

MINUTE ITEM  
This Calendar Item No. C07  
was approved as Minute Item  
No. 7 by the State Lands  
Commission by a vote of 3  
to 0 at its 9/27/89  
meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM

C07

A 35  
S 18

09/27/89  
W 24357 PRC 7343  
Townsend

GENERAL PERMIT -PUBLIC AGENCY USE

APPLICANT: Santa Barbara County Park Department  
Attn: Michael H. Pahos  
610 Mission Canyon Road  
Santa Barbara, California 93105

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:  
A 0.157-acre parcel of tide and submerged land  
located in Goleta Slough, Santa Barbara County.

LAND USE: Installation and maintenance of Goleta Beach  
Slough Revetment.

TERMS OF PROPOSED PERMIT:  
Initial period: 20 years beginning October 1,  
1989.

CONSIDERATION: The public health and safety; with the State  
reserving the right at any time to set a  
monetary rental if the Commission finds such  
action to be in the State's best interest.

BASIS FOR CONSIDERATION:  
Pursuant to 2 Cal. Code Regs. 2003.

APPLICANT STATUS:  
Applicant is owner of upland.

PREREQUISITE CONDITIONS, FEES AND EXPENSES:  
Filing fee and processing costs have been  
received.

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CALENDAR ITEM NO. C 07 (CONT'D)

4. A Negative Declaration was prepared and adopted for this project by County of Santa Barbara. The State Lands Commission's staff has reviewed such document and believes that it complies with the requirements of the CEQA.

FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:

United States Army Corps of Engineers,  
California Department of Fish and Game, and  
California Coastal Commission.

EXHIBITS:

- A. Land Description.  
A-1. Site Map.  
B. Location Map.  
C. Negative Declaration.  
D. Addendum to Negative Declaration.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. FIND THAT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION WAS PREPARED AND ADOPTED FOR THIS PROJECT BY COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN.
2. DETERMINE THAT THE PROJECT, AS APPROVED, WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.
3. AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT OF A 20-YEAR GENERAL PERMIT - PUBLIC AGENCY USE, BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1989; IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO SET A MONETARY RENTAL IF THE COMMISSION FINDS SUCH ACTION TO BE IN THE STATE'S BEST INTEREST; WITH CONSTRUCTION TO COMMENCE OCTOBER 1, 1989 AND BE COMPLETED BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1990, FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF A REVETMENT WALL ON THE LAND DESCRIBED ON EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED AND BY REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF.

**EXHIBIT "A"**

W 24357

**LAND DESCRIPTION**

A parcel of tide and land lying immediately beneath the shore revetment on the south side of Goleta Slough in Goleta County Park, Santa Barbara County, California, said parcel is shown on plan of "Goleta Slough Revetment", Number D42027 sheet 1 of 6 sheets, dated 6-6-89.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion lying landward of the ordinary high water mark of Goleta Slough.

**END OF DESCRIPTION**

**PREPARED AUGUST 28, 1989 BY BIU 1.**



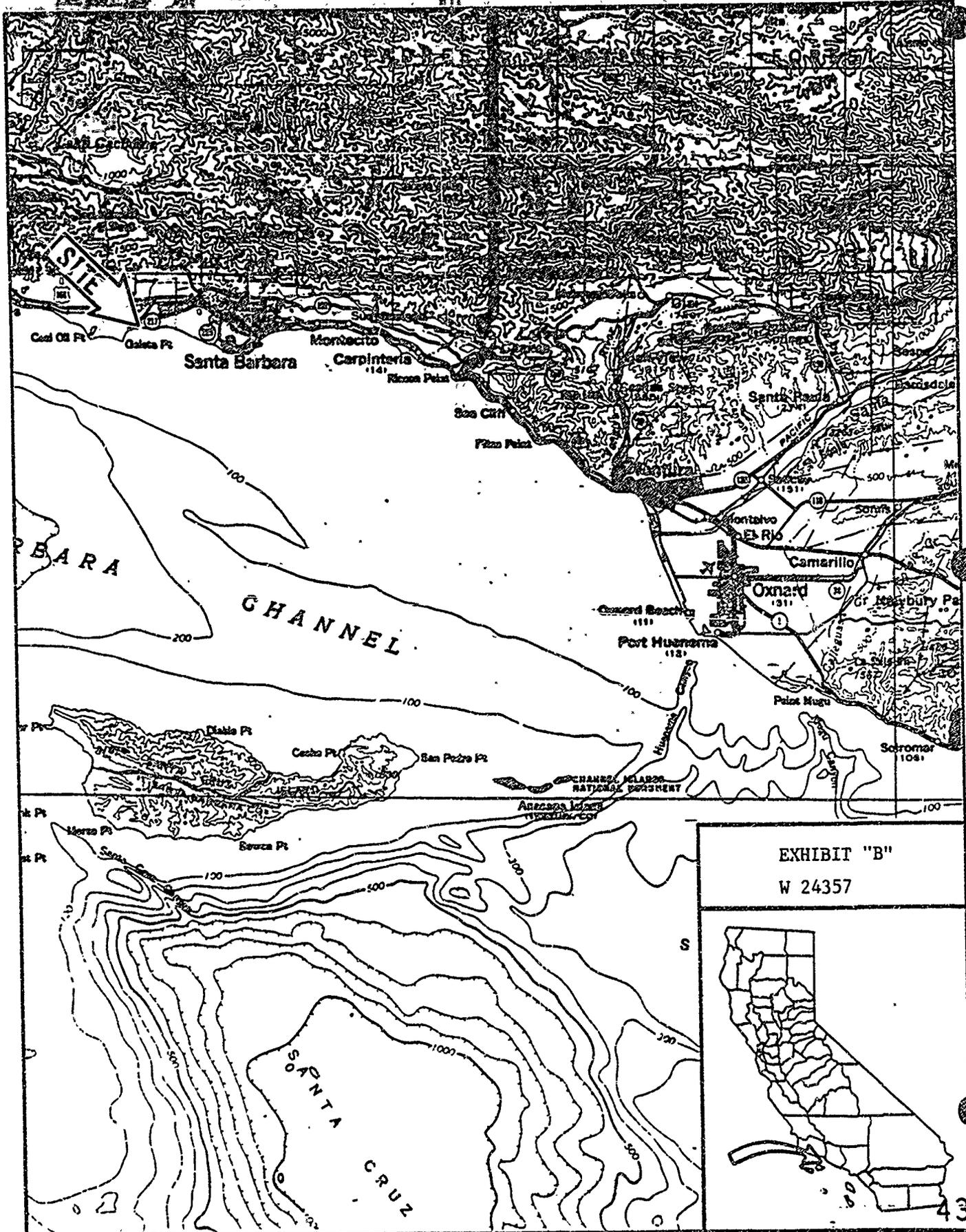


EXHIBIT "B"  
W 24357

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EXHIBIT "C"

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COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA  
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FINAL

RECEIPT DATE: February 24, 1986  
APPL: County Parks Dept.  
AREA: Goleta Beach Park  
PROJ: 84-CP-75  
PUBLIC HEARING  
DATE: March 27, 1986

NEGATIVE DECLARATION: 86-ND-14 REVISED FINAL

The Department of Resource Management (DRM) has prepared this Negative Declaration (ND) pursuant to Section 15070 and 15071 of the State Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act and the County of Santa Barbara Environmental Guidelines. The ND is a written document which briefly describes the potential adverse impacts of a proposed project and why those impacts will not have a significant effect on the physical environment. The issuance of a Negative Declaration indicates there are no significantly adverse impacts associated with the proposed project and therefore the project does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

LEAD DEPARTMENT CASE NUMBER: 84-CP-75

PROJECT APPLICANT: County Parks Department

PROJECT LOCATION: Goleta Beach Park on Sandspit Road in the Goleta Area of the Third Supervisorial District (see Figure 1, attached).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The applicant proposes to construct a revetment extending approximately 1400 feet eastward along the channel bank on the northern edge of the park from the point where Atascadero Creek joins the tidal channel connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Goleta Slough. Although engineering or design drawings of the proposed revetment are not available at this time, the conceptual plans indicate that the revetment would be constructed of sac-crete, or rows of bags filled with concrete (see Figures 2 and 3, attached). The purpose for the revetment would be to protect the parking lot and other park facilities from further erosion.

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER AND TOTAL ACREAGE: 71-200-09, -17; 29 acres

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAND USE AND CURRENT ZONING DESIGNATIONS: Recreation

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86-ND-14 County Parks Department  
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PROJECT NESTLE DEGRADATION  
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:** The project site is an east-west trending sandspit which has been filled and developed as a park. To the north is the tidal channel into Goleta Slough, and to the south are Goleta Beach Park and the Pacific Ocean. The channel bank proposed for protection by the revetment contains scattered concrete rip-rap and other fill materials; because these materials are artificial rather than native, the presence of significant cultural remains has been ruled out. Approximately ten myoporum trees are located along the top of the bank. The entire project site is within the one hundred year flood zone of the combined flows of Atascadero, Maria Ygnacia, San Jose, San Pedro, and Tecolotito Creeks. From west to east, the tidal channel is characterized as subtidal estuarine, intertidal estuarine, and palustrine wetland. The park is 29 acres in size and has 3,000 feet of beach frontage, parking capacity for 600 cars, a fishing pier, and a restaurant.

**INITIAL STUDY SUMMARY:** The staff of the DRM has determined that there are no potentially significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the project as proposed. The areas below were analyzed in the initial study. This study and background information are kept on file in the DRM office and are a part of these findings.

Flooding	<u>XX</u>	Risk of Upset	_____	Geology/ Minerals/Soils	<u>XX</u>
Air Quality	_____	Land Use	<u>XX</u>	Fire Hazards	_____
Groundwater Resources	_____	Public Services	_____	Recreation	<u>XX</u>
Flora	<u>XX</u>	Utilities/ Private Systems	_____	Housing	_____
Fauna	<u>XX</u>	Transportation/ Circulation	_____	Economics	_____
Noise	_____	Aesthetics	<u>XX</u>	Archaeological Resources	_____
Polluting Sources	_____	Energy	_____	Cultural/Ethnic Resources	_____

The checks indicate areas of potential impacts which were further investigated and are summarized in the following section or in the Environmental Assessment.

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT:** It is the finding of the DRM that this project does not have the potential to cause significant adverse environmental impacts for the following reasons:

Flooding: The project site is within an area subject to flooding from the combined flows of the five creeks which drain into Goleta Slough. If the design of the revetment were to reduce the cross section of the channel, flooding hazards could increase for the area immediately upstream. To avoid significant impacts, the applicant would be required to submit engineered drawings of the proposed revetment along with the application for a Coastal Development Permit. Upon review of the engineered plans, any measures found necessary to avoid potentially significant flooding hazards shall be incorporated into the project prior to issuance of a Coastal Development Permit.

Flora: The construction of the revetment would appear to require the removal of the myoporum trees located along the top of the bank. These trees are not native and are not unique horticultural specimens. However, they do provide some roosting and nesting habitat for birds and some visual relief from the parking lot to the south. The applicant has agreed to replace these trees with new upright and cascading plantings after construction of the project. Native plants shall be used where possible. Specific landscaping plans shall be prepared in consultation with RMD and shall be submitted along with the application for a Coastal Development Permit.

Fauna: The channel immediately north of the proposed revetment is a wetland habitat with importance for marine invertebrates, fish, and birds. A biological survey of the project site focussing on invertebrate species identified the following populations: snails (Cerithidea californica), crabs (Henigrapsus oregonensis and Pachygrapsus crassipes), mussels (Mytilus edulis), barnacles (Balanus glandula), and native oysters (Ostrea lurida). The consulting biologist netted a few small fish (Fundulus parvipinnis) in the area, and information from the State Department of Fish and Game (DFG) indicates that the channel is occasionally used by native steelhead trout (Salmo gairdnerii) and may be used by the tidewater goby (Eucyclogobius newberryi). The area is heavily used by diving birds yearround and is important to wintering waterfowl. Birds which commonly use the area include scaup, scoters, grebes, loons, mergansers, bufflehead, terns, gulls, egrets, herons, willets, godwits, spotted sandpiper, and pelicans. On rare occasions the endangered least tern has been observed resting on the sandspit and foraging along the tidal channel. The snowy plover, a species of special biological concern which nested at the mouth of the Goleta Slough in the past, utilizes the project area for foraging and roosting during migration and in the winter. Sixteen other bird species of special biological concern have been recorded within the tidal and creek channels and the tidal mudflats of the Goleta Slough; these are identified in Appendix A, taken from the Technical Appendix of the City of Santa Barbara's Airport Expansion EIR (1983). Because that report covered a larger area than the project site, it should not be assumed that all of species recorded for tidal and creek channels and tidal flats frequent the project site; however, some of them certainly do.

The construction activity in the project area would result in the elimination of existing invertebrate organisms and the alteration of habitat. According to the consulting biologist, the potential long-term impact of the project on the population of one of the two abundant crab species in the slough, Pachygrapsus crassipes, is of concern. For this species, a rock and cobble area within the project site appears to act as the crab nursery for the entire slough. Here, large numbers of small crabs are found. Larval crabs settle out from the plankton in the rock or cobble area near the mouth of the slough, and as they grow they migrate up into the slough. Since the construction would result in the removal of the rock and cobble habitat and elimination of the crab nursery, the population of adult crabs inside the slough could be adversely affected. These crabs are a primary food source of larger shorebirds such as herons and egrets. To avoid significant impacts to the crab nursery, the consulting biologist recommended two mitigation measures which have been incorporated into the project. These measures would require spreading 2-5" irregular, natural rock and cobble over the disturbed area to replace rocky surfaces removed during construction and would limit the construction of the revetment to the period between September 1 and November 1 of any year. In addition, it is recommended by DER and DFG that the revetment be constructed of rip-rap rather than sac-crete to retain the crab nursery over the long term. The use of rip-rap would ensure that rock crevices, which are the crab's critical habitat, would remain.

The impacts to other invertebrate species are not determined to be potentially significant. According to the consulting biologist, the snail Cerithidea californica probably would not return to the project site after construction ceases; however, this species is extremely abundant in the slough, including the intertidal mudflat across the channel from the study area. The mussels, oysters, and barnacles are expected to recolonize any intertidal or subtidal substrate following construction; the temporary loss of these species represents an adverse project impact.

According to the City's Airport Expansion EIR, the number of species of fish in Goleta Slough is quite low compared to other California bays and estuaries. The permanent water of the estuary has been channelized and has dikes on each side for a large part of its traverse through the slough. Thus, the available fish habitats are subject to high flow rates and scour; also, eelgrass is not found in the slough. The relative absence of eelgrass beds, wider areas with slower moving water, and intertidal mudflats are thought to be factors which contribute to the small number of fish species found in the slough. Still, two fish species of special interest, the steelhead trout (Salmo gairdnerii) and the tidewater goby (Eucyclogobius newberryi) do occur in the Goleta Slough. The tidal channel is occasionally used by steelhead trout returning to freshwater streams north of the slough. The tidewater goby is also abundant in the slough, however, it is not affected by the construction of the revetment. Impacts to the steelhead trout would be reduced to insignificance by limiting the construction of the revetment to the two month period between September 1 and November 1 of any year.

The tidewater goby, a candidate for federal listing as a threatened species, has been reported as abundant in the Goleta Slough. The consulting biologist conducted limited sampling in the project area and did not observe any individuals of that species. However, both the Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicate that the goby may occur in the project area. To avoid or reduce the potential for impacts to this fish, the applicant has agreed to conduct a study identifying impacts and reasonable and feasible mitigation measures. The applicant has further agreed to implement such measures.

The abundant birdlife in the area would be disturbed by the revetment construction. Birds are more able to cope with temporary habitat disruption than are other types of wildlife since they can leave the area to find other feeding and roosting habitats. However, tidal channels and tidal flats are not common in the area, and most likely support bird populations at or near their limit or carrying capacity. Thus, the temporary displacement of birdlife from the project site may mean that more marginal habitats would have to be utilized or that some overcrowding of choice habitats may occur. Although some migratory and resident species would still be temporarily displaced, the restriction of construction to the months of September and October would avoid most of the time when the slough and channel are heavily used by migrating and wintering birds. Therefore, although adverse impacts to birdlife would occur, no significant impacts are anticipated.

To further reduce impacts to invertebrates, fish, and birds, it is recommended that the revetment be moved to the south so that no filling of the existing tidal estuary would be required. Construction materials and equipment would be prohibited within the tidal channel or intertidal areas.

Land Use: There are several County environmental policies which appear to be relevant to the proposed revetment. These policies from the Coastal Land Use Plan and the Comprehensive Plan are listed in Appendix B. In general, they promote the goals of protection of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH), preservation of natural stream channels and shorelines, prohibition of development within stream corridors and floodways, and preservation of coastal access. The project appears to have the potential to conflict with the first three of these goals. The project would adversely impact the intertidal and open water habitats of the channel (designated as ESH by the Coastal Plan Land Use Maps), would further alter the channel from its natural condition, and would require development within the stream corridor. On the other hand, the project has been proposed to preserve access to the park (by preserving parking spaces), and in doing so would further the goal of maintaining public access to the coast.

The Coastal Zoning Ordinance requires a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) and a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) for the proposed revetment. In addition, the DFG may require a 1601 permit and a 404 permit from the Army Corps of Engineers appears to be required. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated that they will comment on the project during the 404 process.

**Aesthetics:** The revetment is proposed to be constructed of sac-crete, or rows of bags filled with concrete. This type of construction results in a structure which is non-natural in appearance and which may be considered significantly adverse aesthetically. The site can be considered scenic due to its natural features (tidal channel, bluffs, sandy beach, etc.) and the park is visited by approximately 2 million individuals annually (Parks Department). Persons who visit the park to birdwatch, or to fish in the tidal channel or stroll along it would be able to view the proposed revetment. In addition, the site is visible from Sandspit Road and from the Atascadero Creek Bikeway. To avoid significant adverse impacts to the visual quality of the area, the Parks Department has agreed to landscape and color the revetment to blend with the adjacent natural channel banks. With the incorporation of these measures the impacts of the project on the site's visual resources is found to be less than significant, although adverse. To further reduce aesthetic impacts, the use of natural rock rip-rap (rather than sac-crete) is recommended.

**Geology:** The project site is a few hundred feet south of the More Ranch Fault which is listed as active in the Seismic Safety Element of the County Comprehensive Plan. Other more important active faults lie a few miles to the north (Santa Ynez Fault) or to the south in the Santa Barbara Channel and the major faults in the State are only a few tens of miles distant. Any of these faults is capable of producing severe earth shaking at the project site. Earthshaking by itself should not produce a significant impact on an adequately designed wall.

**Liquefaction:** Liquefaction or other failure of the supporting base or bank could be a critical factor and should be accounted for in design considerations. Because of the constantly saturated condition of the unconsolidated material in the flow channel and its high potential for liquefaction the foundation for the wall should be secured in consolidated rock or by specially designed foundation to be placed in firm clay material. The foundation should also be placed below the scour zone. These measures may require extensive excavation in the wetland area.

Because of the unconsolidated nature of the bank material which consists of fill material of uncertain quality of compaction its erosion behind the bag wall should be protected. An impervious cap should cover the joint between the bank and the wall to conduct drainage or sheet flow from the parking lot to the outside face of the wall and prevent free water from entering the bank/wall interface. A design filter fabric should be emplaced to further protect the integrity of the bankface behind the wall.

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The wall should be designed to inset into the bankface at each end so as to make a smooth transition with the non-walled bank in order to prevent erosion of the uncovered bankface by turbulence and end rounding of the wall. Implementation of the preceding measures would reduce impacts from geo-hydrological processes to less than significant.

Recreation: As previously stated, approximately 2 million persons are estimated to visit Goleta Beach Park annually. Some portion of these visitors use the project vicinity for fishing, birdwatching, feeding ducks, and similar activities. Design of the revetment must maintain access to the channel and must take safety into account. Two measures have been incorporated into the project description to avoid significant impacts to the recreational users of the area. First, the slope of the revetment shall be 2:1 or less, and secondly, ~~the revetment shall be constructed of concrete or masonry or access to the channel shall be maintained at all times.~~ post and rail fencing shall be installed at the top of the bank for the length of the revetment. With the addition of these measures, no significant impacts are anticipated.

During the construction of the project, the presence of construction materials and equipment in the parking lot would temporarily reduce available parking. Limiting construction to the months of September and October would avoid much of the period in which the park is most heavily used; however, on warm September and October weekends the park often reaches its capacity. Therefore, the number of visitors who arrive at the park in cars and are turned away due to a shortage of parking spaces may increase as a result of this project. This impact is considered adverse but not significant since the Parks Department and UCSB have an agreement to allow the park's overflow to utilize UCSB parking lots on weekends.

MITIGATION MEASURES: The following mitigation measures are included in this project to avoid potentially significant adverse environmental impacts:

- A. Mitigation measures which have been incorporated into the project description
1. Engineered drawings incorporating all mitigation measures identified herein shall be submitted with the application for a Coastal Development Permit and reviewed by DER to insure compliance. Upon review of the engineered plans, any additional mitigation measures necessary to avoid significant environmental impacts shall be incorporated into the project.
  2. The revetment shall be constructed to conform to the existing terrain and appearance.
  3. The revetment shall provide a smooth transition to the existing banks to prevent turbulence and increased erosion.

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- Drainage from the parking lot shall be prevented from flowing over or through the revetment.
- 5. The toe of the revetment shall be secured below the depth of the lower-most scour zone.
- 6. The revetment shall include a filter or membrane to reduce foundation erosion.
- 7. Construction of the revetment shall take place only between September 1 and November 1 of any year to avoid impacts to the crab nursery, shorebirds, and anadromous fish.
- 8. The revetment shall be landscaped with upright and cascading plants at the top of the bank. Planting shall be native insofar as possible, given the conditions to which the plants would be subjected. Specific landscaping plans shall be prepared in consultation with RMD and shall be submitted along with the application for a Coastal Development Permit (see Parks Department letters of 3/17/86, page 3 and 4/3/86, page 1).
- 9. The revetment shall be colored to blend with the surrounding land.
- 10. The slope of the revetment shall be 2:1 or less.
- ~~11. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE REVETMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE TOP OF THE BANK FOR THE LENGTH OF THE REVETMENT.~~
- 11. Post and rail fencing shall be installed at the top of the bank for the length of the revetment.
- 12. Irregular, natural rock and cobble of 2-5" diameter shall be spread over the disturbed intertidal areas after construction. A qualified biologist selected jointly by RMD and the Parks Department shall be hired to oversee the selection and placement of the cobble.
- 13. If it is required by the Department of Fish and Game, prior to construction of the revetment, the applicant shall provide RMD with a study prepared by a qualified fish specialist to determine the potential for the project to impact the tidewater goby. The study shall identify reasonable and feasible measures to mitigate any adverse impacts to the species, and the applicant agrees to implement such measures. (REVISED 5/2/86)

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Revised 5-5-86

- B. Additional mitigation measures which are recommended to further reduce the project's biological and aesthetic impacts [Note: Attached letters from the Parks Department (3/17/86, page 3 and 4/3/86, pages 1 and 2) and the Department of Fish and Game (3/31/86) address the feasibility and desirability (respectively) of these recommended measures (REVISED 5/1/86)]
1. The revetment shall be moved south to avoid filling of the existing tidal estuary. No construction materials or equipment shall be placed within the channel or intertidal areas (see Parks Department letters of 3/17/86, pages 2 and 3, and 4/3/86, pages 1 and 2).
  2. The use of natural rock rip-rap is recommended (rather than sac-crete) to reduce the aesthetic impact of the project and to maintain the shore-crab nursery which currently exists in the project area (see Parks Department letter of March 17, 1986, page 3).

DOCUMENT PREPARED BY: Environmental Planner Alice McCurdy. Please contact Ms. McCurdy at 963-7171 if you have any questions.

CHANGES IN "PROJECT DESCRIPTION": Any element in the project description that is not met as described shall constitute an action not considered as part of the initial study for this ND. In these cases, the DRM requests a complete reevaluation in light of these element changes. This reevaluation may be subject to all regular fees and conditions.

PUBLIC HEARING: The public hearing will be held at 9:30 a.m. on March 27, 1986 in the Santa Barbara County Administration Building, 123 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, Ca. 93101. If you cannot attend this meeting, please make sure that written testimony reaches this office 24 hours in advance of the hearing. Telephone testimony also will be accepted. Copies of this ND may be obtained at our office. Anyone wishing to see the project file for this ND may do so by visiting our office.

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Appendix B - Relevant County Policies

I. (Coastal Land Use) Plan Policies

Policy 2-1: All development, including agriculture, adjacent to areas designated on the land use plan or resource maps as environmentally sensitive habitat areas, shall be regulated to avoid adverse impacts on habitat resources. Regulatory measures include, but are not limited to, setbacks, buffer zones, grading controls, noise restrictions, maintenance of natural vegetations, and control of runoff.

Policy 3-1: Seawalls shall not be permitted unless the County has determined that there are no other less environmentally damaging alternatives reasonably available for protection of existing principal structures. The County prefers and encourages non-structural solutions to shoreline erosion problems, including beach replenishment, removal of endangered structures and prevention of land divisions on shorefront property subject to erosion; and, will seek solutions to shoreline hazards on a larger geographic basis than a single lot circumstance. Where permitted, seawall design and construction shall respect to the degree possible natural landforms. Adequate provision for lateral beach access shall be made and the project shall be designed to minimize visual impacts by the use of appropriate colors and materials.

Policy 3-2: Revetments, groins, cliff retaining walls, pipelines and outfalls, and other such construction that may alter natural shoreline processes shall be permitted when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply and so as not to block lateral beach access.

Policy 3-3: To avoid the need for future protective devices that could impact sand movement and supply, no permanent above-ground structures shall be permitted on the dry sandy beach except facilities necessary for public health and safety, such as lifeguard towers, or where such restriction would cause the inverse condemnation of the parcel by the County.

**Policy 3-11:** All development, including construction, excavation, and grading, except for flood control projects and non-structural agricultural uses, shall be prohibited in the floodway unless off-setting improvements in accordance with HUD regulations are provided. If the proposed development falls within the floodway fringe, development may be permitted, provided creek setback requirements are met and finish floor elevations are above the projected 100-year flood elevation, as specified in the Flood Plain Management Ordinance.

**Policy 3-12:** Permitted development shall not cause or contribute to flood hazards or lead to expenditure of public funds for flood control works, i.e., dams, stream channelizations, etc.

**Policy 7-1:** The County shall take all necessary steps to protect and defend the public's constitutionally guaranteed rights of access to and along the shoreline. At a minimum, County actions shall include:

- a) Initiating legal action to acquire easements to beaches and access corridors for which prescriptive rights exist consistent with the availability of staff and funds.
- b) Accepting offers of dedication which will increase opportunities for public access and recreation consistent with the County's ability to assume liability and maintenance costs.
- c) Actively seeking other public or private agencies to accept offers of dedications, having them assume liability and maintenance responsibilities, and allowing such agencies to initiate legal action to pursue beach access.

**Policy 7-4:** The County, or appropriate public agency, shall determine the environmental carrying capacity for all existing and proposed recreational areas sited on or adjacent to dunes, wetlands, streams, tidepools, or any other areas designated as "Habitat Areas" by the land use plan. A management program to control the kinds, intensities, and locations of recreational activities so that habitat resources are preserved shall be developed, implemented, and enforced. The level of facility development (i.e., parking spaces, camper sites, etc.) shall be correlated with the environmental carrying capacity.

**Policy 9-1:**

Prior to the issuance of a development permit, all projects on parcels shown on the land use plan and/or resource maps with a Habitat Area overlay designation or within 250 feet of such designation or projects affecting an environmentally sensitive habitat area shall be found to be in conformity with the applicable habitat protection policies of the land use plan. All development plans, grading plans, etc., shall show the precise location of the habitat(s) potentially affected by the proposed project. Projects which could adversely impact an environmentally sensitive habitat area may be subject to a site inspection by a qualified biologist to be selected jointly by the County and the applicant.

**Policy 9-6:**

All diking, dredging, and filling activities shall conform to the provisions of Sections 30233 and 30607.1 of the Coastal Act. Dredging, when consistent with these provisions and where necessary for the maintenance of the tidal flow and continued viability of the wetland habitat or for flood control purposes, shall be subject to the following conditions:

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



Policy 9-38:

No structures shall be located within the stream corridor except: public trails, dams for necessary water supply projects, flood control projects where no other method for protecting existing structures in the flood plain is feasible and where such protection is necessary for public safety or to protect existing development; and other development where the primary function is for the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. Culverts, fences, pipelines, and bridges (when support structures are located outside the critical habitat) may be permitted when no alternative route/location is feasible. All development shall incorporate the best mitigation measures feasible.

Policy 9-43:

Other than projects that are currently approved and/or funded, no further concrete channelization or other major alterations of streams in the coastal zone shall be permitted unless consistent with the provisions of Section 30236 of the Coastal Act.

II. Comprehensive Plan (Goleta area goals)

Development along ocean bluffs and stream banks and in similar areas should be set back far enough to protect such areas and to allow the natural setting to remain undisturbed.

Wherever possible, natural stream channels should be maintained in an undisturbed state in order to minimize destructive stream velocities, enhance wildlife passageways, and provide natural greenbelts.

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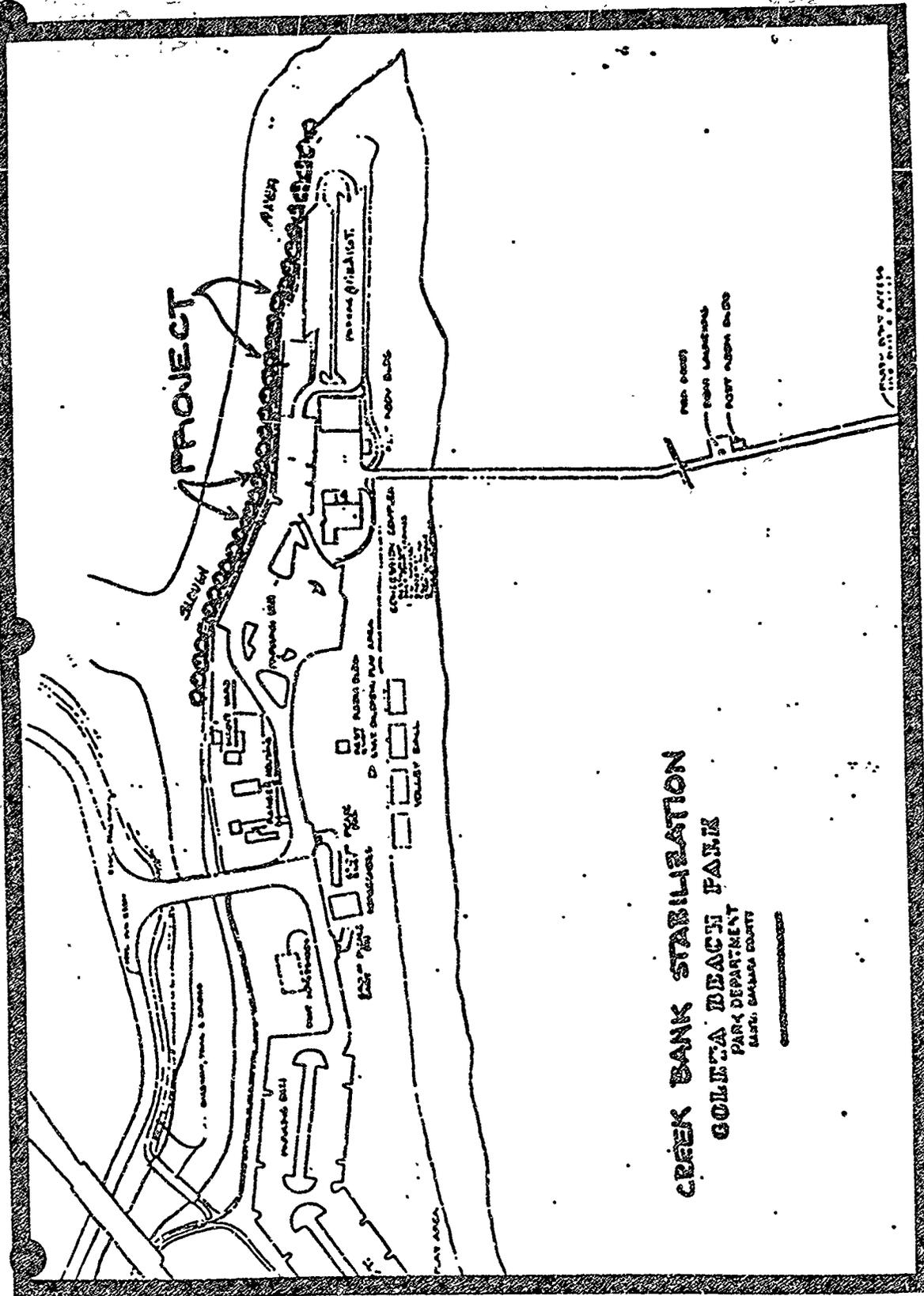
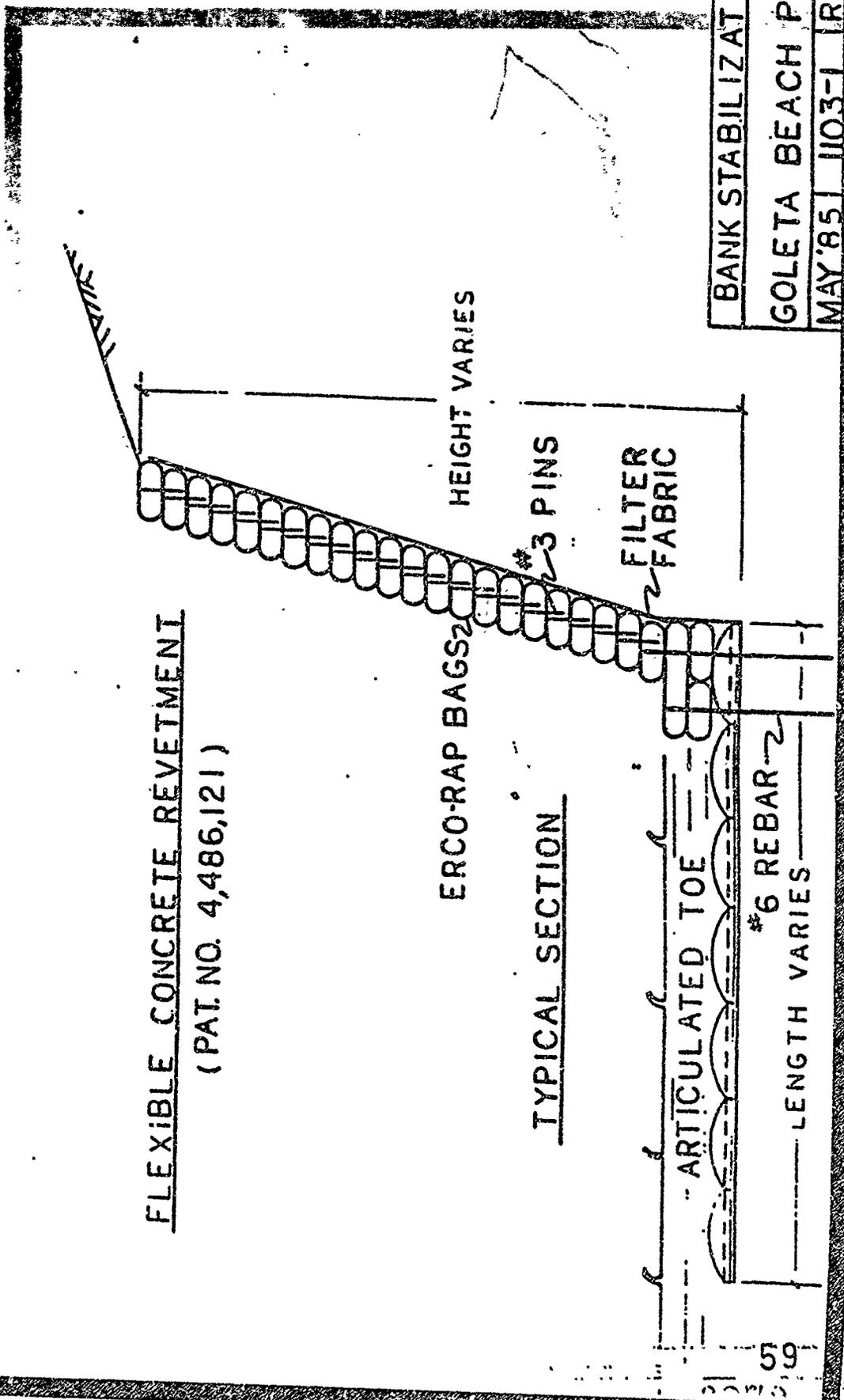


Figure 1.  
 Project Location  
 Goleta Beach Park Revetment  
 86-ND-14

327 58

Figure 2.  
Conceptual Project Plans  
Goleta Beach Park Revetment  
86-ND-14

FLEXIBLE CONCRETE REVETMENT  
(PAT. NO. 4,486,121)



BANK STABILIZATION  
GOLETA BEACH PARK  
MAY '85 1103-1 REV-0

HEIGHT VARIES

#3 PINS

FILTER FABRIC

ERCO-RAP BAGS

TYPICAL SECTION

ARTICULATED TOE

#6 REBAR

LENGTH VARIES

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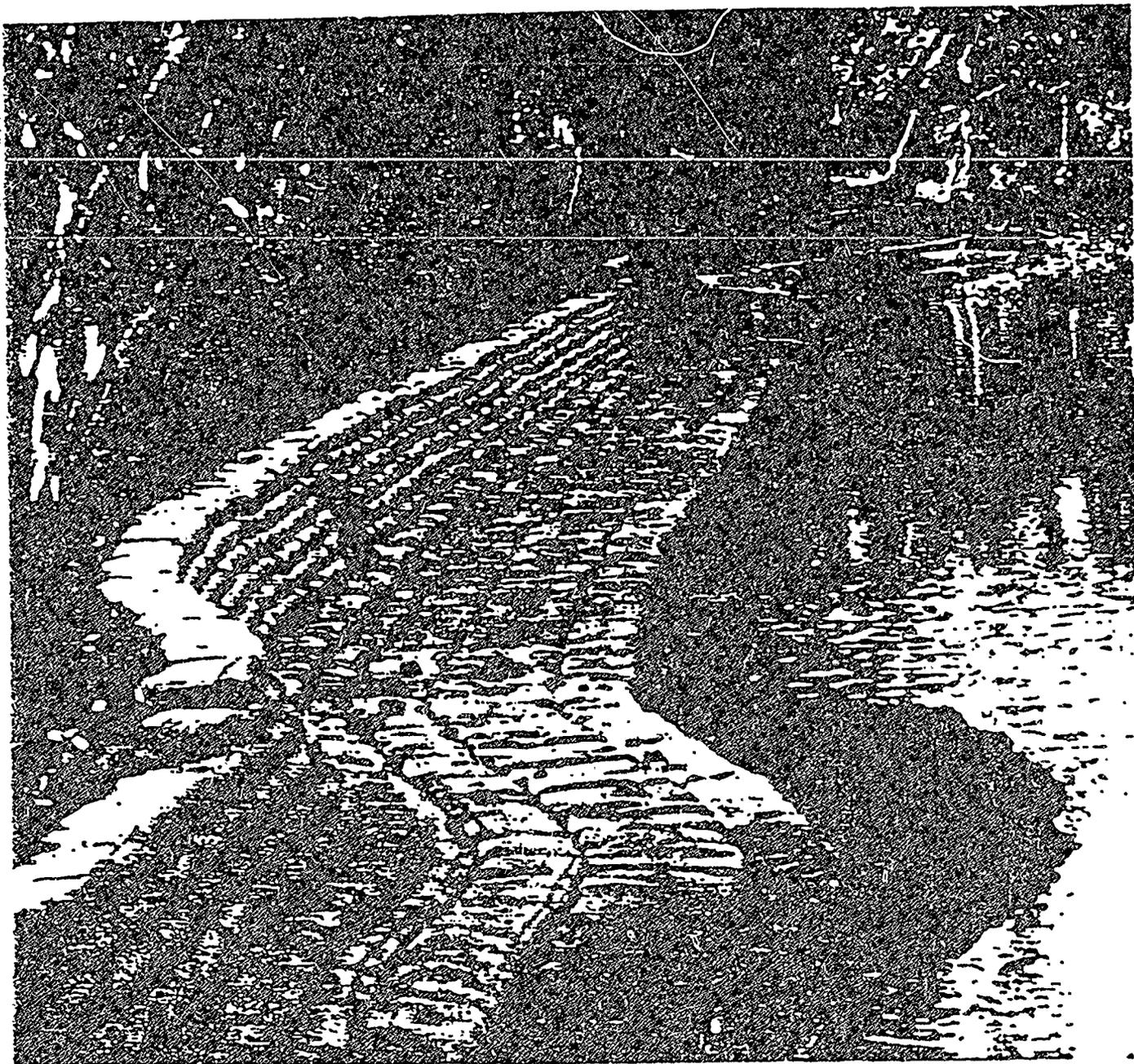


Figure 3.  
Example of Sac-Crete Construction  
Goleta Beach Park Revetment  
86-ND-14

# FLEXIBLE CONCRETE REVETMENT

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Bird Species of Special Concern Observed at Goleta Slough

TABLE 1. SPECIES OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL CONCERN THAT HAVE BEEN RECORDED WITHIN THE GOLETA SLOUGH. Reason for population decline<sup>c</sup>

Common Name <sup>a</sup>	Scientific Name <sup>b</sup>	Seasonal Status	Abundance at Goleta Sl.	Habitat Affinities <sup>d</sup>											Reason for population decline <sup>c</sup>	
				C	E	M	S	PA	Q	UC	D					
Upland bird species which have been recorded at Goleta Slough																
Osprey	<u>Pandion haliaetus</u>	V	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Loss of marsh habitat; grazing affects nesting and falconry
Northern Harrier	<u>Circus cyaneus</u>	W	U													Loss of riparian habitat; human disturbance
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<u>Accipiter striatus</u>	W	C													Loss of grassland habitat; shooting
Cooper's Hawk	<u>Accipiter cooperii</u>	R	U													Pesticides
Golden Eagle	<u>Aquila chrysaetos</u>	V	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Falconry; habitat loss; pesticides
Merlin	<u>Falco columbarius</u>	W	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Loss of marsh and grassland habitats
Prairie Falcon	<u>Falco mexicanus</u>	V	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Loss of marsh and grassland habitats
Burrowing Owl	<u>Athene cunicularia</u>	R,P	U													Loss of marsh and grassland habitats
Short-eared Owl	<u>Nio flammens</u>	W	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Loss of marsh and grassland habitats
Black Swift	<u>Cynopterus niger</u>	W	R													Uncommon breeder in California
Willow Flycatcher	<u>Empidonax traillii</u>	W	R													Loss of willow riparian woodland
Vermilion Flycatcher	<u>Pyrocephalus rubinus</u>	V	R													Loss of cottonwood riparian woodland
Bank Swallow	<u>Piparia riparia</u>	M	R													Channelization of creeks and rivers
Purple Martin	<u>Progne subis</u>	M	R													Competition with introduced Starlings
Virginia's Warbler	<u>Vermivora virginiana</u>	V	R													Rare breeder in California
Yellow Warbler	<u>Dendroica patochia</u>	M	C													Loss of riparian habitat and parasitism
Yellow-breasted chat	<u>Icteria virens</u>	M	R													Loss of riparian woodland

TABLE 1. (Cont.) SPECIES OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL CONCERN THAT HAVE BEEN RECORDED WITHIN THE GOLETA SLOUGH

Common Name <sup>a</sup>	Scientific Name <sup>a</sup>	Reason <sup>b</sup> Status	Abundance at <sup>c</sup> Goleta Sl.		Habitat Affiliation <sup>d</sup>							Reason for Population Decline <sup>e</sup>		
			W	U	CB	TC	TH	S	FM	O	SC		D	
Wetland Species which have been recorded at Goleta Slough														
Common Loon	<u>Gavia immer</u>			U		X								Human disturbance at breeding sites Loss of open water habitat
American White Pelican	<u>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</u>			R		X								Habitat destruction and human disturbance
Double-crested Cormorant	<u>Phalacrocorax auritus</u>			C		X								Loss of marsh habitat, Pest control
White-faced Ibis	<u>Plegadis chihi</u>			R, (R-S)		X	X	X	X					Loss of marsh habitat
Pulvous Whistling Duck	<u>Dendrocygna bicolor</u>			R		X	X	X	X					Human disturbance at breeding sites
Harlequin Duck	<u>Histrionyx</u>			R		X								Loss of marsh habitat
Sandhill Crane	<u>Grus canadensis</u>			R		X				X				Human disturbance
Snowy Plover	<u>Charadrius alexandrinus</u>			C		X				X				Loss of water at Mono Lake
California Gull	<u>Larus californicus</u>			C		X	X	X	X	X				Human disturbance at breeding colonies.
Elegant Tern	<u>Sterna elegans</u>			C		X	X	X	X	X				

<sup>a</sup>Scientific and Common nomenclature follows American Ornithologist's Union (1982).

<sup>b</sup>Seasonal Status: R=resident; M=migrant; W=winter visitor; V=vagrant; B=breeding; E=extirpated

<sup>c</sup>Abundance: C=Common; U=Uncommon; R=Rare

<sup>d</sup>Habitats described in Appendix 1. CB=Coastal Strand/Sandy Beach; TC=Tidal and Creek Channels; TH=Tidal Mudflats; FM=Freshwater Marsh/Ponds/Riparian Scrub; O=Oak Woodland; SC=Soft Chaparral; D=Disturbed.

<sup>e</sup>Based on Reason (1978).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
 OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH  
 1400 TENTH STREET  
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95811

## OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

1400 TENTH STREET  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

Alice McCurdy  
Santa Barbara County Resource  
Management Department  
123 E. Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RECEIVED  
APR 07 1986

April 3, 1986

S.B. COUNTY  
RESOURCE MGT. DEPT.

Subject: Atascadero Creek Revetment - SCH# 86030505

Dear Ms. McCurdy:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named proposed Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period is closed and the comments of the individual agency(ies) is(are) enclosed. Also, on the enclosed Notice of Completion, the Clearinghouse has checked which agencies have commented. Please review the Notice of Completion to ensure that your comment package is complete. If the package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Your eight-digit State Clearinghouse number should be used so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that recent legislation requires that a responsible agency or other public agency shall only make substantive comments on a project which are within the area of the agency's expertise or which relate to activities which that agency must carry out or approve. (AB 2583, Ch. 1514, Stats. 1984.)

These comments are forwarded for your use in adopting your Negative Declaration. If you need more information or clarification, we suggest you contact the commenting agency at your earliest convenience.

Please contact Glenn Stober at 916/445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

John B. Chanian  
Chief Deputy Director  
Office of Planning and Research

cc: Resources Agency

Enclosures

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3276

State of California

-5-

## Memorandum

15WDB018  
(EIS) JE

Date:

March 31, 1986

To :

1. Projects Coordinator  
Resources Agency
2. County of Santa Barbara  
Resource Management Agency  
123 E. Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

From : Department of Fish and Game

Subject :

Negative Declaration: 86-ND-14, Goleta Beach County Park Tidal Channel Bank Protection Project, Santa Barbara County - SCH No. 86030505

We have reviewed the subject document for the construction of a 1,400-foot long revetment extending eastward along the channel bank on the northern edge of the Goleta Beach County park from the point where Atascadero Creek joins the tidal channel connecting the Pacific Ocean and Goleta Slough. If it is determined that the tidewater goby would not be negatively affected by the project, then we could concur with the Negative Declaration if the County's additional mitigation measures, which recommended moving the revetment south to avoid filling the estuary and using natural rock riprap instead of sac-crete for this project, are implemented. The riprap, in conjunction with the planned spreading of 2"-5" irregular natural rock and cobble over the disturbed area, would serve to replace the crab nursery area necessarily eliminated by the project.

We do not agree with the statement that because the tidewater goby is quite abundant in estuarine areas of Goleta Slough "therefore the project would not affect its population". These fish are abundant in brackish water lagoons (hence their name "tidewater") and also in the freshwater at the upper ends of the lagoon and lower end of streams entering the lagoon. There is no reason to believe that they are totally absent from the project area, although they probably are most abundant in the upper slough area. They prefer the slow-moving areas away from the main current among emergent and submerged vegetation. The opportunity for this type of habitat in the project area only exists along the shore where the most impact will occur.

The tidewater goby is a candidate for federal listing as a threatened species. We recommend that the project sponsor discuss the project with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Endangered Species and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be sure that there is adequate protection for the tidewater goby. A field study would also be appropriate to establish the degree to which this species would be affected by the project. Unless there are clearly no impacts, a negative declaration would be an inappropriate document for approval of a project that could affect a rare species.

RECEIVED  
APR 02 1986  
State Clearinghouse

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this project. If you have any questions, please contact Fred Worthley Jr., Regional Manager of Region 5, at 245 W. Broadway, Suite 350, Long Beach, CA 90802-4467 or by telephone at (213) 590-5113.

Project Coordinator  
Resource Agency  
*Patt Battell*  
County of Orange  
Resident Director  
Jack C. Parnell

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3278

## CONTACT LOG

Project: Yolla Bunch PerchStaff Member: AlicePerson/Title: Mary Ann ScottDate: 4/11/86

Discussion: Both Chevron and Union were requested to provide mitigation for the tidewater goby  
mitigation: 1) don't disturb during breeding period (April-  
2) provide sediment retention devices - screening

Person/Title: Ray Bransfield  
Carla Bolner, USFWS, 714-643-4777Date: 4/11/86

Discussion: Reference identifying tidewater goby as  
a candidate for federal listing as a threatened  
species? Federal Register Vol 50 No 181 Wed Sept  
8, 1985 p. 37961 lists the tidewater goby as a  
category 2 candidate species.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DAVID PIERPONT GARDNER  
*President of the University*

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93106

ROBERT A. HUTTENBACK  
*Chancellor at Santa Barbara*

March 6, 1986

Ms. Alice McCurdy  
Environmental Planner  
Resource Management Department  
123 East Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RECEIVED

MAR 11 1986

S.B. COUNTY  
RESOURCE MGT. DEPT.

Dear Ms. McCurdy:

Re: ND for Revetment at Goleta Beach Park (84-CP-75)

Thank you for sending a copy of the negative declaration.

Even though the University does not have a formal agreement with the County Parks Department to accommodate overflow parking from Goleta Beach, we have no objection to continuing this service.

If it is feasible, the trees which would be removed for the proposed project should be replaced with more appropriate species to screen the parking lot from the bikeway and Sandspit Road.

The University supports the incorporation of the additional mitigation measures (B.1 and B.2).

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the negative declaration.

Sincerely,

*Ty Simpson*  
Ty Simpson  
Campus Planner

cc: Juan Beltranena  
David Coon  
Frank Davis

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3339



# Santa Barbara County Park Department

610 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93105 (805) 963-7109

0891 71 1075M

At Rocky Nook Park

MICHAEL H. PAHOS  
Director of Parks

FRANK LAURAN  
Deputy  
Director of Parks

RECEIVED

MAR 19 1986

S.B. COUNTY  
RESOURCE MGT. DEPT

March 17, 1986

TO: Alice McCurdy, Environmental Review Division, Resource Management Department

FROM: Jonathan Dohm, Park Department

SUBJECT: 86-ND-14, 84-CP-75, Goleta Beach Revetment, APN 71-200-09, 17

The Park Department has the following comments to the above-referenced Negative Declaration:

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

It should be noted that although various revetment designs have been considered, selection of a design has not been made due to the fact that the proposed funding is a potential State grant award, which has not been made. Until a cost amount is definitely known, the Park Department cannot commit to a design or amount of work to be undertaken.

## FLOODING

The proposal will avoid changing the cross section of the channel. Flood Control has informed the Park Department that the installation of a revetment along this section of the park does not have the potential for upstream or downstream flow changes, since the embankment currently offers similar resistance to stream flows.

## FLORA

Any tree removal necessitated by the construction of the revetment would be considered a detriment aesthetically, and the Park Department would certainly make every effort to relandscape the area after project completion. It should be noted, however, that page 3, paragraph 2, of 86-ND-14 states: "It is recommended that the revetment

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IN Alice McCurdy, Santa Barbara County Park  
March 17, 1986



be moved to the south so that no filling of the existing tidal estuary would be required." If the revetment is moved southerly any distance, no landscaping would be possible in many areas, due to the fact that there is no land remaining adjacent to the parking lot which fronts the slough. It should also be noted that several myoporum trees have already been lost due to the retreat of the embankment.

FAUNA

As stated above, the Park Department will not agree under any circumstances to move the revetment southerly. This area of Goleta Beach Park in the past was wide enough for vehicular use. The department also wants to regain embankment for landscaping, birdwatching, and a possible equestrian trail, which currently must traverse through the east end of the park on the sandy beach.

LAND USE

The east end of Goleta Beach Park is constructed on fill material. The resulting floodway where the project is to be located is not a natural stream or flood corridor. The document is, therefore, in error when it states that the project would alter the "natural" condition of the channel, since the channel resulted from previous construction activities at the park.

AESTHETICS

As stated, although sac-crete has been considered, a final design decision has not been made. The project site, as it currently exists, cannot be considered aesthetic - there are numerous trees which have fallen into the slough; there are pot holes, exposed pipelines, and large slabs of asphalt in the channel. In many areas, due to the erosion of the bank, this area is currently impracticable for strolling or fishing.

RECREATION

This section states that "design of the revetment must maintain access to the channel." It should be noted that the current embankment does not now, nor has it ever been designed to allow access to the channel area. To encourage access to the slough in this area would be inviting a liability situation which is present now and which the Park Department wants to alleviate. The revetment will be constructed to allow for passive uses and fishing, but the construction of a stairway and landings will not be incorporated into this project.

The document also fails to make clear that in the absence of the construction of a revetment to control erosion, approximately 50 parking spaces are seriously threatened in the east parking area adjacent to the pier and restaurant.

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Alice McCurdy  
March 17, 1986

**MITIGATION MEASURES**

8. The Park Department can only landscape this area properly if the project is not required to move south.
11. The Park Department will not be constructing stairways with landings as part of this proposal, since access to the water itself is not desirable.
1. The revetment is being constructed to halt a process whereby a tremendous amount of park property has already been lost. The Park Department will not move the revetment any farther south to accommodate the construction of the revetment.
2. The Park Department will make every effort to incorporate a design and landscaping which will attempt to mitigate aesthetic concerns.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JONATHAN DOHM  
Senior Planner

JD:cs  
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# Santa Barbara County Park Department

610 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93105 (805) 963-7109

"At Rocky Nook Park"

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APR 07 1986

March 28, 1986

MICHAEL H. PAHOS  
Director of Parks

FRANK LAURAN  
Deputy  
Director of Parks

S.B. COUNTY  
RESOURCE MGT. DEPT.

TO: Frank Luran, Deputy Director of Parks  
FROM: James M. Isaac, Assistant Park Superintendent  
SUBJECT: Providing Stairs for Public Access to the Goleta Slough

A proposal to provide stairs down the Goleta Slough bank for public access to the water has come to my attention. I do not think that this proposal is in the best interests of the County for several reasons. The steps would create an attractive nuisance and increase County liability by providing access to a hazardous area.

The proposed steps would provide access to the Goleta Slough channel where none previously existed. This would pose the following sources of danger to the public:

1. No lifeguard coverage - the closest summer lifeguard tower is on the beach, east of the pier facing the ocean.
2. Uncertain tidal conditions - the waterway is not safe for public use as it frequently has a swift current running depending on the runoff and/or tidal conditions.
3. Hazardous channel bottom - the bottom of the channel is mud and rock rubble.

The mud is a hazard because of its thickness, 18 to 24 inches in many areas. At low tides the mud would be a problem for anyone venturing into it. The rock rubble of the channel bottom is made up of large rocks and cement pieces with some re-bar. At certain times of the year the slough mouth is closed to the ocean. During these times the water becomes stagnant and unhealthful. In the past these and accompanying environmental conditions have caused large numbers of fish and birds to die.

The slough channel is not a place we should encourage the public to use by providing stairs for access. I would encourage park visitors to watch the birds and estuary setting from the top of the embankment.

cc: Jeff Harris, E.M.U. Review

*James M. Isaac*  
JAMES M. ISAAC  
Asst. Park Superintendent

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3234



# Santa Barbara County Park Department

610 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93105 (805) 963-7109

"At Rocky Nook Park"

MICHAEL H. PAHOS  
Director of Parks

FRANK LAURAN  
Deputy  
Director of Parks

RECEIVED

APR 07 1986

S.B. COUNTY  
RESOURCE MGT. DEPT.

April 3, 1986

TO: Jeff Harris, Deputy Director, Environmental Review Division,  
Resource Management Department

FROM: Frank Luran, Deputy Park Director

SUBJECT: 86-ND-14, Goleta Beach County Park Revetment,  
APN 71-200-09, 17

The Park Department has reviewed the recommended mitigation measures contained in 86-ND-14 relative to the department's objective and needs for the construction of a revetment on the slough side of Goleta Beach Park, adjacent to the pier and restaurant area.

For the reasons stated, pursuant to Section 15364 of CEQA, the department feels it is infeasible to comply with the following recommended mitigation measures:

A. 8. Landscaping of the Revetment

- 1) If revetment is moved southerly, there will be no soil to utilize for landscaping purposes.
- 2) Landscaping should not interfere with the public's long-standing passive recreational use of the embankment where revetment is proposed.

A. 11. Provision of Stairways and Landings

- 1) The cost added to the project by the construction of stairways and landings will be substantial. This project is to depend heavily on State funding, and keeping costs down is a major concern.
- 2) Stairways and landings will further disrupt environment of the slough by encouraging park users to access the shoreline and water areas.



- 3) There are periods when the slough mouth naturally closes, causing stagnant water conditions which may present a public health hazard.
- 4) The department does not want to encourage access to a water area where there is no park supervision or lifeguard service, creating "attractive nuisance".
- 5) During storm conditions or tidal changes, the area is unsafe for swimmers, particularly children.
- 6) The area is difficult to get out of if accidentally entered.
- 7) During low tides, the slough becomes very muddy, and is a safety concern.
- 8) There are rocks and dangerous debris on the bottom of the slough area, presenting a hazard.
- 9) Areas towards UCSB and airport are restricted - do not want to encourage access.
- 10) Traditional use of area has always been passive - walking for pleasure, birdwatching, fishing, feeding the ducks, etc. The department has never provided direct access to the shoreline and waterway.

B. 1. Move Revetment Southerly

- 1) Nine trees have already been lost due to the erosion of the embankment. Fourteen more trees could possibly be lost if existing embankment is cut into during construction.
- 2) This entire section of park is constructed on fill material; the resulting stream corridor is not a natural condition.
- 3) Moving the revetment southerly would cost more due to the encroachment into the parking areas and the removal of same.
- 4) Approximately 50 parking spaces are adjacent to the project area. If the revetment is moved southerly, some 20-30 spaces would be threatened. This would be a severe impact on parking availability at the park, which is currently strained at peak times.
- 5) If revetment is moved southerly, there will be little land left for passive recreational uses, mentioned above.
- 6) Landscaping of the embankment will be limited if revetment utilizes any more existing property.

Jeff Harris, Resource Management

April 3, 1986

Page 30

Attached to this letter is a certified statement by James Isaac, currently the Assistant South County Park Superintendent, addressing the erosion problems at the project site. Other park rangers have similar accounts. Steve Rogers, Park Ranger III currently residing at Goleta Beach, has related that in his estimation, 3' to 12' of embankment has eroded since 1980. Amos Barajas, Park Ranger II currently assigned to Tucker's Grove Park, used to drive a small truck on the slough side of the embankment to trim trees, and he states that he no longer can.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.



FRANK LAURAN  
Deputy Park Director

FL:JD:cs  
attachment  
W3238g

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# Santa Barbara County Park Department

610 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93105 (805) 963-7109

"At Rocky Nook Park"

**MICHAEL H. PAHOS**  
Director of Parks

**FRANK LAURAN**  
Deputy  
Director of Parks

March 28, 1986

**TO:** Frank Lauran, Deputy Director of Parks  
**FROM:** James M. Isaac, Assistant Park Superintendent  
**SUBJECT:** Erosion of Goleta Slough bank

This letter is to inform you of the erosion I have observed of the Goleta Slough bank within Goleta Beach County Park. I was the resident Park Ranger III at Goleta Beach Park from February of 1981 until September of 1985. Presently in my new position I am still living at Goleta Beach. Because of this residence and work history, I have monitored the bank erosion very closely for the last five years.

During the past five years the erosion of the south bank of the slough is obvious between the maintenance shop and the end of the west parking lot. The embankment has moved south, toward our parking areas, from three feet near the maintenance shop, to at least eight feet at a point adjacent to the base of the pier. This has caused us to remove a water line that was falling into the slough. Several myoporum trees bordering our parking lot have also fallen into the slough due to bank erosion. Fourteen more trees are now precariously close to the bank.

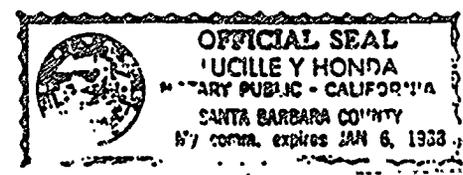
(Individual Acknowledgment)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
County of Santa Barbara

On this 31st day of March, in the year 1986, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared James M. Isaac, Asst. Park Superintendent  
County of Santa Barbara,

personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the person whose name is subscribed to this instrument and acknowledged that he executed it.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.  
*Lucille Y. Honda*  
Notary Public in and for said County and State.  
(Lucille Y. Honda)





COURT HOUSE

# Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and Santa Barbara County Water Agency

123 E. Annapuu Street  
Santa Barbara,  
California 93101  
(805) 963-7125

JAMES M. STUBCHAER  
Flood Control Engineer  
Water Engineer-Manager

ROBERT L. PARRIE  
Assistant Flood Control Engineer

MEMO TO : Jeff Harris  
Department of Environmental Review

FROM : John L. Fertig Jr.  
Operations Engineer *JLF*

DATE : April 9, 1986

RE : Goleta Beach; 86-MD-14; 86-CP-75  
Assessor's Parcel No. 71-200-09,-17

At the request of the County Park Department, I have met with their representatives and a consultant to review the proposed improvement of the Goleta Beach parking lot. On the Slough side of the parking lot and park ranger residences there has been rather severe erosion-loss of ground. Three major channels meet just upstream to form a single channel which attacks the embankment at a critical angle. Also affecting the embankment is the high-low tide and the wave action. Certain sections of this embankment are showing old debris - broken concrete, even asphalt. If I recall correctly, apparently many feet of useful soil has been lost. To provide proper protection - and even enhance the aesthetic value of the embankment clean, good rip-rap should be placed on the embankment. The Flood Control recommends and encourages the placement of rock for this necessary protection.

JLF:ad

RECEIVED  
APR 11 1986  
S.B. COUNTY  
RESOURCE MGT. DEPT.

Administration & Finance  
Mary S. Pihon

Engineering  
Will Roseland

Operations  
J. L. Fertig

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3539

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT  
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW  
PUBLIC HEARING AGENDA

Planning Commission Hearing Room #17  
123 E. Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara CA  
April 10, 1986

Continued Items

86-ND-14

LEAD DEPARTMENT CASE NUMBER: 84-CP-75

PROJECT APPLICANT: County Parks Department

PROJECT LOCATION: Goleta Beach Park on Sandspit Road in the Goleta area of the Third Supervisorial District

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The applicant proposes to construct a revetment extending approximately 1400 feet eastward along the channel bank on the northern edge of the park from the point where Atascadero Creek joins the tidal channel connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Goleta Slough. Although engineering or design drawings of the proposed revetment are not available at this time, the conceptual plans indicate that the revetment would be constructed of sac-crete, or rows of bags filled with concrete. The purpose for the revetment would be to protect the parking lot and other park facilities from further erosion.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER: Alice McCurdy

Jeff Harris, Deputy Director: Read project description into record. This project was continued from March 27, 1986 for review from the State Clearinghouse.

Alice McCurdy, Environmental Planner: Read comments received into record (attached to final ND). John Dohm, Planner from the Parks Dept. will read the comments he submitted into today's record.

Mr. Harris: Is there any testimony from the public today?

John Dohm, Parks Department: Letters submitted to DER summarized (attached to final ND). Discussion on infeasibility of mitigation measures A-8, A-11, B-2 (are these from Fish & Game or DER?)

Ms. McCurdy: The State Department of Fish and Game has recommended the use of rip-rap instead of sac-crete for the revetment to maintain the crab nursery over the long term. Perhaps Mark Page, the consulting biologist could comment.

Mark Page: I would agree with the recommendation for the placement of rip-rap instead of the sac-crete. It would be good to have the rip-rap and the cobbles. Discussed 1 month-survey taken of fish during September. I would like to state that there may be seasonal changes with these surveys.

Mr. Harris: Mr. Page, do you believe cobbles are as effective as the rip-rap suggested by Fish and Game?

Mr. Page: Yes, they are more effective as the smaller areas are better for the crabs.

Mr. Dohm: This study was done at a good time as the construction window expected for this project will be between September 1 and November 1.

Ms. McCurdy: Read revisions to the mitigation measures from ND into record.

Frank Lauren, Parks Dept. I looked through a recent list of endangered species this morning. There was no reference made to the Tidewater Goby. If this species is not a candidate for the rare and endangered list, then the new mitigation measure should be removed.

Ns. McCurdy: This species may not be listed yet, but it is a candidate.

Mr. Lauren: I am referring to the Technical Bulletin, the purpose of which is to announce candidacy.

Mr. Harris: We will have to look into this and positively identify whether it is a candidate or not. Dr. Paige, do you have any input?

Mr. Paige: I have no comment.

Mr. Harris: We will refer the decision makers to the letters received from the Parks Dept. and Fish and Game in parentheses in the Mitigation Measures Section of the document.

Ms. McCurdy: For the record, In Technical Appendix J of the Chevron EIR, the Tidewater Goby is considered a candidate for the rare and endangered list. The CEQA definition of "rare and endangered" is much broader than the definition used for the federal list.

Mr. Lauren: Referenced information from Santa Barbara Municipal Airport EIR. If the Tidewater Goby is referenced as a rare and endangered species, we will be glad to comply with the mitigation measures.

Ms. McCurdy: I would recommend that this ND be certified with the revisions read into today's record and the letters and comments received to be attached to the finalized document.

Mr. Harris: This document is so certified with the appropriate revisions read into today's record, including investigation of the status of the Tidewater Goby and the modified mitigation measures.

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# County of Santa Barbara

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

John Patton, Director

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AUG 21 1989

S.B. COUNTY PARKS DEPT.

TO: Albert J. McCurdy, Deputy Director  
Development Review Division  
ATTN: Rita Bright, Case Planner

FROM: Jeffrey T. Harris, Deputy Director *JTH*  
Division of Environmental Review

DATE: August 16, 1989

RE: Addendum to 86-ND-14 reviewing 89-CP-067, Goleta Beach Park Slough Bank Restabilization

Location: The project site is at the confluence of Atascadero Creek and the tidal channel connecting the Goleta Slough and the Pacific Ocean at Goleta Beach Park, located on Sandspit Road in the Goleta area of the Third Supervisorial District.

### Project Description

The applicant, the County Parks Department, proposes to construct a rock revetment beginning approximately 140' from the east end of the Ranger's house extending approximately 310 feet eastward and approximately 30 feet northward into the mudflats of the north-facing embankment of the Goleta Slough in order to protect a section of the parking lot from further erosion. Grading would involve 380 cubic yards of excavation to create toe area for the slope. This material is unsuitable for use as fill and will be hauled offsite and 200 cubic yards of fill will be imported into the slough. The slope and toe of the revetment would consist of 900 cubic yards of 1-3 ton rocks placed over erosion control fabric and a 6" bedding of sand or gravel. The rocks would not be grouted. The slope of the revetment would not exceed 1.5:1 (66%). An 8' construction shoulder and asphalt concrete berm would be provided to prevent surface drainage from the parking lot flowing over or through the revetment into the slough (Figure 1). All existing shrubbery and trees would be removed from the 9,000 square foot (s.f.) construction area and landscaped with oak, manzanita and wirevine upon completion of construction work (Figure 2). Quarry rock would be trucked to the site and the affected area of the park would be temporarily closed during construction which would be performed from the top of the embankment.

### Previous Review

The project (84-CP-75) was reviewed by DER in the attached environmental document, 86-ND-14. The applicant proposed to construct a revetment extending approximately 1400 feet eastward along the channel bank on the northern edge

# County of Santa Barbara

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REPORT OF



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of the park from the point where Atascadero Creek joins the tidal channel connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Goleta Slough. However, engineering or design drawings of the proposed revetment were not submitted at that time. Impacts due to flooding, biology, aesthetics, geology and recreation were considered potentially significant but mitigable to a level of insignificance.

### Changes in Project Description

The current project description involves a substantial reduction in the extent of the revetment (from 1400' to 310'). In addition, engineering drawings have been submitted and the mitigation measures described in 86-ND-14 have been partially incorporated into the project description. However, the currently proposed project would not be in conformance with recommended mitigation measure #1 from the previous ND which proposed moving the revetment to the south to avoid filling wetlands. It would appear that the project would result in the loss of approximately 9,000 s.f. of intertidal mudflats. This is considered a potentially significant impact and apparently in conflict with County Coastal Plan Policies.

As mentioned in 86-ND-14, the project would be potentially inconsistent with a number of Coastal Plan Policies relating to prohibiting dredging in breeding and nursery areas (Policy 9-6); maintaining 100' wide buffer strip along the periphery of all wetlands (Policy 9-9) and the siting of shoreline structures to avoid intertidal areas (Policy 9-32).

The following remaining mitigation measures are required in order to avoid potentially significant adverse environmental impacts:

1. The rock revetment shall be extended at a 1-5:1 slope on each side in order to provide smooth transition to the existing banks to prevent turbulence and increased erosion.
2. Construction of the revetment shall take place only between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1 of any year to avoid impacts to any existing crab nurseries, shorebirds and fish.
3. Post and rail fencing shall be installed at the top of the bank for the length of the revetment for the safety of park users.
4. Irregular, natural rock and cobble of 2" - 5" diameter shall be spread over the disturbed intertidal areas after construction. A qualified biologist acceptable to RMD shall be hired by the Parks Dept. to oversee the selection and placement of the cobble.

After meeting with the Parks Dept. on 8/14/89, the following alternative is presented to further reduce the project's potentially significant biological impacts:

The revetment should be moved south by 4 feet, reducing the 8 foot construction shoulder to 4 feet in order to avoid filling of the existing tidal estuary. This would reduce impacts to the mud flat and associated

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fauna by limiting the encroachment of the toe of the slope into the midflats to approximately 2 feet. This would be the preferred project alternative because it is feasible both from an engineering point of view as well as being of equitable cost.

A second alternative using telephone pilings for the revetment was also considered. However, this alternative was considered infeasible due to the fact that telephone poles are typically impregnated with creosote which could leach into the water and present long term adverse biological impacts.

Findings:

It is the finding of this Division that the previous environmental document 86-ND-14 may be used to fulfill the environmental review requirements of the current project. No impacts previously found to be insignificant are now significant. Taken together, the original environmental document and this letter fulfill the environmental review requirements of the current project. Because the current project meets the conditions for the application of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no additional review is necessary.

Discretionary processing of 89-CP-067 may now proceed with the understanding that any substantial changes in the proposal may be subject to further environmental review.

JTH:VJ:jms:6553A  
Attachment

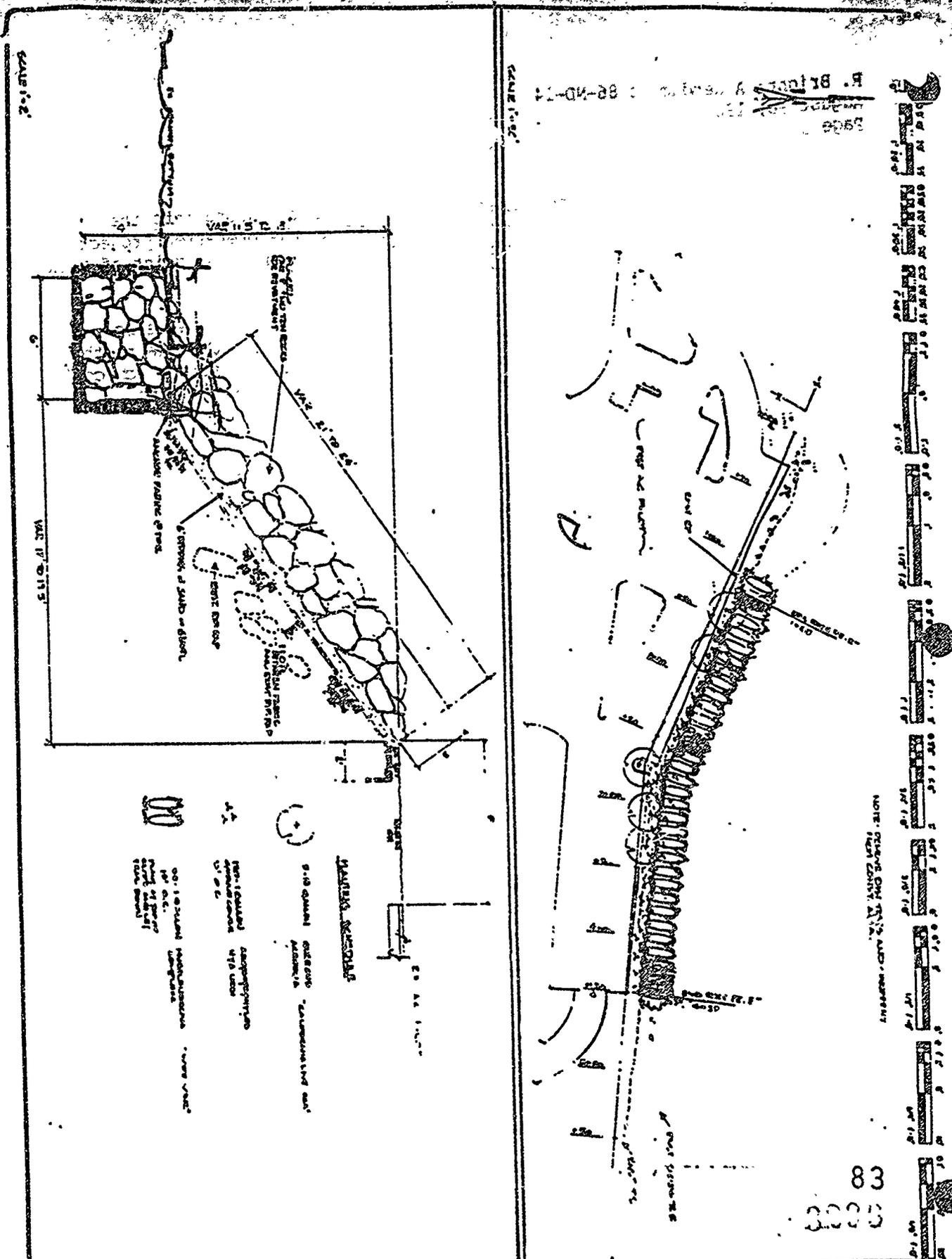


FIGURE TWO

PROJECT NO. 9	PROJECT NAME Santa Barbara River Bridge	DRAWING NO. 83	SHEET NO. 1	DATE 1954	DRAWN BY [Signature]	CHECKED BY [Signature]	APPROVED BY [Signature]
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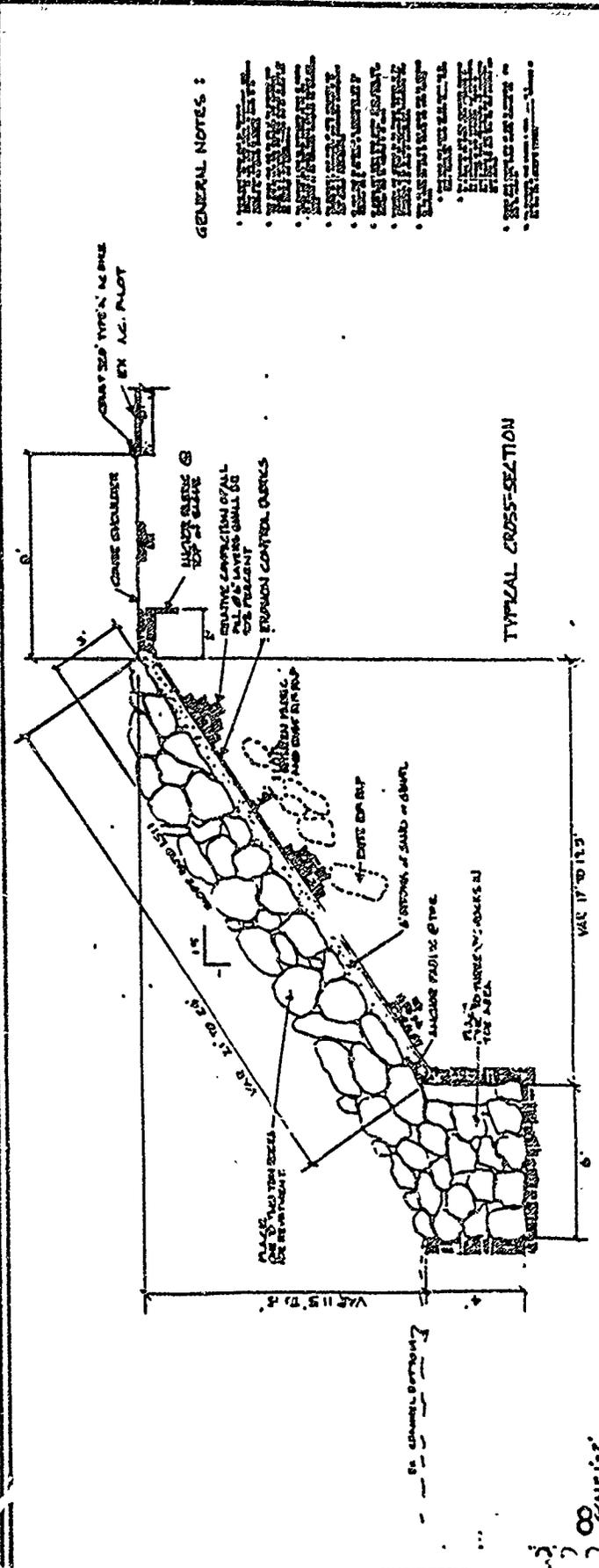
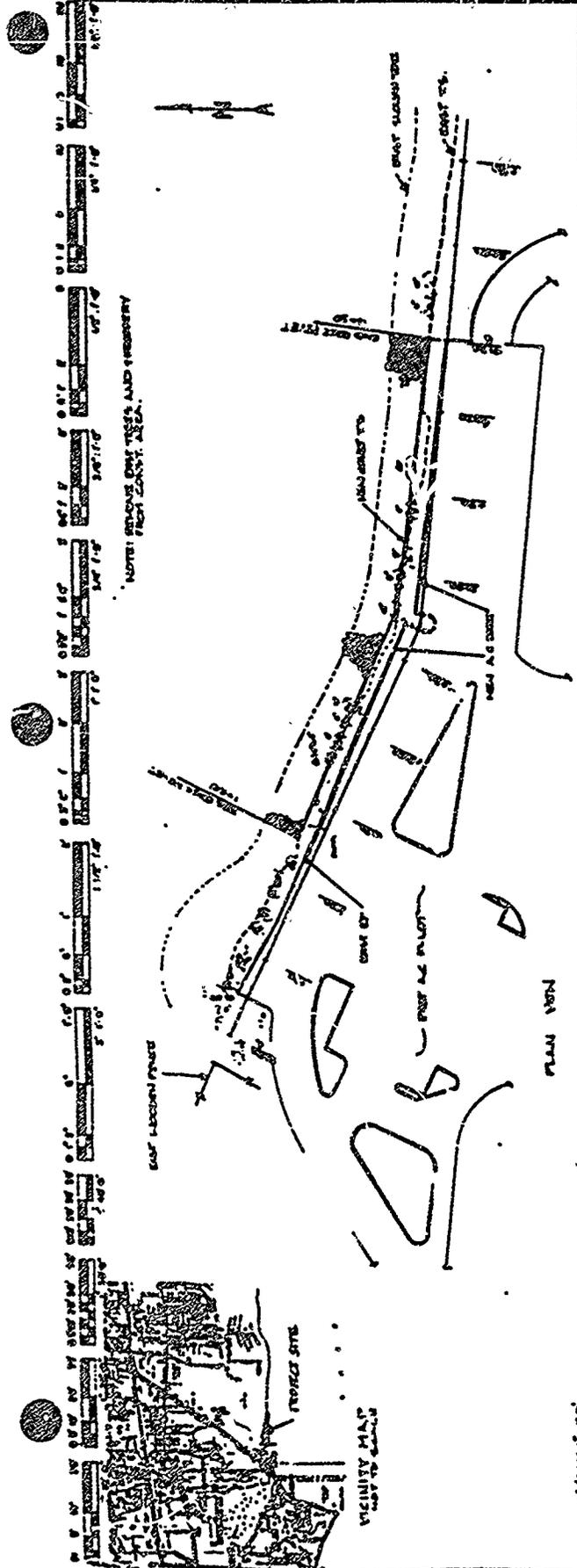


FIGURE ONE