MINUTE ITEM
This Calendar Item No. C128
was approved as Minute Item
No. 128 by the State Lands
Commission by a vote of 3
to 0 at its 11/15/94
meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM
128

A 35

S 18

11/15/94
PRC 7762
W 25000
Lynch
Pelkofer
Jacobs

AMENDMENT OF
GENERAL LEASE - PUBLIC AGENCY USE
AND AGREEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION

APPLICANT:

Central Coast Water Authority
C/O Susan Petrovich,
Attorney at Law
Hatch & Parent
21 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:

23.60 acres of permanent lease area of sovereign land located near Vandenberg Village, Santa Barbara County. 8.93 acres of this permanent lease area are within the proposed lease area from Pt "C" to the intersection of Burton Mesa Road.

LAND USE:

Construction, operation, repair and maintenance of an extension of the State water project aqueduct to deliver treated water within Santa Barbara County.

PROPOSED LEASE TERMS:

Lease period:

Forty-nine (49) years beginning November 16, 1994.

Consideration:

The public use and benefit; with the State reserving the right at any time to set a reasonable monetary rental if the Commission finds such action to be in the State's best interest and compensation for environmental, and public non-public trust use of sovereign lands.

BASIS FOR CONSIDERATION:

Pursuant to 2 Cal. Code Regs. 2003.

PREREQUISITE CONDITIONS, FEES AND EXPENSES:

Filing fee and processing costs have been received.

STATUTORY AND OTHER REFERENCES:

A. P.R.C.: Div. 6, Parts 1 and 2; Div. 13.
B. Cal. Code Regs.: Title 2, Div. 3; Title 14, Div. 6.

AB 884:

11/29/94

BACKGROUND:

In 1991, after several years of dry conditions, Santa Barbara County residents voted to import State water by building a buried pipeline to Santa Barbara, plus a water treatment plant and related facilities. These votes were on an area-by-area basis, with 3 areas of the County voting to defeat the bond measures on the ballot and thereby voting not to pay for or take State water. The cities, communities and districts (members) which decided to participate in the State Water Project created the Central Coast Water Authority ("CCWA") to construct and operate the water conveyance and treatment facilities. The pipeline will run from northwest Kern County through San Luis Obispo County and into Santa Barbara County, culminating at Lake Cachuma, north of the City of Santa Barbara. From Lake Cachuma, the water will be delivered through existing facilities to the south coast of Santa Barbara County.

The total length of the pipeline is 144 miles long. The Department of Water Resources will construct and operate 102 miles of the pipeline, while CCWA will operate and construct 42 miles. The total cost of the project is $502 million with CCWA's portion totalling $129 million.

A portion of the buried pipeline will cross lands under the jurisdiction of State Lands Commission. These lands were acquired in 1991 as sovereign land. The property (State Parcel) to be crossed by the pipeline is approximately 5,125 acres in size and essentially surrounds the community of Vandenberg Village. It is currently known informally as the Burton Mesa Management Area, and planning is underway by staff of the County of Santa Barbara and the SLC for the long-term management of the State Parcel for habitat preservation and other compatible land uses.

The proposed route for the pipeline project will cross State-owned land utilized for cattle grazing and cultivated agricultural fields, as well as lands containing a number of natural biological communities, including Burton Mesa chaparral. Burton Mesa chaparral is a unique scrubland plant community of exceptional biological diversity. There are over 150 plant species found in Burton Mesa chaparral, including at least 10 varieties which occur nowhere else in the world. Other native plant life in the proposed project area includes grasslands, oak forest, isolated oak trees and chaparral shrubs, and coastal scrub vegetation. Wildlife includes the common residents of such habitats, including various birds, rabbits, lizards, snakes, and rodents. Larger mammals such as deer, mountain lion, bobcat, and coyotes are also found. The American badger and the California horned lizard, California state species of concern, may occupy the area. The topography varies from flat to gentle slopes. The soil generally is sandy, being comprised of consolidated to unconsolidated sands.

The application submitted by CCWA on December 12, 1993, involves a total of approximately 3.3 miles of land under the Commission's jurisdiction. On April 6, 1994, the Commission granted a lease for 1.77 miles. The present

request to the Commission involves the remaining 1.44 miles of state property which abuts Vandenberg Village and 13 residential parcels along 2,241 feet of the proposed route. An additional 14 homes abut non-state owned land along the proposed pipeline in the vicinity. Some of these homeowners have expressed opposition to the placement of the line behind their homes. As originally planned, construction of the pipeline would require the clearing of up to a 120-foot wide swath behind their homes, with the resulting loss of a significant number of native oak trees, Burton Mesa chaparral, and other vegetation.

On August 3, 1994, the Commission conducted a hearing on CCWA's application for the remaining 1.57 miles of their route on state property. After extensive testimony about the route and consideration of alternative routes, the Commission voted "to deny the application in its present form from CCWA, and requested of them either an amendment, an addendum or a supplement to the EIR to look in further detail at V6, V7, or V1b." All the Commissioners expressed concern about the environmental impacts inherent in the construction of the proposed route.

Subsequent to the meeting, CCWA prepared an Addendum to the EIR, in August 1994, discussing the various alternative routes suggested by the Commission and comparing the impacts of these alternatives. On August 15, 1994, CCWA requested the Commission consider a Lease of three routes. These three routes included the proposed route, the same as was previously rejected by the Commission, V6 and V7. (See Exhibit "B-1"). In addition, CCWA proposed a variation on V7, down Oak Hill Drive, now called "V8". CCWA did not apply for V1 or V1b (down Harris Grade Road) because the Addendum concluded it had greater environmental impacts.

With the exception of the originally proposed route, which

had been previously evaluated, the routes applied for lacked the necessary supporting documentation for consideration by the Commission. An incomplete application letter was sent on September 14, 1994. CCWA representatives responded on September 23 that preparation of the requested information would not be feasible for all of the alternatives and again requested a hearing on their proposals. On October 11, Commission staff was informally advised that CCWA was prepared to offer a re-engineered and more environmentally sensitive variation of the proposed route in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village. This was followed by an October 12, 1994, letter to the same effect, no additional details were available at that time.

Staff was preparing to respond to this request when we were advised that due to environmental constraints affecting construction and escalating costs, the CCWA Board of Directors would meet on October 27, 1994, to consider adoption of a Resolution of Necessity with respect to condemnation of an easement through the state's property. A resolution of necessity is a necessary prerequisite to the filing of a suit in condemnation. The Authority did meet on that date, adopted the Resolution of Necessity and within a matter of hours filed the condemnation action as well as a motion for immediate possession of the property. Staff Counsel and the Attorney General appeared at the hearing the next day and after some discussion the Judge continued the matter to November 4, 1994.

Representatives of CCWA then met with Commission staff on November 1, 1994, and presented their re-engineered proposal to reduce environmental impacts along the proposed route. In addition, staff of CCWA and the Commission met in the field on November 2, 1994, and made more modifications to the design to even further reduce the environmental impacts. The proposal, as now amended, would avoid damage to almost

all oak trees and chaparral by a number of measures including: narrowing the construction corridor; adding more bends in the pipeline to skirt around trees and shrubs; utilizing more previously disturbed corridors; and, in the area of the largest oak tree forest, boring beneath them.

On November 9, 1994, representatives of CCWA, the homeowners and Commission staff, field reviewed the entire re-engineered proposed route.

These additional mitigation measures would be applied not only to the area immediately adjacent to the residential parcels (Point A to Point D in Exhibit "B-1"), but to the entire route in the vicinity, from Point C to Point B, a length of approximately 11,980 feet (2.27 miles). For this segment, the previously proposed route would have caused the removal of approximately 3.2 acres of chaparral and 117 oak trees, including many large trees with trunks in excess of 2 feet in diameter. The new design will result in the loss of only 0.3 acres of chaparral and 12 oak trees, five of which are behind residential parcels.

The attached Exhibit "E"; Vandenberg Village Compromise Alignment, Point C to Point B, 10, November 1994, describes the project as proposed. Exhibit "F", letter of November 9, 1994, by Mr. Dan Masnada, Executive Director, states in part that . . . CCWA construction and restoration within state lands will not deviate from the alignment and methods referenced . . . without the consent of the SLC . . . . CCWA's contractor, Mountain Cascade Inc., has reviewed and walked the compromise alignment and has stated in part, letter dated November 9, 1994, that they ". . . will construct the pipeline as directed by CCWA in order to minimize impacts on the environment . . ."(Exhibit "G").

The modified proposed route will cost an additional $.6 to 1 million more than the original design. Alternatives V6, V7, and V8 would cost an estimated $1.5 million more than the original route, while V1 would cost at least $3-5 million more than the original route.

The route proposed by CCWA and recommended by staff passes behind 27 residential parcels, of which 13 abut state-owned land. While staff has concluded that the route adopted by CCWA would cause minimal damage to biological resources, its use is expected to produce temporary disruption for the adjacent homeowners. The construction of the pipeline will subject the residents to noise, dust, and other disturbance for the duration of pipeline installation and site restoration. Most of the construction would take place over a period of ten days to two weeks. CCWA has agreed to make every reasonable attempt to minimize disturbance to the adjacent residences.

The Vandenberg Village homeowners suggested the pipeline be constructed under Harris Grade Road, a major county road. This alternative would be very difficult because the road is very narrow and presents major highway engineering constraints and safety concerns. Diversion of traffic onto Rucker Road, a narrow lane, would cause significant disturbance to thirty households along this lane. CCWA has agreed to take the condemnation suit off the court's calendar until after the Commission's November 15, 1994, meeting.

CONSTRUCTION:

The project includes construction, operation, and maintenance of an underground water pipeline, with appurtenances thereto, some of which (such as sensors, valves, and the like) will be located at above-ground level. Within the construction corridor, to the greatest extent

feasible, every effort will be taken to ensure the least damage to the natural habitats. Where feasible, the corridor will be narrowed to avoid sensitive biological resources.

A detailed Final Biological Resources Mitigation Plan and Final Mitigation Program have been incorporated into the project and a revegetation plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas has been prepared by CCWA environmental consultants and approved by the California Department of Fish and Game.

Those environmental mitigation measures which will be performed by the construction contractor will be implemented as specified in the original CCWA contract documents, as amended by the new project description, attached as Exhibit "E". New engineered construction drawings were prepared for the route from Point C to Point B and are on file at the Commission offices. All construction mitigation measures and the measures identified in the Final Biological Resources Mitigation Plan and Final Mitigation Program are incorporated into the proposed project on State lands, with the following additions.

A. The final preconstruction surveys on State lands shall include a representative from the State Lands Commission.

B. A biological environmental compliance monitor shall be present at all times during any construction activities on State lands. At the option of the SLC, a SLC staff representative will also be present as deemed necessary by the SLC.

C. Any deviations from construction as planned, including, but not limited to any activities outside of the

established temporary construction ROW, or alterations of previously identified clearing and grading exclusion zones, shall be subject to prior approval by SLC.

Construction on the State Parcel is scheduled to commence on or about November 16, 1994, and be completed by year end. Construction along the entire pipeline alignment (from Vandenberg Air Force Base to Lake Cachuma) will be timed to avoid construction activities proximate to bird nesting areas during nesting season, to avoid construction within live streams, and to otherwise minimize disturbance of sensitive species during times when they are most vulnerable

to injury from such a disturbance. For that reason, the precise dates of construction through the State Parcel cannot be pinpointed.

The clearing of the land and construction of the pipeline and appurtenances will temporarily change the ground contours because it involves trenching, and in some cases, grading or filling. The contours will be restored and the corridor revegetated upon completion of construction. Prior to construction, the rehabilitation plan for State lands will be submitted to the SLC for review and approval.

It is understood that the exact dimensions and location of the leased area may change with minor realignments made during construction to reduce environmental damage. Within ninety days of the completion of construction of the authorized improvements on the leased lands, CCWA will provide SLC with an accurate set of as-built plans.

OPERATION:

The operation of the pipeline will include inspection, maintenance, repair and similar activity, on the permanent

right-of-way. Access for such operations will be via existing roadways, and then by foot. Except in an emergency, prior notice and approval of the SLC must be obtained for the use of large equipment on the leased premises. Vegetation maintenance will be done on the permanent right-of-way, except that a corridor located five feet on either side of the centerline of the installed pipeline may be kept clear of large trees.

For a period of five years after construction is completed, CCWA will monitor and control as necessary, any trespass, vandalism or encroachment onto State lands induced by the presence of the pipeline corridor. Such control measures could include barriers, gates, or posting, and will be subject to the prior approval by SLC.

For a period of five years after construction, CCWA will compensate the SLC for any oak trees on state lands which suffer mortality as a direct result of construction of the bored section of the pipeline. Such compensation will be an amount in cash equal to the tree value as determined by agreement between CCWA and SLC.

PUBLIC BENEFIT:

The project will provide a supplemental water supply to the water purveyors who have contracted with the Central Coast Water Authority to extend the Coastal Branch, Phase II, of the State Water Project aqueduct into Santa Barbara County. The present groundwater overdraft in water basins within the County exceeds 60,000 acre feet per year. At present, water purveyors within the County are reliant on purely local supplies, primarily groundwater, river and stream flow, and local reservoirs. Prolonged drought, groundwater overdraft and siltation of surface reservoirs, among other threats to the long-term viability of these supplies, lead the participants in CCWA to seek supplemental water supplies.

The proposed project provides such a supplemental supply and has County-wide benefits. These benefits also extend to San Luis Obispo County, since contractors within that county also are participating in the extension of the Coastal Branch. Without participation by CCWA, such an extension would not be economically viable for San Luis Obispo County. San Luis Obispo County groundwater basins also are experiencing an overdraft in excess of 60,000 acre feet per year.

The authorization proposed herein is to amend the legal description to incorporate technical modifications of the description approved on April 6, 1994, and to include the entire project on the Burton Mesa Management Area, and amend the beginning lease date from April 6, 1994, to November 16, 1994.

AGREEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION:

CCWA and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), have entered into a California Endangered Species Act Memorandum of Understanding which involves "offsite" impacts of CCWA proposed activities, as well as impacts on the State parcel. CCWA has agreed to perform the mitigation on the state-owned Burton Mesa Management Area. The proposed activities would include, but not be limited to habitat enhancement, restoration, and revegetation. It is estimated that approximately 35-40 acres of Burton Mesa chaparral, approximately 1 - 2 acres of riparian forest, and minimal, if any, acreage of oak woodland and forest, would be involved.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

This activity involves lands which have NOT been identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to P.R.C. 6370, et seq. However, the Commission has declared that all sovereign lands are "significant" by nature of

their public ownership (as opposed to "environmental significant"). Since such declaration of significance is not based upon the requirements and criteria of P.R.C. 6370, et seq., use classifications for such lands have not been designated. Therefore, the finding of the project's consistency with the use classification as required by 2 Cal. Code Regs. 2954 is not applicable.

APPROVALS OBTAINED:

1. The United States Army Corps of Engineers has authorized this project under Nationwide Permit.

2. The State Water Resources Control Board granted for the project a waiver of certification and conditional certification under Clean Water Act Section 401, a copy of which is attached.

3. United States Fish and Wildlife Service has consulted with the United States Army Corps of Engineers under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and has issued a Biological Opinion, upon which the Corps of Engineers has issued its authorization to proceed.

4. The California Department of Fish and Game has executed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Central Coast Water Authority addressing potential "takes" of State-listed and candidate species and their habitats under the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code Section 2081) and the two agencies have reached mutual agreement as to mitigation of impacts to listed and candidate species.

5. The project is exempt from County zoning and building codes under Government Code Section 53091 and 35096.

6. The County of Santa Barbara Planning Commission has found the project to be consistent with the County's Comprehensive General Plan.

7. At the April 4, 1994, meeting the Commission found that an EIR was prepared and certified for the portion of the project approved by the Central Coast Water Authority, SCH # 91031071, including a final biological resources mitigation plan and final mitigation program, and that the Commission has reviewed and considered the information contained therein; and adopted the findings made in conformance with section 15096 (h) of the State CEQA guidelines for that portion of the project; and, adopted the mitigation monitoring plan for that portion of the project.

FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:

State Lands Commission.

EXHIBITS:

A. Location Map
B. Site Map - Lease Parcel approved April 3, 1994
B-1. Site Map With Alterations
C. Site Map - Lease Parcel proposal
D. Legal Description.
E. Project Description - Vandenberg Village compromise alignment Point C to Point B, November 10, 1994
F. CCWA Letter of November 9, 1994
G. Mountain Cascade Inc. letter of November 9, 1994
H. Proposed Lease
I. Resolution No. 94-41 and 94-67 by CCWA
J. Mitigation Monitoring Program

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. FIND THAT THE FOLLOWING ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED AND CERTIFIED BY THE LEAD AGENCY:

   FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, STATE WATER PROJECT, COASTAL BRANCH, PHASE II, AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION, WITH ADDENDA; FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION, A LOCAL FACILITY OF THE COASTAL BRANCH, PHASE II, WITH ADDENDUM, FINAL SUPPLEMENT TO FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS FOR SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION; FINAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MITIGATION PLAN AND FINAL MITIGATION PROGRAM; FINAL SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS FOR THE MISSION HILLS EXTENSION AND THE SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION (SCH 91031071 AND 900106-13), AND ADDENDUM TO THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS FOR THE MISSION HILLS EXTENSION AND THE SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION; AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN.

2. ADOPT THE FINDINGS MADE IN CONFORMANCE WITH SECTION 15096 (H) OF THE STATE CEQA GUIDELINES FOR THAT PORTION OF THE PROJECT, AS CONTAINED IN THE CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITIES' RESOLUTION NO. 94-41 AND 94-67, EXHIBIT "I".

3. ADOPT THE MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THIS PROJECT, AS CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT "J", ATTACHED HERETO.

4. AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY OF A 49-YEAR GENERAL LEASE - PUBLIC AGENCY RIGHT-OF-WAY LEASE BEGINNING NOVEMBER 16, 1994; SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE FORM AS SHOWN IN EXHIBIT "H". ATTACHED AND BY REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF. IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC USE AND BENEFIT, 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; FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF AN UNDERGROUND WATER PIPELINE AND APPURTENANCES FACILITIES.

5. FIND THAT THE EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION IS EXEMPT FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CEQA PURSUANT TO 14 CAL. CODE REGS. 15061. BECAUSE THE ACTIVITY IS NOT A PROJECT AS REFINED BY PRC 21065 AND 14 CAL. CODE REGS. 15378.

6. AUTHORIZE THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR HIS DELEGATE TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THIS LEASE AND ASSOCIATED AGREEMENTS.

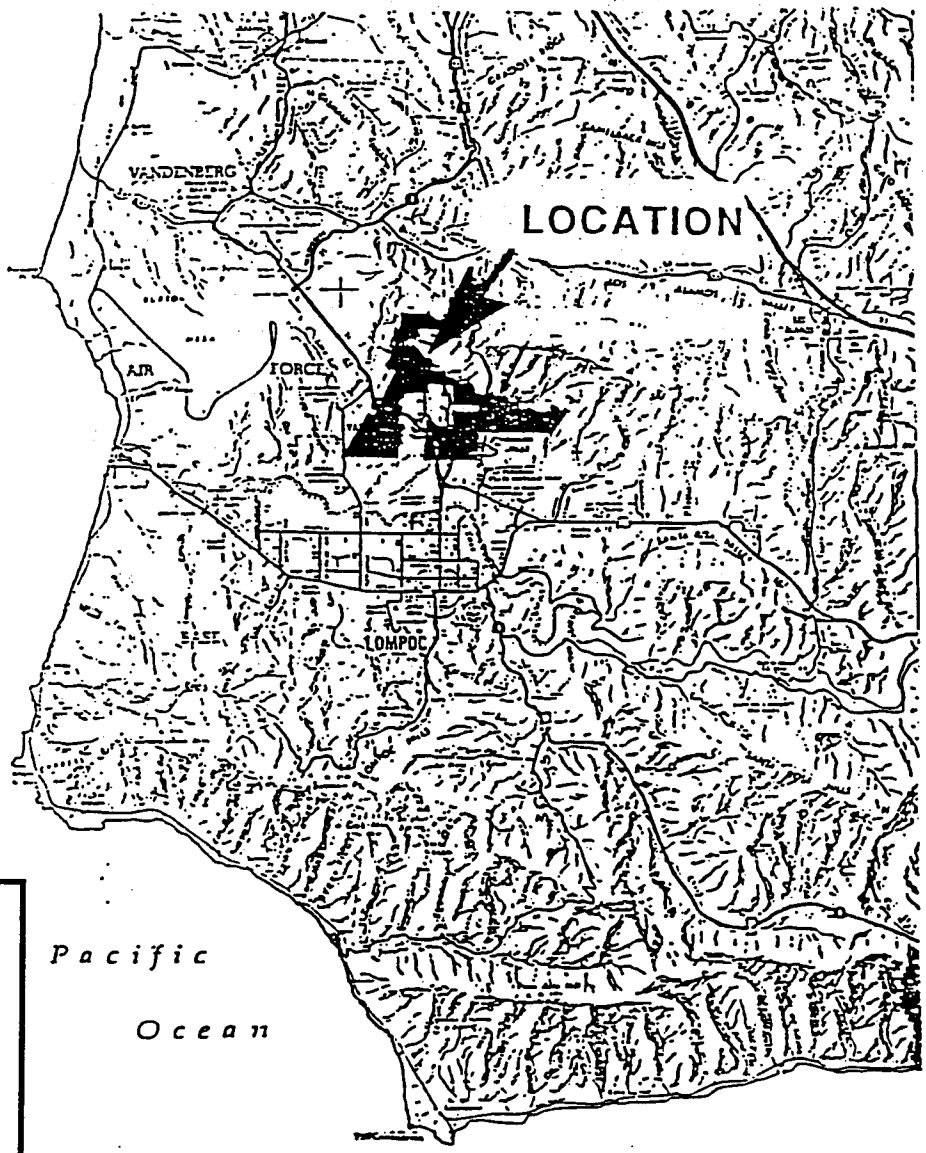


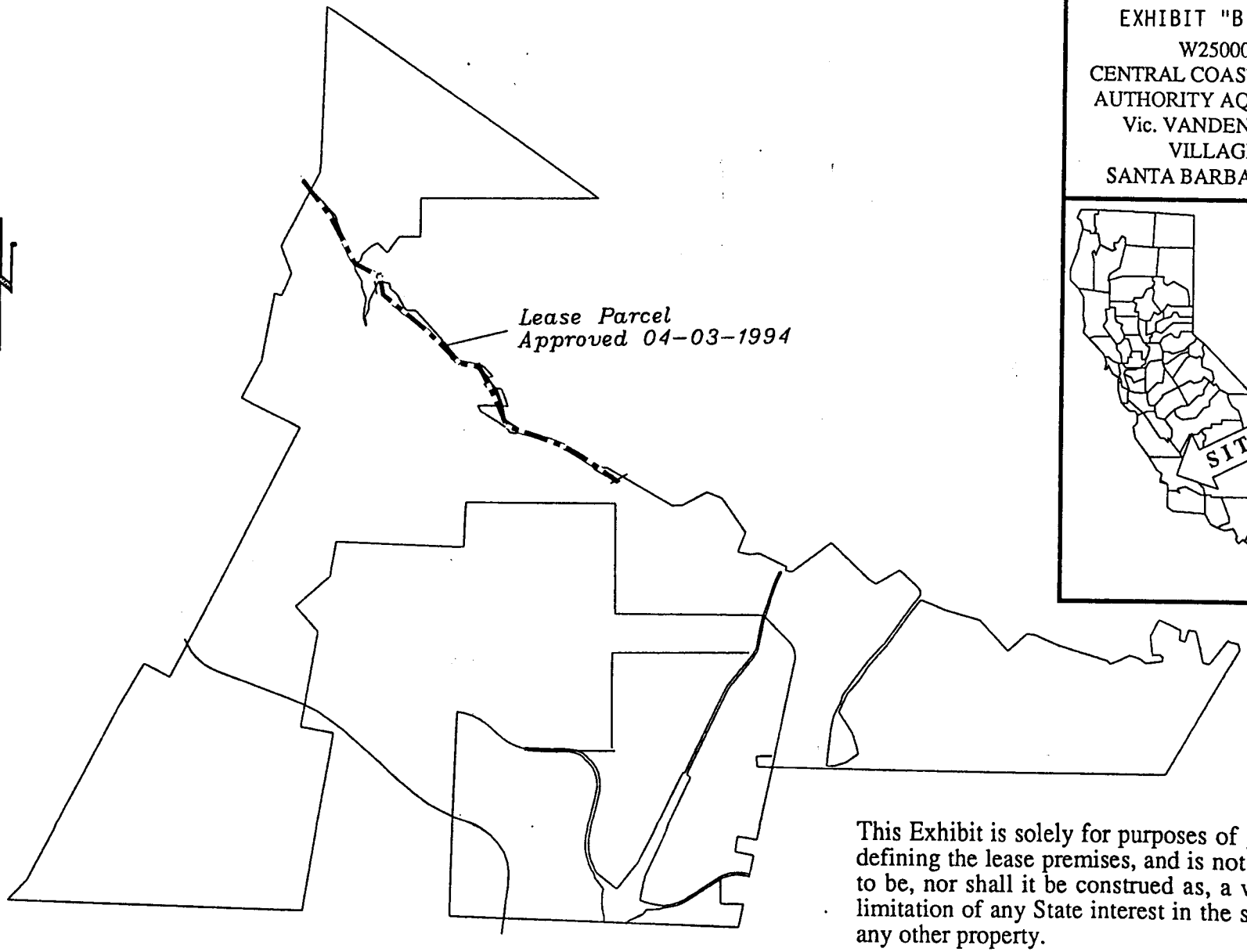
EXHIBIT "A"

W25000
CENTRAL COAST WATER
AUTHORITY AQUEDUCT
Vic. VANDENBERG
VILLAGE
SANTA BARBARA CO.

This Exhibit is solely for purposes of generally defining the lease premises, and is not intended to be, nor shall it be construed as, a waiver or limitation of any State interest in the subject or any other property.

EXHIBIT "B"

W25000
CENTRAL COAST WATER
AUTHORITY AQUEDUCT
Vic. VANDENBERG
VILLAGE
SANTA BARBARA CO.



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C.N.Perez 10/94

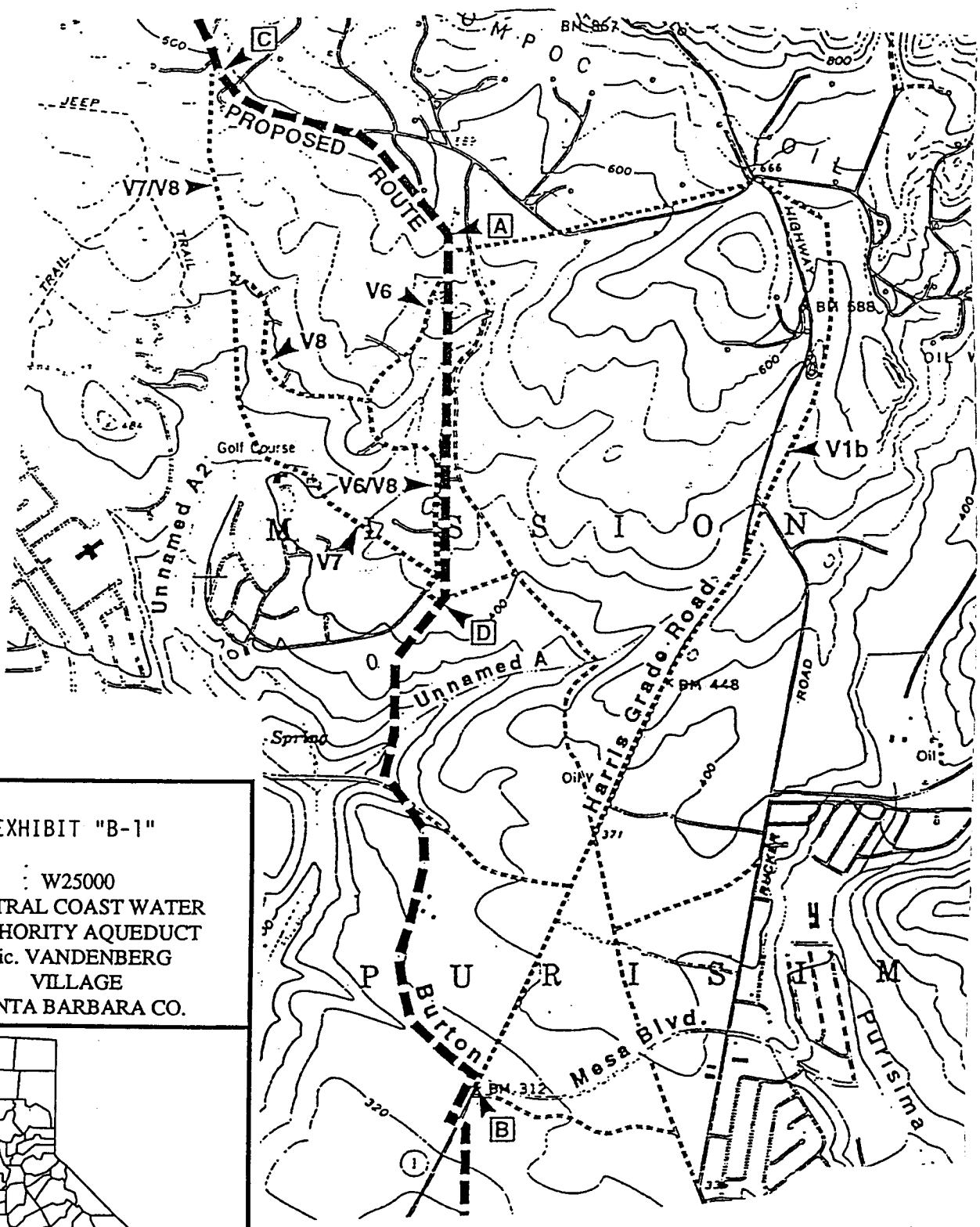

EXHIBIT "B-1"

W25000
CENTRAL COAST WATER
AUTHORITY AQUEDUCT
Vic. VANDENBERG
VILLAGE
SANTA BARBARA CO.

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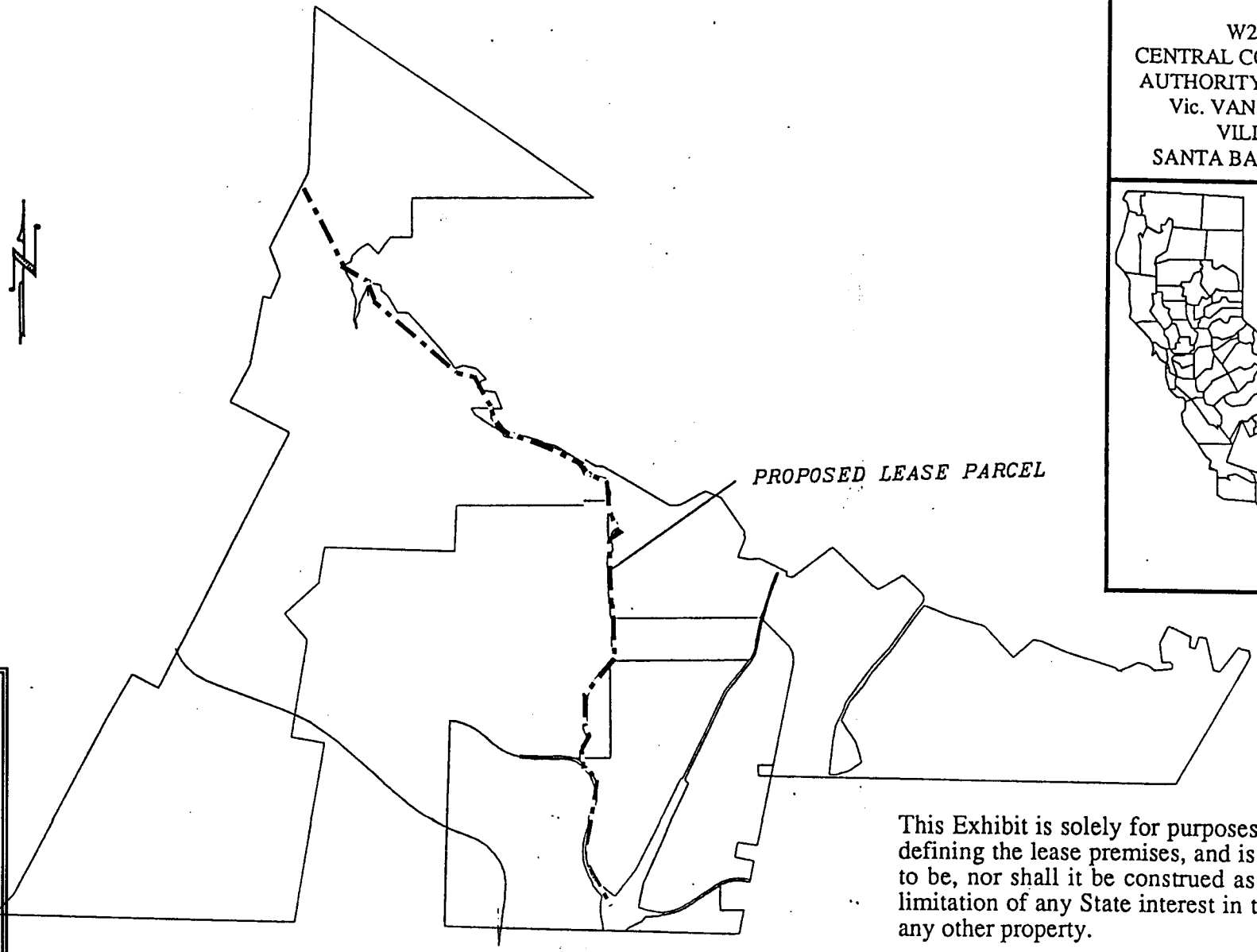
EXHIBIT "C"

W25000
CENTRAL COAST WATER
AUTHORITY AQUEDUCT
Vic. VANDENBERG
VILLAGE
SANTA BARBARA CO.



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C.N.Perez 10/94

SECTION 3
Forty Nine Year Lease

Two parcels of land, across State owned lands, within a portion of the Rancho Mission de la Purisima and the Rancho Jesus Maria and portions of Sections 21, 28, 29, 32, 33 in Township 8 North, Range 34 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, as shown on the Maps recorded in Book 21. Pages 153-154 of Records of Survey and described in a deed to the State of California recorded June 20, 1991, as Instrument No. 91-038941 of Official Records, both recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, and more particularly described as follows;

PARCEL ONE

A strip of land 60 feet wide and 30 feet on each side of the following described centerline;

BEGINNING at a point being located at California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS83), Zone 5, Position N 2,102,127.34, E 5,817,485.76, said point being N48°02'21"W, a distance of 86.09 feet, more or less, from a point in a line shown on a Record of Survey, recorded in Book 115, Page 62 of Records of Survey, as having a bearing of N 28°25'46"E, and a length of 2,208.88 feet, said last mentioned point being distant, S 28°26'05"W, 142.76 feet, more or less, along said line from the northeasterly terminus of said line;

Thence S 48°02'21"E, a distance of 80.54 feet;

Thence S 34°56'36"E, a distance of 347.19 feet;

Thence S 42°55'45"E, a distance of 855.26 feet;

Thence S 17°27'00"E, a distance of 435.62 feet;

Thence S 24°58'59"E, a distance of 912.93 feet;

Thence S 61°13'32"E, a distance of 735.39 feet;

Thence S 28°38'14"E, a distance of 222.31 feet;

Thence S 07°53'18"E, a distance of 349.28 feet;

Thence S 47°02'29"E, a distance of 652.98 feet

Thence S 53°00'13"E, a distance of 779.45 feet;

Thence S 44°25'27"E, a distance of 510.34 feet;

Thence S 48°23'28"E, a distance of 314.75 feet;

Thence S 35°12'22"E, a distance of 98.48 feet;

Thence S 26°33'19"E, a distance of 211.67 feet;

Thence S 49°45'06"E, a distance of 161.17 feet;

Thence S 78°59'31"E, a distance of 260.28 feet;

Thence S 73°27'01"E, a distance of 249.26 feet;

Thence S 49°03'16"E, a distance of 212.69 feet;

Thence S 40°13'28"E, a distance of 161.51 feet;

Thence S 30°57'32"E, a distance of 249.58 feet;

Thence S 37°38'38"E, a distance of 246.66 feet;

Thence S 18°48'49"E, a distance of 414.81 feet;

Thence S 04°56'19"E, a distance of 360.87 feet;

Thence S 37°07'23"E, a distance of 72.55 feet;

Thence S 36°43'24"E, a distance of 52.89 feet;

Thence S 62°15'11"E, a distance of 78.54 feet;

Thence S 36°14'09"E, a distance of 387.04 feet;

Thence S 75°57'51"E, a distance of 846.84 feet;

Thence S 61°06'39"E, a distance of 495.36 feet;

Thence S 59°02'19"E, a distance of 802.60 feet;

Thence S 21°33'27"E, a distance of 341.09 feet;

Thence S 60°24'11"W, a distance of 151.59 feet;

Thence S 62°01'08"W, a distance of 153.30 feet;

Thence S 71°23'39"W, a distance of 272.14 feet;

Thence S 18°45'40"E, a distance of 166.76 feet;

Thence S 21°31'34"W, a distance of 158.03 feet;

Thence S 00°45'07"E, a distance of 100.41 feet;

Thence S 10°35'52"W, a distance of 144.09feet;

Thence S 06°50'38"W, a distance of 95.75 feet;

Thence S 04°44'33"E, a distance of 170.41 feet.

Thence S 25°23'16"E, a distance of 389.43 feet

Thence S 19°41'54"E, a distance of 122.87 feet;

Thence S 45°38'58"E, a distance of 140.21 feet;

Thence S 31°13'00"E, a distance of 168.68 feet;

Thence S 18°45'56"E, a distance of 56.11 feet;

Thence S 04°46'51"E, a distance of 304.81 feet;

Thence S 36°06'02"E, a distance of 138.96 feet;

Thence S 00°22'39"E, a distance of 188.41 feet;

Thence S 01°21'40"E, a distance of 623.85 feet;

Thence S 18°43'09"E, a distance of 189.14 feet;

Thence S 05°08'03"E, a distance of 244.87 feet;

Thence S 12°21'58"E, a distance of 60.96 feet;

Thence S 26°24'57"E, a distance of 92.12 feet;

Thence S 15°42'51"E, a distance of 276.83 feet;

Thence S 13°01'34"E, a distance of 199.40 feet;

Thence S 00°02'40"E, a distance of 412.00 feet;

Thence S 07°00'37"E, a distance of 352.23 feet;

Thence S 47°42'02"E, a distance of 184.83 feet;

Thence S 39°31'42"E, a distance of 211.00 feet;

Thence S 45°06'42"E, a distance of 174.47 feet;

Thence S 32°27'11"E, a distance of 203.47 feet;

Thence S 41°20'38"E, a distance of 361.54 feet;

Thence S 12°53'16"E, a distance of 240.18feet;

Thence S 03°34'42"W, a distance of 157.80 feet;

Thence S 00°37'56"W, a distance of 176.34 feet;

Thence S 10°01'01"W, a distance of 293.48 feet;

Thence S 01°02'58"E, a distance of 200.85 feet;

Thence S 25°46'20"W, a distance of 195.76 feet;

Thence S 29°56'25"E, a distance of 431.54 feet;

Thence S 02°55'53"W, a distance of 338.08 feet;

The sidelines of said sixty (60.00) foot wide strip shall be lengthened or shortened as necessary to meet at angle points, and to begin and terminate on the boundary lines of the land granted to the State of California in said Deed.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion of said 60 foot wide strip, lying outside the boundaries of said land belonging to the State of California, as described in said
Deed to the State of California recorded June 20, 1991, as Instrument No. 91-038941 of Official Records, recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of Santa Barbara County, State of California.

Coordinate positions recited herein are expressed in feet converted from meters. Bearings and distances recited herein are based on the California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS 83), Zone 5.

PARCEL TWO

That portion of Burton Mesa Boulevard(84 feet wide), as granted to the County of Santa Barbara in deed recorded January 24, 1962, in Book 1899, Page 170 of Official Records, which lies within said lands granted to the State of California in said deed recorded as Instrument No. 91-038941.

END DESCRIPTION

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT

Nine strips of land, of varying width, within portions of the Rancho Mission de la Purisima and the Rancho Jesus Maria and portions of Sections 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33 in Township 8 North, Range 34 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, as shown on the Maps recorded in Book 21, Pages 153 and 154 of Records of Survey and described in a Deed to the State of California recorded June 20, 1991, as Instrument No. 91-038941 of Official Records, both recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, and more particularly described within the following parcels;

PARCEL ONE

A thirty (30.00) foot wide strip of land, the northeasterly line of which is parallel and concentric with and 30.00 feet southwesterly of the following described line:

BEGINNING at a point being located at California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS 83), Zone 5, Position N 2 102 127.34, E 5 817 485.76, said point being N 48°02'21" W, a distance of 86.09 feet, more or less, from a point in a line shown on a Record of Survey, recorded in Book 115, Page 62 of Records of Survey, as having a bearing of N 28°25'46" E, and a length of 2208.88 feet, said last mentioned point being distant, S 28°26'05" W, 142.76 feet, more or less, along said line from the northeasterly terminus of said line;

Thence S 48°02'21" E, a distance of 80.54 feet;

Thence S 34°56'36" E, a distance of 347.19 feet;

Thence S 42°55'45" E, a distance of 855.26 feet;

Thence S 17°27'00" E, a distance of 435.62 feet;

Thence S 24°58'59" E, a distance of 912.93 feet, to a point hereinafter referred to as Point "A".

The sidelines of said thirty (30.00) foot wide strip shall be lengthened

or shortened as necessary to meet at angle points, and to begin and terminate on the boundary lines of the land granted to the State of California in said Deed.

PARCEL TWO

A thirty (30.00) foot wide strip of land, the northeasterly line of which is described as follows:

COMMENCING at said hereinbefore described Point "A";

Thence S 61°13'32"E, a distance of 717.15 feet;

Thence S 26°38'14"E, a distance of 222.31 feet;

Thence S 07°53'18"E, a distance of 349.28 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING

Thence S 47°02'29" E, a distance of 652.98 feet;

Thence S 53°00'13" E a distance of 779.45 feet to a point hereinafter referred as Point "B".

The sidelines of said thirty (30.00) foot wide strip shall be lengthened or shortened as necessary to meet at angle points to begin on a line having a bearing of S 7°53'18" E, from a point which is distant S 62°32'06" W, 31.84 feet from the True Point of Beginning and terminate on the boundary lines of the land granted to the State of California in said Deed.

END DESCRIPTION

ACCESS EASEMENTS

All that portion of the Rancho Mission de la Purisima and the Rancho Jesus Maria together with those portions of Sections 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33 in Township 8 North, Range 34 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, as shown on the Maps recorded in Book 21, Pages 153 and 154 of Records of Survey and described in a Deed to the State of California recorded June 20, 1991, as Instrument No. 91-038941 of Official Records, both recorded in the Office of the County Recorder of said County, lying within the following described parcel:

PARCEL ONE

A twenty (20.00) foot wide strip of land, the centerline of which is described as follows:

Commencing at a point being located at California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS 83), Zone 5, Position N 2 102 127.34, E 5 817 485.76, said point being N 48°02'21" W, a distance of 86.09 feet, more or less, from a point in a line shown on a Record of Survey, recorded in Book 115, Page 62 of Records of Survey, as having a bearing of N 28°25'46" E, and a length of 2208.88 feet, said last mentioned point being distant, S 28°26'05" W, 142.76 feet, more or less, along said line from the northeasterly terminus of said line;

Thence S 48°02'21" E, a distance of 80.54 feet;

Thence S 34°56'36" E, a distance of 347.19 feet;

Thence S 42°55'45" E, a distance of 855.26 feet;

Thence S 17°27'00" E, a distance of 435.62 feet;

Thence S 24°58'59" E, a distance of 912.93 feet;

Thence S 61°13'32" E, a distance of 717.15 feet;

Thence S 28°38'14" E, a distance of 222.31 feet;

Thence S 07°53'18" E, a distance of 349.28 feet;

Thence S 47°02'29" E, a distance of 652.98 feet;

Thence S 53°00'13" E, a distance of 779.45 feet;

Thence S 44°25'27" E, a distance of 510.34 feet;

Thence S 48°23'28" E, a distance of 314.75 feet;

Thence S 35°12'22" E, a distance of 98.48 feet;

Thence S 26°33'19" E, a distance of 211.67 feet;

Thence S 49°45'06" E, a distance of 161.17 feet;

Thence S 78°59'31" E, a distance of 260.28 feet;

Thence S 73°27'01" E, a distance of 249.26 feet;

Thence S 49°03'16" E, a distance of 212.69 feet;

Thence S 40°13'28" E, a distance of 161.51 feet;

Thence S 30°57'32" E, a distance of 249.58 feet;

Thence S 37°38'38" E, a distance of 246.66 feet;

Thence S 18°48'49" E, a distance of 414.81 feet;

Thence S 09°13'57" E, a distance of 446.53 feet;

Thence S 48°52'33" E, a distance of 144.80 feet;

Thence S 55°24'46" E, a distance of 452.57 feet;

Thence S 74°06'56" E, a distance of 444.92 feet;

Thence S 72°11'01" E, a distance of 525.63 feet;

Thence S 58°07'50" E, a distance of 1165.19 feet;

Thence S 35°37'50" E, a distance of 123.78 feet;

Thence S 59°30'36" E, a distance of 650.50 feet;

Thence N 14°16'27" E, a distance of 681.98 feet to the <u>True Point of Beginning</u>;

Thence S 06°00'00" W, a distance of 675.00 feet;

Thence S 04°00'00" E, a distance of 735.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave easterly and having a radius of 400.00 feet;

Thence southerly and southeasterly along said curve, through a central angle of 32°00'00", an arc distance of 223.40 feet;

Thence S 36°00'00" E, a distance of 130.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave westerly and having a radius of 250.00 feet;

Thence southeasterly and southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 53°00'00", an arc distance of 231.26 feet;

Thence S 17°00'00" W, a distance of 340.00 feet;

Thence S 21°00'00" W, a distance of 400.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave easterly and having a radius of 650.00 feet;

Thence southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 23°00'00", an arc distance of 260.93 feet to a point hereinafter referred to as Point "J";

Thence continuing southerly and southeasterly along said last mentioned curve, through a central angle of 18°00'00", an arc distance of 204.20 feet to the beginning of concave westerly and having a radius of 1000.00 feet, the radial center of which bears S 70°00'00" W;

Thence southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 10°00'00", an arc distance of 174.53 feet;

Thence S 10°00'00" E, a distance of 200.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave northeasterly and having a radius of 325.00 feet;

Thence southerly, southeasterly and easterly along said curve, through a central angle of 85°00'00", an arc distance of 482.15 feet;

Thence N 85O00'00" E, a distance of 200.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave southerly, and having a radius of 200.00 feet;

Thence easterly and southeasterly along said curve, through a central angle of 42°54'50", an arc distance of 149.80 feet to a point hereinafter referred to as Point "K";

Thence continuing southeasterly along said last mentioned curve, through a central angle of 04°35'10", an arc distance of 16.01 feet;

Thence S 47°30'00" E, a distance of 85.00 feet.

The sidelines of said twenty (20.00) foot wide strip shall be lengthened or shortened as necessary to meet at angle points, and to begin and terminate on the boundary lines of the land granted to the State of California in said Deed.

Coordinate positions recited herein are expressed in feet converted from meters. Bearings and distances recited herein are based on the California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS 83),

PARCEL TWO

A twenty (20. 00) foot wide strip of land, the centerline of which is described as follows:

Beginning at said hereinbefore described Point "K", said point being the beginning of a curve, concave southerly and having a radius of 150.00 feet, the radial center of which bears S 26°00'46" W;

Thence northwesterly, westerly and southwesterly along said curve, through a central angle of 78°00'46", an arc distance of 204.24 feet;

Thence S 38°00'00" W, a distance of 387.54 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave southeasterly and having a radius of 100.00 feet;

Thence southwesterly and southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 19°00'00", an arc distance of 33.16 feet to the beginning of a reverse curve, concave northwesterly and having a radius of 200.00 feet the radial center of which bears N 71°00'00" W;

Thence southerly and southwesterly along said curve, through a central angle of 7°00'00", an arc distance of 24.43 feet to a point hereinafter referred to as Point "L";

Thence continuing southwesterly along said last mentioned curve, through a central angle of 22°30'00", an arc distance of 78.54 feet to the beginning of a reverse curve, concave southeasterly and having a radius of 300.00 feet, the radial center of which bears S 41°30'00" E;

Thence southwesterly and southerly along said curve, through a central angle of 27°30'00", an arc distance of 143.99 feet;

Thence S 21°00'00" W, a distance of 230.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave easterly and having a radius of 200.00 feet;

Thence southerly and southeasterly along said curve, through a central angle of 51°00'00", an arc distance of 178.02 feet;

Thence S 30°00'00" E, a distance of 545.00 feet;

Thence S 37°00'00" E, a distance of 165.00 feet;

Thence S 30°00'00" E, a distance of 90.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve, concave northwesterly and having a radius of 15.00 feet;

Thence southeasterly, southerly, southwesterly and westerly along said curve, through a central angle of 124°00'00", an arc distance of 32.46 feet to the beginning of a reverse curve, concave southerly and having a

radius of 500.00 feet, the radial center of which bears S 04°00'00" W;

Thence westerly along said last mentioned curve, through a central angle of 22°00'00", an arc distance of 191.99 feet;

Thence S 72000'00" W, a distance of 565.00 feet.

The sidelines of said twenty (20.00) foot wide strip shall be lengthened or shortened as necessary to meet at angle points, and to begin on the southerly line of said hereinabove described Parcel One and terminate on the boundary lines of the land granted to the State of California in said Deed.

Coordinate positions recited herein are expressed in feet converted from meters. Bearings and distances recited herein are based on the California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS 83), Zone 5.

PARCEL THREE

A twenty (20.00) foot wide strip of land, the centerline of which is described as follows:

Beginning at said hereinbefore described Point "L";

Thence N 70°00'00" W, a distance of 130.00 feet;

Thence N 66°00'00" W, a distance of 255.00 feet;

Thence N 14°00'00" E, a distance of 95.00 feet;

Thence N 30°00'00" W, a distance of 195.00 feet;

Thence N 20°00'00" W, a distance of 70.00 feet.

The sidelines of said twenty (20.00) foot wide strip shall be lengthened or shortened as necessary to meet at angle points, and to begin on the westerly line of said hereinabove described Parcel Three.

Coordinate positions recited herein are expressed in feet converted from meters. Bearings and distances recited herein are based on the California Coordinate System of 1983 (CCS 83), Zone 5.

END DESCRIPTION

VANDENBERG VILLAGE COMPROMISE ALIGNMENT
POINT C TO POINT B
10 NOVEMBER 1994

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Construction Methods

The following is a description of how the pipeline would be installed along the compromise route. The construction corridor will generally be 60 feet wide in areas of grassland, coastal scrub, and previously disturbed habitats. The trench, topsoil, spoil, pipe stringing, and equipment would be confined within this corridor. The boundaries of this corridor will be clearly marked by surveyors using lath and yellow flagging. Single oak trees or chaparral shrubs more than 10 feet from the pipe centerline will be red flagged for avoidance. Trees to be removed as well as large limbs to be pruned will be blue flagged. Exclusion zones within the 60-foot corridor will be cordoned off using yellow tape with a black stripe down the center.

Topsoil would be removed and stored on one side of the area to be trenched. The pipe would then be brought in and placed on the topsoil using a crane. During trenching, excavated spoil would be placed on the other side of the trench and leveled so that equipment can drive over it. Once a segment of the trench longer than a pipe section has been excavated, pipe would be laid in the trench one section at a time and welded. After the welds are tested and taped, the trench would be backfilled.

In areas where dense oak trees and/or Burton Mesa chaparral occur within the 60-foot corridor, the work space would be narrowed to minimize removal of these plants. In some areas, the work corridor would be as narrow as 20 feet for distances of several hundred feet. In these areas, construction methods would be modified as follows. Topsoil would be removed and stored where the corridor is wider (40 to 60 feet wide). Pipe would also be stored in wider areas. During trenching, excavated spoil would be placed in trucks and hauled to storage areas where the corridor is wide enough to accommodate such storage. Pipe sections would be brought in one at a time as needed. Once in place and the weld complete, spoil would be hauled in for backfilling the trench.

Once the corridor is no longer needed for access by heavy equipment, topsoil would be replaced over the backfill and contoured to match the prior grade. Temporary and permanent erosion control measures would also be installed. These include seeding with species that match the prior plant community type, mulching, placing water bars on slopes, and using straw bales and silt fencing where runoff of sediments could enter natural drainages.

Throughout the construction process, water would be used for dust control. Construction would be limited to between 7 am and 6 pm to minimize noise impacts. Environmental monitors would be present during all earth-moving activities. The monitors would ensure that all activities remain within the project work space, that salvaged topsoil is kept segregated from subsoils, that watering for dust control occurs as frequently as necessary, and that all tree pruning is according to contract specifications. Monitoring, noise and dust control, revegetation, and other mitigation measures will be conducted in compliance with the Mitigation Program reviewed by the California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and State Lands Commission. Site restoration is discussed below.

1.2 Compromise Route

Station 443 to 464. From Point C (Station 443) the pipe centerline has been shifted slightly in the first 1,000 feet to better fit between the trees of the oak forest. Three small (2" to 6" dbh) oak trees would be removed, while 8 large (>12" dbh) oak trees, 3 small, and 1 medium have been avoided. One large tree (4 trunks less than 12" dbh each) would be partially removed. This tree is in poor condition with one trunk appearing to be dead. The construction corridor would 60 feet wide except where narrowed to avoid the trees. The next 1,100 feet passes through coastal scrub (to Station 464) and remains in about the same location, but no oak trees would be removed. All of this area was burned in the recent fire.

Station 464 to 474. At Station 464 the pipe centerline has been moved about 50 feet southward so that the trench will be within the edge of the disturbance corridor associated with the Unocal pipelines from Platform Irene for a distance of 1,000 feet. Construction activities will be confined to the Unocal corridor, which is about 60 feet wide and defined by the dense vegetation at the edge of the previously cleared corridor. The pipe will be laid in the northern side of the corridor and the south side, where the oil and gas lines are located, will be used for spoil storage and access. No Burton Mesa chaparral would be affected, and approximately 1.3 acres of chaparral will be avoided. Most of this area was burned in the recent fire.

Station 474 to 483. At Station 474, the new route turns south along an abandoned road for 300 feet. This road is vegetated with coastal scrub (now burned off) surrounded by Burton Mesa chaparral. The road is about 12 feet wide. Two small (<6" dbh) oak trees would be cut at ground level within the work space and overhanging limbs of chaparral shrubs and small oaks would be pruned to make a work corridor at least 20 feet wide. This would affect about 0.03 acre of chaparral. From the end of the road (Station 477), the route turns eastward for 600 feet (to Station 483) using a firebreak cut through living Burton Mesa chaparral during the recent fire. The cleared corridor is approximately 50 feet wide. No additional clearing will be necessary, and the entire corridor will be revegetated after construction. This change in alignment reduces the amount of Burton Mesa chaparral affected and avoids even more of an historic dump. It also avoids 11 large, 8 medium, and 4 small oak trees that could have been removed in the previous routing and 0.1 acre of chaparral. Only part of this area was recently burned.

From this point (Station 483) south to the end of the Vandenberg Village houses (Station 545), the primary construction corridor, where most ground disturbance occurs, will be 60 feet wide, except where narrowed to avoid oak trees and Burton Mesa chaparral. The pipeline is generally located within the previous 120-foot wide corridor, but the pipe centerline has been shifted throughout to avoid oak trees and chaparral shrubs to the extent feasible. Open areas within the 60-foot corridor that have been previously cleared of woody vegetation will be used to stockpile topsoil and subsoil as well as for equipment access around trees and chaparral. Cleared areas within the 120-foot corridor will also be used for vehicle passing and turning around. The route is as follows.

Station 483 to 499. For about 900 feet, the pipeline corridor passes through grassland with scattered clumps of oak trees. Three large and 2 small trees that could be affected in the previous corridor are now avoided. The route then turns southeast to roughly parallel an existing fence and remains in grassland for approximately 550 feet before turning southwestward to rejoin the previous corridor at Station 499 at the edge of the oak forest associated with drainage Unnamed A2. The alignment avoids about 0.4 acre of chaparral and several oak trees.

Station 499 to 500. The corridor enters the oak forest along the edge of a batting cage. This avoids a very large oak tree (60" dbh). One large tree (adjacent to the batting cage) will need to be heavily pruned (branches and roots). A receiving bore pit will be excavated at Station 500.

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This pit will be approximately 12 feet by 20 feet and 30 feet deep. The topsoil and spoil excavated from the pit will be stored under the oak trees within the 60-foot corridor and will be replaced within the pit after boring is complete. The tree canopy will likely need to be pruned in an area about 30 feet by 30 feet centered over the bore pit so that the crane can maneuver pipe into the pit.

Station 500 to 502+75. From the receiving bore pit to the south side of the oak forest, a distance of about 275 feet, the pipeline would be tunneled under the trees and creek by the jack and bore method. No ground surface or tree canopy disturbance would occur (i.e., no equipment would pass through this area). The depth of the pipeline would range from approximately 25 feet at the ends of the bore to 8 feet under the creek. These depths are below the primary root zone of the oak trees (upper 4 feet of soil), and oak trees generally do not have a single tap root under the trunk but rather a series of stringer roots going down from horizontal roots. Thus, the boring process should have minimal impact on oak roots. A total of 34 oak trees (6 medium and 28 large) that were previously affected will be avoided. One oak will be pruned slightly to allow equipment access to the south bore pit along an existing narrow paved road.

Station 502+75. The insertion bore pit will be located in an area of coastal scrub. The pit will be approximately 12 feet wide, 40 feet long, and 30 feet deep and will be located within the 60-foot corridor. Additional work space for spoil storage, pipe storage, and equipment turning will be needed. This area, approximately 60 feet wide and 100 feet long, will be located adjacent to the east side of the corridor in coastal scrub.

Station 502+75 to 514+75. From the south end of the bore, the pipeline will go south and southwest through coastal scrub for 200 feet before turning south at Station 504+75 to follow along an abandoned road for 1,000 feet. Burton Mesa chaparral that is somewhat fragmented is present along the east side of the route. Piles of yard clippings are common in this segment. Two large oak trees (one with 2 trunks and the other with 3 trunks, each less than 12" dbh) will be removed, and one large tree would be heavily pruned. Chaparral containing oak trees would be cleared in a strip ranging from 5 to 10 feet wide over a distance of about 375 feet (about 0.09 acre) for a maximum work corridor of 20 feet wide. Where openings are present in the chaparral, the work space would be 40 feet wide.

Station 514+75 to 545. For the next 3,125 feet, the pipeline will pass through areas that have been cleared of most chaparral plants, except oak trees and several large manzanita plants, for a fuelbreak. The work corridor will be 60 feet wide except where narrowed (to a minimum of 20 feet) to pass between trees and chaparral shrubs. Open areas within a 120-foot corridor will be used for access and vehicle turn arounds as necessary. The route has been selected to utilize the open spaces between trees and chaparral shrubs with minimal pruning of trees. As a result, 28 oak trees that could have been removed for the previous route have now been avoided. One small and one medium oak tree will need to be heavily pruned, and several large trees will have minor pruning (e.g., several small branches or one larger limb). No other trees or chaparral shrubs would be removed.

Station 545 to 563. From the edge of the fuelbreak to Burton Mesa Boulevard (1,750 feet), the route is essentially the same as previously, except that the 300 feet adjacent to Burton Mesa Boulevard have been shifted and narrowed to avoid the 13 oak trees and one large toyon that could have been removed in the previous route. The construction corridor will generally be 60 feet wide through coastal scrub and the riparian zone of Unnamed A (Merriam Creek) and will be narrower (to as little as 20 feet) where necessary to avoid oak trees. Some minor pruning will likely occur for a few oak trees. About 0.14 acre of chaparral will need to be cleared during construction.

The remainder of the route to Point B (at Harris Grade Road) is within the paved shoulder of Burton Mesa Boulevard and will not impact any oak trees. The conservative estimate of impacts in the past has included a strip of chaparral ranging from 5 to 30 feet wide on the east side of the road because it is within the road easement. In reality, that chaparral will not be affected due to the presence of utility poles and overhead wires.

1.3 Access Roads

Access to the pipeline construction corridor will be by existing roads, where available, and along the construction corridor. When the corridor is to be used, topsoil will be removed prior to driving equipment over it, and dust will be controlled with water. In several locations, however, short, temporary access roads will need to be constructed between existing roads and the corridor. The following is a list of planned access roads. Major existing roads, such as Burton Mesa Boulevard and Harris Grade Road, would be used to reach these smaller roads.

Station 444	Existing Unocal roads
Station 448+50	Existing Unocal roads
Station 451	Existing Unocal roads
Station 463	New temporary road about 50 feet long through coastal scrub (burned)
Station 484	New temporary road about 125 feet long through grassland
Station 491	Existing road off Unocal road
Station 518+75	Manzanita Road, existing
Station 537	Pinehurst Drive, existing

2.0 OAK AND CHAPARRAL IMPACT SUMMARY

In summary, the compromise route would greatly reduce the impacts to Burton Mesa chaparral and oak trees.

Route	*Chaparral*	*Oak Trees*
Previous Proposed	3.2	117
Compromise	0.3	12

The number of oak trees to be removed for the compromise route includes 3 large trees that would be pruned heavily (50% or more) and are not counted as saved, 2 other large trees (when all stems are added together), 2 medium trees, and 5 small trees. In addition, several oak trees would have minor pruning. Burton Mesa chaparral impacts will be reduced to about 0.3 acre, which is one-tenth that for the previous route.

3.0 CORRIDOR RESTORATION

All areas disturbed during construction will be restored to pre-project conditions in accordance with the Mitigation Program. Narrowing of the corridor during construction and using open areas that have been previously disturbed while avoiding existing oak trees and chaparral shrubs will greatly reduce the amount of area that needs to be restored. The narrowness and many bends in the route also act to preclude a visually open corridor that may be inviting to recreational activities such as dirt bikes and horse riding.

To accomplish restoration, access to the pipeline corridor will be limited through use of barriers as appropriate and as necessary. Such barriers would prevent activities that could damage erosion control structures (temporary and permanent) and vegetation being established through the revegetation program.

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Revegetation of the disturbed areas will be conducted in accordance with the Plant Community Revegetation Technical Manual and the Revegetation Monitoring Plan. These documents have been reviewed and approved by the California Department of Fish and Game and the State Lands Commission.

Any private improvements removed or damaged during construction of the pipeline will be replaced or repaired.

OAK TREES IMPACTED

SAIC #	*P&S #*	*Size*	*Owner*
20	--	4"	Unocal
23	--	3"	Unocal
25	--	4"	Unocal
39	--	11" + 9" + 9" + 8"	Unocal (prune heavily)
34	--	3" + 7"	State
--	--	4"	State (cut at ground)
--	--	4"	State (cut at ground)
3	7242	17"	State (prune heavily)
49	7356	11" + 8"	State
52	7382	5" + 7" + 4"	State
	7727	9"	State (prune heavily)
1	7728	8"	State (prune heavily)
	7729	12" + 8"	State (may be saved)
16	8204	5" + 4"	Reid Alexander

SAIC # is on AEM sheets.

P&S # is on large scale drawings by Penfield & Smith.

Size is dbh for each stem; sum of stems is total dbh of tree.

Trees heavily pruned may not survive, especially if many roots are damaged by trench or heavy equipment.

SAIC tree #1 corresponds to P&S 7727 + 7728 + 7729 (a multi-stemmed tree).

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MINUTE PAGE 4605

W 25000

November 9, 1994

Mr. Bob Hight
Executive Director
State Lands Commission
1807 13th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Curtis J. Tunnell
Chairman

Robert W. Puddicombe
Vice Chairman

Dan Masnada
Executive Director

Stanley C. Hatch
General Counsel

Mark A. Paul
Treasurer

Member Agencies
City of Buellton
Carpinteria County Water District
of Guadalupe
of Santa Barbara
of Santa Maria
Goleta Water District
Montecito Water District
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District #1
Summerland Water District

Associate Member
La Cumbre Mutual Water Company

Reference: Vandenberg Village Compromise Alignment

Dear ~~Mr. Hight~~ Bob:

Please find attached a detailed written description of the compromise alignment. Under separate cover we are transmitting a set of plans (20' = 1") showing the alignment in detail. Also under separate cover we are transmitting a legal description and a set of plot maps for the portion of the alignment within State Lands.

The written description includes a discussion of the construction methods that will be used along different portions of the alignment. The areas of impact are described along with the methods that will be used to minimize impact for the environment.

Upon approval by the State Lands Commission of a lease for this compromise alignment, CCWA is committed to constructing the pipeline along the route shown in the compromise alignment using the methods described in the detailed written description. CCWA construction and restoration within State Lands will not deviate from the alignment and methods referenced in this letter without the consent of the State Lands Commission. The consent of the State Lands Commission for any changes in alignment or construction methods will be obtained in addition to approvals that must be obtained from other agencies including California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Corps of Engineers, State Historic Preservation Office, and the Regional Water Quality Control Bond.

Please contact Bruce Burnworth or me if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Dan Masnada
Executive Director

DAM:mmg

enclosure

cc: Steve Amerikaner, Hatch and Parent
Bruce Burnworth, CCWA

255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427-9565
(805) 688-2292
(805) 686-4700

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MOUNTAIN CASCADE INC.

P.O. Box 5050
Livermore, CA 94550
(510) 373-8370 FAX (510) 373-0940

November 9, 1994

Mr. Bob Hight
Executive Director
State Lands Commission
1807 13th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Reference: Vandenberg Village Compromise Alignment

Dear Mr. Hight:

Mountain Cascade Construction Company has completed construction of more than 20 miles of pipeline for the Central Coast Water Authority. This construction has required compliance with detailed environmental requirements designed to minimize the impact of construction the environment.

We have reviewed in detail the compromise alignment being considered by the State Lands Commission and the Central Coast Water Authority. This review included walking the entire alignment with CCWA staff, design engineers, biologists, construction management personnel and State Lands Commission staff. We have also reviewed the written description for the alignment. The alignment and methods described including narrow construction corridor tunneling and additional pipeline turns are feasible and have been used successfully by us at other locations along the CCWA alignment. We will construct the pipeline as directed by CCWA in order to minimize impacts on the environment. Throughout construction of the CCWA pipeline we have worked with CCWA staff, construction management personnel and environmental monitors to minimize impacts on the environment.

Sincerely,

John Iles
Project Manager

JI:mmg

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE LANDS COMMISSION

FOR RECORDERS USE ONLY

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State of California
State Lands Commission
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Government Code Section 27383.

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO
State Lands Commission
1807 - 13th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Attention: Title Unit

EXHIBIT "H"

LEASE NO. _____

This Lease consists of this summary and the following attached and incorporated parts:

Section 1	Basic Provisions
Section 2	Special Provisions Amending or Supplementing Section 1 or 4
Section 3	Description of Lease Premises
Section 4	General Provisions

SECTION 1

BASIC PROVISIONS

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, hereinafter referred to as Lessor acting by and through the **STATE LANDS COMMISSION** (1807 13th Street, Sacramento, California 95814), pursuant to Division 6 of the Public Resources Code and Title 2, Division 3 of the California Code of Regulations, and for consideration specified in this Lease, does hereby lease, demise and let to:

CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY (CCWA), a joint powers agency

hereinafter referred to as Lessee:

WHOSE MAILING ADDRESS IS: C/O Executive Director
255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427

those certain lands described in Section 3 subject to the reservations, terms, covenants and conditions of this Lease.

CALENDAR PAGE	899.39
MINUTE PAGE	4608

LEASE TYPE: General Lease - Public Agency, (Right-of-Way Use) and Temporary Easement for construction.

LAND TYPE: Sovereign

LOCATION: Burton Mesa Management Area; Santa Barbara County; near Vandenberg Village

LAND USE OR PURPOSE: Construction, maintenance and operation of a subsurface water pipeline and associated facilities.

TERM: 49 years; commencing November 16, 1994, and ending at midnight on November 15, 2043, unless sooner terminated as provided under this lease.

CONSIDERATION: Public Use and Benefit 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.

Lessee agrees to carry out all the provisions of the Environmental Mitigation, and the Compensation Agreement made with the Commission and other State and Federal agencies. Lessee agrees to pay to the Commission compensation for the environmental impact caused by such destruction of native trees, and vegetation, and for such scenic degradation, loss of aesthetic values, noise, dust, and similar disturbance as may occur as a result of the project construction. Said funds, the amount of which shall be determined as set forth in the Compensation Agreement executed concurrently, shall be deposited in the Kapiloff Land Bank Fund (P.R.C. §§ 8610-8633) for expenditure by the trustee for management and improvement of the Burton Mesa Management Area.

AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS: Authorized improvements consist of a subsurface pipeline and appurtenances, which include: markers, air release valves, test stations, blow-off valves, turnouts, manholes, valves, meters, surge control devices, as substantially on file in the main office of the State Lands Commission. buried communications conduits, and all related incidents, fixtures, and devices. The test stations, blow-off valves, air release valves, and turnouts will be located above ground or partially above ground, and to the extent feasible will be located along fence lines at breaks in topography, or in locations where existing physical features reduce their obtrusiveness, and avoid interference with other surface usage.

CONSTRUCTION ALIGNMENT AND METHODS: Lessee agrees that the construction of the pipeline, both as to route and methodology, across that section of the route referred to as the "compromise route" and otherwise designated as between points C and B along the eastern edge of Vandenberg Village shall be in accord with the project description as contained in the VANDENBERG VILLAGE COMPROMISE ALIGNMENT, POINT C TO POINT B, dated 10 November 1994,(Copy attached and incorporated in this lease), and the construction maps and drawings as contained in the Central Coast Water Authority Pipeline Realignment, by Penfield and Smith, sheets 1-18, and Mission Hills and Santa Ynez Aqueduct Extensions, schedule A, plan and profile, by Montgomery Watson, sheets AC 33R-41R, received by the State Lands Commission on November 9, 1994. (Incorporated by reference and on file in the offices of the State Lands Commission.)

Lessee further agrees that at any time the representative of the SLC monitoring that phase of the construction is of the reasonable belief that either the route or the method as described in the above Compromise Alignment agreement is not being followed he or she may order the construction to stop and Lessee will stop work at the site until the matter can be resolved.

SECTION 2

THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION AMEND OR SUPPLEMENT SECTIONS 1 OR 4 OF THIS LEASE.

BURTON MESA MANAGEMENT AREA: Lessee understands that the area to be leased is within the proposed Burton Mesa Management Area, which contains rare and unique biological resources. Lessee acknowledges that its activities in the area may have some adverse impacts on those resources, and agrees to make every reasonable effort in conducting its operations, both during construction and later inspection, and maintenance to minimize those impacts.

PURPOSE OF THIS LEASE: Lessee will construct, maintain, and operate a subsurface water pipeline and associated facilities. Lessee will use the real property which is the subject of this lease to survey, install, construct, reconstruct, enlarge, lay, alter, operate, patrol, remove, add to, relay replace, and maintain a water conduit, consisting of an underground water pipeline and related facilities.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: The real property subject to this lease is set out in Section 3. Additional state property may be required to complete the pipeline, and the parties agree to amend the property description to include such property when an approved routing is determined. At the completion of construction, the property description shall be amended to reflect the area containing the pipeline "as built".

In addition to the real property which will comprise the lease upon completion of construction, the parties agree that lessee shall have a temporary easement over such additional property as is required for construction, and for completion of revegetation, and/or other mitigation projects. Prior to construction or utilization of property under the temporary easement provisions of this Lease, Lessee shall advise Lessor of the areas required and their proposed use, and receive Lessor's written approval. Within ninety (90) days of completion of construction of the authorized improvements on the leased premises, Lessee shall provide Lessor an accurate set of as built plans.

Lessee shall be entitled during the period of construction to deviate from the temporary construction area and utilize areas outside, but adjacent to, the temporary construction area for construction activities, if the environmental monitor and Lessor approves such deviation to reduce total adverse environmental impacts. Said deviation may be necessary to avoid habitat, cultural sites, pipelines, and similar impediments the precise locations of which are not presently known. Prior to any such deviation, the environmental monitor shall require flagging of both the area to be avoided within the temporary construction area, and the area to be utilized outside the temporary construction easement and receive the prior oral approval of the Lessor.

REVEGETATION AND MITIGATION: This Lease includes the right to replant, weed, monitor, and establish vegetation within the Lease area, and the temporary construction area, including ingress and egress for said purposes. Lessee shall provide written notice to Lessor prior to commencing activities as required by this Lease for mitigation and revegetation, and shall have prior approval of the Lessor as to the scope and method of such activities.

Lessee shall restore the area affected by its construction activities to as near its original condition as is practical and consistent with its use, and in accord with the mitigation and revegetation agreements upon which the approval of this Lease is conditioned. Lessee shall be entitled, throughout the term of the Lease, to prevent growth of large trees within a corridor located five (5) feet on either side of the centerline of the installed water pipeline.

Lessee shall comply with all mitigation measures, which have been incorporated into the written project description and construction maps, as identified in the lease document above. Lessee will also comply mitigation measures contained in the final EIR, supplements, and addenda which address the project, the Final Mitigation program and Final Biological Resources Mitigation plan, dated, September, 1993, and the Memorandum of Understanding by and between CCWA, and the California Department of Fish and Game executed December 20, 1993, and December 24, 1993, and environmental mitigation as described in contractors bid documents respectively. Mitigation measures identified in the November 1994 project description and maps shall override any previous measures, in the event of any conflict.

Lessee's failure to comply with any and all mitigation measures developed and adopted by the State Lands Commission, and any other governmental agency or entity having lawful jurisdiction over the project shall be a Default or Breach of the Lease under part 11, Section 4, and entitle the Commission to take remedial action as provided in Section 4, part 11.

Lessee agrees that when pruning trees or excavating roots the pruning shall be done under the supervision of a Certified Arborist, and all roots that are rough severed by trenching or other construction equipment will subsequently "clean cut" to promote regrowth.

Lessee agrees that for a period of five years after construction, Lessee will compensate the Lessor for any oak trees on state lands which die as a direct result of construction of the bored sections of the pipeline. Such compensation will be an amount in cash equal to the trees's value as determined by agreement between the Lessee and the Lessor.

ACCESS TO THE LEASE PROPERTY: During the construction period, Lessee's use of the temporary construction area and the leased premises shall be exclusive and Lessee may exclude any person except that Lessor shall be entitled to enter, upon reasonable prior notice to Lessee (or in an emergency with no prior notice so long as said entry results in no health and safety or environmental risk), to inspect the construction area to satisfy Lessor that Lessee is complying with this Lease and the Environmental Mitigation".

Lessee shall have the right to ingress and egress to, from and along the Lease area, during construction and revegetation, to the area required for that purpose, without prior notice, including the right to use existing lanes, drives, rights-of-way and roadways within the property now owned, or hereafter acquired

by Lessor. Vehicles or equipment used on such lanes, drives, rights-of-way and roadways, shall be as appropriate to the surface to prevent any permanent damage.

After completion of construction and revegetation, except for repair, maintenance, operation, replacement, or similar activity, which requires large equipment to be located at the pipeline, access will be via existing roadways, then by foot. Except in an emergency, prior notice and approval of Lessor must be obtained for use of large equipment on any part of the leased premises.

No roadway shall be built or maintained to, from or along the Lease area, and after the completion of construction and revegetation no vehicle traffic shall be permitted on the lease premises, except upon existing roads. In crossing Lessors property for the purposes of ingress and egress Lessee shall close gates promptly to avoid loss or injury to crops or livestock.

MAINTENANCE OF THE LEASED PROPERTY: Lessee shall have the right to maintain at least four (4) or five (5) feet of earth cover over the Lessee facilities, which are located underground. Lessor will not conduct any activity which could damage Lessee's facilities, including but not limited to using explosives and using and storing hazardous or toxic materials within or proximate to the leased property.

This Lease is subject to all existing structures including, fencing, canals, irrigation ditches, laterals, pipelines, roads, lanes, highways, railroads, electrical transmission facilities, telephone and telegraph lines. Lessee shall have the right of exclusive use and possession within the leased property for a distance of two (2) feet in every direction around the outside surface of the Lessee physical facilities.

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY: Lessee shall notify Lessor in the event of a threatened or actual release of waters from the Lessee's facilities on or over the leased premises. Notice shall be given as soon as practical, after appropriate governmental emergency response agencies are notified.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF LEASE: Lessee shall reimburse Lessor for all costs and expenditures incurred in the administration of this Lease. These costs include, but are not limited to staff salaries, equipment, travel, and associated operating, and overhead expenses. Payment shall be made within 30 days of billing. Lessor will be notified within 30 days if any cost billed or part thereof is disputed by Lessee.

REVISED 7/5/94

RESOLUTION NO. 94-41

RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY CERTIFYING FINAL SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS FOR THE MISSION HILLS EXTENSION AND SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION (SCH#91031071 AND 900106-3 ; AND APPROVING A CERTAIN PROJECT REALIGNMENT OF THE SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION PROJECT IN THE VICINITY OF VANDENBERG VILLAGE; AND MAKING REQUIRED FINDINGS; AND MAKING A STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

WHEREAS, Preliminary Design and Final Environmental Impact Reports, including State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension ("DWR EIR"), and the Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II ("SYE EIR"), have been completed and all the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") have been satisfied relating to the construction of the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension of the California Aqueduct ("the Local Facilities Project") and all related local turn-outs; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolutions No. 92-1 and 92-2 on January 23, 1992, certifying the DWR EIR and the SYE EIR, approving the Local Facilities Project, making certain findings, adopting a certain statement of overriding considerations, and imposing certain conditions of approval; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolution No. 92-11, approving a certain settlement agreement and imposing an additional condition upon the Local Facilities Project; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolution No. 93-22 on August 26, 1993, certifying a Final Supplement to the DWR EIR and the SYE EIR ("First Supplement"), approving certain project modifications, and making certain findings in support thereof; and

WHEREAS, Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension ("Supplement No. 2") has been completed, describing a certain project realignment in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village; and

WHEREAS, the project realignment described in Supplement No. 2 as the proposed project is identical to the project route in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village found by the County of Santa Barbara to be in conformity with the County's general plan; and

REVISED 7/5/94

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Authority to certify Supplement No. 2, approve the proposed project realignment adjacent to Vandenberg Village at this time.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Authority hereby certifies that Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, is adequate under the California Environmental Quality Act, and has been presented to the Board of Directors of the Authority as the lead agency of the Local Facilities Project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Authority has reviewed and considered the information contained in the DWR EIR and SYE EIR as revised by the First Supplement and Supplement No. 2.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Authority hereby approves the proposed realignment to the Local Facilities Project, as described in Supplement No. 2 as the proposed project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth in Attachment 1 to this Resolution are incorporated by reference herein and are hereby adopted and determined to be true.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

5893P;6910.6.13

I certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 94-41 was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Central Coast Water Authority at a special meeting held June 2, 1994.

Chairman

[Seal]

Attest:

Secretary of the
Board of Directors

	VOTING PERCENTAGE	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
City of Buellton	2.21 %	X			
Carpinteria County Water District	7.64 %	X			
Goleta Water District	17.20 %	X			
City of Guadalupe	1.15 %	X			
Montecito Water District	8.35 %	X			
City of Santa Barbara	11.47 %	X			
City of Santa Maria	43.19 %	X			
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1	7.64 %			X	
Summerland County Water District	1.15 %				X

2125-1
LFN

CALENDAR PAGE	899.46
MINUTE PAGE	4615

Agenda Item III.A.
Board Meeting
June 2, 1994

FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF APPROVAL OF REALIGNMENT OF THE SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND THE MISSION HILLS EXTENSION OF THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Central Coast Water Authority ("CCWA") proposes to construct and operate an extension of the State Water Project aqueduct to deliver water treated water within Santa Barbara County. CCWA also will construct and operate a water treatment plant in San Luis Obispo County, in cooperation with the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ("SLOCFCWCD"). CCWA approved its project by Resolution No. 92-2, on January 23, 1993. CCWA imposed an additional condition upon the project by Resolution No. 92-11, on February 27, 1992. CCWA approved certain project modifications by Resolution No. 93-22 on August 26, 1993.

CCWA's project pipeline will commence within Vandenberg Air Force Base, at a tank which is the terminus of the water delivery pipeline constructed by DWR ("Tank 5"), will proceed generally southeasterly through the Lompoc/Mission Hills/Vandenberg Village area, through the Buellton area, through Solvang and the Santa Ynez Valley, hook up to an existing water pipeline between Santa Ynez and Lake Cachuma, then extend into Lake Cachuma, where the water will be discharged. Water delivered to the South Coast contractors will be extracted from the lake through the existing Tecolote Tunnel facility. Project facilities approved by CCWA, in addition to the pipeline, turnouts, and appurtenances, include a water storage tank west of Buellton ("Tank 7"), a pumping facility east of the City of Solvang, and a dechlorination facility.

The project already approved by CCWA is described in more detail in the Final Environmental Impact Report, State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension, and Addenda thereto ("DWR EIR"), the Final Environmental Impact Report, Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II, Addendum thereto ("SYE EIR"), and Final Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Reports for Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("First Supplement").

As a result of the tentative decision of the Santa Barbara Superior Court, CCWA restudied a portion of the approved pipeline realignment, that portion being an approximately 2-mile segment located northerly and easterly of Vandenberg Village. The additional study included Supplement No. 2 and review of various alternatives to the proposed realignment.

The proposed realignment, alternatives thereto, and environment impacts thereof are described in detail in Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for Mission Hills Extension and Santa Ynez Extension, SCH #91031071 and 900106-13, ("Supplement No. 2").

Pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the Central Coast Water Authority, hereby adopts the following findings, consideration of alternatives, and statement of overriding considerations:

I. TIERED/PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CEQA, and the Guidelines adopted to implement CEQA, describe the concept of a "program" or "tiered" environmental impact report, whereby a series of environmental documents, ultimately comprising a whole, are prepared for a series of actions which can be characterized as one large project and are related geographically or as a part of a chain of contemplated actions. The purpose of the program or tiered environmental impact report is to ensure complete analysis and disclosure of the environmental impacts of the related actions and the cumulative impacts of the whole of those actions. CEQA contemplates that the first environmental impact report discloses the impacts of the general program; that document is followed by narrower or site-specific environmental documents (either environmental impact reports or negative declarations or a combination of both) which incorporate by reference discussion of the impacts of the prior, general document. Subsequent environmental documents need not re-examine environmental impacts which have already been examined in a prior document within the tiered structure. Public Resources Code sections 21068.5, 21094; CEQA Guidelines section 15168.

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) prepared the first document of the program or tiers, entitled Final Environmental Impact Report, State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension ("DWR EIR"), with Addenda. The DWR EIR studied the overall program and the specific potential environmental impacts of construction of the Coastal Branch and Mission Hills Extension. This study included cumulative impacts and various growth inducement scenarios. DWR will construct the Coastal Branch extension to its terminus at Vandenberg Air Force Base (Tank 5) in Santa Barbara County as a State-sponsored project.

DWR and CCWA's predecessor agency, the Santa Barbara Water Purveyors Agency (SBWPA) jointly sponsored preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Report, Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II, with an Addendum thereto ("SYE EIR"), which constitutes another tier within the program environmental impact report. This document addressed the environmental consequences of the Santa Ynez Extension and compared those impacts to the potential impacts of various project alternatives, and provided additional information regarding growth inducement not included in the Coastal Branch EIR.

CCWA prepared and certified the Final Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Reports for Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("First Supplement"), describing certain proposed project modifications to reduce the environmental impacts of the project, certain project realignments, and an alternative site for the consolidated pump facility-dechloramination facility ("Santa Ynez Pump Facility").

CCWA prepared and certified the Final Supplement No. 2 ato the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and Santa Ynez Extension ("Supplement No. 2"), further analyzing the environmental impacts of and alternatives to the 2-mile segment of the project adjacent to Vandenberg Village.

II. CEQA FINDINGS – GENERAL

1. The Board of Directors of CCWA has read and considered the following environmental documents, including any Appendices and Addenda:

Final Environmental Impact Report, State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension, with Addenda ("DWR EIR")

Final Environmental Impact Report, Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II, with Addendum ("SYE EIR")

Final Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Reports for Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("First Supplement")

Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension ("Supplement No. 2").

2. CEQA requires analysis not only of direct or primary impacts, but also of indirect or secondary impacts which are caused by the project and are later in time or are further removed in distance, but are reasonably foreseeable. In light of these principles, each of the EIRs considered by CCWA analyzes the indirect, secondary impacts arising from cumulative development which may occur as a result of the project and from other projects expected to occur in the vicinity at the same time that the program components are under construction. These impacts are unchanged by the project modifications described in the First Supplement and Supplement No. 2 and are not re-analyzed in the Supplements.

3. CEQA requires analysis of the potential which the project may have to induce growth. Each of the EIRs considered by CCWA analyzes the potential for growth inducement from the project and the impacts which could result from growth related to the project. These impacts were unchanged as a result of the project modifications described in the Supplements are not re-analyzed in the supplements to the EIRs.

4. CEQA requires the evaluation of reasonable and feasible alternatives to the project, as well as evaluation of the impacts which would result if the project were not implemented (the "No Action" alternative). The EIRs, taken together, analyze the "No Action" alternative, various alternative pipeline routes, and various alternative water sources which might be considered in lieu of the project. The First Supplement analyzes changes and alterations to be made to the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts identified in the EIRs for the project to be constructed by CCWA. Supplement No. 2 analyzes potential environmental impacts of and alternatives to a 2-mile realignment of the pipeline route adjacent to Vandenberg Village. The project realignment described in Supplement No. 2 significantly reduces the project impacts upon biological resources, although it will result in short-term construction related impacts on nearby residences and aesthetic impacts from loss of oak trees and related vegetation.

5. The remaining significant environmental impacts identified in the EIRs and supplements thereto are acceptable due to the overriding concerns described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by CCWA in Resolution No. 92-2 and

included in the Resolution approving these Findings.

6. The revised project described in Supplement No. 2 mitigates most of the potentially significant environmental impacts to an acceptable level. Changes and alterations have been incorporated into the project where feasible; and these changes and alterations avoid and substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts, as identified in Supplement No. 2. These changes include corridor narrowing and imposition of exclusion zones within which oak trees, Burton Mesa chaparral and similar habitat may not be disturbed (all of which avoid or reduce impacts) and a mitigation monitoring program which mitigates potentially significant impacts to an acceptable level.

7. As part of its original approval of the project, CCWA adopted a mitigation and monitoring program pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21081.6. Further refinement of that mitigation and monitoring program has occurred, and CCWA has approved and incorporated into the project the provisions of a final Mitigation Program and a final Biological Resource Mitigation Plan, prepared with input from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and California Department of Fish and Game.

8. CCWA also has approved execution of a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Fish and Game pertaining to specific mitigation measures and enforcement thereof which must be incorporated into the project, and ratified the execution by Executive Director Dan Masnada of a Memorandum of Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service incorporating mitigation measures and enforcement provisions to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented.

9. The project revision described in Supplement No. 2 and proposed by the CCWA is in the interest of providing a safe and reliable water source to the users and customers of the individual purveyors who are members of CCWA, or have Water Supply Agreements with CCWA, for all of the reasons stated in the findings adopted by Resolution No. 92-2. Those findings and the statement of overriding consideration and conditions adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 and by Resolution No. 92-11 are incorporated by reference into these findings.

10. The findings pertaining to alternatives for providing additional water to the members of CCWA, in lieu of the project, adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 are incorporated by reference into these findings. Since adoption of Resolution No. 92-2, no new feasible project alternatives, other than those analyzed in the First Supplement and in Supplement No. 2, have been discovered.

11. The findings pertaining to growth inducement adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 are incorporated by reference into these findings. Since adoption of Resolution No. 92-2, the growth inducement analysis has not changed.

12. CCWA finds and determines that the requirements of CEQA have been satisfied for the project realignment and that Supplement No. 2 was completed in compliance with CEQA, is complete and adequate under CEQA, and has been presented to, and the information contained therein reviewed and considered by, the Board of Directors prior to its approval of the project realignment.

III. PROJECT SPECIFIC CEQA FINDINGS

A. The DWR EIR and the SYE EIR identify certain potentially significant environmental impacts associated with construction of CCWA's project and the findings and statement of overriding considerations adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 pertaining to those impacts are incorporated by reference in these findings. Except in the following identified instances, the project impacts and their mitigation as described in EIRs and in the Resolution No. 92-2 findings are unchanged:

1. Biology – the biological mitigation program adopted by CCWA with Resolution No. 92-2 has been refined with input from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the California Department of Fish & Game. Species specific or habitat specific mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project plans so that the contractors and monitors will be fully informed concerning the existence of sensitive resources and the required mitigation of impacts. In addition, the project modifications described in Supplement No. 2 and adopted simultaneously with these findings will avoid or substantially lessen many of the biological impacts identified in the EIRs.

2. Cultural resources – the cultural resources mitigation program adopted by CCWA with Resolution No. 92-2 has been refined and CCWA has executed with the applicable State and Federal agencies a programmatic agreement for the protection and preservation of cultural and historical resources potentially impacted by the project. In addition, the project realignment route described in Supplement No. 2 and adopted simultaneously with these findings has been surveyed and found to have no identifiable cultural or historical resources.

3. Water quality – the project realignment will cross two seasonal drainages. These are dry during the summer months and special mitigation measures to avoid sedimentation have been incorporated into the project. One of the stream crossings is located in a disturbed area within an oak woodland where a number of trees must be removed in order to accommodate the project. The other stream crossing is in an undisturbed area and will be located in an existing gap in riparian vegetation. Potential water quality impacts of the proposed realignment will not be significant and mitigation measures have been included in the project plans and specifications so that contractors and monitors will be advised as to the location of potentially sensitive areas and the requirement that mitigation measures be implemented to reduce and avoid water quality impacts.

4. Aesthetics – the project modifications described in Supplement No. 2 have been mitigated to the extent feasible, but remain significant and unavoidable. Because of the corridor narrowing and imposition of exclusion zones (habitat areas which lie within the construction corridor but may not be disturbed) incorporated into the project, the aesthetic impacts will be substantially less than if the entire 120-foot wide construction corridor were cleared. The originally approved project route in this area transected pristine Burton Mesa chaparral and ran up the side of a prominent hill. Creation of a construction corridor through this pristine habitat area would have had significant aesthetic impacts, as well as fragmenting formerly intact habitat and making it vulnerable to invasion by pests and weeds. The project realignment described in Supplement No. 2 represents a change to the project to avoid or substantially lessen the aesthetic impacts.

IV. CEQA FINDINGS–CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impacts of the project are unchanged by the project realignment described in Supplement No.2, except that the reduction in overall impacts as described in Supplement No. 2 will result in a corresponding reduction in the cumulative impacts. Although impacts of the project had been avoided or substantially lessened with the incorporation of mitigation measures as set forth in the EIRs, the project realignment has further avoided or lessened these impacts.

V. CEQA FINDING UNDER PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 21081

CCWA finds that changes or alterations have been incorporated into the project to mitigate or avoid significant impacts. These changes or alterations include the realignment described in Supplement No. 2, as well as project changes described in the First Supplement and the EIRs. Some of these changes or alterations have been incorporated into the conditions of approval imposed with the original project approval.

CCWA further finds that some changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of other agencies. For example, the cumulative, area-wide impacts to which the project incrementally contributes, and the secondary impacts of any growth which might be induced by the project, are within the responsibility, jurisdiction, and control of the affected cities and counties, and are outside the control of CCWA.

CCWA further finds that specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible certain of the alternatives suggested and analyzed in the project EIRs. These considerations are more fully discussed in the EIRs and the findings adopted by Resolution No. 92-2.

VI. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

Even with the many mitigation measures which have been incorporated into this project to reduce and avoid environmental impacts, some impacts remain significant. The environmental costs resulting from these significant impacts is of serious concern to CCWA, but must be balanced against the overall benefits of the project.

There is no perfect or easy way to align this project in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village. The original project route, designed by the Department of Water Resources and approved by CCWA, was located in the midst of pristine Burton Mesa chaparral habitat and placed a water tank at the top of a highly visible hill. The construction of the tank site and of the pipelines to and from the tank would result in significant biological and aesthetic impacts.

The other alternatives analyzed in Supplement No. 2 each have their own environmental impacts. The proposed realignment, recommended by staff, represents the best balancing of impacts. It will have short-term construction related impacts upon a few residences and will require removal of a number of mature oak trees and similar vegetation, which will be revegetated as part of the project's mitigation measures. Re-establishment of this vegetation will take some time to accomplish. This route is the

environmentally superior alternative because it minimizes impacts on humans and to the degree feasible skirts the edge of pristine habitat to avoid fragmentation. Two other alternatives, one located through the golf course and one located along St. Andrews Way, have fewer impacts on natural resources than the proposed realignment and the approved DWR-designed route but substantially greater impacts upon the human environment. Because of their impacts upon humans, these alternatives have been rejected. The remaining alternatives analyzed in Supplement No. 2 have lesser impacts upon residences but have other potentially significant environmental impacts which require that they be rejected. Their impacts on biological resources are greater than for the proposed realignment but less than the approved DWR-designed route.

Although secondary to the consideration of impacts on the natural environment and on people, costs considerations are an element in CCWA's decision. The proposed project realignment is substantially less expensive than three of the alternatives (V1, V2a, and V2b) and markedly less expensive than V6 and V7. This costs differential provides an additional basis for selecting the proposed project realignment, thereby avoiding unnecessary or wasteful expenditure of public funds.

Having balanced the benefits of the proposed project, the purpose of which is to enhance the water supplies of member purveyors to enable them to provide to their customers a safe, reliable, and adequate water supply, against the project's significant unavoidable environmental impacts, CCWA hereby determines that the benefits outweigh the significant unavoidable impacts and that these impacts are nonetheless acceptable, based on the following individual and collective overriding considerations:

A. The water deficit in Santa Barbara County was approximately 60,000 AFY in 1985. This deficit is projected to increase steadily in the future.

B. Virtually every member of CCWA meets, or is anticipated to meet, supply deficits by overdrafting groundwater basins. Groundwater basins in the County are being pumped at more than their perennial yields, causing long-term overdrafts with resultant declines in water levels and water quality, to the extent that, in some cases, the water quality is in danger of not meeting safe drinking water standards.

C. Based upon historic growth rates, demand is anticipated to continue to increase so that the ultimate deficit County-wide will be about 76,000 AFY by the Year 2010, when General Plan Buildout is projected to occur. This figure includes communities which are not participating in the project. The total approximate deficit for participants in the project by the Year 2010 is anticipated to be 68,500 AFY.

D. CCWA members have directly subscribed to the State Water Project since 1982, and have paid millions of dollars to preserve that subscription to date. The project route adjacent to Vandenberg Village is a vital link in the overall project, which must be constructed in order to take delivery of the State Project water.

E. The project provides urban water purveyors with a water supply to use to offset their proportionate shares of groundwater overdraft, mitigating long-term overuse of the groundwater basins and existing and future severe, adverse impacts associated with groundwater basin mining. The project conditions include an obligation to give first priority to offsetting groundwater overdraft attributable to extraction of groundwater.

F. The project, by providing a new water supply to Santa Barbara County water purveyors and users, increases flexible management of supply and increases overall supply reliability. Present water supplies within the County of Santa Barbara depend primarily on local rainfall. The project diversifies available supplies, thereby increasing reliability.

G. The project increases local water purveyors' and users' independence from drought and from the adverse economic consequences associated with chronic water shortages.

H. The quality of the project water is high, allowing water purveyors and users to improve the quality of delivered water and the quality of effluent which recharges the groundwater basins. Because the existing water supplies of certain water purveyors in the County are so poor, those purveyors may not be able to meet applicable water quality standards in the foreseeable future unless they have access to this supply.

I. For the most part, the residually significant environmental impacts of the project (after mitigation) are short-term, related to construction. Weighing the residually significant impacts (biological, noise, traffic, air quality, and aesthetics) against the beneficial impacts of the project, the benefits (which are long-term and substantial) far outweigh the environmental detriment.

J. The project provides a source of water which can be used to offset future losses of existing supplies which could be lost as a result of legal challenges, including litigation pertaining to watershed of origin, downstream releases to enhance habitat, groundwater basin rights, and various other water rights issues which have been raised or are expected to be raised in the future.

K. One-half of the population of Santa Barbara County depends upon water from reservoirs located on the Santa Ynez River, as their principal water supply. The yield of these reservoirs has steadily decreased, largely due to siltation. Further decreases in yield from these reservoirs is anticipated in the future because of continuing siltation, in-basin water demands, and the legal challenges described in a previous finding.

L. Lack of adequate water supplies has caused severe economic and quality of life degradation in Santa Barbara County, including the loss of landscaping and major trees. The loss of landscaping has resulted in substantial economic loss due to the cost of removing dead and damaged trees and other vegetation and the planting of replacement landscaping.

M. There are no supplemental water supply alternatives, individually or collectively, which can furnish water of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the needs of all CCWA contractors and which have fewer significant environmental impacts than the project.

N. At present, no aqueduct system links the major population centers within Santa Barbara County and there is no connection between the County water systems and the water systems in other parts of California. As a result, at times of critical shortage due to emergency, Santa Barbara County water purveyors and users are isolated. The proposed project not only will provide a link with the statewide system, but also provides a means to connect most of the major population centers within the County to one

another. During 1990, emergency SWP water supplies were provided to Santa Barbara County purveyors through a complicated series of exchanges with Ventura County. If this project had been in operation at that time, even more water would have been provided to County purveyors than the 3,000 AF provided on an emergency basis.

O. Because of the high quality of the project water, wastewater quality will be improved. At present, wastewater reuse is limited by the poor quality of existing supplies. The project will result in the potential for greater use of wastewater.

P. CCWA members have implemented water conservation measures and anticipate implementing further measures. These measures will be implemented regardless of whether the project is built. These measures will not be sufficient by themselves to reduce demand to existing water supplies and additional water supplies are still needed to reduce existing overdraft.

Q. The lack of adequate water supply has increased fire danger within the County. Restrictions on landscape watering have made residential areas more susceptible to fires, and the dry vegetation around homes has permitted fires to spread more readily once started. In addition, fires put further stress on an already insufficient water supply. In June 1990, approximately 13,400,000 gallons of water was drawn from Lake Cachuma to fight the Painted Cave fire, further reducing an already seriously low water supply.

R. In 1990, both the County of Santa Barbara and the City of Santa Barbara proclaimed the existence of a local emergency due to drought and requested that the Governor issue a Declaration of Drought Emergency pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §§ 8550 et seq.), declaring a lack of adequate water supplies to meet basic water needs for health, sanitation and safety. The City of Santa Barbara also sought a suspension of CEQA to expedite approval of a desalination plant. The Governor issued Declarations declaring drought emergencies for both entities and directed all state agencies to assist these entities in meeting their emergency water needs. Unless additional water supplies are provided to customers within Santa Barbara County, water shortages affecting basic needs will occur again during droughts.

S. During the drought period described in Paragraph R, several water purveyors have imposed severe restrictions on their customers' water usage. The restrictions during this drought emergency have resulted in shortages which have disrupted interior uses of water, have damaged landscaping, and have threatened the health, safety, and welfare of the water purveyors' customers. Droughts of this severity are expected to recur. The water provided by the project would provide a supplemental supply to participating purveyors, helping them to offset the shortages in their present supplies when similar severe droughts recur.

T. State law mandates that the County of Santa Barbara and the six (6) cities within the County accommodate their "fair share" of regional needs for housing to serve <u>all</u> segments of the population. That mandate was reaffirmed in a letter from the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, dated June 27, 1991, which rejected each reason advanced by the County for refusing to accept the State's calculation of its fair share of regional housing needs. Water shortage was one basis stated by the County for avoiding fulfillment of its fair share of housing needs. With the water supply provided by

the project, the County and the participating cities will be in a better position to meet the requirements of the law regarding provision of housing.

U. A majority of voters in each of the participating purveyor districts which held elections have voted in favor of the project. In the case of the City of Santa Barbara, this vote constituted a mandate to participate in the project.

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CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

JUNE 2, 1994 HEARING

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

Add to Section III, Page 5 of the Findings (Project Specific CEQA Findings):

5. Although the alternatives to the proposed project route, analyzed in Supplement No. 2, are technically feasible, they will result in greater environmental impacts than those anticipated for the proposed route, and they will result in substantially greater design and construction costs than the proposed route, as set forth in more detail in Supplement No. 2 and the staff report.

6. California Public Resources Code section 21003(f) requires that the CEQA process be carried out in the most efficient, expeditious manner in order to conserve the available financial, governmental, physical and social resources with the objective that those resources may be better applied toward the mitigation of actual significant effects on the environment. Supplement No. 2 contains as in depth analysis of the various alternatives as is reasonably feasible, given the fact that the alternative routes have not had the detailed field studies (which would be prohibitively expensive) that the proposed route received in the course of final design. Based upon the expert advice of its professional consultants, CCWA believes that the proposed route, incorporating the various mitigation measures set forth in the project plans, the Mitigation Program, and the Biological Mitigation Plan, will be the least intrusive to the human environment and to natural resources. Revegetation of the project corridor upon completion of construction will further reduce environmental impacts.

7. The proposed project route is subject to mitigation measures which will eliminate or substantially lessen all significant effects on the environment to the extent feasible. Any remaining significant environmental effects are unavoidable and are acceptable due to the overriding considerations set forth below. On balance, this route is the least environmentally intrusive.

5910P;6910.6.13

RESOLUTION NO. 94-67

RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY APPROVING AN ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENT TO A PORTION OF THE SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION; AND MAKING REQUIRED FINDINGS; AND MAKING A STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

WHEREAS, Preliminary Design and Final Environmental Impact Reports, including State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension ("DWR EIR"), and the Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II ("SYE EIR"), have been completed and all the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") have been satisfied relating to the construction of the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension of the California Aqueduct ("the Local Facilities Project") and all related local turn-outs; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolutions No. 92-1 and 92-2 on January 23, 1992, certifying the DWR EIR and the SYE EIR, approving the Local Facilities Project, making certain findings, adopting a certain statement of overriding considerations, and imposing certain conditions of approval; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolution No. 92-11 on February 27, 1992, approving a certain settlement agreement and imposing an additional condition upon the Local Facilities Project; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolution No. 93-22 on August 26, 1993, certifying a Final Supplement to the DWR EIR and the SYE EIR ("First Supplement"), approving certain project modifications, and making certain findings in support thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Authority adopted Resolution No. 94-41 on June 2, 1994, certifying Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension ("Supplement No. 2"), describing a certain project realignment in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village (the "proposed route") and alternative routes for such alignment, including alternatives designated "V6" and "V7"; and

WHEREAS, at a public hearing on August 3, 1994, the State Lands Commission disapproved the Authority's proposed route through the Vandenberg Village area and stated a commitment to approve Alternative V7 analyzed in Supplement No. 2, a portion of which will be located through the Village Country Club golf course, or Alternative V6, partially located in St. Andrews Way, a residential street; and

WHEREAS, at said public hearing before the State Lands Commission, a number of Vandenberg Village residents urged approval of yet another alternative alignment along Harris Grade Road ("Alternative V1b"); and

WHEREAS, Supplement No. 2 ranked Alternative V7 as being second only to the Authority's proposed route in total environmental superiority; and

WHEREAS, Supplement No. 2 ranked Alternative V6 as being third in the ranking of environmental superiority; and

WHEREAS, the Authority's staff has identified another alignment, which is a variation of Alternative V6 and designated as Alternative V8, and

WHEREAS, the Authority has prepared an Addendum to the DWR EIR and SYE EIR which comparatively analyzes the environmental impacts of Alternatives V6, V7, V8, V1b and the proposed route, and finds that the impacts of Alternative V6, V7 and V8 are less than those for the proposed route, and the impacts of Alternative V1b are greater than any of the others; and

WHEREAS, without State Lands Commission approval, the feasibility of the proposed route is placed in jeopardy; and

WHEREAS, the Authority desires to request that the State Lands Commission consider four alternative routes: the proposed route, Alternative V6, Alternative V7, and Alternative V8, and, in order so to do must first approve all four routes in the alternative.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Authority finds that the proposed route, Alternative V6, Alternative V7 and Alternative V8 have been analyzed by Supplement No. 2, which document the Authority has already certified to be adequate under the California Environmental Quality Act, and by the Addendum thereto, both of which documents the Authority has considered prior to adopting this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Authority has reviewed and considered the information contained in the DWR EIR and SYE EIR as revised by the First Supplement and Supplement No. 2, and by the Addendum.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Authority hereby approves the proposed route, Alternative V6, Alternative V7 and Alternative V8 to the Local Facilities Project, as described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the Authority hereby directs and authorizes its staff to submit to the State Lands Commission a request for a lease over the proposed route or Alternative V6 or Alternative V7 or Alternative V8, based upon feasibility considerations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth in Attachment 1 to this Resolution are incorporated by reference herein and are hereby adopted and determined to be true.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall take effect immediately.

I certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 94-67 was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Central Coast Water Authority at a meeting held August 31, 1994.

Chairman

[Seal]

Attest:

FOR EDD

Secretary of the
Board of Directors

	VOTING PERCENTAGE	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
City of Buellton	2.21 %				x
Carpinteria County Water District	7.64 %	x			
Goleta Water District	17.20 %	x			
City of Guadalupe	1.15 %				x
Montecito Water District	8.35 %	x			
City of Santa Barbara	11.47 %	x			
City of Santa Maria	43.19 %	x			
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1	7.64 %	x			
Summerland County Water District	1.15 %				x

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FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF APPROVAL OF REALIGNMENT OF THE SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND THE MISSION HILLS EXTENSION OF THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Central Coast Water Authority ("CCWA") proposes to construct and operate an extension of the State Water Project aqueduct to deliver treated water within Santa Barbara County. CCWA also will construct and operate a water treatment plant in San Luis Obispo County, in cooperation with the California Department of Water Resources ("DWR") and the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ("SLOCFCWCD"). CCWA approved its project by Resolution No. 92-2, on January 23, 1992. CCWA imposed an additional condition upon the project by Resolution No. 92-11, on February 27, 1992. CCWA approved certain project modifications by Resolution No. 93-22 on August 26, 1993 and by Resolution No. 94-41 on June 2, 1994.

CCWA's project pipeline will commence within Vandenberg Air Force Base, at a tank which is the terminus of the water delivery pipeline constructed by DWR ("Tank 5"), will proceed generally southeasterly through the Lompoc/Mission Hills/Vandenberg Village area, through the Buellton area, through Solvang and the Santa Ynez Valley, hook up to an existing water pipeline between Santa Ynez and Lake Cachuma, then extend into Lake Cachuma, where the water will be discharged. Water delivered to the South Coast contractors will be extracted from the lake through the existing Tecolote Tunnel facility. Project facilities approved by CCWA, in addition to the pipeline, turnouts, and appurtenances, include a water storage tank west of Buellton ("Tank 7"), and a pumping facility east of the City of Solvang.

The project already approved by CCWA is described in more detail in the Final Environmental Impact Report, State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension, and Addenda thereto ("DWR EIR"), the Final Environmental Impact Report, Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II, Addendum thereto ("SYE EIR"), Final Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Reports for Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("First Supplement") and Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("Supplement No. 2").

Following a hearing before the State Lands Commission on CCWA's request for a lease over certain lands in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village, CCWA prepared an Addendum to the above-referenced environmental documents.

Pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), the Central Coast Water Authority, hereby adopts the following findings, consideration of alternatives, and statement of overriding considerations:

I. TIERED/PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CEQA, and the Guidelines adopted to implement CEQA, describe the concept of a "program" or "tiered" environmental impact report, whereby a series of environmental documents, ultimately comprising a whole, are prepared for a series of actions which can be characterized as one large project and are related geographically or as a part of a chain of contemplated actions. The purpose of the program or tiered environmental impact report is to ensure complete analysis and disclosure of the environmental impacts of the related actions and the cumulative impacts of the whole of those actions. CEQA contemplates that the first environmental impact report discloses the impacts of the general program; that document is followed by narrower or site-specific environmental documents (either environmental impact reports or negative declarations or a combination of both) which incorporate by reference discussion of the impacts of the prior, general document. Subsequent environmental documents need not re-examine environmental impacts which have already been examined in a prior document within the tiered structure. Public Resources Code sections 21068.5, 21094; CEQA Guidelines section 15168.

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) prepared the first document of the program or tiers, entitled Final Environmental Impact Report, State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension ("DWR EIR"), with Addenda. The DWR EIR studied the overall program and the specific potential environmental impacts of construction of the Coastal Branch and Mission Hills Extension. This study included cumulative impacts and various growth inducement scenarios. DWR will construct the Coastal Branch extension to its terminus at Vandenberg Air Force Base (Tank 5) in Santa Barbara County as a State-sponsored project.

DWR and CCWA's predecessor agency, the Santa Barbara Water Purveyors Agency (SBWPA) jointly sponsored preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Report, Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II, with an Addendum thereto ("SYE EIR"), which constitutes another tier within the program environmental impact report. This document addressed the environmental consequences of the Santa Ynez Extension and compared those impacts to the potential impacts of various project alternatives, and provided additional information regarding growth inducement not included in the Coastal Branch EIR.

CCWA prepared and certified the Final Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Reports for Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("First Supplement"), describing certain proposed project modifications to reduce the environmental impacts of the project, certain project realignments,

and an alternative site for the consolidated pump facility-dechloramination facility ("Santa Ynez Pump Facility").

CCWA prepared and certified the Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and Santa Ynez Extension ("Supplement No. 2"), further analyzing the environmental impacts of and alternatives to the 2-mile segment of the project adjacent to Vandenberg Village. CCWA has also prepared an Addendum to the above-referenced environmental documents analyzing the environmental impacts of additional alternative alignments.

II. CEQA FINDINGS – GENERAL

1. The Board of Directors of CCWA has read and considered the following environmental documents, including any Appendices and Addenda:

Final Environmental Impact Report, State Water Project, Coastal Branch, Phase II, and Mission Hills Extension, with Addenda ("DWR EIR")

Final Environmental Impact Report, Santa Ynez Extension, a Local Facility of the Coastal Branch, Phase II, with Addendum ("SYE EIR")

Final Supplement to Final Environmental Impact Reports for Santa Ynez Extension and Mission Hills Extension ("First Supplement")

Final Supplement No. 2 to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension ("Supplement No. 2").

Addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Reports for the Mission Hills Extension and the Santa Ynez Extension ("Addendum").

2. CEQA requires analysis not only of direct or primary impacts, but also of indirect or secondary impacts which are caused by the project and are later in time or are further removed in distance, but are reasonably foreseeable. In light of these principles, each of the EIRs considered by CCWA analyzes the indirect, secondary impacts arising from cumulative development which may occur as a result of the project and from other projects expected to occur in the vicinity at the same time that the program components are under construction. These impacts are unchanged by the project modifications described in the First Supplement, Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum and are not re-analyzed in the Supplements or the Addendum.

3. CEQA requires analysis of the potential which the project may have to induce growth. Each of the EIRs considered by CCWA analyzes the potential for growth inducement from the project and the impacts which could result from growth related to the project. These impacts were unchanged as a result of the project modifications described in the Supplements and Addendum are not re-analyzed in the Supplements or Addendum.

4. CEQA requires the evaluation of reasonable and feasible alternatives to the project, as well as evaluation of the impacts which would result if the project were not implemented (the "No Action" alternative). The EIRs, taken together, analyze the "No Action" alternative, various alternative pipeline routes, and various alternative water sources which might be considered in lieu of the project. The First Supplement analyzes changes and alterations to be made to the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts identified in the EIRs for the project to be constructed by CCWA. Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum analyze potential environmental impacts of and alternatives to a 2-mile realignment of the pipeline route adjacent to Vandenberg Village. The "proposed route" described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum significantly reduces the project impacts upon biological resources, although it will result in short-term construction related impacts on nearby residences and aesthetic impacts from loss of oak trees and related vegetation. Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 as analyzed in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum also will result in short-term construction related impacts to nearby residences and aesthetic impacts but will result in negligible loss of oak trees and other natural habitat.

5. The remaining significant environmental impacts identified in the EIRs, Supplements and Addendum thereto are acceptable due to the overriding concerns described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by CCWA in Resolution No. 92-2.

6. The proposed project route and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum mitigate most of the potentially significant environmental impacts to an acceptable level. Changes and alterations have been incorporated into the project where feasible; and these changes and alterations avoid and substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts, as identified in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum. These changes include, as necessary and appropriate, corridor narrowing and imposition of exclusion zones within which oak trees, Burton Mesa chaparral and similar habitat may not be disturbed (all of which avoid or reduce impacts) and a mitigation monitoring program which mitigates potentially significant impacts to an acceptable level. Since much of Alternatives V6 and V8 is located under roadways and much of Alternative V7 passes through an already disturbed area occupied by a golf course, the long-term overall impacts to natural environment are less than with the proposed route, but the impacts on the human environment are somewhat more with Alternatives V6, V7 and V8. Dust, noise, and traffic control measures will be implemented during construction to minimize these human impacts to the extent feasible.

7. As part of its original approval of the project, CCWA adopted a mitigation and monitoring program pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21081.6. Further refinement of that mitigation and monitoring program has occurred, and CCWA has approved and incorporated into the project the provisions of a final Mitigation Program and a final Biological Resource Mitigation Plan, prepared with input from the United States Fish and

Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and California Department of Fish and Game.

8. CCWA also has approved execution of a Memorandum of Understanding with the California Department of Fish and Game pertaining to specific mitigation measures and enforcement thereof which must be incorporated into the project, and ratified the execution by Executive Director Dan Masnada of a Memorandum of Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service incorporating mitigation measures and enforcement provisions to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented.

9. The "proposed route" and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 analyzed in Supplement No. 2 are proposed in the alternative by the CCWA in the interest of avoiding delay and undue cost in providing a safe and reliable water source to the users and customers of the individual purveyors who are members of CCWA, or have Water Supply Agreements with CCWA, for all of the reasons stated in the findings adopted by Resolution No. 92-2. Those findings and the statement of overriding consideration and conditions adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 and by Resolution No. 92-11 are incorporated by reference into these findings.

10. The findings pertaining to alternatives for providing additional water to the members of CCWA, in lieu of the project, adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 are incorporated by reference into these findings. Since adoption of Resolution No. 92-2, no new feasible project alternatives, other than those analyzed in the First Supplement, Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum have been discovered.

11. The findings pertaining to growth inducement adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 are incorporated by reference into these findings. Since adoption of Resolution No. 92-2, the growth inducement analysis has not changed.

12. CCWA finds and determines that the requirements of CEQA have been satisfied for the proposed alignment Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 and that Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum were completed in compliance with CEQA, are complete and adequate under CEQA, and have been presented to, and the information contained therein reviewed and considered by, the Board of Directors prior to its approval of the project realignment.

III. PROJECT SPECIFIC CEQA FINDINGS

A. The DWR EIR and the SYE EIR identify certain potentially significant environmental impacts associated with construction of CCWA's project and the findings and statement of overriding considerations adopted by Resolution No. 92-2 pertaining to those impacts are incorporated by reference in these findings. Except in the following identified instances, the project impacts and their mitigation as described in EIRs and in the Resolution No. 92-2 findings are unchanged:

1. Biology – the biological mitigation program adopted by CCWA with Resolution No. 92-2 has been refined with input from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the California Department of Fish & Game. Species specific or habitat specific mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project plans so that the contractors and monitors will be fully informed concerning the existence of sensitive resources and the required mitigation of impacts. In addition, the project modifications described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum (both as to the proposed route and as to Alternatives V6, V7 and V8) and adopted simultaneously with these findings will avoid or substantially lessen many of the biological impacts identified in the EIRs.

2. Cultural resources – the cultural resources mitigation program adopted by CCWA with Resolution No. 92-2 has been refined and CCWA has executed with the applicable State and Federal agencies a programmatic agreement for the protection and preservation of cultural and historical resources potentially impacted by the project. In addition, the proposed route and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 adopted simultaneously with these findings have been surveyed and found to have no identifiable cultural or historical resources.

3. Water quality – the proposed route will cross two seasonal drainages. Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 will cross one seasonal drainage. These are dry during the summer months and special mitigation measures to avoid sedimentation have been incorporated into the project. The first of the proposed route's stream crossings is located in a disturbed area within an oak woodland where a number of trees must be removed in order to accommodate the project. The other stream crossing, crossed by both the proposed route and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8, is in an undisturbed area and will be located in an existing gap in riparian vegetation. Potential water quality impacts of either the proposed route or Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 will not be significant and mitigation measures have been included in the project plans and specifications so that contractors and monitors will be advised as to the location of potentially sensitive areas and the requirement that mitigation measures be implemented to reduce and avoid water quality impacts.

4. Aesthetics – with either the proposed route or Alternatives V6, V7 and V8, the project modifications described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum have been mitigated to the extent feasible, but remain significant and unavoidable. Because of the corridor narrowing and imposition of exclusion zones (habitat areas which lie within the construction corridor but may not be disturbed) incorporated into the project, the aesthetic impacts will be substantially less than if the entire 120-foot wide construction corridor were cleared. Once the pipeline has been constructed, the street repaved and the sod restored, the route through the golf course or along the streets will be virtually indiscernible. The originally approved project route in this area transected pristine Burton Mesa chaparral and ran up the side of a prominent hill. Creation of a construction corridor through this pristine habitat area would have had significant

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aesthetic impacts, as well as fragmenting formerly intact habitat and making it vulnerable to invasion by pests and weeds. The proposed project and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum represent a change to the project to avoid or substantially lessen the aesthetic impacts.

5. Although other alternatives to the proposed project route and to Alternatives V6, V7 and V8, analyzed in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum are technically feasible, they will result in greater environmental impacts than those anticipated for the proposed route, and they will result in substantially greater design and construction costs than the proposed route, as set forth in more detail in Supplement No. 2, the Addendum, and the staff report. Although Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 will result in greater cost to the Authority than the proposed route, the State Lands Commission's refusal to approve the proposed route through its property jeopardizes the timing and feasibility of the proposed route. If the State Lands Commission timely approves a feasible route (either the proposed route or V6, V7 or V8), the project can proceed without delay.

6. California Public Resources Code section 21003(f) requires that the CEQA process be carried out in the most efficient, expeditious manner in order to conserve the available financial, governmental, physical and social resources with the objective that those resources may be better applied toward the mitigation of actual significant effects on the environment. Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum contain an in depth analysis of the various alternatives as is reasonably feasible, given the fact that the alternative routes have not had the detailed field studies (which would be prohibitively expensive) that the proposed route received in the course of final design. Based upon the expert advice of its professional consultants, CCWA believes that the proposed route or Alternatives V6, V7 or V8, incorporating the various mitigation measures set forth in the project plans, the Mitigation Program, and the Biological Mitigation Plan, will be the least intrusive to natural resources and acceptably intrusive to nearby neighbors. Construction time is estimated at 4-6 weeks through this segment of the project route, so the disturbance to the human environment will be transitory. Noise, dust, and traffic controls will minimize the impacts of this disturbance. Revegetation of the project corridor upon completion of construction will further reduce environmental impacts.

7. The proposed project route and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 are subject to mitigation measures which will eliminate or substantially lessen all significant effects on the environment to the extent feasible. Any remaining significant environmental effects are unavoidable and are acceptable due to the overriding considerations set forth below. On balance, these routes are the least environmentally intrusive.

IV. CEQA FINDINGS--CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative impacts of the project are unchanged by the project realignment described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum, except that the reduction in overall impacts as described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum will result in a corresponding reduction in the cumulative impacts. Although impacts of the project had been avoided or substantially lessened with the incorporation of mitigation measures as set forth in the EIRs, the project realignment has further avoided or lessened these impacts.

V. CEQA FINDING UNDER PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 21081

CCWA finds that changes or alterations have been incorporated into the project to mitigate or avoid significant impacts. These changes or alterations include the proposed and alternative realignments described in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum, as well as project changes described in the First Supplement and the EIRs. Some of these changes or alterations have been incorporated into the conditions of approval imposed with the original project approval.

CCWA further finds that some changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of other agencies. For example, the cumulative, area-wide impacts to which the project incrementally contributes, and the secondary impacts of any growth which might be induced by the project, are within the responsibility, jurisdiction, and control of the affected cities and counties, and are outside the control of CCWA.

CCWA further finds that specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible certain of the alternatives suggested and analyzed in the project EIRs. These considerations are more fully discussed in the EIRs and the findings adopted by Resolution No. 92-2.

VI. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

Even with the many mitigation measures which have been incorporated into this project to reduce and avoid environmental impacts, some impacts remain significant. The environmental costs resulting from these significant impacts is of serious concern to CCWA, but must be balanced against the overall benefits of the project.

There is no perfect or easy way to align this project in the vicinity of Vandenberg Village. The original project route, designed by the Department of Water Resources and approved by CCWA, was located in the midst of pristine Burton Mesa chaparral habitat and placed a water tank at the top of a highly visible hill. The construction of the tank site and of the pipelines ~~to and from the~~ tank would result in significant biological and aesthetic impacts.

The other alternatives analyzed in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum each have their own environmental impacts. The proposed realignment and Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 in the alternative represent the best balancing of impacts. Any of these routes will have short-term construction related impacts upon a few residences. The proposed route will require removal of a number of mature oak trees and similar vegetation, which will be revegetated as part of the project's mitigation measures. Re-establishment of this vegetation will take some time to accomplish. Alternatives V6, V7 and V8 will require very little tree removal and will have no long-term environmental impacts. Once the street paving (V6 and V8) or the golf course sod is restored and any removed trees relocated or replaced with new plantings, the pipeline route will be indistinguishable from the remainder of the golf course and the streets. These alternative routes are the environmentally superior alternatives because they minimize impacts on humans and to the degree feasible skirt or avoid pristine habitat to avoid fragmentation. The remaining alternatives analyzed in Supplement No. 2 and the Addendum (including Alternative V1b) have lesser impacts upon residences but have other potentially significant environmental impacts which require that they be rejected. Their impacts on biological resources are greater than for the proposed realignment but less than the approved DWR-designed route.

Although secondary to the consideration of impacts on the natural environment and on people, costs considerations are an element in CCWA's decision. The proposed project realignment is substantially less expensive than three of the alternatives (V1, V2a, and V2b) and markedly less expensive than V6 V7 and V8. This costs differential provides an additional basis for selecting the proposed project realignment, with V6, V7 and V8 as an alternative only if the feasibility of timely construction becomes questionable for the proposed route.

Having balanced the benefits of the proposed project, the purpose of which is to enhance the water supplies of member purveyors to enable them to provide to their customers a safe, reliable, and adequate water supply, against the project's significant unavoidable environmental impacts, CCWA hereby determines that the benefits outweigh the significant unavoidable impacts and that these impacts are nonetheless acceptable, based on the following individual and collective overriding considerations:

A. The water deficit in Santa Barbara County was approximately 60,000 AFY in 1985. This deficit is projected to increase steadily in the future.

B. Virtually every member of CCWA meets, or is anticipated to meet, supply deficits by overdrafting groundwater basins. Groundwater basins in the County are being pumped at more than their perennial yields, causing long-term overdrafts with resultant declines in water levels and water quality, to the extent that, in some cases, the water quality is in danger of not meeting safe drinking water standards.

C. Based upon historic growth rates, demand is anticipated to continue to increase so that the ultimate deficit County-wide will be about 76,000 AFY by the Year 2010, when General Plan Buildout is projected to occur. This figure includes communities which are not participating in the project. The total approximate deficit for participants in the project by the Year 2010 is anticipated to be 68,500 AFY.

D. CCWA members have directly subscribed to the State Water Project since 1982, and have paid millions of dollars to preserve that subscription to date. The project route adjacent to Vandenberg Village is a vital link in the overall project, which must be constructed in order to take delivery of the State Project water.

E. The project provides urban water purveyors with a water supply to use to offset their proportionate shares of groundwater overdraft, mitigating long-term overuse of the groundwater basins and existing and future severe, adverse impacts associated with groundwater basin mining. The project conditions include an obligation to give first priority to offsetting groundwater overdraft attributable to extraction of groundwater.

F. The project, by providing a new water supply to Santa Barbara County water purveyors and users, increases flexible management of supply and increases overall supply reliability. Present water supplies within the County of Santa Barbara depend primarily on local rainfall. The project diversifies available supplies, thereby increasing reliability.

G. The project increases local water purveyors' and users' independence from drought and from the adverse economic consequences associated with chronic water shortages.

H. The quality of the project water is high, allowing water purveyors and users to improve the quality of delivered water and the quality of effluent which recharges the groundwater basins. Because the existing water supplies of certain water purveyors in the County are so poor, those purveyors may not be able to meet applicable water quality standards in the foreseeable future unless they have access to this supply.

I. For the most part, the residually significant environmental impacts of the project (after mitigation) are short-term, related to construction. Weighing the residually significant impacts (biological, noise, traffic, air quality, and aesthetics) against the beneficial impacts of the project, the benefits (which are long-term and substantial) far outweigh the environmental detriment.

J. The project provides a source of water which can be used to offset future losses of existing supplies which could be lost as a result of legal challenges, including litigation pertaining to watershed of origin, downstream releases to enhance habitat, groundwater basin rights, and various other water rights issues which have been raised or are expected to be raised in the future.

K. One-half of the population of Santa Barbara County depends upon water from reservoirs located on the Santa Ynez River, as their principal water supply. The yield of these reservoirs has steadily decreased, largely due to siltation. Further decreases in yield from these reservoirs is anticipated in the future because of continuing siltation, in-basin water demands, and the legal challenges described in a previous finding.

L. Lack of adequate water supplies has caused severe economic and quality of life degradation in Santa Barbara County, including the loss of landscaping and major trees. The loss of landscaping has resulted in substantial economic loss due to the cost of removing dead and damaged trees and other vegetation and the planting of replacement landscaping.

M. There are no supplemental water supply alternatives, individually or collectively, which can furnish water of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the needs of all CCWA contractors and which have fewer significant environmental impacts than the project.

N. At present, no aqueduct system links the major population centers within Santa Barbara County and there is no connection between the County water systems and the water systems in other parts of California. As a result, at times of critical shortage due to emergency, Santa Barbara County water purveyors and users are isolated. The proposed project not only will provide a link with the statewide system, but also provides a means to connect most of the major population centers within the County to one another. During 1990, emergency SWP water supplies were provided to Santa Barbara County purveyors through a complicated series of exchanges with Ventura County. If this project had been in operation at that time, even more water would have been provided to County purveyors than the 3,000 AF provided on an emergency basis.

O. Because of the high quality of the project water, wastewater quality will be improved. At present, wastewater reuse is limited by the poor quality of existing supplies. The project will result in the potential for greater use of wastewater.

P. CCWA members have implemented water conservation measures and anticipate implementing further measures. These measures will be implemented regardless of whether the project is built. These measures will not be sufficient by themselves to reduce demand to existing water supplies and additional water supplies are still needed to reduce existing overdraft.

Q. The lack of adequate water supply has increased fire danger within the County. Restrictions on landscape watering have made residential areas more susceptible to fires, and the dry vegetation around homes has permitted fires to spread more readily once started. In addition, fires put further stress on an already insufficient water supply. In June 1990, approximately 13,400,000 gallons of water was drawn from Lake Cachuma to fight the Painted Cave fire, further reducing an already seriously low water supply.

R. In 1990, both the County of Santa Barbara and the City of Santa Barbara proclaimed the existence of a local emergency due to drought and requested that the Governor issue a Declaration of Drought Emergency pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §§ 8550 et seq.), declaring a lack of adequate water supplies to meet basic water needs for health, sanitation and safety. The City of Santa Barbara also sought a suspension of CEQA to expedite approval of a desalination plant. The Governor issued Declarations declaring drought emergencies for both entities and directed all state agencies to assist these entities in meeting their emergency water needs. Unless additional water supplies are provided to customers within Santa Barbara County, water shortages affecting basic needs will occur again during droughts.

S. During the drought period described in Paragraph R, several water purveyors have imposed severe restrictions on their customers' water usage. The restrictions during this drought emergency have resulted in shortages which have disrupted interior uses of water, have damaged landscaping, and have threatened the health, safety, and welfare of the water purveyors' customers. Droughts of this severity are expected to recur. The water provided by the project would provide a supplemental supply to participating purveyors, helping them to offset the shortages in their present supplies when similar severe droughts recur.

T. State law mandates that the County of Santa Barbara and the six (6) cities within the County accommodate their "fair share" of regional needs for housing to serve all segments of the population. That mandate was reaffirmed in a letter from the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, dated June 27, 1991, which rejected each reason advanced by the County for refusing to accept the State's calculation of its fair share of regional housing needs. Water shortage was one basis stated by the County for avoiding fulfillment of its fair share of housing needs. With the water supply provided by the project, the County and the participating cities will be in a better position to meet the requirements of the law regarding provision of housing.

U. A majority of voters in each of the participating purveyor districts which held elections have voted in favor of the project. In the case of the City of Santa Barbara, this vote constituted a mandate to participate in the project.

EXHIBIT "J"

SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
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Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
Geology				
Potential soil disruption, modification to topography and drainage due to grading and construction.	Perform grading and construction using standard construction techniques and pursuant to project-specific erosion control plan. Restore soil horizon upon completion.	Prepare erosion control/drainage plan. On-site supervisor monitor to ensure compliance. Include compliance requirement in construction contracts.	CCWA*	Prior to final design approval and during construction.
Potential for fault-related pipe rupture and resulting water caused erosion along the Santa Ynez River Fault and unmapped faults along the pipeline corridor.	Avoid known faults where possible. At fault crossings use special engineering design such as: emergency shutoff valves; steel pipe; above-ground pipeline construction; using cohesionless backfill around the pipe; and other best available pipeline technology.	Include in final design fault avoidance routes and special design features to reduce risk of rupture.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Potential for moderate to strong seismic shaking causing structural damage to structures.	Design structures for seismic zone 4 of UBC.	Include UBC requirements in final design.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Potential for seismically induced liquefaction.	Perform site-specific studies to determine if soil conditions along the corridor are conducive to liquefaction. Where soils are potentially liquefiable, avoid or use best-available pipeline technology (e.g., densifying soils, or removing and recompacting soils) to eliminate the hazard.	Perform studies. Based upon results, include in final design avoidance routes around high-risk areas to extent feasible and state-of-the-art technology for reducing risks from liquefaction where high-risk areas cannot be avoided.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Potential for landslides.	Perform site-specific studies to determine if soil conditions along the pipeline corridor are conducive to landslides. If unstable slopes are present, avoid unstable areas where possible; where avoidance not possible, use standard engineering practices (e.g., construction of earth buttresses to stabilize slope or removal of the potential slide mass) to eliminate the hazard.	Perform studies. Based upon results, include in final design avoidance routes around high-risk areas to extent feasible and state-of-the-art technology for reducing risks from landslides where high-risk areas cannot be avoided.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.

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o Impact	Mitigation	Monitoring Action	Responsibility	Timing
Air Quality				
NO_x emissions during construction will potentially cause temporarily significant impacts.	An air quality monitoring program will be established at site-specific locations.	Monitor result and implement additional feasible utilization measures as appropriate under APCD guidelines, based upon monitoring results.	APCD	During construction.
	Construction equipment operating on-site will be equipped with low NO_x-emitting engines (engine timing retard, precombustion chambers, or gasoline or propane-fueled equipment). Where feasible, combustion control techniques (e.g., engine timing retard) shall be used on construction vehicles and equipment.	Submit proof of low NO_x-emitting engines to CCWA. Construction contracts to include requirement. On-site field supervisor to verify.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
	The engine size of construction equipment will be the minimum size feasible.	Engine size will be specified in the bid for the job and verification of size checked by on-site field supervisor.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
	The number of pieces of construction equipment operating simultaneously will be minimized through efficient management practices to ensure that the smallest practical number are operating at any one time. Limit idling time when feasible.	Construction contracts to include requirement and on-site field supervisor check daily to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.
	Construction equipment will be electric when feasible.	Construction contracts to include requirement. Specify in bid and field supervisor to verify.	CCWA	During construction.
	Construction equipment will be maintained in tune per manufacturer's specifications and will be equipped with approved air pollution control devices.	Construction contracts to include requirement of compliance. Contractors to submit tune up records for equipment to on-site field supervisor.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.

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SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
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Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
Biological Resources				
Loss of Burton Mesa chaparral.	Narrow construction corridor to less than 120 feet in Burton Mesa chaparral, mark edge of corridor with survey stakes.	Include in final design plans. Include penalties for going outside staked corridor in construction contracts. On-site field supervisor and biologist verify that stakes properly located and maintained prior to and during construction and to ensure that staked corridor limits are respected by contractors.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
	Reroute pipeline to avoid sensitive plant species to extent feasible.	Include in final design plans. On-site field supervisor and biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design and approval and during construction.
	Comply with revegetation and oak tree preservation requirements attached.	Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction and upon completion of construction.
	Vegetation clearing for construction corridor shall avoid disturbance to roots of shrub species.	Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.
	Narrow width of permanent corridor to approximately 40 feet and maintain vegetation clear zone within it of 20 feet or less through Burton Mesa chaparral.	Include in final design plans.	CCWA	During and upon completion of construction.
	Smoking shall be limited to designed areas to reduce potential for wildfires.	Include in construction contracts. On-site field supervisor monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.
	All construction equipment and workers' vehicles shall be equipped with appropriate spark arrestors.	Include in construction contracts. On-site field supervisor monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.

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SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
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Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
	Narrow construction corridor as much as possible though riparian and wet land areas.	Include corridor width for each area in final design plans. On-site field supervisor and biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval and during construction.
	Reroute pipeline wherever possible to minimize or avoid impacts to riparian and wetland vegetation.	Include in final design plans. On-site field supervisor and biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design and approval and during construction.
	Comply with oak tree preservation requirements attached.	Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.
	Revegetate per attached revegetation requirements.	Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During and after construction.
	Narrow width of permanent corridor through riparian and wetland habitats to approximately 40 feet and maintain vegetation clear zone within it of 20 feet or less.	Included in final plans. Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval and after construction.
	Trees cut inside the construction corridor shall be left intact at the edge of the construction corridor as deadfall after cutting, except where this would create a fire hazard, or mulched for use in root protection and revegetation. Cut trees shall not be piled in a pile but left individually. Stumps lying outside permanent corridor shall not be killed with herbicides, but allowed to sprout and grow.	Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.
	Construction adjacent to the Campbell vernal pools shall be completed and soils stabilized prior to the rainy season. Construction across creeks and Santa Ynez River shall occur during periods of low or no flow wherever feasible.	Include in final design plans and construction contracts. Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval and during construction.

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SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION

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Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
	During construction in Santa Ynez River near Buellton, monitor and protect red-legged frogs. Use same mitigation measures as recommended for southwestern pond turtle.	Same as for southwestern pond turtle.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction; during revegetation.
	Replace on at least an acre-for-acre basis (1:1) all riparian and wetland vegetation that is not restored.	CCWA enhance and preserve existing degraded or disturbed riparian or wetland (or both) areas on a ratio of at least 1:1 restoration or replacement to project loss.	CCWA	During and after construction.
	Washing of concrete and of equipment shall be closely regulated to avoid polluting streams, wetlands, and related habitat areas.	Require contractors to submit to CCWA a plan for containing polluted wash water and for preventing discharge into streams and wetland areas. On-site field supervisor to monitor compliance.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
	If repair and maintenance activities necessitate vegetation to be disturbed or removed, all of the above mitigation requirements shall be implemented as to the disturbed and removed vegetation upon completion of the mainstream and repair activity.	Include in contract with maintenance repair contractors. Hire biologist to monitor compliance at time repairs and maintenance occur.	CCWA	Future.
	Biological monitors shall have authority to halt and reroute construction, subject to override or modification by CCWA on-site field supervisor.	Include in construction contracts and in biologist's contract.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
ses and oak	Narrow construction corridor to less than 120 feet, wherever feasible, in oak woodlands.	Include in final design plans. On-site field supervisor and biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
	Reroute pipeline to minimize and avoid oak tree removal and damage.	Include in final design plans. On-site supervisor and biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval and during construction.

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SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION

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Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
	If repair and maintenance activities necessitate vegetation to be disturbed or removed, the above mitigation requirements, as applicable, shall be implemented as to the disturbed and removed vegetation upon completion of the maintenance and repair activity.	Included in contract with maintenance repair contractors. Hire biologist to monitor compliance at time repairs and maintenance occur.	CCWA	Future.
	Biologist monitors shall have authority to halt and reroute construction, subject to override or modification by on-site field supervisor.	Include in construction contracts and in biologist's contract.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
Temporary loss of non-native grassland, crops, and landscape trees.	Revegetate corridor.	Final design plans to include revegetation. Biologist monitor to verify that revegetation occurs after completion of construction.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval. Implementation upon completion of construction.
Loss of wildlife habitat from vegetation clearing.	Habitat restoration/compensation same as for vegetation restoration described above.	Final design plans to include revegetation. Biologist monitor to verify that revegetation occurs after completion of construction.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval. Implementation upon completion of construction.
Loss of sensitive plants.	Site pipeline to avoid and replace any losses through revegetation as described above.	Final design plans to include avoidance routes to extent feasible. Biologist monitor to verify replacement of lost vegetation as described above.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval. Implementation upon completion of construction.
Disturbance to wildlife species.	Construction through riparian woodlands to occur other than during nesting season for candidate and listed species found to be present; use mitigated routes B and D.	Include mitigated routes B and D in final design plans. Include timing of construction in construction contracts. Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval. Implementation upon completion of construction.
Disturbance to aquatic habitats.	Construct across drainages at times of low and no flow whenever feasible; restore stream bed and banks.	Include mitigated routes B and D in final design plans. Include timing of construction in construction contracts. Biologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval. Implementation upon completion of construction.

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Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
Increased public access may lead to vandalism of sites during construction.	Instruction of construction personnel. Posting signs to public along construction corridor. Security during excavation of human burials.	On-site field supervisor and archaeologist monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to and during construction.
Land Use				
Walnut trees along Santa Rosa Road removed.	Use Mitigated Route B.	Final design to include rerouting.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Two homes on Santa Rosa Road adjacent to trench excavation.	Use Mitigated Route B.	Final design to include rerouting.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Vineyard on Happood Road bisected by pipeline.	Reroute pipeline parallel to Happood Road.	Final design to include rerouting.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Santa Ynez Indian Reservation crossed by pipeline.	Use Mitigated Route D.	Final design to include rerouting.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Agricultural activities disrupted by construction.	Restoration of topsoil and resumption of most agricultural activities after construction. Locate pipeline along fences, roads, and edges of fields, orchards, and vineyards, where possible. Where possible, schedule construction through cultivated agricultural areas for a time when they are not in production or being harvested. Where feasible, adjust pipeline alignment to avoid producing agricultural fields, orchards, and vineyards.	Include compliance requirements in construction contracts. On-site field supervisor ensure compliance.	CCWA	During and upon completion of construction.
Homeowners and occupants relocated due to house demolition.	Provide relocation assistance, compensation to owners, moving expenses to occupants.	CCWA implement mitigation measures.	CCWA	Prior to construction.
Homeowners and occupants impacted by construction	Implement air quality, noise and traffic mitigation measures.	As listed for each such mitigation measure.	CCWA	During construction.

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SANTA YNEZ EXTENSION AND MISSION HILLS EXTENSION

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Impact	*Mitigation*	*Monitoring Action*	*Responsibility*	*Timing*
Aesthetics				
Potential aesthetic impacts from construction where the pipeline would pass through riparian woodlands, oak woodlands, and chaparral and where steep slopes would require substantial grading.	After construction, revegetate exposed areas by planting vegetation that is consistent with the pre-project community type; monitor health and survival of replacement native vegetation for 5 years; narrow corridor at stream crossings where trees are present.	Include in final design plans most narrow corridor feasible for stream erosion. Biologist monitor replacement of vegetation and 5-year evaluation. Replace vegetation that does not survive during 5-year period and continue to monitor until replaced vegetation established.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval and during construction.
	Design plans to include mitigated routes B and D.	Include reroutes in final design plans.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
	Design grading plan to minimize erosion.	Include erosion control plan is final design.	CCWA	Prior to final design approval.
Potential aesthetic impacts during operations where facilities would be located within scenic views of other areas of high scenic value (e.g., proposed onroad recreational trails near the proposed pumping plant and near the Bradbury Dam; existing [illegible] recreational trail along [illegible] near Tank 7; the [illegible] dechlorination plant [illegible] Dam on Lake [illegible].	Shield new structures behind trees and other vegetation that are compatible with surrounding land uses and vegetation communities; use exterior lighting that is low-intensity, hooded, and shielded inward to minimize glare; use natural colors compatible with surrounding terrain on building exteriors; avoid disturbance to woodlands; locate dechlorination facility at north end of Bradbury Dam where new development would be least noticeable.	Include mitigation measures in final design plans. On-site field supervisor ensure compliance.	CCWA	Prior to final approval and during construction.
[illegible] consumption [illegible] construction.	Carpooling and van pools, where feasible. Efficient use of well-maintained construction equipment.	Include compliance requirement in construction contracts. On-site field supervisor monitor to ensure compliance.	CCWA	During construction.

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