreted Section 1602's use of "stream" to be as defined in common law. The Court indicated that a "stream" is commonly understood to:
  - Have a source and a terminus
  - Have banks and a channel
  - Convey flow at least periodically, but need not flow continuously and may at times appear outwardly dry
  - Represent the depression between the banks worn by the regular and usual flow of the water
  - Include the area between the opposing banks measured from the foot of the banks from the top of the water at its ordinary stage, including intervening sand bars
  - Include the land that is covered by the water in its ordinary low stage
  - Include lands below the OHWM
- **CDFW regulations** defining "stream" for other purposes, including sport fishing (14 CCR 1.72) and streambed alterations associated with cannabis production (14 CCR 722(c)(21)), which indicate that a stream:
  - Flows at least periodically or intermittently
  - Flows through a bed or channel having banks
  - Supports fish or aquatic life
  - Can be dry for a period of time
  - Includes watercourses where surface or subsurface flow supports or has supported riparian vegetation
- **Guidance documents**, *including A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements* (CDFG 1994) and *Methods to Describe and Delineate Episodic Stream Processes on Arid Landscapes for Permitting Utility-Scale Solar Power Plants* (Brady and Vyverberg 2013), which suggest the following:
  - A stream may flow perennially or episodically

- A stream is defined by the course in which water currently flows, or has flowed during the historic hydrologic course regime (approximately the last 200 years)
- Width of a stream course can reasonably be identified by physical or biological indicators
- A stream may have one or more channels (single thread vs. compound form)
- Features such as braided channels, low-flow channels, active channels, banks associated with secondary channels, floodplains, islands, and stream-associated vegetation, are interconnected parts of the watercourse
- Canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance can be considered streams if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife
- Biologic components of a stream may include aquatic and riparian vegetation, all aquatic wildlife including fish, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, and terrestrial species which derive benefits from the stream system
- The lateral extent of a stream can be measured in different ways depending on the particular situation and the type of fish or wildlife resource at risk

The tenets listed above, among others, are applied to establish the boundaries of streambeds in various environments. Importance of each factor may be weighted based on site-specific considerations and the applicability of the indicators to the streambed at hand.

Local Jurisdiction

City of Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan

This plan governs land use and physical development within the geographic area of the incorporated City of Goleta limits. As of January 1, 2006, this area included 5,075 acres, or approximately 7.9 square miles. The Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan, which is required by California law, is the most important policy document that guides future physical changes and public decision making within a community. California law places the general plan atop the hierarchy of land use planning regulations; by analogy, it has been described as a “constitution” for decision making by a city for its future physical development and change. General plans are required to be comprehensive, long-range, and internally consistent. Every general plan must address seven specific topics, or elements: land use, housing, conservation, open space, transportation, safety, and noise. While state law establishes specific requirements for the contents of the plan, within that legal framework each community has latitude to design its own future. State law allows flexibility in how elements are organized and the additional topics that may be included. All elements have the same legal status, and no element, goal, or policy can supersede any other. The Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan is the primary means for guiding future change in Goleta as it faces difficult choices on a daily basis about growth, housing, environmental protection, neighborhood compatibility and preservation, and transportation. The plan provides a guide for making these choices by relating day-to-day decisions to the goals, objectives, and policies of this document. The plan has four major purposes:

- To provide a unified and coherent framework and vision for the future of the community.
- To provide a basis for future decisions by the City on implementing ordinances such as zoning and subdivision codes, individual development project applications, and public investments in infrastructure and services, so as to achieve consistency with the framework.

- To inform the public of the City's policies and provide a means to invite public participation in the City's decision-making processes.
- To guide private landowners, developers, and other public agencies in formulating projects and designs that will be consistent with Goleta's policies.

Specifically, the General Plan Conservation Element Policy 1.1 ESHA as follows:

> *ESHAs shall include, but are not limited to, any areas that through professional biological evaluation are determined to meet the following criteria under*
>
> *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 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, and savannas; and*
>
> *c. any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by a by the California Coastal Commission, the California Department of Fish and Game, City of Goleta, or other agency with jurisdiction over the designated area.*

Policy CE 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, and 1.10 defines ESHA uses, development standards, and mitigation as follows:

> *CE 1.6 Protection of ESHAs. [GP/CLUP] ESHAs shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses or development dependent on and compatible with maintaining such resources shall be allowed within ESHAs or their buffers. The following shall apply:*
>
> *a. No development, except as otherwise allowed by this element, shall be allowed within ESHAs and/or ESHA buffers.*
> *b. A setback or buffer separating all permitted development from an adjacent ESHA shall be required and shall have a minimum width as set forth in subsequent policies of this element. The purpose of such setbacks shall be to prevent any degradation of the ecological functions provided by the habitat area.*
> *c. Public accessways and trails are considered resource-dependent uses and may be located within or adjacent to ESHAs. These uses shall be sited to avoid or minimize impacts on the resource to the maximum extent feasible. Measures— such as signage, placement of boardwalks, and limited fencing or other barriers—shall be implemented as necessary to protect ESHAs.* […]
>
> *CE 1.7 Mitigation of Impacts to ESHAs. [GP/CLUP] 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 […].*

CE 1.9 Standards Applicable to Development Projects. [GP/CLUP] The following standards shall apply to consideration of developments within or adjacent to ESHAs:

a. Site designs shall preserve wildlife corridors or habitat networks. Corridors shall be of sufficient width to protect habitat and dispersal zones for small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds.

b. [..]

c. Site plans and landscaping shall be designed to protect ESHAs. Landscaping, screening, or vegetated buffers shall retain, salvage, and/or reestablish vegetation that supports wildlife habitat whenever feasible. Development within or adjacent to wildlife habitat networks shall incorporate design techniques that protect, support, and enhance wildlife habitat values. Planting of nonnative, invasive species shall not be allowed in ESHAs and buffer areas adjacent to ESHAs.

d. *All new development shall be sited and designed so as to minimize grading, alteration of natural landforms and physical features, and vegetation clearance in order to reduce or avoid soil erosion, creek siltation, increased runoff, and reduced infiltration of stormwater and to prevent net increases in baseline flows for any receiving water body*.

e. Light and glare from new development shall be controlled and directed away from wildlife habitats. Exterior night lighting shall be minimized, restricted to low intensity fixtures, shielded, and directed away from ESHAs.

f. All new development should minimize potentially significant noise impacts on special-status species in adjacent ESHAs.

g. All new development shall be sited and designed to minimize the need for fuel modification, or weed abatement, for fire safety in order to preserve native and/or nonnative supporting habitats. Development shall use fire resistant materials and incorporate alternative measures, such as firewalls and landscaping techniques, that will reduce or avoid fuel modification activities.

h. The timing of grading and construction activities shall be controlled to minimize potential disruption of wildlife during critical time periods such as nesting or breeding seasons.

i. Grading, earthmoving, and vegetation clearance adjacent to an ESHA shall be prohibited during the rainy season, generally from November 1 to March 31, except as follows: 1) where erosion control measures such as sediment basins, silt fencing, sandbagging, or installation of geofabrics have been incorporated into the project and approved in advance by the City; […]

CE 1.10 Management of ESHAs. [GP/CLUP] The following standards shall apply to the ongoing management of ESHAs:

a. The use of insecticides, herbicides, artificial fertilizers, or other toxic chemical substances that have the potential to degrade ESHAs shall be prohibited within and adjacent to such areas, except where necessary to protect or enhance the ESHA itself.

b. The use of insecticides, herbicides, or other toxic substances by City employees and contractors in construction and maintenance of City facilities and open space lands shall be minimized.

c. […]

d. Weed abatement and brush-clearing activities for fire safety purposes shall be the minimum that is necessary to accomplish the intended purpose. Techniques shall be limited to mowing

and other low-impact methods such as hand crews for brushing, tarping, and hot water/foam for weed control. Disking shall be prohibited.

e. […]

f. Removal of nonnative invasive plant species within ESHAs may be allowed and encouraged, unless the nonnatives contribute to habitat values

[…]

Policy CE 3 protects wetlands/vernal pools in the coastal zone as follows:

CE 3.4: Protection of Wetlands in the Coastal Zone. [CP] 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 wetlands within the Coastal Zone. Only uses permitted by the regulating agencies shall be allowed within wetlands. The filling, diking, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes is prohibited unless it can be demonstrated that: a. There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging alternative to wetland fill. b. The extent of the fill is the least amount necessary to allow development of the permitted use. c. Mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects. 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. 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

CE.3.8 Vernal Pool Protection. [GP/CLUP] 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 naturally formed and exhibit little or no evidence of altered hydrology. Trails on these two properties shall be sited and constructed in a manner that avoids impacts to vernal pool hydrology and that will allow restoration by removing several informal trail segments that bisect vernal pool habitats. […]

Policy CE 5 protects native grasslands, coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage-scrub, and chaparral as follows:

CE 5.2: Protection of Native Grasslands. In addition to the provisions of Policy CE 1, the following standards shall apply:

a. For purposes of this policy, existing native grasslands are defined as an area where native grassland species comprise 10 percent or more of the total relative plant cover. Native grasslands that are dominated by perennial bunch grasses tend to be patchy. Where a high density of separate small patches occurs in an area, the whole area shall be delineated as native grasslands.

b. To the maximum extent feasible, development shall avoid impacts to native grasslands that would destroy, isolate, interrupt, or cause a break in continuous habitat that would (1) disrupt associated animal movement patterns and seed dispersal, or (2) increase vulnerability to weed invasions.

c. Removal or disturbance to a patch of native grasses less than 0.25 acre that is clearly isolated and is not part of a significant native grassland or an integral component of a larger ecosystem may be allowed. Removal or disturbance to restoration areas shall not be allowed.

d. Impacts to protected native grasslands shall be minimized by providing at least a 10-foot buffer that is restored with native species around the perimeter of the delineated native grassland area.

e. Removal of nonnative and invasive exotic species shall be allowed; revegetation shall be with plants or seeds collected within the same watershed whenever feasible.

CE 5.3: Protection of Costal Bluff Scrub, Coastal Sage Scrub, and Chaparral ESHA. [GP/CLUP] In addition to the provisions of Policy CE 1, the following standards shall apply:

a. For purposes of this policy, coastal bluff scrub is defined as scrub habitat occurring on exposed coastal bluffs. Example species in bluff scrub habitat include Brewer's saltbush (Atriplex lentiformis), lemonade berry (Rhus integrifolia), seashore blight (Suaeda californica), seacliff buckwheat (Eriogonum parvifolium), California sagebrush (Artemisia californica), and coyote bush [brush] (Baccharis pilularis).

Coastal sage scrub is defined as a drought-tolerant, Mediterranean habitat characterized by soft-leaved, shallow-rooted subshrubs such as California sagebrush (Artemisia californica), coyote bush [brush] (Baccharis pilularis), and California encelia (Encelia californica). It is found at lower elevations in both coastal and interior areas where moist maritime air penetrates inland. […]The area must have both the compositional and structural characteristics of coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, or chaparral habitat as described in Preliminary Descriptions of Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986) or other classification system recognized by the [CDFW].

b. To the maximum extent feasible, development shall avoid impacts to coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, or chaparral habitat that is part of a wildlife movement corridor and the impact would preclude animal movement or isolate ESHAs previously connected by the corridor such as (1) disrupting associated bird and animal movement patterns and seed dispersal, and/or (2) increasing erosion and sedimentation impacts to nearby creeks or drainages.

c. Impacts to coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral ESHAs shall be minimized by providing at least a 25-foot buffer restored with native species around the perimeter of the ESHA, unless the activity is allowed under other CE subpolicies and mitigation is applied per CE 1.7. d. Removal of nonnative and invasive exotic species shall be allowed; revegetation shall be with plants or seeds collected within the same watershed whenever feasible.

Policy CE 8 protects special-status species, including their habitats, as follows:

CE 8.1 ESHA Designation. [GP/CLUP] Requisite habitats for individual occurrences of special-status plants and animals, including candidate species for listing under the state and federal endangered species acts, California [SSC], [CNPS] *List 1B plants, and other species protected*

under provisions of the [CFGC] shall be preserved and protected, and their occurrences, including habitat requirements, shall be designated as ESHAs. […]

CE 8.2 Protection of Habitat Areas. [GP/CLUP] All development shall be located, designed, constructed, and managed to avoid disturbance of adverse impacts to special-status species and their habitats, including spawning, nesting, rearing, roosting, foraging, and other elements of the required habitats.

CE 8.4 Buffer Areas for Raptor Species. [GP/CLUP] Development shall be designed to provide a 100-foot buffer around active and historical nest sites for protected species of raptors when feasible. In existing developed areas, the width of the buffer may be reduced to correspond to the actual width of the buffer for adjacent development. If […] *an active raptor nest site exists on the subject property, whenever feasible no vegetation clearing, grading, construction, or other development activity shall be allowed within a 300-foot radius of the nest site during the nesting and fledging season.*

City Wetlands

Pursuant to General Plan Conservation Element sub policy CE 3.1, Definition of Wetlands, the City defines wetland boundaries by a single parameter (i.e., hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, or hydrology) and directly cites the Coastal Act definitions contained in 14 CCR 13577(b).

Appendix B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1. View of the Landscaped California Sycamore - Coast Live Oak Riparian Woodland at the northwestern portion of Stow Grove Park (aspect: north, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 2. View of the Landscaped Canary Island Pine Stand bordering the parking lot of Stow Grove Park (aspect: south, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 3. View of the Landscaped Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest in the central portion of Stow Grove Park (aspect: northwest, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 4. View of Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove on the western border of Stow Grove Park (aspect: southwest, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 1. View of the **.** Landscaped Island Live Oak Woodland at the southern portion of Stow Grove Park (aspect: south, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 6. View of Landscaped Myoporum Grove at the central portion of the BSA, bordering the parking lot (aspect: south, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 7. View of the Landscaped Non-native Woodland at the southern portion of the BSA (aspect: southeast, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 8. View of Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland at the central portion of the BSA (aspect: northwest, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 9. View of the Landscaped Tree of Heaven Groves at the southern portion of Stow Grove Park (aspect: southeast, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 10. View of developed park area in the northern portion of the BSA (aspect: northeast, April 13th, 2022).



Photograph 11. View of the road side culvert/ agriculture drainage ditch at the north of the BSA, outside of Stow Grove Park boundary (aspect: southwest, July 9, 2023).

Appendix C

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Plant Species Observed Within the BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Shrubs			
Agapanthus sp	lily of the Nile		Introduced
Echium candicans	pride of Madeira		Introduced
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon		Native
Plantago major	common plantain		Introduced
Solanum sp	nightshade		Introduced
Vinca major	greater periwinkle		Introduced
Herbs			
Malva parviflora	Cheeseweed mallow		Introduced
Medicago polymorpha	burr clover		Introduced
Raphanus raphanistrum	wild radish		Introduced
Tropaeolum majus	nasturtium		Introduced
Trees			
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of heaven		Introduced
Brachychiton discolor	lacebark trees		Introduced
Callistemon sp	bottlebrush		Introduced
Cedrus sp.	Cedar sp.		Introduced
Cupressus sp	cypress sp.		Introduced
Erythrina sp	coral tree		Introduced
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	red gum eucalyptus		Introduced
Fraxinus sp	Ash sp.		Introduced
Koelreuteria paniculata	golden rain tree		Introduced
Melaleuca quinquenervia	paper bark tree		Introduced
Myoporum laetum	Myoporum sp.		Introduced
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine		Introduced
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore		Native
Pyrus calleryana	Callery pear		Introduced
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak		Native
Quercus tomentella	Island live oak		Native
Sequoia sempervierens	Coast redwood		Native

Sources:

[1] CDFW 2023d, Jepson Flora Project 2022, and Cal-IPC 2022

Wildlife Species Observed Within the BSA on May 16, 2023

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Native or Introduced
Birds			
Aphelocoma californica	California scrub jay	-	Native
Buteo jamaicensis	Red-tailed hawk	-	Native
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	-	Native
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch	-	Native
Icterus cucullatus	hooded oriole	-	Native
Junco hyemalis	dark eyed junco	-	Native
Melanerpes formicivorus	acorn woodpecker	-	Native
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	-	Native
Melozone crissalis	California towhee	-	Native
Quiscalus mexicanus	great tailed grackle	-	Native
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe	-	Native
Sialia mexicana	Western bluebird	-	Native
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared dove	-	Introduced
Mammals			
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel	-	Native

Birds of the World. 2022. Edited by S.M. BIllerman, B.K. Keeney, P.G. Rodewald, and T.S. Schulenberg. Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. https://birdsna.org/bow/home. Accessed July 2023.

Appendix D

Special Status Species Evaluation Tables

Special Status Plant Species in the Regional Vicinity of the Project Site

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Anomobryum julaceum slender silver moss	None/None G5?/S2 4.2	Moss. Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Moss which grows on damp rocks and soil; acidic substrates. Usually seen on roadcuts. Elevations: 330-3280ft. (100-1000m.)	None	Suitable elevations not present in study area.
Arctostaphylos refugioensis Refugio manzanita	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral. On sandstone. Elevations: 900-2690ft. (274-820m.) Blooms (May)Dec-Mar.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Arenaria paludicola Marsh Sandwort	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m. Blooms May-Aug.	None	Project site predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable aquatic habitat not present on-site.
Astragalus didymocarpus var. *milesianus* Miles' milk-vetch	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal scrub. Clay soils. Elevations: 65-295ft. (20-90m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable coastal scrub and clay soil habitat not present in BSA.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	None/None G3/S1S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline (sometimes), clay (sometimes). Elevations: 10-1510ft. (3-460m.) Blooms Mar-Oct.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable coastal bluff scrub, coastal sand dune, coastal scrub, or grassland habitat not present in BSA.
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale	None/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Annual herb. Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline. Elevations: 35-655ft. (10-200m.) Blooms Apr-Oct.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable coastal scrub habitat not present in BSA.
Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentinite (sometimes). Elevations: 900-6250ft. (275-1905m.) Blooms Jun-Aug.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Calystegia sepium ssp. *binghamiae* Santa Barbara morning-glory	None/None G5TXQ/SX 1A	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps. Elevations: 15-15ft. (5-5m.) Blooms Aug.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable marsh and swamp habitat not present in BSA.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* southern tarplant	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. Elevations: 0-1575ft. (0-480m.) Blooms May-Nov.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable grassland or aquatic habitat not present on-site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. Maritimum Salt Marsh bird beack	FE/ SE G4?T1/S1 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m. Elevation: 0-100 ft. (0-30m). Blooms May-Nov.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable aquatic habitat not present on-site.
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	None/None G3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Mesic sites. Elevations: 1310-5250ft. (400-1600m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Rocky sites. Sometimes on serpentine; sometimes along roadsides. Elevations: 740-3275ft. (225-998m.) Blooms Feb-May.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	None/None G4T1/S1 1B.1	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. Elevations: 230-2660ft. (70-810m.) Blooms Feb-Jul(Sep).	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Juncus luciensis Santa Lucia dwarf rush	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Annual herb. Chaparral, great basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats and streamsides. Elevations: 985-6695ft. (300-2040m.) Blooms Apr-Jul.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE/None G1/S1 1B.1	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. Elevations: 0-1540ft. (0-470m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable woodland, grassland, or aquatic habitat not present on-site.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-. Elevations: 5-4005ft. (1-1220m.) Blooms Feb-Jun.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable marsh, swamp, playas, or vernal pool habitat not found in BSA.
Layia heterotricha pale-yellow layia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1	Annual herb. Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline or clay soils; open areas. Elevations: 985-5595ft. (300-1705m.) Blooms Mar-Jun.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Lonicera subspicata var. *subspicata* Santa Barbara honeysuckle	None/None G5T2?/S2? 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Elevations: 35-3280ft. (10-1000m.) Blooms (Feb)May-Aug(Dec).	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable chaparral or woodland habitat not present on-site.
Malacothrix saxatilis var. *arachnoidea* Carmel Valley malacothrix	None/None G5T2/S2 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Rock outcrops or steep rocky roadcuts. Elevations: 80-3400ft. (25-1036m.) Blooms (Mar)Jun-Dec.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca* white-veined monardella	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.3	Perennial herb. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Dry slopes. Elevations: 165-5005ft. (50-1525m.) Blooms (Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec).	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	FE/ST G1/S1 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. Elevations: 15-1085ft. (5-330m.) Blooms Apr-Oct.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable aquatic habitat not present on-site.
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense* Sonoran maiden fern	None/None G5T3/S2 2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 50-610m. Blooms Jan-Sep.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable meadow or seep habitat not present on-site.
Pleuridium mexicanum Mexican earthmoss	None/None G5/S1 2B.1	Moss. Chaparral. Sandstone. Elevations: 1445-1445ft. (440-440m.)	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None G3/S3 1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. Generally on sandy soils near the coast; sometimes on clay loam. Elevations: 50-1310ft. (15-400m.) Blooms Feb-Apr(May-Aug).	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable chaparral, forest, or scrub habitat not present on-site.
Scrophularia atrata black-flowered figwort	None/None G2?/S2? 1B.2	Perennial herb. Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Sand, diatomaceous shales, and soils derived from other parent material; around swales and in sand dunes. Elevations: 35-1640ft. (10-500m.) Blooms Mar-Jul.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable chaparral, forest, dune, or scrub habitat not present on-site.
Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	None/None G3/S2 1B.2	Perennial herb. Marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes in clay, silt, and sand substrates. Elevations: 0-15ft. (0-5m.) Blooms (Jan-May)Jul-Oct.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable aquatic habitat not present in BSA.
Thermopsis macrophylla Santa Ynez false lupine	None/SR G1/S1 1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral. In open areas such as fuel breaks, after burns; on sandstone. Elevations: 1395-4595ft. (425-1400m.) Blooms Apr-Jun.	None	Suitable elevations not present in BSA.

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.1 = Seriously endangered in California (>80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
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Other Statuses

G1 or S1 Critically Imperiled Globally or Subnationally (state)
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GH or SH Possibly Extirpated – missing; known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery

Additional notations may be provided as follows

T – Intraspecific Taxon (subspecies, varieties, and other designations below the level of species)
Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority
? – Inexact numeric rank

Special Status Wildlife Species in the Regional Vicinity of the Project Site (5-Mile CNDDB)

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Invertebrates				
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	None/None G2G3/S1S2	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara County north to Washington state. Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE G2/S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	None/None G5T2/S2	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	None	No suitable aquatic habitat is present on-site.
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	None/None G1G2/S1S2	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; it burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	None	Suitable coastal sand dune habitat not present on-site.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	FC/None G4T1T2Q/S2	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Moderate	Transitory roosting habitat present on-site. No overwintering monarchs observed by Xerces since 2018.
Eugnosta busckana Busck's gallmoth	None/None G1G3/S2S3	Coastal southern California. Tiny micro-moth (1 cm) with larva forming galls on host plant Encelia californica (California brittlebush). Adult flight period is during winter, generally from November to February, and have been reported at UV lights and porch lights.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed/ developed. No suitable habitat is present.
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	None/None G2G3/S2S3	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions. Water in	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable seasonal

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		the pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.		pool habitat not present on-site.
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	None/None G2/S2	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	None	No suitable aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
Fish				
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	FE/None G3/S3	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	None	No aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	FE/SCE G5T1Q/S1	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	None	No aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
Reptiles				
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S2S3 SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable loose, moist soils are not present.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5/S3 SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable desert and semi-arid habitat not present in BSA.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	None/None G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/disturbed. Suitable aquatic habitat not present in BSA.

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Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable sandy wash habitat not present in BSA.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	None/None G5T4/S3 SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable habitat not present in BSA.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4/S3S4 SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/disturbed. Suitable aquatic habitat not present in BSA.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	FE/None G2G3/S2 SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. No suitable aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
Rana boylii pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	Proposed Endangered !/SE G3T1/S1	Southern Coast Ranges from Monterey Bay south through San Gabriel Mountains; west of the Salinas River in Monterey Co, south through Transverse Ranges, and east through San Gabriel Mountains. Historically may have ranged to Baja California. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable shallow stream with rocky substrate not present in BSA.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT/None G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable shallow stream with rocky substrate not present in BSA.

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		development. Must have access to estivation habitat.		
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	None/None G4/S4 SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs and slow moving streams.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable drainage habitat not present in BSA.
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	FE/None G2G3/S2 SSC	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc. Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. No suitable aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	None/None G5/S4 WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Moderate	Nesting habitat is present on-site.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	None/ST G1G2/S2 SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable open water habitat present on-site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/None G5T3/S3 WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable rocky hillside, sage scrub, or chaparral habitat present on-site.
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable grassland habitat present on-site.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	None/None G5/S3 FP WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable rolling hill, mountain area, flat, or desert habitat present on-site.

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Ardea alba great egret	None/None G5/S4	Colonial nester in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable aquatic habitat for nesting present on-site.
Ardea herodias great blue heron	None/None G5/S4	Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable aquatic rookery or nesting habitat present on-site.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	None/None G5T2T3/S3 WL	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range. Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable chaparral habitat not present on-site.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable grassland, desert, or scrubland habitat is not present on-site.
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	None/None G4/S3S4 WL	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	None	Project site is predominantly disturbed. Suitable grassland, scrub, or foothill habitat not present on-site.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	FT/None G3T3/S3 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable sandy beach habitat not present at the project site.
Egretta thula snowy egret	None/None G5/S4	Colonial nester, with nest sites situated in protected beds of dense tules. Rookery sites situated close to foraging areas: marshes, tidal-flats, streams, wet meadows, and borders of lakes.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable aquatic habitat for foraging or nesting present at the project site.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	None/None G5/S3S4 FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Moderate	Foraging habitat is present on-site. Low potential for nesting habitat due to developed site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.		
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Riparian woodlands in Southern California. .	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable riparian woodland habitat present at the project site. No CNDDB records within five miles
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	None/None G5T4Q/S4 WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable prairie, bald hill, meadow, or coastal plain habitat not present on-site.
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	None/None G5/S4 WL	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable dry and open terrain not present on-site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	None/ST G3T1/S2 FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable aquatic habitat present at the project site.
Nannopterum auritum double-crested cormorant	None/None G5/S4 WL	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable coastal cliff, offshore island, or lake margin habitat not present at the project site.
Nycticorax nycticorax black-crowned night heron	None/None G5/S4	Colonial nester, usually in trees, occasionally in tule patches. Rookery sites located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, marshy spots.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable lake margin, bay, or marshy habitat not present at the project site.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	None/SE G5T3/S3	Inhabits coastal salt marshes, from Santa Barbara south through San Diego County. Nests in Salicornia on and about margins of tidal flats.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable salt marsh habitat not present at the project site.

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Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	FD/SD G4T3T4/S3 FP	Colonial nester on coastal islands just outside the surf line. Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size which afford immunity from attack by ground-dwelling predators. Roosts communally.	None	No aquatic habitat is present at the project site.
Rallus obsoletus levipes light-footed Ridgway's rail	FE/SE G3T1T2/S1 FP	Found in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation. Requires dense growth of either pickleweed or cordgrass for nesting or escape cover; feeds on molluscs and crustaceans.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable salt marsh habitat not present at the project site.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	None/ST G5/S3	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable vertical bank/ cliff near aquatic habitat not found at the project site.
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	FE/SE G4T2T3Q/S2 FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Coastal habitat is not present at the project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S3	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. Suitable riparian habitat not present at the project site.No CNDDB records within five miles.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Found in a variety of habitats including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in crevices of rock outcrops, caves, mine tunnels, buildings, bridges, and hollows of live and dead trees which must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.

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Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	None/None G4/S2 SSC	Occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites, typically coniferous or deciduous forests. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls & ceilings in caves, lava tubes, bridges, and buildings. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	None/None G4G5T4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including coniferiferous and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces and caves, and buildings. Roosts typically occur high above ground.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	None/None G3G4/S4	Typically roosts in trees in deciduous and coniferous forests and woodlands but occassionally roosts in rocks crevices. Forages in open areas, typically along riparian corridors or over water. Diet primarily consists of moths.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Lasiurus frantzii western red bat	None/None G4/S3 SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	None/None G5/S4	Occurs in a variety of lowland and upland habitats including desert scrub, riparian, and woodlands and forests. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Roosts in a variety of areas including caves, cliffs, mines, crevices in live trees, and buildings and other man-made structures.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	None/None G5T3T4/S3S4 SSC	Occurs in scrub habitats of southern California from San Luis Obispo County to San Diego County.	None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	None/None G5/S3 SSC	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting	None	Project site is predominantly developed/

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		sites. Feeds principally on large moths.		disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.
Sensitive Natural Communities				
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	None/None G2/S2.1		None	Project site is predominantly developed/ disturbed. No suitable habitat is present on-site.

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GH or SH Possibly Extirpated – missing; known from only historical occurrences but still some hope of rediscovery

Additional notations may be provided as follows

T – Intraspecific Taxon (subspecies, varieties, and other designations below the level of species)
Q – Questionable taxonomy that may reduce conservation priority
? – Inexact numeric rank

Appendix E

Native Tree Inventory

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
301	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	35	22	B	previously pruned, retains natural leaf litter	canopy competition with silk floss trees
302	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	13, 13	C	previously pruned, retains natural leaf litter	codominant stems leaning southwest, hollow at base but has compartmentalized and does not appear decayed, cracks on north and south side near hollow base, some termite frass at base
303	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	15	10	B	previously pruned, retains natural leaf litter	sparse lower canopy, competition with adjacent oaks
304	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	16	B	previously pruned, retains natural leaf litter	ornamental tree competing in understory
305	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	15	15	8	B	Rincon point, not tagged, retains natural leaf litter	
306	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	25	7, 8	A	retains natural leaf litter	competition from adjacent pittosporum
307	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	60	35	B	in residential yard, not tagged, Rincon point	
308	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	60	27	B	park bench under canopy	compacted bare soil, trail on west side
309	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	50	25	C		compacted bare soil, large dead branches, moderate epicormic growth, sparse canopy
310	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	50	24	B		compacted bare soil, light epicormic growth
311	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	45	18	C		compacted bare soil, sparse branches, moderate epicormic growth on branches
312	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	60	30	B	park bench under canopy	somewhat sparse interior, compacted bare soil

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
313	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	50	22	C	park bench under canopy	somewhat patchy canopy, sparse Interior
314	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	50	26	B	growing in grass	
315	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	40	28	C	park bench under canopy, growing in grass	15% dead branches, compartmentalized wounds on trunk, light epicormic growth
316	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	60	35, 21	B	park benches and BBQ under canopy	bare compacted soil, sapsucker holes, frass on trunk from termites or Sycamore borer
317	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	60	30	B	benches under canopy	somewhat sparse Interior, overextended limbs, sapsucker holes, termite or Sycamore borer frass
318	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	60	29	B		bare compacted soil
319	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	55	40	22, 10	B	retains natural leaf litter	ornamental plants at base
320	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	30	8.5, 4, 3	D	retains natural leaf litter	very sparse canopy, dead branches, overextended limb
321	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	50	25	B	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	ornamental plants at base
322	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	40	14	C	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	ornamental plants at base, sparse lower canopy
323	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	30	15	11	D	retains natural leaf litter	very sparse canopy, leaning southeast
324	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	50	28	B	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	somewhat sparse Interior
325	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	50	22	B	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	somewhat sparse Interior

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
326	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	50	21, 25	B	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	somewhat sparse Interior, light epicormic growth, codominant stems
327	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	45	23	B	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	
328	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	35	15	C	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	sparse lower canopy, one main stem removed
329	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	40	19	C	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	sparse lower canopy, light epicormic growth
330	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	40	18, 11	B	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	moderately leaning south
331	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	30	17	C	retains natural leaf litter, previously heavily pruned	sparse lower canopy
332	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	55	30	17	C	retains natural leaf litter, previously heavily pruned	sparse lower canopy
333	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	35	15	B	benches and BBQ under canopy	bare compacted soil
334	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	50	28	B	playground on east side, bench under canopy	bare compacted sandy soil, 15% deadwood
335	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	50	16, 15, 10	B	inside fenced maintenance yard	competition with ornamental Cook Island pine
336	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	45	24, 13	B	Rincon point, growing in grass, pavement on west side	minor Sycamore borer, 15% deadwood
337	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	28	B	retains some natural leaf litter, growing in grass, pavement on west side, Rincon point	heavy lean West but trunk is curved with reactionary growth, one trunk removed
338	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	40	22	B	retains natural leaf litter,pavement on west side, Rincon point	moderate lean West with good reactionary growth

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
339	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	70	80	43	C	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned	sparse Interior and lower canopy, light epicormic growth, 15% deadwood and dead branches,some dieback
340	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	30	11	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	slight lean east, competition with redwoods
341	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	25	16	C	mulched, Rincon point	leaning west, uneven canopy, sparse upper canopy, large branches removes
342	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	25	9, 3	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	leaning south, competition with redwood, minor dieback
343	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	35	12	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	slight lean West, some dead branches
344	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	13, 12	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	competition with redwood, leaning east
345	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	40	24, 13	B	growing in grass	codominant trunks, compartmentalized wounds, leaning east
346	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	65	50	29	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	slightly sparse lower canopy
347	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	65	45	18	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	narrow tall form
348	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	40	25, 16	B	somewhat sparse lower canopy	leaning northeast
349	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	65	55	25	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	somewhat sparse lower canopy, narrow form
350	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	17	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	somewhat sparse on west side
351	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	50	35	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	moderate lean east but good reactionary growth, slight raised soil opposite lean but not loose or upheaved

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
352	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	45	20	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	leaning west
353	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	45	13	C	growing in grass, Rincon point	leaning west, sparse canopy due to competition growth adjacent oak
354	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	25	8	C	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	sparse canopy, Ivy on trunk, dead branches
355	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	25	8	C	growing in grass, Rincon point	sparse lower canopy, narrow form, numerous woodpecker holes on trunk
356	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	45	14	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	ivy on trunk
357	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	17	C	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	leaning west, sparse canopy, 20% deadwood
358	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	30	30	8, 7, 7, 5, 3	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	20% deadwood
359	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	40	22	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	leaning east but good reactionary growth, large trunk previously removed
360	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	30	9, 9, 6, 2	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	codominant trunks, competition with redwood
361	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	36	11	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	competition with redwood
362	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	55	26	B	retains some natural leaf litter, previously pruned, Rincon point	canopy concentrated on southeast side
363	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	70	50	35	C	retains some natural leaf litter, previously pruned, Rincon point	sparse lower canopy
364	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	30	15	D	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	very sparse canopy, previously heavily pruned

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
365	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	65	50	22	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	sparse lower canopy, previously pruned
366	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	60	60	21, 19	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	somewhat sparse lower canopy, codominant trunks, previously heavily pruned
367	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	20	C	Rincon point	ivy on trunk, slightly unbalanced canopy, sparse on west side,, competition from pine
368	Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	70	50	36	D	retains natural leaf litter, previously pruned, Rincon point	top 10' dead, uneven canopy, very sparse on south, east, north sides
369	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	40	12, 12, 7	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	
370	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	35	15	C	Rincon point	leaning west, ivy on trunk, ornamental vines growing through canopy, sparse lower canopy
371	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	9	C	Rincon point	sparse lower canopy, ivy on trunk and ground cover, leading northeast
372	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	2, 9	C	not tagged, in residential yard	sparse lower canopy, ivy ground cover
373	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	60	29	B	growing in grass, previously pruned, Rincon point	ivy groundcover
374	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	15	15	9	C	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	30% dead branches interior
375	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	65	80	48, 30, 20	B	retains natural leaf litter	overextended limbs, 15% deadwood
376	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	30	25	C	retains some natural leaf litter	large branches previously pruned, topped
377	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	40	23, 17, 13	B	retains some natural leaf litter, previously pruned	codominant trunks, competition with silk floss tree

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
378	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	55	35	19	B	growing in grass	
379	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	35	15	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	leaning southwest
380	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	50	25, 15	C	retains some natural leaf litter	one trunk is prostrate, sparse canopy, moderate epicormic growth on branches, deadwood
381	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	69	60	39	B		bare compacted soil, leaning east, overextended limbs on east side
382	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	12	B		bare compacted soil, 5% flagging, dead branches
383	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	80	50	35	B		bare compacted soil
384	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	70	40	55	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	adjacent to compacted grass field, overextended limbs on north side
385	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	60	29	C	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	branches crossing adjacent oak, sparse canopy, overextended limbs on north side side, compacted soil on north side
386	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	50	22	C	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	sparse canopy, crossing branches with adjacent oak, leaning east, overextended limbs on north side
387	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	30	30	11	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	leaning south but good reactionary growth
388	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	19	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	leaning heavily west but good reactionary growth, trail on west side
389	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	15	B	retains some natural leaf litter, adjacent to sandy playground area, previously pruned, Rincon point	

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
390	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	30	10	B	retains natural leaf litter, BBQ under canopy, Rincon point	
391	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	45	20	8	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	somewhat sparse lower canopy
392	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	45	20	9, 5, 3	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	somewhat sparse lower canopy
393	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	30	55	25	B	retains natural leaf litter, paved road on west side, tagged, Rincon point	
394	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	75	35	25	C	growing in grass	10% dieback, sparse lower canopy
395	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	50	30	11	B	growing in grass	
396	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	55	50	25	B	growing in tree well surrounded by grass, retains some natural leaf litter	slight lean northeast
397	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	40	15	C	growing in tree well surrounded by grass, previously pruned	heavy lean southwest, rubbing Sycamore
398	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	70	40	24	C	growing in grass	sparse lower lower canopy, 10% dieback
399	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	40	35	21	D	growing in grass adjacent to sandy playground area	top is dead likely due to previous trunk failure, woodpecker cavities
400	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	25	15	9	D		compacted bare soil adjacent to sandy playground area, very sparse canopy
401	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	25	9, 7	C	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	large branch topped, 15% dieback

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
402	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	40	40	15	C		compacted bare soil adjacent to sandy playground area, leaning moderately west, sparse lower canopy, minor dieback
403	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	70	50	24	C	growing in grass	15% dieback, sparse lower canopy
404	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	45	16	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	
405	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	65	50	25	B	bench under canopy, growing in grass	bare compacted soil, slight lean south, 5% dead branches
406	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	50	19	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	10% epicormic growth
407	Quercus garryana	Oregon oak	35	35	19	C	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	leaning west, sparse canopy, 15% dieback
408	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	35	9, 8	C	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	sparse canopy, competition with pine
409	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	25	11	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	
410	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	25	25	11, 8	B	retains natural leaf litter, pavement on west side	slightly sparse lower canopy
411	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	50	40	21	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	moderate lean West with good reactionary growth
412	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	45	40	14	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	moderate lean West with good reactionary growth
413	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	30	35	13	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	slight lean West with good reactionary growth
414	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	20	20	8	D	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	heavy lean West, very sparse canopy

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
415	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	40	13	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	5% dieback
416	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	55	60	26	C	pavement on north and west sides, retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	sparse lower canopy, 10% epicormic growth, 5% dieback
417	Platanus racemosa	Western Sycamore	75	50	31	B	growing in grass, Rincon point	slightly uneven canopy due to redwood competition
418	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	40	14	B	retains some natural leaf litter, Rincon point	bare compacted soil to east
419	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	35	25	8	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	
420	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	40	35	10	B	retains natural leaf litter, Rincon point	
421	Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	30	30	9, 7	B	underneath eucalyptus	
		0.5" 0.5 " Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" 0.5" 0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" 0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
		0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" 1" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" 0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" 1" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" 1"" Coast Live Oak						
		2" 2" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" 2" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
		2" 2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" 2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" 2" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" 2" Coast Live Oak						
		3" 2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" 2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" 2" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" Coast Live Oak						
		4" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		4" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		5" 2" Coast Live Oak						
		5" 3" 2" Coast Live Oak						
		5" 4" 3" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		5" Coast Live Oak						
		5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
		5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		6" 5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		6" Coast Live Oak					Rincon Point	
		6" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		6" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		6" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		6" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" 1" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" 1" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" 7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	
		7" Western Sycamore					Rincon point	
		7.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name[1]	Crown Height (feet)	Crown Spread (feet)	DBH (inches) [2]	Health Grade[3]	Notes	Physical Condition/Issues
		Coast Live Oak resprouts from cut trunk under 2"					Rincon point	
		Coast Live Oak resprouts from trunk under 2"					Rincon point	
		multi-trunk under 0.5" Coast Live Oak					Rincon point	

[1]This column includes the DBH and species of undersized (less than 8" DBH) native trees, for which only DBH, species, and location data were collected for reference.

[2]Diameter at breast height or 54" above ground

[3]Health Grade: A (Excellent), B (Good), C (Fair), D (Poor), F (Dead)

Appendix F

Monarch Butterfly ESHA Memo

ALTHOUSE AND MEADE, INC.
BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

1650 Ramada Drive, Suite 180
Paso Robles, CA 93446
(805) 237-9626 • Fax (805) 237-9181 • www.althouseandmeade.com

July 14, 2023

Yuling Huo, Biologist/Project Manager
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
319 E Carrillo St, Suite 105
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Via email: yhuo@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Stow Grove Park Monarch Butterfly ESHA – Impact Analysis and Avoidance and Minimization Measures

Dear Ms. Huo:

This letter describes potential impacts and avoidance measures for monarch butterfly habitat in Stow Grove Park. This letter also includes a recommended plant list for the proposed pollinator garden at Stow Grove Park. Information will be incorporated into the Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) required for the park improvement project described below.

The Monarch and Raptor Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) Assessment for the Stow Grove Park Project dated September 2022 describes the monarch overwintering habitat types and features at Stow Grove Park (Huo and Julien 2022). On September 19, 2022, Dr. Daniel E. Meade reviewed and provided comments on that letter for Rincon. Two areas of Monarch Butterfly ESHA are present within the Stow Grove Park Project area. The first is located within a "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" vegetation community and comprised of a windrow/linear stand of river red gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) trees between the western perimeter of the park and the paved La Patera Lane. The second ESHA contains "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" and "Landscaped Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest", a mosaic of coast redwood woodlands in the central portion of the park surrounded by coast live oak woodlands. ESHA locations and habitats are shown on the Baseline Environmental Resources Map included in Attachment A of the Monarch and Raptor ESHA Assessment (Huo and Julien 2022).

The Proposed Project

The project description for the proposed Stow Grove Park Project includes 25 components and amenities, summarized as:

> General Park Improvements – regrade parking lot, stormwater drainage, repair or existing restroom, construction of new restroom, reconfigure maintenance facilities, new trash

enclosure, installation of horseshoe area, upgrade park entrances, replace/repair existing picnic areas, and restore redwood grove and trails.

Play/Active Amenities – expand playground with inclusive structures, refurbish multi-use field, improve sand volleyball court, install gravel based central path, create fitness loop, and install nature/play area.

Social/Educational Amenities – rehabilitate caretaker cottage, allocate family activities area, install interpretive signage, and install permeable paving in entry promenade.

Passive/Nature Based Amenities – regrade and reseed field, trench irrigation system, install gopher deterrents, install seating areas and interpretive signs, install native plant garden, and install concrete and decomposed granite trail areas.

The proposed project incorporates elements that will improve the quality of the monarch butterfly overwintering habitat. These habitat improvement actions include the removal of non-native plants (not including eucalyptus trees that support monarchs in ESHA), installation of mulch to reduce weeds and soil moisture loss, and the planting of native species in the understory of the redwood groves. Misters/fogging devices will be installed to provide redwoods with moisture. A new native plant garden along the southeastern edge of the park and a new native tree grove with understory plantings along the northeastern edge will create nectar sources for overwintering monarchs, especially if the native plantings focus on winter-flowering species provided in Table 3.

This project is an allowed use (capital improvement project) within ESHA and ESHA buffers, per the City of Goleta's General Plan Conservation Element policy CE 1.6.

History of Monarchs at the Site

The Stow Grove Park site was first documented as monarch butterfly habitat during the 1990-1991 overwintering season. Published monarch observations are included in Table 1. Bill Calvert observed a population peak of 100 monarchs in February 1991. Monarchs were observed roosting, basking and patrolling in the groves of redwood trees. The site was also described as a valuable way station and transitory habitat for monarchs sheltering during the spring dispersal (Calvert 1991). Between 1991 and 1997, 200 monarchs were noted roosting at the site (but the specific date was not noted in Meade 1999). During the 1998-1999 season, Daniel E. Meade observed a peak of 100 monarchs in February and again noted that the site is important for transiting monarchs during spring dispersal. Since 2015, only a handful of monarchs have been observed in the fall. Historically, monarchs utilized this site more frequently and in the greatest numbers in January and February. Recent surveys during the Western Monarch Thanksgiving count are likely not an adequate representation of how monarchs are utilizing the site through the overwintering season.

Monarch butterflies have been observed roosting in the redwood trees surrounding a large open group picnic area in the northern end of the park south of the multi-use field. Table 2 includes three locations of roosting monarch butterflies in Stow Grove Park from my observations (per CE 4.6b). These locations are shown in Figure 1 and the location data is also included in the attached KMZ file.

The two areas of ESHA outline the monarch butterfly habitat (in Attachment A of the Monarch Assessment letter by Huo and Julien 2022). These habitats are important to protect because they provide shelter and wind protection for overwintering monarch butterflies. The monarchs are

known to roost in the center of the northern portion of the park and the surrounding trees are adding valuable wind protection to the central roosting trees.

TABLE 1. MONARCH COUNT DATA FOR STOW GROVE PARK SITE

Date	Monarch Count	Monarch behavior	Source
February 4, 1990	10	Flying	Calvert 1991
October 29, 1990	10	Flying	Calvert 1991
January 11, 1991	100	30 clustering, 70 flying	Calvert 1991
In fall between 1992 and 1997	200	Roosting	Meade 1999
October 1998	2		Meade 1999
November 1998	15		Meade 1999
January 1999	40		Meade 1999
February 1999	100	Roosting, basking, flying	Meade 1999
March 1999	0		Meade 1999
November 2015	3		Xerces 2023
October 2016	0		Meade et al. 2017
November 2016	0		Meade et al. 2017
December 2016	3		Meade et al. 2017
January 2017	0		Meade et al. 2017
February 2017	0		Meade et al. 2017
November 2017	3		Meade et al. 2017
November 2018	4		Xerces 2023
November 2019	0		Xerces 2023
November 2020	0		Xerces 2023
November 2021	0		Xerces 2023
November 2022	0		Xerces 2023

TABLE 2. RECENT MONARCH ROOSTS IN STOW GROVE PARK

Roosts Observed by Author	GPS Location in Decimal Degrees (WGS84 Datum)
1	34.449980, -119.846022
2	34.449884, -119.845834
3	34.449463, -119.846033

Impacts to Monarch ESHA

The Stow Grove Park Project presents two potential impacts to the overwintering monarch butterflies and the monarch butterfly ESHA.

Impact 1. Removal or damage of trees that create monarch butterfly overwintering habitat/ESHA.

> The Project Description for the Proposed Project describes the creation of a secondary entrance to La Patera Lane that requires the removal of one tree (species not provided in the project description). Removal of the tree to create a new entrance would likely have a minimal impact on the long-term suitability of the monarch habitat. However, its removal could alter wind protection to roosting monarchs. Construction, grading and trenching of project improvement elements may adversely impact tree root zones and affect their longevity to provide shelter for roosting monarchs.

Impact 2. Disturbance to overwintering monarch butterflies from construction and infrastructure improvement activities.

> The Proposed Project describes 25 components and amenities that will all require construction and installation. The construction activities with heavy machinery and work crews have the potential to disturb and disrupt the overwintering behavior of monarch butterflies in the Stow Grove ESHA.

Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following avoidance and minimization measures are consistent with the General Plan Conservation Element policy CE 1.7, CE 1.9h and CE 4 (protection of monarch butterfly habitat areas) and will reduce impacts to monarch butterflies and monarch butterfly ESHA. Monarch overwintering season is (October 1 – March 31).

Measure 1. To the maximum extent feasible, construction and infrastructure improvement activities within monarch butterfly ESHA shall be scheduled to occur between April 1 and September 30 to avoid overwintering monarch butterflies.

Measure 2. If construction and infrastructure improvement activities within the monarch butterfly ESHA is necessary during the overwintering season, a monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for roosting monarchs prior to the start of work and confirm the absence of roosting monarchs before the work can commence. Roosting monarch surveys must follow the Xerces Society monarch count protocol. Surveys shall be conducted in the early morning while temperatures are low enough that monarch butterflies remain clustered from the evening before (usually below 13 °C or 55 °F).

Measure 3. During the monarch overwintering season, any construction, infrastructure improvement activities, or tree/vegetation removal within 200 ft of roosting monarchs within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be prohibited (consistent with CE 4.5 and CE 4.6d).

Measure 4. During the monarch overwintering season, a monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall be present to document monarch butterfly protection. The monarch monitor shall document that roosting monarchs are not disturbed by work activities. The monarch monitor shall have authority to stop work if monarchs show signs of unnatural disturbance.

Measure 5. During the monarch overwintering season, roosting monarch surveys shall be conducted weekly during construction and infrastructure improvement activities to confirm continued absence or to identify, map, and describe roost locations if presence of roosting monarchs is confirmed. Mapped roosting locations may be adjusted as needed under the guidance of a monarch specialist or qualified biologist.

Measure 6. Removal of trees of any diameter possessing living foliage is not advised within the monarch butterfly ESHA unless a tree is identified as an imminent hazard to property or life or is dead or dying and may fall into other trees causing damage. Trees being considered for removal under these guidelines should be evaluated and agreed upon by both a certified arborist on the imminent threat and a monarch specialist or qualified biologist for critical habitat protection before project work commences (consistent with CE 4.4).

Measure 7. Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible. (Removal of vegetation within ESHA shall be prohibited per CE 4.4c, however impacts from allowable use that cannot be avoided shall be fully mitigated per CE 1.7.)

Recommended Plant List for the Pollinator Garden

Nectar and pollinator plants are recommended for planting in the pollinator garden at Stow Grove Park, shown in Table 3. These species are selected based on their nectar availability for monarch butterflies and other pollinators (The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation 2019, NABA 2023). The table includes species which are native to the region based on data from CalScape (CNPS 2023) and have flowering seasons between fall, winter and spring, when overwintering monarchs are present. Since the park has landscaped areas, common landscaping plants are also included in this plant list.

For Stow Grove Park pollinator garden areas, we recommend planting a diverse selection of the plants listed below to ensure that a source of nectar is available to the monarchs through the overwintering season (October to March).

The only plant which is critical to avoid planting in the park is milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.). The presence of milkweed is discouraged in the immediate vicinity of the monarch overwintering sites because it can cause the monarchs to break their reproductive diapause during overwintering season and reduce their life span.

TABLE 3. RECOMMENDED NECTAR PLANT LIST FOR STOW GROVE PARK

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Type	Flowering Season
California Native Nectar and Pollinator Plants			
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*	Perennial herb	Spring, Summer
Deerweed	*Acmispon glaber*	Perennial herb	Winter, Spring, Summer
Coyote brush	*Baccharis* spp.	Shrub	All year
Ceanothus	*Ceanothus* spp.	Shrub	Winter, Spring
Coast sunflower	*Encelia californica, Encelia farinosa*	Shrub	Winter, Spring
Seaside fleabane	*Erigeron glaucus*	Perennial herb	Winter, Spring, Summer
California fuchsias	*Epilobium canum*	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall
California buckwheat	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*	Shrub	Spring, Summer, Fall
Sea cliff buckwheat	*Eriogonum parvifolium*	Shrub	All year
Flannel bush	*Fremontodendron californicum*	Shrub	Spring, Summer
Great Valley gumweed	*Grindelia camporum*	Perennial herb	Spring, Summer, Fall
Silver lupine	*Lupinus albifrons*	Shrub	Winter, Spring, Summer
Hollyleaf cherry	*Prunus ilicifolia*	Shrub, Tree	Winter, Spring
Black sage	*Salvia mellifera*	Shrub	Winter, Spring, Summer
Hummingbird Sage	*Salvia spathacea*	Perennial herb	Winter, Spring, Summer
Elderberry	*Sambucus nigra*	Shrub, Tree	Spring, Summer
Threenerve goldenrod	*Solidago velutina*	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall
Landscape/Cultivated Nectar and Pollinator Plants			
Asters	*Aster spp.*	Shrub	Summer, Fall
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* spp.	Vine	All year
Butterfly bush	*Buddleia davidii*	Shrub	Spring, Summer, Fall
Red valerian	*Centranthus ruber*	Shrub	Summer, Fall

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Type	Flowering Season
Joe Pye weed	*Eupatorium purpureum*	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall
Heliotrope	*Heliotropium arborescens*	Shrub	All year
Lantana	*Lantana* spp.	Shrub	All year
Blazing star	*Liatris spicata*	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall
Bee balm, bergamot	*Monarda* spp.	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall, Winter
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall
Lilac bush	*Syringa vulgaris*	Shrub	Spring
Red sunflower	*Tithonia rotundifolia*	Shrub	Summer, Fall
Plants to AVOID Planting			
Milkweed (ALL Species)	*Asclepias* spp.	Perennial herb	Summer, Fall

Conclusion

The Stow Grove Park site has been historically valuable habitat for transitory monarch butterflies during the spring dispersal and may continue to provide shelter for roosting monarchs despite recent low November population counts. With implementation of the seven avoidance and minimization measures, the two potential impacts of the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on the monarch butterflies and monarch butterfly ESHA. In addition, the proposed project incorporates elements that will improve the quality of the monarch butterfly overwintering habitat.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project.

Sincerely,



Charis van der Heide

Senior Biologist/Monarch Butterfly Specialist

References

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023. Calscape Plant Database. CalScape.org.

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Huo, Yuling, and Christopher Julien. 2022. Stow Grove Park Project, Monarch and Raptor Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) Assessment. Letter to City of Goleta JoAnne Plummer, Parks & Recreation Manager by Rincon Consultants, Project No: 21-11897. September 22.

Meade, Daniel E., Jessica Griffiths, Charis van der Heide, Francis Villablanca. 2017. Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites, Santa Barbara County, Santa Barbara. Althouse and Meade, Inc., Paso Robles, California.

Meade, Daniel E. 1999. Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites in Santa Barbara County, California. Althouse and Meade, Inc., Paso Robles, California.

North American Butterfly Association. 2023. Butterfly Garden Guides. http://nababutterfly.com/butterfly-garden-plants/

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. 2019. Monarch Nectar Plants: California. https://xerces.org/publications/plant-lists/monarch-nectar-plants-california

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. 2022. Monarch Count Survey Instructions: Protocol for the Xerces Society's Western Monarch Count. Updated October 21, 2022. https://www.westernmonarchcount.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/WMC_MonarchCount_Instructions-Protocol_updated2022.pdf

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. 2023. The Western Monarch Thanksgiving & New Year's Count Data. https://www.westernmonarchcount.org/

Figure 1 – Recent Monarch Butterfly Roost Locations

Screenshot of October 25, 2022 Google Earth image with three monarch roost locations indicated by orange stars.



Appendix C

Energy Fuel Consumption Calculations

Stow Grove Park CEQA

Last Updated: 7/21/2023

Compression-Ignition Engine Brake-Specific Fuel Consumption (BSFC) Factors **[1]**:

HP: 0 to 100	0.0588		HP: Greater than 100	0.0529

Values above are expressed in gallons per horsepower-hour/BSFC.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Construction Equipment	#	Hours per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor	Construction Phase	Fuel Used (gallons)
Rubber Tired Dozers	0	8	367	0.4	Demolition Phase	0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0	8	84	0.37	Demolition Phase	0
Scrapers	0	8	367	0.48	Demolition Phase	0
Graders	1	8	148	0.41	Site Preparation Phase	154
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8	84	0.37	Site Preparation Phase	88
Rubber Tired Dozers	0	8	367	0.4	Site Preparation Phase	0
Scrapers	0	8	367	0.48	Site Preparation Phase	0
Graders	1	6	148	0.41	Grading Phase	115
Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6	367	0.4	Grading Phase	279
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7	84	0.37	Grading Phase	77
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0	8	84	0.37	Grading Phase	0
Scrapers	0	8	367	0.48	Grading Phase	0
Cranes	1	4	367	0.4	Building Construction Phase	3,104
Forklifts	2	6	82	0.2	Building Construction Phase	1,156
Generator Sets	0	8	84	0.74	Building Construction Phase	0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8	84	0.37	Building Construction Phase	2,922
Welders	0	8	46	0.45	Building Construction Phase	0
Aerial Lifts	0	8	63	0.31	Building Construction Phase	0
Air Compressors	1	6	37	0.48	Architectural Coating Phase	31
Forklifts	0	8	82	0.2	Architectural Coating Phase	0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7	84	0.37	Paving Phase	64
Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	6	10	0.56	Paving Phase	39
Rollers	1	7	36	0.38	Paving Phase	28
Pavers	1	7	81	0.42	Paving Phase	70
					Total Fuel Used	**8,129**
						(Gallons)

Construction Phase	Days of Operation
Demolition Phase	0
Site Preparation Phase	6
Grading Phase	6
Building Construction Phase	100
Paving Phase	5
Architectural Coating Phase	5
Total Days	122

WORKER TRIPS

Constuction Phase	MPG [2]	Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Fuel Used (gallons)
Demolition Phase	24.1	0	14.7	0.00
Site Preparation Phase	24.1	5	17.6	21.91
Grading Phase	24.1	8	17.6	32.86
Building Construction Phase	24.1	0	14.7	0.00

Paving Phase	24.1	18	17.6	63.90
Architectural Coating Phase	24.1	0	14.7	0.00
			Total	**118.67**

HAULING AND VENDOR TRIPS

Trip Class	MPG [2]	Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Fuel Used (gallons)
		HAULING TRIPS		
Demolition Phase	7.5	0	20.0	0.00
Site Preparation Phase	7.5	11	20.0	28.00
Grading Phase	7.5	11	20.0	28.00
Building Construction Phase	7.5	0	20.0	0.00
Paving Phase	7.5	0	20.0	0.00
Architectural Coating Phase	7.5	0	20.0	0.00
			Total	**56.00**
		VENDOR TRIPS		
Demolition Phase	7.5	0	14.7	0.00
Site Preparation Phase	7.5	0	14.7	0.00
Grading Phase	7.5	0	14.7	0.00
Building Construction Phase	7.5	0	14.7	0.00
Paving Phase	7.5	0	14.7	0.00
Architectural Coating Phase	7.5	0	14.7	0.00
			Total	**-**

Total Gasoline Consumption (gallons)	**119**
Total Diesel Consumption (gallons)	**8,185**

Sources:

[1] United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2021. *Exhaust and Crankcase Emission Factors for Nonroad Compression-Ignition Engines in MOVES3.0.2* . September. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-08/420r21021.pdf.

[2] United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. 2021. *National Transportation Statistics* . Available at: https://www.bts.gov/topics/national-transportation-statistics.

Stow Grove CEQA

Last Updated: 7/24/2023

Populate one of the following tables (Leave the other blank):

Annual VMT		OR	Daily Vehicle Trips	
Annual VMT:	199,900		Daily Vehicle Trips:	
			Average Trip Distance:	

Fleet Class	Fleet Mix
Light Duty Auto (LDA)	0.440582
Light Duty Truck 1 (LDT1)	0.053677
Light Duty Truck 2 (LDT2)	0.232706
Medium Duty Vehicle (MDV)	0.168779
Light Heavy Duty 1 (LHD1)	0.036995
Light Heavy Duty 2 (LHD2)	0.008896
Medium Heavy Duty (MHD)	0.012945
Heavy Heavy Duty (HHD)	0.006394
Other Bus (OBUS)	0.000961
Urban Bus (UBUS)	0.000650
Motorcycle (MCY)	0.028807
School Bus (SBUS)	0.003905
Motorhome (MH)	0.004702

Fuel Economy (MPG) [1]	
Passenger Vehicles	24.1
Light-Med Duty Trucks	17.6
Heavy Trucks/Other	7.5
Motorcycles	44

Fleet Mix

Vehicle Type	Percent	Fuel Type	Annual VMT: VMT	Vehicle Trips: VMT	Fuel Consumption (Gallons)
Passenger Vehicles	*44.06%*	*Gasoline*	88,072	0.00	3,654
Light-Medium Duty Trucks	*45.52%*	*Gasoline*	90,987	0.00	5,170
Heavy Trucks/Other	*7.54%*	*Diesel*	15,082	0.00	2,011
Motorcycle	*2.88%*	*Gasoline*	5,759	0.00	131

Total Gasoline Consumption (gallons)	**8,955**
Total Diesel Consumption (gallons)	**2,011**

Sources:

[1] United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. 2021. National Transportation Statistics. Available at: https://www.bts.gov/topics/national-transportation-statistics.

Appendix D

Construction Noise Modeling

Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM),Version 1.1

Report date: 07/19/2023
Case Description: Stow Grove v2

**** Receptor #1 ****

Description	Land Use	Baselines (dBA) Daytime	Evening	Night
Residence	Residential	65.0	65.0	65.0

Equipment

Description	Impact Device	Usage (%)	Spec Lmax (dBA)	Actual Lmax (dBA)	Receptor Distance (feet)	Estimated Shielding (dBA)
Backhoe	No	40		77.6	200.0	0.0
Crane	No	16		80.6	200.0	0.0

Results

Noise Limits (dBA)

Noise Limit Exceedance (dBA)

Equipment	Calculated (dBA) Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq	Day Lmax	Day Leq	Evening Lmax	Evening Leq	Night Lmax	Night Leq
Backhoe	65.5	61.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crane	68.5	60.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	68.5	64.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix E

Response to Comments on the Draft IS-MND

Responses to Comments on the Draft IS-MND

This section includes comments received during the circulation of the Draft Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) prepared for the Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project (Project).

The Draft IS-MND was circulated for a 30-day public review period that began on August 1, 2023 and ended on August 31, 2023. The City of Goleta received 16 comment letters during the Draft IS-MND review period. The 16 letters are included, and responded to, as Letters 1-16 and the page number on which each commenter's letter appear are listed below.

Letter No.	and Commenter	Page No.
1	Crystal Mendoza, Administrative Assistant, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	2
2	Scot Pipkin, Director, Santa Barbara Botanical Garden	4
3	Jessica Altstatt	8
4	Joanna Tang	13
5	Fermina Murray	15
6	Paulette Ley	18
7	George Relles	20
8	Richard Worth	22
9	Julie Gilmore	24
10	Maggie Friedlander	26
11	Alexandra Hamill	28
12	Roman Baratiak	30
13	Mariko Tabar	32
14	Whitney Detar	34
15	Kelsey Perry	36
16	Fermina Murray	38

The comment letters and responses follow. The comment letters have been numbered sequentially and each separate issue raised by the commenter, if more than one, has been assigned a number. The responses to each comment identify first the number of the comment letter, and then the number assigned to each issue (Response 1.1, for example, indicates that the response is for the first issue raised in comment Letter 1). Changes to the Draft IS-MND text are signified by strikeout font (~~strikeout font~~) where text was removed and by underlined font (<u>underlined font</u>) where text was added.

Letter 1

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Tribal Elders' Council
P.O. Box 517 ◆ Santa Ynez ◆ CA ◆ 93460
Phone: (805)688-7997 ◆ Fax: (805)688-9578

August 15, 2023

City of Goleta
Department of Neighborhood Services
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, CA 93117

Att.: JoAnne Plummer, Parks and Recreation Manager

Re: Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project Notice of Draft MND

Dear Ms. Plummer:

Thank you for contacting the Tribal Elders' Council for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians with the update on the above-mentioned project.

If supplementary literature reveals additional information, or if the scope of the work changes, we kindly ask to be notified.

If you decide to have the presence of a Native American monitor in place during ground disturbance to assure that any cultural items unearthed be identified as quickly as possible, please contact our office.

Thank you for remembering that at one time our ancestors walked this sacred land.

1.1

Sincerely Yours,

Crystal Mendoza

Crystal Mendoza
Administrative Assistant | Cultural Resources
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians | Tribal Hall
(805) 325-5537
cmendoza@chumash.gov

Letter 1

COMMENTER: Crystal Mendoza, Administrative Assistant, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

DATE: August 16, 2023

The commenter states that they would like to be notified if supplemental literature is produced or if the scope of the work changes. Additionally, the commenter requests to be contacted if a Native American monitor is retained during ground disturbing activities.

The City will notify the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians if supplemental literature is prepared, if the scope of the project changes, and when excavation related activities occur. As discussed in Section 4.5, *Cultural Resources*, of the Draft IS-MND, Mitigation Measure CR-2 requires the City to retain a Native American monitor for excavation related activities.

Letter 2

From: Scot Pipkin
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Comments on IS-MND for Stow Grove
Date: Thursday, August 31, 2023 4:53:11 PM
Attachments: image001.png

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Greetings JoAnne,

My name is Scot Pipkin and I'm the Director of Education and Engagement for the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. Earlier today, a couple documents regarding work in progress to enhance Stow Grove Park in Goleta were brought to my attention. As the Garden is an institution committed to the conservation of native plants and habitats for future generations, I wanted to applaud your efforts to incorporate both nature play elements and native plants in the proposed planting design. I also wanted to extend an invitation to connect with the Garden on these elements as you move forward with your plan. For instance, in 2022, the Garden installed the Backcountry, a 4.5 acre natural play area for families to explore the natural world. We may have a number of interventions and strategies in place which might serve as inspiration or guidance for any efforts you may be undergoing to create similar amenities. I'd be happy to walk you through our Backcountry to show you how we mitigate risk, encourage exploration, and ensure play elements are engaging for a variety of ages.

Additionally, I've looked through some of the suggested planting lists for the park and had some thoughts on ways to broaden native plant diversity, particularly to support pollinators. I really like the list you've put together for nectar plants under the BIO-3 heading and had a couple additional thoughts that may be worth considering. Moreover, I encourage you to think about the entire life history of organisms like butterflies and moths, which need specific larval host plants in addition to nectar plants. Some plants to consider:

2.1

Palmer's Mallow (*Abutilon palmeri*) https://calscape.org/Abutilon-palmeri-(Palmer's-Indian-Mallow)?srchcr=sc64f1243b6ae40
Coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*) https://calscape.org/Frangula-californica-(Coffeeberry)?srchcr=sc64f124b9a345d
Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) https://calscape.org/Heteromeles-arbutifolia-(Toyon)?srchcr=sc64f124dd54bf6
Additional *Salvia* species, including 'Amethyst Bluff', 'Allen Chickering', and 'Pacific Blue' https://calscape.org/Salvia-leucophylla-'Amethyst-Bluff'-(Amethyst-Bluff-Sage)?srchcr=sc64f1254430925, https://calscape.org/Salvia-'Allen-Chickering'-(Allen-Chickering-Sage)?srchcr=sc64f1255e2eade
'La Luna' desert mallow (*Sphaeralcea 'la luna'*) https://calscape.org/Sphaeralcea-fulva-'La-Luna'-(La-Luna-Desert-Mallow)?srchcr=sc64f1258c9ef0e
Verbena 'De la Mina' https://calscape.org/Verbena-lilacina-'De-La-Mina'-(De-La-Mina-Verbena)?srchcr=sc64f125b4a288d

I also know that you are looking to enhance plantings under the redwoods. If it helps, I have some suggestions:

Creeping Snowberry *Symphoricarpos mollis*
Santa Catalina Island Currant- *Ribes viburnifolium*
Flowering Currant- *Ribes sanguineum* (can be drought deciduous- depends on watering regime)

All of those are evergreen and provide good habitat for birds (structure, food)

Others to consider:
Spicebush- *Calycanthus occidentalis*- deciduous, but provides good structure. Gets pretty big (4'X4') and has some interesting sensory aspects
Cream bush- *Holodiscus discolor*- good host plant for several species of butterfly and moth. Needs good drainage.
Wood mint/Hedgenettle- *Stachys bullata*- small, but a variety of pollinators are attracted to the flowers

For a more dry condition, consider:
Hummingbird sage- *Salvia spathacea*- as the name suggests, hummingbirds love this
Red-flowered buckwheat- *Eriogonum grande* ssp. *rubescens*- Great for butterflies
The above two can be used in a successional gardening scheme, where they get established in dryer conditions and if canopy fills in, the planting plan can change. These are relative short-lived and if conditions are right, will self-seed or propagate vegetatively.
Bush anemone- *Carpinteria californica*- Evergreen with showy flowers that pollinators like

For a wetter condition, consider:
Wild ginger -*Asarum caudatum*- spreads readily by rhizome when conditions are right. Not a terribly good wildlife plant, but it has an interesting smell and the flowers are cool (though inconspicuous)
Sword fern- *Polystichium minutum*- Also not a particularly strong wildlife plant, but does well in a wet condition. Also found extensively under redwoods in the wild
Giant chain fern- *Woodwardia fimbriata*- similar to above
Brown dogwood- *Cornus glabrata*- good habitat for birds and pollinators, but deciduous
Western azalea- *Rhododendron occidentale*- a great accent plant. Very showy.

2.1 Cont.

Finally, as an amateur birdwatcher, I wanted to say that the bird list presented by the report is a bit appalling. I think it would be useful for you to take a look at the ebird hotspot list for that site, which lists over 100 species of birds, including Yellow Warbler, a state species of concern: https://ebird.org/barchart?r=L367310&yr=all&m=

2.2

Thank you again for your efforts to enhance this fantastic community amenity. If we can help you in your efforts to increase native plants and habitat value in this space, please keep the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden in mind as a resource.

Kind regards,
Scot

Scot Pipkin
Director, Education & Engagement
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden

Letter 2

COMMENTER: Scot Pipkin, Director, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden

DATE: August 31, 2023

Response 2.1

The commenter extends an invitation to connect with the Botanic Garden regarding the City's plan to incorporate both nature play elements and native plants in the proposed planting design. The commenter provides a list of suggested native plants to include in the planting plan and broaden native plant diversity, in addition to the nectar plants recommended under Mitigation Measure BIO-3. The commenter also encourages consideration of the entire life history of organisms like butterflies and moths, which need specific larval host plants.

The pollinator plant list under Mitigation Measure BIO-3 is a recommendation based on nectar availability for monarch butterflies and other pollinators and includes a diverse selection of plants native to the region, as well as common landscaping plants suitable to the landscaped park. Additional plant diversity may be added through the design process; the species provided by the commenter have been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration.

Response 2.2

The commenter questions the bird list presented by the Biological Resource Assessment (BRA) technical report. The commenter suggests including the eBird hotspot list in the BRA, which lists over 100 species of birds including the yellow warbler, a state species of concern.

The BRA compendium list does not attempt to present a comprehensive list of avian species that could be observed at the site. The technical report's species compendium lists the avian species actually observed on the day of the survey. The eBird list provides avian observations at the park from 1900 to present. The commenter specifically highlights the yellow warbler. This species is not anticipated to breed on site due to lack of suitable breeding habitat, as yellow warblers generally occupy riparian vegetation in close proximity to water along streams and in wet meadows. This habitat is lacking at Stow Grove Park. However, with observations of singing and one historic (2009) observation of breeding activity at the site, Section 4, *Biological Resources*, of the Draft IS-MND has been revised to include the yellow warbler, as shown below.

Page 30

Based on database and literature review, 55~~4~~special status wildlife species are known or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site (Appendix B). Of these 55~~4~~ species, ~~three~~four have a moderate or higher potential to occur, the monarch butterfly, yellow warbler, and two raptors~~,~~ (Cooper's hawk and white-tailed kite). No special status wildlife species were observed during the field survey and no designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species is designated within the project site (Appendix B).

Pages 31-32

The project site contains suitable habitat to support regulated nesting birds protected under the CFGC Section 3503 and the MBTA (16 United States Code §§ 703–712). Potential nesting locations for raptors were observed throughout the project site during the field survey, with the most suitable locations being mature native and non-native trees (e.g., eucalyptus, sycamore,

cottonwood, coast live oak). An inactive historic nest was observed in the redwood trees within the project site during the tree survey. The Santa Barbara Audubon Society's Breeding Bird portal shows observations of great horned owls tending young owls as recently as 2019, ~~and~~yellow warbler and Cooper's hawk doing the same in 2009; and a white-tailed kite nest that did not advance to nestling stage. Although white-tailed kites are fully protected species that could be indirectly impacted by construction disturbance within its 0.5-mile foraging range during breeding season, foraging habitat for the kite is poor and no changes to the open foraging areas would occur (Appendix B).

Raptors and nesting birds (including special status species Cooper's hawk, yellow warbler, and white-tailed kite) may be directly impacted if individuals and/or active nests are present in the work area through direct mortality from~~,~~ physical impacts to individuals and/or active nests or causing abandonment of nests.

The IS-MND, as supported by the BRA, analyzes the potential for the proposed Master Plan to impact any/all avian species based on site surveying and recent database/literature research. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 in the Draft IS-MND requires the City to conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey to identify presence of potential nesting birds if vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, or demolition activities occur in the nesting season. The survey would be required to be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities. If nesting bird species are found to be present, avoidance measures would be implemented under the supervision of a qualified biologist, including but not limited to, halting of work and establishment of adequate buffers (in consultation with CDFW for white-tailed kite) and preparing a nesting bird management plan as needed.

Letter 3

From: Jessie Altstatt
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: comments on Stow Grove Park IS-NMD
Date: Thursday, August 31, 2023 4:58:32 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear JoAnne,

I am writing with some short comments on the Mitigated Negative Declaration for Stow Grove Park. I enjoyed participating as a Steering Committee member and I am thankful that some of my input was incorporated into the final documents.

I applaud the plan to incorporate native and pollinating plants at the Park. I would urge staff to have grounds people and contractors trained in native plant care to ensure the success of these new habitats. I am also in favor of the various improvements to park trails, including interpretative signage, as long as they stay within the existing character of this park. I am also thankful for the proposed misting within the redwood grove. My family in the Bay Area recently lost two gorgeous redwoods to the redwood bark beetle, whose population surged during the drought. Please plan to care for our mature trees so that they may continue to provide environmental and social benefit to our community. 3.1

In light of the proposed bird watching amenities, I ask that you remember why people flock to Stow Grove to see birds in the first place- and that is because the rich and diverse riparian canopy provides habitat for a long list of species.

In Appendix B of the MND, the Biological Resources Assessment bird list on May 16 2023 shows only 13 species. I recognize that this is a single snapshot in time, but 135 species have been observed and reported at Stow Grove year-round by eBird users. To include a table with only 13 species grossly misrepresents the rich bird fauna that can occur at this location. There are dozens of breeding records within Santa Barbara Audubon Society's Bird Breeding Study database (some are even referred to within the MND), and there are more recorded in eBird. Summer breeders at this location could also include such birds as band-tailed pigeon, warbling vireos, spotted towhee and black-headed grosbeak (all documented singing during breeding season this year). 3.2

In regards to Mitigation Measure BIO-5, Pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys, I urge you to use (with appropriate site modifications) what has been developed for Ellwood Mesa- the Ellwood Mesa Nesting Bird Management Plan. The purpose of this Plan is to avoid impacts to nesting birds and will be far more protective than as proposed in the MND (one single survey within the week prior to vegetation management).

During my review, I did not see Yellow warbler included in Appendix D Special Status Species Evaluation Tables. To the best of my knowledge, Yellow warbler (nesting season) is currently on the list of California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern. I did a quick search of eBird and found numerous reports of Yellow Warbler at Stow Grove in May and June 2023. It is reasonable to expect that this bird could breed here, especially as an eBird list of May 24 documented yellow warbler singing, a breeding behavior, at this location, during nesting season for this species. I also heard singing yellow warblers at the park in June. And, this warbler has had breeding activity documented at the park even though there is no 'riparian' vegetation there. 3.3

For the other listed species, I see that a common rationale for probable non-occurrance is "Project site is predominantly developed/disturbed". Special status species aside, I would 3.4

argue that for many birds (and small mammals), Stow Grove is one of the best areas that we have left within the Goleta Valley and it is a sad day for all if this park is considered "predominantly developed/disturbed".

3.4 Cont.

Finally, I remained concerned with modifications to the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat designation that must occur for some of the proposed improvements to take place, as this could set a bad precedent for future work around the City. Specifically, I refer you to section 4 Biological Resources, section e.

3.5

I argue that changing ESH designations is in direct conflict with the intent of local environmental policy. I urge you to refer to the letters sent by Santa Barbara Audubon Society August 16 2022 and November 1 2022, and to reconsider adding additional mitigation and protective measures.

In closing, I ask that as you move forward with plans to update and augment amenities at the park, that you consider the other plants and animals that live among us here in Goleta. They are in large part the reason why so many of us choose to go to Stow Grove. That the park can serve to connect people to nature in this way, while providing for nature that which is becoming increasingly scarce- a safe place to nest, feed, and roost- is far more valuable than building a second bathroom or grand entrance modification.

3.6

Thanks for the opportunity to provide comments.

Sincerely, Jessie
--
Jessica Altstatt

Letter 3

COMMENTER: Jessica Altstatt

DATE: August 31, 2023

Response 3.1

The commenter praises the Master Plan for including native and pollinating plants in the proposed design and the various improvements to park trails, including interpretative signage, as long as they stay within the existing character of this park. The commenter requests the City to have grounds people and contractors trained in native plant care and to plan to care for mature trees so that they may continue to provide environmental and social benefit to the community.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Response 3.2

The commenter states the BRA list of birds misrepresents the bird fauna that can occur at the Park. Additionally, the commenter urges the city to use (with appropriate site modifications) what has been developed for Ellwood Mesa- the Ellwood Mesa Nesting Bird Management Plan versus the mitigation identified in the BRA.

Please refer to Response 2.2 regarding the list of birds evaluated at the project site. Regarding the use of the Ellwood Mesa Nesting Bird Management Plan, planned improvements of the Master Plan would be phased over the next 10-15 years and Stow Grove Park is more developed than the Ellwood Mesa open space. In addition, construction impacts at Stow Grove Park are anticipated to be lower risk than at Ellwood Mesa. Although a nesting bird management plan is not typically needed for this level of activity, the option to prepare a nesting bird management plan as recommended by a qualified avian biologist has been included in Mitigation Measure BIO-5 due to the high level of bird activity and presence of special status avian species at Stow Grove Park. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 in Section 4, *Biological Resources*, of the Draft IS-MND has been revised as shown below.

Page 30

BIO-5 Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, project activities including vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if feasible.
- If work must begin during the breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted inside the project footprint plus a 500-foot for raptors and special-status species and a 300-foot buffer for all other birds. Inaccessible parts of the survey area shall be scanned using binoculars. The survey shall be conducted by a City-approved biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities.

- If active nests (those containing eggs, nestlings, or associated with dependent fledglings) are found on-site, an avoidance buffer shall be implemented around each nest and demarcated with fencing or flagging. The size of the buffers shall be determined by the biologist based upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site. No project activity shall occur inside a nest buffer until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. If recommended by the avian biologist, a Nesting Bird Management Plan shall be prepared, which would assist in maintaining status and avoidance of multiple active nests. The Nesting Bird Management Plan would include the requirements of this measure (ex. timing of surveys, buffer size, and avoidance efforts/techniques).
- If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.

Plan Requirements and Timing: This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the avian biologist and a Nesting Bird Management Plan, if recommended by the avian biologist, shall be submitted to the City for approval prior to commencement of construction. **Monitoring:** If a nesting bird survey is required (construction occurs during the nesting bird season), the survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. A summary memo shall be submitted to the City for approval within 14 days of the survey. If white-tailed kite nests are observed, avoidance buffers will be determined in consultation with CDFW.

Response 3.3

The commenter states the yellow warbler is not included in Appendix D Special Status Species Evaluation Tables. The commenter states it is reasonable to expect that this species could breed at the Park.

Please refer to Response 2.2.

Response 3.4

The commenter notes that Stow Grove Park provides habitat for many birds and small mammals and expresses disagreement with the "predominantly developed/disturbed" characterization of the park.

The term "developed/disturbed" originates from the Vegetation and Other Land Cover section. This land cover type is regularly maintained by people and does not constitute a vegetation community as described in MCV2 (Sawyer et al. 2009, CNPS2021). Table 5 in the BRA shows the vegetation and other land cover of the park, with 3.56 acres of developed cover within the 11.44-acre park. Appendix D provides a table of special status species with a potential to occur and rationale for each species and their habitat requirements. The maintained and landscaped park does not provide habitat conditions suitable for most special status species and the table notes the disturbed and developed nature of the land cover. The BRA states that the project site contains suitable habitat to support other regulated nesting birds and therefore includes Mitigation Measure BIO-5 to minimize potential impacts.

Response 3.5

The commenter expresses concern with modifications to the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat designation, as this could set a precedent for future work around the City. The commenter states that

changing ESHA designations is in direct conflict with the intent of local environmental policy and references letters sent by Santa Barbara Audubon Society August 16 2022 and November 1 2022, in reference to reconsidering adding additional mitigation and protective measures.

No ESHA designations are being modified for the project. On Page 27 of the BRA, the discussion states that no reduction in the GP/CLUP CE-FIGURE 4-1 ESHA mapping are proposed. In addition, any area not designated on the City's ESHA map that meets the ESHA criteria shall be granted the same protections as if the area was shown on the map, consistent with the GP/CLUP. Therefore, the areas considered ESHA in this report include the GP/CLUP CE Figure 4-1 mapping and the additional 2022 Rincon-mapped habitat.

Response 3.6

The commenter requests the City consider the other plants and animals in Goleta. The commenter states the plants and animals are in large part the reason why so many choose to go to Stow Grove, that the park can serve to connect people to nature.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 4

From: joanna.tang@lifesci.ucsb.edu
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Public Comment on Stow Grove Park Master Plan Project Environmental Document
Date: Tuesday, August 29, 2023 8:47:55 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear JoAnne Plummer,

I am a Goleta resident and I'd like to provide my comment on the Stow Grove Park Master Plan IS-MND. I applaud the City's thorough efforts in compiling this document. I especially applaud the project's efforts to improve the natural ecosystem by creating new native gardens and trails. Adding native habitat would greatly increase the benefits for native wildlife and humans (aesthetic improvements, pollinator services, educational opportunities, air and water quality improvements). I would like to challenge the project to utilize native plants in all the landscaping (including landscaping around parking lots, sports fields, picnic areas, caretaker cottage, entrance, plaza, and activities area). Using native plants would not only allow for more habitat connectivity (thereby enhancing the benefits of the existing nature areas) but also help mitigate the less than significant adverse impacts to air quality, biological resources, energy and greenhouse gas emissions (can plant drought-tolerant natives that require low maintenance), hydrology and water quality, and public services and wildfire (can plant fire-adapted natives). I urge project managers to capitalize upon the myriad benefits of using native species in all the project landscaping. 4.1

Thank you,
Joanna Tang
52 Rip Curl Place
Goleta, CA

Letter 4

COMMENTER: Joanna Tang

DATE: August 29, 2023

Response 4.1

The commenter states that adding native habitat would greatly increase the benefits for native wildlife and humans and states that using native plants would not only allow for more habitat connectivity. The commenter states that use of native plants would also help mitigate the less than significant adverse impacts to air quality, biological resources, energy and greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, public services and wildfire.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As discussed on Page 5 of the Draft IS-MND, the City will be removing non-native plants and planting native plant species in the park. The City concurs that planting native plants provides benefits acknowledged by the commenter.

Letter 5

From: Fermina Murray
To: JoAnne Plummer
Cc: Lisa Prasse
Subject: Stow Grove Park Draft Master Plan Comments
Date: Thursday, August 31, 2023 2:59:46 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Ms. Plummer,

I finally got a chance to read the Draft Master Plan Document and wanted to send you my comments as today is the deadline to submit comments from the public.

As a local historian and also the Chair of the City's Historic Preservation Commission, I would like to be sure the Master Plan Document has a Section on the history of the park. Please note that I am not speaking for or representing the Historic Preservation Commission in my comments below. 5.1

The Stow Grove Park is a historic park established by Edgar Stow in 1925, and was later donated by the Stow family to Santa Barbara County and acquired when Goleta became a City. Stow Grove Park is or should be listed in the Goleta City Inventory of Historic Resources. Please check with Lisa Prasse. I know the Rincon Consultants have a historian in their team and could provide a brief research to introduce Senator Edgar Stow who was the manager of La Patera Ranch and who planted the grove of Redwood Trees in the park. 5.2

The important Barbareno Chumash archeological background of the Park along with development history of Park by the Stow Family will make a terrific Interpretive Signage for the public to learn and appreciate the unique origins and preservation of this very special redwoods park. Visitors to the Park will learn the contextuality of the Stie to the Chumash, to the150-year-old La Patera Rancho to the north side, Lake Los Carneros, the Stow House and the grounds of Rancho La Patera to the west side. 5.3

Thank you for your consideration.

Fermina Murray
442 Danbury Court
Goleta, CA 93117
Phone: 805-967-7189

Letter 5

COMMENTER: Fermina Murray

DATE: August 31, 2023

Response 5.1

The commenter requests that the Master Plan Document include a section on the history of the park.

The Master Plan identifies future development of Stow Grove Park with educational amenities and interpretive signage detailing local tribal history and the Channel Islands. While the Plan itself does not include a history of the park, interpretive signage will. In addition, the Cultural Resources Technical Report (Rincon 2023) and Section 5, *Cultural Resources,* of the Draft IS-MND describe the history of the park. Refer also to Response 5.2, below.

As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Response 5.2

The commenter states Stow Grove Park is or should be listed in the Goleta City Inventory of Historic Resources and states that Rincon should provide brief research to introduce Senator Edgar Stow.

Rincon prepared a Cultural Resources Technical Report (Report) in July 2023, which included an evaluation of Stow Grove Park for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and for designation as a City of Goleta Landmark and Point of Historical Interest. As noted on Page 39 of the Draft IS-MND, this report is confidential and was therefore not included for public distribution.

Page 43 of the Cultural Resources Technical Report includes an extensive description of Edgar Stow and the property history, consistent the comments provided by the commenter and Pages 39-40 of the Draft IS-MND includes a brief description of the indigenous, ethnographic, and local history of Stow Grove Park. Additional details regarding Edgar Stow and the Stow House have been added to the Cultural Resources Technical Report. Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, of the Draft IS-MND has also been revised, as shown below.

Page 40

The earliest agricultural pioneers in the area included the Hollister Ranch, Cooper Ranch, and Stow Ranch, ~~where~~ within which the project site was ~~originally~~ historically located. ~~What is currently Stow Grove Park was part of Stow Ranch.~~ During this period, ~~it~~ the project site was used as an unofficial gathering ~~spot~~place for members of the Stow family and locals alike, who referred to the present redwood grove as Stow's Grove. The grove was surrounded by lemon orchards owned by the Stow ~~f~~Family. Members of the Stow Family ~~who~~ lived ~~in~~ on the property, in what is referred to today as the Stow House (Santa Barbara County Landmark #6; designated Goleta Landmark, NRHP and CRHR listed), located southwest of the current day park at 304 North Carneros Road.

The City's process in evaluating Stow Grove Park, using state, federal, and local criteria and guidelines, is similar to the process the City utilized when reviewing and establishing other historical locations in Goleta. In the Cultural Resources Technical Report, Stow Grove Park was previously recommended as

ineligible for listing as a Goleta Point of Historical Interest (POI). The City has reevaluated the eligibility of Stow Grove Park as a POI and has determined that due to the recognition of the Park's historical associations with the institutional development of Goleta and with Edgar Stow, Stow Grove Park is now recommended eligible for designation as a Goleta POI under Criterion A1. The Cultural Resources Technical Report has been revised. Consistent with these revisions, Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, of the Draft IS-MND has been revised as shown below.

Page 40

Field survey and background research resulted in the identification of one historic-age property within the project site, Stow Grove Park. The property was recorded and evaluated on DPR forms for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation as a Goleta Landmark~~listing~~ and was recommended ineligible for listing for all three under all criterions (Rincon 2023). Although Stow Grove Park is recommended eligible for designation as a Goleta Point of Historical Interest, according to the City of Goleta Municipal Code Section 17.33.070, Points of Historical Interest are not considered ~~Since Stow Grove Park is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation, it is not considered a~~ historical resources pursuant to the CEQA. Because there are no historical resources on the site, the project would not result in adverse change to the significance of a historical resource. There would be no impact.

The revisions provided on Page 40 do not change the significance determination of No Impact and do not increase the severity of the impact presented in the Draft IS-MND. Recirculation of the Draft IS-MND is not required, and no further response is necessary.

Response 5.3

The commenter expresses support for including Barbareno Chumash and Stow Family history on Interpretive Signage.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 6

From: Paulette Ley
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Balancing logs?
Date: Wednesday, August 02, 2023 1:13:20 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Joanne, How do the new proposed balancing beams differ from my DP hand crafted flat top balance beam that the county removed?

6.1

Is the new parking lot extension & entrance going to impact what is left of my Tot Lot and are they going to remove one of the 2 sycamore trees?

Why is another entrance needed? Is it just another escape route for vandals? Trucks should fit in the current entrance.

Paulette Ley

Letter 6

COMMENTER: Paulette Ley

DATE: August 2, 2023

Response 6.1

The commenter requests further information on the type of balancing logs, whether the parking lot and entrance work would impact the tot lot, whether the City will be removing one of the two sycamore trees, and questions why another entrance is needed.

Implementation of the Master Plan would not require work on privately owned properties and one coast live oak tree would be removed. The secondary service vehicle entrance is necessary to provide continued access to the maintenance facility as well as for use by emergency response. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 7

From: George Relles
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Comments on Stow Grove Master Plan
Date: Monday, August 14, 2023 10:19:39 AM

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This looks like great work by keeping the essential character of the Park as you make necessary improvements and enhancements. Thank you.

7.1

Letter 7

COMMENTER: George Relles

DATE: August 14, 2023

Response 7.1

The commenter states their support for the project.

This comment is noted. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 8

From: rickworth@gmail.com
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Re: Stow Park master plan
Date: Friday, August 18, 2023 9:08:18 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Concerns from residents

I am all for maintaining Stowe Park. It's a nice mellow, beautiful park that one can lose themselves in very quickly. My concern with this master plan, and I will admittedly tell you I have not read it, is that I would not like to see major events held there simply because of the proximity to peoples residences, which are literally one chain-link fence away. I would like to see no amplification allowed for events. Although I am about three blocks away, I am speaking on behalf of the people who border the park.. admittedly, I have not read the master plan. But I have raised my son in this area, and that Park has a lot of memories and special vibration to the residence around here. It is low-key and beautiful and I would like to make sure the city keeps it that way overall. 8.1

Richard Worth
Marlborough Dr., Goleta

Sent from my iPhone

Letter 8

COMMENTER: Richard Worth

DATE: August 18, 2023

Response 8.1

The commenter states they have not reviewed the Master Plan, provides positive comments regarding the park itself, and requests to see no amplification for special events.

The Master Plan does not include any amplified music or special events. As discussed in Section 13, *Noise*, of the Draft IS-MND, additional park improvements would improve existing facilities and would not constitute new sources of operational noise. This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 9

From: Julie Gilmore
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Grove Master Plan
Date: Wednesday, August 02, 2023 7:05:52 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear JoAnne,
Thank you for the opportunity to review the Master Plan. I have one question and one comment:

1) Rarely do I see people use "fitness" pathways in most parts where they are installed. Although nice at first, they quickly get dirty and become eyesores. I recommend NOT installing one. People do not go to the park for that purpose.

2) With the removal of one of the sand volleyball courts, will a new court be created elsewhere? Perhaps Girsh park? There are no publicly accessible courts in Goleta besides at Stow, and while perhaps you aren't aware, the net height for one of the courts is set to women's height and the other to men's height -- thus allowing younger/shorter players to equally enjoy playing the game. Also, during 3-day weekends both courts are usually heavily used, so removal of one means reduced enjoyment of the park. I don't recommend seating around the remaining court as volleyball players need a very wide berth around the court to safely play, but I DO recommend upgrading the BBQ.

9.1

Letter 9

COMMENTER: Julie Gilmore

DATE: August 2, 2023

Response 9.1

The commenter recommends not installing fitness pathways and questions where a new sand volleyball court will be installed.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 10

From: Maggie Friedlander
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Grove Master Plan
Date: Monday, August 28, 2023 5:07:03 PM

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Why doesn't Goleta have a public swimming pool? 10.1

Letter 10

COMMENTER: Maggie Friedlander

DATE: August 28, 2023

Response 10.1

The commenter questions why the City does not have a public swimming pool.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 11

From: Alexandra Hamill
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Grove Park - any stop signs around the new design?
Date: Tuesday, August 29, 2023 8:51:03 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good morning,

I have two young kids and live 4 houses away from Stow Grove so have a real vested interest in the park. I wonder if any plans have been put in place to add a stop sign along any of the roads that lead to the park?

There is no stop sign on Windsor to the east of the park, or La Patera to the west of the park and of course Cathedral Oaks does not have one. There are children using this park daily, and I imagine with a bigger, better design that will only increase. 11.1

Just today a car came very close to hitting us as we crossed into the park using the crosswalk at Windsor and Muirfield. That entrance into the park is heavily trafficked when school is in session. Two years ago a 4 year old was hit on his bike in that crosswalk as he rode out of the park.

Please consider a stop sign somewhere along the entrance to the park.

Alexandra Hamill

Letter 11

COMMENTER: Alexandra Hamill

DATE: August 29, 2023

Response 11.1

The commenter notes that increased use of the park will increase traffic hazards in the area and questions whether the City will add stop signs on the streets adjacent to the park.

The Department of Neighborhood Services will continue to coordinate with the Public Works Department with respect to the viability of installing traffic signs in the area, as well as general safety concerns related to park accessibility and roadway/traffic circulation. This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 12

From: roman baratiak
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Grove Park recommendation
Date: Thursday, August 31, 2023 4:24:24 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi JoAnne,

Thank you for your hard work on this project at Stow Grove Park and the ongoing care and maintenance of the other parks and open spaces in the City of Goleta.

As a long-time Goleta resident who visits Stow Grove Park on a regular basis throughout the year I strongly encourage maintaining passive and low impact use of this community jewel. The park has served the community exceedingly well as a place for quiet walks, pleasant picnics and low informal athletic activities. Stow Grove Park is blessed with lovely trees, abundant bird life and a peaceful meandering footpath. It is a unique and rare refuge where seniors and families can enjoy a quiet weekday respite from the noise and frenzy that plagues many other public spaces. A large and underutilized sports field is available at La Patera School for soccer and other games. Let's protect and keep Stow Grove Park for passive nature oriented uses.

12.1

I do support the renovation of the caretaker's cottage as a low-key nature center and to have a small rustic circular area nearby for educational nature talks. Providing the nature center as a home for a local environmental group such as the Santa Barbara Audubon Society would be especially appropriate given the many birding opportunities at Stow Grove Park and nearby Lake Los Carneros.

Thank you again. All the best, Roman Baratiak, Goleta resident

Letter 12

COMMENTER: Roman Baratiak

DATE: August 31, 2023

Response 12.1

The commenter encourages the City to maintain passive and low impact use of the Park and to protect and keep Stow Grove Park for passive nature oriented uses. The commenter states their support for the renovation of the caretaker's cottage as a low-key nature center and to have a small rustic circular area nearby for educational nature talks.

This comment is noted. The Master Plan is designed to include passive/nature based amenities, such as upgrading the native tree grove and caretaker cottage, and creation of interpretive/bird watching trails, a botanical garden, a butterfly/pollinator garden. The commenter's preferences are noted and have been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 13

From: Mariko Tabar
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow grove park
Date: Sunday, August 13, 2023 8:31:22 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi, JoAnne
This is Mariko. It's been a long time since I've seen you last. Hope all is going well with you. Today, I'm emailing you regarding Stow Grove park.
We have lived a block away from this beautiful park for close to 30 years. Our children loved playing there and now our grandchildren love to go over to the park whenever they visit us. We (my husband and I)love the idea of all inclusive playground, updated bathroom/s (maybe a bathroom near playground, too), updated picnic tables etc, and other suggested items. However, we strongly feel that overall looks of the park shouldn't change drastically. We love each section of the park.
One big concern we have right now is those tall eucalyptus trees along the walkway. They are too tall and leaning heavily. Many eucalyptus trees fell in the city with heavy rain and winds this year. We are very concerned for safety of anyone who walks or picnic along and near these trees. Maybe it's time to replace them with other trees?

13.1

Thank you for all you do for Goleta

Mariko Tabar
Art Commissioner
Santa Barbara County
Second District
Artist
Art Educator
Curator
(805)407-8764
www.marikotabar.com

Letter 13

COMMENTER: Mariko Tabar

DATE: August 13, 2023

Response 13.1

The commenter expresses support for the proposed improvements but states the opinion that the overall look of the park should not change drastically. The commenter also expresses concern regarding eucalyptus trees in the park walkway.

This comment is noted. The City will continue to monitor tree health and conduct tree maintenance as needed. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 14

From: Whitney Detar
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Grove plan comments
Date: Monday, August 21, 2023 1:22:31 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi!

Emailing regarding the Stow Grove plan! We live right around the corner. A few things we think would be great are:

- workout equipment for adults (e.g. pull up bars, etc.)
- better ground for playground than sand (e.g. rubber)
- deeper sand on sand volleyball court and lines
- regular cleaning and safety patrols (there are often homeless people squatting there and the tables and benches are very dirty)
- more benches and play equipment next to the multi-use grass area

14.1

Thanks for your consideration!

Whitney J Detar, Ph.D., BCBA-D

Letter 14

COMMENTER: Whitney Detar

DATE: August 21, 2023

Response 14.1

The commenter requests that the park include workout equipment, better ground on playgrounds, deeper sand volleyball courts, regular cleaning and safety patrols, more benches and play equipment.

The project includes a new fitness trail loop, an all abilities playground and play equipment, and new benches. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 15

From: Kelsey Perry
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Grove renovation feedback
Date: Thursday, August 10, 2023 11:47:35 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I live in the neighborhood near Stow Grove Park and love this plan! I'm especially excited about the playground upgrade for my kids, improved trash receptacles (always see them overflowing after holidays and graduations), and most importantly to me, the inclusion of native plantings and educational signage along paths. These will be beautiful and connect many people in the neighborhood to the land.

15.1

Great to read that drainage will be improved and swales included. Makes sense to harvest any water we can!

Thanks for your hard work.

Kelsey Perry

Letter 15

COMMENTER: Kelsey Perry

DATE: August 10, 2023

Response 15.1

The commenter states their support for the project.

This comment is noted. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Letter 16

From: Lee Ann Palmer
To: JoAnne Plummer
Subject: Stow Park Master Plan comments
Date: Tuesday, August 22, 2023 3:00:23 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Though some of the changes were discussed at the last meeting at La Patera school, many of these were not

I see the following happening at our very special park

1. Too much stuff, many, many people voted for *minimal* changes - not what you are proposing

2. Nothing mentionioned about the status of the caretaker which is required by the covenants on the deed from the Stow family's generous donation to the community. The city of Goleta has now been out of compliance on this issue for years. When is the city resolving this issue????? The Stow family has been very generous to allow the city to skip this. Why is this so very hard to resolve? Bring in a caretaker in a nice RV like they do at Tucker's Grove. *Have people on the property as it always was when the County was in charge*.

16.1

3. We have no other shady area for families to gather in Goleta when it is hot, lets not put more walking trails, etc that take away from this very important function..

4. Top priorities were redwoods, walking paths, trees/plantings, play equipment and bathrooms. Yet we have improvements for horseshoes, etc in the plans for improvement. Seems like the survey was not taken into account. If people wanted minimal changes, why do all this stuff.

5. Yes, please make the bathrooms more user friendly, fun playground equipment for our kids but please keep this park as the cool, shady place it is. That was the overwhelming message I heard at both meetings.

6. Every time it goes back to the planners it costs taxpayers monety to rethink and redesign, Less is More!!

Thank you,

Lee Ann Palmer

Letter 16

COMMENTER: Lee Ann Palmer

DATE: August 29, 2023

Response 16.1

The commenter questions the design of the Master Plan and states there are too many amenities proposed. The commenter states that nothing is mentioned about the status of the caretaker cottage and that more trails would take away from shady areas.

This comment is noted and has been forwarded to City decision makers for consideration. The Master Plan does not include any tree removals or amenities which would take away from shady areas at the Park. In addition, as discussed on Page 4 and Page 6 of the Draft IS-MND, the Master Plan includes rehabilitation of the cottage to provide shared use as a classroom, education, or nature center. While the project includes operational improvements to the cottage for public use, the City may look to occupy the cottage by a City staff member again in the future. As this comment does not pertain to the adequacy of the Draft IS-MND or CEQA process, further response is not required.

Appendix F

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

CEQA requires that a reporting or monitoring program be adopted for the conditions of project approval that are necessary to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment (Public Resources Code 21081.6). This mitigation monitoring and reporting program is intended to track and ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures during the project implementation phase. For each mitigation measure recommended in the Final Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration (Final IS-MND), specifications are made herein that identify the action required, the monitoring that must occur, and the agency or department responsible for oversight.

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
Biological Resources							
BIO-1: Monarch Butterfly Roost Protection							
The City will implement measures to avoid and minimize indirect impacts on monarch butterfly overwintering roosts consistent with Policy CE 4. Construction activities (including tree/vegetation removal and infrastructure improvement) within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA shall be scheduled to occur between April 1 and September 30 where feasible, to avoid overwintering monarch butterflies. If construction and infrastructure improvement activities within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA cannot feasibly be scheduled to avoid the overwintering season, the following measures shall be implemented prior to construction activities (including tree/vegetation removal and/or infrastructure improvement): ▪ A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for roosting monarchs prior to the start of work and confirm the absence of roosting monarchs before the work can commence. Roosting monarch surveys must follow the Xerces Society Protocol (2022). Surveys shall be conducted in the early morning while temperatures are low enough that monarch butterflies remain clustered from the evening before (usually when temperatures are below 13 °C or 55 °F). ▪ During the overwintering season and during construction and infrastructure improvement activities that occur, roosting monarch surveys shall be	Verify condition is noted on any project plans. If construction occurs during the overwintering season, surveys shall be conducted to determine presence or absence of roosting monarchs. If monarchs are not present, no buffer or monitoring are required. If monarchs are present, verify requirements apply during the overwintering season, prior to any grading or construction and throughout all development activities until occupancy clearance issued.	For construction during the overwintering season, prior to construction. The biological monitor shall be approved by the City prior to issuance of grading or building permits.	Once; for individual Master Plan amenities occurring within 200 feet of ESHA.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
conducted weekly to confirm continued absence or to identify, map, and describe roost locations if presence of roosting monarchs is confirmed. Mapped roosting locations may be adjusted as needed under the guidance of a monarch specialist or qualified biologist. ▪ Any construction, infrastructure improvement activities, or tree/vegetation removal within 200 ft of roosting monarchs within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be prohibited (consistent with CE 4.5 and CE 4.6d). ▪ A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall be present to document monarch butterfly protection. The monarch monitor shall document that roosting monarchs are not disturbed by work activities. The monarch monitor shall have authority to stop work if monarchs show signs of unnatural disturbance. ▪ Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.							

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
BIO-2: Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan							
A Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan is required prior to any Monarch ESHA tree removal consistent with Policy CE 4. The Plan shall include the following. ▪ Removal of trees of any diameter possessing living foliage is prohibited within the monarch butterfly ESHA unless a tree is identified as an imminent hazard to property or life, is dead, or is otherwise approved by the City Arborist consistent Policy CE 4. Trees being considered for removal shall be evaluated and approved by both a certified arborist and a monarch specialist or qualified biologist for critical habitat protection before project work commences (consistent with Policy CE 4.4). ▪ Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.	The Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan shall be prepared and approved by the City prior to construction activities. Trees planted as mitigation for this project will be mitigated through replacement plantings as described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-5.	The trees and tree health shall be monitored at a minimum of twice annually. Annual monitoring reports, prepared by an arborist shall be submitted to the City for three consecutive years.	Once for approval of the Plan; tree monitoring twice annually; review annual reports.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			
BIO-3: Pollinator Garden Landscape Plan							
Prior to construction of the pollinator garden, a Landscape Plan with the proposed pollinator species shall be approved by the City. The Plan shall also limit the use of insecticides, herbicides, or other toxic substances by City employees and contractors in construction and maintenance. Invasive	The Landscape Plan shall be approved by the City prior to construction. This condition shall be noted on any plans**.** City staff shall spot check plants to confirm consistency with the approved Landscape Plan.	Approve plan prior to construction activities.	Once.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
species shall be prohibited. A list of pollinator species is included in the *Stow Grove Park Monarch Butterfly ESHA- Impact Analysis and Minimization Measures* (Althouse and Meade 2023).							
BIO-4: Tree Protection Measures							
The following tree protection measures shall be implemented to ensure that impacts to mature native (protected) trees are minimized to the extent feasible or avoided, consistent with Policy CE 9 prior to the start of project activities All measures below will be conducted by or under the direct supervision of an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist: ▪ A certified arborist or qualified biologist shall monitor any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that have a potential to impact protected trees. ▪ A minimum 3-foot-tall snow fence shall be placed around the TPZ in areas where project activities have the potential to impact protected trees. Fencing shall be maintained and in place throughout the duration of these activities. ▪ Any grading, cut-and fill, trenching, or other ground disturbance shall be done slowly using hand tools as feasible to avoid ripping or tearing roots. Roots two inches or greater in diameter shall be avoided to the extent feasible. ▪ Any root pruning shall be done at a 90-degree angle with a clean sharp blade, and new cuts shall be wetted and	This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the arborist shall be submitted to the City prior to commencement of construction. For construction with the potential to impact protected trees, the arborist or qualified biological monitor shall be approved prior to the start of construction. Monitoring shall occur throughout all development activities with the potential to impact protected trees until occupancy clearance issued.	Verify requirements prior to vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition activities.	Once; for individual Master Plan amenities with the potential to impact trees.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
covered with absorbent tarp or heavy cloth fabric until backfill is completed. ▪ No equipment or materials shall be stored within TPZs as feasible. In areas where vehicles or equipment may impact tree roots, steel plates shall be installed to protect the root zones as needed. ▪ Pruning shall be limited to only what is necessary for project activities. Inadvertent damage to limbs and branches from equipment shall be immediately trimmed with clean blades. All pruning shall rely on best practices as determined by the arborist. ▪ If any protected trees are damaged to the point where continued viability is threatened, as determined by a certified arborist, the tree will be replaced at a 3:1 ratio with like species grown from locally obtained seed. Replacement shall occur on site as feasible, or off site (within the same watershed) if on site replacement is not feasible. Replacement trees shall be monitored for a period of 5 years.							
BIO-5: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys							
▪ To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, project activities including vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if feasible.	This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the avian biologist and a Nesting Bird Management Plan, if recommended by the avian biologist, shall be submitted to the City for approval prior to commencement of construction. If a nesting bird survey is required (construction occurs during the	Verify requirements prior to vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition activities.	Once; for individual Master Plan amenities which require vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction,	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
▪ If work must begin during the breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted inside the project footprint plus a 500-foot for raptors and special-status species and a 300-foot buffer for all other birds. Inaccessible parts of the survey area shall be scanned using binoculars. The survey shall be conducted by a City-approved biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities. ▪ If active nests (those containing eggs, nestlings, or associated with dependent fledglings) are found on-site, an avoidance buffer shall be implemented around each nest and demarcated with fencing or flagging. The size of the buffers shall be determined by the biologist based upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site. No project activity shall occur inside a nest buffer until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. If recommended by the avian biologist, a Nesting Bird Management Plan shall be prepared, which would assist in maintaining status and avoidance of multiple active nests. The Nesting Bird Management Plan would include the requirements of this measure (ex. timing of surveys,	nesting bird season), the survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. A summary memo shall be submitted to the City for approval within 14 days of the survey. If white-tailed kite nests are observed, avoidance buffers will be determined in consultation with CDFW.		and demolition activities.				

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
buffer size, and avoidance efforts/techniques). ▪ If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.							
Cultural Resources							
CR-1: Worker's Environmental Awareness Program							
Prior to the start of ground disturbance, the construction crews shall participate in training led by an archaeologist under the direction of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983) on the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources are uncovered during the project excavations, site preparation, or other related activities. A Native American representative shall be provided the opportunity to participate and present in the WEAP training. This Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall include a comprehensive discussion of applicable laws and penalties under the law, samples or visuals of artifacts that might be found in the vicinity of the project site, a discussion of what such artifacts may look like when partially buried or wholly buried and then freshly exposed, a discussion of what prehistoric and historic-period archaeological deposits look like at the surface and when exposed during construction, and instruction that employees are to halt work in the vicinity of a discovery (within 100 feet). This information shall be provided in an informational brochure that outlines	This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. The City shall check plans prior to issuance of a permit and City compliance monitoring staff shall spot check in the field throughout grading.	Verify completion of the WEAP training.	Once; for all Master Plan amenities which require ground disturbance that are not occurring at the same time.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
reporting procedures in the event of a discovery.							
CR-2: Native American Monitoring							
A City-qualified archaeologist and Native American observer shall monitor all excavation related activities throughout the project site to ensure that if prehistoric materials important to the Native American community are identified, they are assessed consistent with City of Goleta Cultural Resources Guidelines. In the unlikely event human remains are encountered during grading, excavation must be immediately suspended, and the protocol identified in CEQA Guidelines section 15065.4(e) and the State Public Resources Code section 5097.98 shall be followed. Any diagnostic prehistoric artifacts that are identified must be recovered and either curated at the Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections located at University of California, Santa Barbara or reburied at a location determined through consultation between the City of Goleta and tribal representatives.	This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. Before the City issues permits for any excavation related activities, verify contact information of the Native American consultant, and the agreed upon procedures to be followed. If remains are found and if the remains are found to be of Native American origin, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission and the Commission shall name the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD, City-retained archaeologist, and City staff shall consult as to the disposition of the remains. If the remains are not identified of Native American origin, the County Coroner will take possession of the remains and comply with all state and local requirements in the treatment of the remains. The Department of Neighborhood Services Director, or designee, shall confirm that a Native American Monitor is retained, that the County Coroner is notified in the event human remains are found, and that the Native American Heritage Commission is contacted if the remains are of Native American Chumash origin.	Verify requirements on plans prior to grading or construction activities.	As Master Plan amenities are developed which require excavation.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
CR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources							
In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. In compliance with	This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. The City shall check plans prior to issuance of a grading permit and compliance monitoring staff shall spot check in the field if a resource is found.	Verify requirements on plans prior to grading or construction activities.	As Master Plan amenities are developed which require ground disturbance.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
City of Goleta Development Standards (17.43.040) set forth in Council Resolution No. 08-40, the City of Goleta shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the CHRIS, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).							
Geology and Soils							
GEO-1: Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources							
In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project development, construction activity shall be halted in the immediate vicinity of the fossil, and a qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work near the discovery may resume once the find is properly documented and the qualified professional paleontologist authorizes resumption of construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring shall be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified paleontologist.	If paleontological resources are encountered during construction, identify and retain a qualified paleontologist prior to additional ground disturbing activity in the vicinity of the find. This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. The Department of Neighborhood Services Director, or designee, must verify compliance before grading/construction in the vicinity of a find may be resumed.	Verify requirements on plans prior to grading or construction activities.	As Master Plan amenities are developed which require ground disturbance.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

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EXHIBIT 2

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Appendix F

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

CEQA requires that a reporting or monitoring program be adopted for the conditions of project approval that are necessary to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment (Public Resources Code 21081.6). This mitigation monitoring and reporting program is intended to track and ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures during the project implementation phase. For each mitigation measure recommended in the Final Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration (Final IS-MND), specifications are made herein that identify the action required, the monitoring that must occur, and the agency or department responsible for oversight.

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
Biological Resources							
BIO-1: Monarch Butterfly Roost Protection							
The City will implement measures to avoid and minimize indirect impacts on monarch butterfly overwintering roosts consistent with Policy CE 4. Construction activities (including tree/vegetation removal and infrastructure improvement) within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA shall be scheduled to occur between April 1 and September 30 where feasible, to avoid overwintering monarch butterflies. If construction and infrastructure improvement activities within 200 feet of monarch butterfly ESHA cannot feasibly be scheduled to avoid the overwintering season, the following measures shall be implemented prior to construction activities (including tree/vegetation removal and/or infrastructure improvement): ▪ A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for roosting monarchs prior to the start of work and confirm the absence of roosting monarchs before the work can commence. Roosting monarch surveys must follow the Xerces Society Protocol (2022). Surveys shall be conducted in the early morning while temperatures are low enough that monarch butterflies remain clustered from the evening before (usually when temperatures are below 13 °C or 55 °F). ▪ During the overwintering season and during construction and infrastructure improvement activities that occur, roosting monarch surveys shall be	Verify condition is noted on any project plans. If construction occurs during the overwintering season, surveys shall be conducted to determine presence or absence of roosting monarchs. If monarchs are not present, no buffer or monitoring are required. If monarchs are present, verify requirements apply during the overwintering season, prior to any grading or construction and throughout all development activities until occupancy clearance issued.	For construction during the overwintering season, prior to construction. The biological monitor shall be approved by the City prior to issuance of grading or building permits.	Once; for individual Master Plan amenities occurring within 200 feet of ESHA.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
conducted weekly to confirm continued absence or to identify, map, and describe roost locations if presence of roosting monarchs is confirmed. Mapped roosting locations may be adjusted as needed under the guidance of a monarch specialist or qualified biologist. ▪ Any construction, infrastructure improvement activities, or tree/vegetation removal within 200 ft of roosting monarchs within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be prohibited (consistent with CE 4.5 and CE 4.6d). ▪ A monarch specialist or qualified biologist shall be present to document monarch butterfly protection. The monarch monitor shall document that roosting monarchs are not disturbed by work activities. The monarch monitor shall have authority to stop work if monarchs show signs of unnatural disturbance. ▪ Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.							

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
BIO-2: Tree Removal and Monarch Roost Protection Plan							
A Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan is required prior to any Monarch ESHA tree removal consistent with Policy CE 4. The Plan shall include the following. ▪ Removal of trees of any diameter possessing living foliage is prohibited within the monarch butterfly ESHA unless a tree is identified as an imminent hazard to property or life, is dead, or is otherwise approved by the City Arborist consistent Policy CE 4. Trees being considered for removal shall be evaluated and approved by both a certified arborist and a monarch specialist or qualified biologist for critical habitat protection before project work commences (consistent with Policy CE 4.4). ▪ Trees removed from the monarch butterfly ESHA and trees heavily impacted by construction, grading, and trenching of the project improvement elements within the monarch butterfly ESHA shall be replaced at a 3:1 ratio within the ESHA and as close to the removed tree as is reasonably feasible.	The Tree Removal and Monarch Protection Plan shall be prepared and approved by the City prior to construction activities. Trees planted as mitigation for this project will be mitigated through replacement plantings as described in Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-5.	The trees and tree health shall be monitored at a minimum of twice annually. Annual monitoring reports, prepared by an arborist shall be submitted to the City for three consecutive years.	Once for approval of the Plan; tree monitoring twice annually; review annual reports.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			
BIO-3: Pollinator Garden Landscape Plan							
Prior to construction of the pollinator garden, a Landscape Plan with the proposed pollinator species shall be approved by the City. The Plan shall also limit the use of insecticides, herbicides, or other toxic substances by City employees and contractors in construction and maintenance. Invasive	The Landscape Plan shall be approved by the City prior to construction. This condition shall be noted on any plans**.** City staff shall spot check plants to confirm consistency with the approved Landscape Plan.	Approve plan prior to construction activities.	Once.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
species shall be prohibited. A list of pollinator species is included in the *Stow Grove Park Monarch Butterfly ESHA- Impact Analysis and Minimization Measures* (Althouse and Meade 2023).							
BIO-4: Tree Protection Measures							
The following tree protection measures shall be implemented to ensure that impacts to mature native (protected) trees are minimized to the extent feasible or avoided, consistent with Policy CE 9 prior to the start of project activities All measures below will be conducted by or under the direct supervision of an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) certified arborist: ▪ A certified arborist or qualified biologist shall monitor any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that have a potential to impact protected trees. ▪ A minimum 3-foot-tall snow fence shall be placed around the TPZ in areas where project activities have the potential to impact protected trees. Fencing shall be maintained and in place throughout the duration of these activities. ▪ Any grading, cut-and fill, trenching, or other ground disturbance shall be done slowly using hand tools as feasible to avoid ripping or tearing roots. Roots two inches or greater in diameter shall be avoided to the extent feasible. ▪ Any root pruning shall be done at a 90-degree angle with a clean sharp blade, and new cuts shall be wetted and	This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the arborist shall be submitted to the City prior to commencement of construction. For construction with the potential to impact protected trees, the arborist or qualified biological monitor shall be approved prior to the start of construction. Monitoring shall occur throughout all development activities with the potential to impact protected trees until occupancy clearance issued.	Verify requirements prior to vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition activities.	Once; for individual Master Plan amenities with the potential to impact trees.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
covered with absorbent tarp or heavy cloth fabric until backfill is completed. ▪ No equipment or materials shall be stored within TPZs as feasible. In areas where vehicles or equipment may impact tree roots, steel plates shall be installed to protect the root zones as needed. ▪ Pruning shall be limited to only what is necessary for project activities. Inadvertent damage to limbs and branches from equipment shall be immediately trimmed with clean blades. All pruning shall rely on best practices as determined by the arborist. ▪ If any protected trees are damaged to the point where continued viability is threatened, as determined by a certified arborist, the tree will be replaced at a 3:1 ratio with like species grown from locally obtained seed. Replacement shall occur on site as feasible, or off site (within the same watershed) if on site replacement is not feasible. Replacement trees shall be monitored for a period of 5 years.							
BIO-5: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys							
▪ To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptor species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, project activities including vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), if feasible.	This condition shall be noted on any plans. The name and contact information for the avian biologist and a Nesting Bird Management Plan, if recommended by the avian biologist, shall be submitted to the City for approval prior to commencement of construction. If a nesting bird survey is required (construction occurs during the	Verify requirements prior to vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction, and demolition activities.	Once; for individual Master Plan amenities which require vegetation removal, ground disturbance, construction,	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
▪ If work must begin during the breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted inside the project footprint plus a 500-foot for raptors and special-status species and a 300-foot buffer for all other birds. Inaccessible parts of the survey area shall be scanned using binoculars. The survey shall be conducted by a City-approved biologist familiar with the identification of bird species known to occur in southern California communities. ▪ If active nests (those containing eggs, nestlings, or associated with dependent fledglings) are found on-site, an avoidance buffer shall be implemented around each nest and demarcated with fencing or flagging. The size of the buffers shall be determined by the biologist based upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site. No project activity shall occur inside a nest buffer until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. If recommended by the avian biologist, a Nesting Bird Management Plan shall be prepared, which would assist in maintaining status and avoidance of multiple active nests. The Nesting Bird Management Plan would include the requirements of this measure (ex. timing of surveys,	nesting bird season), the survey shall be conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of project activities. A summary memo shall be submitted to the City for approval within 14 days of the survey. If white-tailed kite nests are observed, avoidance buffers will be determined in consultation with CDFW.		and demolition activities.				

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
buffer size, and avoidance efforts/techniques). ▪ If no nesting birds are observed during pre-construction surveys, no further actions would be necessary.							
Cultural Resources							
CR-1: Worker's Environmental Awareness Program							
Prior to the start of ground disturbance, the construction crews shall participate in training led by an archaeologist under the direction of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology (NPS 1983) on the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources are uncovered during the project excavations, site preparation, or other related activities. A Native American representative shall be provided the opportunity to participate and present in the WEAP training. This Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall include a comprehensive discussion of applicable laws and penalties under the law, samples or visuals of artifacts that might be found in the vicinity of the project site, a discussion of what such artifacts may look like when partially buried or wholly buried and then freshly exposed, a discussion of what prehistoric and historic-period archaeological deposits look like at the surface and when exposed during construction, and instruction that employees are to halt work in the vicinity of a discovery (within 100 feet). This information shall be provided in an informational brochure that outlines	This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. The City shall check plans prior to issuance of a permit and City compliance monitoring staff shall spot check in the field throughout grading.	Verify completion of the WEAP training.	Once; for all Master Plan amenities which require ground disturbance that are not occurring at the same time.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
reporting procedures in the event of a discovery.							
CR-2: Native American Monitoring							
A City-qualified archaeologist and Native American observer shall monitor all excavation related activities throughout the project site to ensure that if prehistoric materials important to the Native American community are identified, they are assessed consistent with City of Goleta Cultural Resources Guidelines. In the unlikely event human remains are encountered during grading, excavation must be immediately suspended, and the protocol identified in CEQA Guidelines section 15065.4(e) and the State Public Resources Code section 5097.98 shall be followed. Any diagnostic prehistoric artifacts that are identified must be recovered and either curated at the Repository for Archaeological and Ethnographic Collections located at University of California, Santa Barbara or reburied at a location determined through consultation between the City of Goleta and tribal representatives.	This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. Before the City issues permits for any excavation related activities, verify contact information of the Native American consultant, and the agreed upon procedures to be followed. If remains are found and if the remains are found to be of Native American origin, the County Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission and the Commission shall name the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD, City-retained archaeologist, and City staff shall consult as to the disposition of the remains. If the remains are not identified of Native American origin, the County Coroner will take possession of the remains and comply with all state and local requirements in the treatment of the remains. The Department of Neighborhood Services Director, or designee, shall confirm that a Native American Monitor is retained, that the County Coroner is notified in the event human remains are found, and that the Native American Heritage Commission is contacted if the remains are of Native American Chumash origin.	Verify requirements on plans prior to grading or construction activities.	As Master Plan amenities are developed which require excavation.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
CR-3: Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources							
In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. In compliance with	This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. The City shall check plans prior to issuance of a grading permit and compliance monitoring staff shall spot check in the field if a resource is found.	Verify requirements on plans prior to grading or construction activities.	As Master Plan amenities are developed which require ground disturbance.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

Mitigation Measure	Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification Initial	Compliance Verification Date	Compliance Verification Comments
City of Goleta Development Standards (17.43.040) set forth in Council Resolution No. 08-40, the City of Goleta shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the CHRIS, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).							
Geology and Soils							
GEO-1: Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources							
In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project development, construction activity shall be halted in the immediate vicinity of the fossil, and a qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work near the discovery may resume once the find is properly documented and the qualified professional paleontologist authorizes resumption of construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring shall be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified paleontologist.	If paleontological resources are encountered during construction, identify and retain a qualified paleontologist prior to additional ground disturbing activity in the vicinity of the find. This condition shall be printed on all building/grading plans. The Department of Neighborhood Services Director, or designee, must verify compliance before grading/construction in the vicinity of a find may be resumed.	Verify requirements on plans prior to grading or construction activities.	As Master Plan amenities are developed which require ground disturbance.	City of Goleta Department of Neighborhood Services			

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EXHIBIT C

Stow Grove Park Master Plan



STOW GROVE PARK

MASTER PLAN

APRIL 2023

STOW GROVE PARK

PREPARED FOR

CITY OF GOLETA

PREPARED BY

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Rincon Consultants, Inc

Rick Engineering Company

Andrew Goodwin Designs - Architecture | Design

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Project Background

1



1.1 PROJECT PURPOSE

In 2015, the City of Goleta conducted a Recreation Needs Assessment that evaluated City facilities, parks, and services. Stow Grove Park's Multi-purpose field was identified as an area that needed improvement and a project was approved within the City's Capital Improvement Project Budget.

The City conducted an initial outreach effort that resulted in 750 completed surveys. The survey data concluded the community's affinity for this treasured park location and identified other key elements of the park were also in need of improvement.

In 2021, the City of Goleta approved altering the Stow Grove Capital Improvement Field Renovation Project to instead create a Master Plan for Stow Grove Park. This change allowed the City of Goleta the opportunity to create a design for improvements to the park's infrastructure, amenities, and more.



The Stow Grove Park Renovation project (Conceptual Master Plan) was initiated in January 2022 and organized around three phases.

1. Inventory, Analysis, and Site Investigation

2. Public Participation Process and Design Exploration

3. Final Conceptual Design Plan and Presentations

This summary report is generally organized by the three phases within the scope of work, with a fourth chapter added to capture current thoughts on the future implementation of this conceptual master plan for Stow Grove Park.



Existing site: Redwood grove and picnic area

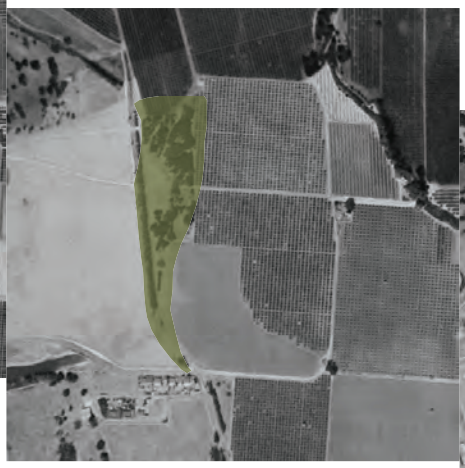
1.2 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Stow Grove Park was developed when Edgar Stow first planted trees for a beautiful, shaded picnic area to share with his family, friends, and neighbors. This space has remained a public picnic ground since 1920. In 1964, the Sherman P. Stow Company deeded Stow Grove to the County of Santa Barbara as a public park. When Goleta became a City in 2002, the ownership of Stow Grove Park was transferred to the City of Goleta. This location continues to be a popular destination for sports, family gatherings, fitness, bird watching and more.

Stow Grove Historic Aerials



1947



1953



1967

1.3 PROJECT SETTING AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The nearly 12-acre park slopes gradually (average slope <2%) down from the intersection of Cathedral Oaks Road and N. La Patera Lane at the northwest corner of the park to the intersection of Parkhurst Drive and N. La Patera Lane at the southern tip of the park. The existing site features and its amenities include the Caretaker residence, restroom, the maintenance yard, paved parking lot, multi-purpose field, sand volleyball courts, covered and uncovered group picnic areas, playgrounds, horseshoe pits, redwood/cedar grove, walking trails, and turf areas.



Existing site: Multi-purpose field



Existing site: Parking lot entrance



Existing site: Trail area



Existing site: Playground area



Existing site: Maintenance house



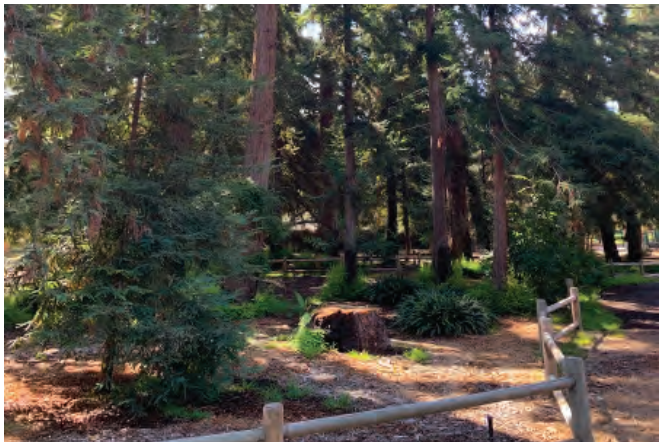
Existing site: Trail area



Existing site: Redwood walking path



Existing site: Walking path



Existing site: Redwood grove



Existing site: Group picnic area



Existing site: Redwood Grove area



Existing site: Small picnic area



Existing site: Covered group picnic area

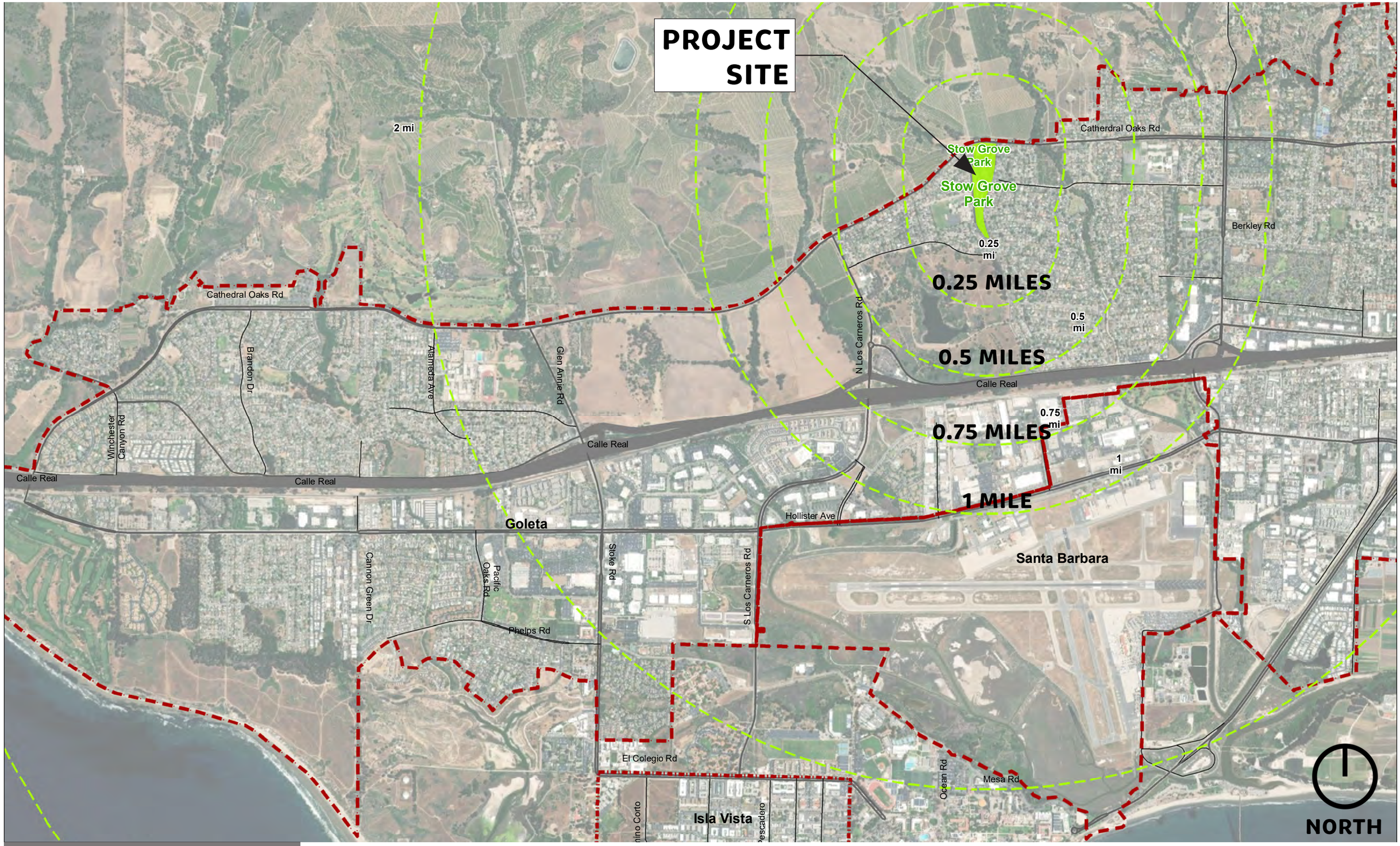


FIGURE 1-1: Site Location - Map

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Design and Community Engagement Process



2

2.1 STAKEHOLDER / COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROCESS

Outreach and engagement were integral to the Conceptual Master Plan scope and schedule. Three levels of engagement were implemented: 1) Project-base Steering Committee; 2) Focused Stakeholder Meetings; and 3) Community/Public Input.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was comprised of seven members. The Steering Committee advised on specific park and project strategies, and assisted in connecting with stakeholder groups.

Focused Stakeholders

Active Recreation and Passive Recreation stakeholder groups were identified and engaged to advise on the elements of the park.

- Active elements discussed included: an upgraded playground, nature & balance play elements, upgrades to fields, water play, dog park, pickleball and sound elements for sensory play.
- Passive elements discussed included: keeping and enhancing trails, interpretive elements, bird watching, picnicking, inclusive and educational elements as well as nature appreciation.

Community / Public Input

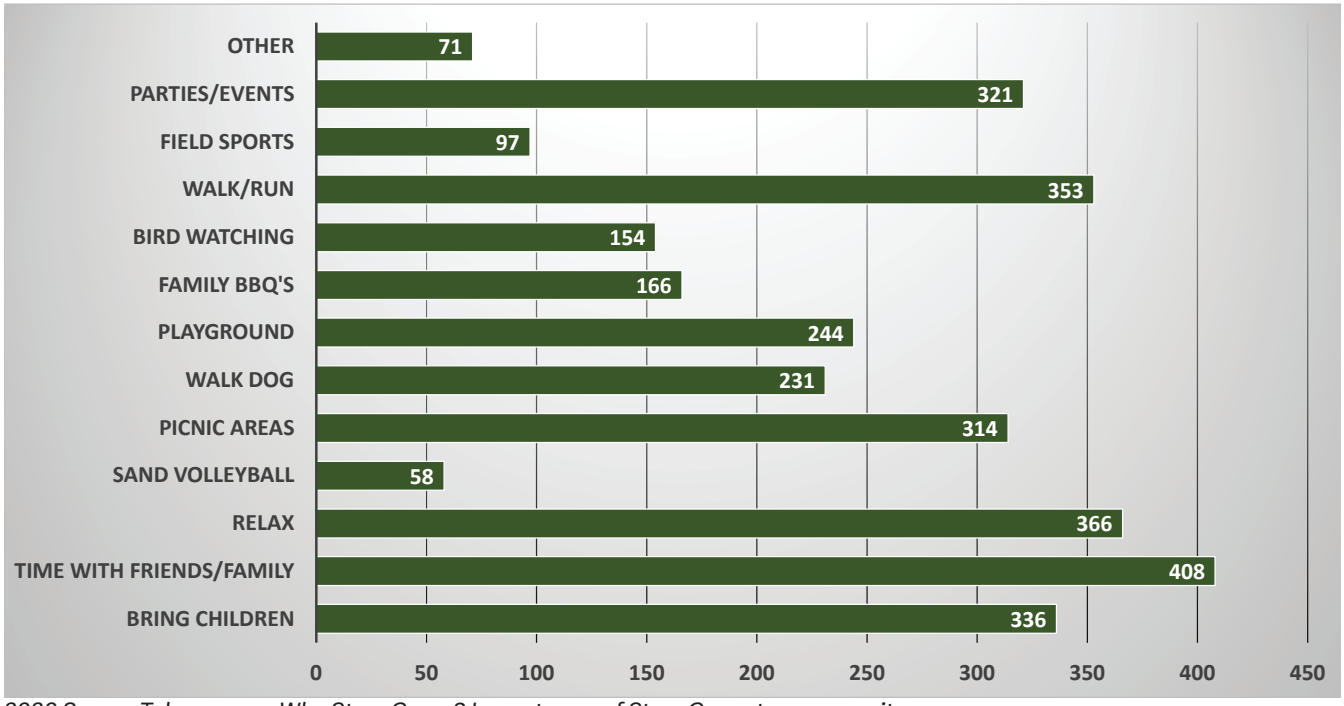
Multiple tools were utilized to garner community and public input. Two open-house style workshops in conjunction with online surveys were conducted to allow for broad participation, three presentations were made at Park and Recreation Commission meetings, and a final presentation was made to the City Council.

2.2 2020 SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE CITY OF GOLETA

The results of the 750 surveys collected by the City of Goleta for the original Multi-purpose Field Renovation project was utilized as the foundation to build upon. The 'Why is Stow Grove important to you' responses (chart below) highlights the parks use as a group gathering space organized around the picnic areas, playgrounds, and multi-purpose field that need to be balanced with passive activities such as relaxing and bird watching.



Site Visit: Walking though the trails



2020 Survey Takeaways – Why Stow Grove? Importance of Stow Grove to community



2020 Survey Takeaways – Top Priorities

2.3 OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Building on the results of the 2020 community survey, community engagement was integrated throughout the master planning process as shown in Figure 2-1 to help identify, evaluate, and ultimately recommend the amenities and features to be included in the Conceptual Master Plan for Stow Grove Park.

In April 2022, focused stakeholder meetings were held with identified representatives to help scope the online survey questions and the presentation and activities of community workshop #1 held on April 23, 2022.



Workshop #1: Attendees reviewing background information

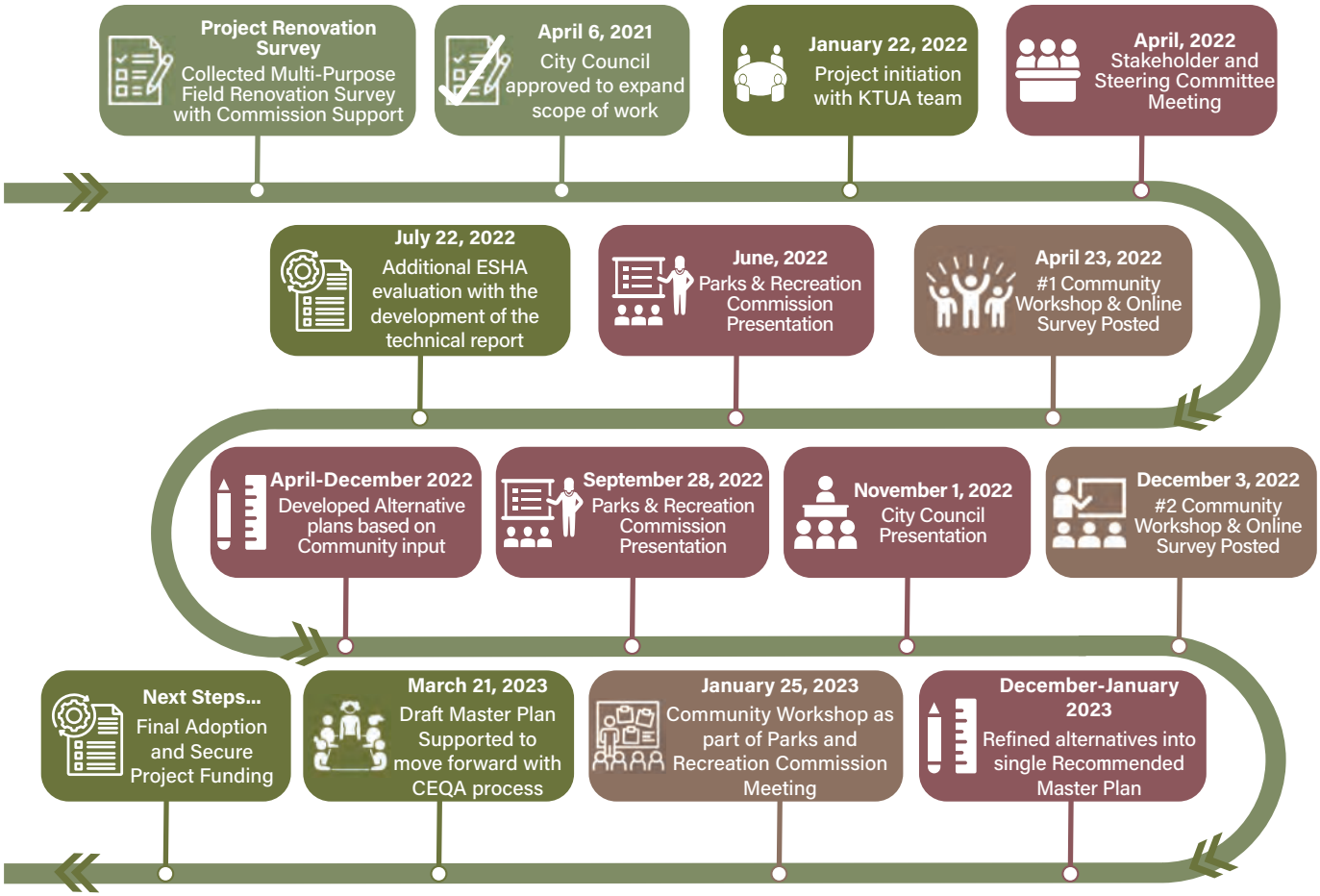


FIGURE 2-1: Community Engagement Timeline

Workshop #1 was held as an open house at the La Patera Elementary School Multi-purpose Room from 10am to Noon. The workshop had 27 attendees and over 1,000 follow-up surveys were completed during the 30-days it was active. The goals of the workshop were to provide attendees with general information about the park, current uses and amenities, and the master planning process. Attendees then had the opportunity to provide the project team with input on some of the desired amenities, features, and general ideas to integrate into the master plan process.

The workshop started with a short presentation by the project team that provided an overview of the 2020 survey conducted by the City of Goleta, input received from the Steering Committee and Focused Stakeholder meetings, a park inventory of known opportunities, constraints, assets, and limitations / liabilities. Instructions for the workshop activities was also provided.

Workshop activities included providing additional input on the opportunities, constraints, assets, and limitations / liabilities, completing a shortened version of the online survey (13 questions), and providing input on where in the park they would like to see different amenities placed or improvements made.



Workshop #1: Attendees during the Presentation



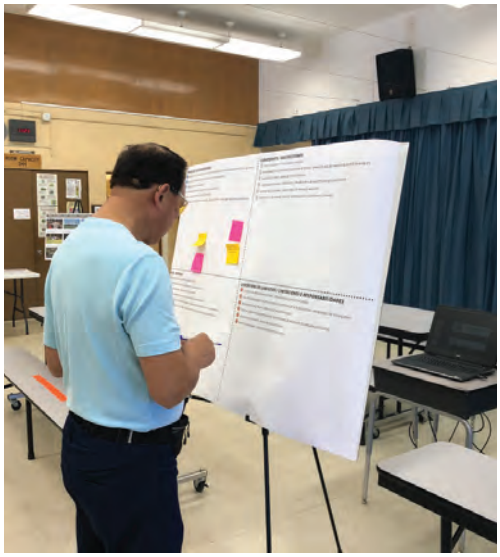
Local resident Paulette Ley sharing from her memory book on past efforts within the Park



FIGURE 2-2: Existing Site Conditions



Workshop #1: Table map activity



Workshop #1: Attendee participating in board activity



Workshop #1: Table map activity

The online survey integrated the 13 questions from the workshop with the placement of amenities and improvements with specific areas of the park for a total of 27 questions. Some of the amenities had overwhelming support, while others were divided as shown in Table 2-1. More detailed information on Workshop #1 is available in Appendix A.

AMENITY	*TOTAL RESPONSES*	*%*	*GOLETA RESPONSES*	*%*
FITNESS EQUIPMENT				
Want it in the Park	602	68.6%	429	67.7%
Don't want it in the Park	275	31.4%	205	32.3%
PICKLEBALL				
Want it in the Park	446	52.6%	309	50.5%
Don't want it in the Park	402	47.4%	303	49.5%
ALL ABILITIES PLAYGROUND				
Want it in the Park	722	86.6%	534	88.4%
Don't want it in the Park	112	13.4%	70	11.6%
COMMUNITY GARDEN				
Want it in the Park	521	62.8%	357	59.1%
Don't want it in the Park	308	37.2%	247	40.9%
SMALL STAGE				
Want it in the Park	407	49.4%	285	47.5%
Don't want it in the Park	417	50.6%	315	52.5%
DOG PARK				
Want it in the Park	452	55.2%	312	52.3%
Don't want it in the Park	367	44.8%	285	47.7%
BICYCLE PUMP TRACK				
Want it in the Park	453	54.8%	275	45.9%
Don't want it in the Park	374	45.2%	324	54.1%
BASKETBALL COURT				
Want it in the Park	463	56.9%	312	52.8%
Don't want it in the Park	351	43.1%	279	47.2%
RENOVATE SOCCER FIELD				
Yes	371	45.9%	314	53.4%
No	437	54.1%	274	46.6%
RENOVATE BASEBALL IN-FIELD/FIELD				
Yes	211	26.0%	174	29.4%
No	602	74.0%	418	70.6%

TABLE 2-1: Summary of online survey results

The input from Workshop #1, the online survey and the results of the biological technical report were presented to the Parks and Recreation Commission at their regular meeting on September 28, 2022.

As part of this presentation, the baseline environmental survey findings by Rincon Consultants, Inc. identified significant areas of the park as being Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) associated with monarch butterfly roosting / aggregation and raptor roosting as shown in Figure 2-3. The extent of ESHA and/or ESHA-related buffer zones affected the types and extents of proposed uses as part of the master plan.

The project team presented a four category structure for organizing the list of potential uses to consider:

1. General Park Improvements
2. Social / Educational Amenities
3. Nature / Passive Amenities
4. Play / Active Amenities

The full list of uses by category is shown in Table 2-2. The general park improvements category includes some items that are mandatory and marked with an asterisk.

The project team presented three preliminary alternatives with different focuses: Relax, Learn, and Play.

The commission supported the project team moving forward with refining the alternatives and scheduling Workshop#2. The full presentation can be found in Appendix A.

A similar presentation to the City Council was made on November 1, 2022. The council voted to authorize staff to move forward with the public process in the development of a Draft Master Plan for Stow Grove Park that may include elements wholly or partially in ESHA and applicable buffers. The full presentation can be found in Appendix A.



STOW GROVE PARK
BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT MAP

FIGURE 2-3: Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA)

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS	NATURE / PASSIVE ALTERNATIVES
ADA parking *	*OPEN AREAS*
ADA compliance *	Dog park with fencing
Distributed / additional parking	General use fields (open play)
Improved parking lot *	Native grass or decomposed granite areas
Maint. compound new entry road	*NATURE AREAS*
New Restroom at south end	Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"
New street edge parking	Bird watching trails
New trash enclosure	Interpretive trails
Upgrade current restroom *	*GARDEN AREAS*
Upgrade existing maintenance area	Arbor walk / non-native tree grove
Upgrade existing park entrances	Botanical garden
Upgrade existing picnic areas *	Butterfly / bee garden
Upgrade existing walking trails *	Community garden/ fruit orchard
Upgrade redwood groves *	Native garden / native tree grove
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES	**PLAY / ACTIVE ALTERNATIVES**
NATURE LEARNING CENTER (CARETAKER REUSE)	*PLAY AREAS*
Non-profit daycare & playground	Expanded / upgraded playground*
Science discovery museum	Nature themed playground
Standalone outdoor classroom	Sensory playground
Community space (park host / nature center)	Universal access playground
SOCIAL AREAS	*GROUP SPORTS*
Dance / music area with small stage	Multi-purpose field*
Expanded group picnic areas	Baseball backstop
Gazebo or raised viewing platforms	Open field soccer
New intermediate sized picnic areas	Pickleball courts
Terraced "Interact Plaza"	Sand volleyball
GROUP PICNIC / SUPPORT	*EXERCISE AREAS*
Bocce ball	Fitness trail / loop
Concrete cornhole toss	Fitness node/s
Sand volley ball	Walking/running path
Special event support	*ADVENTURE SKILLS*
Table tennis / ping pong	Balance and bouldering course
CULTURAL / ART AREAS	Climbing wall
Cultural Chumash plaza	Motor skill areas / obstacles
Promenade (old road bed)	Pump track
Entry plaza with info hub and signage	Ropes course
Sculpture garden	

* Mandatory requirements for code compliance if improvements are made

TABLE 2-2: Categories of potential amenities

Workshop #2 was an open house style Public Design Charrette held from 10am to Noon on December 3, 2022 at La Patera Elementary School Multi-purpose Room and on-site at the Park since the forecasted rain did not start during the workshop. There were 70 attendees, nearly double the 1st workshop attendance.

The workshop started with a short presentation by the project team that provided an overview of Workshop #1 and the associated online survey, the ESHA mapping, recommended general park improvements within all the alternatives, an overview of amenities identified, and a brief description of the four alternatives being presented:

1. Nature Focus (Figure 2-4)
2. Relax Focus (Figure 2-5)
3. Learn Focus (Figure 2-6)
4. Play Focus (Figure 2-7)

Workshop activities included reviewing and discussing each of the four alternatives and voting with stickers for dislikes (red dots), likes (green dots), must haves and a preferred alternative (with stars). There was also an optional tour through the park to discuss and comment on the plans.



Workshop #2: Attendees during presentation



Workshop #2: Attendees during site tour

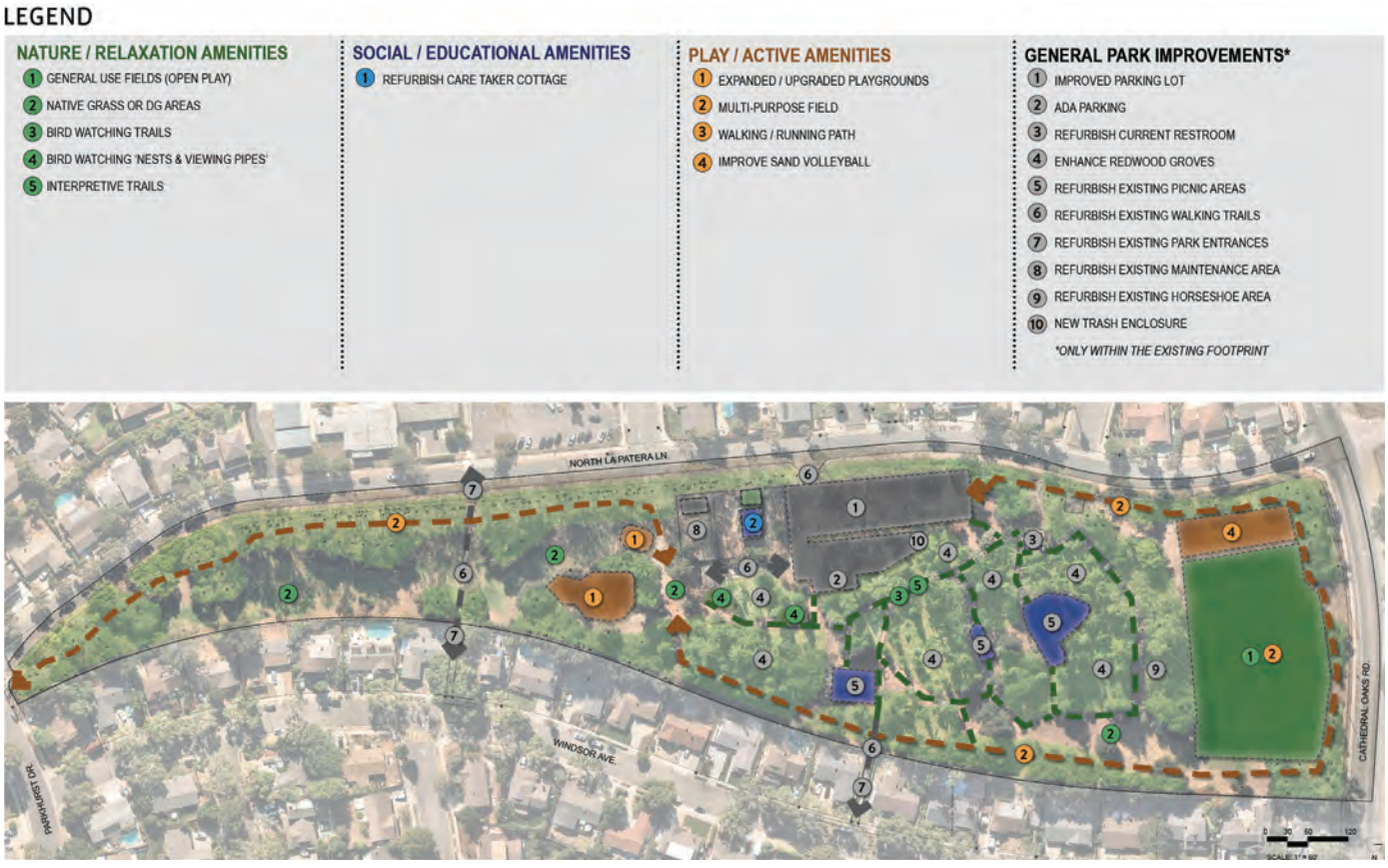


FIGURE 2-4: Alternative A - Nature Focus

LEGEND

NATURE / RELAXATION AMENITIES
1. DOG PARK WITH FENCING
2. GENERAL USE FIELDS (OPEN PLAY)
3. BIRD WATCHING TRAILS
4. BIRD WATCHING 'NESTS & VIEWING PIPES'
5. INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
6. BOTANICAL GARDEN
7. NATIVE GARDEN
8. ARBOR WALK/ NON-NATIVE TREE GROVE
9. COMMUNITY GARDEN

SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES
1. TERRACED "INTERACT PLAZA"
2. REFURBISH CARE TAKER COTTAGE
3. OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES
1. EXPANDED / UPGRADED PLAYGROUNDS
2. GAZEBO OR RAISED VIEWING PLATFORMS
3. MULTI-PURPOSE FIELD
4. MOTOR SKILL AREAS / OBSTACLES
5. WALKING / RUNNING PATH

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS*
1. IMPROVED PARKING LOT
2. ADA PARKING
3. REFURBISH CURRENT RESTROOM
4. ENHANCE REDWOOD GROVES
5. REFURBISH EXISTING PICNIC AREAS
6. REFURBISH EXISTING WALKING TRAILS
7. REFURBISH EXISTING PARK ENTRANCES
8. REFURBISH EXISTING MAINTENANCE AREA
9. REFURBISH EXISTING HORSESHOE AREA
10. NEW TRASH ENCLOSURE

*ONLY WITHIN THE EXISTING FOOTPRINT



FIGURE 2-5: Alternative B - Relax Focus

LEGEND

NATURE / RELAXATION AMENITIES
1. GENERAL USE FIELDS (OPEN PLAY)
2. INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
3. BOTANICAL GARDEN
4. NATIVE GARDEN / NATIVE TREE GROVE
5. BUTTERFLY / BEE GARDEN

SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES
1. SMALL STAGE / AMPITHEATER
2. BOCCE BALL
3. IMPROVED / RELOCATED HORSESHOES
4. FAMILY PICNIC AREA
5. CULTURAL CHUMASH PLAZA
6. ENTRY PLAZA WITH INFO HUB AND SIGNAGE
7. REFURBISH CARE TAKER COTTAGE
8. STANDALONE OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES
1. NATURE THEMED PLAYGROUND
2. SENSORY PLAYGROUND
3. OPEN FIELD SOCCER
4. FITNESS TRAIL / LOOP
5. WALKING / RUNNING PATH
6. BALANCE AND BOULDERING COURSE
7. ROPES COURSE
8. CLIMBING WALL
9. SAND VOLLEYBALL

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS*
1. IMPROVED PARKING LOT
2. ADA PARKING
3. REFURBISH CURRENT RESTROOM
4. ENHANCE REDWOOD GROVES
5. REFURBISH EXISTING PICNIC AREAS
6. REFURBISH EXISTING WALKING TRAILS
7. REFURBISH EXISTING PARK ENTRANCES
8. MAINTENANCE COMPOUND NEW ENTRY ROAD
9. REFURBISH EXISTING HORSESHOE AREA
10. NEW TRASH ENCLOSURE

*ONLY WITHIN THE EXISTING FOOTPRINT



FIGURE 2-6: Alternative C - Learn Focus

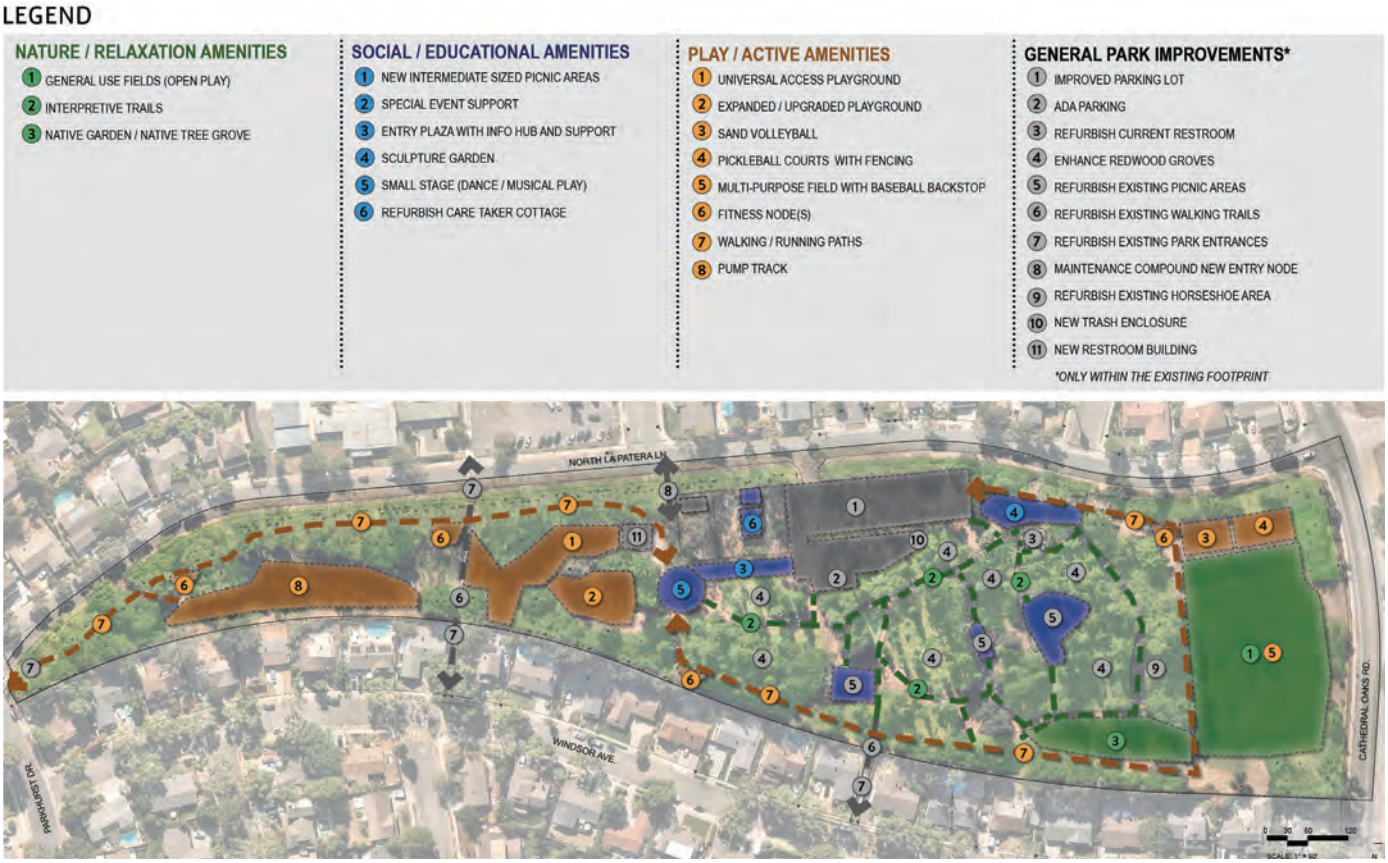


FIGURE 2-7: Alternative D - Play Focus

Based on concerns that community members did not participate due to the weather, an online survey that mirrored the workshop activities was created and open for a 2-week period. The survey received nearly 500 responses.

While workshop attendees used less than 50 percent of their voting materials, the Nature Focus alternative received the most votes (6). Favorite (must have) amenities included Refurbishing the Caretaker Cottage, Expand / Upgrade Playgrounds, Bicycle Pump Track, and Bird Watching Trails, which each received 10 or more votes. Liked amenities included Native Garden / Tree Grove, Refurbish the Caretaker Cottage, Walking / Running Path, Interpretive Trails, Bicycle Pump Track, Botanical Garden, and Multi-purpose Field each received 12 or more votes. Disliked amenities included Bicycle Pump Track, Pickleball Courts with Fencing, Dog Park with Fencing, Special Event Support, and Fitness Trail / Loop which each received 12 or more votes.

Online survey respondents also used about 50 percent or less of their total votes. The Nature Focus alternative received the most votes with 72. The Play Focus received 70 votes. Favorite (must have) amenities included Bicycle Pump Track, Enhance Redwood Groves, Upgrade Current Restroom, and Upgrade Existing Walking Trails, which each received 30 or more votes. Liked amenities included Enhance Redwood Groves, Bicycle Pump Track, Upgrade Existing Walking Trails, Butterfly / Bee Garden, Botanical Garden, Upgrade Current Restroom, and Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas, which each received 50 or more votes. Disliked amenities included Pickleball Courts with Fencing, Dog Park with Fencing, Bicycle Pump Track, and Climbing Wall, which each received 50 or more votes.

A comparison of workshop and online survey voting for the most popular or unpopular amenities is shown in Table 2-3.

AMENITY	WORKSHOP	ONLINE SURVEY
General Park Improvements	High Support	High Support
Upgrade Existing Restroom	High Support	High Support
Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas	High Support	High Support
Expand & Upgrade Playground	High Support	High Support
Enhance Trails & Walking Paths	High Support	High Support
Enhance Redwood Groves	High Support	High Support
Bird Watching	High Support	High Support
Pollinator Garden	High Support	High Support
New Restroom Building	High Support	High Support
Nature Themed Playground	High Support	Conflicting Support
Refurbish Caretaker Cottage	High Support	Conflicting Support
Botanical & Native Gardens	High Support	Conflicting Support
Exploratory Play Elements	Conflicting Support	Conflicting Support
Dog Park with Fence	Conflicting Support	Conflicting Support
Fitness Trail with Equipment	Conflicting Support	Conflicting Support
Bicycle Pump Track	Conflicting Support	Conflicting Support
Pickleball Courts with Fence	Low Support	Low Support
Special Events Support	Low Support	Low Support
Gazebo or Raised Viewing Platform	Low Support	Low Support
Bocce Ball	Low Support	Low Support

TABLE 2-3: Workshop #2 Summary

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS	NATURE / PASSIVE AMENITIES
ADA parking & Improved parking lot*	*OPEN AREAS*
ADA compliance *	General use fields (open play)
Upgrade current restroom *	*NATURE AREAS*
New Restroom at south end	Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"
Maint. compound new entry road	Bird watching trails
Upgrade existing maintenance area	Interpretive trails
New trash enclosure	*GARDEN AREAS*
Upgrade existing park entrances	Botanical garden
Upgrade existing picnic areas *	Butterfly / bee garden
Upgrade existing walking trails & groves *	Native garden / native tree grove
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES	**PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES**
NATURE LEARNING CENTER (CARETAKER REUSE)	*PLAY AREAS*
Community space (park host / nature center)	Universal access playground (expanded) [Optional]
SOCIAL AREAS	*GROUP SPORTS*
All options removed	Multi-purpose field *
GROUP PICNIC / SUPPORT	Sand volleyball
Concrete cornhole toss	*EXERCISE AREAS*
CULTURAL / ART AREAS	Fitness trail / loop
Cultural plaza	Walking/running path
Promenade (old road bed)	*ADVENTURE SKILLS*
Entry plaza with info hub and signage	Exploratory Play (bouldering course) [Optional]
	Pump track [Optional]

* Mandatory requirements for code compliance if improvements are made

TABLE 2-4: Categories of included amenities

Workshop #3 was conducted as part of the Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting on January 25, 2023 at 6:00pm at Goleta City Hall in Council Chambers.

The workshop started with a presentation by the project team that provided an overview of Workshops #1 and #2, and their associated online surveys. The presentation then focused on presenting the draft master plan design that resulted from combining the community preferred design elements and amenities from the four previous alternative plans. The amenities incorporated are shown in Table 2-4 and graphically in Figure 2-8.



FIGURE 2-8: Draft Master Plan - January 25, 2023

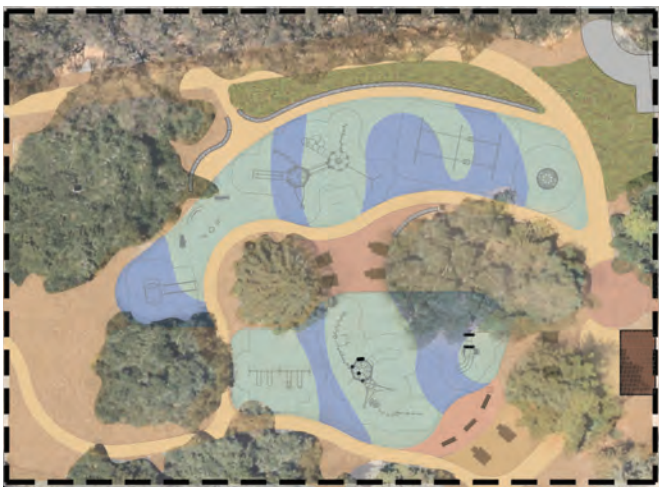
Alternative designs were proposed for two areas of the park. This design process assisted the Commission to visualize different options and recommend the preferred design for the final Master Plan.

South Area Vignettes 1 & 2

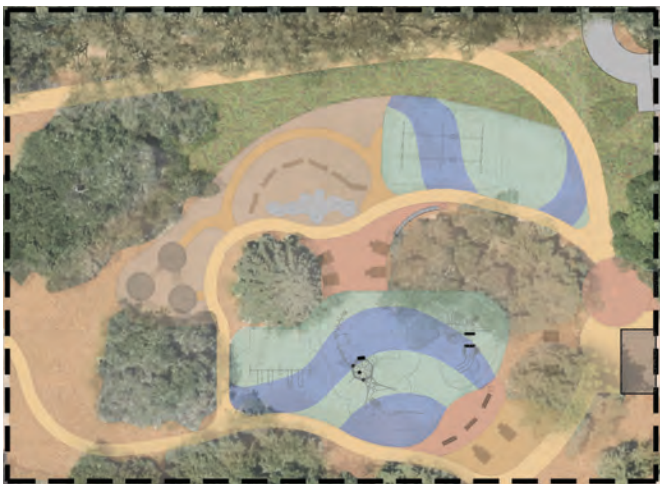
Two playground designs were presented; both of which expanded the existing playground significantly along the western edge.

Vignette 1 proposed an expansive Universal Access Playground. This proposal incorporated a diverse collection of all abilities play features, creating a variety of experiences for all children. Some of the equipment included rockers, spinners, a zip line, sensory play elements, and a large accessible play structure. A small seating wall was also located along the western edge which provides seating for parents, as well as a barrier between the play area and the roadway.

Vignette 2 featured an Exploratory / Nature Play option. This idea combined both traditional and non-traditional play elements. An accessible zip line provides an adventure with a cushion for safety. Natural decomposed granite pathways run parallel to a series of logs to hop across and boulders to scramble over, which all culminates at a large fort nestled between several large existing oak trees.



Vignette 1



Vignette 2

North Area Vignettes A & B

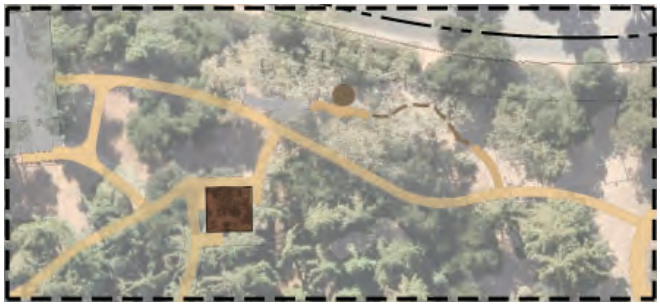
Two distinct design alternatives were also presented for the second zone between the parking lot and the multi-purpose field, near the existing restroom.

Vignette A explored the idea of introducing a pump track composed of two intersecting loops; a beginner / novice loop, and a moderate to advanced loop with banks and small jumps. The loops could be combined into a larger figure eight track to provide more flexibility. Challenges with implementation could include rerouting the accessible route between the parking lot and field area, and the pump track would be small in relation to many other pump tracks in California.



Vignette A

Vignette B proposed an Exploratory / Nature Play option. Non-traditional play elements rooted in natural materials, shapes, and forms were highlighted within an existing grove of trees in order to create an adventurous zone of play. The plan includes a natural path into the grove, followed by a series of balance logs, leading to a tree fort, which loops back to the path with a series of boulders to scramble over.



Vignette B

After hearing some public comments, the Commission then voted to approve the All Abilities Playground option (Vignette 1) and the Exploratory / Nature Play option (Vignette B). The Commission then voted to refurbish the maintenance facility, upgrade the existing park entrances, the creation of a defined area for family activities within one of the reservable picnic areas, entry promenade, Channel Islands / Cultural plaza, maintain and improve one of two sand volleyball courts, and add a second restroom. They also voted to remove the Entrance Junction/Plaza improvements. The full presentation and meeting minutes can be found in Appendix A.

After the Parks and Recreation Commission meeting (also the final public workshop), the project team incorporated the direction received and prepared the final conceptual master plan that was presented to the Goleta City Council on March 21, 2023.

The final conceptual master plan is further described in Chapter 3. Next steps and planning recommendations for the implementation of the Master Plan is provided in Chapter 4.

Final Conceptual Master Plan



3

3.1 PARK MASTER PLAN

Comments and decisions made by the Parks and Recreation Commission (Workshop #3) on January 25, 2023 were incorporated to create this final conceptual master plan.

The Conceptual Master Plan contains a range of general park improvements and upgraded or new amenities that were supported by the Community, City, and Parks and Recreation Commission. All of the improvements were preliminarily evaluated for environmental impacts, including and/or in areas regarding ESHA and/or ESHA-related buffers, and modifications were made to remove or minimize these impacts where feasible.

A complete California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis will be conducted by the City of Goleta that may result in additional modifications to the master plan as it moves forward into final design.



Sample All Abilities Playground

Improvement Categories

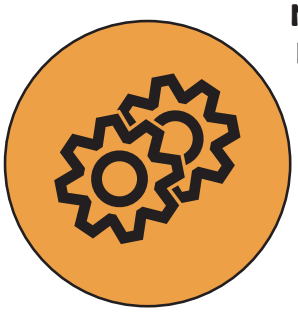
As presented in Chapter 2, the improvements are color-coded to key them into one of the four categories:



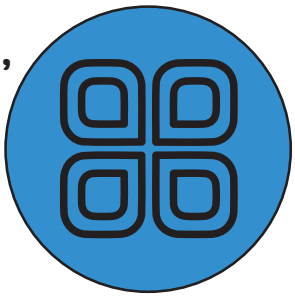
General Park Improvements



Nature Based and Passive Activities



Play, Active, and Skill Development, Activities



Social, Educational, and Cultural/ Historical Activities

They are sequentially numbered from south to north as they occur within Stow Grove Park. Some of the numbers / improvements occur multiple times, such as 1 / Upgrade Existing Park Entrances. All of the improvements shown have been placed to minimize environmental impacts and comply with design codes and standards. However, during subsequent CEQA analysis and final design, adjustments may be required.

Master Plan



FIGURE 3-1: Conceptual Master Plan

DESIGN KEY

1. *Upgrade Existing Park Entrances*
2. *Channel Islands / Cultural Plaza*
3. *Butterfly / Pollinator Garden*
4. *General Use Field/s*
5. *All Abilities Playground*
6. *Walking / Running Path*
7. *Refurbish Maintenance Facility*
8. *New Restroom*
9. *Add a Trash Enclosure*
10. *Caretaker Cottage Shared with Community Use*
11. *Refurbished Parking lot*
12. *Entrance Promenade / Junction*
13. *Refurbish Existing Redwood Groves*
14. *Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas*
15. *Refurbish Current Restroom*
16. *Exploratory / Nature play Elements*
17. *Sand Volleyball*
18. *Native Tree Grove*
19. *Family Activities between Picnic Areas*
20. *Improved Horseshoes*
21. *Fitness Trail / Loop*
22. *Multi-use Play Field*

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3.1.1 Design Summary for Master Plan

1 Upgrade Existing Park Entrances

Enhance existing park entrances by improving access per ADA code requirements (required by law), and providing directional signage and gateway elements at promenade entrances.

2 Channel Islands / Cultural Plaza

Small area celebrating the plantings of the Channel Islands including interpretive signage and elements.

3 Butterfly / Pollinator Garden

Small butterfly / pollinator garden including educational signs and a small seating area for reading / relaxing / outdoor gathering.



Proposed amenity: Botanical / Native Garden

4 General Use Fields

Regrade and reseed areas of lawn as well as upgrade the irrigation system, and implement measures to prevent gopher impacts.



Proposed amenity: General Use fields

5 All Abilities Playground

Replace the existing 2-5 and 5-12 year old playground equipment and surfacing. Refurbished playground area will be expanded by adding a small seating wall to the entrance and various features for all abilities (rockers, spinners, zip line, sensory play elements, etc).



Proposed amenity: All Abilities Playground

6 Walking / Running Path

Include a hard surface walking/running path (min. 4' wide-max. TBD) with seating and refuge areas as well as interpretive signs throughout the park.

7 New Restroom

Add a new restroom adjacent to the playground area. Design may consider family-style rooms/ stalls.



Proposed amenity: New restroom building

8 Refurbish Maintenance Facility

Relocate the maintenance facility entrance to La Patera Lane. This will require removal of one tree (may impact root systems of two other nearby small trees).

9 Add a Trash Enclosure

Add a new trash area within the maintenance compound per City requirements to contain the trash bins currently floating in the paring lot.



Proposed amenity: Trash Enclosure

10 Refurbish the Caretaker Cottage

As part of the Caretaker Cottage refurbishment, considered incorporating one or more shared rooms that could be reserved by the community or provide some other public use. Enhance entrance walkway with decorative paving and improve draining with a small bioswale which can be used as an educational element.



Refurbished Caretaker Cottage

11 Refurbished Parking lot

Add ADA parking, repave the parking lot, and add pass-through on north end of small parking lot to improve circulation throughout the lot while maintaining the existing footprint.

Improve the drainage and storm water management to avoid surface flows into the playground area.

Enhance existing park entrances from the parking lot and include directional signage.



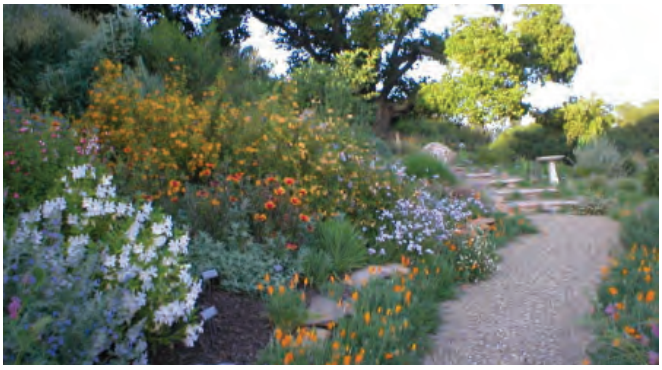
Refurbished Parking lot

12 Entrance Promenade/Junction

Enhance the area with boulders and decomposed granite where all the paths meet and have directional signs for the park. Enhance the walkway with permeable paving to improve drainage.

13 Enhance Existing Redwood Groves

Enhance the existing redwood grove with native under story plantings, fencing modifications additional seating, access improvements to provide more accessible paths through the grove per ADA requirements, and other furnishings.



Proposed amenity: Enhance existing Redwood Groves

⑭ Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas

Replace damaged/broken tables, trash and recycling receptacles, shade structures, and BBQ equipment. Add shade structure to larger group picnic areas due to recent loss of mature trees. Maintain and smooth existing surface conditions and enhance existing signage and monuments for picnic area identification.



Refurbished Picnic Area

⑮ Refurbish Current Restroom

Bring the current restroom up to the latest ADA code requirements with enhancements in the exterior, the building systems and approach/ access.



Refurbished Restroom

⑯ Exploratory / Nature play Elements

Add a new play area containing nature play elements, bouldering course, balance logs, tree fort, or other exploratory / nature play elements.



Proposed amenity: Exploratory / Nature play Elements

⑰ Sand Volleyball

Reduce to one sand volleyball court, move to accommodate an accessible path from parking lot to playing field, enlarge sand court area, install new net, and informal seating areas.



Proposed amenity: Sand Volleyball

⑱ Native Tree Grove

Small trail highlighting the importance of native trees and their under story plantings with interpretive signs and elements speaking of the native flora and fauna of the region. With small areas for bird watching, refuge, and seating.



Proposed amenity:Native Tree Grove

19 Family Activities between Picnic Areas

Define a reservable area for family activities (a bounce house, corn-hole or other group games, etc) near the group picnic areas.



Proposed amenity: Family Activity

20 Improved Horseshoes

Enhance the existing horseshoe area with new backboards, curbing/edging, dirt, and consider adding seating areas around horseshoe.



Proposed amenity: Improved Horseshoes

21 Fitness Trail / Loop

Include small equipment pads for fitness equipment (5 total) along the trail around the multi-purpose field and add signage / markers for distance.



Proposed amenity: Fitness Trail / Loop

22 Multi-use Play Field

Refurbish lawn area with upgrades to the irrigation system as well as find measures to prevent gopher impacts and install new backstop.



Proposed amenity: Multi-use Play Field



Implementation 4

4.1 COST & PHASING

Once the CEQA process is completed, the next step will be to make any required adjustments and move the master plan forward into final design and secure funding.



To assist the City in programming the master plan through CEQA, final design, permitting, and construction three cost scenarios have been prepared as shown on the following pages and were presented to the City Council meeting on 3/21/2023. Each scenario included the same value for the CEQA process, but split the final design and permitting (soft costs), and the contractor and construction costs per phase. Construction costs are still highly volatile and the estimates provided here are only for planning purposes and will need to be revised and updated as the project moves forward.

The three cost scenarios are summarized in Table 4-1.

	SINGLE PHASE	TWO PHASE		THREE PHASE		
Total Costs (high)	$8,786,833	$8,992,314		$9,140,797		
Total Costs (low)	$8,091,886	$8,280,929		$8,417,533		
	PHASE 1	**PHASE 1**	**PHASE 2**	**PHASE 1**	**PHASE 2**	**PHASE 3**
Phase subtotal (high)	$8,786,833	$4,536,828	$4,455,486	$1,623,476	$2,913,812	$4,603,509
Phase subtotal (low)	$8,091,886	$4,181,882	$4,099,047	$1,501,598	$2,680,707	$4,235,228
Construction Costs (high)	$6,096,024	$3,135,567	$2,960,456	$1,080,479	$1,910,696	$2,960,456
Construction Costs (low)	$5,608,342	$2,884,722	$2,723,620	$994,041	$1,757,840	$2,723,620
Construction Costs (high)	$1,127,764	$580,080	$577,289	$199,889	$391,693	$577,289
Construction Costs (low)	$1,037,543	$533,674	$531,106	$183,898	$360,358	$531,106
Soft Costs (high)	$609,602	$313,557	$325,650	$108,048	$229,284	$325,650
Soft Costs (low)	$560,834	$288,472	$299,598	$99,404	$210,941	$299,598
Escalation to mid-point of construction (high)	$853,443	$407,624	$592,091	$135,060	$382,139	$740,114
Escalation to mid-point of construction (low)	$785,168	$375,014	$544,724	$124,255	$351,568	$680,905
CEQA costs	$100,000	$100,000		$100,000		
SCHEDULE						
CEQA Process	7 months	7 months		7 months		
Final Design	12 months	12 months		12 months		
BID	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Construction	18 months	15 months	13 months	10 months	12 months	13 months
Project Close Out	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months
Total Duration	41 months		52 months			67 months
Notes:						
Costs include design contingency						
Cost do not include construction management, inspections, commissioning, etc.						
Escalation is included at 5% annually for construction costs & 1% annually for soft/contractor costs						
Costs are based on a preliminary planning level study and may not include other unknowns at this level						

TABLE 4-1: Summary of Cost Scenarios

Scenario 1 - Full Build Out, CEQA to be completed and the project would move into the final design phase in 2024. Design would be completed and the project sent out to bid at the beginning of 2025, with an estimated construction schedule of 18-months. This scenario is estimated to cost between $8.10 - $8.79 million.

Scenario 2 - Two Phase Build Out, CEQA to be complete in 2023 and Phase 1 would move into the final design phase in 2024. The Phase 1 design would be completed and the project sent out to bid at the beginning of 2025, with an estimated construction schedule of 12-months. Phase 2 design would start when Phase 1 is awarded for construction and be completed within 12-months and sent out to bid in the first half of 2026, with an estimated construction schedule of 12-months. This scenario is estimated to cost between $8.28 - $9.00 million.

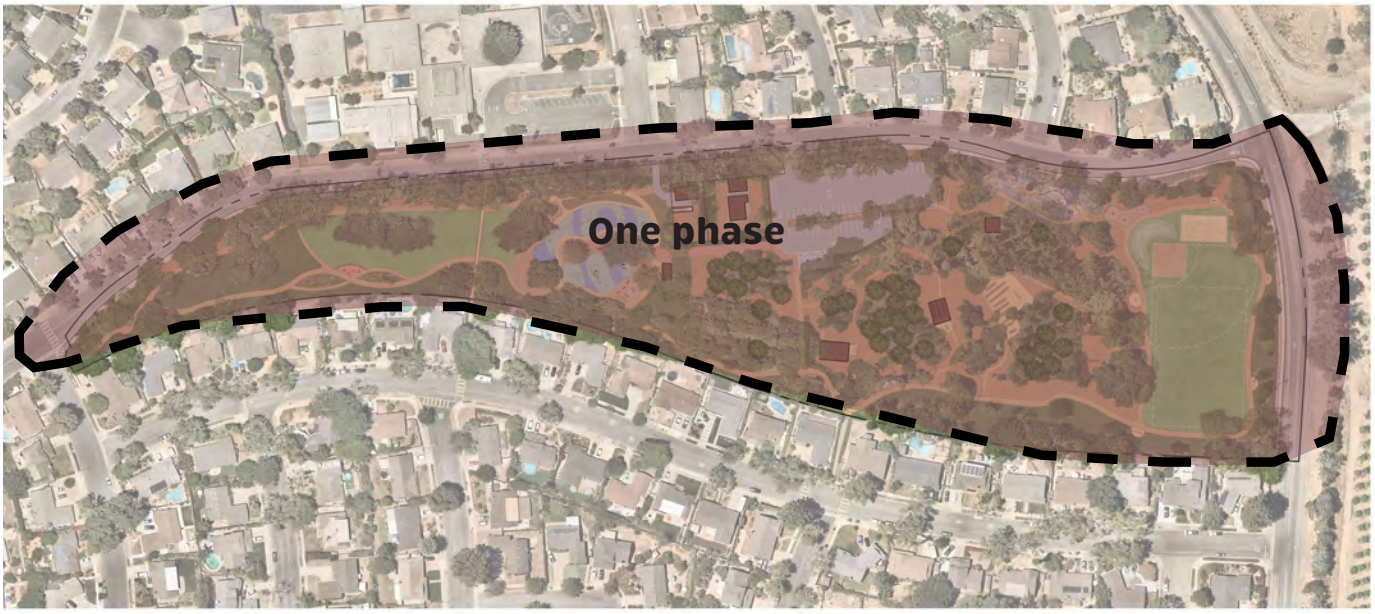


FIGURE 4-1: Scenario 1 - Full Build Out

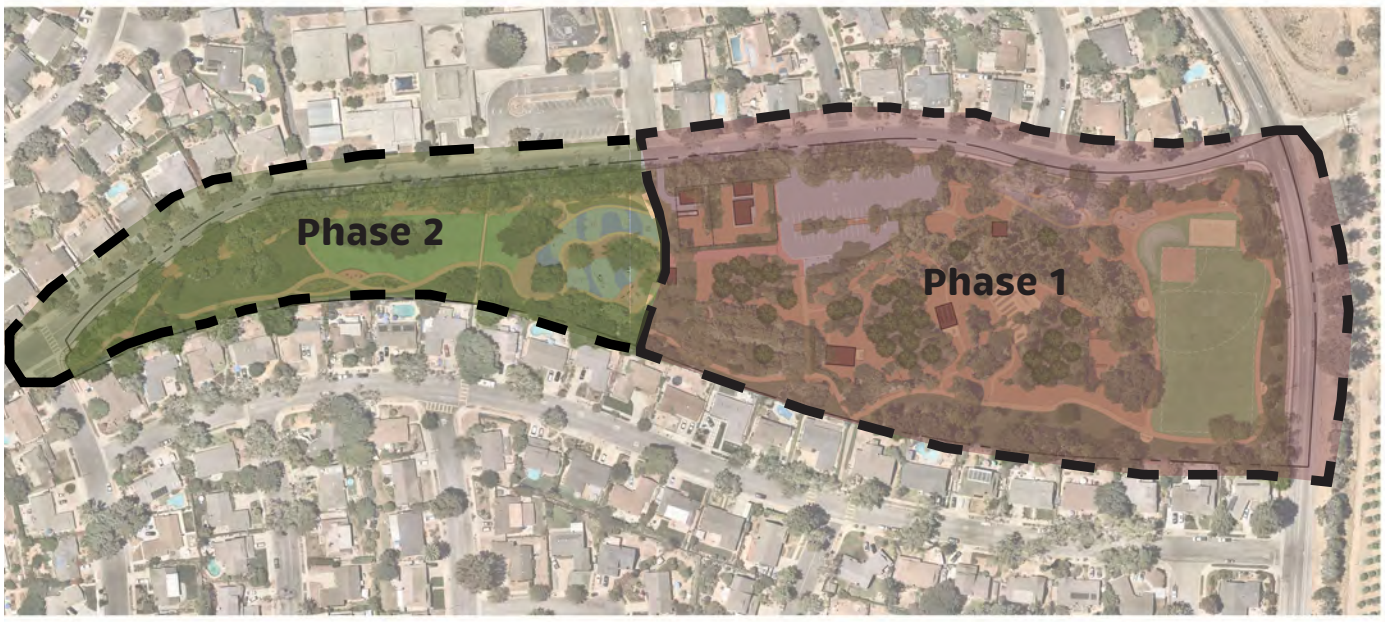


FIGURE 4-2: Scenario 2 - Two Phase Build Out

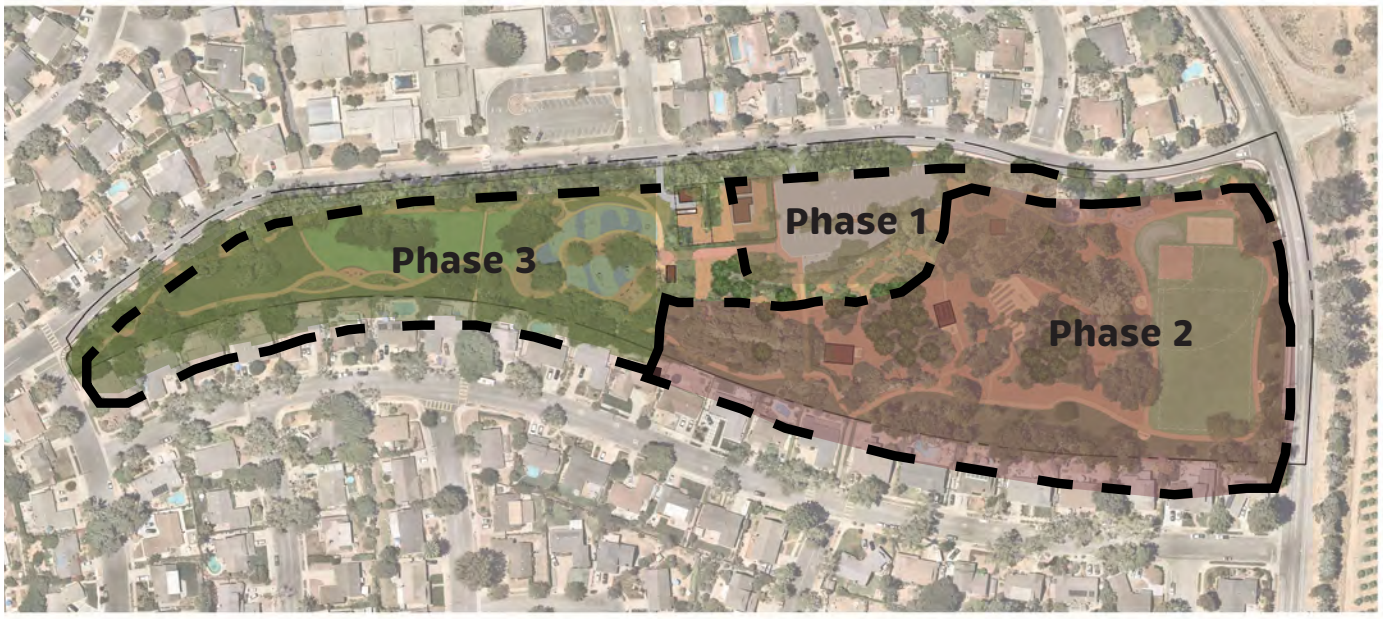


FIGURE 4-3: Scenario 3 - Three Phase Build Out

Scenario 3 - Three Phase Build Out, CEQA to be complete in 2023 and Phase 1 would move into the final design phase in 2024. The Phase 1 design would be completed and the project sent out to bid at the beginning of 2025, with an estimated construction schedule of 10-months. Phase 2 design would start when Phase 1 is awarded for construction and be completed within 12-months and sent out to bid in the first half of 2026, with an estimated construction schedule of 12-months. Phase 3 design would start when Phase 2 is awarded for construction and be completed within 12-months and sent out to bid in the second half of 2026, with an estimated construction schedule of 12-months. This scenario is estimated to cost between $8.42 - $9.15 million.

Next Steps - As demonstrated by the in-person attendance and online survey responses, the surrounding community and general public are committed to the management, preservation, and improvement of Stow Grove Park and will support the implementation of the recommendations of this Master Plan.

To continue to foster this support, the City is currently programming park development fees towards design and construction and are pursuing grant opportunities to fund the remainder of the value required to execute the project as a single phase of construction.

This project would not have been possible without the great support, energy and passion from the residents of Goleta and the community members of the project steering committee; Jessica Altstatt, Richard Jenkins and Zach Rissel.

Thank you for all you do to make Goleta the best place to live, work and play!

APPENDIX A



The presentations associated with the Master Plan process are provided in this Appendix as 4-slides / page. To view a full resolution slide presentation, please follow the hyperlinks provided.

2020 Project Renovation Survey Results - City Council Meeting 04/06/21 ..... A-1 - A-7
https://goleta.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4812382&GUID=6FBD025B-CD8D-4F4D-AE29-5E6FB236C2DE

Public Workshop #1 04/23/22 Presentation ..... A-8 - A-17
Public Workshop #1 On-line Survey Results ..... A-18 - A-24

Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting 06/01/22 ..... A-25 - A-33
https://goleta.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=5663779&GUID=53F2A95F-64C3-4907-9961-C0ABB0ADA4D0

Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting 09/28/22 ..... A-34 - A-46
https://goleta.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=5840386&GUID=0356C150-0EDE-4A0F-BAFA-4465D7E5D3E9

City Council Meeting 11/01/22 ..... A-47 - A-59
https://goleta.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=5893700&GUID=7D191453-7407-4B56-862D-639BAE7E73BD

Public Workshop #2 12/03/22 Presentation ..... A-60 - A-73
Public Workshop #2 On-line Survey Results ..... A-74 - A-79

Public Workshop #3 / Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting 01/25/23 ..... A-80 - A-98
https://goleta.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=5985342&GUID=196BDE24-1A01-4611-B1DE-55C6C258439A

City Council Meeting 03/21/23 ..... A-99 - A-112
https://goleta.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=6052376&GUID=6677689F-0193-4E6B-A546-163CA8522759



STOW GROVE PARK SURVEY RESULTS

April 6, 2021
City Council Meeting
Presented by: JoAnne Plummer, Parks and Recreation Manager
Jaime Valdez, Interim Neighborhood Services and Public Safety Director

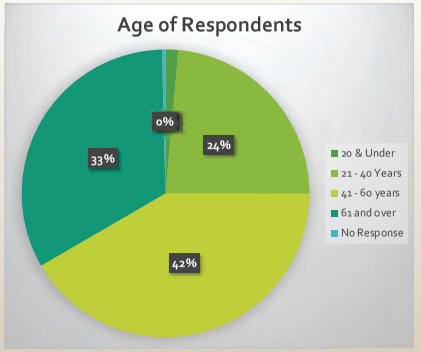
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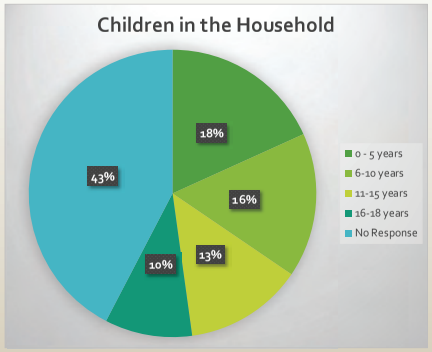
PURPOSE OF SURVEY

- Gain an understanding of how residents are using Stow Grove Park
- Gather public input on improvements related to the Multi-Purpose Field Project
- Gather public input on the other elements of Stow Grove Park for future improvements

6

WHO IS USING THE PARK

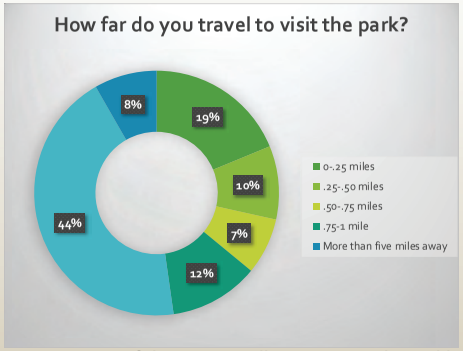




Of those responding to age, 232 were male, 509 were female and 25 chose not to answer

7

HOW FAR AND HOW OFTEN?

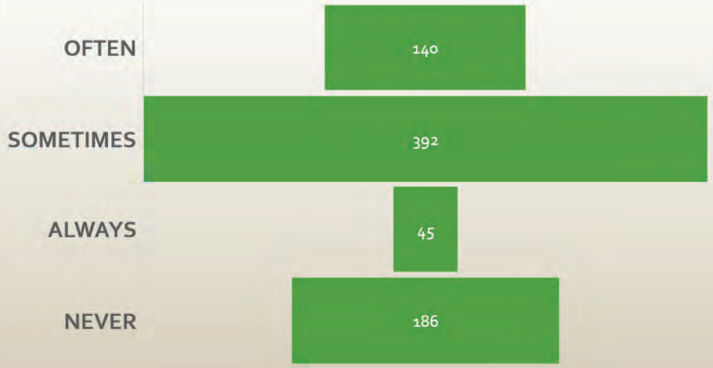




Of those responding 664 were city residents, 99 were no and 4 chose not to answer
186 respondents visit the park alone, while 574 visit with others and 7 chose not to answer

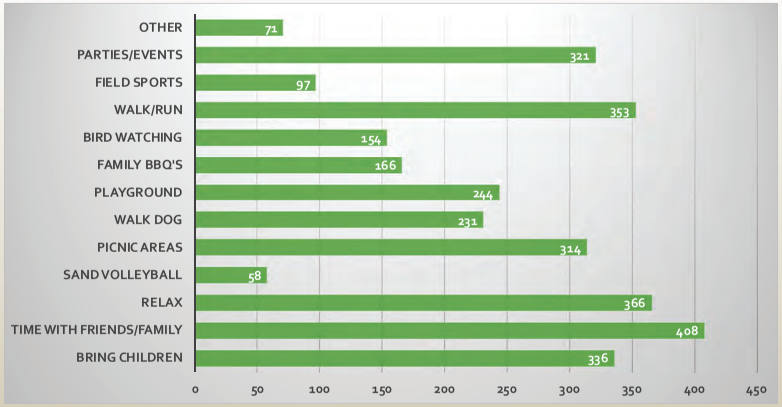
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USE OF PARK FOR FITNESS?



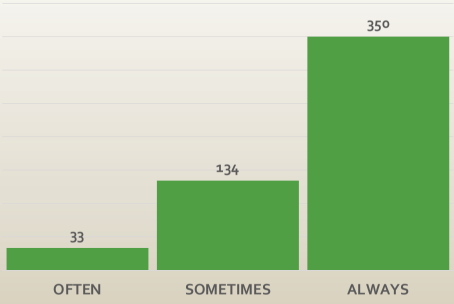
9

WHY STOW PARK?



11

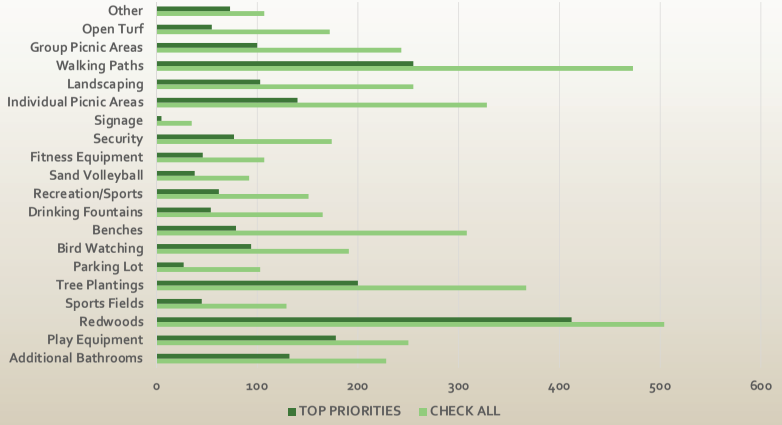
HAVE YOUR CHILDREN PARTICIPATED IN ORGANIZED ACTIVITY?



- Volleyball
- Softball
- Soccer
- Baseball
- Walks
- Flag Football
- Karate
- Kickball
- Sports
- Horseshoes
- Girl Scouts
- Boy Scouts
- Karate
- Frisbee
- Yoga
- Runs
- Bird Watching
- Campfire
- Dog Training
- Book Club

10

PRIORITIES



12

PRIORITIES - Other

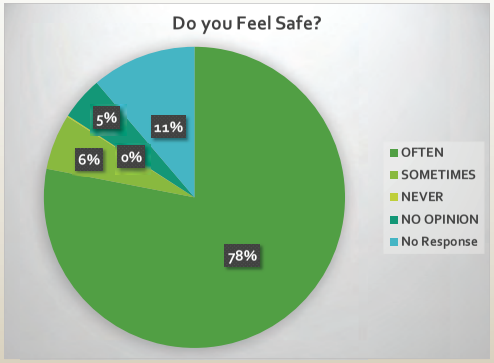
Restroom Upgrade
Skate Park
Butterfly Watching
Protecting Redwoods
Old Wooden Fort
Fenced in Dog Park
Community Garden
No Dogs
Campsites
Pickleball Courts
Covered Garbage Cans
More Trees
Small Stage area
Ninja Course
Interesting Plants

More Events
Running Trails
Basketball Courts
More Sports Fields
Horseshoe Pits
A Park Ranger Presence
Paved Walking Path
Keep it Natural
Dog Poop Bags
Gopher Control
Access from Cathedral Oaks
More Native Plants
Tennis Court
Bike Racks
Leave the Park as it is

Splash Pad
Keep it as a Neighborhood Park
Frisbee Golf
Community Fruit Orchard
Add Shade over Play Structure
Mirrors in Bathrooms
Water Bottle Refill stations
Natural Sanctuary
Address the House
ADA Paths for Wheelchairs
Additional Parking
Update Play Equipment for Adults
Gardens
More BBQ Areas

13

SAFETY IN THE PARK



15

PRIORITIES – Choose only 3

Skatepark
Improve Tree Health
Fenced in Off Leash Dog Area
Camp Sites
Accessibility near north end
Pickleball
Cover Exposed Tree Roots
Ninja Course
More Frequent Cleaning
ADA Improvements
Horseshoe Pits
It is Fine as is
More bins for dog poop bags
Basketball Court

Lights
Benches in Natural Shade Area
Gopher Control
Increase Public Safety
Enforce Amplified Noise
Running/Walking Track around perimeter of park
Bike Racks
Keep it Natural
Fencing around playground area
Kid friendly features
Splash Pad
Keep it as a Neighborhood Park
Keep the backstop
Disc Golf

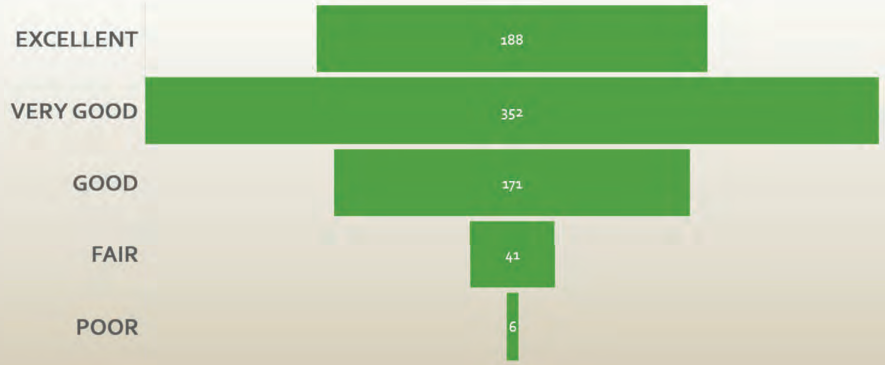
14

COMMENTS ABOUT SAFETY

- *Why isn't YES an answer?*
- *Great Place Great Neighborhood*
- *Always*
- *What's to fear?*
- *Never Any Fear*
- *Clean*
- *Relaxing*
- *Feels like a local park*
- *Friendly*
- *Too many off leash dogs*
- *Tree Health*
- *Sometimes Suspicious Activity*
- *Poor Lighting*
- *Homeless*
- *Some wildlife*
- *When empty, it feels spooky*
- *Men Hanging Out*

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OVERALL OPINION OF STOW GROVE PARK



17

OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

- MOVE FORWARD WITH CURRENT PROJECT SCOPE
- CONSIDER EXPANDING PROJECT SCOPE FOR THE DESIGN PHASE

19

CITY OF GOLETA

Questions About the Survey or Results?

18

CURRENT PROJECT SCOPE

- Renovation of Existing Athletic Field
- ADA requirements will necessitate improvements to the following:
  - Small Play area
  - Parking Lot
  - Path of Travel
  - Possibly the Restrooms



20







REMAINING ITEMS THAT WILL NEED ATTENTION?

- Ranger House/Service Yard
- Accessibility improvements to the following:
  - Playgrounds
  - Group Picnic Areas
  - Foot Paths throughout the park
  - Pedestrian Access
  - Restroom

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EXPANSION OF SCOPE FOR DESIGN

- Solicit Requests for Proposals securing a Landscape Architect Firm to develop a comprehensive conceptual design for the improvements at Stow Grove Park
  - Use the data collected from the surveys
  - Solicit additional public input at design meetings and other public meetings
  - Develop a conceptual design that can be broken into phases, beginning with the field renovation

22

BENEFITS OF EXPANDED SCOPE

A Comprehensive Conceptual Plan for Stow Grove Park will:

- Provide a plan, with public input, that will address all needs of this facility
- Assurance to the public that the park is valued and as resources are available, phases will be completed
- Understanding what will be at this location allows the opportunity for staff to explore grants and other funding resources for future phases

23

NO DESIRE TO CREATE A BRAND-NEW STOW GROVE PARK

- Many of the surveys referenced a strong desire to keep the park the same, very natural
- The proposal is not to start from scratch, but to plan for future accessibility, efficiencies and more
- The goal is to allow the community, of all abilities, to enjoy this beautiful space for years to come

24

COST COMPARISON FOR CONCEPT DESIGN**

CURRENT SCOPE OF WORK	Redesign of the multi-purpose field to include areas impacted by ADA mandates from the parking lot to the field	$40,000 - $50,000*
EXPANDED SCOPE OF WORK	Provide renderings that would redesign the multi-purpose field and other identified deficiencies, which could be phased for future projects	$75,000 - $100,000*

*Costs are rough estimates and amounts are contingent on the number of public meetings, amount of survey work and extent of environmental analysis needed
**Current approved project budget is $490,000 for FY 20/21

25

CITY OF GOLETA

Questions ?

26

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

Public Workshop #1

April 23, 2022

CITY OF GOLETA

ktua

1

Agenda- 10:00 am to 12:00 pm

10:05 – 10:15	Introductions
10:15 - 10:30	Project Background
10:20 - 10:40	Previous Survey Results
10:40 – 11:50	Workshop Activities
11:50 – 12:00	Closing Remarks



STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

2

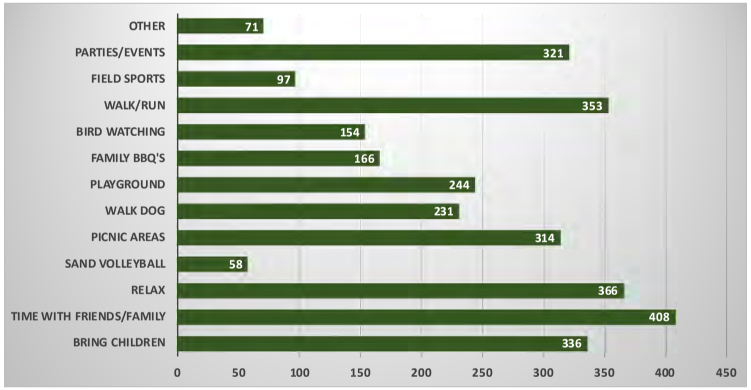
Previous Survey Takeaways - Summary

Top three active priorities:	Top three passive priorities:	Top three priorities:
Walking Paths	Walking Paths	Redwoods
Play Areas	Benches	Walking Paths
Open turf area (south end)	Picnic Areas	Tree Plantings

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

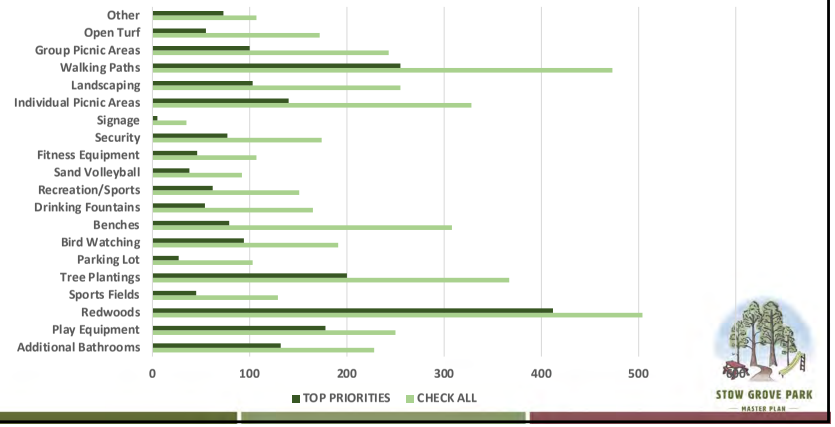
3

Previous Survey Takeaways – Why Stow Grove



4

Previous Survey Takeaways - Priorities



5

Previous Survey Takeaways – Write-ins

Larger Amenities to be Considered

Smaller Amenities could be added anywhere

Restroom Upgrade
Skate Park
Butterfly Watching
Protecting Redwoods
Old Wooden Fort
Fenced in Dog Park
Community Garden
No Dogs
Campsites
Pickleball Courts
Covered Garbage Cans
More Trees
Small Stage area
Ninja Course
Interesting Plants

More Events
Running Trails
Basketball Courts
More Sports Fields
Horseshoe Pits
A Park Ranger Presence
Paved Walking Path
Keep it Natural
Dog Poop Bags
Gopher Control
Access from Cathedral Oaks
More Native Plants
Tennis Court
Bike Racks
Leave the Park as it is

Splash Pad
Keep it as a Neighborhood Park
Frisbee Golf
Community Fruit Orchard
Add Shade over Play Structure
Mirrors in Bathrooms
Water Bottle Refill stations
Natural Sanctuary
Address the House
ADA Paths for Wheelchairs
Additional Parking
Update Play Equipment for Adults
Gardens
More BBQ Areas

6

Previous Survey Takeaways – Top Priorities

Skatepark
Improve Tree Health
Fenced in Off Leash Dog Area
Camp Sites
Accessibility near north end
Pickleball
Cover Exposed Tree Roots
Ninja Course
More Frequent Cleaning
ADA Improvements
Horseshoe Pits
It is Fine as is
More bins for dog poop bags
Basketball Court

Lights
Benches in Natural Shade Area
Gopher Control
Increase Public Safety
Enforce Amplified Noise
Running/Walking Track around perimeter of park
Bike Racks
Keep it Natural
Fencing around playground area
Kid friendly features
Splash Pad
Keep it as a Neighborhood Park
Keep the backstop
Disc Golf

7

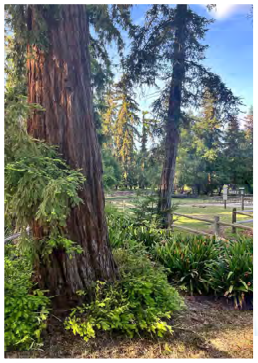
Previous Survey Takeaways – Question 13 Wordcloud



8

Input Received for Master Plan to date

- Steering Committee
  - Advises on specific park and project strategies.
  - Connects with stakeholder groups.
- Stakeholder Meeting #1a (Active Recreation)
  - Advises on the active elements of the park.
  - Discussed the need for active elements that work within the park such as an upgraded playground, nature & balance play elements, upgrades to fields, water play & sound elements for sensory play.
- Stakeholder Meeting #1b (Passive Recreation)
  - Advises on the passive elements of the park.
  - Discussed the need to keep and enhance trails, interpretive elements, bird watching, picnicking, and nature appreciation.



9

Site Overview- Floorplan Analogy

Outerwalls

Innerwalls



10

Site Overview- Floorplan Analogy

Driveway

Hallways



11

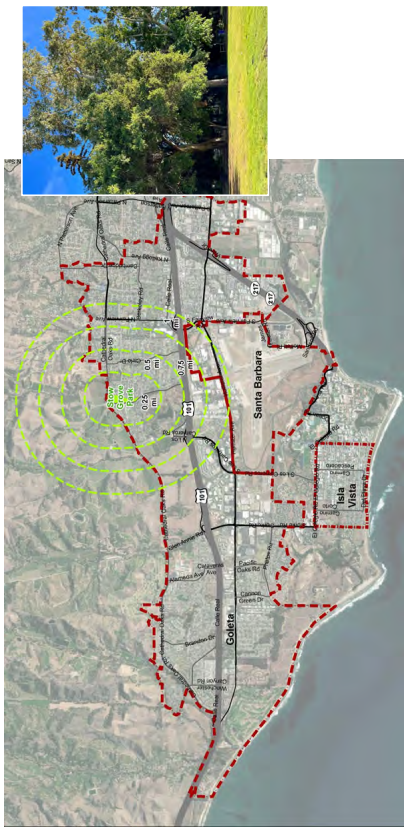
Site Overview- Floorplan Analogy

Rooms



12

Park Location



14

Site Overview- Floorplan Analogy

Ceiling

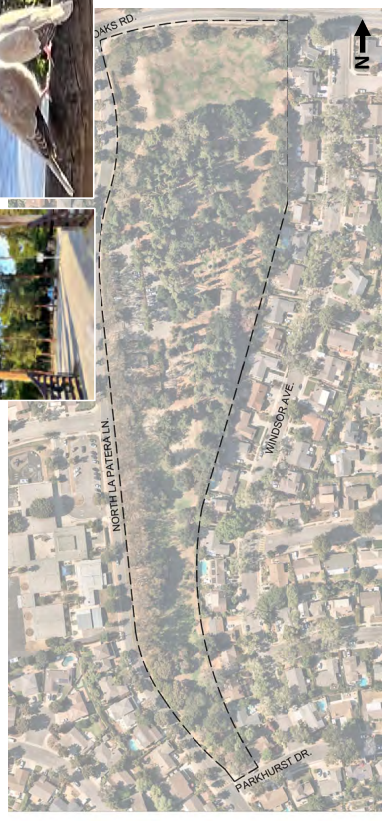


13

Site Overview







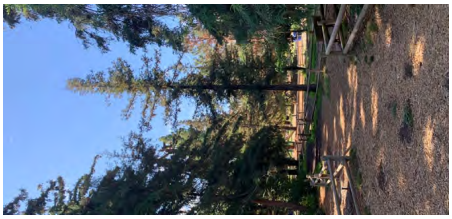
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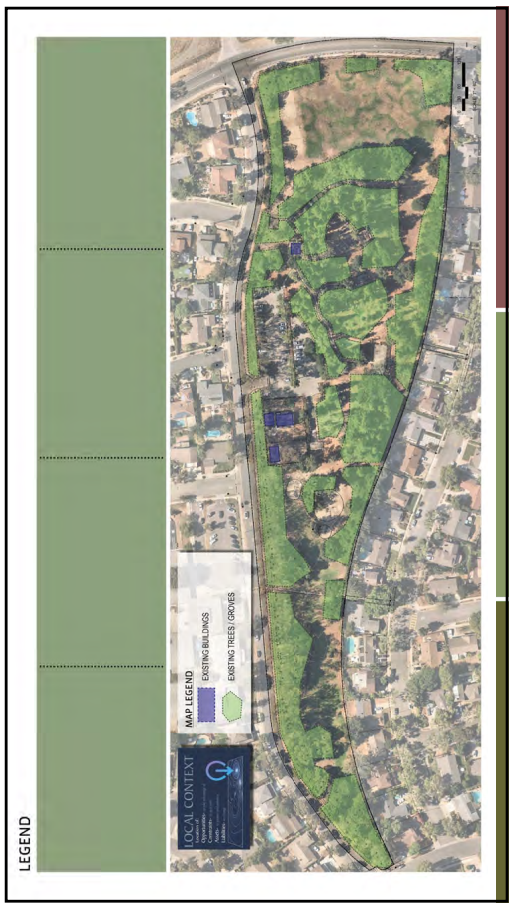




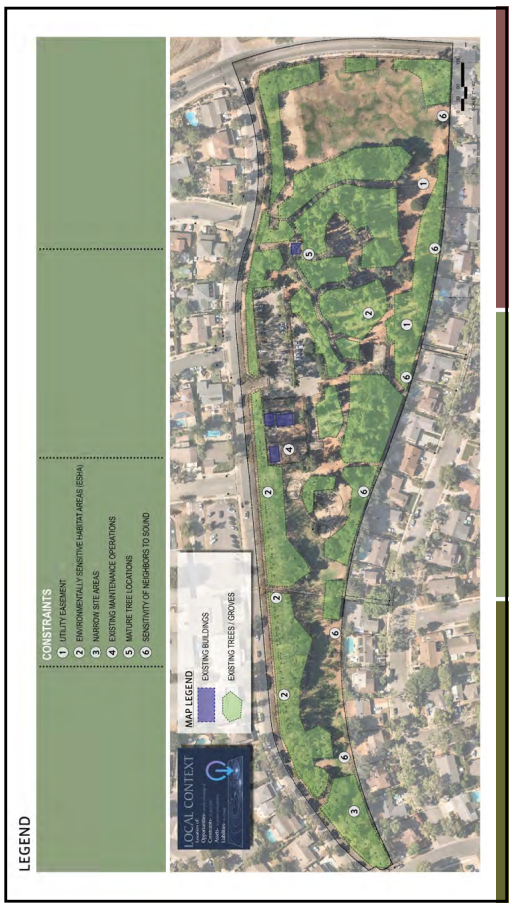




16


LEGEND
LOCAL CONTEXT
MAP LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
EXISTING TREES / GROVES

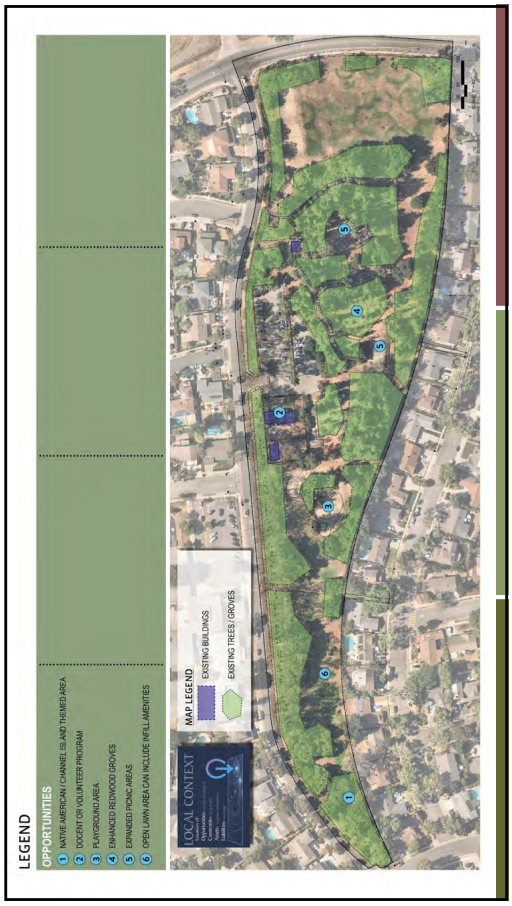
18


LEGEND
CONSTRAINTS
1 UTILITY EASEMENT
2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREAS (ESHA)
3 NARROW SITE AREAS
4 EXISTING MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS
5 MATURE TREE LOCATIONS
6 SENSITIVITY OF NEIGHBORS TO SOUND
LOCAL CONTEXT
MAP LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
EXISTING TREES / GROVES

20


STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

17


LEGEND
OPPORTUNITIES
1 NATIVE AMERICAN / CHANNEL ISLAND THEMED AREA
2 DOCENT OR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
3 PLAYGROUND AREA
4 ENHANCED REDWOOD GROVES
5 EXPANDED PICNIC AREAS
6 OPEN LAWN AREA CAN INCLUDE INFILL AMENITIES
LOCAL CONTEXT
MAP LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
EXISTING TREES / GROVES

19


LEGEND
ASSETS
1 DENSE TREE COVER
2 EXISTING REDWOOD GROVES
3 EXISTING PICNIC AREAS
4 PARKING LOT ENTRANCE SIGN
5 CONNECTIONS TO SCHOOL & NEIGHBORHOOD
6 EXISTING SPORTS FIELD / PLAY AREAS
LOCAL CONTEXT
MAP LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
EXISTING TREES / GROVES

21


LEGEND
LIMITATIONS / LIABILITIES
1 LOCATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS
2 HIGH SPEED ROADWAY - VISIBILITY ISSUES
3 DYING OR FALLING TREES
4 EXISTING TRASH PICK-UP OPERATIONS
5 LACK OF ADA PATHWAYS
6 POOR SITE DRAINAGE
LOCAL CONTEXT
MAP LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
EXISTING TREES / GROVES

22


LEGEND
OPPORTUNITIES
1 NATIVE AMERICAN / CHANNEL ISLAND THEMED AREA
2 DOCENT OR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM
3 PLAYGROUND AREA
4 ENHANCED REDWOOD GROVES
5 EXPANDED PICNIC AREAS
6 OPEN LAWN AREA CAN INCLUDE INFILL AMENITIES
CONSTRAINTS
1 UTILITY EASEMENT
2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREAS (ESHA)
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4 EXISTING MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS
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5 LACK OF ADA PATHWAYS
6 POOR SITE DRAINAGE
LOCAL CONTEXT
MAP LEGEND
EXISTING BUILDINGS
EXISTING TREES / GROVES

23


Workshop
Activities

24

LOCAL Input

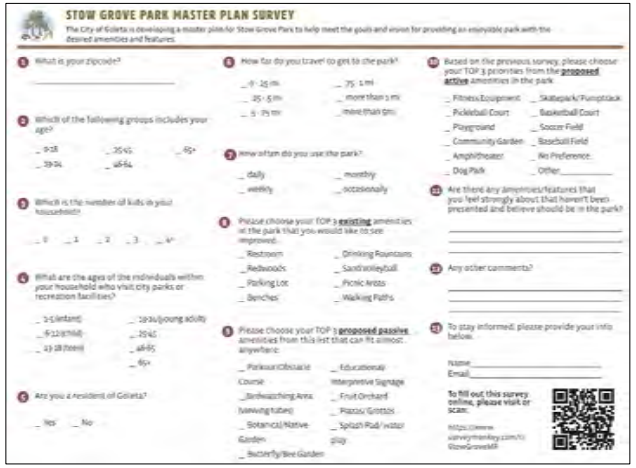
Please add any additional opportunities, constraints, assets, and limitations / liabilities that you know of in the park.



25

Workshop Survey

Available online as well – please fill out as part of the workshop

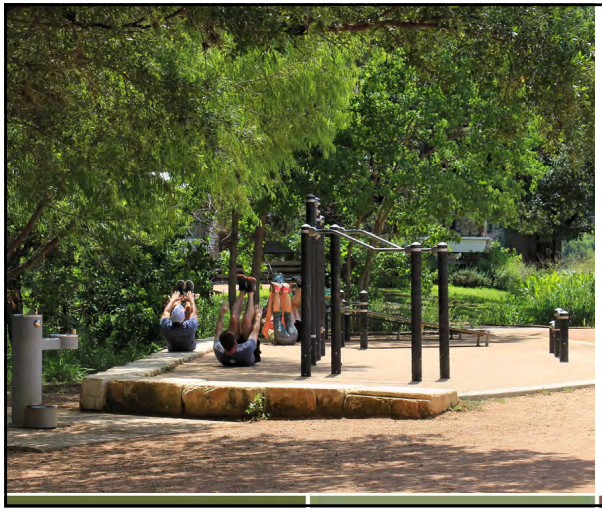


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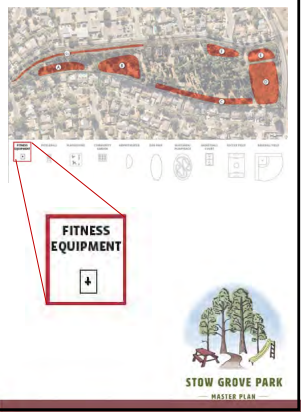
Opportunity Areas & Amenities



27



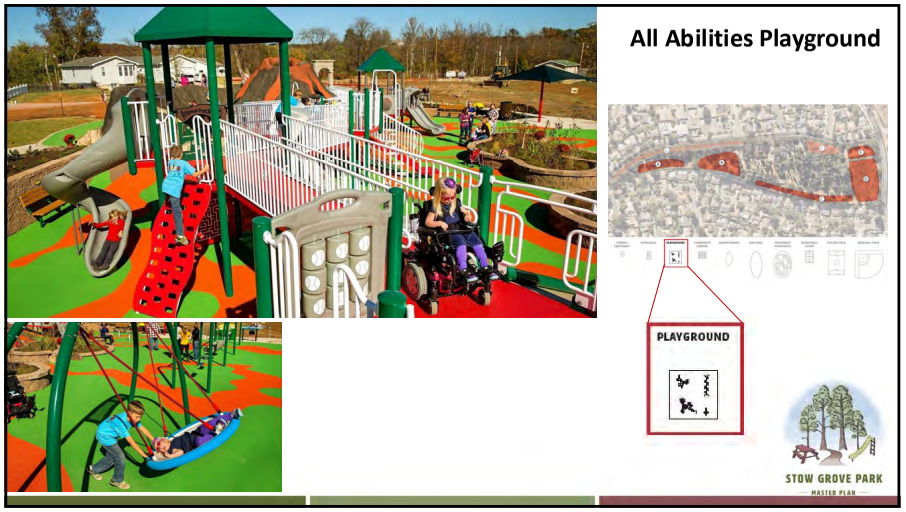
Fitness Equipment



28


Pickleball
PICKLEBALL
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

29


All Abilities Playground
PLAYGROUND
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

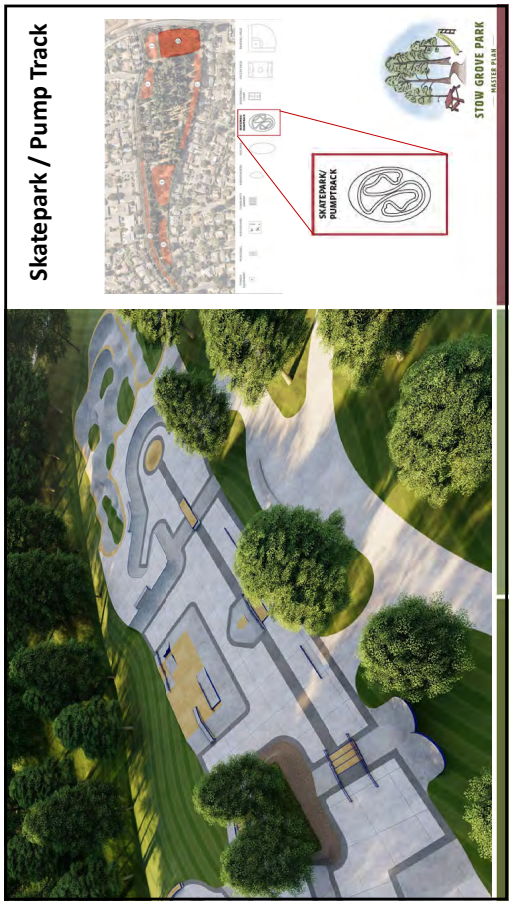
30


Community Garden
COMMUNITY GARDEN
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

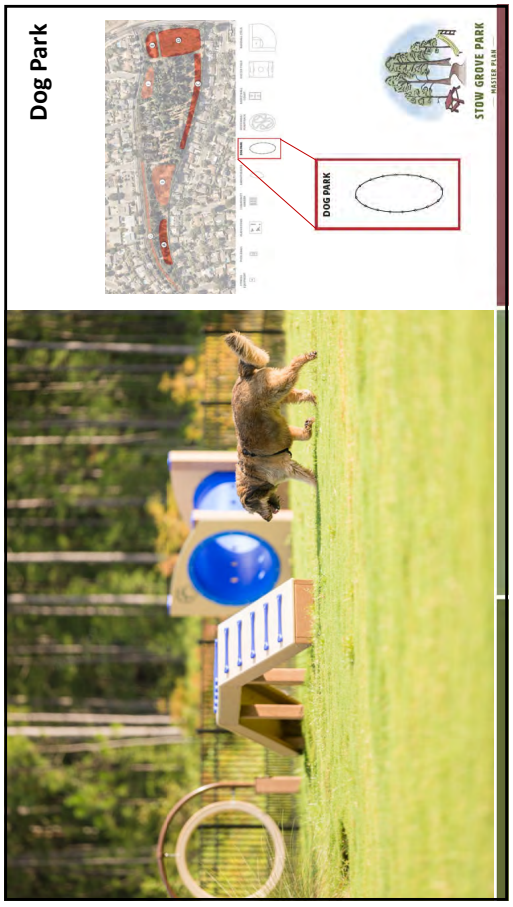
31


Amphitheater
AMPHITHEATER
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

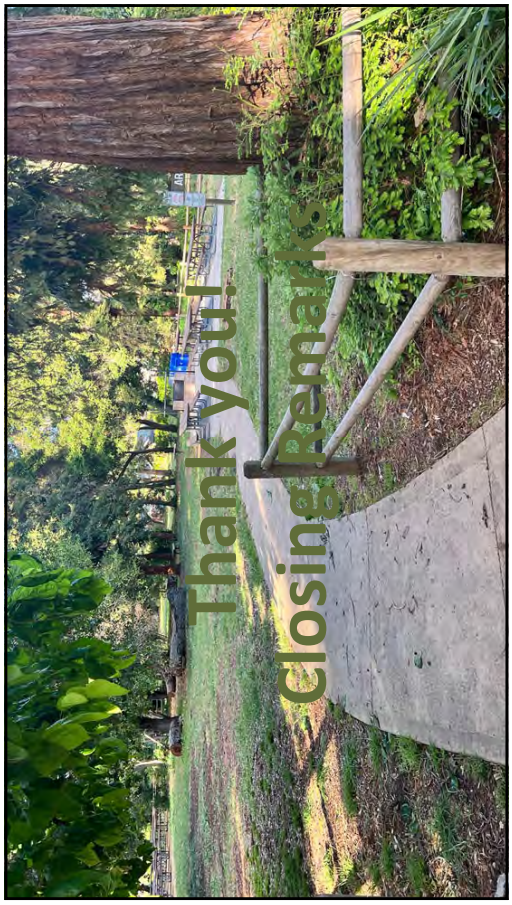
32


Skatepark / Pump Track
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN
SKATEPARK/
PUMPTRACK
34

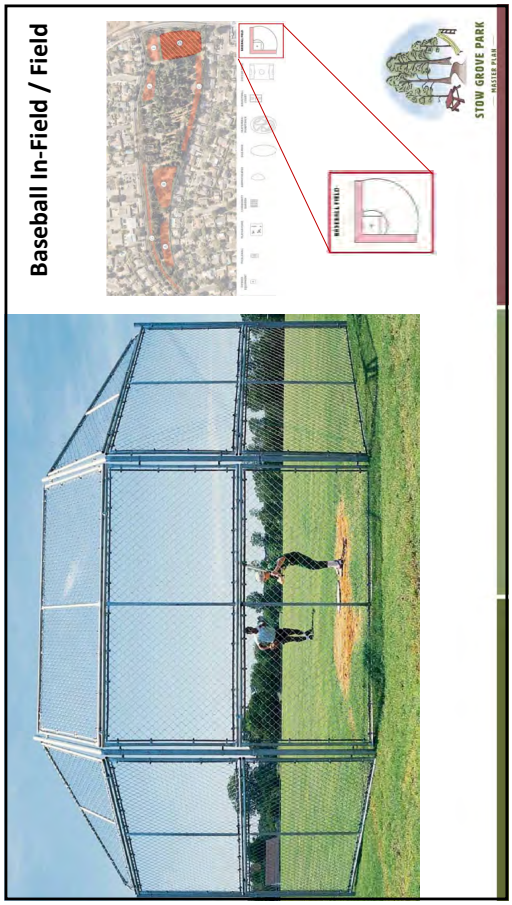

Soccer Field
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN
SOCCER FIELD
36


Dog Park
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN
DOG PARK
33


Basketball Court
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN
BASKETBALL
COURT
35


Thank You!
Closing Remarks

38


Baseball In-Field / Field
STOW GROVE PARK

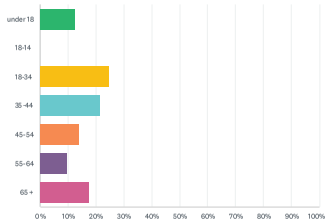
37

Q1 What is your zipcode?

Answered: 988 Skipped: 28

Q2 What is your age?

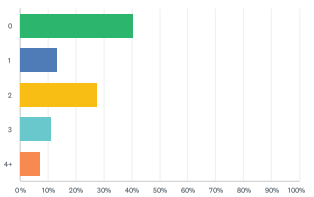
Answered: 1,003 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
under 18	12.56%	126
18-14	0.00%	0
18-34	24.73%	248
35-44	21.44%	215
45-54	13.76%	138
55-64	9.87%	99
65+	17.65%	177
TOTAL		1,003

Q3 What is the number of kids in your household?

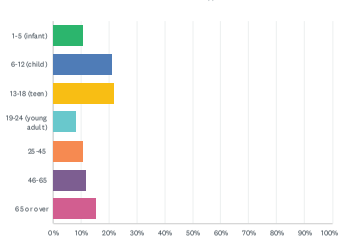
Answered: 998 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0	40.48%	404
1	13.53%	135
2	27.66%	276
3	11.22%	112
4+	7.11%	71
TOTAL		998

Q4 What are the ages of the individuals within your household who visit city parks or recreation facilities?

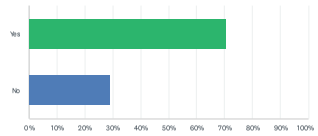
Answered: 981 Skipped: 35



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1-5 (infant)	10.81%	106
6-12 (child)	21.10%	207
13-18 (teen)	21.81%	214
19-24 (young adult)	8.26%	81
25-45	10.91%	107
46-65	11.82%	116
65 or over	15.29%	150
TOTAL		981

Q5 Are you a resident of the City of Goleta?

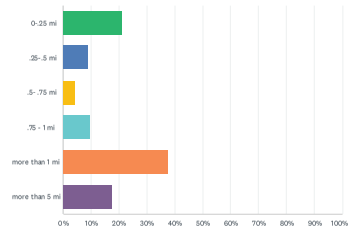
Answered: 998 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	70.74%	706
No	29.26%	292
TOTAL		998

Q6 How far do you travel to get to the park?

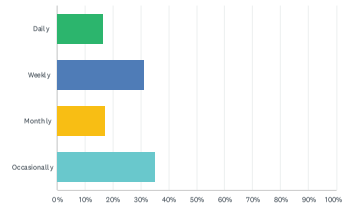
Answered: 1,006 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0-.25 mi	21.07%	212
.25-.5 mi	9.24%	93
.5-.75 mi	4.37%	44
.75 - 1 mi	9.84%	99
more than 1 mi	37.77%	380
more than 5 mi	17.69%	178
TOTAL		1,006

Q7 How often do you use this park?

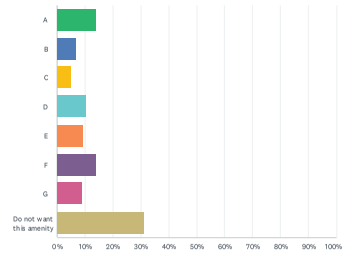
Answered: 1,008 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daily	16.37%	165
Weekly	31.45%	317
Monthly	17.06%	172
Occasionally	35.12%	354
TOTAL		1,008

Q8 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

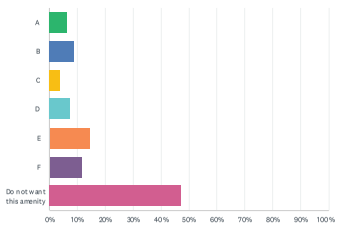
Answered: 877 Skipped: 139



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	14.14%	124
B	6.73%	59
C	5.02%	44
D	10.38%	91
E	9.35%	82
F	14.03%	123
G	9.01%	79
Do not want this amenity	31.36%	275
TOTAL		877

Q9 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

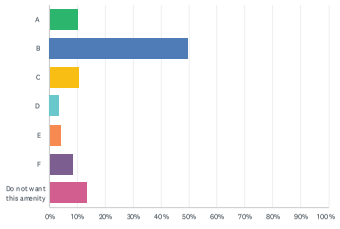
Answered: 848 Skipped: 168



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	6.49%	55
B	8.96%	76
C	3.77%	32
D	7.43%	63
E	14.50%	123
F	11.44%	97
Do not want this amenity	47.41%	402
TOTAL		848

Q10 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

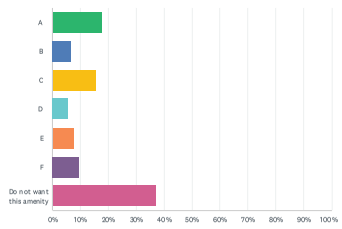
Answered: 834 Skipped: 182



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	10.31%	86
B	49.64%	414
C	10.55%	88
D	3.72%	31
E	3.96%	33
F	8.39%	70
Do not want this amenity	13.43%	112
TOTAL		834

Q11 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

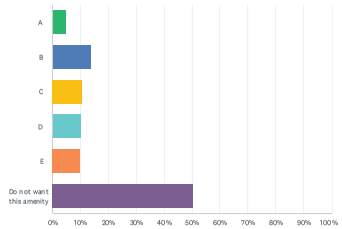
Answered: 829 Skipped: 187



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	17.61%	146
B	6.88%	57
C	15.56%	129
D	5.67%	47
E	7.60%	63
F	9.53%	79
Do not want this amenity	37.15%	308
TOTAL		829

Q12 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

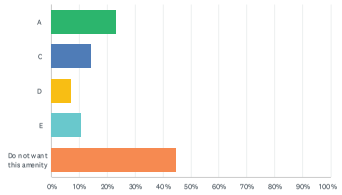
Answered: 824 Skipped: 192



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	4.73%	39
B	13.71%	113
C	10.68%	88
D	10.19%	84
E	10.07%	83
Do not want this amenity	50.61%	417
TOTAL		824

Q13 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

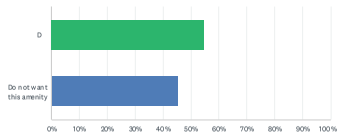
Answered: 819 Skipped: 197



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	23.20%	190
C	14.29%	117
D	6.96%	57
E	10.74%	88
Do not want this amenity	44.81%	367
TOTAL		819

Q14 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

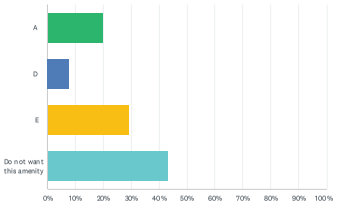
Answered: 827 Skipped: 189



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
D	54.78%	453
Do not want this amenity	45.22%	374
TOTAL		827

Q15 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

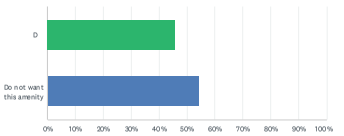
Answered: 814 Skipped: 202



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A	19.78%	161
D	7.99%	65
E	29.12%	237
Do not want this amenity	43.12%	351
TOTAL		814

Q16 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.

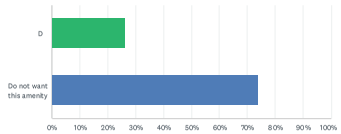
Answered: 808 Skipped: 208



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
D	45.92%	371
Do not want this amenity	54.08%	437
TOTAL		808

Q17 Please decide on the best location for this amenity and assign it to an opportunity area.*Please note that only the baseball field's infield will fit within Area D. If an entire baseball field is wanted, there may be impacts on the surrounding trees.

Answered: 813 Skipped: 203



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
D	25.95%	211
Do not want this amenity	74.05%	602
TOTAL		813

Q18 Through analysis of Stow Grove Park, we saw the following as OPPORTUNITIES:Native American / Channel Island themed area, docent or volunteer program, playground area, existing redwood groves, expanded picnic areas, and open lawn area can include infill amenities Are there any additional areas you see as an opportunity within the park?

Answered: 219 Skipped: 797

Q19 Through analysis of Stow Grove Park, we saw the following as CONSTRAINTS:Utility easement, Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA), narrow site areas, existing maintenance operations, mature tree locations, and sensitivity to neighbors (sounds)Are there any additional areas you see as a constraint within the park?

Answered: 163 Skipped: 853

Q20 Through analysis of Stow Grove Park, we saw the following as ASSETS:Dense tree cover, existing redwood groves, existing picnic areas, parking lot entrance sign, connections to school and neighborhoods, and existing sports field/ play areas Are there any additional areas you see as an asset within the park?

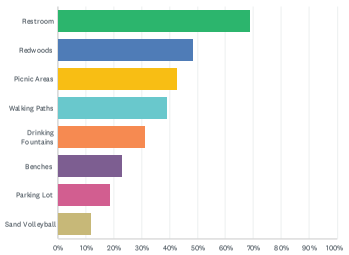
Answered: 183 Skipped: 833

Q21 Through analysis of Stow Grove Park, we saw the following as LIMITATIONS / LIABILITIES:Location of restroom building, high-speed roadway (visibility issues), dying or falling trees, existing trash pick-up operations, lack of ADA pathways, and poor site drainageAre there any additional areas you see as a limitation/liability within the park?

Answered: 141 Skipped: 875

Q22 Please choose your TOP 3 existing amenities in the park that you would like to see improved.

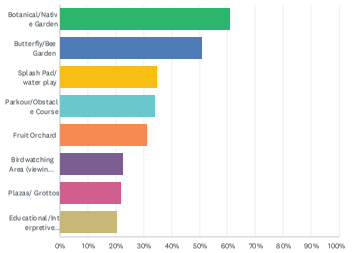
Answered: 726 Skipped: 290



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Restroom	68.87%	500
Redwoods	48.35%	351
Picnic Areas	42.70%	310
Walking Paths	38.98%	283
Drinking Fountains	31.40%	228
Benches	22.73%	165
Parking Lot	18.60%	135
Sand Volleyball	11.71%	85
Total Respondents: 726		

Q23 Please choose your TOP 3 proposed passive amenities from this list that can fit almost anywhere:

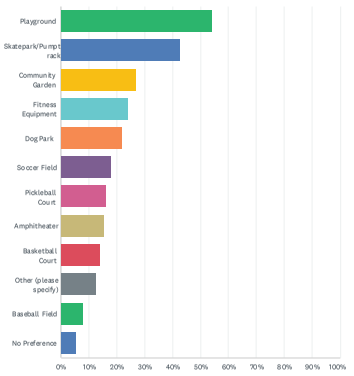
Answered: 726 Skipped: 290



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Botanical/Native Garden	61.02%	443
Butterfly/Bee Garden	50.96%	370
Splash Pad/ water play	34.71%	252
Parkour/Obstacle Course	34.02%	247
Fruit Orchard	31.40%	228
Birdwatching Area (viewing tubes)	22.59%	164
Plazas/ Grottos	21.76%	158
Educational/Interpretive Signage	20.52%	149
Total Respondents: 726		

Q24 Based on the previous survey, please choose your TOP 3 priorities from the proposed active amenities in the park.

Answered: 726 Skipped: 290



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Playground	54.13%	393
Skatepark/Pumptrack	42.56%	309
Community Garden	26.86%	195
Fitness Equipment	23.83%	173
Dog Park	22.04%	160
Soccer Field	17.91%	130
Pickleball Court	15.98%	116
Amphitheater	15.43%	112
Basketball Court	13.77%	100
Other (please specify)	12.53%	91
Baseball Field	7.99%	58
No Preference	5.65%	41
Total Respondents: 726		

Q25 Are there any amenities/features that you feel strongly about that haven't been presented and believe should be in the park?

Answered: 170 Skipped: 846

Q26 What amenities, other than shown, would you like to see in the park?

Answered: 153 Skipped: 863

Q27 Please include your email address so that we can stay connected with you throughout the project.

Answered: 496 Skipped: 520

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	98.59%	489
Company	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	0
Address 2	0.00%	0
City/Town	0.00%	0
State/Province	0.00%	0
ZIP/Postal Code	0.00%	0
Country	0.00%	0
Email Address	98.39%	488
Phone Number	0.00%	0

STOW GROVE PARK

MASTER PLAN

Workshop #1 Survey Findings & Conceptual Alternatives

Park and Recreation Commission Meeting - June 01, 2022

CITY OF GOLETA

ktua

1

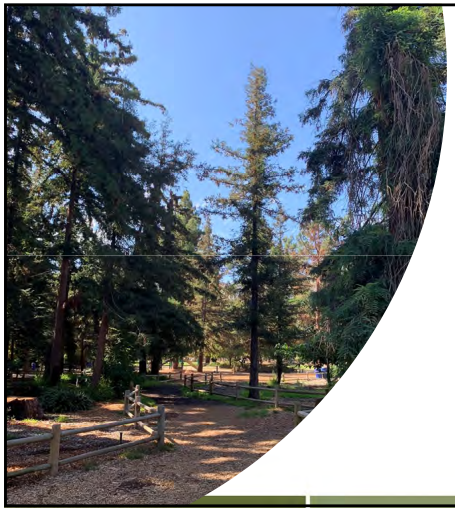
Agenda

- Introductions
- Project Background & Timeline
- Workshop #1 Activities & Summary
- Workshop #1 Survey Results
- Next Steps



STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN

2



Project Background & Timeline

STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN

3

Project Background

- 2020 survey provided baseline for park needs and community desires
- Hired consultant team (KTUA) for park development in December 2021
- Team initially worked on site (civil) surveying, environmental / tree assessments, and project / document review
- First workshop occurred on April 23rd, public survey was distributed to the public after the workshop
- Received over 1,000 surveys

STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN

4

Project Timeline

June 15th - Workshop #2

August (Date TBD) – Workshop #3

October – Final Presentation of Master Plan

November/December – Final Approval of Master Plan

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

5



Workshop #1 Activities & Summary

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

6

LOCAL Mapping Input Exercise

- Attendees added additional opportunities, constraints, assets, and limitations / liabilities that they were aware of in the park.





7

Opportunity Areas & Amenities Exercise

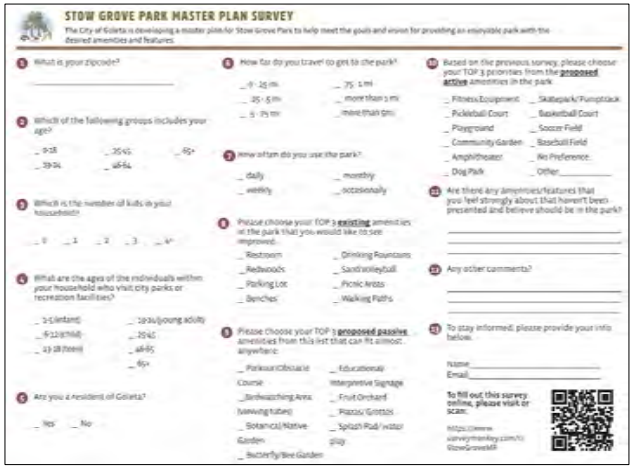
- Attendees were able to move amenity shapes around and explore opportunity areas within the park.



8

Workshop Survey

Available online as well – participants could fill out as part of the workshop


STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN SURVEY

The City of Goleta is developing a master plan for Stow Grove Park to help meet the goals and vision for providing an enjoyable park with the desired amenities and features.

1 What is your zipcode?

2 Which of the following groups includes your age?

3 Which is the number of kids in your household?

4 What are the ages of the individuals within your household who visit city parks or recreation facilities?

5 Are you a resident of Goleta?

6 How far do you travel to get to the park?

7 How often do you use the park?

8 Please choose your TOP 3 existing amenities at the park that you would like to see improved.

9 Please choose your TOP 3 proposed passive amenities from this list that can fit almost anywhere:

10 Based on the previous survey, please choose your TOP 3 priorities from the proposed active amenities in the park

11 Are there any amenities/features that you feel strongly about that haven't been presented and believe should be in the park?

12 Any other comments?

13 To stay informed, please provide your info below.

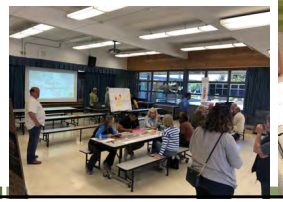
To fill out this survey online, please visit or scan:

9

Workshop Turnout

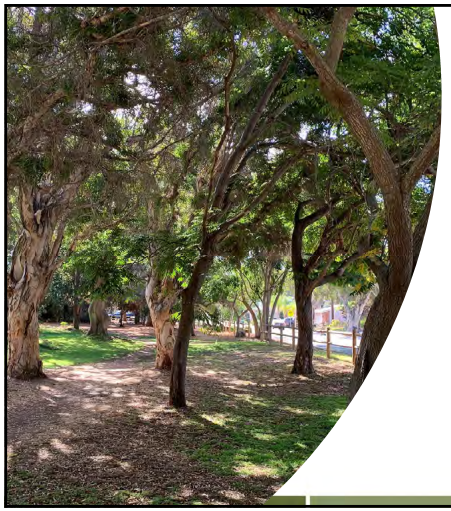
- Approximately 30 attendees
- Had small breakout groups to discuss opportunity mapping
- Gathered great insights and perspectives from community members and active park users







10



Workshop #1 Survey Results

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

11



Fitness Equipment



STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

12

All Abilities Playground







STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

14

Amphitheater



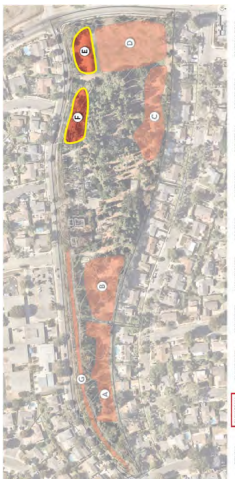


STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

16

Pickleball



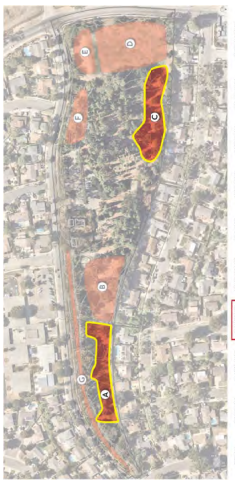


STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

13

Community Garden



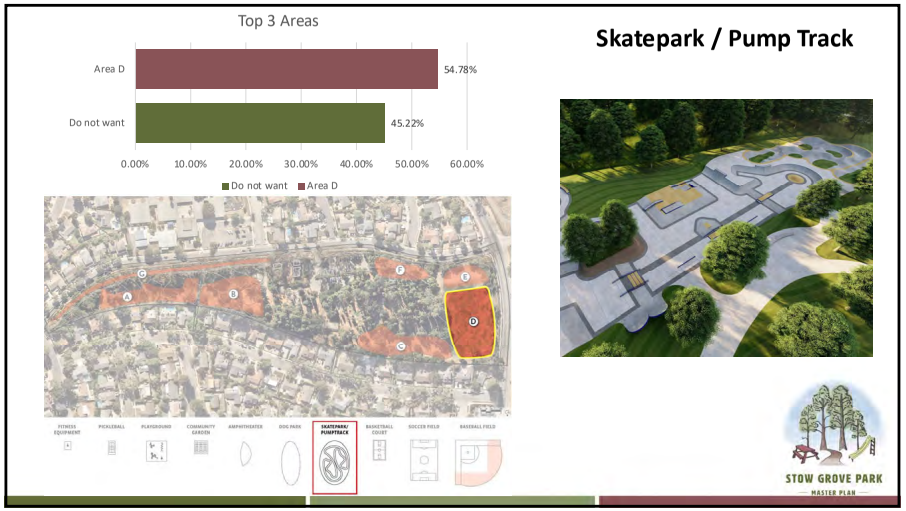


STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

15


Top 3 Areas
Dog Park
Do not want
Area A
Area C
44.81%
23.20%
14.29%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
Area C
Area A
Do not want
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

17


Top 3 Areas
Skatepark / Pump Track
Area D
Do not want
54.78%
45.22%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
Do not want
Area D
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

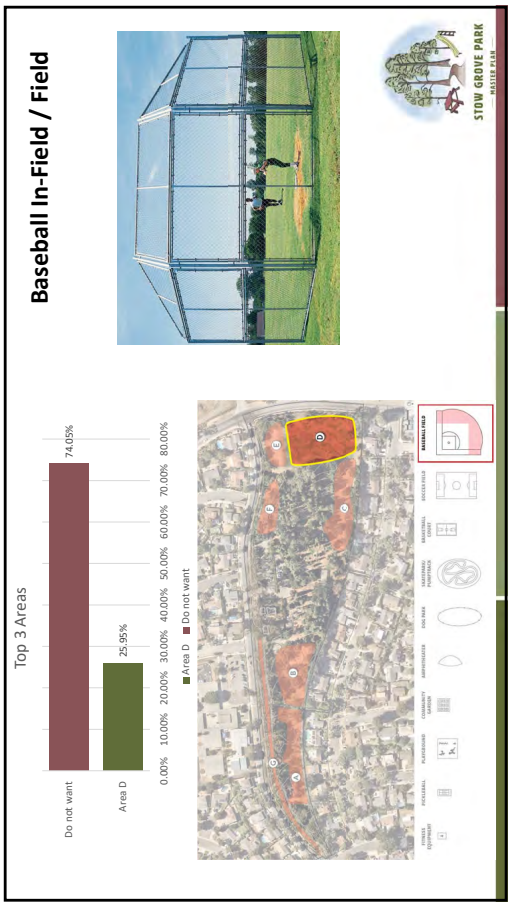
18


Top 3 Areas
Basketball Court
Do not want
Area E
Area A
43.12%
29.12%
19.78%
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
Area A
Area E
Do not want
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

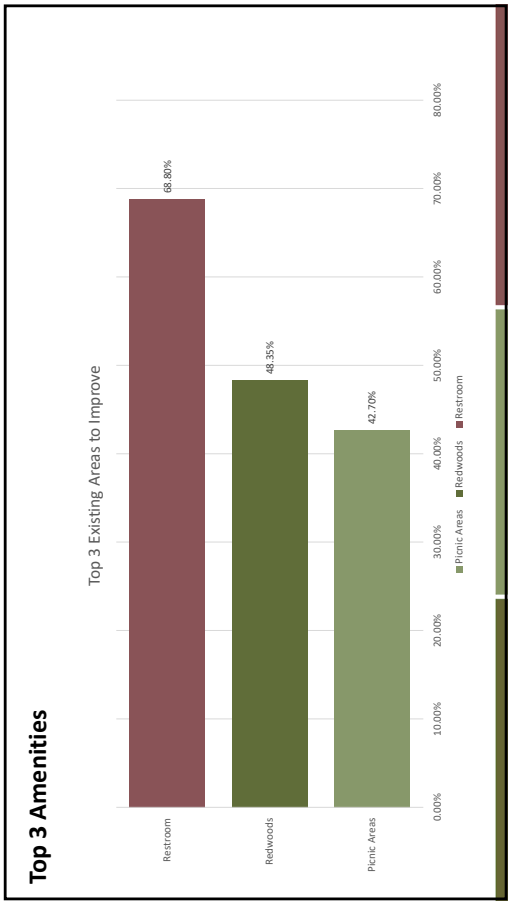
19


Top 3 Areas
Soccer Field
Do not want
Area D
54.08%
45.92%
40.00%
42.00%
44.00%
46.00%
48.00%
50.00%
52.00%
54.00%
56.00%
Area D
Do not want
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

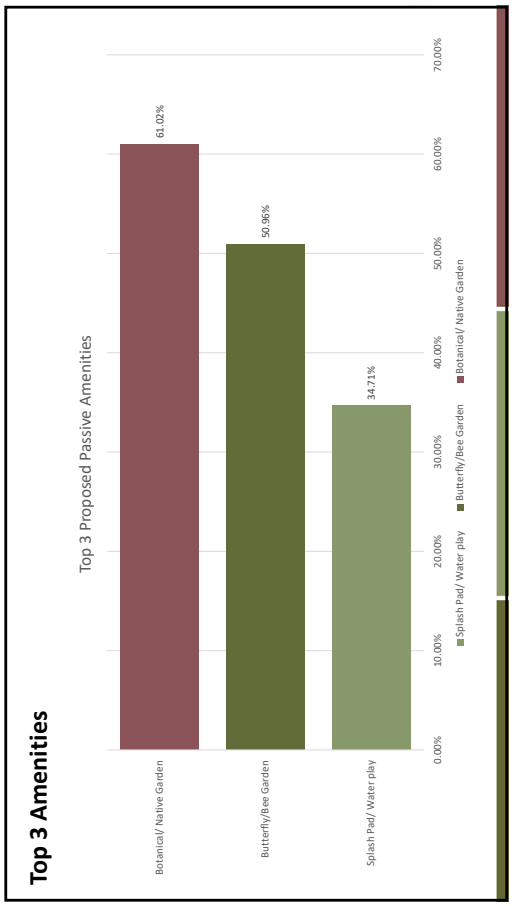
20


Baseball In-Field / Field
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN
Top 3 Areas
74.05%
25.95%
Do not want
Area D
Area D
Do not want
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
80.00%

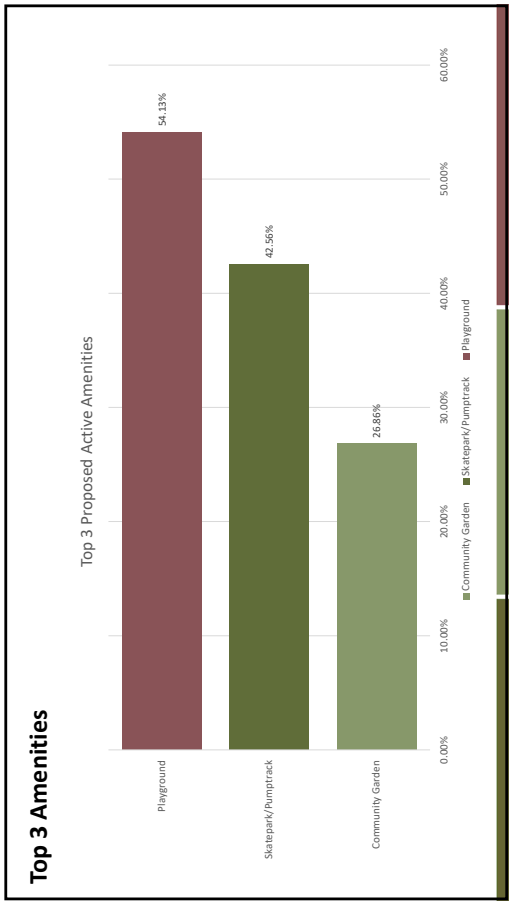
21


Top 3 Amenities
Top 3 Existing Areas to Improve
68.80%
48.35%
42.70%
Restroom
Redwoods
Picnic Areas
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
80.00%
Picnic Areas
Redwoods
Restroom

22


Top 3 Amenities
Top 3 Proposed Passive Amenities
61.02%
50.96%
34.71%
Botanical/ Native Garden
Butterfly/Bee Garden
Splash Pad/ Water play
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
Splash Pad/ Water play
Butterfly/Bee Garden
Botanical/ Native Garden

23


Top 3 Amenities
Top 3 Proposed Active Amenities
54.13%
42.56%
26.86%
Playground
Skatepark/Pumptrack
Community Garden
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
Community Garden
Skatepark/Pumptrack
Playground

24

Next Steps

- KTUA team to work on more refined alternative plans
- Possible meeting with City Council to approve improvements within ESHA areas or remove designation
- Workshop #2 scheduled for the evening of Wednesday, June 15th
- Short survey to follow the next workshop which will go out digitally to public
- A hybrid / final conceptual layout will be developed for presentation and review for the third workshop

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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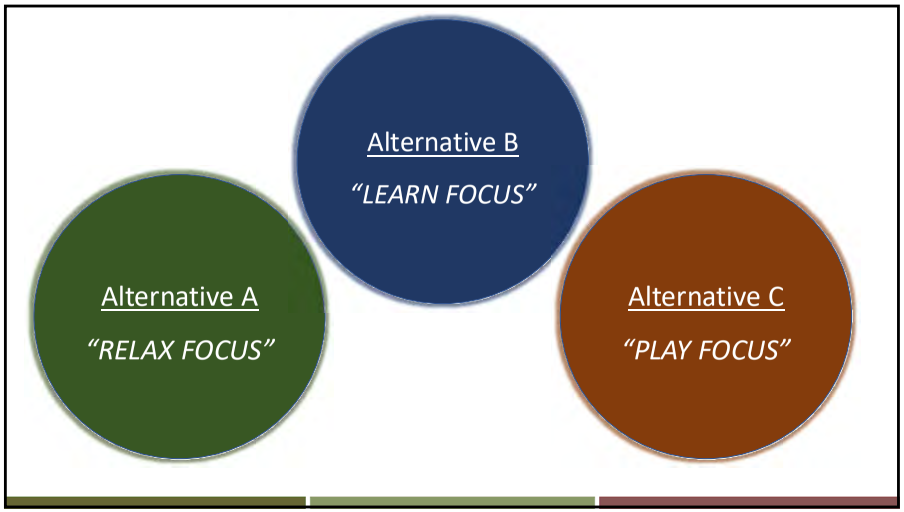
26



Alternative Design Diagrams and Next Steps

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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Nature / Passive Amenities



DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS" (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS" (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS" (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
NATURE / PASSIVE AMENITIES			
Open Areas			
Dog park *with fencing*	X		
General use fields (open play)			X
Native grass or decomposed granite areas	X		
	2	0	1
Nature Areas			
Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"		X	
Bird watching trails		X	
Interpretive trails	X	X	X
	1	3	1
Garden Areas			
Arbor walk / non-native tree grove	X		
Botanical garden	X		
Butterfly / bee garden	X		
Community garden/ fruit orchard	X		
Native garden / native tree grove		X	X
	4	1	1
Total for nature/passive amenities	***7***	***4***	***3***

29

Social / Educational Amenities



DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS" (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS" (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS" (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES			
Nature Learning Center (reuse of caretaker area)			
Non-profit daycare & playground			
Science discovery museum			
Standalone outdoor classroom		X	
Volunteer / docent / nature center	X	X	X
	1	2	1
Social Areas			
Dance / music area with small stage	X		
Expanded group picnic areas	X		
Gazebo or raised viewing platforms	X		
New intermediate sized picnic areas			X
Terraced "Interact Plaza"	X		
	4	0	1
Group picnic / support			
Bocce ball		X	
Concrete cornhole toss		X	
Sand volley ball	X		
Special event support			X
Table tennis / ping pong		X	
	1	3	1
Cultural / Art Areas			
Cultural chumash plaza		X	
Promenade (old road bed)		X	
Entry plaza with info hub and signage		X	
Sculpture garden			X
	0	3	1
Total for social/educational amenities	***6***	***8***	***4***

30

Play / Active Amenities

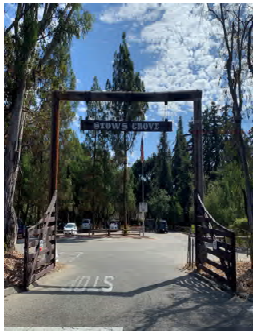


DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS" (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS" (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS" (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES			
Play Areas			
Expanded / upgraded playground	X		X
Nature themed playground		X	
Sensory playground		X	
Universal access playground			X
	1	2	2
Group Sports			
Frisbee golf			X
Multi-purpose field		X	
Multi-purpose with baseball backstop			X
Open field soccer	X	X	
Pickleball courts			X
Sand volleyball	X		X
	2	2	4
Exercise Areas			
Fitness trail / loop		X	
Fitness node/s			X
Fitness court with shade		X	
Walking/running path	X		X
	1	2	2
Adventure Skills			
Balance and bouldering course		X	
Climbing wall		X	
Motor skill areas / obstacles			X
Pump track			X
Ropes course		X	
	0	3	2
Total for play / active amenities	***4***	***9***	***10***

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General Park Improvements



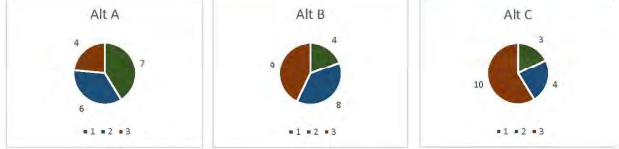
DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS" (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS" (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS" (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
General Park Improvements			
ADA parking	X	X	X
Distributed / additional parking	X		X
Improved parking lot	X	X	X
Maint. compound new entry road			X
New Restroom at south end			X
New street edge parking			X
New trash enclosure	X	X	X
Upgrade current restroom	X	X	X
Upgrade existing maintenance area	X	X	
Upgrade existing park entrances	X	X	X
Upgrade existing picnic areas	X	X	X
Upgrade existing walking trails	X	X	X
Upgrade redwood groves	X	X	X
	10	9	12

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DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	*Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS"*	*Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS"*	*Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS"*
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)



Relaxation/Nature based amenities

Social/educational amenities

Play/active amenities

33

alt. A

LEGEND

NATURE / RELAXATION AMENITIES
1. DOG PARK WITH FENCING
2. GENERAL USE FIELDS (OPEN PLAY)
3. BIRD WATCHING TRAILS
4. BIRD WATCHING NESTS & VIEWING PIPES
5. INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
6. BOTANICAL GARDEN
7. NATIVE GARDEN
8. ARBOR WALK/ NON-NATIVE TREE GROVE
9. COMMUNITY GARDEN AND FRUIT ORCHARD

SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES
1. TERRACED "INTERACT PLAZA"
2. EXPANDED GROUP PICNIC AREAS
3. VOLUNTEER / DOCENT / NATURE CENTER
4. STANDALONE OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES
1. EXPANDED / UPGRADED PLAYGROUNDS
2. GAZEBO ON RAISED VIEWING PLATFORMS
3. MULTI-PURPOSE FIELD
4. FRISBEE GOLF
5. MOTOR SKILL AREAS / OBSTACLES
6. WALKING / RUNNING PATH

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS
1. IMPROVED PARKING LOT
2. ADA PARKING
3. UPGRADE CURRENT RESTROOM
4. UPGRADE REDWOOD GROVES
5. UPGRADE EXISTING PICNIC AREAS
6. UPGRADE EXISTING WALKING TRAILS
7. UPGRADE EXISTING PARK ENTRANCES
8. UPGRADE EXISTING MAINTENANCE AREA
9. UPGRADE EXISTING HORSESHOE AREA
10. NEW TRASH ENCLOSURE



34

alt. B

LEGEND

NATURE / RELAXATION AMENITIES
1. GENERAL USE FIELDS (OPEN PLAY)
2. INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
3. BOTANICAL GARDEN
4. NATIVE GARDEN / NATIVE TREE GROVE
5. BUTTERFLY / BEE GARDEN

SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES
1. SMALL STAGE / AMPITHEATER
2. BOCCE BALL
3. IMPROVED / RELOCATED HORSESHOES
4. CONCRETE CORNHOLE TOSS
5. TABLE TENNIS / PING PONG
6. CULTURAL CHUMASH PLAZA
7. ENTRY PLAZA WITH INFO HUB AND SIGNAGE
8. VOLUNTEER / DOCENT / NATURE CENTER
9. STANDALONE OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES
1. NATURE THEMED PLAYGROUND
2. SENSORY PLAYGROUND
3. OPEN FIELD SOCCER
4. FITNESS TRAIL / LOOP
5. WALKING / RUNNING PATH
6. BALANCE AND BOULDERING COURSE
7. ROPES COURSE
8. CLIMBING WALL
9. SAND VOLLEYBALL

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS
1. IMPROVED PARKING LOT
2. ADA PARKING
3. UPGRADE CURRENT RESTROOM
4. UPGRADE REDWOOD GROVES
5. UPGRADE EXISTING PICNIC AREAS
6. UPGRADE EXISTING WALKING TRAILS
7. UPGRADE EXISTING PARK ENTRANCES
8. MAINTENANCE COMPOUND NEW ENTRY ROAD
9. UPGRADE EXISTING HORSESHOE AREA
10. NEW TRASH ENCLOSURE



35

alt. C

LEGEND

NATURE / RELAXATION AMENITIES
1. GENERAL USE FIELDS (OPEN PLAY)
2. INTERPRETIVE TRAILS
3. NATIVE GARDEN / NATIVE TREE GROVE

SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES
1. NEW INTERMEDIATE SIZED PICNIC AREAS
2. SPECIAL EVENT SUPPORT
3. ENTRY PLAZA WITH INFO HUB AND SUPPORT
4. SCULPTURE GARDEN
5. DANCE / MUSIC AREA WITH SMALL STAGE
6. VOLUNTEER / DOCENT / NATURE CENTER

PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES
1. UNIVERSAL ACCESS PLAYGROUND
2. EXPANDED / UPGRADED PLAYGROUND
3. SAND VOLLEYBALL
4. PICKLEBALL COURTS WITH FENCING
5. MULTI-PURPOSE FIELD WITH BASEBALL BACKSTOP
6. FITNESS NODE(S)
7. WALKING / RUNNING PATHS
8. PUMP TRACK

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS
1. IMPROVED PARKING LOT
2. ADA PARKING
3. UPGRADE CURRENT RESTROOM
4. UPGRADE REDWOOD GROVES
5. UPGRADE EXISTING PICNIC AREAS
6. UPGRADE EXISTING WALKING TRAILS
7. UPGRADE EXISTING PARK ENTRANCES
8. MAINTENANCE COMPOUND NEW ENTRY NODE
9. UPGRADE EXISTING HORSESHOE AREA
10. NEW TRASH ENCLOSURE
11. NEW ON-STREET PARKING
12. NEW RESTROOM BUILDING



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STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

Stow Grove Park Design Update

Park and Recreation Commission Meeting - September 2022

CITY OF GOLETA

ktua

1

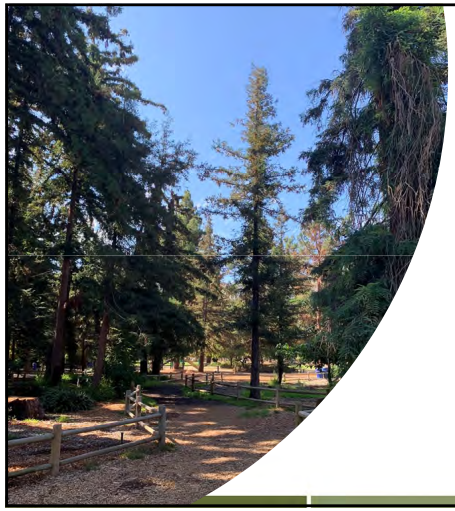
Agenda



- Intro
- Project Updates
- ESHA Findings
- **Update on** Workshop #1 Survey Results
- **Draft** Conceptual Alternatives
- Next Steps

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

2



Project Background & Timeline

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

3

Project Updates

- **First workshop occurred on April 23rd, public survey was distributed to the public after the workshop**
- **Received over 1,000 surveys**
- **Baseline environmental report discovered findings of ESHA and provided maps for site**
- **Property Deed stipulates public recreational uses**

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

4

Project Timeline

October (Date TBD) - Workshop #2

January (Date TBD) – Workshop #3 in collaboration with Park and Recreation Commission

February 2023 – Final Presentation of Master Plan

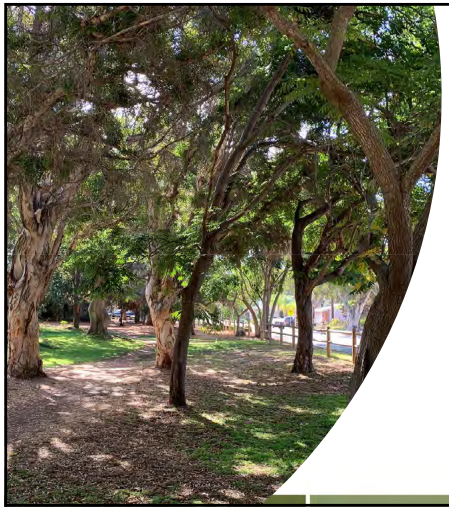
March 2023 – Final Approval of Master Plan

5



Workshop #1 Activities & Summary Presented at June Meeting

6



ESHA Research

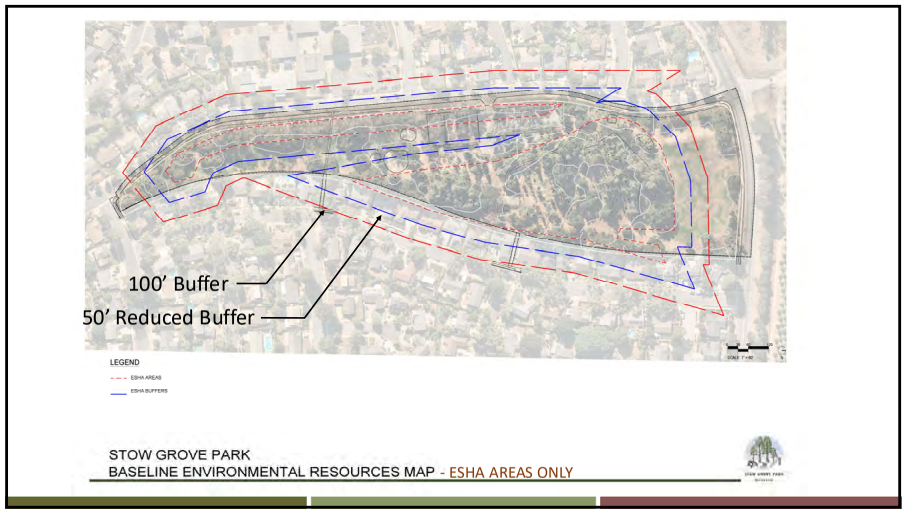
7

Rincon's Baseline Environmental Survey Findings*

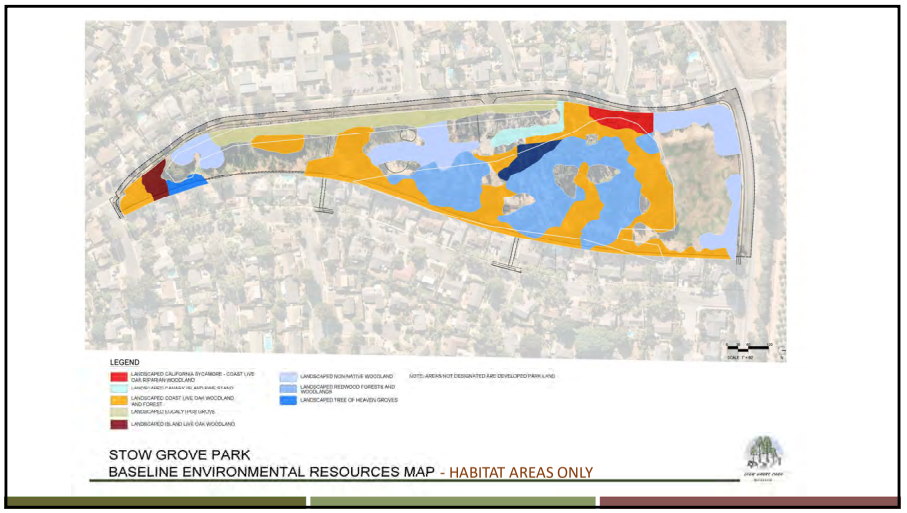
- Site contains "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" vegetation community, as a monarch butterfly and raptor roosting ESHA.
- Site also contains "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" as a monarch aggregation ESHA (City 2009).
- Despite minimal to no recent historical sightings of monarch roosts during the annual counts, these areas are still defined and protected as ESHA.
- ESHA Policies found in the City's General Plan Conservation Element and Zoning Code

**Findings were consistent with City of Goleta General Plan ESHA map 2006*

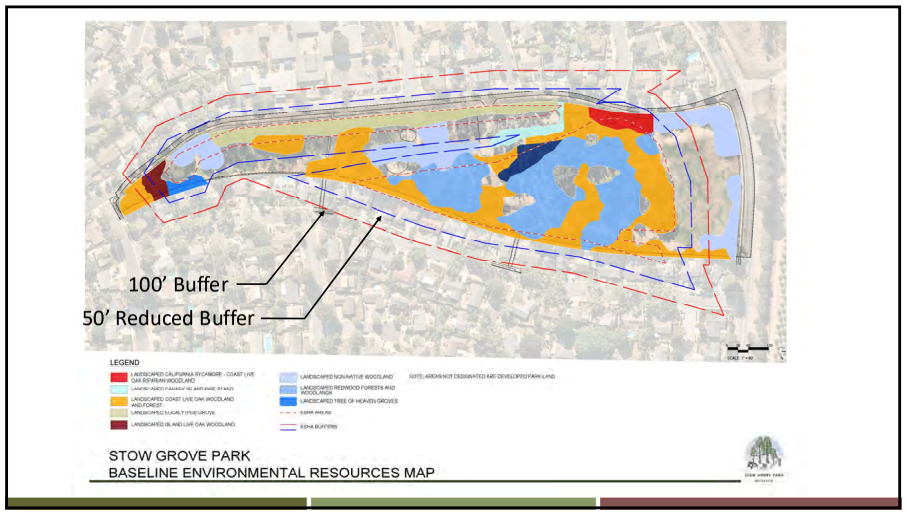
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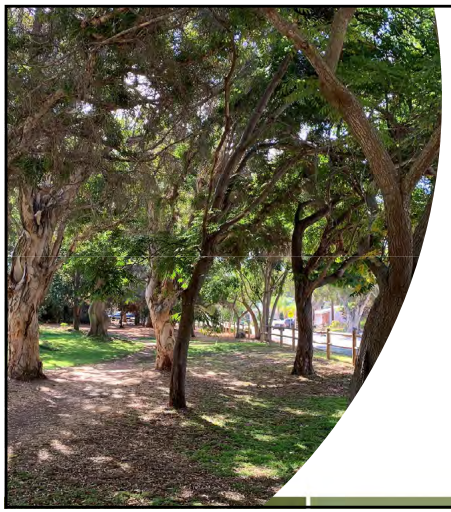


11

Additional Biological Studies

- Rincon completed a technical report at the request of the project team to analyze the park for Monarchs aggregation sites and Raptor nesting.
- The team consulted with Dan Meade for the Monarch aggregation findings.
- The evaluation for the Western Monarch Butterfly indicated that the conditions of the Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove are not good overwintering habitat but does provide potentially suitable transitory habitat.
- The second area at Stow Grove Park evaluated for the Western Monarch Butterfly was the mapped native upland woodlands/savannahs ESHA. The biological conditions of this area do provide conditions consistent for monarch butterfly overwintering.
- The report also stated that "No monarchs were observed during surveys for the habitat assessment in December 2019 and January 2020. In addition, no roosting monarchs have been observed recently in the Stow Grove overwintering site #2762 during the Xerces Thanksgiving Counts since 2017, when only four monarchs were recorded."

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Workshop #1 Survey Results

13

Survey Deeper Dive

- At the request of the Commission from the June meeting, the project team took a deeper dive to analyze the data to explore if there were responses outside of the City limits.

Top Occurences	Count	Percent
93117	595	60%
93111	126	13%
93110	54	5%
93101	48	5%
93105	41	4%
93109	29	3%
93103	18	2%
93013	11	1%
Other/error (10 or less)	66	7%
Goleta	721	73%
Outside of Goleta	267	27%
Total	988	

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Fitness Equipment

Answer Choices	Total Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	14.14%	124	14.35%	91
B	6.73%	59	7.26%	46
C	5.02%	44	5.52%	35
D	10.38%	91	7.41%	47
E	9.35%	82	9.94%	63
F	14.03%	123	14.20%	90
G	9.01%	79	8.99%	57
Do not want this amenity	31.36%	275	32.33%	205
	Answered	877	Answered	634



15

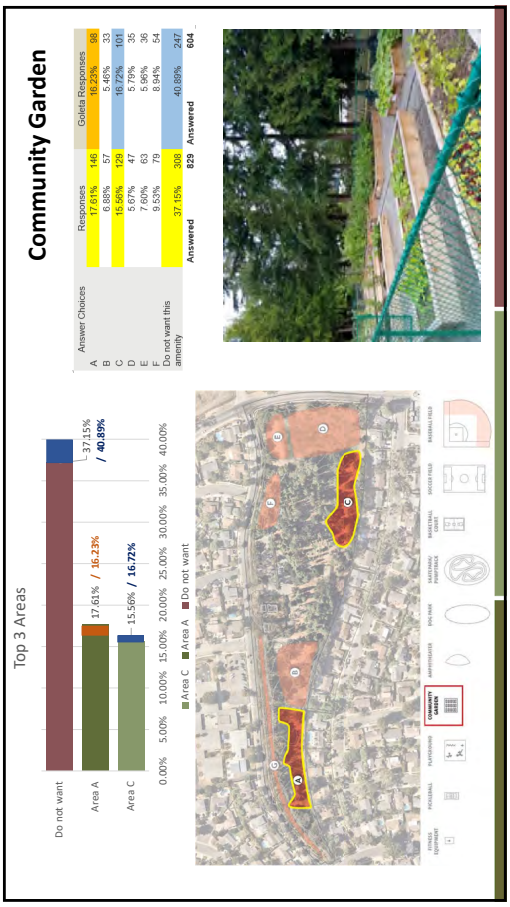


Pickleball

Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	6.49%	55	5.72%	35
B	8.96%	76	7.84%	48
C	3.77%	32	3.59%	22
D	7.43%	63	8.33%	51
E	14.50%	123	14.87%	91
F	11.44%	97	10.13%	62
Do not want this amenity	47.41%	402	49.51%	303
	Answered	848	Answered	612



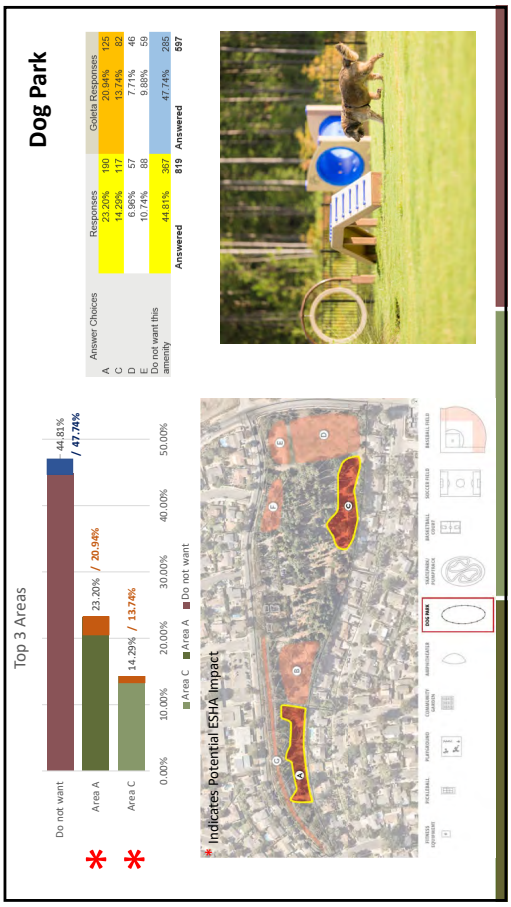
16


Community Garden
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A
17.61%
146
16.23%
98
B
6.88%
57
5.46%
33
C
15.56%
129
16.72%
101
D
5.67%
47
5.79%
35
E
7.60%
63
5.96%
36
F
9.53%
79
8.94%
54
Do not want this amenity
37.15%
308
40.89%
247
Answered
829
Answered
604
Top 3 Areas
37.15% / 40.89%
17.61% / 16.23%
15.56% / 16.72%
Do not want
Area A
Area C
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00% 40.00%
Area A
Area C
Do not want

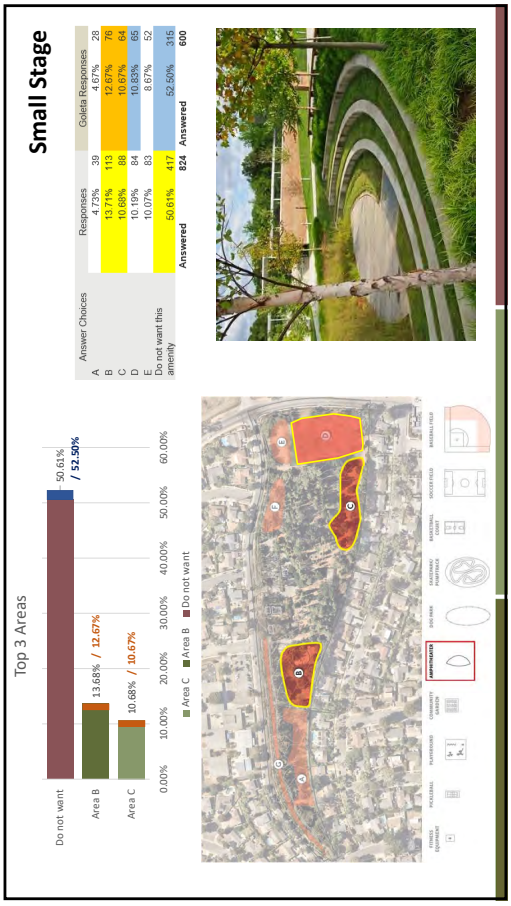
18


All Abilities Playground
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A
10.31%
86
9.44%
57
B
49.64%
414
54.14%
327
C
10.55%
88
9.60%
58
D
3.72%
31
3.64%
22
E
3.96%
33
3.81%
23
F
8.39%
70
7.78%
47
Do not want this amenity
13.43%
112
11.59%
70
Answered
834
Answered
604
Top 3 Areas
49.64% / 54.14%
13.43% / 11.59%
10.55% / 9.60%
Area B
Do not want
Area C
0.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00% 60.00%
Area C
Do not want
Area B
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact

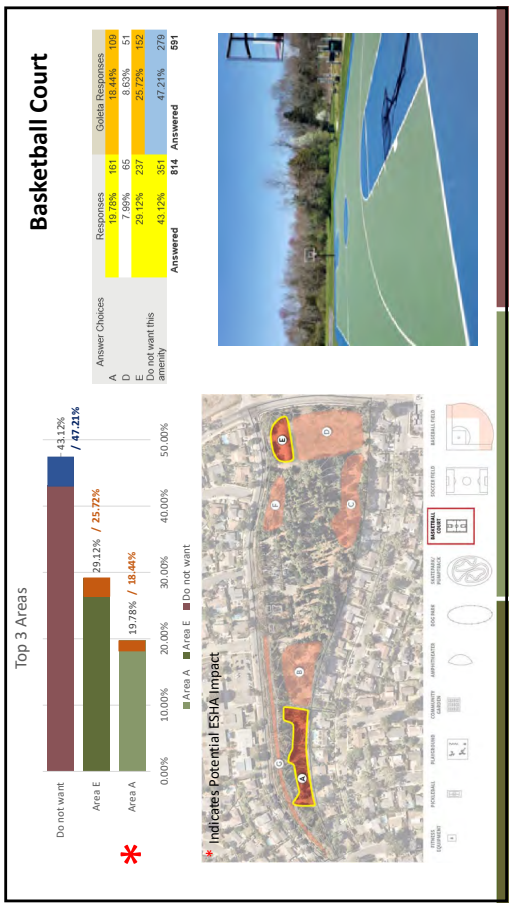
17


Dog Park
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A
23.20%
190
20.94%
125
C
14.29%
117
13.74%
82
D
6.96%
57
7.71%
46
E
10.74%
88
9.88%
59
Do not want this amenity
44.81%
367
47.74%
285
Answered
819
Answered
597
Top 3 Areas
44.81% / 47.74%
23.20% / 20.94%
14.29% / 13.74%
Do not want
Area A
Area C
0.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00%
Area A
Area C
Do not want
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact

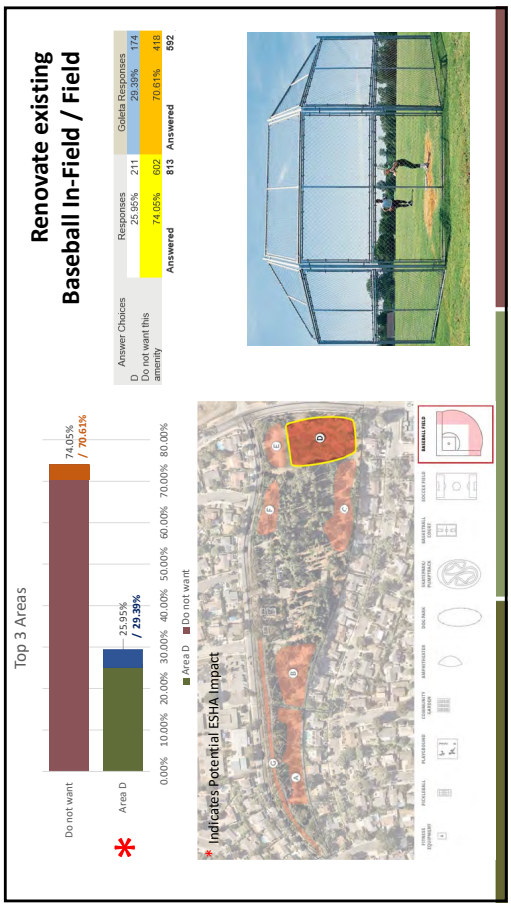
20


Small Stage
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A
4.73%
39
4.67%
28
B
13.71%
113
12.67%
76
C
10.68%
88
10.67%
64
D
10.19%
84
10.83%
65
E
10.07%
83
8.67%
52
Do not want this amenity
50.61%
417
52.50%
315
Answered
824
Answered
600
Top 3 Areas
50.61% / 52.50%
13.68% / 12.67%
10.68% / 10.67%
Do not want
Area B
Area C
0.00% 10.00% 20.00% 30.00% 40.00% 50.00% 60.00%
Area C
Area B
Do not want

19


Basketball Court
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A
19.78%
161
18.44%
109
D
7.99%
65
8.63%
51
E
29.12%
237
25.72%
152
Do not want this amenity
43.12%
351
47.21%
279
Answered
814
591
Top 3 Areas
43.12%
/ 47.21%
29.12%
/ 25.72%
19.78%
/ 18.44%
Do not want
Area E
Area A
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
Area A
Area E
Do not want
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact

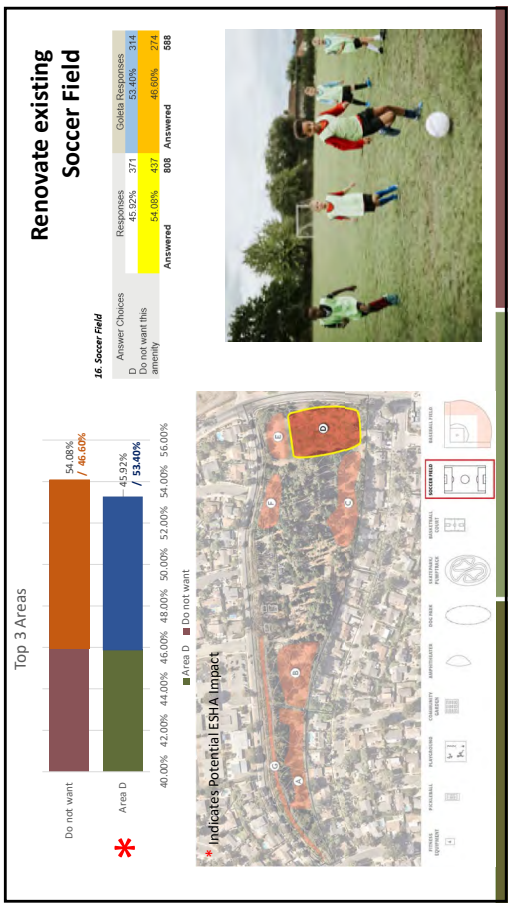
22


Renovate existing
Baseball In-Field / Field
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
D
25.95%
211
29.39%
174
Do not want this amenity
74.05%
602
70.61%
418
Answered
813
592
Top 3 Areas
74.05%
/ 70.61%
25.95%
/ 29.39%
Do not want
Area D
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
70.00%
80.00%
Area D
Do not want
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact

24


Pump Track
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
D
54.78%
453
45.91%
275
Do not want this amenity
45.22%
374
54.09%
324
Answered
827
599
Top 3 Areas
54.78%
/ 45.91%
45.22%
/ 54.09%
Area D
Do not want
0.00%
10.00%
20.00%
30.00%
40.00%
50.00%
60.00%
Do not want
Area D
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact

21


Renovate existing
Soccer Field
16. Soccer Field
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
D
45.92%
371
53.40%
314
Do not want this amenity
54.08%
437
46.60%
274
Answered
808
588
Top 3 Areas
54.08%
/ 46.60%
45.92%
/ 53.40%
Area D
Do not want
40.00%
42.00%
44.00%
46.00%
48.00%
50.00%
52.00%
54.00%
56.00%
Area D
Do not want
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact

23



Suggested Design Elements, Alternative Design Diagrams and Next Steps

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

25

Suggested Design Elements

- KTUA team took the elements from the first workshop and began thinking about how these would best fit within the park and the appropriate locations.
- Started to explore and consider the various general park improvements that are needed to help maintain the current park level of service and to accommodate some of the potential amenities.
- Looked at other passive and educational amenities that could fit within the site.
- Developed draft alternative diagrams for discussion and consensus on direction of final alternative plans for workshop #2.

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

26

Categorized the Suggested Design Activities/Amenities



27

General Park Improvements
- Parking Lot Area

Improved Parking Lot

- Fix circulation throughout parking lot
- Repaving the parking lot
- Enhancing the drainage and stormwater aspects (currently drains into the existing playground)
- Include a new trash enclosure for existing trash bins

Add ADA Parking

- Bring parking lot up to latest ADA requirements
- Add ADA stalls and access into the park



28

General Park Improvements
- Restroom Facilities

Upgrade Current Restroom
- Bring the current restroom up to latest ADA code requirements
- Enhance the exterior of the restroom, the building systems, and approach /access

Potentially Add a New Restroom
- Consider adding a new restroom near southern playground area



29

General Park Improvements
- Caretaker and Maintenance Facilities

Upgrade Existing Caretaker Facility
- Consider potential mixed use of building and enhancements to the exterior, landscape, back yard, garage, and perimeter depending on determined use.

Maintenance Facility
- Consider relocating entrance into maintenance facility to La Patera Ln.
- General facility upgrades to the structure, grounds, fencing, and access.



30

General Park Improvements
- Enhance Redwood Groves, Walking Trails & Entrances

Enhance Existing Redwood Groves
- General maintenance to the existing redwood groves, understory, fencing and access.

Enhance Existing Walking Trails & Entrances
- Add accessible paths throughout park (likely DG materials with some concrete paths).
- Increase connectivity into park from Stow Canyon Rd access point.
- Consider additional signage and placemaking monuments at entry points throughout park.
- Smooth and maintain existing trails and add additional seating, trash/recycling receptacles.



31

General Park Improvements
- Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas

Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas
- Replace damaged or broken tables
- Repair existing shade structure
- Potentially add shade structure to larger group picnic areas due to recent loss of mature trees
- Replace damaged litter and recycling receptacles
- Maintain and smooth existing surface conditions
- Fix and maintain existing BBQ equipment
- Add and enhance existing signage and monumentation for picnic area identification
- Help define picnic area spaces



32

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



33

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



34

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



35

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



36

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



37

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



38

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



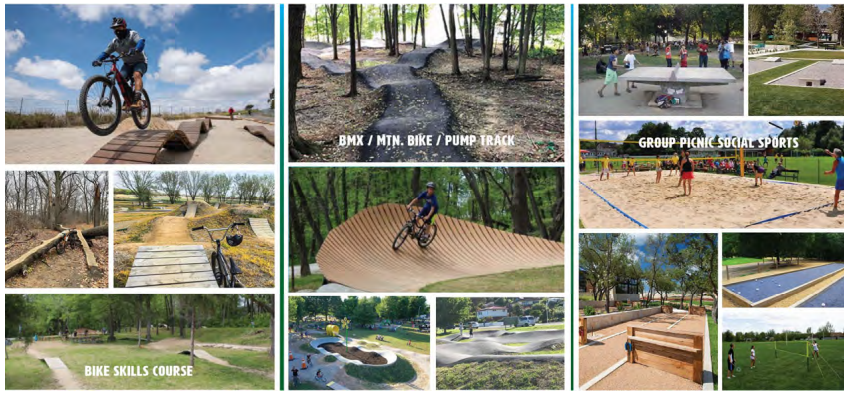
39

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



40

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



41

Alternative A
"RELAX FOCUS"

Alternative B
"LEARN FOCUS"

Alternative C
"PLAY FOCUS"

Each alternative to include general park improvements

42

General Park Improvements

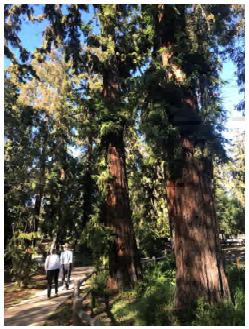


DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	***Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS"*** (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	***Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS"*** (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	***Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS"*** (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
General Park Improvements			
ADA parking	X	X	X
Distributed / additional parking	X		X
Improved parking lot	X	X	X
Maint. compound new entry road			X
New Restroom at south end			X
New street edge parking			X
New trash enclosure	X	X	X
Upgrade current restroom	X	X	X
Upgrade existing maintenance area	X	X	-
Upgrade existing park entrances	X	X	X
Upgrade existing picnic areas	X	X	X
Upgrade existing walking trails	X	X	X
Upgrade redwood groves	X	X	X
	10	9	12

43

Nature / Passive Amenities



DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	***Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS"*** (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	***Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS"*** (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	***Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS"*** (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
NATURE / PASSIVE AMENITIES			
Open Areas			
Dog park ***with fencing***	X		
General use fields (open play)			X
Native grass or decomposed granite areas	X		
	2	0	1
Nature Areas			
Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"		X	
Bird watching trails		X	
Interpretive trails	X	X	X
	1	3	1
Garden Areas			
Arbor walk / non-native tree grove	X		
Botanical garden	X		
Butterfly / bee garden	X		
Community garden/ fruit orchard	X		
Native garden / native tree grove		X	X
	4	1	1
Total for nature/passive amenities	7	4	3

44

Social / Educational Amenities



DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS" (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS" (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS" (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES			
Nature Learning Center (reuse of caretaker area)			
Non-profit daycare & playground			
Science discovery museum			
Standalone outdoor classroom		X	
Volunteer / docent / nature center	X	X	X
	1	2	1
Social Areas			
Dance / music area with small stage	X		
Expanded group picnic areas	X		
Gazebo or raised viewing platforms	X		
New intermediate sized picnic areas			X
Terraced "Interact Plaza"	X		
	4	0	1
Group picnic / support			
Bocce ball		X	
Concrete cornhole toss		X	
Sand volley ball	X		
Special event support			X
Table tennis / ping pong		X	
	1	3	1
Cultural / Art Areas			
Cultural chumash plaza		X	
Promenade (old road bed)		X	
Entry plaza with info hub and signage		X	
Sculpture garden			X
	0	3	1
Total for social/educational amenities	**6**	**8**	**4**

45

Play / Active Amenities



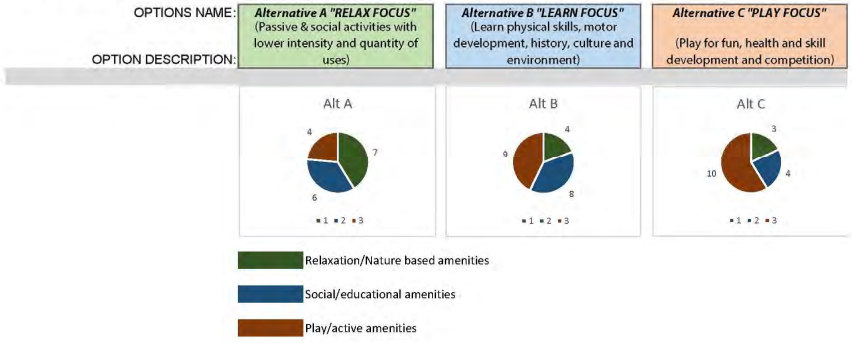
DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

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OPTION DESCRIPTION:			
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES			
Play Areas			
Expanded / upgraded playground	X		X
Nature themed playground		X	
Sensory playground		X	
Universal access playground			X
	1	2	2
Group Sports			
Frisbee golf			X
Multi-purpose field		X	
Multi-purpose with baseball backstop			X
Open field soccer	X	X	
Pickleball courts			X
Sand volleyball	X		X
	2	2	4
Exercise Areas			
Fitness trail / loop		X	
Fitness node/s			X
Fitness court with shade		X	
Walking/running path	X		X
	1	2	2
Adventure Skills			
Balance and bouldering course		X	
Climbing wall		X	
Motor skill areas / obstacles			X
Pump track			X
Ropes course		X	
	0	3	2
Total for play / active amenities	**4**	**9**	**10**

46

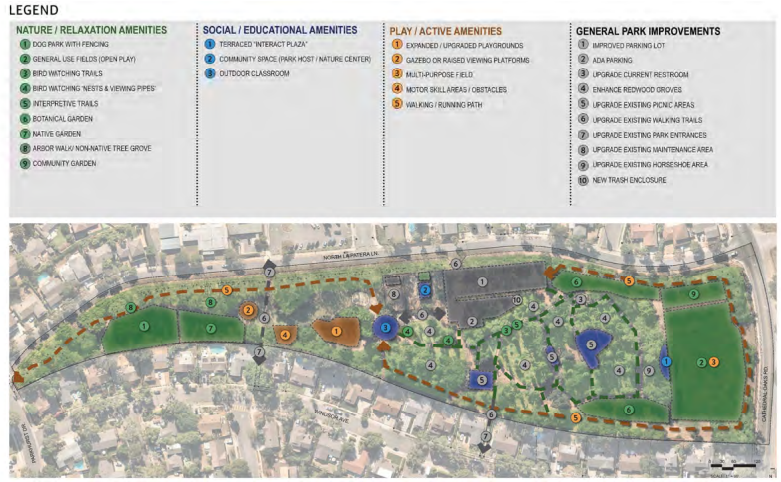
DECISION AND ALTERNATIVE MATRIX - STOW GROVE PARK

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "RELAX FOCUS" (Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	Alternative B "LEARN FOCUS" (Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	Alternative C "PLAY FOCUS" (Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
OPTION DESCRIPTION:			

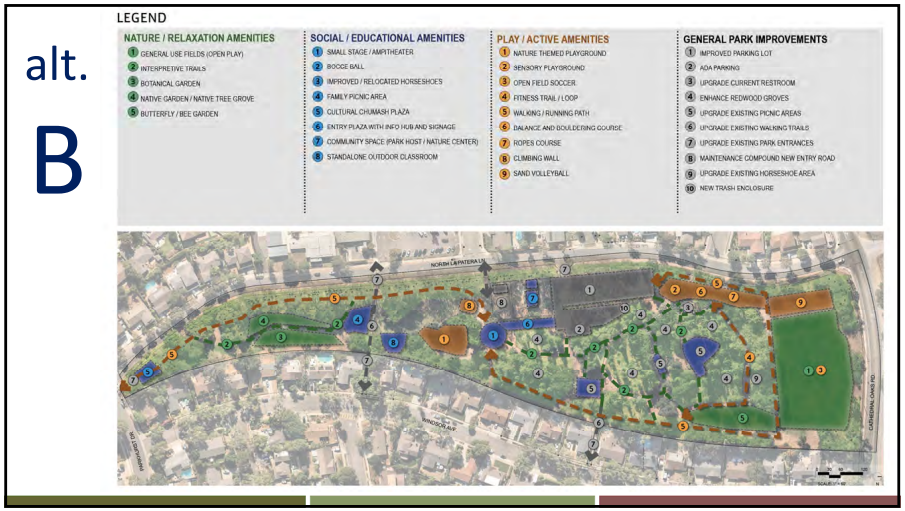


47

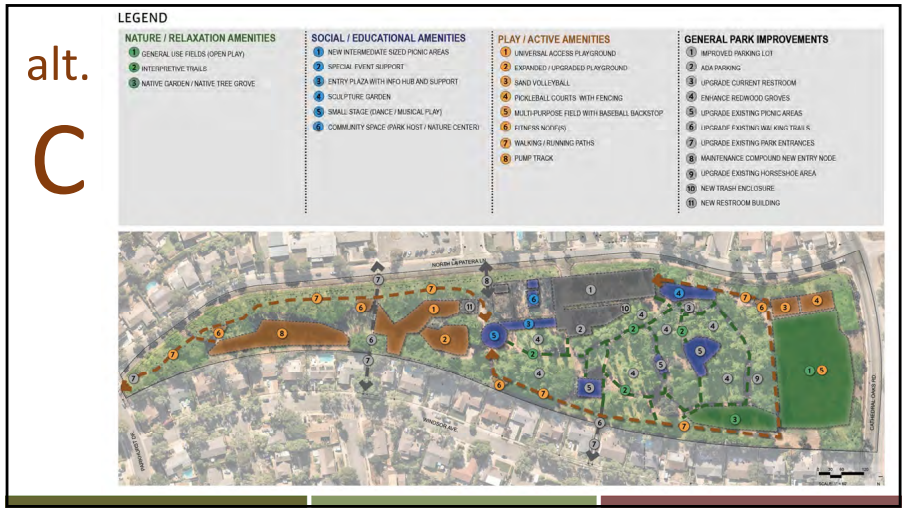
alt. A



48



49



50

Next Steps

- KTUA team to continue work on workshop materials
- Workshop #2 tentatively scheduled in late October
- Short survey to follow the next workshop which will go out digitally to public
- A hybrid / final conceptual layout will be developed for presentation and review at a future parks and recreation workshop

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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Stow Grove Park Master Plan Design Update

November 1, 2022

6:00 p.m. - Virtual

1

Agenda

- Intro
- Project Updates
- ESHA Findings
- Workshop #1 Survey Results
- Conceptual Alternatives
- Next Steps



2

Project Background & Timeline



3

Project Updates

- First workshop occurred on April 23rd, public survey was distributed to the public after the workshop
- Received over 1,000 surveys
- Baseline environmental report discovered findings of ESHA and provided maps for site
- Property Deed stipulates public recreational uses

4

Project Timeline

November (Date TBD) - Workshop #2

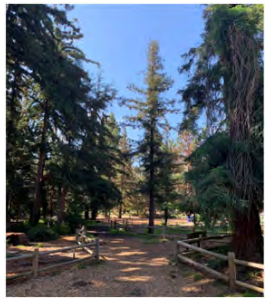
January (Date TBD) – Workshop #3 in collaboration with Park and Recreation Commission

February 2023 – Final Presentation of Master Plan

March 2023 – Final Approval of Master Plan

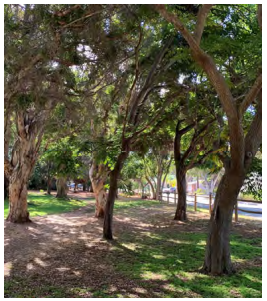
5

Workshop #1 Activities & Summary Presented at Parks & Rec Commission Meeting in June



6

ESHA Research



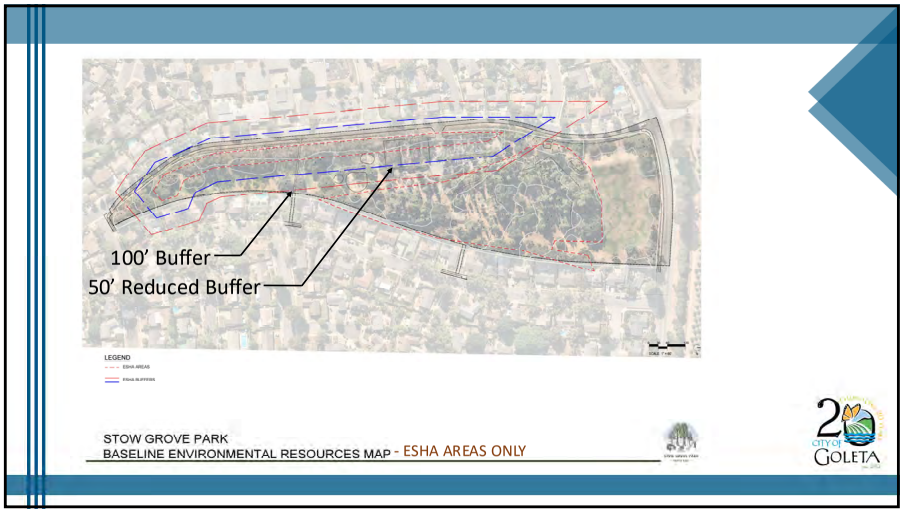
7

Rincon's Baseline Environmental Survey Findings*

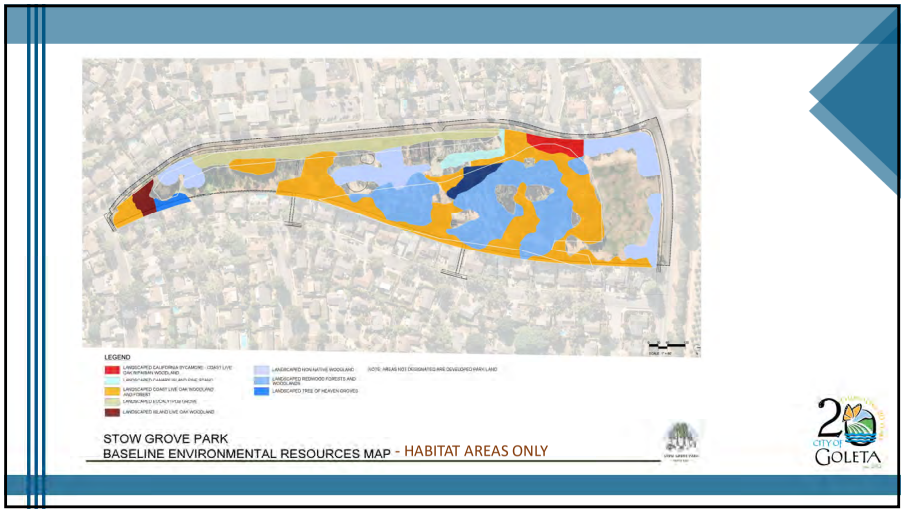
- Site contains "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" vegetation community, as a monarch butterfly and raptor roosting ESHA.
- Site also contains "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" as a monarch aggregation ESHA (City 2009).
- Despite minimal to no recent historical sightings of monarch roosts during the annual counts, these areas are still defined and protected as ESHA.
- ESHA Policies found in the City's General Plan Conservation Element and Zoning Code.

**Findings were consistent with City of Goleta General Plan ESHA map 2009*

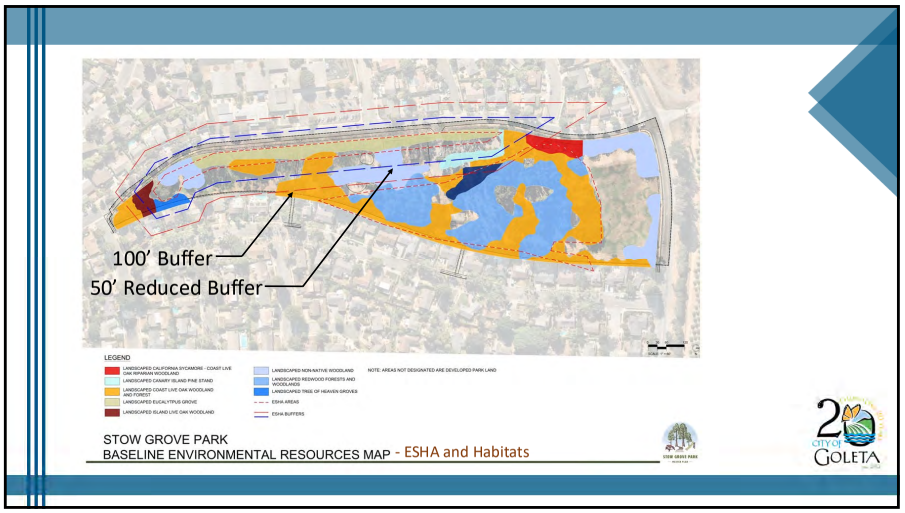
8



9



10



11

Additional Biological Studies

- Rincon completed a technical report at the request of the project team to analyze the park for Monarchs aggregation sites and Raptor nesting.
- The team consulted with Dan Meade for the Monarch aggregation findings.
- The evaluation for the Western Monarch Butterfly indicated that the conditions of the Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove are not good overwintering habitat but does provide potentially suitable transitory habitat.
- The second area at Stow Grove Park evaluated for the Western Monarch Butterfly was the mapped native upland woodlands/savannahs ESHA. The biological conditions of this area do provide conditions consistent for monarch butterfly overwintering.
- The report also stated that "No monarchs were observed during surveys for the habitat assessment in December 2019 and January 2020. In addition, no roosting monarchs have been observed recently in the Stow Grove overwintering site #2762 during the Xerces Thanksgiving Counts since 2017, when only four monarchs were recorded."

12

Workshop #1 Survey Results



13

Survey Deeper Dive

- At the request of the Commission from the June meeting, the project team took a deeper dive to analyze the data to explore if there were responses outside of the City limits.

Top Occurences	Count	Percent
93117	595	60%
93111	126	13%
93110	54	5%
93101	48	5%
93105	41	4%
93109	29	3%
93103	18	2%
93013	11	1%
Other/error (10 or less)	66	7%
Goleta	721	73%
Outside of Goleta	267	27%
Total	988	

14



Fitness Equipment

Answer Choices	Total Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	14.14%	124	14.35%	91
B	6.73%	59	7.26%	46
C	5.02%	44	5.52%	35
D	10.38%	91	7.41%	47
E	9.35%	82	9.94%	63
F	14.03%	123	14.20%	90
G	9.01%	79	8.99%	57
Do not want this amenity	31.36%	275	32.33%	205
	Answered	877	Answered	634

15

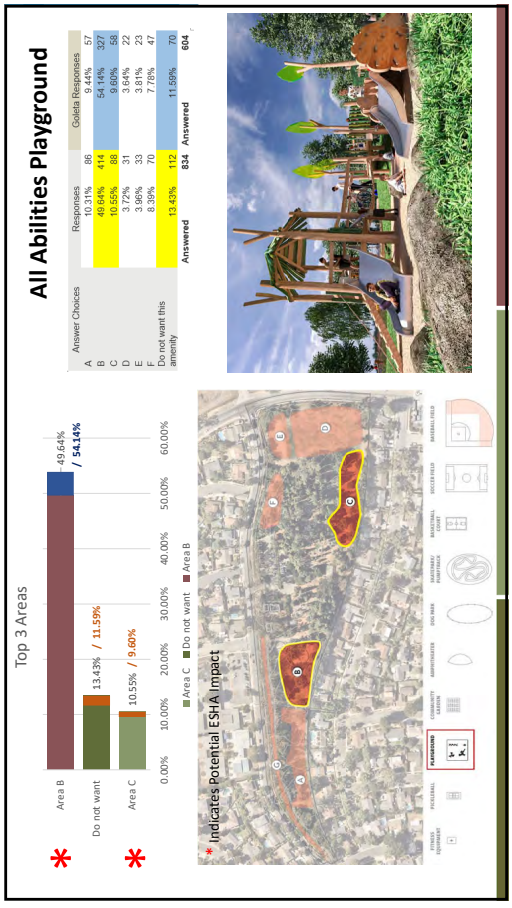


Pickleball

Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	6.49%	55	5.72%	35
B	8.96%	76	7.84%	48
C	3.77%	32	3.59%	22
D	7.43%	63	8.33%	51
E	14.50%	123	14.87%	91
F	11.44%	97	10.13%	62
Do not want this amenity	47.41%	402	49.51%	303
	Answered	848	Answered	612

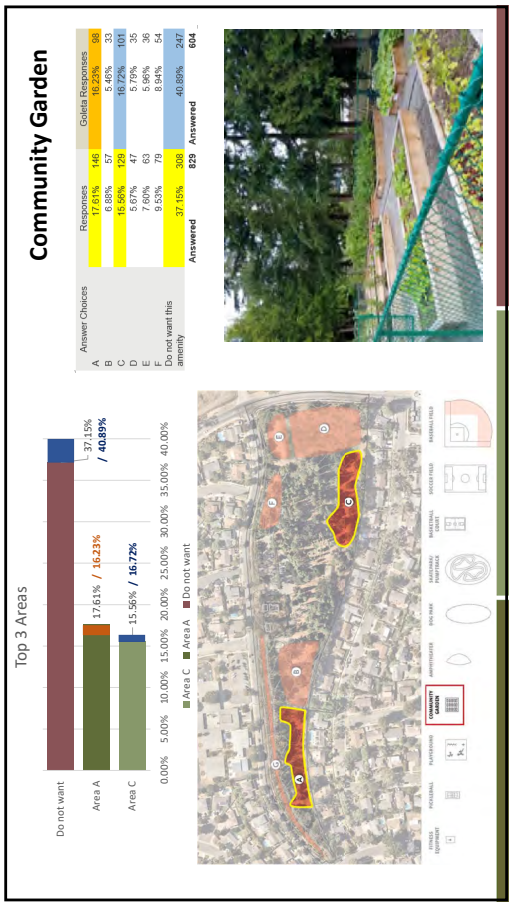
16

All Abilities Playground



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	10.31%	86	9.44%	57
B	49.64%	414	54.14%	327
C	10.55%	88	9.60%	58
D	3.72%	31	3.64%	22
E	3.96%	33	3.81%	23
F	8.39%	70	7.78%	47
Do not want this amenity	13.43%	112	11.59%	70
	Answered	834	Answered	604

Community Garden



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	17.61%	146	16.23%	98
B	6.88%	57	5.46%	33
C	15.56%	129	16.72%	101
D	5.67%	47	5.79%	35
E	7.60%	63	8.96%	54
F	9.53%	79	8.94%	54
Do not want this amenity	37.15%	308	40.89%	247
	Answered	829	Answered	604

Small Stage

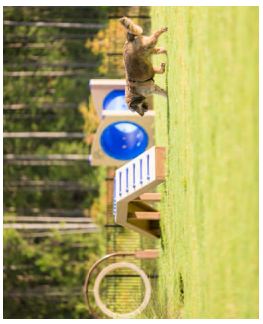
Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	4.79%	39	4.67%	28
B	13.71%	113	12.67%	76
C	10.68%	88	10.67%	64
D	10.19%	84	10.83%	65
E	10.07%	83	8.67%	52
Do not want this amenity	50.61%	417	52.50%	315
	Answered	824	Answered	600

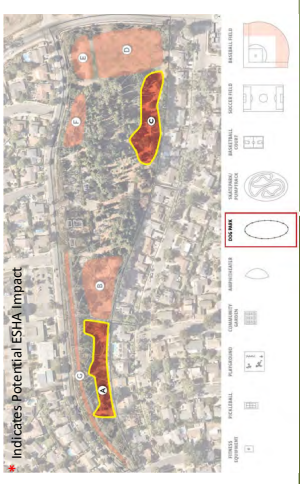




Dog Park

Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	23.20%	190	20.94%	125
C	14.29%	117	13.74%	82
D	6.96%	57	7.71%	46
E	10.74%	88	9.88%	59
Do not want this amenity	44.81%	367	47.74%	285
	Answered	819	Answered	597





Basketball Court



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	19.78%	161	18.44%	109
D	7.99%	65	8.63%	51
E	29.12%	237	25.72%	152
Do not want this amenity	43.12%	351	47.21%	279
	Answered	814	Answered	591

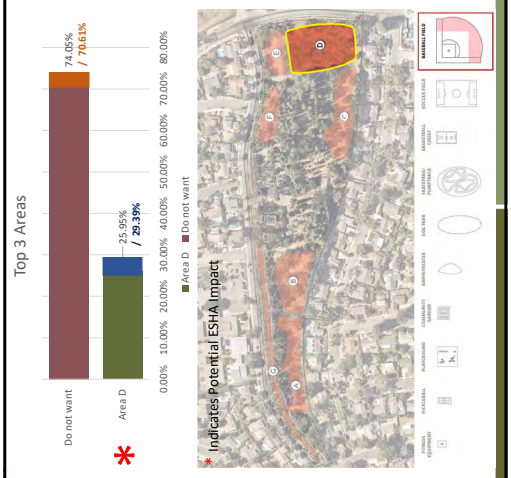


22

Renovate existing Baseball In-Field / Field

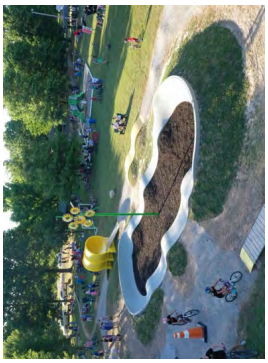


Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
D	25.95%	211	29.39%	174
Do not want this amenity	74.05%	602	70.61%	418
	Answered	813	Answered	592

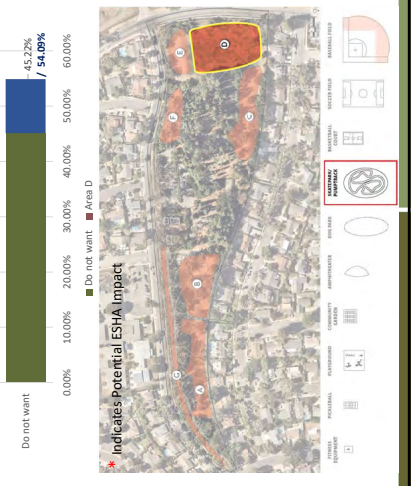


24

Pump Track



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
D	54.78%	453	45.91%	275
Do not want this amenity	45.22%	374	54.09%	324
	Answered	827	Answered	599



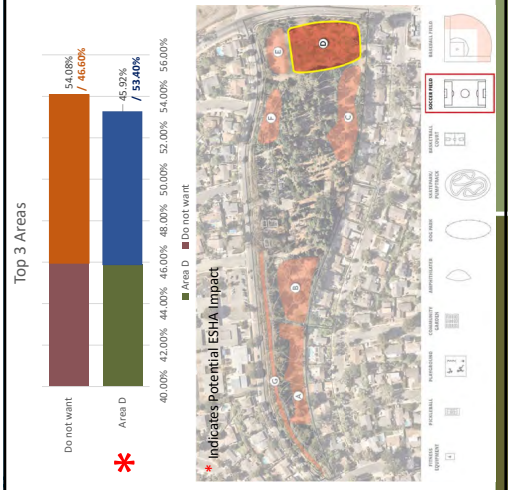
21

Renovate existing Soccer Field

16. Soccer Field



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
D	45.92%	371	53.40%	314
Do not want this amenity	54.08%	437	46.60%	274
	Answered	808	Answered	588



23

Suggested Design Elements, Alternative Design Diagrams, and Next Steps



25

Suggested Design Elements

- KTUA team took the elements from the first workshop and began thinking about how these would best fit within the park and the appropriate locations.
- Started to explore and consider the various general park improvements that are needed to help maintain the current park level of service and to accommodate some of the potential amenities.
- Looked at other passive and educational amenities that could fit within the site.
- Developed draft alternative diagrams for discussion and consensus on direction of final alternative plans for workshop #2.

26

Categorized the Suggested Design Activities/Amenities



27

General Park Improvements

- Parking Lot Area

Improved Parking Lot

- Fix circulation throughout parking lot
- Repaving the parking lot
- Enhancing the drainage and stormwater aspects (currently drains into the existing playground)
- Include a new trash enclosure for existing trash bins

Add ADA Parking

- Bring parking lot up to latest ADA requirements
- Add ADA stalls and access into the park



28

General Park Improvements
- Restroom Facilities

Upgrade Current Restroom
- Bring the current restroom up to latest ADA code requirements
- Enhance the exterior of the restroom, the building systems, and approach /access

Potentially Add a New Restroom
- Consider adding a new restroom near southern playground area



29

General Park Improvements
- Caretaker and Maintenance Facilities

Upgrade Existing Caretaker Facility
- Consider potential mixed use of building and enhancements to the exterior, landscape, back yard, garage, and perimeter depending on determined use.

Maintenance Facility
- Consider relocating entrance into maintenance facility to La Patera Ln.
- General facility upgrades to the structure, grounds, fencing, and access.



30

General Park Improvements
- Enhance Redwood Groves, Walking Trails & Entrances

Enhance Existing Redwood Groves
- General maintenance to the existing redwood groves, understory, fencing and access.

Enhance Existing Walking Trails & Entrances
- Add accessible paths throughout park (likely DG materials with some concrete paths).
- Increase connectivity into park from Stow Canyon Rd access point.
- Consider additional signage and placemaking monuments at entry points throughout park.
- Smooth and maintain existing trails and add additional seating, trash/recycling receptacles.



31

General Park Improvements
- Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas

Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas
- Replace damaged or broken tables
- Repair existing shade structure
- Potentially add shade structure to larger group picnic areas due to recent loss of mature trees
- Replace damaged litter and recycling receptacles
- Maintain and smooth existing surface conditions
- Fix and maintain existing BBQ equipment
- Add and enhance existing signage and monumentation for picnic area identification
- Help define picnic area spaces



32

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



33

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



34

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



35

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



36

Play / Active
Amenities, such as:



37

Play / Active
Amenities, such as:



38

Play / Active
Amenities, such as:

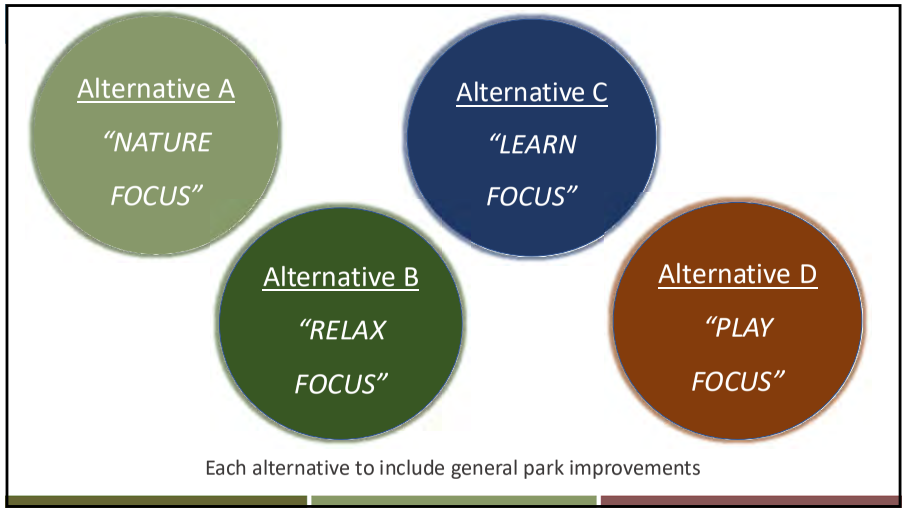


39

Play / Active
Amenities, such as:



40



41

General Park Improvements

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
General Park Improvements				
ADA parking	X	X	X	X
Improved parking lot	X	X	X	X
Maint. compound new entry road			X	X
New Restroom at south end				X
New trash enclosure	X	X	X	X
Upgrade current restroom	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing maintenance area	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing park entrances	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing picnic areas	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing walking trails	X	X	X	X
Upgrade redwood groves	X	X	X	X
Total for general park improvements	9	9	10	11

42

Nature / Passive Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
NATURE / PASSIVE AMENITIES				
Open Areas				
Dog park with fencing		X		
General use fields (open play)	X	X	X	X
Native grass or decomposed granite areas	X	X		
	2	3	1	1
Nature Areas				
Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"	X		X	
Bird watching trails	X		X	
Interpretive trails	X	X	X	X
	3	1	3	1
Garden Areas				
Arbor walk / non-native tree grove		X		
Botanical garden		X		
Butterfly / bee garden		X		
Community garden/ fruit orchard		X		
Native garden / native tree grove			X	X
	0	4	1	1
Total for nature/passive amenities	5	8	5	3

43

Social / Educational Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES				
Nature Learning Center (reuse of caretaker area)				
Non-profit daycare & playground				
Science discovery museum				
Standalone outdoor classroom			X	
Volunteer / docent / nature center	X	X	X	X
	1	1	2	1
Social Areas				
Dance / music area with small stage		X		
Expanded group picnic areas		X		
Gazebo or raised viewing platforms		X		
New intermediate sized picnic areas				X
Terraced "Interact Plaza"		X		
	0	4	0	1
Group picnic / support				
Bocce ball			X	
Concrete cornhole toss			X	
Sand volley ball	X	X		
Special event support				X
Table tennis / ping pong			X	
	1	1	3	1
Cultural / Art Areas				
Cultural chumash plaza			X	
Promenade (old road bed)			X	
Entry plaza with info hub and signage			X	
Sculpture garden				X
	0	0	3	1
Total for social/educational amenities	2	6	8	4

44

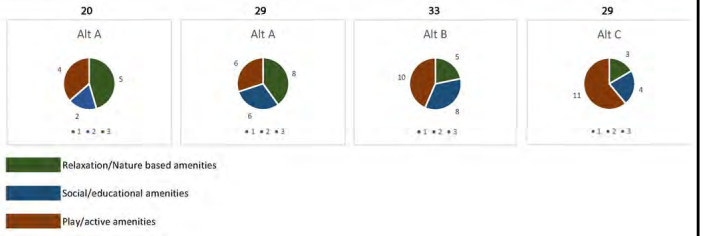
Play / Active Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES				
Play Areas				
Expanded / upgraded playground		X		X
Nature themed playground			X	
Sensory playground			X	
Universal access playground				X
	0	1	2	2
Group Sports				
Multi-purpose field	X	X	X	X
Baseball backstop		X	X	X
Open field soccer	X	X	X	X
Pickleball courts				X
Sand volleyball	X	X	X	X
	3	4	4	5
Exercise Areas				
Fitness trail / loop			X	
Fitness node/s				X
Walking/running path	X	X		X
	1	1	1	2
Adventure Skills				
Balance and bouldering course			X	
Climbing wall			X	
Motor skill areas / obstacles				X
Pump track				X
Ropes course			X	
	0	0	3	2
Total for play / active amenities	4	6	10	11

45

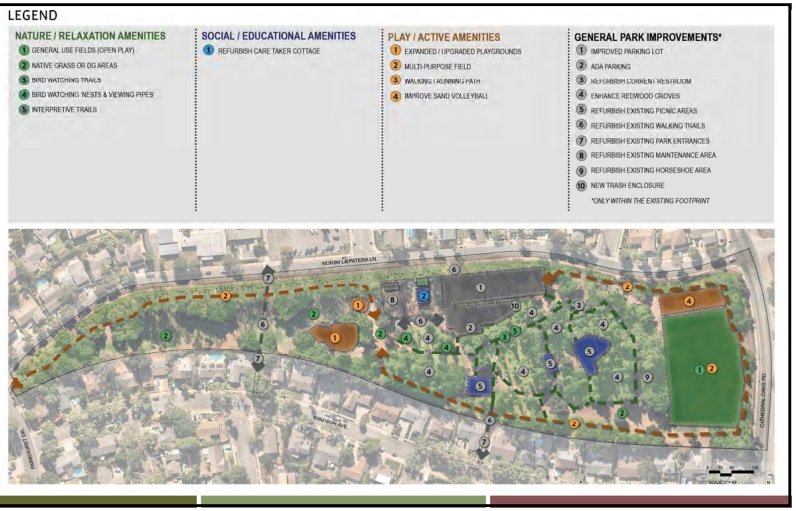
Summary of Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
Grand total for all amenities	20	29	33	29



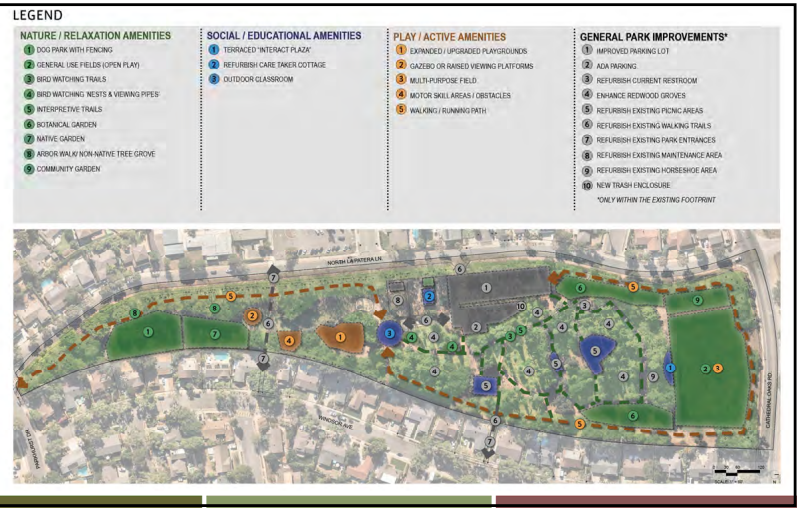
46

alt. A

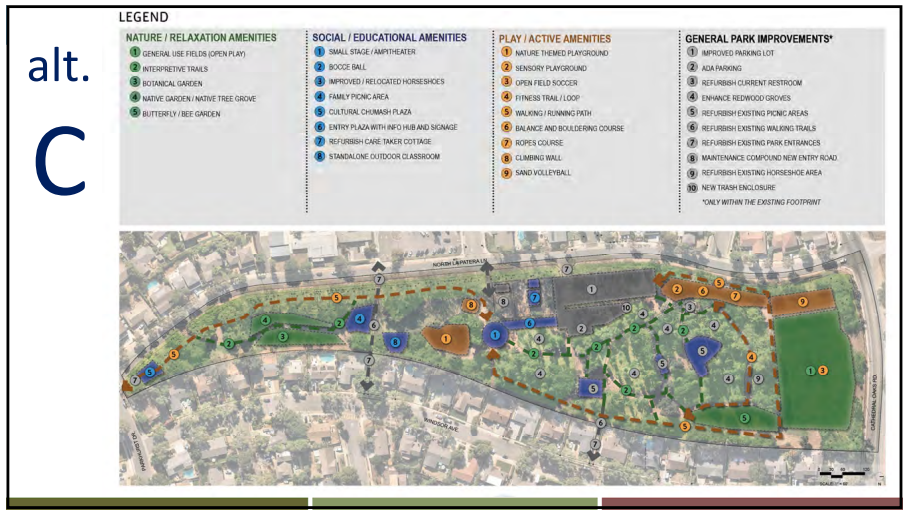


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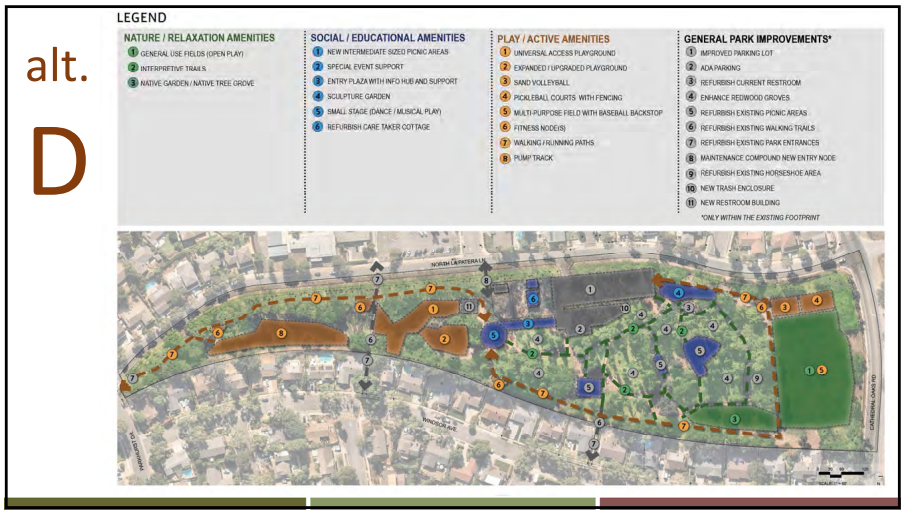
alt. B



48



49



50

Next Steps

- KTUA team to continue work on workshop materials
- Workshop #2 tentatively scheduled in late October
- Short survey to follow the next workshop which will go out digitally to public
- A hybrid / final conceptual layout will be developed for presentation and review at a future parks and recreation workshop

51

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

Stow Grove Park Design Update

Workshop #2 - December, 03 2022

CITY OF GOLETA

ktua

1

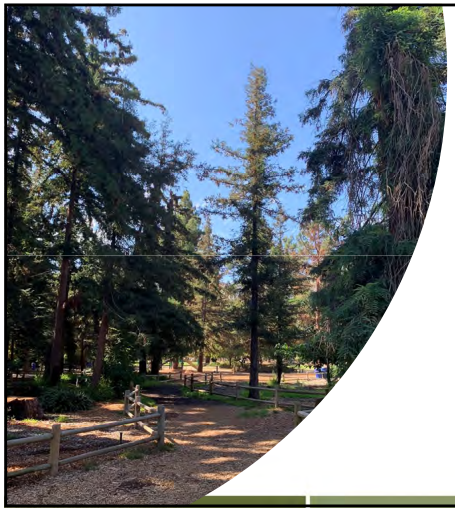
Agenda- 10:00 am to 12:00 pm



10:05 – 10:15	Introductions
10:15 - 10:45	Presentation
10:45 - 11:15	Concept Review
11:15 – 11:45	Concept & Amenity Voting
11:45 – 12:00	Closing Remarks

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

2



Project Background & Timeline

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

3

Project Updates

- First workshop occurred on April 23rd, public survey was distributed to the public after the workshop
- Received over 1,000 surveys
- Baseline environmental report discovered findings of ESHA and provided maps for site
- Presentations to Parks & Recreation Commission & City Council

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

4

Project Timeline

January (Date TBD) – Workshop #3 in collaboration with Park and Recreation Commission

February 2023 – Final Presentation of Master Plan

March 2023 – Final Approval of Master Plan

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

5



Workshop #1 Activities & Summary

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

6

LOCAL Mapping Input Exercise

- Attendees added additional opportunities, constraints, assets, and limitations / liabilities that they were aware of in the park.



7

Opportunity Areas & Amenities Exercise

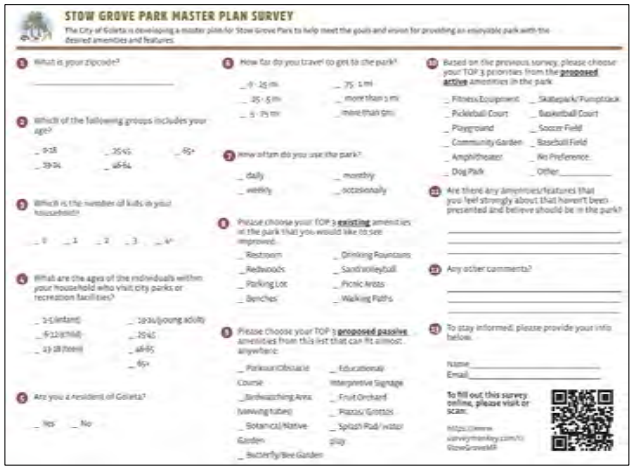
- Attendees were able to move amenity shapes around and explore opportunity areas within the park.



8

Workshop Survey

Available online as well – participants could fill out as part of the workshop


STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN SURVEY

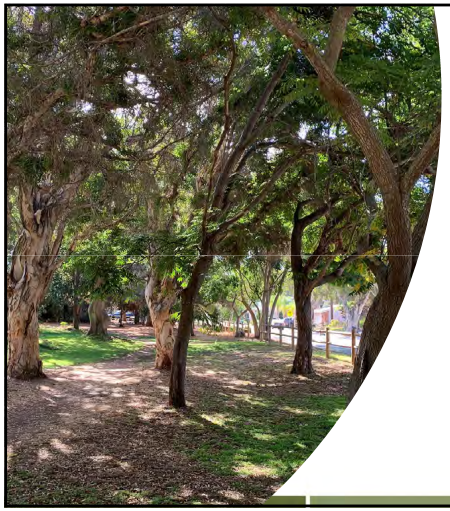
9

Workshop Turnout

- Approximately 30 attendees
- Had small breakout groups to discuss opportunity mapping
- Gathered great insights and perspectives from community members and active park users



10



ESHA Research

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

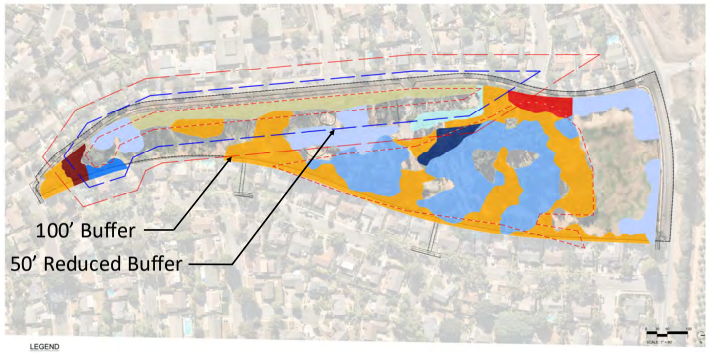
11

Rincon's Baseline Environmental Survey Findings*

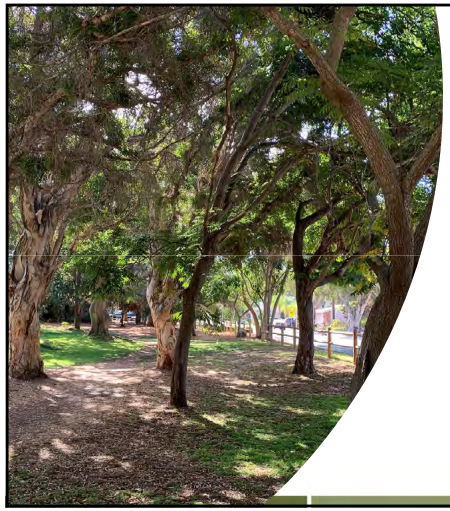
- Site contains "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" vegetation community, as a monarch butterfly and raptor roosting ESHA.
- Site also contains "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" as a monarch aggregation ESHA (City 2009).
- Despite minimal to no recent historical sightings of monarch roosts during the annual counts, these areas are still defined and protected as ESHA.
- ESHA Policies found in the City's General Plan Conservation Element and Zoning Code.

**Findings were consistent with City of Goleta General Plan ESHA map 2009*

12



13



Workshop #1 Survey Results

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

14

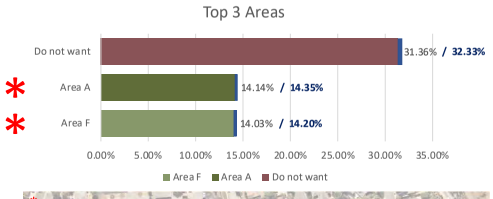
Survey Deeper Dive

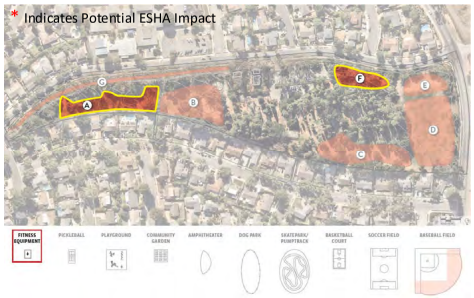
- At the request of the Commission from the June meeting, the project team took a deeper dive to analyze the data to explore if there were responses outside of the City limits.

Top Occurences	Count	Percent
93117	595	60%
93111	126	13%
93110	54	5%
93101	48	5%
93105	41	4%
93109	29	3%
93103	18	2%
93013	11	1%
Other/error (10 or less)	66	7%
Goleta	721	73%
Outside of Goleta	267	27%
Total	988	

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

15





Fitness Equipment

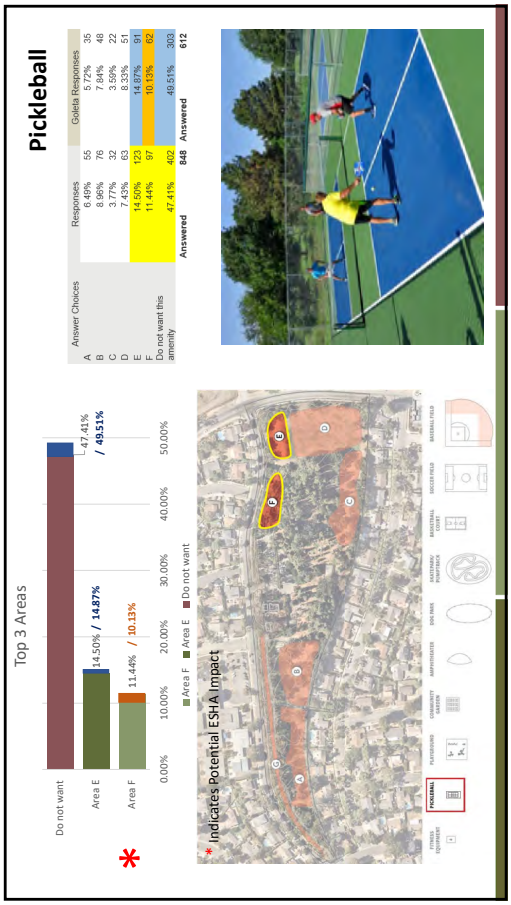
Answer Choices	Total Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	14.14%	124	14.35%	91
B	6.73%	59	7.26%	46
C	5.02%	44	5.52%	35
D	10.38%	91	7.41%	47
E	9.35%	82	9.94%	63
F	14.03%	123	14.20%	90
G	9.01%	79	8.99%	57
Do not want this amenity	31.36%	275	32.33%	205
	Answered	877	Answered	634



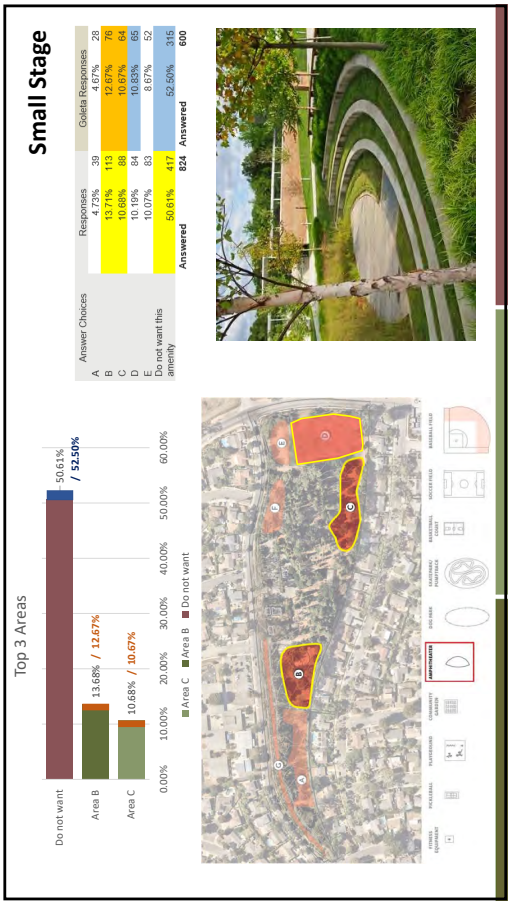
16


All Abilities Playground
Top 3 Areas
Area B
Do not want
Area C
49.64% / 54.14%
13.43% / 11.59%
10.55% / 9.60%
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact
Area C
Do not want
Area B
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A 10.31% 86 9.44% 57
B 49.64% 414 54.14% 327
C 10.55% 88 9.60% 58
D 3.72% 31 3.64% 22
E 3.96% 33 3.81% 23
F 8.39% 70 7.78% 47
Do not want this amenity 13.43% 112 11.59% 70
Answered 834 604

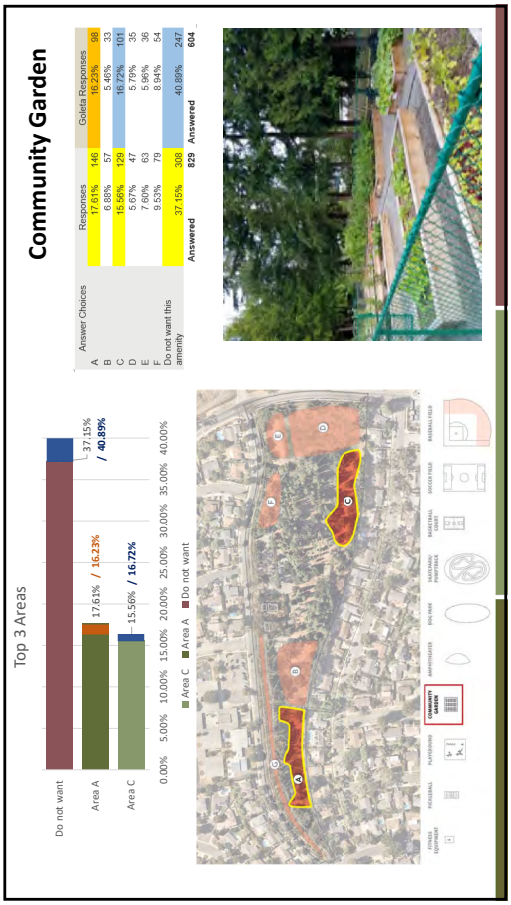
18


Pickleball
Top 3 Areas
Do not want
Area E
Area F
47.41% / 49.51%
14.50% / 14.87%
11.44% / 10.13%
* Indicates Potential ESHA Impact
Area F
Area E
Do not want
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A 6.49% 55 5.72% 35
B 8.96% 76 7.84% 48
C 3.77% 32 3.59% 22
D 7.43% 63 5.39% 33
E 14.50% 123 14.87% 91
F 11.44% 97 10.13% 62
Do not want this amenity 47.41% 402 49.51% 303
Answered 848 612

17


Small Stage
Top 3 Areas
Do not want
Area B
Area C
50.61% / 52.50%
13.68% / 12.67%
10.68% / 10.67%
Area C
Area B
Do not want
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A 4.73% 39 4.67% 28
B 13.71% 113 12.67% 76
C 10.68% 88 10.67% 64
D 10.19% 84 10.83% 65
E 10.07% 83 8.67% 52
Do not want this amenity 50.61% 417 52.50% 315
Answered 824 600

20


Community Garden
Top 3 Areas
Do not want
Area A
Area C
37.15% / 40.89%
17.61% / 16.23%
15.56% / 16.72%
Area C
Area A
Do not want
Answer Choices
Responses
Goleta Responses
A 17.61% 146 16.23% 98
B 6.88% 57 5.46% 33
C 15.56% 129 16.72% 101
D 5.67% 47 5.79% 35
E 7.60% 63 5.64% 34
Do not want this amenity 9.53% 79 8.94% 54
Answered 37.15% 308 40.89% 247
Answered 829 604

19

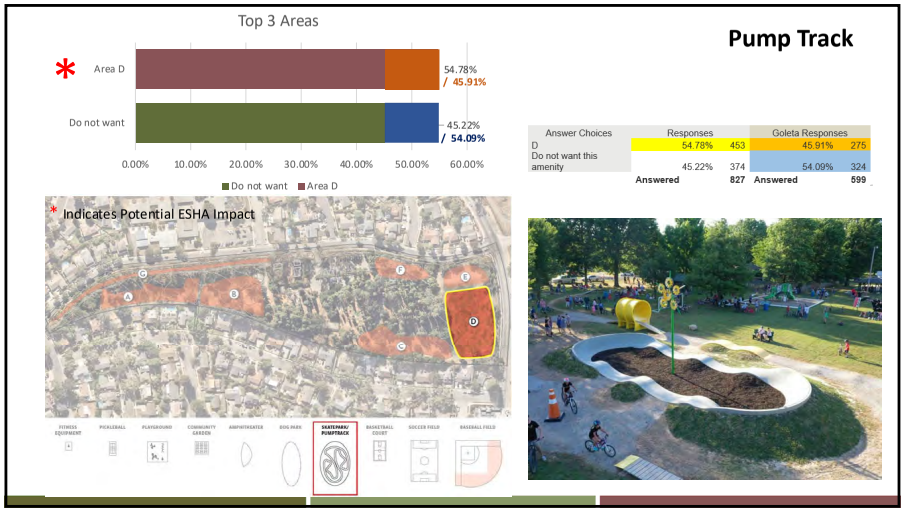
Dog Park



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	23.20%	190	20.94%	125
C	14.29%	117	13.74%	82
D	6.96%	57	7.71%	46
E	10.74%	88	9.88%	59
Do not want this amenity	44.81%	367	47.74%	285
	Answered	819	Answered	597

21

Pump Track



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
D	54.78%	453	45.91%	275
Do not want this amenity	45.22%	374	54.09%	324
	Answered	827	Answered	599

22

Basketball Court



Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	19.78%	161	18.44%	109
D	7.99%	65	8.63%	51
E	29.12%	237	25.72%	152
Do not want this amenity	43.12%	351	47.21%	279
	Answered	814	Answered	591

23

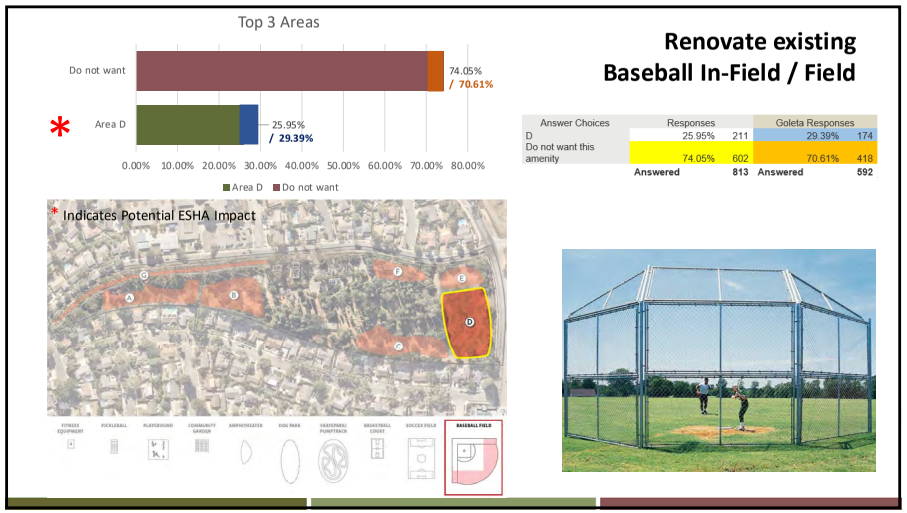
Renovate existing Soccer Field



16. Soccer Field

Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
D	45.92%	371	53.40%	314
Do not want this amenity	54.08%	437	46.60%	274
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24



25



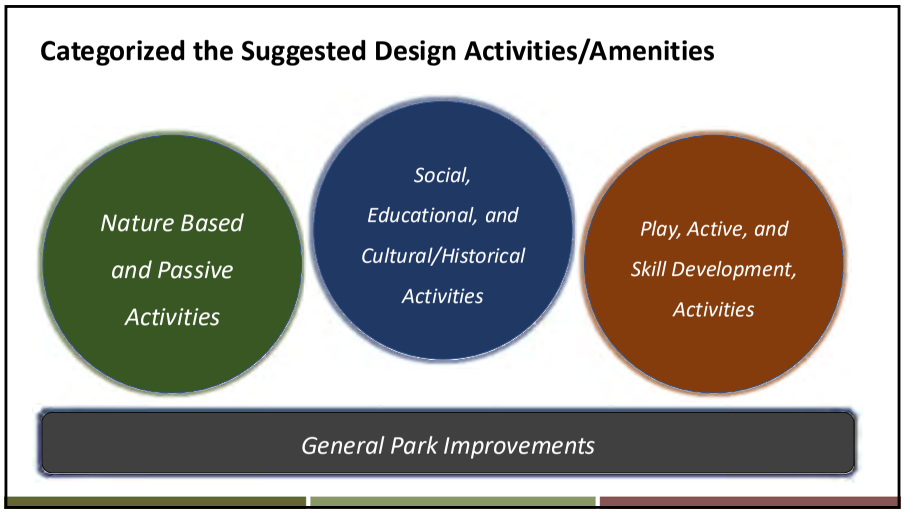
26

Suggested Design Elements

- KTUA team took the elements from the first workshop and began thinking about how these would best fit within the park and the appropriate locations.
- Started to explore and consider the various general park improvements that are needed to help maintain the current park level of service and to accommodate some of the potential amenities.
- Looked at other passive and educational amenities that could fit within the site.

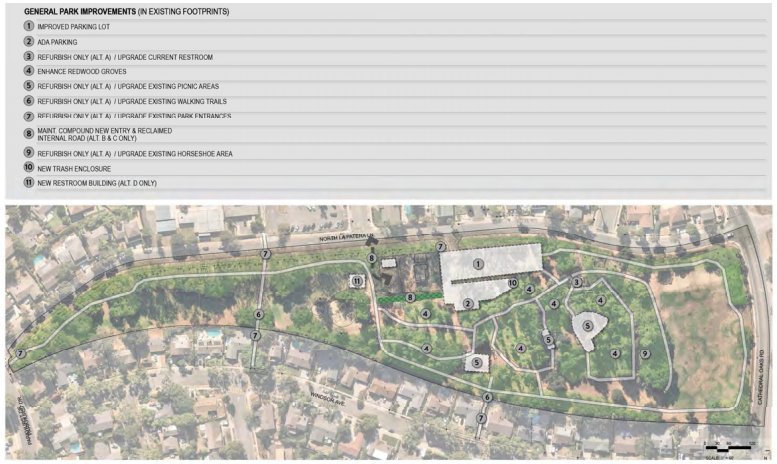
STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

27



28

General Park Improvements



29

General Park Improvements
- Parking Lot Area

Refurbish Parking Lot

- Fix circulation throughout parking lot
- Repaving the parking lot
- Enhancing the drainage and stormwater aspects (currently drains into the existing playground)
- Include a new trash enclosure for existing trash bins

Add ADA Parking

- Bring parking lot up to latest ADA requirements
- Add ADA stalls and access into the park



30

General Park Improvements
- Restroom Facilities

Refurbish Current Restroom

- Bring the current restroom up to latest ADA code requirements
- Enhance the exterior of the restroom, the building systems, and approach /access

Potentially Add a New Restroom

- Consider adding a new restroom near southern playground area



31

General Park Improvements
- Caretaker and Maintenance Facilities

Refurbish Existing Caretaker Facility

- Consider potential mixed use of building and enhancements to the exterior, landscape, back yard, garage, and perimeter depending on determined use.

Maintenance Facility

- Consider relocating entrance into maintenance facility to La Patera Ln.
- General facility upgrades to the structure, grounds, fencing, and access.



32

General Park Improvements
- Refurbish Redwood Groves, Walking Trails & Entrances

Refurbish Existing Redwood Groves

- General maintenance to the existing redwood groves, understory, fencing and access.

Refurbish Existing Walking Trails & Entrances

- Add accessible paths throughout park (likely DG materials with some concrete paths).
- Increase connectivity into park from Stow Canyon Rd access point.
- Consider additional signage and placemaking monuments at entry points throughout park.
- Smooth and maintain existing trails and add additional seating, trash/recycling receptacles.



33

General Park Improvements
- Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas

Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas

- Replace damaged or broken tables
- Repair existing shade structure
- Potentially add shade structure to larger group picnic areas due to recent loss of mature trees
- Replace damaged litter and recycling receptacles
- Maintain and smooth existing surface conditions
- Fix and maintain existing BBQ equipment
- Add and enhance existing signage and monumentation for picnic area identification
- Help define picnic area spaces



34

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



35

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



36

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



37

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



38

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

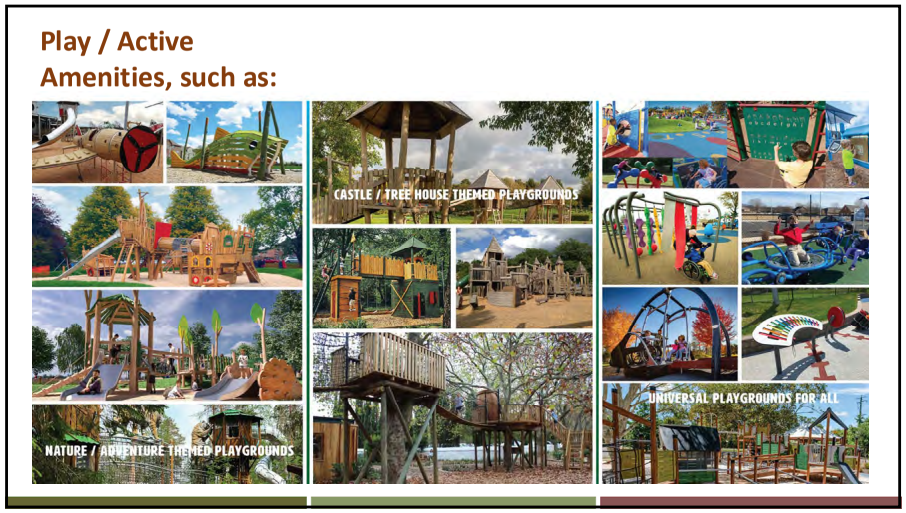


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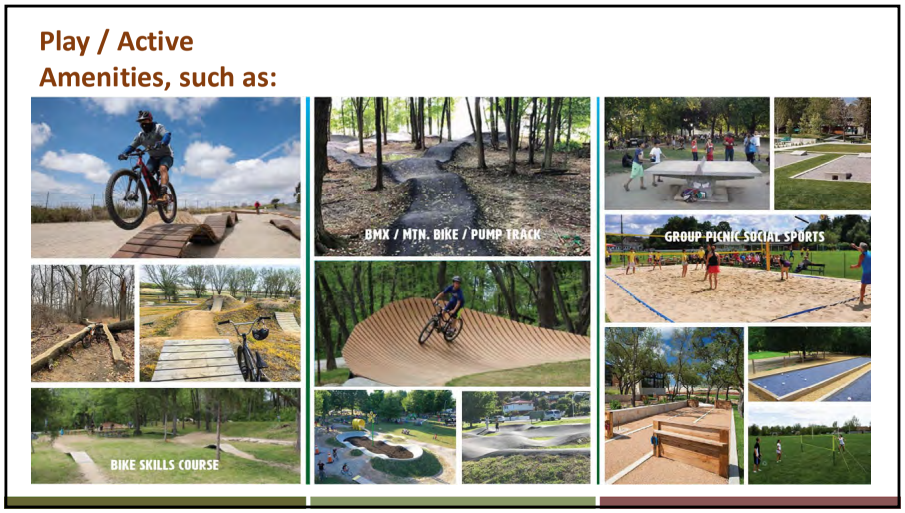
Play / Active Amenities, such as:



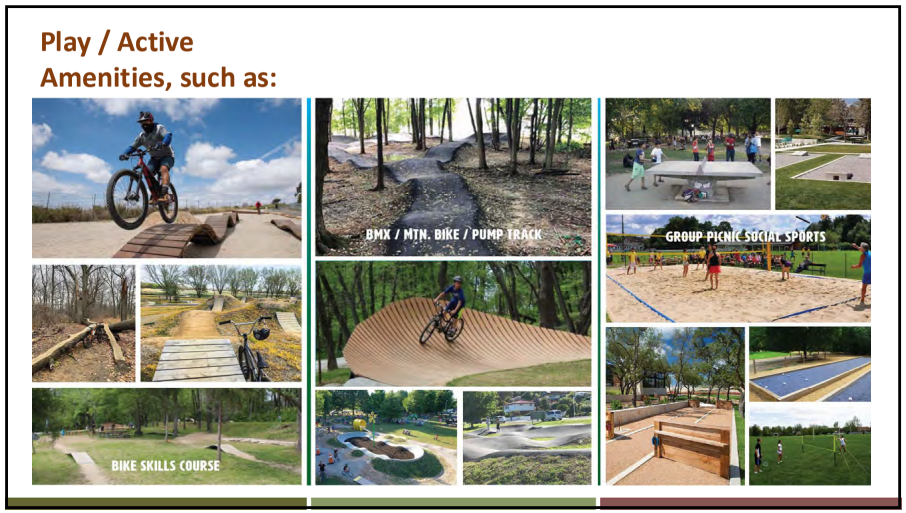
40


Play / Active
Amenities, such as:
CASTLE / TREE HOUSE THEMED PLAYGROUNDS
UNIVERSAL PLAYGROUNDS FOR ALL
NATURE / ADVENTURE THEMED PLAYGROUNDS

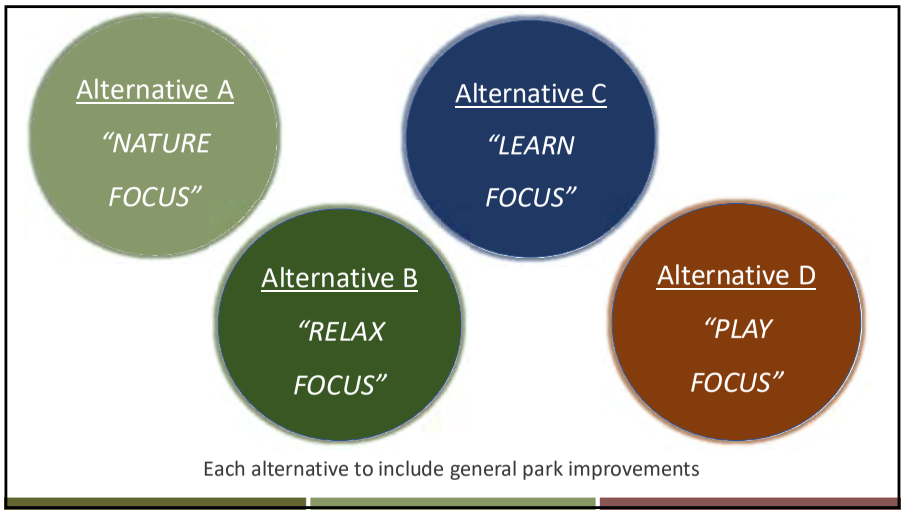
41


Play / Active
Amenities, such as:
BMX / MTN. BIKE / PUMP TRACK
GROUP PICNIC SOCIAL SPORTS
BIKE SKILLS COURSE

42


Play / Active
Amenities, such as:
BMX / MTN. BIKE / PUMP TRACK
GROUP PICNIC SOCIAL SPORTS
BIKE SKILLS COURSE

43


Alternative A
"NATURE FOCUS"
Alternative C
"LEARN FOCUS"
Alternative B
"RELAX FOCUS"
Alternative D
"PLAY FOCUS"
Each alternative to include general park improvements

44

General Park Improvements

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
General Park Improvements				
ADA parking	X	X	X	X
Improved parking lot	X	X	X	X
Maint. compound new entry road			X	X
New Restroom at south end				X
New trash enclosure	X	X	X	X
Upgrade current restroom	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing maintenance area	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing park entrances	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing picnic areas	X	X	X	X
Upgrade existing walking trails	X	X	X	X
Upgrade redwood groves	X	X	X	X
Total for general park improvements	9	9	10	11

45

Nature / Passive Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
NATURE / PASSIVE AMENITIES				
Open Areas				
Dog park **with fencing**		X		
General use fields (open play)	X	X	X	X
Native grass or decomposed granite areas	X	X		
	2	3	1	1
Nature Areas				
Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"	X		X	
Bird watching trails	X		X	
Interpretive trails	X	X	X	X
	3	1	3	1
Garden Areas				
Arbor walk / non-native tree grove		X		
Botanical garden		X		
Butterfly / bee garden		X		
Community garden/ fruit orchard		X		
Native garden / native tree grove			X	X
	0	4	1	1
Total for nature/passive amenities	5	8	5	3

46

Social / Educational Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES				
Nature Learning Center (reuse of caretaker area)				
Non-profit daycare & playground				
Science discovery museum				
Standalone outdoor classroom			X	
Volunteer / docent / nature center	X	X	X	X
	1	1	2	1
Social Areas				
Dance / music area with small stage		X		
Expanded group picnic areas		X		
Gazebo or raised viewing platforms		X		
New intermediate sized picnic areas				X
Terraced "Interact Plaza"		X		
	0	4	0	1
Group picnic / support				
Bocce ball			X	
Concrete cornhole toss			X	
Sand volley ball	X	X		
Special event support				X
Table tennis / ping pong			X	
	1	1	3	1
Cultural / Art Areas				
Cultural chumash plaza			X	
Promenade (old road bed)			X	
Entry plaza with info hub and signage			X	
Sculpture garden				X
	0	0	3	1
Total for social/educational amenities	2	6	8	4

47

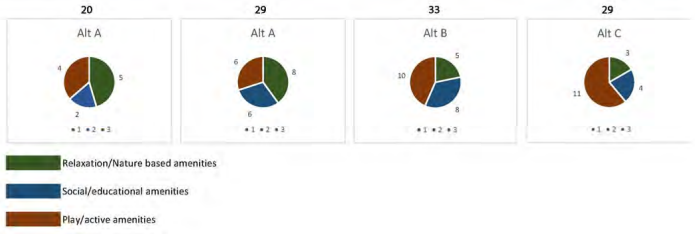
Play / Active Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES				
Play Areas				
Expanded / upgraded playground		X		X
Nature themed playground			X	
Sensory playground			X	
Universal access playground				X
	0	1	2	2
Group Sports				
Multi-purpose field	X	X	X	X
Baseball backstop		X	X	X
Open field soccer	X	X	X	X
Pickleball courts				X
Sand volleyball	X	X	X	X
	3	4	4	5
Exercise Areas				
Fitness trail / loop			X	
Fitness node/s				X
Walking/running path	X	X		X
	1	1	1	2
Adventure Skills				
Balance and bouldering course			X	
Climbing wall			X	
Motor skill areas / obstacles				X
Pump track				X
Ropes course			X	
	0	0	3	2
Total for play / active amenities	4	6	10	11

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Summary of Amenities

OPTIONS NAME:	Alternative A "NATURE FOCUS"	Alternative B "RELAX FOCUS"	Alternative C "LEARN FOCUS"	Alternative D "PLAY FOCUS"
OPTION DESCRIPTION:	(Nature & passive activities with the least intensity and quantity of uses)	(Passive & social activities with lower intensity and quantity of uses)	(Learn physical skills, motor development, history, culture and environment)	(Play for fun, health and skill development and competition)
Grand total for all amenities	20	29	33	29



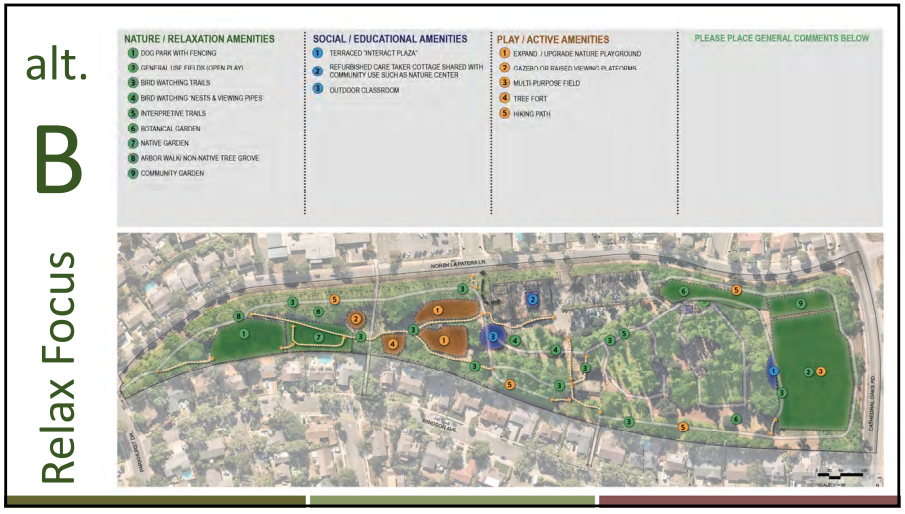
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alt. A Nature Focus



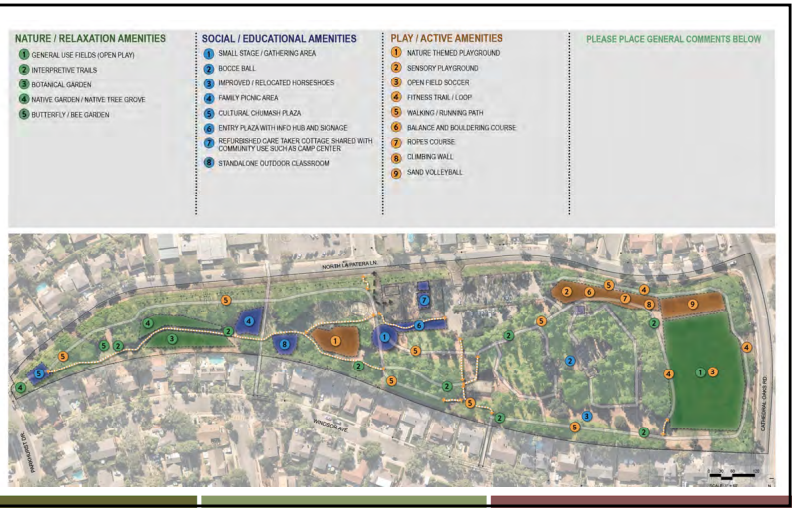
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alt. B Relax Focus

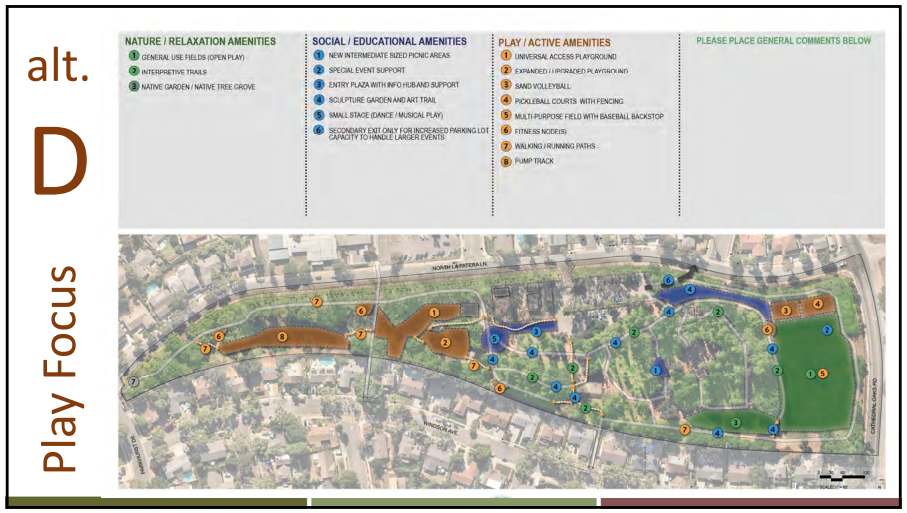


51

alt. C Learn Focus



52



53



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Next Steps

- KTUA team to continue work on workshop materials
- Workshop #2 tentatively scheduled in late October
- Short survey to follow the next workshop which will go out digitally to public
- A hybrid / final conceptual layout will be developed for presentation and review at a future parks and recreation workshop

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

55



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Q1 What is your zip code?

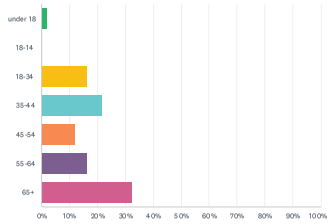
Answered: 468 Skipped: 14



Zip Code	Total
93117	346
93111	51
93101	22
93105	13
93110	11
93109	7
93103	6
Other	15

Q2 What is your age?

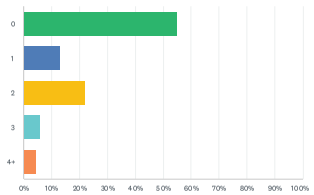
Answered: 474 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
under 18	1.69%	8
18-14	0.00%	0
18-34	16.24%	77
35-44	21.52%	102
45-54	12.03%	57
55-64	16.24%	77
65+	32.28%	153
TOTAL		474

Q3 How many children are in your household, if any?

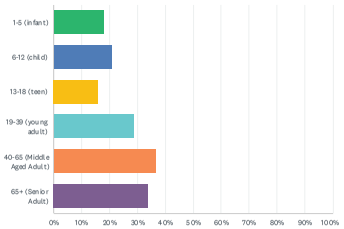
Answered: 474 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0	55.06%	261
1	13.08%	62
2	21.73%	103
3	5.70%	27
4+	4.43%	21
TOTAL		474

Q4 What are the ages of the individuals within your household who visit city parks or recreation facilities?

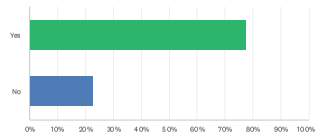
Answered: 460 Skipped: 22



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1-5 (infant)	18.04%	83
6-12 (child)	20.65%	95
13-18 (teen)	16.09%	74
19-39 (young adult)	28.70%	132
40-65 (Middle Aged Adult)	36.74%	169
65+ (Senior Adult)	33.91%	156
Total Respondents: 460		

Q5 Are you a resident of the City of Goleta?

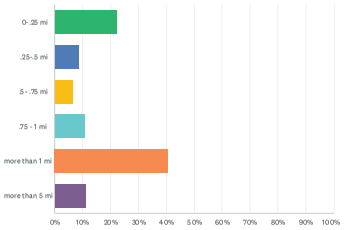
Answered: 475 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	77.47%	368
No	22.53%	107
TOTAL		475

Q6 How far do you travel to get to the park?

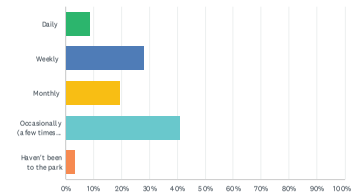
Answered: 476 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0-.25 mi	22.27%	106
.25-.5 mi	8.61%	41
.5- .75 mi	6.30%	30
.75 - 1 mi	10.71%	51
more than 1 mi	40.76%	194
more than 5 mi	11.34%	54
TOTAL		476

Q7 How often do you use this park?

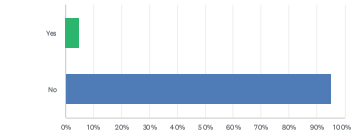
Answered: 475 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Daily	8.63%	41
Weekly	28.00%	133
Monthly	19.37%	92
Occasionally (a few times a year)	40.84%	194
Haven't been to the park	3.16%	15
TOTAL		475

Q8 Did you attend the FIRST workshop on April 23rd, 2022?

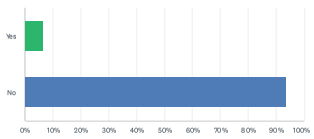
Answered: 475 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	4.84%	23
No	95.16%	452
TOTAL		475

Q9 Did you attend the SECOND workshop on December 3rd, 2022?

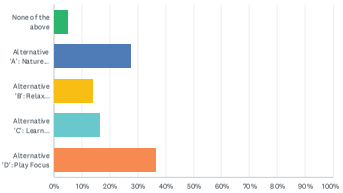
Answered: 477 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	6.50%	31
No	93.50%	446
TOTAL		477

Q10 Select your FAVORITE alternative preference selections from the four alternatives.

Answered: 299 Skipped: 183



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	5.02%	15
Alternative 'A': Nature Focus	27.76%	83
Alternative 'B': Relax Focus	14.05%	42
Alternative 'C': Learn Focus	16.72%	50
Alternative 'D': Play Focus	36.45%	109
TOTAL		299

Q11-12: Favorite Amenities

Amenities that are your FAVORITE (Total of 2 choices).

Answer Choices	Responses	Top Choices		#1	#2
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Improved Parking Lot	1.09%	6		2	4
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - ADA Parking	0.88%	5		2	3
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Current Restroom	8.79%	33	4	18	15
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas	3.16%	18		9	9
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Walking Trails	5.96%	34	3	11	23
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Park Entrances	0.35%	2		0	2
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Entrance at Maintenance Compound & Recli	0.00%	0		0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Horseshoe Area	0.35%	2		1	1
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Trash Enclosure	0.35%	2		0	2
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Restroom Building	5.09%	29	5	11	18
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - General Use Area	0.88%	5		3	2
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Open Planting Areas	0.53%	3		1	2
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Bird Walking Trails	3.86%	22		10	12
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Bird Watching Nests / Viewing Areas	1.23%	7		2	5
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Interpretive Trails	1.23%	7		4	3
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Dog Park with Fencing	3.68%	21		14	7
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Botanical Garden	2.81%	16		7	9
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Native Garden / Native Tree Grove	4.21%	24		13	11
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Butterfly Bee Garden	2.81%	16		5	11
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Refurbish Caretaker Cottage	0.70%	4		2	2
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Terraced 'Interest Plaza'	0.18%	1		1	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Outdoor Classroom	0.18%	1		0	1
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Small Stage / Gathering Area	0.88%	5		2	3
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Bocce Ball	0.88%	5		2	3
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Improved / Relocated Horseshoes	0.18%	1		1	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Family Picnic Area	0.88%	5		3	2
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Cultural Chumash Plaza	1.40%	8		3	5
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Entry Plaza with Info Hub and Signage	0.00%	0		0	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Standalone Outdoor Classroom	0.18%	1		1	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Sculpture Garden and Art Trail	0.00%	0		0	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Small Stage (Dance / Musical Play)	1.05%	6		3	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Expanded / Upgraded Playgrounds	42.11%	24	5	13	11
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Multi-Purpose Field	1.23%	7		3	4
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Walking / Running Path	1.75%	10		4	6
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Improved Sand Volleyball	1.05%	6		5	1
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Expand / Upgrade Nature Playground	1.05%	6		6	0
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Gazebo or Raised Viewing Platform	0.18%	1		0	1
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Multi-purpose Field	0.88%	5		3	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Tree Fort	0.53%	3		0	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Hiking Path	1.23%	7		3	4
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Nature Themed Playground	1.93%	11		4	7
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Sensory Playground	1.23%	7		2	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Open Field Soccer	0.88%	5		0	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Fitness Trail / Loop	1.40%	8		1	7
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Balance and Bouldering Course	0.88%	5		0	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Ropes Course	0.88%	5		2	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Climbing Wall	1.58%	9		1	8
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Sand Volleyball	0.53%	3		1	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Pickleball Courts with Fencing	2.11%	12		5	7
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Pump Track	15.61%	89	1	59	30
	Answered	570		287	283
	Skipped	394		195	199

Q13-19: Amenities you Like

Amenities that you LIKE (Total of 7 choices).

Answer Choices	Total Responses	Top Choices		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Improved Parking Lot	1.63%	27		5	6	2	4	3	5	2
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - ADA Parking	1.88%	31		7	2	4	5	5	2	6
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Current Restroom	4.06%	67	5	32	8	7	2	6	2	5
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas	3.83%	60		11	21	4	2	5	10	7
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Walking Trails	6.78%	79	3	10	12	22	13	8	7	4
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Park Entrances	0.67%	11		3	1	2	2	1	2	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Entrance at Maintenance Compound & Recli	0.91%	10		2	1	3	2	1	3	3
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Horseshoe Area	0.79%	13		3	2	2	1	5	0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Trash Enclosure	0.85%	14		0	4	0	3	3	2	2
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Restroom Building	3.27%	54		14	11	6	7	5	6	5
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - General Use Area	1.94%	32		5	4	4	5	3	6	5
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Open Planting Areas	1.15%	19		3	2	4	3	3	3	3
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Bird Walking Trails	2.18%	36		3	6	7	7	5	2	3
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Bird Watching Nests / Viewing Areas	2.36%	39		7	6	9	3	5	6	3
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Interpretive Trails	1.94%	32		4	8	4	4	6	2	4
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Dog Park with Fencing	1.63%	27		7	5	2	3	5	3	2
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Botanical Garden	4.18%	69	4	7	16	17	5	6	8	6
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Native Garden / Native Tree Grove	3.57%	59		9	8	10	15	8	3	6
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Butterfly Bee Garden	3.75%	62		3	8	13	10	9	11	8
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Refurbish Caretaker Cottage	1.82%	30		2	5	6	7	2	6	2
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Terraced 'Interest Plaza'	0.73%	12		1	3	1	0	1	1	5
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Outdoor Classroom	0.79%	13		1	1	2	2	6	0	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Small Stage / Gathering Area	0.85%	14		3	2	1	4	3	1	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Bocce Ball	1.21%	20		0	2	4	5	1	4	4
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Improved / Relocated Horseshoes	0.24%	4		1	0	0	1	0	0	2
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Family Picnic Area	2.30%	38		3	7	3	5	7	6	7
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Cultural Chumash Plaza	1.33%	22		1	3	4	4	5	4	1
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Entry Plaza with Info Hub and Signage	0.06%	1		0	0	0	0	1	0	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Standalone Outdoor Classroom	0.30%	5		1	0	2	0	1	0	1
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Sculpture Garden and Art Trail	1.21%	20		3	2	3	3	2	4	3
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Small Stage (Dance / Musical Play)	0.97%	16		3	2	2	2	1	1	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Expanded / Upgraded Playgrounds	2.24%	37		3	3	2	7	9	7	6
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Multi-Purpose Field	1.39%	23		3	2	0	5	3	4	6
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Walking / Running Path	1.51%	25		2	5	4	0	3	6	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Improved Sand Volleyball	1.09%	18		1	3	4	3	4	3	0
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Expand / Upgrade Nature Playground	1.21%	20		2	2	1	2	5	5	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Gazebo or Raised Viewing Platform	0.73%	12		0	1	0	1	3	4	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Multi-purpose Field	1.03%	17		2	3	3	1	4	2	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Tree Fort	1.94%	32		1	8	6	5	7	2	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Hiking Path	1.82%	30		2	2	5	6	2	8	4
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Nature Themed Playground	2.12%	35		1	1	8	3	6	8	8
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Sensory Playground	1.45%	24		0	3	2	7	3	5	4
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Open Field Soccer	1.09%	18		4	5	0	4	0	3	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Fitness Trail / Loop	2.72%	45		0	4	6	9	9	6	11
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Balance and Bouldering Course	3.03%	50		6	5	10	8	15	2	4
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Ropes Course	2.06%	34		3	5	4	5	10	4	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Climbing Wall	2.30%	38		7	6	7	8	2	3	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Sand Volleyball	1.09%	18		4	2	5	2	3	1	1
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Pickleball Courts with Fencing	1.88%	31		3	6	4	5	3	5	5
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Pump Track	7.81%	129	1	29	19	14	17	17	19	15
	Ans wered	1652		266	258	248	237	228	216	200
	Skipped	1722		216	224	234	245	254	267	282

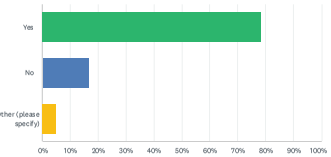
Q20-26: Amenities you Dislike

Q20. Amenities that you DISLIKE (1 of 7 choices).

Answer Choices	Total Responses	Top Choices		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Improved Parking Lot	1.26%	15		8	2	1	0	2	2	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - ADA Parking	1.17%	14		5	3	0	0	2	1	3
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Current Restroom	0.25%	3		1	0	1	1	0	0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Enhance Redwood Groves	0.08%	1		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas	0.25%	3		0	2	0	1	0	0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Walking Trails	0.34%	4		2	1	1	0	0	0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Park Entrances	1.51%	18		3	4	2	6	3	0	0
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Entrance at Maintenance Compound & Redi	1.93%	23		5	3	3	1	5	3	3
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - Upgrade Existing Horseshoe Area	2.35%	28		6	8	4	3	2	2	3
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Tennis Enclosure	0.76%	9		4	1	0	1	1	1	1
GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT - New Restroom Building	0.59%	7		5	1	0	0	0	1	0
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - General Use Area	0.50%	6		0	2	1	0	0	1	2
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Open Planting Areas	1.85%	22		2	6	3	5	1	3	2
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Bird Walking Trails	1.59%	19		2	8	4	3	1	1	0
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Bird Watching Nests / Viewing Areas	1.43%	17		6	3	4	4	1	0	0
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Interpretive Trails	1.17%	14		2	1	2	3	4	2	0
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Dog Park with Fencing	9.06%	109	2	47	20	17	4	7	9	4
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Botanical Garden	1.34%	16		1	3	3	3	2	1	3
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Native Garden / Native Tree Grove	0.50%	6		1	0	2	1	1	1	0
NATURAL / RELAXATION AMENITY - Butterfly Bee Garden	0.92%	11		0	3	2	2	1	2	1
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Refurbish Caretaker Cottage	1.68%	20		1	3	5	4	3	2	2
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Terraced 'Interact Plaza'	3.02%	36		4	6	3	5	5	9	4
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Outdoor Classroom	1.59%	19		3	0	2	3	5	2	4
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Small Stage / Gathering Area	3.02%	36		5	8	3	6	6	5	3
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Bocce Ball	3.78%	45		7	9	9	2	4	5	9
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Improved / Relocated Horseshoes	1.59%	19		2	3	6	2	2	1	3
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Family Picnic Area	0.17%	2		0	0	1	0	1	0	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Cultural Chumash Plaza	2.18%	26		3	3	3	3	3	6	5
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Entry Plaza with Info Hub and Signage	1.34%	16		4	4	3	2	1	2	0
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Standalone Outdoor Classroom	2.27%	27		4	3	4	4	2	3	7
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Sculpture Garden and Art Trail	3.52%	42		1	8	9	9	9	4	2
SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITY - Small Stage (Dance / Musical Play)	3.78%	45		4	5	5	9	5	7	10
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Expanded / Upgraded Playgrounds	0.50%	6		0	0	0	1	3	0	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Multi-Purpose Field	0.67%	8		0	0	3	0	4	1	0
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Walking / Running Path	0.50%	6		2	0	0	0	2	1	1
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Improved Sand Volleyball	0.67%	8		1	1	2	2	0	1	1
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Expand / Upgrade Nature Playground	0.17%	2		0	1	1	0	0	0	0
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Gazebo or Raised Viewing Platform	4.28%	51	5	6	5	8	5	11	6	10
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Multi-purpose Field	0.17%	2		1	0	0	0	0	1	0
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Tree Fort	2.52%	30		3	3	8	3	1	6	6
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Hiking Path	0.08%	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	0
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Nature Themed Playground	0.25%	3		0	0	1	0	1	0	1
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Sensory Playground	0.84%	10		1	1	0	1	2	3	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Open Field Soccer	2.18%	26		2	2	4	5	2	8	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Fitness Trail / Loop	0.92%	11		1	1	3	2	2	0	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Balance and Bouldering Course	2.10%	25		1	0	1	5	5	6	7
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Ropes Course	3.78%	45		2	5	7	13	11	4	3
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Climbing Wall	5.12%	61	4	7	13	12	12	7	3	7
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Sand Volleyball	2.18%	26		1	7	3	5	5	4	2
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Pickleball Courts with Fencing	9.98%	119	1	30	27	17	15	10	10	10
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITY - Pump Track	2.77%	33	3	20	11	16	7	5	9	7
	Answered	1192		217	199	188	164	150	139	135
	Skipped	2182		265	283	294	318	332	343	347

Q27 Would you be supportive of a shared use of the caretaker house for a community benefit (i.e.,: Docent/Nature Center, Public Space, Camp Center, etc).

Answered: 288 Skipped: 197



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	78.47%	226
No	16.67%	48
Other (please specify)	4.86%	14
TOTAL		288

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Do not have enough information to comment	12/19/2022 8:42 PM
2	I would prefer to have an onsite caretaker to live in the cottage so the property is well maintained. If that isn't an option, a Nature Center would be best.	12/18/2022 10:07 PM
3	No opinion	12/16/2022 11:58 AM
4	Will be abused. Look at the amount of RVs at Goleta beach "compound' as an example	12/15/2022 7:28 PM
5	Depends entirely on the use	12/15/2022 5:43 PM
6	If necessary, isn't there a docent nature center gift shop already?	12/13/2022 7:36 PM
7	House a full time care taker like SB county did.	12/13/2022 7:18 PM
8	don't need caretaker house at all.	12/13/2022 6:49 PM
9	Event Rental option	12/12/2022 1:36 PM
10	Yes ; but not a costly makeover	12/12/2022 1:27 PM
11	Not sure	12/9/2022 6:44 PM
12	Was much better when ranger lived there	12/9/2022 1:07 PM
13	Yes , but with controlled access, to prevent misuse and vandalism.	12/9/2022 12:59 PM
14	If there was ample off street parking for events there	12/9/2022 12:25 PM

Q28 Are there any amenities/features that you feel strongly about that haven't been presented and believe should be in the park?

Answered: 86 Skipped: 399

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Funding for arborists to maintain and cultivate redwoods as well as park foliage	12/19/2022 7:48 AM
2	Noise abatement for the neighborhood on the Windsor Ave. side of the park should be addressed. The park backs up to private property and parties can get pretty loud throughout the area, but really bad along Windsor. In general, I feel that loud activities like Mariachi music, and bouncing party toys should NOT we allowed.	12/18/2022 10:07 PM
3	A disc golf basket.	12/18/2022 8:29 PM
4	None	12/18/2022 3:47 PM
5	Gopher remediation? :-/	12/18/2022 2:56 PM
6	I'm very interested in the idea of a Universal Playground.	12/18/2022 1:33 PM
7	NO Caretaker has been present for some time. The city needs to make it have a caretaker a priority to open and close the gate and have a watchful presence.	12/18/2022 1:27 PM
8	The eucalyptus should stay.	12/18/2022 8:33 AM
9	Pump track	12/17/2022 10:29 PM
10	A stage for dancing and other local events	12/16/2022 4:03 PM
11	Skatepark	12/16/2022 3:37 PM
12	No	12/16/2022 12:08 PM
13	I would love to see water fountains (splash pad) designed for children/people to play in. The weather continues to get hotter and most people in Goleta do not have access to a pool. These are a safe and easy ways to cool off and have fun :)	12/16/2022 11:58 AM
14	Restoration/enhancement of native vegetation	12/16/2022 10:43 AM
15	I like the existing grass areas along the south end of La Patera for picnics and activities with my family and friends.	12/16/2022 8:11 AM
16	cafe	12/16/2022 5:36 AM
17	Better reserved space markers	12/16/2022 5:05 AM
18	No	12/15/2022 10:39 PM
19	Running and hiking trails! Connecting it to the other side of the train tracks without needing to go over a freeway overpass!	12/15/2022 9:14 PM
20	Youth camping area. This is a historical use.	12/15/2022 9:02 PM
21	Seating throughout walking trails or the park in general, covered outdoor space for sun sensitive, trail accessibility	12/15/2022 8:40 PM
22	Bring back the unusual horse swing set that was, alas!, removed.	12/15/2022 7:53 PM
23	Outdoor table tennis table	12/15/2022 7:28 PM
24	No	12/15/2022 7:25 PM
25	No	12/15/2022 6:40 PM
26	Accessible playgrounds for children with disabilities, look into pecs communication boards so children can communicate with each other, and make paths wide enough for wheelchairs.	12/15/2022 6:25 PM

27	Clean drinking water fountains	12/15/2022 6:24 PM
28	Keep it as Natural as possible.	12/15/2022 5:57 PM
29	Zip line	12/15/2022 5:17 PM
30	More trees with benches under them for cooling places to sit	12/15/2022 3:02 PM
31	A 24/7 Emergency call box location due to Wifi being spotty at the park. Important communication, public safety component.	12/15/2022 11:58 AM
32	Can you aim to keep it more contemplative rather than athletic? There are many athletic fields/parks around here.	12/15/2022 11:35 AM
33	Please keep it as natural as possible. Restoring the Redwood grove is for me the only real improvement needed	12/14/2022 10:34 AM
34	Public swimming pool: there are no public swimming pools in Goleta that are public and not part of a gym. That makes it very unaffordable and prevents many families from having access to a swimming pool, which is a shame. Why can't we have a public swimming pool?	12/14/2022 9:20 AM
35	While walking paths are wonderful, the increase in near hits and accidents with electric modes of transport make it difficult to enjoy the area.	12/13/2022 7:36 PM
36	Place for kids to play hide and seek. Dont add so much keep park. Natural no for profit biz .. only non profit.kids sports on field like soccer.	12/13/2022 7:18 PM
37	potable water source near parking	12/13/2022 6:49 PM
38	I think the number 1 priority for me is to replace the porta potty next to the playground with a real bathroom Tennis court with lights	12/13/2022 6:13 PM
39	A bike skills course would be amazing.	12/13/2022 4:44 PM
40	A bike park with jump features for all ages of riders. A Similar design can be referenced at Sapwi Bike Park in Thousand Oaks.	12/13/2022 10:27 AM
41	The prior survey page does not give the option to select Community Garden as one of the 7 amenities we would like to see. I would have put Community Gardens near the top.	12/13/2022 9:56 AM
42	Pump track Dirt jumps	12/13/2022 9:48 AM
43	None	12/13/2022 9:46 AM
44	Kiddie pool	12/12/2022 4:48 PM
45	An additional bathroom by the playground. Get rid of the portable bathrooms.	12/12/2022 4:07 PM
46	No	12/12/2022 1:27 PM
47	Increase parking and parking lot circulation. No drop down option clearly specified this. Small amphitheater and picnic areas for larger groups are a good thing. Volleyball courts are preferred to other uses at that end of the field.	12/12/2022 1:08 PM
48	Sustainability, bioswales- permeable parking area with elec chargers, etc.	12/12/2022 9:06 AM
49	Indoor classroom, multipurpose event room	12/11/2022 3:57 PM
50	n/a	12/11/2022 12:40 PM
51	No	12/11/2022 12:08 PM
52	Remove sand volleyball and pickle ball. Add badmitten.	12/11/2022 11:01 AM
53	Bathroom closer to the kids playground equipment area instead of the existing port-a-potty.	12/10/2022 12:56 PM
54	Lighting that does not contribute to light pollution for star gazers	12/10/2022 11:33 AM
55	No	12/10/2022 10:38 AM
56	There hasn't been a lot of effort made to take care of what we have, which makes me think option "E" a real choice. As expressed to me, this project might be funded with grants and not seeing a budget is distressing.	12/10/2022 10:17 AM

57	No. There are already far too many amenity options that would be inappropriate for this park (pickleball, dog park).	12/10/2022 7:29 AM
58	A fence around the playground would be amazing! There is only one fenced park in SB/Goleta so a second option would be a welcome addition. La Patera is a busy road and the playgound is close without any significant barriers.	12/9/2022 10:47 PM
59	I have trouble walking and would strongly support smoother walking trails, either paved or unpaved. irregular surfaces are tough for me.	12/9/2022 10:14 PM
60	Option E - leave as is and clean it up and maintain it all the time specially on the weekends.	12/9/2022 9:01 PM
61	Perhaps an open but sheltered (roofed) picnic area.	12/9/2022 8:40 PM
62	No	12/9/2022 8:10 PM
63	No	12/9/2022 7:44 PM
64	More picnic tables	12/9/2022 7:38 PM
65	no	12/9/2022 7:34 PM
66	No	12/9/2022 7:14 PM
67	Basketball Court/half to full	12/9/2022 6:50 PM
68	native habitats	12/9/2022 5:22 PM
69	Need a "No Change" option.	12/9/2022 4:10 PM
70	concert venue would be so great. Like the one in Ojai.	12/9/2022 3:58 PM
71	New and upgraded walking paths that are paved.	12/9/2022 3:17 PM
72	Pumptrack	12/9/2022 2:59 PM
73	These ideas are all wonderful!	12/9/2022 2:45 PM
74	Don't ruin this already lovely park. Simply provide adequate maintenance and leave it as a park fir passive activities and relaxation.	12/9/2022 2:34 PM
75	Never lose the volleyball court. I see a family/friends out there every weekend (former volleyball player here!).	12/9/2022 2:21 PM
76	Skate park. It got dropped from the list but please re add it. The Joni Wallace park is too crowded and it's a real need for kids and Goleta. We need more skate parks. Not just a pump park.	12/9/2022 2:07 PM
77	Softball field for Seniors.	12/9/2022 2:06 PM
78	Adequate lighting for evening use of the park	12/9/2022 1:44 PM
79	Open Grass spaces in the middle of the park (that exist now)	12/9/2022 1:42 PM
80	Skatepark	12/9/2022 1:25 PM
81	Plan to eliminate gophers - they are way too plentiful and creat hasards in walking/running/playing in the park	12/9/2022 1:07 PM
82	Focus on maintaining the existing trees and planting more trees.	12/9/2022 12:59 PM
83	I've never seen running water in the park. I would suggest a few spring-loaded faucets, within 2 feet of ground level and with no provision for hose connections. This should prevent water waste and still meet reasonable use needs.	12/9/2022 12:59 PM
84	More green belts for kids to run and play.	12/9/2022 12:59 PM
85	skate park - more than pump track	12/9/2022 12:25 PM
86	Freshen up and fix items that are worn, broke, or out of date.	12/8/2022 1:44 PM

Q29 Are there any other general comments, suggestions, and/or concerns that you would like to communicate to the team?

Answered: 109 Skipped: 376

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Keep the park local. Don't attract large events that will disturb the peace	12/19/2022 7:48 AM
2	The redwoods are a treasure and should be watered and maintained.	12/18/2022 10:07 PM
3	It was impossible to answer thoroughly some of the earlier questions. I think ADA parking lot is important, but so too is ADA accessibility throughout the park. Would like to encourage the pathways be ADA accessible as well. Whether certain amenities should be at the top of the list or the bottom would seem to also require an assessment of cost tradeoffs unless the City is financially able to do anything and everything that is determined to be good for this park. The question of dog park does nt have a simple yes or no, esp. important is that it be one of several. The trashcans and recycle bins are insufficient for the needs of the park, esp. on weekends. And finally, while this is more than a neighborhood park apparently, that doesn't mean that it should be all possible thing to attract all possible people. It's still in the middle of a neighborhood, the parking is limited, and the noise factor matters to residents in the area and should be respected.	12/18/2022 5:06 PM
4	None	12/18/2022 3:47 PM
5	Please don't pave the park, including excessive DG. Please maintain our urban forest and shade. There are fields at the school. Give kids a place for freeform play, not just team sports.	12/18/2022 2:57 PM
6	We have sports fields all over. We need nature. SBBG is a great role model for us.	12/18/2022 2:56 PM
7	I am mainly interested in seeing the nature of the park remaining the same. The beauty of nature emphasize.	12/18/2022 1:33 PM
8	Spend money on improving the caretaker facility. Not sure why this is not a priority. We live across from the park and hear every night cars that enter and leave and hear their music and car alarms.	12/18/2022 1:27 PM
9	Thank you	12/18/2022 11:36 AM
10	I believe the fewer new amenities/features that are introduced to this park, the better. In this increasingly developing city, we need some centrally located pockets of relative calm and quiet–spaces to get away from man-made amenities. Not every change is an improvement.	12/18/2022 8:33 AM
11	I couldn't help but wonder about what proposed features are unique or shared by the other closest neighborhood parks we use. It would be nice if they featured different things after park "basics" are covered.	12/17/2022 10:58 PM
12	N/A	12/17/2022 10:29 PM
13	Let's keep this park in its wooded/nature state + limit paving over the playground/trails as much as possible (while making improvements).	12/17/2022 9:39 PM
14	This park functions well for the community already. Improve the fields, ADA compliance, but keep the historic picnic areas, the open fields, and playgrounds, the redwoods. This park is loved.	12/17/2022 4:50 PM
15	goleta really needs a pump track. no better form of exercise for kids and adults. it's quiet too	12/17/2022 3:35 PM
16	If concrete can be minimized, that would be awesome. Concrete gets hot in the summer days, and with kids running around could lead to injuries. Also, I personally don't find it visually too pleasing and much prefer the interpretive trails. Thanks for all you do!	12/17/2022 3:00 PM
17	Have been going to this park on and off since the 1960s. Great family location. Try to keep and or increase the redwood grove, this is the heart and soul of the park in my opinion and makes it a magical place here in So. Cal.	12/17/2022 12:43 PM

18	Thank you for all your hard work in creating these wonderful options and in seeking community input!	12/17/2022 12:05 PM
19	The pumptrack could be concrete to allow more usage.	12/16/2022 3:37 PM
20	I'm very happy to see this special park being addressed	12/16/2022 12:08 PM
21	I wish this would include the stow canyon open space as well. That is already largely considered a dog park. I think pickle ball lines could be added/painted on the existing tennis courts. Plus add a bathroom and maybe an outdoor fitness center. It would be widely used.	12/16/2022 8:11 AM
22	great survey! Thanks!	12/16/2022 5:36 AM
23	Keep the park simple and natural	12/16/2022 5:05 AM
24	Pump track would be a great addition for all ages!	12/15/2022 11:10 PM
25	No	12/15/2022 10:39 PM
26	Coordinate with La Patera School for active recreation during no-school hours. IE - pickle ball, basket ball, etc. Maybe school would consider an amphitheater on their campus.	12/15/2022 10:27 PM
27	As a mom of 3 who frequented this park when my kids were young, I look forward to seeing a new space for kids to play and explore, families to gather and celebrate, sports teams able to practice, and community members able to relax or exercise safely.	12/15/2022 10:22 PM
28	Reduce the lawn area/water usage	12/15/2022 9:55 PM
29	Too many dog parks/beaches in the area need peaceful community space not occupied by soccer or dogs safe for elderly and disabled.	12/15/2022 8:40 PM
30	Parks are attractive and functional when they provide a great play structure for kids(stow grove is much needed for an upgraded play structure & one that includes younger kids), a great open field, the pump track idea is amazing (definitely would be a success), and great restrooms/picnic areas. Taking up usable sq ft for outdoor stages/amphitheaters, learning areas, etc rarely get used. Also, I'm a runner and would not be attractive to using sq ft on a little running trail in the park, its just not practical and the space can be used for other items that are useful such as- open space fields. Also, I've never seen anyone play horseshoes/bocce ball. Practical uses of the beautiful space should be applied. Nature gardens can be attractive to fill up space, as people do like to see different plants, etc.	12/15/2022 8:02 PM
31	Some of the choices presented are really useless. Why would a special outdoor classroom be needed when a teacher can turn anyplace into a classroom. Why would a special interact-terrace be needed when people have the expanse of the whole park? Things like that seem really dumb - just opportunities for contractors to build, for compliance people to scrutinize, etc. Brain-dead misuses of our tax money.	12/15/2022 7:53 PM
32	Do it well or not at all	12/15/2022 7:25 PM
33	I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the long list of options. My choices would like be much different if I had to take construction and maintenance costs.	12/15/2022 6:40 PM
34	Very concerned about a dog park. I take my small children to the park and wouldn't feel safe with dogs running around, even if fenced.	12/15/2022 6:04 PM
35	Keep as natural as possible.	12/15/2022 5:57 PM
36	Thank you for your hard work. I do believe the wrong picture was used for the dance/stage in option B. It looks like the rope climbing picture got in there. I would LOVE to see a dance stage similar to the one at Oak Park. Using the right scale, of course. Dancing is an activity every age can take part in and offering it outside is less intimidating than at a studio.	12/15/2022 5:41 PM
37	Please add a pump track!	12/15/2022 4:05 PM
38	Keep noisy, activities away from neighbors on east side of park; no skate board park; no tennis or pickle board; sufficient increased capacity for trash and recycling so they don't overflow on weekends.	12/15/2022 3:02 PM
39	Please put in the pump track	12/15/2022 2:47 PM
40	Having soccer field space is vital to our community and needs to be enhanced and preserved.	12/15/2022 11:58 AM

	Team sports teach empathy, how to work well with others, group fitness and resiliency.	
41	Love the botanical/native plant focus.	12/15/2022 11:35 AM
42	The pumptrack would be the only place where people who ride bmx or mountain bike can use a "skatepark" like course with out it technically being against the rules in Santa Barbara without driving as far as Thousand Oaks or paying to use the bmx track at Elings, which is only open sporadically. There are plenty of other walking options in Santa Barbara.	12/15/2022 11:21 AM
43	There are so many more young kids in the neighborhood and they really need improved play areas. Also a restroom near the play area is a great idea!	12/14/2022 2:44 PM
44	Keeping Stowe Grove as a nature based park is essential for those who regularly use its beautiful grounds.	12/14/2022 11:48 AM
45	I love the open area south of the current playground and swings. I see so much unstructured imaginative play, informal soccer, football, marshal arts, catch, softball, and baseball occurring there as well as family and friend gatherings who cannot afford the to rent the formal picnic areas. I would hate to see this sort of use and access to be limited by expensive and ultimately not particularly useful or inviting "amenities." Often less is more, particularly when enjoying nature.	12/14/2022 10:34 AM
46	Many old people who don't use the park are resisting change because of the fear of the unknown. Please make sure to listen to people who actually use the park!!	12/14/2022 9:20 AM
47	Improve with eye to preserving the beauty of the area. Preserving - respecting the wild life and plants of the area.	12/13/2022 7:36 PM
48	This park is a treasure in goleta for decades. Please do as little as possible to change it. Water the red wood trees. More died under city of goleta than decades under SB county. Preserve what is there and not add all kinds of stuff except for kids non profit sports on field. Keep it public natural hood park and not fill with trendy sports crab. This is goleta not orange county or las vegas	12/13/2022 7:18 PM
49	"If it ain't broke, don't fix it." Why must everything natural be "developed" into a characture? We have plenty of playgrounds and recreational specialty venues.	12/13/2022 6:49 PM
50	I feel that the nature based themes are a bit misguided with Lake Los Carneros being a block away. The lake is over 100 acres of natural habitat and wildlife and already provides residents with everything the nature based themes are proposing. Stow Grove Park is better suited for recreational activities as this would als o make people less likely to recreate in the sensitive habitat at the lake. Currently forts, bike jumps, and rope swings are constructed at Lake Los Carneros and kids would be less likely to do this if those amenities were provided in Stow Grove Park.	12/13/2022 4:59 PM
51	No	12/13/2022 10:27 AM
52	We're missing solid play areas for children. It would be amazing to have a park dedicated to fun outdoor physical activities for kids. My kids play way too many video games and having something that's fun for them to do that's not video games would be amazing!!! Please make this happen!	12/13/2022 9:56 AM
53	Thank you for providing more places for kids to ride bikes in our community	12/13/2022 9:48 AM
54	Pump track please. My kids love them	12/13/2022 9:46 AM
55	There are so many areas and parks that have been aggressively "improved" that it would be nice to keep Stow Park simple and natural.	12/13/2022 7:21 AM
56	This sounds like a wonderful upgrade. The proposed area for the fitness spot is right at the entrance to the school. Parents and children frequently congregate there so an alternative location might be more appropriate. But a fitness trail with scattered stations through out the park would be wonderful to encourage adult activity. The proposed dog park area is in one of the best parts of the park. It has rolling hills and is a live grass area. Fencing it off for dogs would be a shame. Once it is a dog park it is difficult for others to enjoy. Having the dog park in the back active area by cathedral oaks might be a better option.	12/12/2022 4:07 PM
57	No	12/12/2022 1:27 PM
58	Not all improvements presented in the four alternatives were listed in the choice options and/or	12/12/2022 1:08 PM

	not labeled correctly. We don't need a dog park or community garden. Everyone within 3/4 mile has a back yard that is perfectly appropriate for those activities. We do not need to burden the general public for the benefit of a few who will not be terribly deprived. We do not need someone's bad taste in art on exhibit for the whole community to bear. Best leave it out and avoid controversy. The caretakers cottage should be used exclusively for a caretaker. At todays rents, this should just about cover the cost of a caretaker for the park. We definitely do not need a motocross course at the park or even a pale facsimile. Homage to the coastal branch of the Chumash is a good thing but we do not need a "cultural center" when the Santa Ynez band has an excellent one, and the most appropriate location would be the hill near the entrance to the slough.	
59	I live on Windsor ave and the maps show the potential tree fort, outdoor classroom, and expanded play area in D much too close the fence line/houses. This plan needs to be more considerate of the neighbors and their privacy.	12/12/2022 10:50 AM
60	Please consider the neighbors/school with regards to activities that cause the noise level to increase. Please remember that a large percentage of users are from our Latino community for birthday parties, etc. and there were no representatives of this group at either meeting. Open, cool spaces are vital to people when the temperature rises - we don't have many in our community, ie no shady spots at Girsh park, etc.	12/12/2022 10:47 AM
61	Are the redwoods healthy now and should they be saved? Designed around? Has an arborist reviewed life span?	12/12/2022 9:06 AM
62	Overall longevity of the project as well as the investment into the project. Consideration for long-term investments with overall need of long-term cash flow. I.e. rope course you would constantly need to upgrade the ropes and maintain the course with funds. This is just an example, but if these funds are only limited to this upgrade, then considering down the road when the items that are upgraded or improved, need to be upgraded again if we have phones available.	12/11/2022 10:30 PM
63	I support family and adult activites and amenities.	12/11/2022 5:13 PM
64	Please landscape with CA native plants! They are drought-resistant, easy to care for, beautiful, and provide so many ecosystem services and habitat for human and wildlife enjoyment. Happy to help with native landscaping.	12/11/2022 3:57 PM
65	Pickle ball is extremely loud. The homeowners who border the park are going to be miserable, and it will be noisy for everyone else trying to enjoy the park. In short, pickle ball is incompatible with the peaceful character of the park. That being said, we could use more pickle ball courts in Goleta, but put them in a place where it makes sense.	12/11/2022 12:40 PM
66	No	12/11/2022 12:08 PM
67	Boulders seem like a lawsuit waiting to happen.	12/11/2022 11:01 AM
68	Please a plan that can be maintained properly and sustainably!	12/11/2022 10:57 AM
69	We already have Girsh Park for athletic activities. Stowe Park is special because of the majestic and meditative nature of the Redwoods. Let's keep it that way.	12/10/2022 12:56 PM
70	The park should have something for everyone , young, old, children, disabled, walking, exercise, play, dogs	12/10/2022 10:38 AM
71	There should be more effort made to maintain all the trees, even if they are not native trees. The redwoods are worth the effort! What about any more trees being planted for those that have been removed? Thank you for stopping the weekend leaf blower at 7:00am, that is much appreciated!	12/10/2022 10:17 AM
72	I think the current bathroom is fine and is always very clean but strongly support a second bathroom closer to the main playground.	12/10/2022 9:34 AM
73	I don't want anything that will lead to a bunch of teenagers using the park as a place to hangout. Some of these ideas sound wonderful, but could easily lead to that.	12/10/2022 9:33 AM
74	There's no safe place to ride bikes for children, and the pump track would provide this. Also, Stow Canyon Open Space is essentially a dog park, and so putting another one in with a fence is a waste of space, since people with dogs and Stow Canyon will still use that as a dog park. Lastly, I have never seen anyone play horses ever in the existing area. I believe a new	12/10/2022 9:14 AM

	horseshoe space wouldn't get very much use either and isn't an efficient use of space and money.	
75	Dog parks usually smell bad, better use if sos e would be for human use. Community gardens are hard to maintain and usually end up really dirty, also most houses in this neighborhood have ability to grow their own gardens	12/10/2022 8:42 AM
76	This and prior surveys and workshops provide inadequate means to indicate a preference for basically leaving the park as is, other than needed repairs and refurbishments. This creates an inherent bias toward adding amenities, which is not reflective of much local sentiment.	12/10/2022 7:29 AM
77	Please no pickleball. Keep Stow Park the user friendly park it is right now, just make it more so. Better paths for strollers/walkers, playground without sand so that the littlest kids can play too & is more accessible, add an additional playground near the (upgraded) volleyball court, etc	12/9/2022 10:47 PM
78	The least "improvement" preferred	12/9/2022 9:22 PM
79	Option E - leave as is and clean it up and maintain it all the time specially on the weekends.	12/9/2022 9:01 PM
80	My wife and I congratulate the team on the great job you are doing. Especially when we had a young family Stow was a favorite for us. Kids esp. liked the old 'fort' to play on.	12/9/2022 8:40 PM
81	I'm so scared you're going to ruin the beauty of stow grove with paved paths, fences, buildings and large attractions. I in this park everyday after school with my 4 kids. Their favorite place to play is simply behind the large bunches of birds of paradise. It's simple and beautiful and encourages creativity- all things you're trying to recreate with these plans. The park needs improvements but please don't destroy the simple beauty that stow grove is by over developing it. Keep it simple, safe and beautiful. I don't want to feel nervous about my kids playing in the park where I cannot see them because more adults come to the park. I want kids to be able to walk/bike home safely. Don't bring more people to the park with large meeting places and stages.	12/9/2022 8:29 PM
82	Rodent control is needed. Ground squirrel and vole population causing damage to park and Neighboring properties	12/9/2022 8:10 PM
83	Looking forward to seeing the results!	12/9/2022 7:44 PM
84	no	12/9/2022 7:34 PM
85	Turf fields for sports fields. Not many places in Goleta that have food fields for kids.	12/9/2022 6:50 PM
86	I already voted at the workshop but wish to advocate once more for the pickleball court. Yes, it is controversial and can be hard but you don't have to build it. You do need to get it approved. I just think it is perfect for family across-generation picnic activity and with La Patera school there, what an asset for that age group for PE class! You can keep the "regulars" out with age limits or requirements. It doesn't have to be a neighborhood noise nuisance if you keep league play out. If it is the occasional family picnic use, the noise would be similar to allowing basketball nearby. It would be about 1 or 2 hours spread across a day, not continual 4-somes each hour for 8-10 hours. I love everything else you propose. All of it. You can never please everyone. I applaud your efforts!	12/9/2022 6:11 PM
87	The area at Cathedral Oaks road is the least affecting of the houses in the neighborhood immediately around Stow Grove Park. I live across the street and want to keep the nature element to the cart. Keep new additions to a minimum, but improve enhance what is already there. Improve the toilets, the playground gets a TON of use every day. It is a destination to go with kids. People like to sit in the open end and have picnics in the summer. That is a great spot for that. The neighborhood wants to avoid anything that will produce a lot of noise IE an amphitheater or concert area. Also something that limits overflow of parking into the general neighborhood vs the parking lot. The beach volleyball court doesn't get a lot of use. If there is anywhere that could have something added, this area could be more modernized in the amenities it has. IE An outdoor gym, a basketball halfcourt, even a little dog park.	12/9/2022 5:23 PM
88	owl boxes	12/9/2022 5:22 PM
89	I support the protection of existing trees and the promotion of native and drought tolerant plants	12/9/2022 4:22 PM
90	This survey is biased towards more development with little way to indicate leaving it alone. If city hadn't brought up the expansion of more "stuff" it would not have happened. Who is going	12/9/2022 4:10 PM

	to field the noise complaints if more is added. Who will decide who can use the facilities and the timing. The city spends virtually nothing on upkeep now. They aren't going to add personnel to oversee these new amenities or the increased accident risks many will involve. Who will pay for maintenance. Up until recently there has been little maintenance performed and trees died. What's the long term plan for maintenance of these new "amenities". Is someone going to check each user to make sure they live in Goleta. Some of these new, potential amenities will likely attract non-Goleta residents effectively converting this from a neighborhood park into a South Coast attraction. None of the residents within a mile wants that on our streets. Has a CEQA been done on this project with these various alternatives?	
91	Keep green areas. Fatpicnic areas are used often and needed. No dog park!	12/9/2022 3:17 PM
92	People should not be allowed to park on the street. They should not be allowed to park in front of other peoples houses.	12/9/2022 2:59 PM
93	Only to thank you all for your efforts to continue access to public parks for future generations to come!	12/9/2022 2:52 PM
94	I think a dog park would be better served off Stow canyon by tennis courts	12/9/2022 2:45 PM
95	Leave the park alone. It is a wonderful space for passive use where one can escape into nature from the frenzy of what else is happening in Goleta. Don't waste taxpayers' money on something that doesn't need fixing. Spend the money on repairing the roads and cleaning the creeks and Old Town.	12/9/2022 2:34 PM
96	We need more kid friendly spaces. Dogs do not need their own park but children do.	12/9/2022 2:07 PM
97	I would like the Tot Lot preserved & the balance beam & small picnic table replaced.	12/9/2022 2:06 PM
98	Keep the path that connects La Patera to Windsor for school kids	12/9/2022 1:44 PM
99	Why did the so many of the Redwood trees die? I have two and they have thrived over the decades.	12/9/2022 1:43 PM
100	I think the park is great just the way it is. It is quiet and offers bird watching and a playground but also open space to use however you choose that day. I would hate to destroy the natural feel the park brings to our neighborhood.	12/9/2022 1:30 PM
101	a phone or working email	12/9/2022 1:27 PM
102	A skatepark would be nice in addition to the pump track.	12/9/2022 1:25 PM
103	Please leave the park alone! We don't need entertainment; we need a place to enjoy nature	12/9/2022 1:07 PM
104	Wonderful park! Change as little as necessary and useful.	12/9/2022 12:59 PM
105	Over building is not logical if you don't have the staff to manage and maintain it...	12/9/2022 12:59 PM
106	Soccer field is most important!	12/9/2022 12:57 PM
107	The focus should be on native bird and plant species, and passive uses like walking, picnicking and relaxing in nature.	12/9/2022 12:35 PM
108	park should be designed with most local/proximate residents in mind	12/9/2022 12:25 PM
109	Doing nothing is unacceptable. At minimum the general improvements must be done. Everything else should strike a balance with creating a relaxing place for some and providing a fun plan for kids.	12/9/2022 1:44 PM

Q30 Please include your email address so that we can stay connected with you throughout the project.

Answered: 195 Skipped: 287

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	97.95%	191
Company	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	0
Address 2	0.00%	0
City/Town	0.00%	0
State/Province	0.00%	0
ZIP/Postal Code	0.00%	0
Country	0.00%	0
Email Address	96.41%	188
Phone Number	0.00%	0



STOW GROVE PARK

MASTER PLAN

Stow Grove Park
Draft Master Plan Update & Workshop

Workshop #3 - January 25, 2023

CITY OF GOLETA

ktua

1

Agenda- 6:00 pm to 7:30 pm



6:00 – 6:10	Introductions
6:10 - 6:45	Presentation
6:45 - 7:45	Open Discussion
7:45 – 8:00	Closing Remarks

2



Project Background & History

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

3

Project Updates

- Second workshop occurred on December 3rd
- Public survey distributed as an alternative to the public workshop for those unable to attend
- Approximately or nearly 500 survey responses received

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

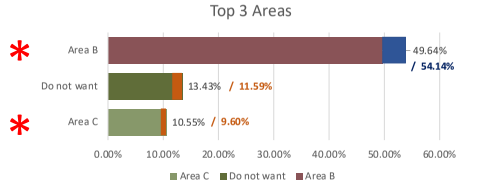
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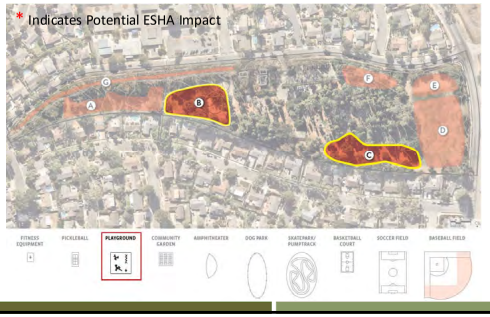
Opportunity Areas

- For the first workshop we defined opportunity areas while ensuring that a majority of the park's natural resources would be protected.



5





All Abilities Playground

Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	10.31%	86	9.44%	57
B	49.64%	414	54.14%	327
C	10.55%	88	9.60%	58
D	3.72%	31	3.64%	22
E	3.96%	33	3.81%	23
F	8.39%	70	7.78%	47
Do not want this amenity	13.43%	112	11.59%	70
	Answered	834	Answered	604



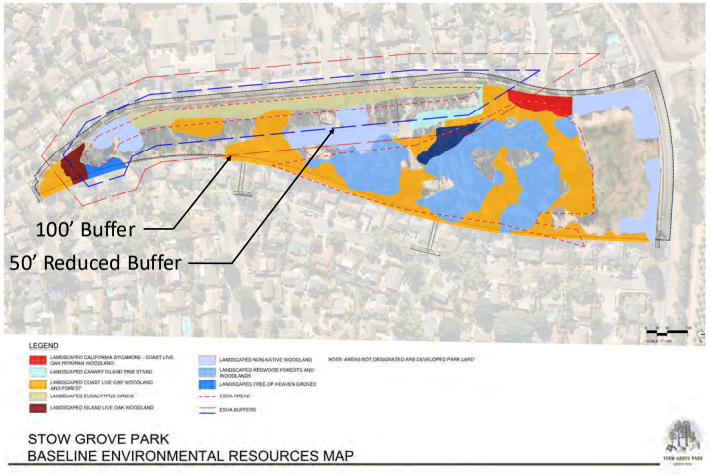
6

Rincon's Baseline Environmental Survey Findings*

- Site contains "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" vegetation community, as a monarch butterfly and raptor roosting ESHA.
- Site also contains "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" as a monarch aggregation ESHA (City 2009).
- Despite minimal to no recent historical sightings of monarch roosts during the annual counts, these areas are still defined and protected as ESHA.
- ESHA Policies found in the City's General Plan Conservation Element and Zoning Code.

**Findings were consistent with City of Goleta General Plan ESHA map 2009*

7



8



Workshop #2 Activities & Summary

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

9

Workshop Turnout

- Approximately 70 attendees
- Had four map exhibits and associated photo boards for review and input.
- Were able to have a site walk/tour in the park following the workshop activities





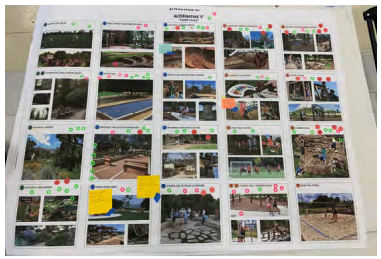
Photo from walking tour Leonel?

10

Four Conceptual Design Plans

Attendees had:

- 3 stars: 1 for favorite plan, 2 for favorite amenities
- 7 green dots for amenities they 'like'
- 7 red dots for amenities they 'dislike'
- Not all attendees used all dots





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Workshop Results

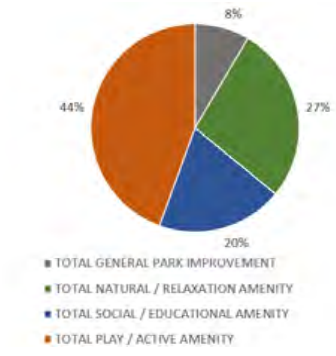
Favorite Alternative Responses – From Highest to Lowest (11 votes total)

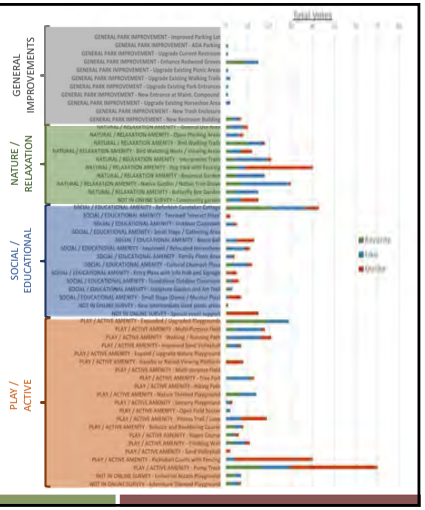
- **Alternative A: Nature Focus (58% - 6 votes)**
- Alternative C: Learn Focus (17% - 2 votes)
- Alternative D: Play Focus (8% - 1 vote)
- Alternative B: Relax Focus (8% - 1 vote)
- None of the Above / General Park Improvements (8% - 1 vote)

12

Workshop Results

Top **'Favorite'** Amenities (153 total votes)





13

Workshop Results

Top **'Favorite'** Amenities (153 total votes)

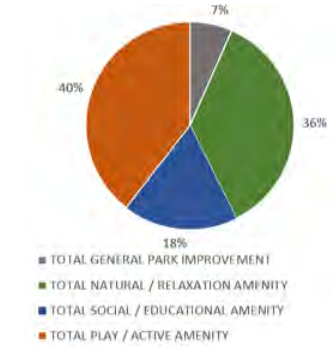
1. Refurbish the Caretaker Cottage (14% - 21 votes)
2. Expand / Upgrade Playgrounds (12% - 19 votes)
3. Pump Track (10% - 16 votes)
4. Bird Watching Trails (7% - 10 votes)
5. Enhance Redwood Groves (6% - 9 votes)
6. Native Garden / Tree Grove (5% - 7 votes)
7. Nature Themed Playground (4% - 6 votes)
8. Dog Park with Fencing (4% - 6 votes)

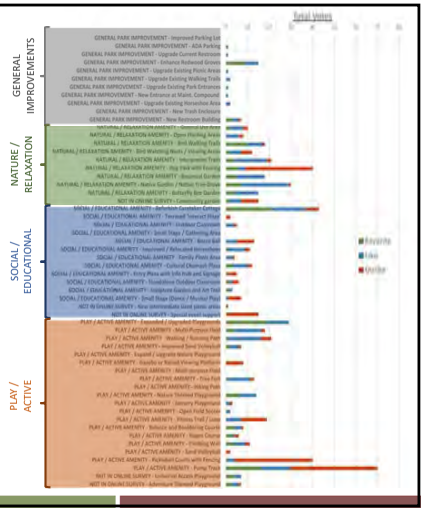


14

Workshop Results

Top **'Liked'** Amenities (258 total votes)





15

Workshop Results

Top **'Liked'** Amenities (258 total votes)

1. Native Garden / Tree Grove (9% - 22 votes)
2. Refurbish the Caretaker Cottage (6% - 16 votes)
3. Walking / Running Path (6% - 15 votes)
4. Interpretive Trails (6% - 15 votes)
5. Pump Track (5% - 14 votes)
6. Botanical Garden (5% - 13 votes)
7. Multi-purpose Field (5% - 12 votes)



16

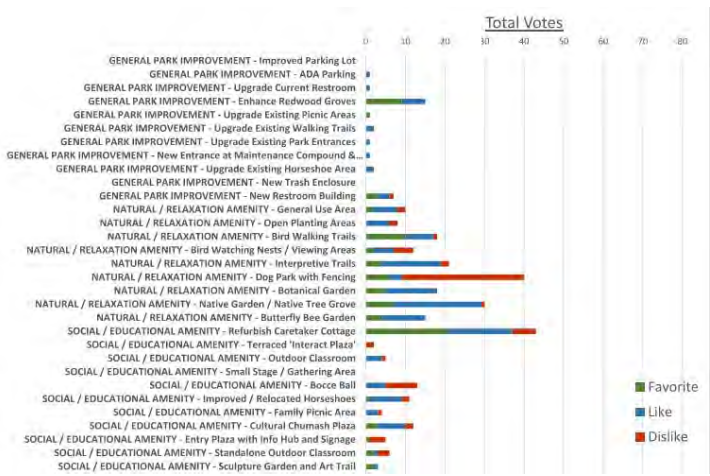
Workshop Results

Top **'Disliked'** Amenities (219 total votes)

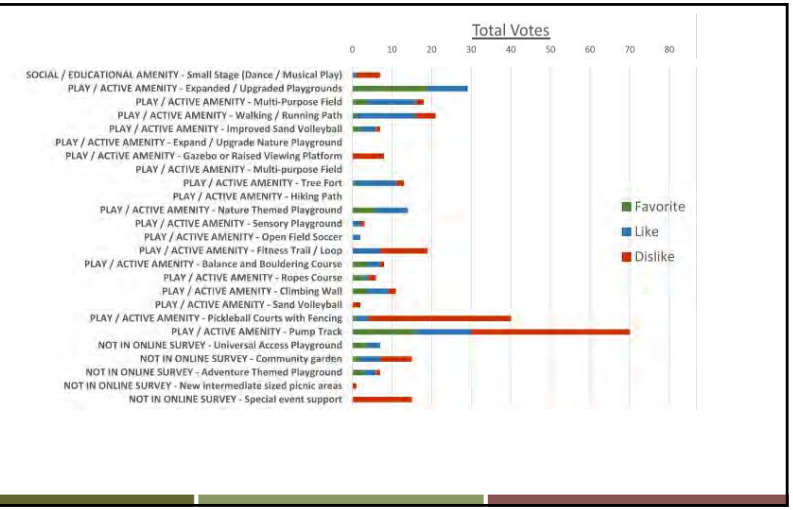
1. Pump Track (18% - 40 votes)
2. Pickleball Courts with Fencing (16% - 36 votes)
3. Dog Park with Fencing (14% - 31 votes)
4. Special Event Support (7% - 15 votes)
5. Fitness Trail / Loop (5% - 12 votes)
6. Gazebo / Raised Viewing Platform (4% - 8 votes)
7. Bocce Ball (2% - 8 votes)



17



18



19

Workshop Results

Key Take-aways

- **Support** for refurbishing the caretaker cottage
- **Support** for expanding and upgrading the playground
- **Support** for enhancing the trails and walking path / running paths
- **Support** for botanical and native gardens
- **Conflicting** support for the pump track
- **Conflicting** support for exploratory play elements
- **Conflicting** support for the dog park
- **Conflicting** support for fitness trail
- **Low** support for pickleball courts with fencing
- **Low** support for special event support
- **Low** support for gazebo or raised viewing platform
- **Low** support for bocce ball

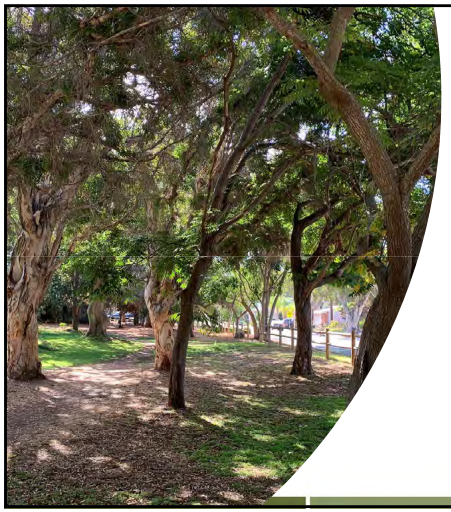
20

Workshop Results

Additional Comments

- Various members expressed desire for a pump track in written comments; however, others mentioned they didn't support this amenity or said it should be in another park
- Community members expressed desire for an alternative 'E' design or 'do nothing to the park' – however we explained that at a minimum the general park improvements are needed, and this is a time to think about the park for the next 30 years of service to the community
- Community members mentioned that a restroom facility near the playground is much needed
- Community members expressed the support for a native / botanical garden but also mentioned some management/maintenance considerations
- Community members expressed desire for on-site caretaker

21



Survey #2 Results

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

22

Survey Results

- The survey was distributed as an alternative for those unable to attend.
- Survey was open for approximately 2 weeks
- Approximately 500 responses (378 Goleta)
- Around 22% of the responses were not residents of Goleta
- Although there were several responses from residents outside of Goleta, the result did not vary much
- 2 choices for 'favorite' amenities
- 7 choices for amenities they 'like'
- 7 choices for amenities they 'dislike'
- Not all respondents used all votes or, in some cases, any of their votes for the top plan choice and selection of amenities
- For the purposes of tonight's workshop, results presented are only representative of responses received from the City of Goleta residents

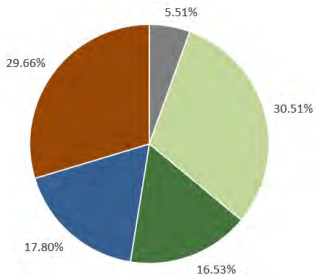
23

Survey Results

Favorite Alternative Responses – From Highest to Lowest (236 total votes)

- **Alternative A: Nature Focus (31% - 72 votes)**
- Alternative D: Play Focus (30% - 70 votes)
- Alternative C: Learn Focus (18% - 42 votes)
- Alternative B: Relax Focus (17% - 39 votes)
- None of the Above (6% - 13 votes)

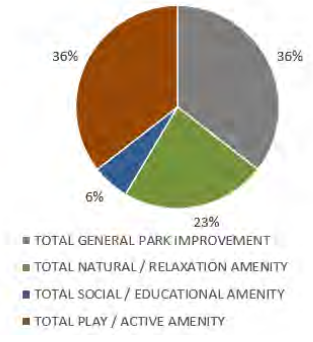


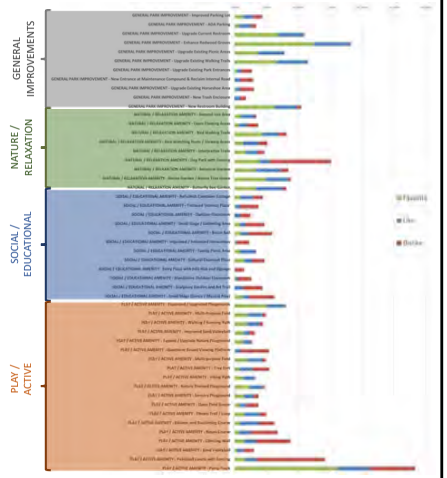


24

Survey Results

Top **'Favorite'** Amenities (451 total votes)





25

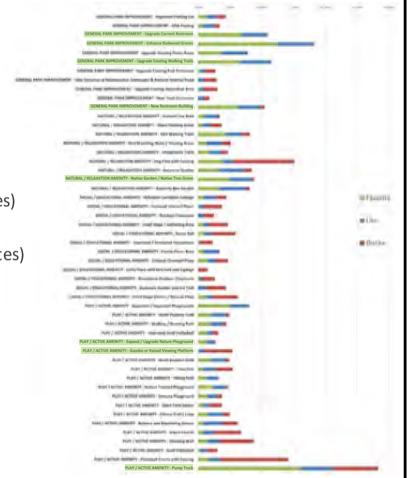
Survey Results

Top **'Favorite'** Amenities (451 total votes)

1. Pump Track (16% - 73 votes)
2. Enhance Redwood Groves (12% - 56 votes)
3. Upgrade Current Restroom (7% - 31 votes)
4. Upgrade Existing Walking Trails (7% - 30 votes)
5. New Restroom Building (6% - 28 votes)
6. *Expand / Upgrade Playgrounds (5% - 23 votes)
7. *Native Garden / Tree Grove (5% - 22 votes)

*Note:

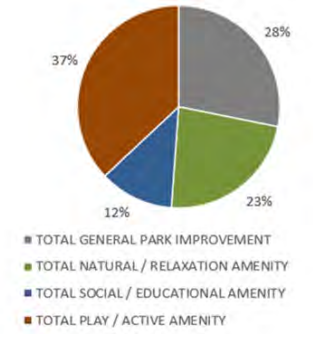
- 11% - 49 votes for all garden amenities
- 10% - 46 votes for all playground amenities
- 4% - 20 for all nature play amenities

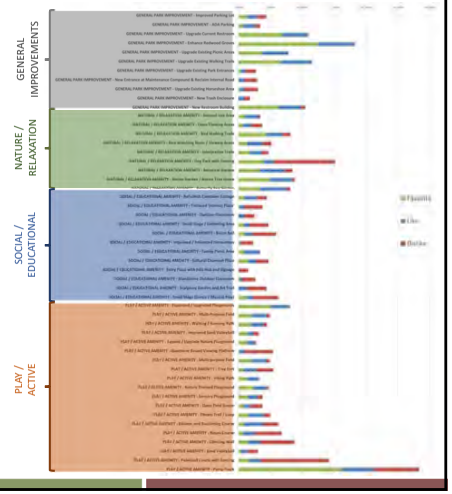


26

Survey Results

Top **'Liked'** Amenities (1,317 total votes)





27

Survey Results

Top **'Liked'** Amenities (1,317 total votes)

1. Enhance Redwood Groves (6% - 75 votes)
2. Pump Track (6% - 66 votes)
3. Upgrade Existing Walking Trails (5% - 63 votes)
4. *Butterfly / Bee Garden (4% - 55 votes)
5. *Botanical Garden (4% - 52 votes)

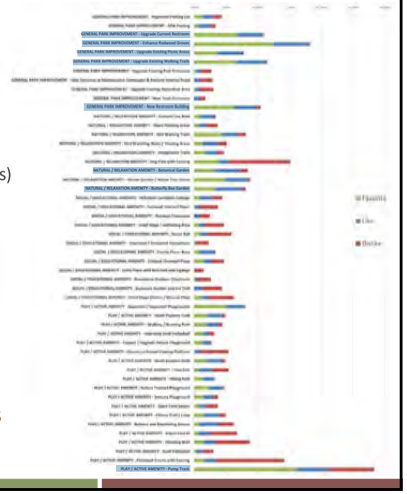
T 6. Upgrade Current Restroom (4% - 51 votes)

T 6. Upgrade Existing Picnic Areas (51)

7. New Restroom Building (48)

*Note:

- 12% - 154 votes for all garden amenities
- 10% - 128 votes for all playground elements
- 8% - 108 for all nature play elements

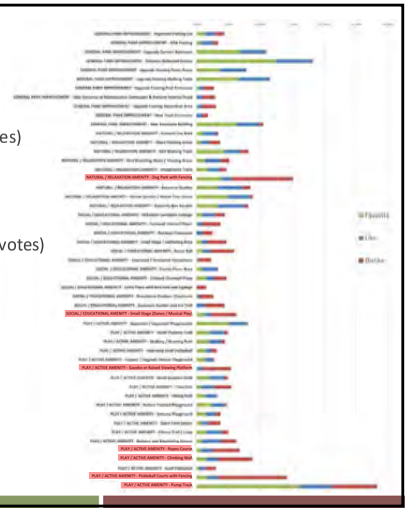


28

Survey Results

Top **'Disliked'** Amenities (965 total votes)

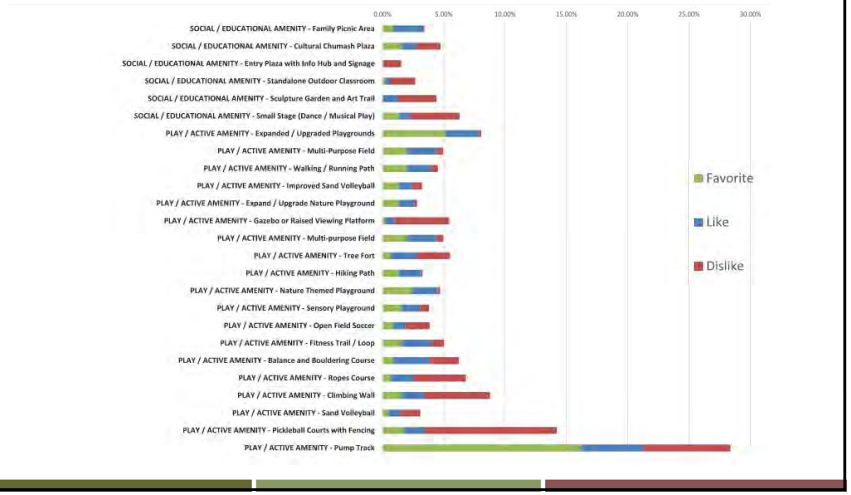
1. Pickleball Courts with Fencing (11% - 104 votes)
2. Dog Park with Fencing (10% - 93 votes)
3. Pump Track (7% - 69 votes)
4. Climbing Wall (5% - 52 votes)
5. Gazebo / Raised Viewing Platform (4% - 43 votes)
6. Ropes Course (4% - 41 votes)
7. Small Stage (4% - 39 votes)



29



30



31

Survey Results

Key Take-aways

- **Support** for enhancing the redwood groves & most general improvements
- **Support** for a new restroom building
- **Support** for bird watching, interpretive trails, and botanical / native / pollinator garden amenities
- **Support** for expanding / upgrading the playground
- **Conflicting** support for the pump track
- **Conflicting** support for exploratory / nature play elements
- **Conflicting** support for the dog park
- **Conflicting** support for fitness trail and equipment
- **Low** support for pickleball courts with fencing
- **Low** support for special event support, stages, gazebo, bocce ball, etc.

32

Survey Results

Additional Comments

- Several additional comments about adding a restroom near the playground
- Numerous additional comments about including a pump track in Goleta
- Some community members expressed the desire to keep the park natural, but others expressed the enhancements and inclusion of other nature-based amenities (gardens, bird watching, etc.)
- Several members mentioned that smoother trails would be preferred as they have a hard time walking – ADA access

33



Suggested Draft Master Plan Design

34

Suggested Design Elements

- KTUA team took the elements from the first and second workshops and began thinking about how these would best fit within the park and the appropriate locations.
- Exploring the various general park improvements that are needed to help maintain the current park level of service and to accommodate some of the desired amenities.
- Looked at other passive and educational amenities that could fit within the site.

35

Categorized the Suggested Design Activities/Amenities



36

Amenity Distribution Matrix – Draft Master Plan

GENERAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS

ADA parking & improved parking lot	X
Upgrade current restroom	X
Amenity for Discussion → New restroom at south end	X
Maint. compound new entry road	X
Upgrade existing maintenance area	X
New trash enclosure	X
Upgrade existing park entrances	X
Upgrade existing picnic areas	X
Upgrade existing walking trails & groves	X
Total for general park improvements	***9***

37

Amenity Distribution Matrix – Draft Master Plan

NATURE / PASSIVE AMENITIES

Open Areas	
Dog park ***with fencing***	Not Included
General use fields (open play)	X
	1
Nature Areas	
Bird watching "nests & viewing pipes"	X
Bird watching trails	X
Interpretive trails	X
	3
Garden Areas	
Arbor walk / non-native tree grove	Not Included
Botanical garden	X
Butterfly / bee garden	X
Community garden/ fruit orchard	Not Included
Amenity for Discussion → Native garden / native tree grove	X
	3
Total for nature/passive amenities	***7***

38

Amenity Distribution Matrix – Draft Master Plan

SOCIAL / EDUCATIONAL AMENITIES

Nature Learning Center (reuse of caretaker area)	
Standalone outdoor classroom	Not Included
Community space (park host / nature center)	X
	1
Social Areas	
Dance / music area with small stage	Not Included
Expanded group picnic areas	Not Included
Gazebo or raised viewing platforms	Not Included
New intermediate sized picnic areas	Not Included
Terraced "Interact Plaza"	Not Included
	0
Group picnic / support	
Bocce ball	Not Included
Amenity for Discussion → Concrete cornhole toss	X
Special event support	Not Included
Table tennis / ping pong	Not Included
	1
Cultural / Art Areas	
→ Cultural plaza	X
→ Promenade (old road bed)	X
→ Entry plaza with info hub and signage	X
Sculpture garden	Not Included
	3
Total for social/educational amenities	***5***

39

Amenity Distribution Matrix – Draft Master Plan

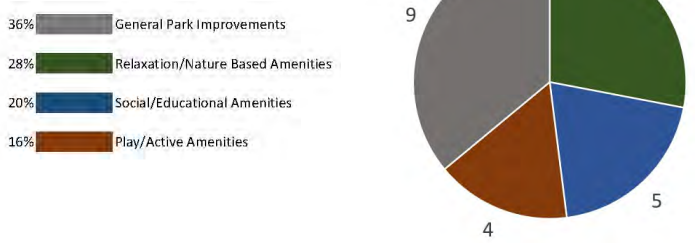
PLAY / ACTIVE AMENITIES

Play Areas	
Expanded / upgraded playground	Not Included
Nature themed playground	Not Included
Sensory playground	Not Included
Amenity for Discussion → *Universal access playground (expanded)*	OPTIONAL
	0
Group Sports	
Multi-purpose field	X
Baseball backstop	Not Included
Sand volleyball	X
Pickleball courts	Not Included
	2
Exercise Areas	
Fitness trail / loop	X
Fitness node/s	Not Included
Walking/running path	X
	2
Adventure Skills	
→ *Exploratory Play (bouldering course)*	OPTIONAL
Climbing wall	Not Included
Motor skill areas / obstacles	Not Included
→ *Pump track*	OPTIONAL
Ropes course	Not Included
	0
Total for play / active amenities	***4***

40

Summary of Amenities

25 Total Amenities (9 General Improvements)



41

Draft Master Plan



42

General Park Improvements

1 **Refurbish Parking Lot (high support)**
- Fix circulation throughout parking lot
- Repaving the parking lot
- Enhancing the drainage and stormwater aspects (currently drains into the existing playground)

Add ADA Parking (high support)
- Bring parking lot up to latest ADA requirements – required by law
- Add ADA stalls and access into the park – required by law





43

General Park Improvements

2 **Refurbish Current Restroom (high support)**
- Bring the current restroom up to latest ADA code requirements – required by law
- Enhance the exterior of the restroom, the building systems, and approach /access





44

General Park Improvements

③ **Add a New Restroom (high support)**

- Add a new restroom near southern playground area





45

General Park Improvements

④ **Refurbish Maintenance Facility (moderate support)**

- Relocate entrance into maintenance facility to La Patera Ln.
- General facility upgrades to the structure, grounds, fencing, and access.





46

General Park Improvements

⑤ **Add a Trash Enclosure (moderate support)**

- Add a new trash enclosure per latest requirements to contain the floating trash bins





47

General Park Improvements

⑥ **Improved Horseshoes (moderate support)**

- Enhance horseshoe area and include new backboards, curbing/edging, and dirt
- Consider adding seating around the horseshoe area





48

General Park Improvements

7 **Upgrade Existing Park Entrances (moderate support)**

- Enhance existing park entrances and include directional signage
- Include some gateway elements at promenade entrances





49

General Park Improvements

8 **Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas (high support)**

- Replace damaged or broken tables
- Repair existing shade structure
- Add shade structure to larger group picnic areas due to recent loss of mature trees
- Replace damaged litter and recycling receptacles
- Maintain and smooth existing surface conditions
- Fix and maintain existing BBQ equipment
- Add and enhance existing signage and monumentation for picnic area identification
- Help define picnic area spaces





50

General Park Improvements

9 **Refurbish Existing Redwood Groves (high support)**

- General maintenance to the existing redwood groves, understory, fencing and access.

Refurbish Existing Walking Trails & Entrances (high support)

- Add accessible paths throughout park (likely DG materials with some concrete paths).
- Consider additional signage and placemaking monuments at entry points throughout park.
- Smooth existing trails and add additional seating, trash/recycling receptacles.
- Additional understory native planting (shown in nature / passive amenities)





51

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:

1 **General Use Field/s (high support)**

- Regrade and reseed areas of lawn
- Upgrades to irrigation system
- Implement measures to prevent gopher impacts





52

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



2 **Interpretive / Bird Watching Trails (high support)**

- Include interpretive signs and elements throughout existing trails
- Include misting and fogging devices within the redwood trees
- Include small areas for bird watching, refuge, and seating



53

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



3 **Botanical / Native Garden (high support)**

- Botanical areas under the existing redwood groves
- Highlight the native forest under the redwoods that work symbiotically with this habitat
- Consider educational tags for plants and donor opportunities



54

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



4 **Butterfly/ Bee Garden (high support)**

- Small butterfly / bee pollinator garden at southern area of the site
- Educational signs indicating the importance of pollinators in our environment
- A small seating area for reading / relaxing / outdoor gathering



55

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:

5





56

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:

1 **Caretaker Cottage Shared with Community Use (high support)**

- Uses could include a reservable space, nature center,
- Enhance the walkway with decorative paving elements
- Improve draining and consider a small bioswale with educational elements






57

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:

2 **Include Family Activities at Picnic Areas (moderate support)**

- Include concrete corn hole
- Explore including concrete ping pong
- Defined areas for bounce houses





58

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:

3 **Channel Island / Cultural Plaza (moderate support)**

- Small area for celebrating the channel island planting
- Interpretive signage and elements





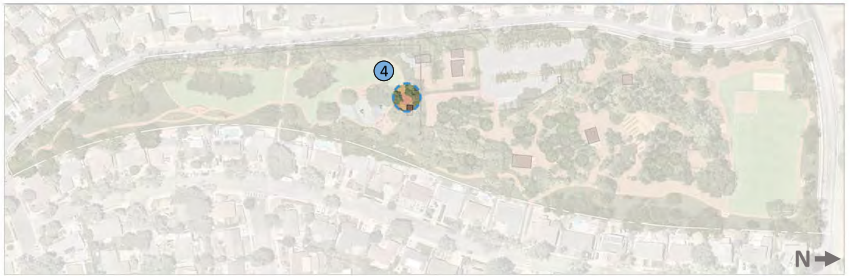
59

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:

4 **Entrance Junction / Plaza (moderate support)**

- Small area where the paths all meet
- Area would have directional signs for the park
- Could include small art and interpretive elements for the park





60

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



5 **Entry Promenade (moderate support)**
- Include interpretive elements
- Enhance the walkway with decorative paving elements (approx. 10' wide)
- Improve draining and consider a small bioswale with educational elements



61

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



1 **Expanded / Nature Themed Playground (high support)**
- Replace the 2–5 year-old equipment (tot lot)
- Replace the 5-12 year-old equipment
- Install resilient surfacing
- Improve the storm water drainage
- Include nature themed and all-inclusive elements
- Increase seating around playground



62

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



2 **Multi-use Play Field (high support)**
- Regrade and reseed areas of lawn
- Upgrades to irrigation system
- Implement measures to prevent gopher impacts
- Install new backstop



63

Play / Active Amenities, such as:



3 **Sand Volleyball (moderate support)**
- Reduce to one sand volleyball court and move to accommodate path
- Install new net and surrounding edge / informal seating areas



64

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

4 **Fitness Trail / Loop (high support)**
- Include a fitness trail
- Include small equipment pads for fitness equipment (5 total)
- Include signage / markers for distance



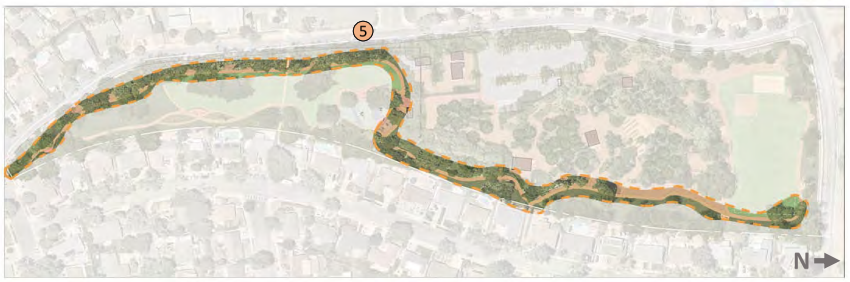


65

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

5 **Walking / Running Path (high support)**
- Include a hard surface walking / running path (8' wide for maintenance vehicles)
- Include areas for refuge and sitting along path
- Include interpretive signs throughout park





66

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

6 **Limited Exploratory play Elements (moderate support)**
- Include boulders and small log elements for exploration





67

Vignette Areas

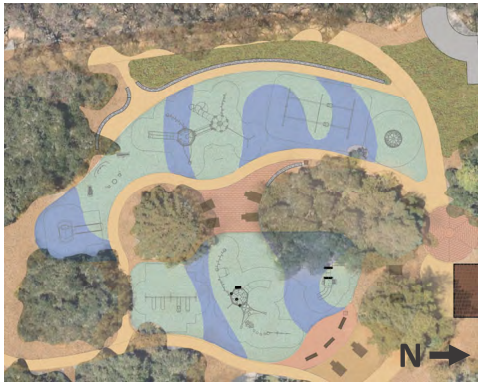
Alternative South Areas 1 & 2 – Exploring the all-abilities and exploratory / nature playground amenities that were moderately expressed with support.



68

Alt. 1 South: All Abilities / Inclusive Playground

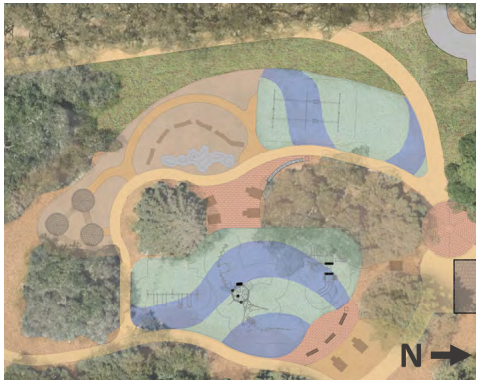
- Expand playground area to include the area to the west of the existing playground
- Include various all abilities play features such as rockers, spinners, zip line, sensory play elements, and a large all inclusive play structure
- Include small seating wall on west side of the plan



69

Alt. 2 South: Exploratory / Nature Play

- Includes zip line, nature play elements, bouldering course, balance logs, tree fort, and other exploratory / nature play elements



70

Vignette Areas

Alternative North Areas A & B – Exploring the pump track in this area given the high level of support for the garden spaces on the south portions of the site. Also exploring placing the exploratory / nature play elements here as an option.



71

Alt. A North: Pump Track

- Includes one beginner / novice pump track loop
- Includes a second moderately advanced pump track loop with banks and small jumps
- May conflict with easy access to field area
- Overall, the size of the pump track is on the smaller end relative to other pump tracks in California



72

Alt. B North : Exploratory / Nature Play

- Includes nature play elements, bouldering course, balance logs, tree fort, and may include other exploratory / nature play elements



73

Discussion (* indicates potential ESHA impacts)

- Direction on the vignette areas*
- Discuss and agree on all **conflicting** support amenities
  - Maintenance Facility Improvements (req. removal of one tree)*
  - Park Entrance Enhancements
  - Include Trash Enclosure*
  - Upgrade Existing Park Entrances
  - Entrance Junction
  - Entry Promenade
  - Channel Island / Cultural Plaza
  - Sand Volleyball Court (reduced to one)
  - Limited Exploratory Play Elements (dependent on vignettes)
- Other discussion items

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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Next Steps

- Refine draft master plan based on input received at this workshop
- **February & March –** Presentations to City Council

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

75



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STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

Stow Grove Park
Draft Master Plan Update

City Council Meeting - March 21, 2023

CITY OF GOLETA

ktua

1

Agenda

- Introductions
- Presentation
- Open Discussion
- Closing Remarks



2



Project Background & History

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

3

Project Updates

- **Second workshop occurred on December 3rd**
- **Public survey distributed as an alternative to the public workshop for those unable to attend**
- **Approximately 500 survey responses received**
- **Parks & Recreation Commission meeting occurred on January 25th in which the overall park design and various moderately supported park items were presented for approval *(shown with asterisk "*" throughout presentation)***

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

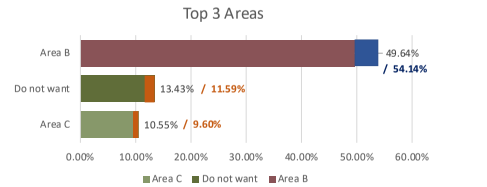
4

Opportunity Areas

- For the first workshop we defined opportunity areas while ensuring that a majority of the park's natural resources would be protected.



5



All Abilities Playground

Answer Choices	Responses		Goleta Responses	
A	10.31%	86	9.44%	57
B	49.64%	414	54.14%	327
C	10.55%	88	9.60%	58
D	3.72%	31	3.64%	22
E	3.96%	33	3.81%	23
F	8.39%	70	7.78%	47
Do not want this amenity	13.43%	112	11.59%	70
	Answered	834	Answered	604





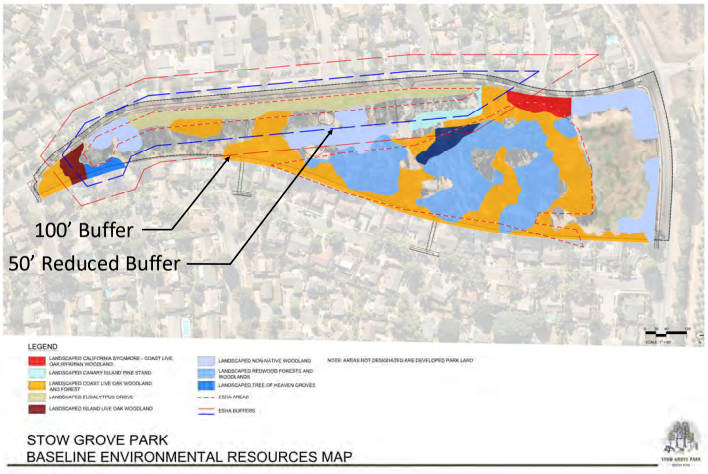
6

Rincon's Baseline Environmental Survey Findings**

- Site contains "Landscaped Eucalyptus Grove" vegetation community, as a monarch butterfly and raptor roosting ESHA.
- Site also contains "Landscaped Redwood Forest and Woodland" as a monarch aggregation ESHA (City 2009).
- Despite minimal to no recent historical sightings of monarch roosts during the annual counts, these areas are still defined and protected as ESHA.
- ESHA Policies found in the City's General Plan Conservation Element and Zoning Code.

***Findings were consistent with City of Goleta General Plan ESHA map 2009*

7



8



Workshop #2 Activities & Summary

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

9

Workshop Turnout

- Approximately 70 attendees
- Had four map exhibits and associated photo boards for review and input
- Were able to have a site walk/tour in the park following the workshop activities





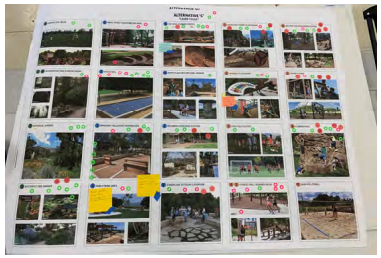


10

Four Conceptual Design Plans

Attendees had:

- 3 stars: 1 for favorite plan, 2 for favorite amenities
- 7 green dots for amenities they 'like'
- 7 red dots for amenities they 'dislike'
- Not all attendees used all dots





11

Workshop Results

Favorite Alternative Responses – From Highest to Lowest (11 votes total)

- **Alternative A: Nature Focus (58% - 6 votes)**
- Alternative C: Learn Focus (17% - 2 votes)
- Alternative D: Play Focus (8% - 1 vote)
- Alternative B: Relax Focus (8% - 1 vote)
- None of the Above / General Park Improvements (8% - 1 vote)



12

Workshop Results

Top **'Favorite'** Amenities (153 total votes)

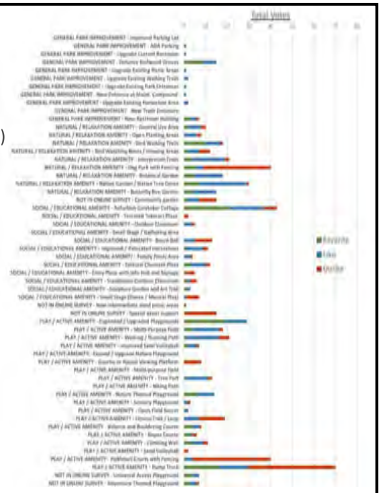
1. Refurbish the Caretaker Cottage (14% - 21 votes)
2. Expand / Upgrade Playgrounds (12% - 19 votes)
3. Pump Track (10% - 16 votes)

Top **'Liked'** Amenities (258 total votes)

1. Native Garden / Tree Grove (9% - 22 votes)
2. Refurbish the Caretaker Cottage (6% - 16 votes)
3. Walking / Running Path (6% - 15 votes)

Top **'Disliked'** Amenities (219 total votes)

1. Pump Track (18% - 40 votes)
2. Pickleball Courts with Fencing (16% - 36 votes)
3. Dog Park with Fencing (14% - 31 votes)



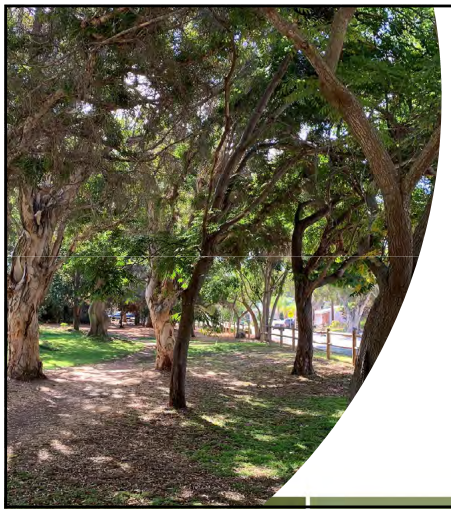
13

Workshop Results

Key Take-aways

- **Support** for refurbishing the caretaker cottage
- **Support** for expanding and upgrading the playground
- **Support** for enhancing the trails and walking path / running paths
- **Support** for botanical and native gardens
- **Conflicting** support for the pump track
- **Conflicting** support for exploratory play elements*
- **Conflicting** support for the dog park
- **Conflicting** support for fitness trail*
- **Low** support for pickleball courts with fencing
- **Low** support for special event support
- **Low** support for gazebo or raised viewing platform
- **Low** support for bocce ball

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Workshop #2 Follow up Survey Results

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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Survey Results

- The survey was distributed as an alternative for those unable to attend
- Survey was open for approximately 2 weeks
- Approximately 500 responses (378 Goleta residents)
- Around 22% of the responses were not residents of Goleta
- Although there were several responses from residents outside of Goleta, the result did not vary much
- 2 choices for 'favorite' amenities
- 7 choices for amenities they 'like' & 'dislike'
- Not all respondents used all votes or, in some cases, any of their votes for the top plan choice and selection of amenities
- For the purposes of tonight's workshop, results presented are only representative of responses received from the City of Goleta residents

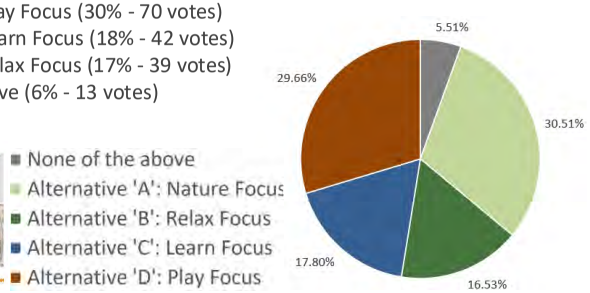
16

Survey Results

Favorite Alternative Responses – From Highest to Lowest (236 total votes)

- **Alternative A: Nature Focus (31% - 72 votes)**
- Alternative D: Play Focus (30% - 70 votes)
- Alternative C: Learn Focus (18% - 42 votes)
- Alternative B: Relax Focus (17% - 39 votes)
- None of the Above (6% - 13 votes)





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Survey Results

Top **'Favorite'** Amenities (451 total votes)

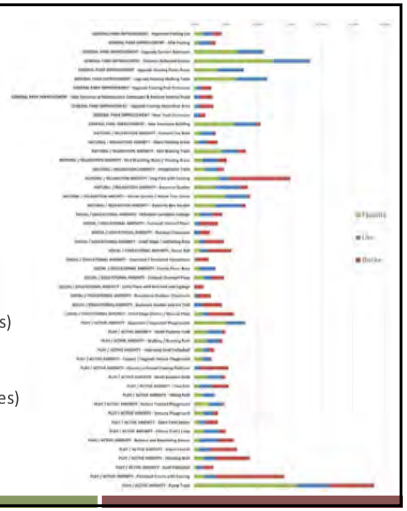
1. Pump Track (16% - 73 votes)
2. Enhance Redwood Groves (12% - 56 votes)
3. Upgrade Current Restroom (7% - 31 votes)

Top **'Liked'** Amenities (1,317 total votes)

1. Enhance Redwood Groves (6% - 75 votes)
2. Pump Track (6% - 66 votes)
3. Upgrade Existing Walking Trails (5% - 63 votes)

Top **'Disliked'** Amenities (965 total votes)

1. Pickleball Courts with Fencing (11% - 104 votes)
2. Dog Park with Fencing (10% - 93 votes)
3. Pump Track (7% - 69 votes)



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Survey Results

Key Take-aways

- **Support** for enhancing the redwood groves & most general improvements
- **Support** for a new restroom building
- **Support** for bird watching, interpretive trails, and botanical / native / pollinator garden amenities
- **Support** for expanding / upgrading the playground
- **Conflicting** support for the pump track
- **Conflicting** support for exploratory / nature play elements*
- **Conflicting** support for the dog park
- **Conflicting** support for fitness trail and equipment*
- **Low** support for pickleball courts with fencing
- **Low** support for special event support, stages, gazebo, bocce ball, etc.

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Suggested Draft Master Plan Design

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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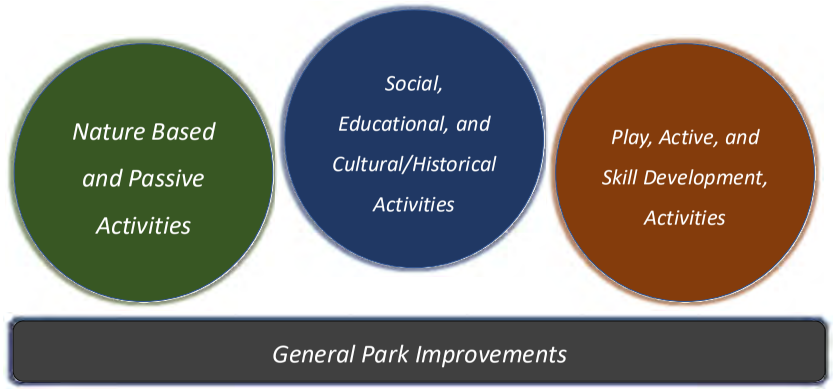
Suggested Design Elements

- The team took the elements from the first and second workshops and evaluated how these would best fit within the park and the appropriate locations.
- The team explored the various general park improvements that are needed to help maintain the current park level of service and to accommodate some of the desired amenities.
- Looked at other passive and educational amenities that could fit within the site without impact to ESHA.

STOW GROVE PARK
MASTER PLAN

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Categorized the Suggested Design Activities/Amenities



22

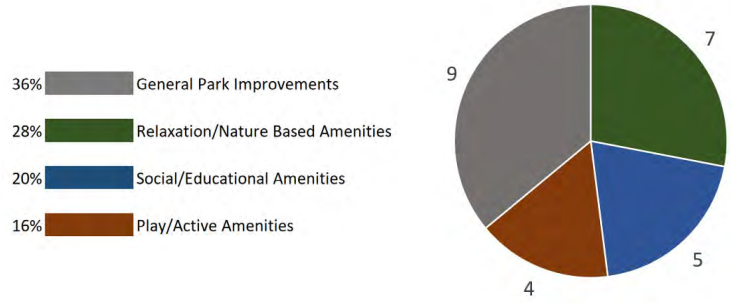
Draft Master Plan



23

Summary of Amenities

25 Total Amenities (9 General Improvements)



24

General Park Improvements

① **Refurbish Parking Lot**

- Fix circulation throughout parking lot (maintaining existing footprint)
- Repaving the parking lot (add pass-through on north end of small parking lot)
- Enhancing the drainage and stormwater aspects (currently drains into the existing playground)

Add ADA Parking

- Bring parking lot up to latest ADA requirements – required by law
- Add ADA stalls and access into the park – required by law





25

General Park Improvements

② **Refurbish Current Restroom**

- Bring the current restroom up to latest ADA code requirements – required by law
- Enhance the exterior of the restroom, the building systems, and approach /access





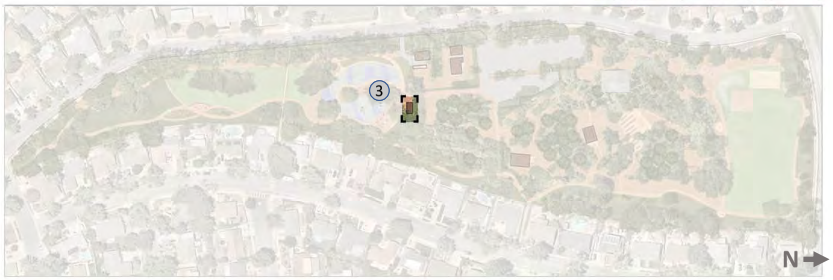
26

General Park Improvements

③ **Add a New Restroom** ***(Potential ESHA Impacts at 100' buffer)***

- Add a new restroom near southern playground area





27

General Park Improvements

④ **Refurbish Maintenance Facility*** ***(Potential ESHA Buffer Impacts)***

- Relocate entrance into maintenance facility to La Patera Ln.
- General facility upgrades and repairs to the structure, grounds, fencing, and access
- Will require removal of one tree (may impact root systems of two other nearby small trees)





28

General Park Improvements

5 **Add a Trash Enclosure*** ***(Potential ESHA Buffer Impacts)***

- Add a new trash area within maintenance compound per City requirements to contain the floating trash bins – centrally located within park site





29

General Park Improvements

6 **Improved Horseshoes*** ***(Potential ESHA Impacts)***

- Enhance existing horseshoe area and include new backboards, curbing/edging, and dirt
- Consider adding seating around the horseshoe area
- Improvements may exceed existing footprint





30

General Park Improvements

7 **Upgrade Existing Park Entrances***

- Enhance existing park entrances and include directional signage
- Include some gateway elements at promenade entrances
- Improve access per ADA code requirements – required by law





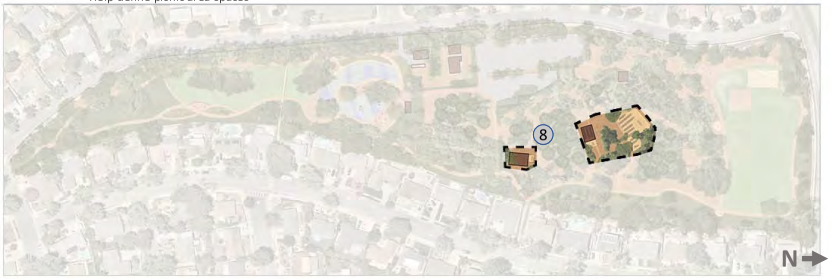
31

General Park Improvements

8 **Refurbish Existing Picnic Areas** ***(Potential ESHA Impacts)***

- Replace damaged or broken tables
- Repair existing shade structure
- Add shade structure to larger group picnic areas due to recent loss of mature trees
- Replace damaged litter and recycling receptacles
- Maintain and smooth existing surface conditions
- Fix and maintain existing BBQ equipment
- Add and enhance existing signage and monumentation for picnic area identification
- Help define picnic area spaces





32

General Park Improvements



9 **Refurbish Existing Redwood Groves**
- General maintenance to the existing redwood groves, understory, fencing and access.

Refurbish Existing Walking Trails & Entrances
- Add accessible paths throughout park (likely DG materials with some concrete paths) per ADA requirements
- Smooth existing trails and add additional seating, trash/recycling receptacles
- Additional understory native planting (shown in nature / passive amenities)



33

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



1 **General Use Field/s**
- Regrade and reseed areas of lawn
- Upgrades to irrigation system
- Implement measures to prevent gopher impacts



34

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



2 **Interpretive / Bird Watching Trails**
- Include interpretive signs and elements throughout existing trails
- Include misting and fogging devices within the redwood trees
- Include small areas for bird watching, refuge, and seating



35

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



3 **Botanical / Native Garden**
- Botanical areas under the existing redwood groves
- Highlight the native forest under the redwoods that work symbiotically with this habitat
- Consider educational tags for plants and donor opportunities



36

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



4 **Butterfly / Pollinator Garden**

- Small butterfly / pollinator garden at southern area of the site
- Educational signs indicating the importance of pollinators in our environment
- A small seating area for reading / relaxing / outdoor gathering



37

Nature / Passive Amenities, such as:



5 **Native Tree Grove**

- Small trail highlighting the importance of native trees and their understory plantings
- Interpretive signs and elements speaking to the native flora and fauna of the region



38

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



1 **Caretaker Cottage Shared with Community Use *(Potential ESHA Impacts)***

- Uses could include a reservable space or nature center
- Enhance the walkway with decorative paving elements
- Improve draining and consider a small bioswale with educational elements



39

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



2 **Include Family Activities between Picnic Areas 2 & 3***

- Defined areas for bounce house use
- Could possibly include fixed amenities (i.e., corn hole, ping pong , etc.)



40

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:





3 **Channel Islands / Cultural Plaza***

- Small area for celebrating the plantings of the Channel Islands
- Interpretive signage and elements



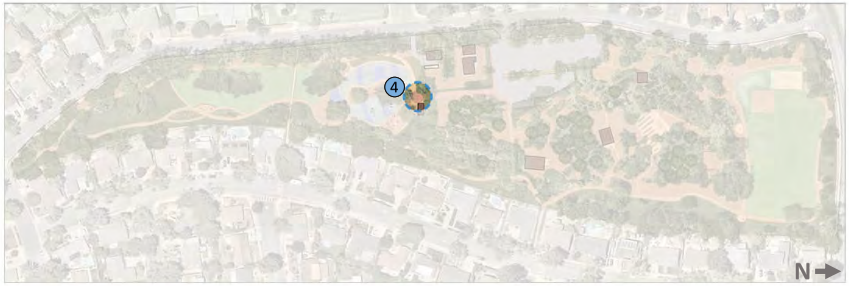
41

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



4 **Entrance Junction (voted against plaza)***

- Small area where the paths all meet
- Area would have directional signs for the park
- Include boulders and DG



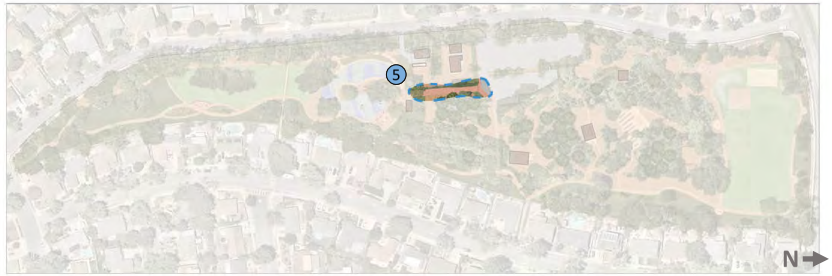
42

Social / Educational Amenities, such as:



5 **Entry Promenade***

- Include interpretive elements
- Enhance the walkway with permeable decorative paving elements (approx. 10' wide)
- Improve draining and consider a small bioswale with educational elements



43

Play / Active Amenities, such as:





1 **All Abilities Playground** ***(Potential ESHA Impacts)***

- Expand playground area to include the area to the west of the existing playground
- Include various all abilities play features such as rockers, spinners, zip line, sensory play elements, and a large all inclusive play structure (to be selected during subsequent design phase)
- Include small seating wall on west side of the playground
- Replace the 2–5 year-old equipment (tot lot) & surfacing
- Replace the 5-12 year-old equipment & surfacing



44

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

2 Multi-use Play Field

- Refurbish lawn area
- Upgrades to irrigation system
- Implement measures to prevent gopher impacts
- Install new backstop







45

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

3 Sand Volleyball*

- Reduce to one sand volleyball court and move to accommodate accessible path from parking lot to playing field
- Install new net and surrounding edge / informal seating areas





46

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

4 Fitness Trail / Loop

- Include a fitness trail
- Include small equipment pads for fitness equipment (5 total)
- Include signage / markers for distance






47

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

5 Walking / Running Path

- Include a hard surface walking / running path (min. 4' – max TBD)
- Include areas for refuge and sitting along path
- Include interpretive signs throughout park





48

Play / Active Amenities, such as:

⑥ **Exploratory / Nature play Elements***

- Includes nature play elements, bouldering course, balance logs, tree fort, and may include other exploratory / nature play elements





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Cost Analysis & Phasing Scenarios

50

Cost & Phasing: Scenario 1 – Full Buildout

Overall park construction costs for full buildout are estimated at being:



$8.00M - $8.79M

Cost Breakdown

- $5.61 – $6.1M for construction costs
- $1.04M - $1.13M for contractor costs, requirements, conditions, etc. (15%)*
- $560k - $609k for soft costs (10%)*
- $853k – Escalation to mid-point of construction (01/2026)*
- $100k for CEQA costs

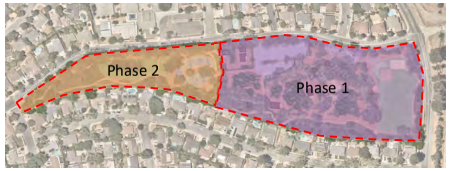
Note:

- *Not including CM, inspections, commissioning, etc.*
- *Escalation is included at 5% annually for construction costs & 1% annually for soft /contractor costs**
- *Costs include design contingency*
- *Costs are based on a preliminary planning level study and may not include other unknowns at this level of design*

51

Cost & Phasing: Scenario 2 – Two Phase Buildout (2% More)

Overall park construction costs for a two phase buildout are estimated at being:



$8.28M - $9.00M

- Phase 1: $4.08M - $4.44M
- Phase 2: $4.10M - $4.55M

Cost Breakdown

- $5.61 – $6.1M for construction costs
- $1.06M - $1.16M for contractor costs, requirements, conditions, etc. (15%)*
- $588k - $639k for soft costs (10%)*
- $920k - $1M – Escalation to mid-point of construction (09/2025 P1 & 01/2027 P2)*
- $100k for CEQA costs

Note:

- *Not including CM, inspections, commissioning, etc.*
- *Escalation is included at 5% annually for construction costs & 1% annually for soft /contractor costs**
- *Costs include design contingency*
- *Costs are based on a preliminary planning level study and may not include other unknowns at this level of design*

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Cost & Phasing: Scenario 3 – Three Phase Buildout (6% More)

Overall park construction costs for a three phase buildout are estimated at being:

$8.61M - $9.3M

- Phase 1: $1.59M - $1.73M
- Phase 2: $2.68M - $2.91M
- Phase 3: $4.24M - $4.6M



Cost Breakdown

- $5.61 – $6.1M for construction costs
- $1.10M - $1.2M for contractor costs, requirements, conditions, etc. (15%)*
- $623k - $677k for soft costs (10%)*
- $1.17M - $1.2M – Escalation to mid-point of construction (09/2025 P1, 01/2027 P2, 04/2028 P3)*
- $100k for CEQA costs

Note:

- *Not including CM, inspections, commissioning, etc.*
- *Escalation is included at 5% annually for construction costs & 1% annually for soft /contractor costs**
- *Costs include design contingency*
- *Costs are based on a preliminary planning level study and may not include other unknowns during this time of design*

STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN

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Other Considerations

- Any expansion outside of the initial footprints of the existing amenities will be an impact to ESHA
- Based on final recommendations, CEQA analysis will be performed by CEQA team (Rincon)
- Examples of possible mitigation measures and ESHA considerations
  - Bird surveys
  - Monarch surveys
  - Tree replacement based on any removals (one possible with new entrance suggested at maintenance building)
  - Restriction on times of day/times of year for work
  - Aborist on site for trimming, grading, etc.

STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN

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Next Steps

- Approve draft master plan with any additional comments or feedback
- Approve contract for CEQA services by Rincon Environmental
- KTUA to develop master plan report
- Release RFP for landscape architecture services to develop construction documents (late 2023)

STOW GROVE PARK MASTER PLAN

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ATTACHMENT 2

Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Amendment of Easements and Restrictions between the City of Goleta and the Stow Company, LLC

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING
AMENDMENT OF EASEMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS

This Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is entered into on this _____ day of _____, 2023, by and between the CITY OF GOLETA, a municipal corporation ("CITY"), and STOW COMPANY, LLC, a California limited liability company ("STOW"), (with STOW and the CITY sometimes each being referred to as a "Party" and collectively, as "Parties"), with reference to the following:

WHEREAS, STOW's predecessors in title, Stow Company, a general partnership, donated to the County of Santa Barbara land for a public park (currently referred to as "Stow Grove Park") and retained a water pipeline easement to service the partnership's remaining lands, under Deeds of Gift ("the DEEDS") recorded on March 4, 1965, as Instrument No. 7833 at Book 2094, Page 383 et seq., in the Official Records of the County of Recorder for the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, and recorded on February 9, 1967, as Instrument No. 3684 at Book 2180, Page 1154 et seq., in the Official Records of the County of Recorder for the County of Santa Barbara, State of California;

WHEREAS, in 2002 the CITY was incorporated as a city within Santa Barbara County, and in connection therewith the County of Santa Barbara conveyed to the CITY certain public lands and facilities, included within which was Stow Park, as described in the instrument recorded on June 20, 2002, as Instrument No. 2002-0060029 in the Official Records of the County of Recorder for the County of Santa Barbara, State of California;

WHEREAS, effective August 1, 2018, Stow Company, the general partnership, converted to a limited liability company, entitled STOW COMPANY, LLC, as reflected of record by the Articles of Conversion recorded on August 29, 2019, as Instrument No. 2019-0035691, in the Official Records of the County of Recorder for the County of Santa Barbara, State of California;

WHEREAS, over the years the County of Santa Barbara and now the CITY have planted and maintained trees and other vegetation in the park, some of which overlie the water pipeline in STOW's easement;

WHEREAS, given its 50-year age and continuous usage, the steel water pipeline in the easement held by STOW suffers periodic leaks, the repair of which is permitted under the DEEDS, but difficult to perform within the confines of a park, and STOW desires to replace the steel pipeline with a more durable, modern pipeline;

WHEREAS, given the potential damage to trees and vegetation in Stow Grove Park from replacing STOW's pipeline in its current easement location which is depicted on Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein ("Record Easement"), STOW and the CITY have agreed to relocate the easement and to that end, STOW and the CITY have identified a new location for the replacement pipeline which is also depicted on Exhibit A ("Proposed Easement");

WHEREAS, following the installation of the replacement pipeline, STOW intends to abandon the current pipeline in place and to quitclaim its rights in the Record Easement;

WHEREAS, STOW intends to start installation of the new pipeline in the Proposed Easement no later than eight weeks before the CITY plans to close Stow Grove Park for the Park renovations, so STOW's work does not interfere with the CITY's renovation;

WHEREAS, the DEEDS limit the number of buildings allowed in Stow Grove Park to *"small park maintenance buildings and a caretaker's cottage*;"

WHEREAS, at some stage the County of Santa Barbara installed public restrooms in Stow Grove Park on the north end of the vehicle parking area ("Existing Restrooms"). Although these restrooms are an important amenity to Stow Grove Park, they are not permitted improvement under the DEEDS.

WHEREAS, the DEEDS state that the use of Stow Grove Park by the public shall not be permitted between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 a.m.; however, just like the prior County policy, the current CITY policy is that Stow Grove Park is closed to the public between sunset and 8:00 a.m. as reflected on entrance signage;

WHEREAS, the CITY has initiated a project to renovate Stow Grove Park as set forth in the "Stow Grove Park Master Plan" ("Master Plan"), the most recent draft of which is dated August 2023 and entitled, "Draft Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration";

WHEREAS, under Master Plan, the CITY proposes the following structural improvements to Stow Grove Park:

(1) Construction of a second set of public restrooms, approximately 375 square feet in size ("New Restrooms"), to be located near the playground area; and

(2) Renovation of the caretaker cottage.

WHEREAS, although construction of the Master Plan improvements are not scheduled to start until the fall of 2024, the CITY and STOW desire to enter this MOU to set forth their understandings to date;

NOW, THEREFORE, the CITY and STOW agree as follows:

1. Recitals. All recitals above are true and correct and are incorporated herein.

2. Purpose of MOU. The CITY and STOW enter this MOU to set forth their agreements and understandings with respect to the how the DEEDS are to be amended (i) in order to permit the improvements and uses of Stow Grove Park contemplated under the Master Plan and (ii) to substitute STOW's water pipeline easement from the Record Easement location to the Proposed Easement location. Capitalized terms below have the meanings ascribed to them in the above recitals.

3. Modification of Restrictions in DEEDS. Prior to _____, 202_, the CITY and STOW agree to prepare and execute, in recordable form, an amendment of the restrictions in the DEEDS to the following effect:

A. The structures which are permissible under the DEEDS shall be expanded to include (i) the Existing Restrooms on the north end of Stow Grove Park, (ii) the New Restrooms to be constructed near the playground of Stow Grove Park, (iii) the small existing park maintenance buildings, as proposed to be reconfigured under the Master Plan, and (iv) the caretaker's cottage, already a permitted improvement.

B. The use of the caretaker's cottage will be clarified once the use is determined; in this regard, the CITY and STOW agree to work cooperatively to find an appropriate use for the caretaker's cottage in consultation with the local community.

C. The hours in the DEEDS when public use is not permitted in Stow Grove Park shall be amended to be sunset to 8:00 a.m.

4. Substitution of Water Pipeline Easement Location. Prior to _____, 202_, the CITY and STOW agree to prepare and execute, in recordable form, an amendment of the STOW's easement for its water pipeline:

A. The CITY will grant to STOW a new route for the water pipeline in the location depicted as the Proposed Easement in Exhibit A, which will be subject to the same terms and conditions as set forth in the DEEDS.

B. STOW will quitclaim to the CITY its existing easement location depicted as the Record Easement in Exhibit A, and the CITY will grant to STOW a license to continue to use the water pipeline within this location until the new water pipeline has been installed by STOW and the pipeline is operative.

C. The CITY and STOW will agree upon the construction window when STOW may install the new water pipeline in the Proposed Easement so that STOW's operations do not interfere with the CITY's construction schedule for the Master Plan improvements.

5. Recordation. Once the documents under Paragraphs 2 and 3 above have been executed and acknowledged, they shall be recorded in the official records of the County of Santa Barbara as follows:

A. The CITY shall be responsible for the recordation of the amendment of the DEEDS referred to in Paragraph 2 and shall pay the expense thereof.

B. STOW shall be responsible for the recordation of the amendment of easement locations in the DEEDS referred to in Paragraph 3 and shall pay the expense thereof.

C. Either party may, at its expense, obtain whatever title insurance it desires on the document which it is responsible for recording.

6. No Impact on Obligations under DEEDS. Nothing herein shall be construed to expand or restrict the Parties' obligations under the DEEDS except as expressly set forth above.

7. Attorneys' Fees. In any action or proceeding to interpret or enforce this MOU each party shall bear its own legal fees and expenses.

8. Governing Law. This MOU shall be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of California.

9. Construction. Should any provision of this MOU require interpretation, it is agreed that the Court or arbitrator interpreting or construing the same shall not apply a presumption that the terms hereof shall be more strictly construed against one Party by reason of the rule of construction that a document is to be construed more strictly against the person who himself or through his agent prepared the same, it being agreed that the agents of all Parties have participated in the preparation hereof.

10. Enforceability. If any provision of this MOU is deemed unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions of this MOU shall remain in effect and be enforceable.

11. Counterpart Signatures. This MOU may be executed in one or more counterparts, all of which together shall be one instrument, and all of which shall be considered duplicate originals.

12. No Third Party Beneficiaries. This MOU is made and entered into for the sole protection and benefit of the Parties hereto. No other party shall have any right of action based upon any provisions of this MOU.

13. Authority of Signatories. The Persons signing below on behalf of STOW and the CITY represent and warrant that they have the authority to execute this MOU on its behalf and that no additional signatures are required to bind either STOW or the CITY to the provisions contained herein.

14. Notice. All notices, requests, demands, amendments, modifications or other communications under this MOU must be in writing. Notices shall be sent by one Party to the other at the addresses set forth below. A Party may give notice of change of address that shall be effective as of the date of receipt of such notice:

(a) For the CITY:

City of Goleta
Department of Neighborhood Services
130 Cremona Drive, Suite B
Goleta, California 93117
Attn: JoAnne Plummer, Parks and Recreation Manager

(b) For STOW:

R. Zachary Rissel, Managing Partner
Stow Company, LLC
Post Office Box 118
Goleta CA 93116

Notice is sufficient for all such purposes if personally delivered, sent by first class, registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or delivery by courier with receipt of delivery.

15. Waiver. Waivers of provisions of this MOU must be in writing and signed by the Parties. No waiver of a breach of any provision of this MOU shall be deemed to be a waiver of breach of any other provision hereof, or of a continuing or subsequent breach of the same provision.

16. Conduct of Parties. Each of the Parties agrees that it will act hereunder and cooperate with the other Party in good faith and in a manner reasonably designed to achieve the purposes of this MOU.

[*Signatures appear on following page*.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, STOW and the CITY have executed this MOU by the respective authorized officers as set forth below to be effective as of the date executed by the CITY.

CITY OF GOLETA

By:_____ Date: _____

_____
Robert Nisbet, City Manager

Approved as to form and content:

By: _____

_____
City Attorney

STOW COMPANY, LLC

By:_____ Date:_____
Richard Z. Rissel, Managing Partner