

**REGULAR MEETING
OF
CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD**

**3301 Laurel Canyon Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105**

Monday, March 23, 2009

Approximate Start Time
3:15 p.m.

AGENDA

1. **COMB CALL TO ORDER, ROLL CALL** (COMB Board of Directors.) (*1 minute*).
2. **PUBLIC COMMENT** (Public may address the Board on any subject matter not on the agenda and within the Board's jurisdiction. See "Notice to the Public" below.) (*5 minutes*)
3. **PUBLIC HEARING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SOUTH COAST CONDUIT/UPPER REACH RELIABILITY PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** (*10 minutes*)
4. **PROPOSED RESOLUTION NO.485 CERTIFYING THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PREPARED FOR THE SOUTH COAST CONDUIT/UPPER REACH RELIABILITY PROJECT, ADOPTING ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS PURSUANT TO CEQA, A STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, AND A MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN, AND APPROVAL OF THE SOUTH COAST CONDUIT/UPPER REACH RELIABILITY PROJECT** (*20 minutes*)
5. **CLOSED SESSION UNDER GOVERNEMENT CODE SECTION 54956.9 – CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION, CLAIM OF SAIDA SAMAYOA** (*5 minutes*)
6. **LAURO DEBRIS BASIN SITE VISIT** (*30 minutes*)
(PLEASE BRING WALKING SHOES)
7. **CONSENT AGENDA** (For Board action by vote on one motion unless member requests separate consideration.) (*2 minutes*)
 - a. Minutes
 - February 23, 2008 Regular Board Meeting

- b. Investment of Funds
 - Financial Reports
 - Investment Reports
 - c. Payment of Claims
8. **REPORTS FROM THE MANAGER** *(10 minutes)*
- a. Cachuma Water Reports
 - b. Operations Report
 - c. Santa Barbara County Water Purveyors Meeting Held March 12, 2009
 - d. Gibraltar Pass Through Accounting Meeting Held March 3, 2009
 - e. Stimulus Funding Application for COMB CIP Projects
 - f. 2008 Surcharge Accounting
 - g. **Verbal Report** - Cachuma Reservoir Current Conditions
9. **REPORT ON WASHINGTON D.C. MEETINGS, FEBRUARY 2009** *(5 minutes)*
10. **CONSIDER APPROVAL OF MOU TO PARTICIPATE IN PROP 84 PROCESS** *(See CCRB Item#6) (5 minutes)*
11. **DIRECTORS' REQUEST FOR AGENDA ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING** *(5 minutes)*
12. **MEETING SCHEDULE**
- April 27, 2009 following CCRB at 2:15 P.M., COMB Office
 - Proposed Cachuma Project Facilities Field Trip Dates: April 29, April 30, May 27, May 28, 2009
 - Availability of Board Packages on COMB Website
www.cachuma-board.org
13. **COMB ADJOURNMENT**

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

Public Comment: Any member of the public may address the Board on any subject within the jurisdiction of the Board that is not scheduled for a public hearing before the Board. The total time for this item will be limited by the President of the Board. If you wish to address the Board under this item, please complete and deliver to the Secretary of the Board before the meeting is convened, a "Request to Speak" forms including a description of the subject you wish to address.

Americans with Disabilities Act: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board office at (805) 687-4011 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to enable the Board to make reasonable arrangements.

[This Agenda was Posted at 3301 Laurel Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, CA
at Santa Barbara City Hall, Santa Barbara, CA and at Member District Offices and Noticed and Delivered in Accordance with
Section 54954.1 and .2 of the Government Code.]

CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 23, 2009
TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Kate Rees, General Manager
RE: **RESOLUTION NO. 485 - CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE SOUTH COAST CONDUIT/UPPER REACH RELIABILITY PROJECT AND APPROVAL OF THE PROJECT**

SUMMARY:

Staff recommends that the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) certify the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project (SCCURRE Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and approve the proposed Project. The proposed Project will increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and conveyance capacity of the South Coast Conduit (SCC) between the South Portal of the Tecolote Tunnel and the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant by constructing a second pipeline to convey Cachuma Project water to the South Coast. In approving the Project, the Board must make specific Findings of Fact regarding the significant environmental impacts of the proposed Project, adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations, and adopt a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) to track mitigation measures designed to reduce or avoid such impacts.

RECOMMENDATION:

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, as amended by State CEQA Guidelines, it is recommended that the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board:

1. Certify that the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for the SCCURRE Project (a) has been completed in compliance with the CEQA, (b) was presented to the Board for review and (c) that the Board considered the information contained in the Final EIS/EIR prior to approving the Project.
2. Adopt the attached Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations and specifically find that:
 - a. The Project will have significant environmental effects on Aesthetics/Visual Resources, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Noise, and Transportation and Circulation. However, changes or alterations incorporated into

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- the proposed Project will substantially lessen or avoid the significant adverse environmental effects identified in the EIS/EIR, with the exception of impacts to oak woodland resulting from Project construction. Therefore, impacts to Biological Resources and Land Use remain significant and unavoidable even after all feasible mitigation is adopted.
- b. The Project will have no significant impacts to Air Quality, Indian Trust Assets, Agricultural Resources, Mineral Resources, Public Services, Utilities/Service Systems, Recreation, or Socioeconomics.
 - c. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make infeasible certain mitigation measures and Project alternatives identified in the Final EIS/EIR.
 - d. The benefits of the proposed Project outweigh the significant and unavoidable environmental impacts of the Project.
3. Adopt the MMRP which is designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures identified in the EIS/EIR to avoid significant effects on the environment.
 4. Approve the proposed Project, including all feasible mitigation measures set forth in the EIS/EIR with consideration of the Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations and the MMRP.
 5. Authorize COMB staff to file the Notice of Determination for the Project with the Santa Barbara County Clerk and State Clearing House.
 6. Approve Resolution No. 485 adopting the recommendations stated above.

DISCUSSION:

Pursuant to the California Environmental Act (CEQA) and National Environment Protection Act (NEPA), COMB, acting as the CEQA lead agency, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), acting as the NEPA lead agency, have prepared a Final EIS/EIR to identify and evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project. The actions to be considered by the COMB Board are on the Final EIR only. Reclamation will take separate action on the Final EIS.

On August 18, 2008, a Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed SCCURR Project was issued for public comment. The COMB Board received a copy of the Draft EIS/EIR at its August 25, 2008 Board meeting to review. All potentially significant adverse environmental impacts were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR. It identified potential impacts, mitigation measures, residual impacts and monitoring requirements for the proposed actions identified in the EIS/EIR. A public scoping meeting was held on May 17, 2007, and a public hearing was held on September 10, 2008 to take any additional comments from those attending. In total, we received 5 comment letters during the public review period. The public comments were evaluated and a Final EIS/EIR was completed in late February 2009 that took these public comments into consideration. It includes responses to all comments received related to the environmental analysis.

Implementation of this Project will result in a modern, structurally sound section of pipeline that will increase operational flexibility, reliability, and conveyance capacity of the SCC between the South Portal of the Tecolote Tunnel and the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant to accommodate peak demand levels and allow maintenance of the existing pipeline in that area. However, it will also result in significant, but unavoidable, impacts related to Biological Resources and Land Use due to construction impacts to the oak tree woodland. The Project will result in the removal about 110 coast live oaks and disturbance of oak woodland habitat. This impact will be reduced through replanting oak trees (10:1) and replacing the oak woodland habitat removed. However, it can take several decades for coast live oaks to mature sufficiently to fully restore the oak woodland and the diversity of the microhabitats that make up the oak woodland. Because all reasonable and feasible mitigation measures have been included, the Final EIS/EIR finds this impact acceptable because the impacts will be fully mitigated over time, and because the benefits of the Project outweigh the impacts to oak trees and the oak woodland.

Significant but mitigable effects on the environment were identified for all other Biological Resources, Land Use, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Hydrology and Water Quality, Aesthetics/Visual Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Noise, and Transportation and Circulation.

A Resolution is provided in this Board package that includes the environmental findings, statement of overriding considerations, and a mitigation monitoring and reporting plan. At the regular COMB Board meeting on March 23, 2009, a staff presentation about the Project and the associated environmental analysis will be given. Following the presentation, a public hearing on the Final EIR will be held to take final comments from any members of the public present. Staff, consultants, and legal counsel will respond, as appropriate, to questions from the Board regarding any substantive comment raised or any outstanding issue. The Board will then vote on the Resolution.

The Final EIS/EIR is a comprehensive environmental impact analysis of all the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of the Project. It is recommended that the COMB Board of Directors approve Resolution No. 485 certifying the Final EIR and approving the Project.

Respectfully submitted,



Kate Rees
General Manager

Attachments

RESOLUTION NO. 485

A RESOLUTION OF THE CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD CERTIFYING THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PREPARED FOR THE SOUTH COAST CONDUIT/UPPER REACH RELIABILITY PROJECT, ADOPTING ENVIRONMENTAL FINDINGS PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT, A STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, AND A MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN, AND APPROVING THE SOUTH COAST CONDUIT/UPPER REACH RELIABILITY PROJECT

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (“EIS/EIR”), dated February 2009, identifies and evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed Project; and

WHEREAS, the Project objectives are to increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and conveyance capacity of the South Coast Conduit (“SCC”) between the South Portal of the Tecolote Tunnel (“SPTT”) and the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant (“CDMWTP”) to accommodate peak demand levels and to allow maintenance of the pipeline; and

WHEREAS, the Project is comprised of a second section of pipeline that would connect to SCC structures at the SPTT and CDMWTP, and possibly to the Glen Anne structure. A new South Portal diversion/wasteway structure would also be constructed to divert water into each pipeline. Magnetic flowmeters would be installed at the SPTT or CDMWTP to provide improved flowrate measurement accuracy. In order to shut down one of the pipelines for maintenance tasks, slide gates (or butterfly valves) would be installed in the structure. Modifications to the CDMWTP turnout structure would also be required for flow control. The existing vent structure would potentially be demolished because the turnout structure functions as a hydraulic control; however, a vacuum release valve (or vent) would need to be provided downstream of the CDMWTP turnout. The proposed pipeline alignment would be connected to the Goleta West Conduit south of the Glen Anne Turnout; and

WHEREAS, the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (“COMB”), is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) (Public Res. Code, § 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR § 15000 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, COMB and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (“Reclamation”) determined that a joint EIS/EIR should be prepared pursuant to CEQA and the National Environmental Protection Act (“NEPA”) in order to analyze all potential adverse environmental impacts of the proposed Project; and

WHEREAS, COMB issued a Notice of Preparation (“NOP”) for the Draft EIS/EIR to involved local, state, and federal agencies, as well as to environmental groups, landowners, and other parties with interests in the proposed Project, and circulated the NOP for a period of 30 days, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines sections 15082(a), 15103 and 15375; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15082, COMB solicited comments from potential responsible agencies, including details about the scope and content of the environmental information related to the responsible agency’s area of statutory responsibility, as well as the significant environmental issues, reasonable alternatives and mitigation measures that the responsible agency would have analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR; and

WHEREAS, the Draft EIS/EIR was completed and released for public review on or about August 18, 2008, and COMB initiated a more than 45-day public comment period by filing a Notice of Completion (“NOC”) and Notice of Availability (“NOA”) with the State Office of Planning and Research; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21092, COMB also published the NOA on or about August 18, 2008, in a newspaper of general circulation in the Project area and submitted the NOC to the State Clearinghouse on August 18, 2008; and

WHEREAS, during the comment period, COMB consulted with and requested comments from all responsible and trustee agencies, other regulatory agencies and others pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15086; and

WHEREAS, COMB and Reclamation held a public scoping meeting on May 17, 2007 and a public meeting on September 10, 2008 in Santa Barbara, California to solicit public comments on the proposed Project, one member of the public attended the meeting, and no comments were submitted; and

WHEREAS, all potentially significant adverse environmental impacts were sufficiently analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR; and

WHEREAS, during the official public review period for the Draft EIS/EIR, COMB received approximately 5 written comment letters with 35 comments, all of which COMB responded to in the Final EIS/EIR; and

WHEREAS, COMB and Reclamation prepared the Final EIS/EIR and, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21092.5, COMB provided copies of the responses to all commenting agencies; and

WHEREAS, the COMB Board of Directors, on August 25, 2008 reviewed the Draft EIS/EIR and on March 23, 2009 the Final EIS/EIR and other related documents in the record before it; and

WHEREAS, COMB, as CEQA lead agency, has endeavored in good faith to set forth the basis for its decision on the Project; and

WHEREAS, all of the findings and conclusions made by COMB pursuant to this

Resolution are based upon the oral and written evidence presented to it as a whole and not based solely on the information provided in this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, no comments made in the public hearings conducted by COMB or any additional information submitted have produced substantial new information requiring recirculation or additional environmental review under State CEQA Guidelines section 15088.5; and

WHEREAS, all of the procedures of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines have been met, and the Final EIS/EIR prepared in connection with the Project is sufficiently detailed so that all of the potentially significant effects of the Project on the environment and measures necessary to avoid or substantially lessen such effects have been evaluated in accordance with the above referenced Act and Guidelines;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The COMB Board of Directors has reviewed and considered the EIR, and all other applicable documents in the record in evaluating the proposed Project, and has determined that the EIR is an accurate and objective statement that complies with CEQA and reflects COMB's independent judgment, and that the EIR is incorporated herein by this reference.
2. The COMB Board of Directors hereby **CERTIFIES** the EIR for the South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project.
3. The COMB Board of Directors hereby **ADOPTS** the Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations incorporated herein by this reference.
4. The COMB Board of Directors, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081.6, hereby **ADOPTS** the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan incorporated herein by this reference. In the event of any inconsistencies between the mitigation measures as set forth herein and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan shall control.
5. The COMB Board of Directors hereby **APPROVES** the South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project.
6. The COMB Board of Directors affirms that the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings/administrative record for COMB's approval of the Project are located at 3301 Laurel Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, and the custodian of these records is Brett Gray, Operations Supervisor.
7. The COMB Board of Directors shall direct staff to file a Notice of Determination with the Clerk of the County of Santa Barbara within five (5) working days of final Project approval.

8. This Resolution No. 485 shall take effect immediately.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board, State of California, on the 23rd day of March 2009, by the following roll call vote:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT/ABSTAIN:

APPROVED:

Das Williams
President of the Board

ATTEST:

Kathleen A. Rees
Secretary of the Board

[SEAL]

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project

Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations

State Clearinghouse Number: 2007041052

Prepared for
Cachuma Operation and
Maintenance Board

Prepared by



Science Applications International Corporation
5464 Carpinteria Avenue, Suite K
Carpinteria, CA 93013

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South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project

Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations

State Clearinghouse Number: 2007041052

Prepared for
Cachuma Operation and
Maintenance Board

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Exhibit A: Findings of Fact

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South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project

Findings of Fact

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Statutory Requirements for Findings

These "Findings of Fact" have been prepared by the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) as the Lead Agency pursuant to Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines to support a decision on the South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project¹. The CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21081, and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 Cal. Code of Regs. Section 15091) require that a public agency consider the environmental impacts of a project before a project is approved, and make specific findings. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15091 and Public Resources Code, Section 21081, provide that:

- (a) No public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an environmental impact report (EIR) has been certified which identifies one or more significant environmental effects of the project unless the public agency makes one or more written findings for each of those significant effects, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding. The possible findings are:
 - (1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.
 - (2) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency.
 - (3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.
- (b) The findings required by subsection (a) shall be supported by substantial evidence in the record.
- (c) The findings in subsection (a)(2) shall not be made if the agency making the finding has concurrent jurisdiction with another agency to deal with identified feasible mitigation measures or alternatives. The finding in subsection (a)(3) shall describe the specific reasons for rejection of identified mitigation measures and project alternatives.
- (d) When making the findings required in subsection (a)(1), the agency shall also adopt a program for reporting on or monitoring the changes which it has either required in the project or made a condition of approval to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects. These measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.
- (e) The public agency shall specify the location and custodian of the documents or other materials which constitute the record of the proceedings upon which its decision is based.
- (f) A statement made pursuant to Section 15093 does not substitute for the findings required by this section.

¹ The proposed project includes project elements that will require federal permits from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). As such, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was also prepared for the proposed project. Reclamation and COMB prepared a joint EIS/EIR in the interest of efficiency and to avoid duplication of effort. Reclamation will consider certification and approval of the EIS separate from COMB's consideration of the EIR.

1.2 Record of Proceedings

For purposes of CEQA and the findings set forth herein, the record of proceedings for the COMB Board of Director's decision on the proposed project consists of, among other items: 1) matters of common knowledge to the Board, including but not limited to federal, state, and local laws and regulations; and 2) the following documents that are in custody of COMB:

- Notice of Preparation, Notice of Availability, and Notice of Completion, which were issued by COMB in conjunction with the proposed project;
- The Final EIS/EIR, dated February 2009, which includes all written comments submitted by agencies or members of the public during the public comment period on the Draft EIS/EIR and responses to those comments and all of the documents referenced therein;
- The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP);
- All findings, statements of overriding consideration, and resolutions adopted by COMB in connection with the proposed project, and all documents cited or referenced therein;
- All final reports, studies, maps, correspondence, and all planning documents prepared by the City or County, or the consultants or responsible or trustee agencies, with respect to: 1) COMB's compliance with CEQA; 2) development of the project site; or 3) COMB's action on the proposed project;
- All documents submitted to COMB by agencies or members of the public in connection with development of the proposed project;
- All documents compiled by COMB in connection with the study of the proposed project and the alternatives;
- The testimony and evidence presented at the public scoping meeting on May 17, 2007, and the public meeting on September 10, 2008; and
- The materials, testimony, and evidence presented at the COMB Board of Director's meeting on March 23, 2009.

1.3 Organization/Format of Findings

Section 2 of these findings contains a summary description of the proposed project, sets forth the objectives of the proposed project, and provides related background facts. Section 3 identifies the potentially significant effects of the proposed project that would be mitigated to a less than significant level. All mitigation measure referenced in this document can be found in the Final EIS/EIR. Section 4 identifies the significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. Section 5 identifies the proposed project's potential environmental effects that were determined to be less than significant and therefore did not require mitigation measures. Section 6 discusses the feasibility of proposed project alternatives. Finally, Section 7 includes the general findings.

2.0 South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project

2.1 Project Objectives

CEQA requires that an EIR state the objectives of a proposed project to explain the reasons for project development, and why this particular solution is being recommended. Additionally, the project objectives are instrumental in determining which alternatives should be considered in the EIR.

For the proposed project, the key project objective is to increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and the conveyance capacity of the South Coast Conduit (SCC) between the South Portal of the Tecolote Tunnel (SPTT) and the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant (CDMWTP) to accommodate peak demand levels and to allow maintenance of the pipeline. Other objectives include the following:

- Replace deteriorated water infrastructure with adequate structures to accommodate regional water needs and improve the level of service and operability;
- Provide a second pipeline to convey Cachuma Project water or State Water Project (SWP) water to the South Coast if the Upper Reach of the SCC is out of service due to scheduled and/or unexpected repairs; and
- Increase operational flexibility by providing higher flow rates to accommodate regional water needs during times of peak demand.

2.2 Project Overview

The proposed project alignment would be constructed adjacent (parallel) to the existing SCC pipeline along portions of existing easements, west of the existing SCC pipeline within an existing road from the intersection with the SPTT access road to the east end of Glen Annie Reservoir, and south of the existing SCC pipeline from east of Glen Annie Creek to the Corona Del Mar turnout. This alignment would require crossings at the West Fork and the main stem of Glen Annie Creek, which would require a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Construction of the proposed project pipeline alignment would connect to SCC structures at the South Portal and CDMWTP, and possibly Glen Anne structure. A new South Portal diversion/wasteway structure would be constructed to divert water into each pipeline. Magnetic flowmeters would be installed at the South Portal (or CDMWTP) to provide improved flowrate measurement accuracy. In order to shut down one of the pipelines for maintenance tasks, the structure would include the installation of slide gates (or butterfly valves). Modifications to the CDMWTP turnout structure would also be required for flow control. The existing vent structure would potentially be demolished because the turnout structure functions as a hydraulic control structure; however, a vacuum release valve (or vent) would need to be provided downstream of the CDMWTP turnout. The proposed project alignment would be connected to the Goleta West Conduit (GWC) south of the Glen Anne Turnout.

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3.0 Effects Determined to be Mitigated to less than Significant Levels

The Final EIS/EIR identified certain significant effects that could result from the proposed project. However, COMB finds for each of the significant or potential to be significant impacts defined in this section, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that changes or alterations have been required or incorporated into the proposed project that avoid or substantially lessen the significant effect as identified in the Final EIS/EIR. As a result, adoption of the mitigation measures set forth below would reduce the identified significant effects to a less than significant level.

3.1 Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Impact AES-2: Construction activities would temporarily degrade the existing visual character of the project site. Construction activities would include substantial clearing, grubbing, and grading, as well as excavation of the pipeline trench. Additionally, improper litter disposal during construction would create undesirable visual conditions inconsistent with the existing visual character of the site. These activities would result in short-term adverse affects to the aesthetic qualities of the site and surrounding properties. Since these activities would temporarily alter the visual character of the project site and its surroundings, the impact of project construction is considered significant. The following mitigation measure, as well as Mitigation Measures BIO-1.2, BIO-2.1, and BIO-4a, included in section 3.2, and BIO-2.2, included in section 4.1, would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

AES-2: Covered Receptacles. Covered receptacles shall be provided onsite prior to commencement of grading or construction activities to prevent construction and/or employee trash from blowing offsite.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impact related to additional temporary degradation of the existing visual character of the project site generated by the project would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures AES-2, BIO-1.2, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, and BIO-4a.

Impact: Cumulative Aesthetics/Visual Resources Impacts. The conversion of undeveloped, natural areas to residential, commercial, and/or industrial development under reasonably foreseeable cumulative buildout would likely result in significant impacts on important visual resources. Cumulative aesthetic/visual resource impacts due to short-term impacts resulting from construction activities (i.e., clearing, grubbing, grading, and excavation) would temporarily alter the visual character of the project site and its surroundings would be potentially significant. The proposed project, with proposed mitigation, would not substantially contribute to cumulative aesthetic/visual resources impacts.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to aesthetic/visual resources would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures AES-2, BIO-1.2, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, and BIO-4a.

3.2 Biological Resources

Impact BIO-1: Construction activities would result in the loss of individuals or habitat for special status plants and wildlife (Santa Barbara honeysuckle, California red-legged frog, migrating steelhead). The proposed project would result in the removal of approximately 116 individuals and 0.37 acre of occupied Santa Barbara honeysuckle habitat, a species considered rare, threatened, or endangered by the California Native Plant Society. Additionally, two special status wildlife species, the California red-legged frog, and migratory steelhead,

could be affected by construction if individuals were present within the construction area or if construction resulted in degradation of habitat through direct removal of native vegetation, sedimentation, or erosion. The impact of project construction on these three species is considered significant. (Note: Impacts of the proposed project, under Impact BIO-1, to Mesa horkelia, black-flowered figwort, autumnal roosting monarch butterflies, silvery legless lizard, coast range newt, southwestern pond turtle, two-striped garter snake, San Diego desert woodrat, and three sensitive bat species would be less than significant and are discussed in section 5.3) The following mitigation measures would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

BIO-1.1: Avoidance of Santa Barbara Honeysuckle Plants. Santa Barbara honeysuckle plants shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible during construction. Locations of this species within the construction corridor shall be clearly marked on the project plans and in the field by a qualified biologist prior to construction. The qualified biologist shall work with the Resident Engineer and construction contractor to determine which of these areas cannot be avoided. For the areas that cannot be avoided, cover of Santa Barbara honeysuckle shall be recorded using line-intercept sampling and will form the restoration criterion.

BIO-1.2: Restoration of Santa Barbara Honeysuckle. The project Revegetation Plan shall include specific measures for restoring Santa Barbara honeysuckle to pre-project cover.

BIO-1.3: Special Status Species Protection Plan. A Special Status Species Protection Plan shall be prepared and implemented to minimize or avoid impacts to special status biological resources, including aquatic habitats, during pipeline construction. Habitat and species protection measures shall include, at a minimum:

1. Construction shall be scheduled to avoid the breeding season of special status species. For example, schedule pipeline construction (or at a minimum, crossing of drainages that support special status aquatic species) to avoid the breeding season for the California red-legged frog (November 1 through May 30) and steelhead migration and spawning (November 1 through June 30) or to occur while water is not present;
2. Work at the two stream crossings shall be scheduled to avoid the high flow season (October through April) if trenching is used to cross the two drainages to avoid potential impacts to downstream resources, including breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog and steelhead;
3. A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-approved California red-legged frog biologist shall conduct pre-construction California red-legged frog surveys following USFWS protocols in all suitable habitat crossed by the pipeline right-of-way (the West Fork and main stem of Glen Annie Creek) to determine the presence or absence of this species within about 500 feet (152 meters) of the construction area;
4. A biologist experienced in identification of steelhead shall conduct pre-construction surveys in Glen Annie Creek to determine the presence or absence of this species within about 500 feet (152 meters) of the construction area. A qualified steelhead biologist shall be present during construction in Glen Annie Creek to monitor for the species if any are found during the pre-construction survey. Any disturbances to occupied habitat or steelhead shall be in conformance with the terms and conditions of the project Biological Opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS);
5. A qualified biologist with the appropriate permits shall be present during construction in habitats that support special status species;
6. The project biologist and the project engineer shall clearly designate "sensitive resource zones" on the project maps and construction plans. Sensitive resource zones are defined as areas where

construction would be limited in space, time, or methods to minimize or avoid impacts to special status species or their habitat;

7. A USFWS-approved California red-legged frog biologist shall be present during construction in locations known to support California red-legged frogs to monitor for this species. The biologist shall inspect the work area (especially areas with ponded water, if present) for the presence of the species and shall be authorized to temporarily stop work if immediate threats to the species are identified during monitoring. Any disturbances to occupied habitat or red-legged frogs shall be in conformance with the terms and conditions of the project Biological Opinion from the USFWS;
8. All machinery shall be stored and fuelled in designated locations at least 100 feet (30.5 meters) away from any sensitive habitats or in areas approved by the project biologist. Heavy equipment and construction activities shall be restricted to the defined construction corridor. Construction vehicles and personnel shall use existing access roads;
9. A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys of the stand of eucalyptus trees for roosting monarch butterflies in the appropriate season. Surveys shall be conducted during the fall and winter (October through December) to verify the presence or absence of autumnal or wintering roost sites. If autumnal or wintering roost sites are identified, the biologist shall work with the resident engineer to either avoid removal of these trees or schedule construction to occur outside of the monarch roosting season when the species would not be present; and
10. Any other requirements stipulated by the USFWS and/or NMFS as part of Section 7 Consultation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) shall be implemented.

BIO-1.4: Restoration of Glen Annie Creek. Glen Annie Creek, including West Fork, bed and banks shall be restored to pre-project conditions to the greatest extent feasible. This shall include disposing of material displaced by the pipe and bedding outside the creek corridor but not over existing topsoil, replacing boulders and cobbles in the stream bed, and contouring to restore the stream bed gradient and bank structure. Biological monitors shall ensure that creek beds and banks are restored correctly and shall work with the construction contractor directly or through the resident engineer.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the significant impact related to the loss of individuals or habitat for special status plants and wildlife during project construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1.1, BIO-1.2, BIO-1.3, and BIO-1.4.

Impact BIO-2: Construction would result in a temporary loss of riparian woodland. Construction of the proposed project would result in direct removal of or disturbance within approximately 0.31 acre (0.13 hectare) of riparian woodland from creek crossings at the West Fork and main stem of Glen Annie Creek. Mature sycamore and bay trees as well as smaller oaks and willows would be removed at the creek crossing locations. Riparian woodland is considered a sensitive habitat by the County of Santa Barbara and other agencies, and these losses would be significant. (Note: Impacts of the proposed project, under Impact BIO-2, to oak woodland are discussed in Section 4.1 and to waters of the U.S. and wetlands are discussed in Section 5.3). The following mitigation measure would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

BIO-2.1: Restoration of Riparian Woodland. The project Revegetation Plan shall include specific measures for restoring riparian woodland. All riparian woodland removed shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio, or as mandated in project permits. For areas of temporary impact, restoration will be 1:1 and an equal area shall be replaced off site. Any permanent loss of riparian woodland shall be replaced offsite at a 2:1 ratio.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the significant impact related to the temporary loss of riparian woodland during project construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.1.

Impact BIO-3: Construction activities could adversely affect wildlife migration or breeding habitat for migratory birds and wildlife. Construction of the proposed pipeline would result in damage to and removal of native and non-native trees and shrubs, including native coast live oak and riparian woodlands, that provide cover, roosting, and nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), including red-tailed hawk, red shouldered hawk, white-tailed kite, and American kestrel, and potential breeding habitat for birds listed as California Species of Special Concern for breeding only, including yellow warbler. Disruption and loss of nesting for migratory birds and those listed as California Species of Special Concern would be considered a significant impact. (Note: Impacts of the proposed project, under Impact BIO-3, to northern harrier, loggerhead shrike, ferruginous hawk, migrating monarch butterflies, and aquatic species are discussed in Section 4.3). The following mitigation measure as well as Mitigation Measures BIO-1.3, BIO-2.1, and Bio 2.2 would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

BIO-3: Migratory and Resident Breeding Bird Avoidance Measures. The following shall be incorporated into the Special Status Species Protection Plan (Mitigation Measure BIO-1.3) to avoid or reduce impacts to migratory and resident breeding birds:

1. A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction bird surveys during the nesting season in areas that would require the direct removal of coastal scrub and chaparral vegetation, native and non-native trees, or other areas where suitable nesting habitat for resident or migratory bird species may occur. The surveys shall focus on breeding behavior and nesting locations in the proposed work area and immediately adjacent to that area. Based on the results of the surveys, recommended buffer areas between construction activities and observed nesting habitat shall be provided to the resident engineer if the work were scheduled to occur near those locations while nesting is occurring (February 15 through August 31);
2. A qualified biologist shall be present during removal of vegetation to ensure that breeding wildlife and nesting birds are not harmed. The biologist shall have the authority to redirect or temporarily stop work if threats to the species are identified during monitoring; and
3. Riparian vegetation and oak trees scheduled to be removed for construction shall be removed before the nesting season (April 15) to further avoid impacts to nesting birds, where feasible. For trees outside the area to be trenched, removal should be by cutting at ground level to leave the roots in place to facilitate restoration.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the significant impact related to breeding habitat for migratory birds and wildlife during project construction activities would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-1.3, BIO-2.1, and BIO-2.2.

Impact BIO-4b: Construction activities could disrupt local plant communities through the introduction or spread of invasive species. Construction activities associated with the proposed project could result in the spread of invasive exotic plant species already present onsite. In addition, invasive exotic plant species could be introduced from vehicles and equipment coming from other construction sites. Invasive exotic plant species of particular concern include Cape ivy, which is particularly abundant in portions of the project corridor, black mustard, castor bean, veldt grass, and tree tobacco. Presence in the disturbed areas of any of the above species, except where they were present prior to construction, would be considered a significant impact. The following mitigation measures would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

BIO-4b.1: Mapping of Invasive Exotic Plant Infestation. Areas of invasive exotic plant infestation shall be identified and mapped within 200 feet (61 meters) of the alignment prior to construction. All such areas within the construction corridor shall be marked on the construction plans and clearly flagged in the field.

BIO-4b.2: Control of Cape Ivy and Other Weed Species. Prior to construction and throughout restoration, Cape ivy and other weed species shall be controlled. For Cape ivy, control shall consist of herbicide treatment of growing stems where such spraying would not damage adjacent native plants and removing portions of the plants growing within native vegetation that cannot be sprayed. Cape ivy that has been removed from native vegetation shall be hauled off-site to a landfill. Treatment shall encompass a corridor a minimum of 200 feet (61 meters) wide centered on the pipeline alignment. Treatment shall continue a minimum of three times per year, but up to five times per year until all of the performance criteria in the Revegetation Plan have been met.

BIO-4b.3: Treatment of Invasive Exotic Plant Species Near Ellwood Reservoir. Unless access is refused by the property owner, the area of invasive exotic plant species infestation (primarily black mustard and Veldt grass) in the vicinity of Ellwood Reservoir shall be treated to reduce invasive exotic plant species growth and encourage non-native annual grasses and native species to recolonize the area. Treatment shall be attempted for two years prior to construction, if feasible. Areas of very dense black mustard may be sprayed aerially or by using a tractor mounted system for efficiency, but areas near native vegetation must be treated by hand. Veldt grass shall be treated by hand as many herbaceous native species co-occur with this species. Treating before construction will greatly reduce the amount of viable seed that could be spread by construction or that could come up following construction.

BIO-4b.4: Construction Vehicle and Worker Boot Washing. Extreme caution shall be taken in using equipment, including passenger vehicles and pickups, in areas identified as having invasive exotic plant species infestations. The undercarriage of all vehicles and equipment shall be washed prior to moving to another portion of the project area, including other areas with infestation of different or the same invasive exotic plant species, or moving off the project site. All construction personnel boots must be cleaned to remove invasive exotic plant species propagules (e.g., seeds) when moving from invasive exotic plant species infested areas to other areas of the pipeline or leaving the project site.

BIO-4b.5: Invasive Exotic Plant Species Control. The Revegetation Plan shall include an invasive exotic plant species control component to address invasive exotic plant species removal within the native and naturalized habitats. The Plan shall also establish performance criteria for distribution and density of invasive exotic plant species infestations.

BIO-4b.6: Weed Manual. A weed manual shall be prepared prior to operation and maintenance activities that shall include photographs of the different invasive exotic plant species that are present along the pipeline route. The weed manual shall be distributed to technicians performing maintenance on the structures. They will be instructed to look for invasive exotic plant species infestations along the access roads and at structures. Invasive exotic plant species infestations identified shall be treated or removed.

BIO-4b.7: Invasive Exotic Plant Species Inspection. A biologist shall inspect unpaved access roads for the project annually for invasive exotic plant species as part of regular pipeline maintenance activities. If invasive exotic species are found, they shall be removed using the methods provided in the Revegetation Plan, or currently accepted methods. In addition, vehicles shall be washed or inspected by COMB after driving through areas with identified invasive exotic plant species infestations prior to using the vehicles elsewhere to prevent the spread of those invasive exotic plant species to other areas.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction activities that could disrupt local plant communities through the introduction or spread of invasive species would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4b.1 through BIO 4b.7.

Impact BIO-5: Removal of oak trees during construction would conflict with local policies. Construction of the pipeline alignment would result in the removal of approximately 110 coast live oak trees 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH). This action conflicts with Santa Barbara County and City of Goleta oak tree protection policies and is considered a significant impact. The following mitigation measure and Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

BIO-5: Oak Tree Avoidance. Oak trees shall be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. Protections shall include financial incentives and penalties, and creation of exclusion zones. Trees that may be removed and those that must be protected shall be clearly shown on project plans and marked in the field. The construction plans and specifications shall include financial compensation to the construction contractor for avoiding oak trees that would be permitted to be removed and financial penalties for removing trees that are designated for protection. Financial compensation shall minimally be the estimated cost of mitigating loss of that tree (planting, monitoring, maintenance, and reporting to attain 10 trees that meet performance criteria for each tree removed). Financial penalties shall be minimally two times the compensation amount. Exclusion zones shall be created within the nominal construction easement to protect groups of trees where feasible.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction activities that could remove oak trees would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2.2 and BIO-5.

Impact: Cumulative Biological Resource Impacts (Special status species, special status natural vegetation communities, migratory bird breeding, local biological communities, and oak trees). Several of the reasonably foreseeable future projects within the unincorporated County areas could have impacts on biological resources such as sensitive plant species, native grasses, oak trees, and riparian habitat. Assuming that all significant impacts of these projects are mitigated through the environmental review and permitting processes for each project, their cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project would have significant impacts to special status species, special status natural vegetation communities, migratory bird breeding, local biological communities through introduction of invasive species, and oak trees protected by local ordinance, prior to mitigation that could contribute substantially to cumulative effects. With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1.1, BIO-1.2 through BIO-1.4, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, BIO-3, BIO-4a, BIO-4b.1 through 4b.7, and BIO-5, residual impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant, and the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact to these resources. Cumulative impacts to oak woodlands are discussed in section 5.1.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to the following biological resources: special status species, special status natural vegetation communities, migratory bird breeding, local biological communities, and oak trees would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1.1, BIO-1.2 through BIO-1.4, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, BIO-3, BIO-4a, BIO-4b.1 through 4b.7, and BIO-5.

3.3 Cultural Resources

Impact CR-1: Construction of the proposed project could adversely affect a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, or otherwise considered a unique or important archaeological

resource under CEQA. Ground disturbing activities could result in the partial destruction of intact cultural remains associated with one archaeological site, CA-SBA-1775. Site CA-SBA-3923 would be avoided. Until the significance of CA-SBA-1775 is evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources (NRHP/CRHR) criteria, impacts would be significant. The following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts associated with disturbance of archaeological site CA-SBA-1775 to less than significant.

CR-1: Significance Evaluation for CA-SBA-1775. Prior to construction, a Phase 2 significance evaluation shall be conducted at the archaeological site. Evaluation shall be designed to address the NRHP/CRHR eligibility of the site, in compliance with state and federal guidelines. If the site is found to be eligible for the NRHP/CRHR, then avoidance, through project redesign, shall be recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, consultation shall continue between Reclamation, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and consulting parties to resolve adverse effects to historic properties/significant cultural resources (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800.6). This process will include notifying the Council when adverse effects are found and inviting the Council to participate. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be prepared that identifies the method for resolving adverse effects. The Section 106 process will be completed once all adverse effects have been resolved to the satisfaction of Reclamation, pursuant to the terms of the MOA. At this point and not before, Reclamation may issue the permit that allows the project to proceed pursuant to 36 CFR 800.1(c).

If mitigation entails a Phase 3 data recovery, project excavation shall be conducted under the direction of a qualified archaeologist; the presence of a Native American observer is highly recommended. Preconstruction meetings shall be conducted in order to inform construction personnel about common types of artifacts that may be uncovered during construction, the importance of cultural resources to archaeologists and Native Americans, and the reporting requirements and responsibilities of construction personnel. In the unlikely event that unexpected archaeological resources are discovered during construction, all construction activities shall be halted in the area until Reclamation is notified and the appropriate Section 106 consultations, if any, can be initiated by Reclamation.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction activities that could disrupt one archaeological site, CA-SBA-1775, would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1.

Impact: Cumulative Cultural Resource Impacts. Reasonably foreseeable development would include ground disturbing activities during construction that could potentially affect prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, and historic structures, resulting in a cumulatively significant impact. Standard conditions would be applied as necessary to each project to minimize these effects, resulting in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1 would minimize the project's potential to disturb archaeological resources during construction. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to cultural resources would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-1.

3.4 Geology and Soils

Impact GEO-2: Construction of the proposed project would potentially trigger or accelerate substantial erosion. Construction would result in short-term exposure of on-site soils, which are highly prone to erosion due

to the steep topography and erodible soils along the pipeline corridor. Although pipeline corridor revegetation would occur subsequent to construction (Mitigation Measures BIO-1.2, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, and BIO-4a), thus minimizing the potential for long-term soil erosion, the potential for substantial short-term soil erosion that could cause increased sediment runoff into the West Fork of Glen Annie and Glen Annie creeks would remain until the disturbed soils are stabilized. Therefore, impacts would be significant. Mitigation Measures BIO-1.2, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, and BIO-4a and the following mitigation measures would reduce geology/soils impacts to less than significant.

GEO-2: Erosion Control Protocol. The following erosion control protocol shall be followed in association with pipeline construction:

- a) Prior to any work beginning, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction shall be prepared and submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board in compliance with the statewide General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit. This plan shall be designed for a 10-year, 8-hour duration storm event. Where possible, erosion control measures shall be installed prior to work beginning. Standard erosion and sediment control features as described in the Erosional Sediment Control Field Manual (California RWQCB 1999) shall be utilized during and immediately after grading to minimize short-term impacts associated with erosion and off-site siltation of West Fork and Glen Annie creeks.
- b) Prior to construction-related discharges, energy dissipation measures shall be installed at groundwater dewatering discharge points into West Fork and Glen Annie creeks to prevent erosion.
- c) Sedimentation basins (may be straw bales lined with filter fabric) shall be used for dewatering discharge points to prevent excess downstream sedimentation. These basins shall be constructed prior to dewatering and regularly maintained during construction, including after storm events, to remain in good working order.
- d) Straw bale/filter fabric barriers, backed by wire fencing for strength, shall be installed around spoil piles to contain sediment from runoff. These barriers shall be installed prior to any stockpiling during the rainy season or immediately after stockpiling during the dry season, and shall be regularly maintained, including during major rainfall events, until the stockpiles are completely removed.
- e) Subsequent to pipeline construction, erosion control matting shall be placed on disturbed slopes greater than 5:1 (20 percent), over seeding and mulching.
- f) Straw bale and/or filter fabric barriers shall be installed at the base of disturbed slopes, for a minimum of two months following slope completion (or until the end of the rainy season, whichever is longer), to reduce short-term erosion impacts prior to plant growth.
- g) During construction and on all disturbed slopes, water bars, filter fabric fencing, and/or rice wattles shall be placed at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals on slopes greater than 5:1 (20 percent).

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction activities that could potentially trigger or accelerate substantial erosion, would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-2, BIO-1.2, BIO-2.1, BIO-2.2, and BIO-4a.

Impact GEO-4: Construction of the proposed project would potentially disturb or otherwise adversely affect paleontological resources of unusual scientific value. Portions of the proposed project alignment are underlain by both the Vaqueros and Rincon formations, considered to have a high paleontological sensitivity, and trenching for pipeline construction would potentially encounter marine vertebrate fossils. Therefore, impacts would be significant. The following mitigation measures would reduce geology/soils impacts to a less than significant level.

GEO-4.1: Pre-Construction Presentation. A presentation by a County-qualified paleontologist explaining the potential for encountering paleontological resources during construction shall be included as an element of the project pre-construction meeting. Construction workers and other project personnel (including environmental monitors) shall be educated regarding the appearance of local paleontological resources, the proper notification channels in the event vertebrate fossils are encountered, as well as penalties for the illicit disturbance of such fossils.

GEO-4.2: Qualified Paleontological Monitor. A County-qualified paleontological monitor shall be on call during excavation activities within the Vaqueros and Rincon formations.

GEO-4.3: Vertebrate Fossil Find Protocol. In the event that vertebrate fossils are found by the monitor or construction personnel, the following actions shall be taken:

1. Follow appropriate notification procedures;
2. Assess the find and determine recovery procedures;
3. Provide for construction avoidance until the fossils are assessed and recovered, if appropriate; and
4. Continue paleontological monitoring while fossil assessment and/or recovery are being completed.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction activities that could potentially disturb or otherwise adversely affect paleontological resources of unusual scientific value, would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-4.1 through GEO-4-3.

Impact: Cumulative Geology and Soils Impacts. Numerous approved and probable future projects within the Goleta Slough watershed would contribute to erosion-induced sedimentation of local creeks and the slough. The sediment load contribution of these projects could result in cumulatively significant but feasibly mitigated impacts on water quality. The Implementation of best management practices (BMPs) associated with probable future related project SWPPPs would reduce cumulative regional impacts of erosion on stormwater quality to less than significant. Additionally, related approved and probable future construction projects in the project vicinity would be subject to geohazard impacts due to seismically induced ground failure and unstable slopes. Due to the localized nature of the impacts, cumulative impacts would not occur. Standard geotechnical investigations and resultant engineered construction designs would address any specific geotechnical constraints that could impair development-related structural stability, ensuring public safety.

Project construction would result in short-term exposure of onsite soils, which are highly prone to wind and water erosion. Implementation of a SWPPP and associated construction BMPs (Mitigation Measure GEO-2) would ensure that project-specific residual impacts of erosion on water quality would be less than significant. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact. With implementation of proper geotechnical engineering, less than significant impacts would occur in association with construction and operation of the proposed project due to potential seismically induced ground failure and potentially unstable slopes. The proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects related to geological resources would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Reasonably foreseeable development could potentially affect paleontological resources. Impacts would be addressed for each discretionary project during plan review, and standard conditions would be applied as necessary to minimize these effects, resulting in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Ground disturbing activities associated with the proposed project could result in significant adverse effects, therefore contributing substantially to cumulative effects on paleontological resources prior to mitigation.

However, implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-4.1, GEO-4.2, and GEO-4.3 would minimize the project's potential for disturbing paleontological resources. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to geology and soils would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-2, GEO-4.1, GEO-4.2, and GEO-4.3.

3.5 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Impact HAZ-1: Construction of the proposed project would potentially create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or reasonably foreseeable upset and accident involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Accidental spills or leaks of pollutants such as fuels, lubricants, and hydraulic fluid during equipment operation, refueling, or maintenance have the potential to enter West Fork of Glen Annie and Glen Annie creeks. Additionally, construction related contaminants include solid and sanitary wastes, concrete truck washout, construction chemicals, and construction debris. Contaminants would have the potential to impair surface water quality if they reach surface water in the creeks. Larger spills that enter either creek would potentially have short-term, significant impacts on water quality. Therefore, impacts would be significant. The following mitigation measure would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

HAZ-1: Preparation of Construction SWPPP. A project-specific SWPPP shall be prepared and submitted to the SWRCB in compliance with the Statewide General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit, to prevent adverse impacts to nearby West Fork of Glen Annie and Glen Annie creeks associated with construction related incidental spills. This plan shall include, but not be limited to, a description of BMPs, including spill prevention measures, spill containment equipment, and monitoring requirements.

The following pollution prevention measures shall be followed in association with pipeline construction:

- a) If rain occurs during or within three days after concrete is poured for any pipeline structures, plastic sheets or tarps shall be spread and secured over the concrete in such a manner to prevent rain from coming in contact with the concrete;
- b) Concrete trucks shall be washed out in a designated area where the material cannot run off into the stream or percolate into the groundwater. This area shall be specified on all applicable construction plans and be in place before any concrete is poured;
- c) Upon entering the site and regularly thereafter, equipment shall be inspected and maintained prior to working in or immediately adjacent to West Fork of Glen Annie or Glen Annie creeks. Any leaks or hoses/fittings in poor condition shall be repaired before the equipment begins work; and
- d) A Hazardous Materials Business Plan shall be prepared prior to equipment use on the site and followed for project construction. This plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:
 1. Specific bermed equipment maintenance and refueling areas;
 2. Bermed and lined hazardous material storage areas on site that are covered during the rainy season;
 3. Hazardous material spill cleanup equipment on site (e.g., sorbent pads, shovels, and bags to place contaminated soil in); and
 4. Workers trained in location and use of cleanup equipment.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction activities that could potentially create a significant hazard to the public, would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.

Impact: Cumulative Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts. Storage and use of hazardous materials at approved and reasonably foreseeable commercial and industrial project sites in the project vicinity, in addition to lower concentrations at residential projects, would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact.

Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations during project construction and operation would ensure that the use and storage of hazardous materials would be undertaken in a safe manner. In addition, implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would minimize the project's contribution to potential releases of hazardous materials due to use of these substances with less than significant residual impacts, such that the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1.

3.6 Hydrology and Water Quality

Impact HYDRO/WQ-1: Construction and operation of the proposed project would potentially violate (or cause the violation of) water quality standards. Pipeline construction activities at and adjacent to the creek crossings could result in impairment of water quality. Construction would potentially result in erosion-induced runoff of sediment to these adjacent waterways. Accidental spills or leaks of pollutants such as fuels, lubricants, and hydraulic fluid during equipment operation, refueling, or maintenance have the potential to enter these creeks. Other potential construction related contaminants include solid and sanitary wastes, concrete truck washout, construction chemicals, and construction debris. Any of these contaminants would potentially impair the quality of surface water runoff. Larger spills that enter the creek could have short-term, significant impacts on water quality. Therefore, impacts would be significant. Mitigation Measures GEO-2 and HAZ-1 would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts related to construction and operation activities that could potentially violate, or cause violation of, water quality standards, would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-2 and HAZ-1.

Impact: Cumulative Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts. Numerous approved and reasonably foreseeable projects within the Goleta Slough watershed would contribute runoff and pollutants. The pollutant load contribution of these projects could result in cumulatively significant but feasibly mitigated impacts on water quality. Implementation of BMPs associated with probable future related project SWPPPs would reduce cumulative regional impacts on stormwater quality to less than significant. Project-related impacts of small pollutant spills would be less than significant because small spills are likely to remain within the work area, with little or no material reaching flowing water. Larger spills that enter either creek could have significant but feasibly mitigated (Mitigation Measures GEO-2 and HAZ-1) impacts on water quality. Project-specific residual impacts on water quality would be less than significant, and the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Several reasonably foreseeable projects would primarily be served by the Goleta Water District (GWD). The County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors has determined that service through the GWD does not have the potential to cause or contribute to groundwater basin overdraft due to the GWD's compliance with the Wright Judgment. Water use for project construction would be restricted primarily to dust control and would be

supplied by COMB. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-2 and HAZ-1.

3.7 Land Use

Impact LU-3: Proposed project construction activities would be inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak tree protection policies.

Construction of the pipeline alignment would result in the removal of approximately 110 coast live oak trees 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) or greater in DBH. This action conflicts with Santa Barbara County and City of Goleta oak tree protection policies and is considered a significant impact. Construction and operation of the proposed pipeline alignment would not result in additional inconsistencies with plans and policies contained in the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan or City of Goleta General Plan. Some inconsistencies would exist with regards to vegetation removal, grading activities, and noise generation. Mitigation Measures BIO-2.2, BIO-5, CR-1, GEO-2, GEO-4.1, GEO-4.2, GEO-4.3, NOISE-1.1, NOISE-1.2, and NOISE-1.3 would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the implementation of BIO-2.2, BIO-5, CR-1, GEO-2, GEO-4.1, GEO-4.2, GEO-4.3, NOISE-1.1, NOISE-1.2, and NOISE-1.3 would ensure consistency with the plans and policies contained in the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan and mitigate land use impacts to less than significant.

Impact: Cumulative Land Use Impacts (all but oak woodland impacts). Reasonably foreseeable development would have the potential to introduce incompatible development relative to surrounding existing land uses; however, such incompatibilities would be resolved on a case-by-case basis through the use of landscape buffers, setbacks, and appropriate architectural design. Additionally, reasonably foreseeable development would not disrupt or divide any existing communities, and standard conditions would be applied on a project specific basis to reduce any potential inconsistencies with local plans and policies. Thus, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project would not result in incompatibilities with existing land uses, or disrupt or divide any established communities because no communities are located within the project area. Implementation of resource-specific mitigation measures would ensure project compliance with all Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan policies with the exception of oak woodland (see section 4.2), including oak tree protection measures. Residual impacts of the proposed project on land use would be less than significant, and the project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact for all but the loss of oak woodland (see section 4.2 for discussion of cumulative land use impacts due to oak woodlands).

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to land use (for all but the loss of oak woodlands) would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2.2, BIO-5, CR-1, GEO-2, GEO-4.1, GEO-4.2, GEO-4.3, NOISE-1.1, NOISE-1.2, and NOISE-1.3.

3.8 Noise

Impact NOISE-1: Construction activities would result in substantial, short-term increases in existing ambient noise levels over 65 dBA CNEL within the project vicinity. Short-term noise impacts associated with construction activities could produce noise levels up to 88 dBA measured 50 feet (15 meters) from the noise

source resulting from the operation of construction equipment, including a bulldozer, excavator, loader, water truck, 10-wheeler truck, and diesel welder. These noise levels would exceed the short-term 65 dBA CNEL threshold at the residences when construction activities are within approximately 800 feet (244 meters) of the residences. This would occur over approximately 1,800 feet (549 meters) of the pipeline route and is considered a significant impact. The following mitigation measures would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

NOISE-1.1: Limited Construction Hours. Construction activity within 800 feet (244 meters) of the residences shall be limited to the hours of 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday. No construction shall occur on state Holidays (e.g., Thanksgiving, Christmas, 4th of July, Labor Day). Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Non-noise generating construction activities are not subject to these restrictions.

NOISE-1.2: Notification of Construction Activities. COMB shall notify the sensitive noise receptors 48 hours in advance of the commencement of any and all construction activities. The construction manager's (or representative's) telephone number shall also be provided with the notification so that concerns can be communicated.

NOISE-1.3: Locate Stockpiles Away from Noise Sensitive Receptors. Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far as practical from sensitive noise receptors. Every effort shall be made to create the greatest distance between noise sources and sensitive receptors during construction activities.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impact related to additional noise generated by the project at residences within approximately 800 feet (244 meters) of the project activities would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1.1 through NOISE-1.3.

Impact: Cumulative Noise Impacts. Reasonably foreseeable development would result in short-term noise impacts throughout the project vicinity during construction activities. However, all construction activities would be subject to standard measures and conditions regulating construction daily noise levels. Reasonably foreseeable projects would also contribute to increased ambient noise levels in the region through the increase of roadway noise, affecting any nearby sensitive receptors. However, roadway noise would be conditioned as necessary by incorporation of noise reduction measures, reducing cumulative impacts to less than significant.

Noise from construction activities would contribute substantially to cumulative effects of past, present, and future projects prior to mitigation. Short-term sources of noise generated by routine pipeline maintenance activities would not result in a substantial contribution to ambient noise levels. As project operations would not generate substantial traffic trips along adjacent roadways, roadway noise would not increase substantially. The proposed project's incremental short-term construction noise residual impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1.1 through NOISE-1.3. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to noise would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1.1 through NOISE-1.3.

3.9 Transportation and Circulation

Impact TRANS-3: Transport of construction equipment and materials on Glen Annie Road would increase traffic on a roadway that could result in a potential safety problem due to existing design features (i.e., inadequate pavement structure). Construction truck traffic would access the site via the U.S. 101/Glen Annie Road interchange, and proceed north along Glen Annie Road to the private access road. North of the Glen Annie Road/Cathedral Oaks Road intersection, Glen Annie Road narrows and consists of an asphalt surface that is

in poor condition; portions of this roadway segment have extensive cracking and subsidence. Accordingly, transport of heavy construction equipment/materials along this roadway segment could further exacerbate existing inadequate roadway conditions, a significant impact. The following mitigation measure would mitigate this impact to a level below significance.

TRANS-3: Road Damage Repair. Damage caused by the project to the Glen Annie Road segment located north of the Glen Annie Road/Cathedral Oaks Road intersection shall be repaired.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impact related to damage caused during construction to the Glen Annie Road segment located north of the Glen Annie Road/Cathedral Oaks Road intersection during construction would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure TRANS-3.

Impact: Cumulative Transportation and Circulation Impacts. Increased traffic volumes associated with reasonably foreseeable development would substantially impact volume to capacity (V/C) ratios and/or Level of Service (LOS) within the cumulative transportation area of analysis, and would potentially degrade the LOS at some intersections to unacceptable levels. Reasonably foreseeable development would increase regional daily and peak hour trips, which would add traffic to some roadways that have inadequate design features, creating potential safety problems. These problems would be addressed for individual projects during their approval process and would be mitigated so that cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Project-related vehicular trips would be minimal and would not affect V/C ratios or existing LOS at any intersections and/or roadway segments within the project vicinity. Construction-related traffic could increase the potential for safety problems to a level that would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. Implementation of Mitigation Measure TRANS-3 would minimize potential safety impacts so that residual impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative traffic impacts would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that cumulative project impacts related to transportation and circulation would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure TRANS-3.

3.10 Environmental Justice

Impact: Environmental Justice. Impacts on environmental justice were evaluated by determining the potential for the proposed project to result in substantial adverse effects on minorities. Construction activities would remove a portion of the avocado orchard, and this could have a minor effect on the number of minority workers employed to tend the orchard during pipeline construction. However, subsequent to construction, the orchard would be replanted and would provide the same level of employment as before construction. Implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1.1 through NOISE-1.3 would ensure that impacts on the adjacent ranch residences located at least 250 feet (76 meters) from the pipeline route would be minimized during construction. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and low-income populations, and impacts would be less than significant.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that project impacts related to environmental justice would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1.1 through NOISE-1.3.

4.0 Significant Effects that cannot be Mitigated to a less than Significant Level

The Final EIS/EIR identified certain significant effects that could result from the proposed project. COMB finds for each of the significant or potential to be significant impacts identified in this section, based upon substantial evidence in the record, that changes or alterations have been required or incorporated into the proposed project that substantially lessen the significant effects as identified in the Final EIS/EIR. However, even with adoption of the mitigation measures set forth below, project impacts are not reduced below a level of significance.

4.1 Biological Resources

Impact BIO-2: Construction would result in a long term-loss of oak woodland. Construction of the proposed project would result in the removal of or disturbance within 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland representing a significant impact. The following mitigation measure would reduce impacts to oak woodlands.

BIO-2.2: Restoration of Oak Woodland. Measures for restoration of oak woodland in the Revegetation Plan shall include planting individual coast live oak trees at suitable sites (within the pipeline right-of-way where feasible, on existing land owned by Reclamation along the pipeline, on Reclamation land at Lauro Reservoir [approximately 9 miles east of the project], and on private land along the pipeline as permitted by the landowners) and the following specifications. Coast live oak tree 6 inches (15 centimeters) or greater in DBH removed for the project shall be replaced by establishing 10 planted trees meeting minimum performance criteria five years after planting for each tree removed. The performance criteria shall include a period of two years without supplemental watering, a healthy vigorous appearance, minimum height of 6 feet (1.8 meters), and a minimum diameter 1 foot (0.3 meter) above the ground of 2 inches (5 centimeters). In most cases, it will take more than five years for trees to meet these criteria. Oak tree plantings shall be appropriately spaced to promote survival past the monitoring period.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the impacts to oak woodlands resulting from project construction remain significant and unavoidable. Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 reduces the impact; however, even with replanting of oak trees, the construction-related impacts would remain significant. All reasonable and feasible mitigation measures have been included in the Final EIS/EIR. COMB finds that this impact is acceptable based on the inclusion of mitigation, the overall inability to mitigate the impact despite the inclusion of mitigation, benefits associated with the proposed project, objectives established for the proposed project, and specific overriding considerations described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Impact BIO-5: Removal of oak woodlands during construction would conflict with local policies. Project construction of would result in the removal of up to 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland. Since this activity conflicts with Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies, this impact is considered significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would reduce impacts to oak woodlands.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the conflicts with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies resulting from project construction remain significant and unavoidable. Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 reduces the impact through replanting oak trees and eventually replacing the habitat removed. However, it can take up to many decades for coast live oaks to mature and provide the habitat characteristics of oak woodlands, resulting in a long-term loss of oak woodland habitat. In addition, young trees do not have the diversity of micro habitats that make

these communities so valuable to wildlife (e.g., lush foliage, dead wood and bark, and diverse understory of shade tolerant plants). Therefore, removal of up to 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland would remain inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies. All reasonable and feasible mitigation measures have been included in the Final EIS/EIR. COMB finds that this impact is acceptable based on the inclusion of mitigation, the overall inability to mitigate the impact despite the inclusion of mitigation, benefits associated with the proposed project, objectives established for the proposed project, and specific overriding considerations described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Impact: Cumulative Biological Resource Impacts on Oak Woodlands. Several of the reasonably foreseeable future projects within the unincorporated County areas could have impacts on biological resources. Any losses of oak woodland would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable. The project's contribution to loss of oak woodland habitat would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

The proposed project would have significant impacts to oak woodlands protected by local ordinance. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would reduce these impacts, however project impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. The project's contribution to loss of oak woodland habitat would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that potential cumulative biological resource impacts to oak woodlands would result from construction of the proposed project. It is not feasible to reduce the cumulative effects from loss of oak woodlands below the significance thresholds. All reasonable and feasible measures have been included in the Final EIS/EIR. COMB finds that this impact is acceptable based on the inclusion of mitigation, the overall inability to mitigate the impact despite inclusion of mitigation, benefits associated with the proposed project, the objectives established for the proposed project, and specific overriding considerations described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

4.2 Land Use

Impact LU-3: Proposed project construction activities would be inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies. Removal of up to 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland during project construction would conflict with Santa Barbara County and City of Goleta oak tree and native oak woodland protection policies and would be inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies. This would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measures BIO-2.2 and BIO-5 would reduce impacts to coast live oak woodlands

Finding: COMB hereby finds that the conflicts with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies resulting from project construction remain significant and unavoidable. Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 reduces the impact through replanting oak trees and eventually replacing the habitat removed. However, it can take up to many decades for coast live oaks to mature and provide the habitat characteristics of oak woodlands, resulting in a long-term loss of oak woodland habitat. In addition, young trees do not have the diversity of micro habitats that make these communities so valuable to wildlife (e.g., lush foliage, dead wood and bark, and diverse understory of shade tolerant plants). Therefore, removal of up to 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland would remain inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies. All reasonable and feasible mitigation measures have been included in the Final EIS/EIR. COMB finds that this impact is acceptable based on the inclusion of mitigation, the overall inability to mitigate the impact despite the inclusion of mitigation,

benefits associated with the proposed project, objectives established for the proposed project, and specific overriding considerations described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Impact: Cumulative Land Use Impacts (Oak Woodlands). Reasonably foreseeable development would have the potential to introduce incompatible development relative to surrounding existing land uses; however, such incompatibilities would be resolved on a case-by-case basis through the use of landscape buffers, setbacks, and appropriate architectural design. Additionally, standard conditions would be applied on a project specific basis to reduce any potential inconsistencies with local plans and policies. Thus, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Removal of coast live oak woodland habitat would be inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would reduce these impacts; however, project impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. The project's contribution to loss of oak woodland habitat would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

Finding: COMB hereby finds that potential cumulative land use impacts due to inconsistency with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies would result from construction of the proposed project. It is not feasible to reduce the cumulative effects from loss of oak woodlands below the significance thresholds. All reasonable and feasible measures have been included into the Final EIS/EIR. COMB finds that this impact is acceptable based on the inclusion of mitigation, the overall inability to mitigate the impact despite inclusion of mitigation, benefits associated with the proposed project, the objectives established for the proposed project, and specific overriding considerations described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

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5.0 Effects Determined to be not Significant or less than Significant

The analysis in the Final EIS/EIR determined that the following effects of the proposed project are not significant and changes or alterations to the proposed project are not required. The following facts indicate that these potential impacts are not significant.

5.1 Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Impact AES-1: Construction and operation of the proposed project pipeline alignment would not substantially obstruct views of important visual resources including native vegetation and open space as experienced from public roadways. The proposed project would result in the construction of a second 48-inch diameter water supply pipeline with appurtenant facilities. Existing support structures (i.e., SPTT, Glen Anne Turnout, and Corona del Mar Turnout) would be upgraded to support pipeline operations; no new structures would be constructed. Existing views of the alignment area from public view corridors, including U.S. 101 and Cathedral Oaks Road, are extremely limited due to intervening topography and dense vegetation. While the majority of the project area is not visible from public roadways, the proposed pipeline alignments adjacent to the CDMWTP located on gently sloping areas would be partially visible from public view corridors. However, the distance of these corridors from the project site (i.e., more than 2.4 miles [3.9 kilometers] for U.S. 101 and 2 miles [3.2 kilometers] for Cathedral Oaks Road), as well as the difference in elevation between the roadways and project site, result in extremely limited background views of the project site. Additionally, views from U.S. 101 and Cathedral Oaks Road would be ephemeral (lasting no more than 10 seconds); therefore, vehicles traveling on these roadways would not be capable of discerning any changes to the project area. Furthermore, subsequent to construction, the pipeline corridor would be revegetated. As views of important visual resources would not be substantially altered as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact AES-3: The proposed project pipeline alignment would not introduce new glare sources that would substantially degrade existing visual conditions. The proposed pipeline would not introduce new sources of light or glare to an area that currently has minimal nighttime lighting. Construction activities would occur during daylight hours; therefore, no additional lighting would be required. Upon completion of project construction, sources of light and glare would be similar to existing conditions because the proposed project would not include any new lighting fixtures. The new water supply pipeline would be underground and would not require any illumination during daytime or nighttime hours. Therefore, the proposed project would not introduce new night lighting, representing no change in the level of night light illumination when compared to what is presently generated over the project site. No impacts on visual resources would occur.

5.2 Air Quality

Impact AQ-1: Construction and operation of the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality plan. The proposed project would produce air emissions of nonattainment pollutants from diesel-powered mobile equipment and fugitive dust (PM10) during construction activities. Proposed operations would produce minor amounts of nonattainment pollutants due to pipeline maintenance and inspection activities. The *2004 and 2007 Clean Air Plans* include emission reduction measures that are designed to bring the County into attainment and maintenance of the state and national ambient air quality standards. To be consistent with these policies and the policies of past air quality plans, proposed earthmoving activities would implement County standard dust control measures as part of the project. These measures are based upon policies adopted in the *Santa Barbara County 1979 Air Quality Attainment Plan*. Compliance with

these measures would ensure that the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality plan and impacts would be less than significant.

Impact AQ-2: Construction and operation of the proposed project would not exceed any ambient air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality standard violation. Construction of the pipeline would only require a few pieces of construction equipment. Due to the mobile and intermittent nature of these sources, their combustive emissions would not contribute to substantial ambient impacts at any location. Implementation of County standard dust control measures typically reduces fugitive dust emissions from uncontrolled levels by at least 50 percent. This control level would ensure that earthmoving activities from construction of the project would not contribute to an exceedance of a particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) or a particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ambient air quality standard. Operational activities would require the occasional use of earthmoving equipment and light-duty on-road trucks and would produce nominal amounts of emissions. Therefore, emissions from proposed operational activities would not exceed any ambient air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality standard violation and impacts would be less than significant.

Impact AQ-3: Construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in a net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in nonattainment under an applicable national or state ambient air quality standard. Project construction and operations would result in emissions that are substantially below the applicable conformity thresholds. As a result, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in a net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in nonattainment under an applicable national or state ambient air quality standard. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact AQ-4: Construction and operation of the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Due to the rural nature of the project site, the only sensitive receptors that currently occur in proximity to the proposed project pipeline route are two residences. Since these residences are located at least 250 feet (76 meters) away from the construction activities, proposed construction emissions would substantially disperse by the time they reach these locations. Due to a minimal amount of maintenance and inspection activities, operational emissions would nominally impact these locations. As a result, construction and operation of the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and impacts would be less than significant.

Impact AQ-5: Construction and operation of the proposed project would not create objectionable odors that affect a substantial number of people. Construction and operation of the proposed project would increase air pollutants mainly due to the combustion of diesel fuel. The mobile nature of the proposed diesel-powered sources and the extensive distance between these sources and the public would allow for adequate dispersion of their emissions to below objectionable odor levels. As a result, construction and operation of the proposed project would not create objectionable odors that affect a substantial number of people, and impacts would be less than significant.

Impact: Cumulative Air Quality Impacts. Santa Barbara County currently attains all ambient air quality standards except the State ozone (O3) and PM10 standards. These nonattainment conditions for ambient O3 and PM10 within the project region are therefore cumulatively significant. Reasonably foreseeable future projects that would overlap in time with the project would contribute to these significant cumulative impacts. Proposed project construction would exacerbate the existing O3 and PM10 nonattainment conditions within the County; however, construction activities would be required to implement standard Air Pollution Control District (APCD) dust control measures and construction emissions are included in the County air attainment planning process. As a result, proposed construction activities would produce less than significant cumulative impacts.

Emissions of O₃ precursors and PM₁₀ due to operation of the proposed project, in combination with emissions from future sources and approved projects in the region, would exacerbate the existing ozone nonattainment status within the County. However, emissions from operation of the project would not exceed the operational daily thresholds of 25 pounds of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and reactive organic gases (ROG) for motor vehicle trips. As a result, operation of the project would produce less than significant cumulative air quality impacts.

5.3 Biological Resources

Impact BIO-1: Construction activities would result in the loss of individuals or habitat for special status plants and wildlife. Construction of the West Fork of Glen Annie crossing would have no impact to migratory steelhead because none would be present do to the Glen Annie Reservoir dam that creates an impassible barrier downstream of the pipeline crossing. Construction of the proposed project would involve the removal of eucalyptus trees within the pipeline corridor (0.36 acre, 0.15 hectare) that may provide habitat for autumnal roosting monarch butterflies (September through December). Construction at this location after the first of September could affect monarchs, if any are present and roosting at the time of tree removal. Impacts could include direct injury or mortality of individuals and destruction of occupied roosting habitat; however, impacts would be less than significant because only a small amount of habitat would be affected and few individuals would potentially be lost, resulting in no substantial effects on their population. The silvery legless lizard and southwestern pond turtle are unlikely to occur in the project area and, thus, would not be affected by construction activities. The coast range newt is known to occur along both drainages in the project vicinity, and the two-striped garter snake and San Diego desert woodrat may be present as well. Project construction activities would result in a short-term loss of habitat for these three species and potentially a loss of a few individuals. These species are California Species of Special Concern that have a wide but scattered distribution in the region, and these impacts would not adversely affect their populations because only a small amount of habitat would be affected and few if any individuals would be lost. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. Construction activities would remove trees within the work area, resulting in a short- to long-term loss of habitat potentially used by three sensitive bat species for roosting. Construction noise and human presence are unlikely to affect foraging behavior of these species because they primarily feed at dusk which is outside normal construction hours. Due to other abundant roosting habitat in the area, the loss of trees along the project route would have less than significant impacts on these species.

Impact BIO-2: Construction would result in a temporary loss of seasonal wetlands. Construction of the proposed project would result in a temporary disturbance to Waters of the U.S. at the West Fork of Glen Annie Creek and at the main stem of Glen Annie Creek. Construction would occur during the dry season, and little to no surface water would be present. No permanent loss of Waters of the U.S. would occur, and impacts would be less than significant. In addition, seasonal wetlands may be temporarily lost during construction across the main stem of Glen Annie Creek. These wetlands are small and not well developed due to annual scouring by storm runoff during the rainy season. Impacts would be temporary and less than significant because the wetlands would reestablish during low flows following construction, resulting in a 1:1 replacement. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1.4 (see section 3.2) would further reduce this impact.

Impact BIO-3: Construction activities could adversely affect wildlife migration or breeding habitat for migratory birds and wildlife. Construction of the proposed pipeline would result in damage to and removal of native and non-native trees and shrubs, including native coast live oak and riparian woodlands, that provide cover, roosting, and nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species protected under the MBTA. Since northern harrier, loggerhead shrike, and ferruginous hawk are unlikely to breed in the area, temporary removal of vegetation would be considered to have a less than significant impact for these species. Construction activities would not adversely affect any migratory corridors for terrestrial wildlife because none are known to be crossed by the pipeline corridor and the work would generally be concentrated at one location along the route, allowing animals to move freely across the remainder of the corridor. Therefore, no impacts would occur. Construction activities could disrupt a

few individual migrating monarchs if removal of roosting trees occurred within the wintering season for monarchs with less than significant impacts. For aquatic species, any flow present at the two creek crossings would be maintained via a diversion so that individuals could at least move downstream during construction resulting in a less than significant impact. Work would not be conducted during the upstream migration time for steelhead and none would be present so no impacts would occur to upstream movement of this species.

Impact BIO-4a: Construction activities would not substantially disrupt local plant or wildlife communities.

Construction of the proposed project would result in the removal of 15.9 acres (6.4 hectares) of native and naturalized vegetation. Temporary losses of coastal scrub and chaparral would not substantially disrupt local plant communities and would be less than significant because these plant communities are widespread in the region, the amount removed would be small, and recovery to early successional stages would be rapid. Clearing of non-native grassland, weed-dominated areas, eucalyptus woodland, and orchard would have less than significant impacts on these common, non-native plant communities. The vegetation types along the pipeline corridor provide wildlife habitat and also help to prevent soil erosion that could affect plant communities and wildlife downslope of the work area. Impacts to common wildlife would be less than significant due to the small area affected, short duration of the work at any one location along the pipeline corridor, and rapid habitat recovery to plant communities that can be used by wildlife during site restoration. The following mitigation measure would be implemented to further reduce impacts to coastal sage, chaparral, and non-native plant communities and common wildlife.

BIO-4a: Restoration of Coastal Scrub, Chaparral, and Non-native Grassland. The Revegetation Plan shall include a seed mix appropriate for coastal scrub and chaparral areas as well as non-native grassland and other areas to be revegetated. Performance criteria for each plant community shall be included in the Revegetation Plan. Due to the relatively short distance of the project alignment and the similarity of habitats crossed by the project, one diverse seed mix may be developed for the entire route. This seed mix shall be applied to all areas where vegetation was removed.

Impact BIO-4b: Operations activities could disrupt local plant communities through the introduction or spread of invasive species.

Operation of the pipeline would include periodic checking and maintenance of structures (e.g., valves) along the route. Most structures would be accessed from existing paved roads. However, some structures would have small unpaved roads for access. Driving on the unpaved roads could result in the spread of invasive exotic plant species from one part of the pipeline corridor to another; however, the amount of dirt road traversed during project maintenance would be small, therefore, resulting in a low potential for a minor spread of invasive exotic plant species. Thus, impacts on biological resources would be less than significant. Mitigation Measures BIO-4b.6 and BIO-4b.7 would be implemented to further reduce operational impacts.

Impact BIO-4c: Pipeline construction and operations would not disrupt local aquatic communities through the introduction or spread of invasive species.

Transport of unfiltered, untreated water from Lake Cachuma could transport non-native species such as sport fish, bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), or invertebrates from Lake Cachuma. During use of blowoff to drain segments of the pipeline, released water could introduce new species from the Cachuma watershed into West Fork and main stem of Glen Annie Creek, the reservoir, and tributary waterways. However, water from the existing pipeline has been periodically discharged into the two creeks since the 1950s, and any effects of those discharges are part of the environmental baseline. Water released from the new pipeline blowoff adjacent to the West Fork would be released into the existing South Portal wasteway discharge structure for energy dissipation. For the other two blowoff valves, water would be released in upland areas and not directly into existing drainages (an unnamed tributary of Glen Annie Reservoir and the main stem of Glen Annie Creek). This would minimize the potential for introduction of non-native aquatic species from the Cachuma watershed into the Glen Annie watershed, and impacts would be less than significant.

5.5 Geology and Soils

Impact GEO-1: Construction of the proposed project would not substantially alter the topography beyond that resulting from natural erosion and depositional processes. The pipeline would be installed using an open trench construction method. The trench would be excavated, soil would be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the trench, the pipe would be placed in the trench, and the trench would finally be backfilled and compacted. A temporary construction corridor up to 100 feet (30.5 meters) wide would be provided for storage of excavated material, topsoil, pipe segments, and vehicle access. The width of this easement would vary depending on topography. This methodology would result in a temporary alteration of the topography, which would be restored upon project completion. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact GEO-3: Construction of the proposed project could potentially trigger or accelerate shallow landslides. The majority of the pipeline alignment traverses steep topography that is subject to shallow landslides, rockfalls, and debris flows, which could be triggered during construction or subsequently during (or following) heavy rainfall events, especially before the vegetation can be re-established. Such shallow failures could potentially expose the pipeline, but would not likely result in structural failure. Deep-seated landslides are not anticipated as a result of construction, as no areas of gross overall instability appear to be present along the alignment. In addition, construction would be completed in accordance with recommendations of a final geotechnical report and grading/excavation requirements of the California Building Code. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact GEO-5: During operations, the proposed project alignment would not be subject to ground rupture due to an earthquake and attendant damage to structures, limiting their use due to safety considerations or physical conditions. Surface fault rupture is not anticipated along the pipeline alignment, because the site does not lie over a known active fault or within an Alquist-Priolo fault rupture zone. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact GEO-6: The proposed project pipeline would potentially be subject to earthquake-induced ground motion (shaking) during operations with a low potential for differential settlement or surface cracks at the site and attendant damage to proposed structures that could result in a substantial loss of use for more than 60 days. The pipeline may be rendered unusable following a strong earthquake, pending repairs. However, the pipeline would be constructed in accordance with site-specific recommendations of a final geotechnical report and in accordance with provisions of the California Building Code. Such engineering would minimize potential damage and reduce potential seismic related impacts to less than significant.

Impact GEO-7: Operation of the proposed project would not expose people or property to a greater than average risk of tsunamis or seiches. The project site is located approximately 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometers) from the Pacific Ocean, at a minimum elevation of approximately 300 feet (91.4 meters) above sea level. Therefore, tsunami impacts would not occur during project operations. The pipeline alignment is located a minimum of 20 feet (6 meters) higher than the adjacent Glen Annie Reservoir at any given point. In addition, the pipeline would be buried beneath a minimum of 5 feet (1.5 meters) of fill. Therefore, a potential seiche in Glen Annie Reservoir would have no impact on the proposed pipeline. As such, no impacts to geology/soils would occur.

5.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Impact HAZ-2: The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions associated with operations and/or maintenance. Impacts of accidental spills or leaks of pollutants such as fuels, lubricants, and hydraulic fluid during equipment operation would be adverse, short-term, and less than significant because such spills

would generally be minor and localized, enabling clean-up prior to such substances entering West Fork Glen Annie and Glen Annie creeks. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact HAZ-3: Construction of the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment due to the presence of soil or groundwater contamination. No industrial or commercial facilities, which might have resulted in soil and/or groundwater contamination, are present in the vicinity of the project. Therefore, the potential for soil and/or groundwater contamination is low, and impacts would be less than significant.

5.7 Hydrology and Water Quality

Impact HYDRO/WQ-2: Construction and operation of the proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge or flow to the extent that it would not support existing land uses that rely on groundwater or planned uses for which permits have been granted. Water use for project construction would be restricted primarily to dust control. Groundwater within the underlying bedrock formations would not be used for the project; water would be supplied by COMB. In addition, proposed pipeline operations would provide a more reliable source of water from Lake Cachuma, particularly during the summer and fall, which would decrease reliance on groundwater supplies from coastal Santa Barbara groundwater basins. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact HYDRO/WQ-3: Construction of the proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. Pipeline construction would cause a temporary alteration of the drainage pattern through temporary diversion of creek flow in West Fork of Glen Annie and Glen Annie creeks, if any surface flow is present during construction. Stream channel topography, surface flow within the creek, and topography of the pipeline corridor would be restored to normal conditions, to the extent possible, subsequent to construction, resulting in no permanent alteration of drainage patterns. In addition, surface runoff would not be increased, as paving would not occur as part of the project. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

5.8 Land Use

Impact LU-1: The Preferred Alternative pipeline alignment would not result in incompatibilities with existing land uses. An easement would be granted by the adjacent private landowners to COMB on behalf of Reclamation in order to allow construction of the proposed pipeline across their property. As the easement would ensure the conditional use of private property, impacts on existing land uses would be less than significant.

Impact LU-2: Construction of the proposed project pipeline alignment would not disrupt or divide any established communities. No communities are located within the project area. The only residential structures within the project vicinity are two ranch houses located at least 250 feet (76 meters) from the proposed pipeline alignment. Neither of the ranch house structures would be located within the temporary construction easement or the staging areas; therefore, they would not be disrupted by project construction. As no established communities would be disrupted by construction, there would be no impact.

5.9 Noise

Impact NOISE-2: Operation of the proposed project would not generate long-term exterior or interior noise levels that would affect sensitive receptors. Operation of the proposed project would not expose the nearby residential sensitive receptors to long-term exterior noise levels exceeding 65 dB CNEL and/or interior noise levels exceeding 45 dB CNEL. Operational activities would not substantially increase traffic trips on

adjacent roadways; therefore, corresponding roadway noise levels would not substantially increase. Routine pipeline maintenance would generate sporadic, short-term sources of noise, but would not contribute substantially to the long-term exterior or interior noise levels that would affect sensitive receptors. As long-term noise levels would not increase such that exterior and interior noise levels would exceed 65 dB CNEL and 45 dB CNEL, respectively, proposed operational noise impacts on sensitive receptors would be less than significant.

Impact NOISE-3: Proposed project pipeline operations would not substantially increase ambient noise levels of adjacent areas. Operation of the proposed project would not substantially increase ambient noise levels of adjacent areas. Operation of a second pipeline would not cause ambient noise levels to increase substantially (i.e., by 3 dBA or more) above the existing conditions experienced in the project area. The main source of existing noise in the project area is roadway noise generated on Glen Annie Road. Proposed project operations would not generate substantial traffic trips along Glen Annie Road, and roadway noise would therefore not increase significantly. Short-term sources of noise generated by routine pipeline maintenance activities would not result in a substantial contribution to ambient noise levels because these sources would be infrequent. Therefore, impacts of the proposed project on ambient noise levels would be less than significant.

5.10 Transportation and Circulation

Impact TRANS-1.1: Proposed project construction would not substantially increase intersection V/C ratios within the project vicinity. Project construction would result in a short-term increase in traffic (i.e., truck trips) within the project vicinity during construction activities. All intersections impacted by construction activities operate at LOS B or better. The maximum number of construction vehicle trips, estimated at 28 trips per day with few peak hour trips, would occur during project construction. Construction activities would be temporary and the increase in vehicle trips would be minimal relative to the existing LOS A to B at the affected intersections, and would be substantially less than the 0.15 degradation significance threshold for V/C. Therefore, project construction traffic would not substantially increase vehicular volumes at any intersection within the project area during the typical commute peak periods; impacts on ground transportation and circulation would be less than significant.

Impact TRANS-1.2: Proposed project operations would not substantially increase intersection V/C ratios within the project area. The project would be accessed via Glen Annie Road to the private access road that continues along the pipeline route from the terminus of Glen Annie Road. Proposed pipeline operations would require daily truck trips to support the increased operational flexibility, reliability, and conveyance capacity of the SCC to accommodate peak demand levels and to allow maintenance of the pipeline. Proposed operations would require up to two employee vehicular trips per week. Intersections in the project vicinity have sufficient capacity (i.e., currently operate at LOS B or better) to accommodate project operations. As employee vehicular trips associated with project operations would not affect existing LOS or increase V/C ratios at any intersections within the project vicinity by the threshold criteria, impacts on transportation would be less than significant.

Impact TRANS-2: Construction and operation of the proposed project pipeline would not generate additional vehicular trips that would adversely affect intersection capacities in the project vicinity. Construction and operation of the proposed project pipeline would not generate additional vehicular trips that would adversely affect intersection capacities in the project vicinity. Projected future project area intersection LOS values are rated at LOS C or better, assuming full buildout of the City of Goleta General Plan. The addition of project-generated trips at any project area intersection would be nominal and would not decrease the projected future LOS to LOS D. Therefore, project-generated trip impacts on intersection operations would be less than significant.

Impact TRANS-4: The proposed project would not exceed level of service standards for CMP intersections in the project area. The following intersections in the project vicinity are identified by the Santa

Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) as Congestion Management Plan (CMP) intersections: U.S. 101 SB Ramps/Glen Annie/Storke Road intersection; and U.S. 101 NB Ramps/Glen Annie Road intersection. All CMP intersections are forecast to operate at LOS C or better with project-added traffic. The project would not increase traffic volumes and/or congestion at any CMP intersections by the threshold values identified by SBCAG; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

5.11 Indian Trust Assets

Indian Trust Assets (ITAs) are legal interests in property held in trust by the U.S. for federally-recognized Indian tribes or individual Indians. The closest ITA is the Santa Ynez Reservation, located approximately 15 miles (24 kilometers) northwest of the project site. Therefore, the footprint of the proposed facilities and associated construction would not affect ITAs.

5.12 Other Resource Issues

Impact: Agricultural Resources. Construction of the proposed pipeline would temporarily displace a small portion of an avocado orchard located near the SPTT. Upon completion of all construction activities, the topsoil within the avocado orchard would be replaced and restored to pre-project conditions. The avocado trees removed during construction could then be replanted by the landowner using the compensation negotiated with COMB when the construction easement was obtained. As no agricultural areas would be permanently removed or disrupted, impacts on agricultural resources would be less than significant.

Impact: Mineral Resources. The proposed project pipeline alignment would be located within an area that has not been mapped with respect to the potential for mineral resources. There are no oil or gas fields in the vicinity of the project site. However, due to the low potential for unknown mineral resources to exist within the project area, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact: Public Services. The proposed project would not result in increased demands or otherwise affect police protection or schools. Construction activities would increase the potential for fires in areas with flammable vegetation. This potential would increase the need for fire protection during construction activities. However, implementation of the Fire Protection Plan during construction activities would ensure compliance with County Fire Department requirements for construction activities in high-fire hazard areas. Therefore, impacts on public services would be less than significant.

Impact: Utilities/Service Systems. The proposed project would not result in an increased demand for wastewater services. Project construction would result in an increase in the amount of waste requiring landfilling. However, native vegetation removed from the pipeline corridor would be stockpiled and spread over the corridor as mulch during restoration (Mitigation Measures BIO-1.2 and BIO-4a). Furthermore, implementation of the project solid waste reduction measures would ensure that the project's short-term construction impacts on solid waste would be less than significant. Project pipeline construction and operations would not generate increased demands for water consumption. However, the project could cause an interruption of water services to the surrounding area for a short period during the connection of the new pipeline to the existing pipeline and CDMWTP; however, due to the short-term nature of this interruption and use of water stored in the water system reservoirs to cover the outage, impacts on water services would be less than significant.

Impact: Recreation. Project pipeline operations would not result in increased demands for recreation facilities. As no existing recreational facilities would be affected by the proposed project, no impacts on recreation would occur.

Impact: Socioeconomics. The proposed project would reduce the risk of economic impacts from failure of the existing pipeline. The proposed project would result in temporary construction jobs and purchases of equipment, materials, and supplies needed to build the second parallel pipeline, resulting in beneficial impacts. No agricultural areas would be permanently removed or disrupted, and Williamson Act contracts that provide for reductions in property tax payments for agricultural lands and compatible uses could remain in place. Socioeconomic impacts would be less than significant.

Impact: Cumulative Other Resources Impacts.

Agricultural Resources. Reasonably foreseeable projects would result in cumulatively significant impacts on agricultural resources. Two of these projects would result in the conversion of over 1,000 acres (405 hectares) of agricultural land to residential uses, representing a cumulatively significant impact on existing agricultural resources within Santa Barbara County. The proposed project would temporarily displace a small portion of an avocado orchard located near the SPTT. Upon completion of all construction activities, the avocado trees removed during project construction would be replanted. As no agricultural areas would be permanently removed or disrupted, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative effects on agricultural resources would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Mineral Resources. Reasonably foreseeable projects would not contribute to cumulatively significant impacts on mineral resources. The primary mineral resource in the cumulative project area consists of gravel mining pits in the foothills; however, no anticipated projects would affect these pits. The proposed project would be located within an area that has not been mapped with respect to the potential for mineral resources, such as Portland cement concrete aggregate or other mineral commodities. Similarly, there are no oil or gas fields in the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects on mineral resources would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Public Services. Reasonably foreseeable projects would result in significant but feasibly mitigated impacts on fire protection, police protection, and schools in the project area. These impacts would be mitigated to less than significant through the local permitting and approval process. The proposed project would not contribute to population growth in the area and would, therefore, not result in impacts on police protection and schools. While the proposed project would increase the demand for onsite fire protection services during construction, implementing the proposed Fire Protection Plan requirements would minimize potential project impacts on fire protection services. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects on public services would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Utilities/Service Systems. Reasonably foreseeable projects would result in increased demands on utilities/service systems in the project area. These impacts would be mitigated to less than significant through the local permitting and approval process. The proposed project would not increase wastewater or water demands in the area. Implementation of the project solid waste reduction measures, requiring recycling of construction materials, and use of recycled materials during construction, would minimize the project's short-term construction impacts on solid waste. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative effects on utilities and service systems would result in a less than significant cumulative impact.

Recreation. Reasonably foreseeable projects would result in an increased demand for recreational facilities. These demands would be addressed in the permitting and approval process for each project so that cumulative impacts would be less than significant. The proposed project would not contribute to population growth in the area, and therefore, would have no impacts on recreation in the vicinity. Thus, the project would not contribute to cumulative effects on recreation.

Socioeconomics. The cumulative projects would also benefit the Santa Barbara County economy through construction labor and purchases and in some cases, long-term employment related to ongoing operations. The socioeconomic impacts of the cumulative projects would be less than significant. The proposed project would benefit the local economy, primarily due to construction labor and purchases but also by reducing the risk of pipeline failure and the related adverse economic effects. The socioeconomic impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant, and the proposed project would result in a less than significant cumulative impact to socioeconomics.

6.0 Feasibility of Project Alternatives

6.1 Project Alternatives

CEQA requires that an EIR describe a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed project or to its location that could feasibly attain most of the basic project objectives, but would avoid or substantially lessen the significant effects, and that it evaluate the comparative merits of each of the alternatives. Section 15126.6(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines states in part that:

The discussion of alternatives shall focus on alternatives to the project or its location which are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effect of the project, even if these alternative would impeded to some degree the attainment of the project objectives, or would be more costly.

The following discusses the project alternatives that were considered and analyzed in the EIS/EIR and summarizes the consistency of these alternatives with the objectives of the proposed project.

Parallel Pipeline Alternative (Alternative A)

The Alternative A (parallel) pipeline would be constructed adjacent to the existing pipeline alignment and would require crossings at the West Fork and the main stem of Glen Annie Creek; this alternative would require a Section 404 permits from the USACE. The West Fork crossing would be located approximately 50 feet (15.2 meters) southward of the proposed project crossing, and the main stem crossing would be approximately 50 feet (15.2 meters) northward. Construction of the Alternative A pipeline alignment would be similar to that described for the proposed project. The Alternative A pipeline would require construction of an intertie at the Glen Anne Turnout structure with improvements to the turnout structure that maintain the hydraulic grade line (HGL) to the GWC.

Consistency with Project Objectives: Alternative A would meet the proposed project objectives.

Feasibility/Finding: The Alternative A (Parallel) pipeline would be constructed adjacent to the existing pipeline alignment. This alternative would result in similar significant and unavoidable impacts associated with the proposed project with regard to land use and oak woodlands. This alternative would slightly reduce significant long-term, construction impacts on biological resources (oak woodland habitat) to the extent feasible. However, impacts to these biological resources would remain significant and unavoidable. Construction of the central portion of Alternative A parallel to the existing pipeline across hilly terrain would increase the exposure of highly erodible soils to substantial erosion, thereby exacerbating geological impacts.

Non-Parallel Pipeline Alternative (Alternative B)

The Alternative B (non-parallel) pipeline alignment would include portions along the existing pipeline easements; however, this alignment would generally be constructed southwest or north of the existing pipeline. Similar to the proposed project, Alternative B would require crossings at the West Fork and the main stem of Glen Annie Creek, but the main stem crossing could be approximately 325 feet (99 meters) upstream of the proposed project crossing in an area with steep banks. Both proposed stream crossings would require a Section 404 permit from the USACE. Construction of the Alternative B pipeline alignment would be similar to that previously described for the proposed project. Several options would be evaluated for connecting the Alternative B pipeline to the Glen Anne Turnout structure, including connecting the proposed Alternative B pipeline to the Glen Anne Turnout upstream of the weir that regulates the HGL to the GWC, constructing an

intertie of the Alternative B pipeline to the GWC without constructing a supplemental pipeline to the existing Glen Anne Structure, and transporting treated water from the CDMWTP to the GWC.

Consistency with Project Objectives: Alternative B would meet the proposed project objectives.

Feasibility/Finding: The Alternative B (Non-Parallel) pipeline alignment would include portions along the existing pipeline easements; however, this alignment would generally be constructed southwest or north of the existing pipeline. This alternative would result in similar significant and unavoidable impacts associated with the proposed project with regard to land use and oak woodlands. Construction of this alignment would avoid significant impacts on cultural resources. This alternative would slightly decrease significant impacts to long-term, construction impacts to oak woodlands; however, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. This alternative would result in significant and unavoidable impacts on geology and soils. Additionally, Alternative B would slightly increase significant construction impacts to special status plant and wildlife and local plant or wildlife communities as well as significant impacts to geology and soils and hydrology and water quality due to the increased potential for erosion at the Glen Annie Creek crossing prior to soil stabilization by revegetation.

No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative would include construction of site improvements, regular (annual) maintenance, and operational activities that could occur with issuance of federal permits at stream crossings. Regular maintenance activities include inspection of the air valves and blowoff valves for operability, annual inspection of the right-of-way for encroachments, and maintenance of the turnouts and Glen Anne meter. As the SPTT and Glen Anne meter and turnout structures are substantially corroded, these structures would need to be replaced as part of site improvements. Additionally, existing downstream degradation of all stream crossings would require substantial improvements to protect the pipeline or reduce the potential for replacement of the pipeline at the crossings. This alternative would include stream crossing work that would require a Section 404 permit from the USACE. Reclamation approval would be needed for construction of the site improvements (MP620 permit for additions and alterations). Under this alternative, long shutdowns would be required to accommodate the reasonably foreseeable site improvements.

Consistency with Project Objectives: Key objectives of the proposed project would not be met by the No Project Alternative. These include: replacing deteriorated water infrastructure with adequate structures to accommodate regional water needs and improve the level of service and operability; providing a second pipeline to convey Cachuma Project water or SWP water to the South coast if the Upper Reach of the SCC is out of service due to scheduled and/or unexpected repairs; and increase operational flexibility by providing higher flow raters to accommodate regional water needs during times of peak demand. While the No Project Alternative would accomplish some improvements relative to the project objectives, only the objective of replacing deteriorated water infrastructure with adequate structures to accommodate regional water needs and improve the level of service and operability would be partially met.

Feasibility/Finding: The No Project Alternative would not result in any substantial physical environmental effects and would avoid significant and unavoidable project-related impacts to land use and biological resources and reduce or avoid significant impacts to aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, noise, and transportation and circulation. However, the project objectives would not be achieved and none of the project benefits would be realized.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would include no site improvements, but regular (annual) maintenance and operational activities would continue to occur as in the past. These include inspection of the air release valves and blowoff valves for operability and annual inspection of the right-of-way for encroachments. The poor condition of the concrete in the SPTT due to hydrogen sulfide gas within the water would ultimately cause this structure to fail. The consequences of that failure would include an uncontrolled release of water at a rate of 40+ MGD for a minimum of 6 hours and possibly up to 10 hours. The water would flow down slope through the avocado orchard and into West Fork of Glen Annie Creek causing severe erosion and damage or removal of vegetation and wildlife habitat. The two residential structures between the SPTT and Glen Annie Reservoir would be damaged. The water and much of the eroded soil would be contained within Glen Annie Reservoir. The remainder of the eroded soil would be deposited between the SPTT and Glen Annie Reservoir where water velocity slows enough for deposition. The entire SCC would be out of service for the two to four weeks needed to repair the SPTT. The Goleta Water District, Santa Barbara City, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and Montecito Water District would be out of water within two weeks of structure failure, thereby disrupting water service to 200,000 residents of the South Coast.

Erosion of the creek bed or damage to the pipeline and its coating caused by erosion could result in pipeline failure at either the West Fork of Glen Annie Creek or the main stem of Glen Annie Creek. Failure of the pipeline at the West Fork crossing would have effects similar to those described for failure of the SPTT. Failure of the pipeline at the main stem crossing would have the same type of effects, but a citrus orchard could be affected and the erosive effects of the released water would occur downstream to Goleta Slough and the Pacific Ocean.

Glen Anne and Corona Del Mar turnout structures and the Glen Anne meter would not be upgraded/replaced to improve operations.

Consistency with Project Objectives: Key objectives of the proposed project would not be met by the No Action Alternative. These include: replacing deteriorated water infrastructure with adequate structures to accommodate regional water needs and improve the level of service and operability; providing a second pipeline to convey Cachuma Project water or SWP water to the South coast if the Upper Reach of the SCC is out of service due to scheduled and/or unexpected repairs; and increase operational flexibility by providing higher flow rates to accommodate regional water needs during times of peak demand.

Feasibility/Finding: The No Action Alternative would include no site improvements, but regular (annual) maintenance and operational activities would continue to occur as in the past. The poor condition of the concrete in the SPTT due to hydrogen sulfide gas within the water would ultimately cause this structure to fail. Failure would result in significant and unavoidable impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, geological resources, and hydrology and water quality. The No Action Alternative would avoid significant project-related impacts to aesthetics, oak woodlands (i.e. biological resources), and land use and would reduce significant impacts of hazards and hazardous materials, noise, and transportation and circulation, as compared to the proposed project. Under this alternative, project objectives would not be achieved and none of the project benefits would be realized.

6.2 Findings Regarding Alternatives

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The No Project Alternative would include construction of site improvements, regular (annual) maintenance, and operational activities that could occur with issuance of federal permits at stream crossings. Additionally, existing downstream degradation of all stream crossings would require substantial improvements to protect the

pipeline or reduce the potential for replacement of the pipeline at the crossings. This alternative would include stream crossing work that would require a Section 404 permit from the USACE. Reclamation approval would be needed for construction of the site improvements (MP620 permit for additions and alterations). Under this alternative, long shutdowns would be required to accommodate the reasonably foreseeable site improvements. The No Project Alternative is a continuation of business as usual with minimal construction activities, unlike the proposed project, Alternative A, Alternative B, and the No Action Alternative. Therefore, the No Project Alternative would be the Environmentally Superior Alternative, although it would not achieve many of the project objectives.

CEQA Guidelines Section 115126(d)(5) states:

“If the environmentally superior alternative is the ‘no project’ alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives.”

Therefore, a comparison of the proposed project with Alternative A, Alternative B, and the No Action Alternative is presented below.

In general, the impacts of the proposed project, Alternative A, and Alternative B would be comparable. The three pipeline alignment alternatives all have the same start and end points as well as varying amounts of common alignment. The pipe size and appurtenant structures would be the same for each as would general construction methods.

There is no substantial distinction between the proposed project and Alternative A with respect to issue area impacts. Alternative A would slightly reduce significant long-term construction impacts on oak woodland habitat as compared to the proposed project; however, this biological resources impact would be significant and unavoidable under both Alternative A and the proposed project. Additionally, construction of the central portion of the Alternative A alignment parallel to the existing pipeline across hilly terrain would, compared to the proposed project, increase significant geology/soil impacts due to the exposure of highly erodible soils to substantial erosion; however, impacts under both the proposed project and Alternative A would be mitigated to a less than significant level.

The two issue areas where there is a clear distinction between the proposed project and Alternative B is cultural resources and geology/soils. Construction of the proposed project could result in partial destruction of an archeological site which would be a significant, but feasibly mitigated cultural resource impact. Construction of the Alternative B alignment would avoid impacts to archaeological sites. The Alternative B pipeline would be installed using an open trench construction method. The route would be the same or very similar for the proposed project from SPTT to near the Ellwood Reservoir. From there the route diverges to the east and would cross Glen Anne Creek where the west bank is very high and nearly vertical. Trenching through the bank would result in a permanent change in the topography because the vertical bank could not be restructured, resulting in significant and unavoidable topographic impacts. The proposed project would avoid this significant and unavoidable impact to geology and soils.

The No Action Alternative would include no site improvements, but regular (annual) maintenance and operational activities would continue to occur as in the past. Six issue areas have a clear distinction between the proposed project and No Action Alternative including aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, and land use. The structural failure of facilities, such as the SPTT, would result in the uncontrolled release of water to the environment that could cause erosion and deposition of soil in drainages as well as loss of plants and wildlife habitat due to erosion and repair activities. Impacts would depend on the location of the failure but would likely affect either West Fork or the main stem of Glen Annie Creek as well as the land between the failure and the creek. Loss of topsoil through erosion

would limit restoration of vegetation, and deposition of soil in the creek would alter or eliminate aquatic habitat for as far downstream as the deposition occurs. Habitat for the California red-legged frog, steelhead (in main stem Glen Annie Creek only), coast range newt, and other special status species would be affected and would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to these biological resources. These significant and unavoidable impacts to biological resources would be avoided under the proposed project. The structural failure of facilities under the No Action Alternative would result in the uncontrolled release of water to the environment that could result in significant and unavoidable impacts to archaeological site CA-SBA-1775 due to erosion and subsequent repair activities. These significant and unavoidable impacts to cultural resources would be avoided under the proposed project. Additionally, a SPTT failure would result in eroded soils between the failure and the West Fork. Eroded soils would be deposited in Glen Annie Reservoir during failure of the SPTT or the West Fork pipeline crossing, while failure of the pipeline at the main stem crossing would affect Glen Annie Creek and Goleta Slough. Such an event would have temporary erosional impacts that would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to geology and soils and hydrology and water quality. The proposed project would reduce significant impacts resulting from natural erosion and depositional processes to a less than significant level. Finally, the No Action Alternative would avoid significant project-related impacts to aesthetics, oak woodlands (i.e., biological resources) and land use compared to the proposed project.

Construction of the proposed project would meet the overall project objectives of CEQA associated with increasing operational flexibility, reliability, and the conveyance capacity of the SCC between the SPTT and the CDMWTP with the fewest overall environmental impacts when compared to the other alternatives. Therefore, the proposed project would be the environmentally preferable alternative.

Findings Regarding Rejection of the Environmentally Preferred Alternative: COMB finds that Alternative A would meet the objectives of the proposed project and would minimize significant impacts on biological resources (i.e., oak woodland habitat) to the extent feasible. However, construction of the central portion of the Alternative A alignment parallel to the existing pipeline across hilly terrain would increase the exposure of highly erodible soils to substantial erosion. The exacerbated geological impacts make this alternative environmentally inferior to the proposed project.

Alternative B would meet proposed project objectives, and construction of Alternative B would avoid impacts to cultural resources and reduce impacts on paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible, but would increase impacts on biological resources, geology and soils, and hydrology/water quality. Therefore, this alternative would not be environmentally superior.

The No Action Alternative would include no site improvements, but regular (annual) maintenance and operational activities would continue to occur as in the past. The primary objective of the project is to increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and the conveyance capacity of the SCC between the South SPTT and the CDMWTP to accommodate peak demand levels and to allow maintenance of the pipeline. This alternative would not meet this primary project objective. In addition, the poor condition of the concrete in the SPTT due to hydrogen sulfide gas within the water would ultimately cause this structure to fail. Failure would result in increased impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, geological resources, and hydrology and water quality. The increased impacts resulting from structure failure make this alternative environmentally inferior.

The No Project Alternative, resulting in lower overall environmental impacts by virtue of absence of substantial development, fails to meet many of the key project objectives as well as the proposed project does. The No Project Alternative would not meet the primary project objective but could partially meet the objectives of “replacing deteriorated water infrastructure with adequate structures”. The facility would not be as amenable to conveying Cachuma Project water or SWP water to the South Coast if the Upper Reach of the SCC is out of service due to scheduled and/or unexpected repairs nor would it increase operational flexibility by providing higher flow rates to accommodate regional water demands during times of peak demand. In

addition, the long shutdowns required to accommodate the reasonably foreseeable site improvements under this alternative present substantial logistical challenges that are not present in the proposed project. The No project Alternative fails to meet the primary project objectives.

Considering the impacts associated with the proposed project and the mitigation measures that will reduce or minimize those impacts, COMB concludes that, because the proposed project more effectively and efficiently meets the objectives of the project, and for the reasons set forth in the Statement of Overriding Considerations, the benefits of the proposed project justify its approval.

7.0 General Findings

The following represent the general findings made by COMB for the South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project:

1. The plans for the project have been prepared and analyzed so as to provide for public involvement in the planning and CEQA process.
2. Comments regarding the Draft EIS/EIR received during the public review period have been adequately responded to in written Responses to Comments included in the Final EIS/EIR.
3. To the degree that any impacts described in the Final EIS/EIR are perceived to have a less than significant effect on the environment or that such impacts appear ambiguous as to their effect on the environment as discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR, COMB has responded to key environmental issues and has incorporated mitigation measures to reduce or minimize potential environmental effects of the proposed project to the maximum extent feasible.

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Exhibit B: Statement of Overriding Considerations

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South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Statement of Overriding Considerations

1.0 Introduction

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a public agency to balance the benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable, adverse environmental impacts in determining whether to approve the project.

Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines provides the following:

- (a) CEQA requires the decision-making agency to balance, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks when determining whether to approve the project. If the specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, the adverse environmental effects may be considered "acceptable."
- (b) When the lead agency approves a project which will result in the occurrence of significant effects which are identified in the Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) but are not avoided or substantially lessened, the agency shall state in writing the specific reasons to support its action based on the Final EIR and/or other information in the record. The statement of overriding considerations shall be supported by substantial evidence in the record.
- (c) If an agency makes a statement of overriding considerations, the statement should be included in the record of the project approval and should be mentioned in the notice of determination. This statement does not substitute for, and shall be in addition to, findings required pursuant to Section 15091.

2.0 Project Significant Impacts

As discussed in the Findings of Fact, the proposed project would result in significant unavoidable impacts related to biological resources, land use, cumulative biological resources, and cumulative land use due to construction impact to oak woodlands.

2.1 Biological Resources

Impact: Long-term loss of oak woodland due to construction. Construction of the proposed project would result in the removal of or disturbance within 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland representing a significant impact. Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would reduce the impact to oak woodlands, but not to a level below significance.

Impact: Removal of oak woodlands during construction would conflict with local policies. Project construction would result in the removal of up to 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland. Since this activity conflicts with Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies, this impact is considered significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would reduce impacts to oak woodlands through replanting oak trees and eventually replacing the habitat removed. However, impacts coast live oak woodland would remain inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies.

Impact: Cumulative biological resource impacts on oak woodlands. Several of the reasonably foreseeable future projects within the unincorporated County areas could have impacts on biological resources. Any losses of oak woodland would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable. The project's contribution to loss of oak woodland habitat would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

The proposed project would have significant impacts to oak woodlands protected by local ordinance. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2.2 and BIO-5 would reduce these impacts; however, project impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. The project's contribution to loss of oak woodland habitat would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable. It is not feasible to reduce the cumulative effects from loss of oak woodlands below the significance thresholds.

2.2 Land Use

Impact: Removal of oak woodlands during project construction activities would be inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies. Removal of up to 3.73 acres (1.51 hectares) of coast live oak woodland during project construction would conflict with Santa Barbara County and City of Goleta oak tree and native oak woodland protection policies. This would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measures BIO-2.2 and BIO-5 would reduce impacts to coast live oak woodlands, but not to a level below significance.

Impact: Cumulative land use impacts (oak woodlands). Reasonably foreseeable development would have the potential to introduce incompatible development relative to surrounding existing land uses; however, such incompatibilities would be resolved on a case-by-case basis through the use of landscape buffers, setbacks, and appropriate architectural design. Additionally, standard conditions would be applied on a project specific basis to reduce any potential inconsistencies with local plans and policies. Thus, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Removal of coast live oak woodland habitat would be inconsistent with the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and City of Goleta General Plan native oak woodland protection policies, which would be a significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.2 would reduce these impacts; however, project impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. The project's contribution to loss of oak woodland habitat would be cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

3.0 Overriding Considerations

COMB finds that, notwithstanding the disclosure of the above significant unavoidable impacts, there are specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed project that outweigh those impacts and provide sufficient reasons for approving the proposed project. Those reasons are as follows:

1. The proposed project would provide a modern, structurally sound pipeline that would increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and the conveyance capacity of the SCC between the South Portal of the Tecolote Tunnel (SPTT) and the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant (CDMWTP) to accommodate peak demand levels and to allow maintenance of the pipeline.

The economic, social, and safety benefits of a modern, reliable, and structurally sound pipeline constructed specifically to address COMB's immediate current and anticipated future needs outweigh the significant environmental impacts associated with removal of a small area of oak woodlands.

2. The proposed project would allow more water flow farther along the pipeline to improve the level of service and reliability.

The social and safety benefits of a reliable water delivery system for water demand outweigh the significant environmental impacts associated with removal of a small area of oak woodlands.

3. The proposed project would increase reliability and provide COMB with the ability to perform regularly scheduled inspections and maintenance to one pipeline while the second is operational.

The safety and operational benefits of increasing the reliability of the pipeline outweigh the significant environmental impacts associated with removal of a small area of oak woodlands.

4. The proposed project would increase operational flexibility due to the ability to provide higher flow rates to the CDMWTP and increased flow rates to facilities downstream of the CDMWTP during times of peak demand,

The social and operational benefits of increase operational flexibility outweighs the significant environmental impacts associated with removal of a small area of oak woodlands.

COMB finds that there are specific considerations associated with the proposed project that serve to override and outweigh the project's significant environmental impacts and the existence of an environmentally superior alternative that meets some of the project objectives. Therefore, the significant unavoidable environmental impacts associated with the proposed project, and COMB's decision not to adopt the environmentally preferred alternative, are considered acceptable.

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South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
AES-2	<p>Covered receptacles shall be provided onsite prior to commencement of grading or construction activities to prevent construction and/or employee trash from blowing offsite. The applicant or designee shall retain a clean-up crew to ensure that trash and all excess construction debris is collected daily or more frequently, as directed by compliance monitors, and placed in provided receptacles throughout construction.</p>	COMB		Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
AESTHETICS					
BIO-1.1	<p>Santa Barbara honeysuckle plants shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible during construction. Locations of this species within the construction corridor shall be clearly marked on the project plans and in the field by a qualified biologist prior to construction. The qualified biologist shall work with the Resident Engineer and construction contractor to determine which of these areas cannot be avoided. For the areas that cannot be avoided, cover of Santa Barbara honeysuckle shall be recorded using line-intercept sampling and will form the restoration criterion.</p> <p>The project Revegetation Plan (see Section 2.3.2) shall include specific measures for restoring Santa Barbara honeysuckle to pre-project cover.</p>	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to vegetation removal	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-1.2	<p>A Special Status Species Protection Plan shall be prepared and implemented to minimize or avoid impacts to special status biological resources, including aquatic habitats, during pipeline construction. Habitat and species protection measures shall include, at a minimum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction shall be scheduled to avoid the breeding season of special status species. For example, schedule pipeline construction (or at a minimum, crossing of drainages that support special status aquatic species) to avoid the breeding season for the California red-legged frog (November 1 through May 30) and steelhead migration and spawning (February-November 1 through March-31 June 30) or to occur while water is not present; Work at the two stream crossings shall be scheduled to avoid the high flow seasons (October through April) if trenching is used to cross the two seasonal-drainages to avoid potential impacts to downstream resources, including breeding habitat for the California red-legged frog and steelhead; A USFWS-approved California red-legged frog biologist shall conduct pre-construction California red-legged frog surveys following USFWS protocols in all suitable habitat crossed by the pipeline right-of-way (the West Fork and main stem of Glen Annie Creek) to determine the presence or absence of this species within about 500 feet (152 meters) of the construction area. 	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the Revegetation Plan Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to construction Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB Responsible Party: COMB

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
<p>BIO-1.3 (cont.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)</p> <p><u>3-4.</u> A biologist experienced in identification of steelhead shall conduct pre-construction surveys in Glen Annie Creek to determine the presence or absence of this species within about 500 feet (152 meters) of the construction area. A qualified steelhead biologist shall be present during construction in Glen Annie Creek to monitor for the species if any are found during the pre-construction survey. Any disturbances to occupied habitat or steelhead shall be in conformance with the terms and conditions of the project Biological Opinion from the NMFS;</p> <p><u>4-5.</u> A qualified biologist with the appropriate permits shall be present during construction in habitats that support special status species;</p> <p><u>5-6.</u> The project biologist and the project engineer shall clearly designate "sensitive resource zones" on the project maps and construction plans. Sensitive resource zones are defined as areas where construction would be limited in space, time, or methods to minimize or avoid impacts to special status species or their habitat;</p> <p><u>6-7.</u> A USFWS-approved California red-legged frog biologist shall be present during construction in locations known to support California red-legged frogs to monitor for this species. The biologist shall inspect the work area (especially areas with ponded water, if present) for the presence of the species and shall be authorized to temporarily stop work if immediate threats to the species are identified during monitoring. Any disturbances to occupied habitat or red-legged frogs shall be in conformance with the terms and conditions of the project Biological Opinion from the USFWS;</p> <p><u>7-8.</u> All machinery shall be stored and fuelled in designated locations at least 100 feet (30.5 meters) away from any sensitive habitats or in areas approved by the project biologist. Heavy equipment and construction activities shall be restricted to the defined construction corridor. Construction vehicles and personnel shall use existing access roads;</p> <p><u>8-9.</u> A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys of the stand of eucalyptus trees for roosting monarch butterflies in the appropriate season. Surveys shall be conducted during the fall and winter (October through December) to verify the presence or absence of autumnal or wintering roost sites. If autumnal or wintering roost sites are identified, the biologist shall work with the resident engineer to either avoid removal of these trees or schedule construction to occur outside of the monarch roosting season when the species would not be present; and</p> <p><u>9-10.</u> Any other requirements stipulated by the USFWS and/or NMFS as part of Section 7 Consultation under the ESA shall be implemented.</p>	<p>COMB</p>	<p>Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Responsible Party: COMB</p>

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)				
BIO-1.4	Glen Annie Creek, including West Fork, bed and banks shall be restored to pre-project conditions to the greatest extent feasible. This shall include disposing of material displaced by the pipe and bedding outside the creek corridor but not over existing topsoil, replacing boulders and cobbles in the stream bed, and contouring to restore the stream bed gradient and bank structure. Biological monitors shall ensure that creek beds and banks are restored correctly and shall work with the construction contractor directly or through the resident engineer.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-2.1	Measures for restoration of riparian woodland shall be included in the Revegetation Plan (see Section 2.3.2). All riparian woodland removed shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio, or as mandated in project permits. For areas of temporary impact, restoration each acre of riparian woodland that can be restored-onsite will be 1:1, and an additional equal area shall be restored-replaced offsite. All Any permanently impacted loss of riparian woodland shall be restored-replaced offsite at a 2:1 ratio.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-2.2	Measures for restoration of oak woodland in the Revegetation Plan (see Section 2.3.2) shall include planting individual coast live oak trees at suitable sites (within the pipeline right-of-way where feasible, on existing land owned by Reclamation along the pipeline, on Reclamation land at Lauro Reservoir [approximately 9 miles east of the project], and on private land along the pipeline as permitted by the landowners) and the following specifications. Coast live oak tree 6 inches (15 centimeters) or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH) removed for the project shall be replaced by establishing 10 planted trees meeting minimum performance criteria five years after planting for each tree removed. The performance criteria shall include a period of two years without supplemental watering, a healthy vigorous appearance, minimum height of 6 feet (1.8 meters), and a minimum diameter 1 foot (0.3 meter) above the ground of 2 inches (5 centimeters). In most cases, it will take more than five years for trees to meet these criteria. Oak tree plantings shall be appropriately spaced to promote survival past the monitoring period.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
BIO-3	<p>The following shall be incorporated into the Special Status Species Protection Plan (Mitigation Measure BIO-1.3) to avoid or reduce impacts to migratory and resident breeding birds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction bird surveys during the nesting season in areas that would require the direct removal of coastal scrub and chaparral vegetation, native and non-native trees, or other areas where suitable nesting habitat for resident or migratory bird species may occur. The surveys shall focus on breeding behavior and nesting locations in the proposed work area and immediately adjacent to that area. Based on the results of the surveys, recommended buffer areas between construction activities and observed nesting habitat shall be provided to the resident engineer if the work were scheduled to occur near those locations while nesting is occurring (February 15 through August 31); A qualified biologist shall be present during removal of vegetation to ensure that breeding wildlife and nesting birds species are not harmed. The biologist shall be able to have the authority to redirect or temporarily stop work if threats to the species are identified during monitoring; and Riparian vegetation and oak trees scheduled to be removed for construction shall be removed before the nesting season (April 15) to further avoid impacts to nesting birds, where feasible. For trees outside the area to be trenched, removal should be by cutting at ground level to leave the roots in place to facilitate restoration. 	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4a	<p>The Revegetation Plan shall include a seed mix appropriate for coastal scrub and chaparral areas as well as non-native grassland and other areas to be revegetated. Performance criteria for each plant community shall be included in the Revegetation Plan. Due to the relatively short distance of the project alignment and the similarity of habitats crossed by the project, one diverse seed mix may be developed for the entire route. This seed mix shall be applied to all areas where vegetation was removed.</p>	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4b.1	<p>Areas of invasive exotic plant infestation shall be identified and mapped within 200 feet (61 meters) of the alignment prior to construction. All such areas within the construction corridor shall be marked on the construction plans and clearly flagged in the field.</p>	COMB	Measure shall be a condition of project approval	Prior to construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4b.2	<p>Prior to construction and throughout restoration, Cape ivy and other weed species shall be controlled. For Cape ivy, control shall consist of herbicide treatment of growing stems where such spraying would not damage adjacent native plants and removing portions of the plants growing within native vegetation that cannot be sprayed. Cape ivy that has been removed from native vegetation shall be hauled off-site to a landfill. Treatment shall encompass a corridor a minimum of 200 feet (61 meters) wide centered on the pipeline alignment. Treatment shall continue a minimum of three times per year, but up to five times per year until all of the performance criteria in the Revegetation Plan have been met.</p>	COMB	Measure shall be a condition of project approval	Prior to construction	Responsible Party: COMB

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)					
BIO-4b.3	Unless access is refused by the property owner, the area of invasive exotic plant species infestation (primarily black mustard and Veldt grass) in the vicinity of Ellwood Reservoir shall be treated to reduce invasive exotic plant species growth and encourage non-native annual grasses and native species to recolonize the area. Treatment shall be attempted for two years prior to construction, if feasible. Areas of very dense black mustard may be sprayed aerially or by using a tractor mounted system for efficiency, but areas near native vegetation must be treated by hand. Veldt grass shall be treated by hand as many herbaceous native species co-occur with this species. Treating before construction will greatly reduce the amount of viable seed that could be spread by construction or that could come up following construction.	COMB	Measure shall be a condition of project approval	Prior to construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4b.4	Extreme caution shall be taken in using equipment, including passenger vehicles and pickups, in areas identified as having invasive exotic plant species infestations. The undercarriage of all vehicles and equipment shall be washed prior to moving to another portion of the project area, including other areas with infestation of different or the same invasive exotic plant species, or moving off the project site. All construction personnel boots must be cleaned to remove invasive exotic plant species propagules (e.g., seeds) when moving from invasive exotic plant species infested areas to other areas of the pipeline or leaving the project site.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4b.5	The Revegetation Plan shall include an invasive exotic plant species control component to address invasive exotic plant species removal within the native and naturalized habitats. The Plan shall also establish performance criteria for distribution and density of invasive exotic plant species infestations.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4b.6	A weed manual shall be prepared prior to operation and maintenance activities that shall include photographs of the different invasive exotic plant species that are present along the pipeline route. The weed manual shall be distributed to technicians performing maintenance on the structures. They will be instructed to look for invasive exotic plant species infestations along the access roads and at structures. Invasive exotic plant species infestations identified shall be treated or removed.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
BIO-4b.7	A biologist shall inspect unpaved access roads for the project annually for invasive exotic plant species as part of regular pipeline maintenance activities. If invasive exotic species are found, they shall be removed using the methods provided in the Revegetation Plan, or currently accepted methods. In addition, vehicles shall be washed or inspected by COMB after driving through areas with identified invasive exotic plant species infestations prior to using the vehicles elsewhere to prevent the spread of those invasive exotic plant species to other areas.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the operations plan	Upon completion of construction	Responsible Party: COMB

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
BIO-5	<p>Oak trees shall be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. Protections shall include financial incentives and penalties, and creation of exclusion zones. Trees that may be removed and those that must be protected shall be clearly shown on project plans and marked in the field. The construction plans and specifications shall include financial compensation to the construction contractor for avoiding oak trees that would be permitted to be removed and financial penalties for removing trees that are designated for protection. Financial compensation shall minimally be the estimated cost of mitigating loss of that tree (planting, monitoring, maintenance, and reporting to attain 10 trees that meet performance criteria for each tree removed). Financial penalties shall be minimally two times the compensation amount. Exclusion zones shall be created within the nominal construction easement to protect groups of trees where feasible.</p>	<p>COMB</p>	<p>Specifications shall be included in the final construction plans</p>	<p>Prior to and during construction</p>	<p>Responsible Party: COMB</p>
CR-1	<p>CULTURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>Prior to construction, a Phase 2 significance evaluation shall be conducted at the archaeological site. Evaluation shall be designed to address the NRHP/CRHR eligibility of the site, in compliance with state and federal guidelines. If the site is found to be eligible for the NRHP/CRHR, then avoidance, through project redesign, shall be recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, consultation shall continue between Reclamation, SHPO, and consulting parties to resolve adverse effects to historic properties/significant cultural resources (36 CFR Part 800.6). This process will include notifying the Council when adverse effects are found and inviting the Council to participate. then a Phase 3 data recovery excavation Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be prepared that identifies the method for resolving adverse effects. The Section 106 process will be completed once all adverse effects have been resolved to the satisfaction of Reclamation, pursuant to the terms of the MOA. At this point and not before, Reclamation may issue the permit that allows the project to proceed pursuant to 36 CFR 800.1(c).</p> <p>If mitigation entails a Phase 3 data recovery, project excavation shall be conducted by under the direction of a qualified archaeologist; and the presence of a Native American observer is highly recommended. Preconstruction meetings shall be conducted in order to inform construction personnel about common types of artifacts that may be uncovered during construction, the importance of cultural resources to archaeologists and Native Americans, and the reporting requirements and responsibilities of construction personnel. In addition, all ground-disturbing construction activities on and adjacent to significant sites shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American observer. In the unlikely event that unexpected archaeological resources are discovered during construction, all construction activities shall be halted in the area until Reclamation is notified and the appropriate Section 106 consultations, if any, can be initiated by Reclamation. the finding is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist.</p>	<p>COMB</p>	<p>Specifications shall be included in all construction and grading plans</p>	<p>Phase 2 significance evaluation prior to construction; avoidance during construction; Phase 3 data recovery evacuation prior to construction if avoidance is not feasible</p>	<p>Responsible Party: COMB</p>

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
GEO-2	<p style="text-align: center;">GEOLOGY AND SOILS</p> <p>The following erosion control protocol shall be followed in association with pipeline construction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to any work beginning, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction shall be prepared and submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board in compliance with the statewide General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit. This plan shall be designed for a 10-year, 8-hour duration storm event. Where possible, erosion control measures shall be installed prior to work beginning. Standard erosion and sediment control features as described in the Erosional Sediment Control Field Manual (California RWQCB 1999) shall be utilized during and immediately after grading to minimize short-term impacts associated with erosion and off-site siltation of West Fork and Glen Annie creeks. Prior to construction-related discharges, energy dissipation measures shall be installed at groundwater dewatering discharge points into West Fork and Glen Annie creeks to prevent erosion. Sedimentation basins (may be straw bales lined with filter fabric) shall be used for dewatering discharge points to prevent excess downstream sedimentation. These basins shall be constructed prior to dewatering and regularly maintained during construction, including after storm events, to remain in good working order. Straw bale/filter fabric barriers, backed by wire fencing for strength, shall be installed around spoil piles to contain sediment from runoff. These barriers shall be installed prior to any stockpiling during the rainy season or immediately after stockpiling during the dry season, and shall be regularly maintained, including during major rainfall events, until the stockpiles are completely removed. Subsequent to pipeline construction, erosion control matting shall be placed on disturbed slopes greater than 5:1 (20 percent), over seeding and mulching. Straw bale and/or filter fabric barriers shall be installed at the base of disturbed slopes, for a minimum of two months following slope completion (or until the end of the rainy season, whichever is longer), to reduce short-term erosion impacts prior to plant growth. During construction and on all disturbed slopes, water bars, filter fabric fencing, and/or rice wattles shall be placed at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals on slopes greater than 5:1 (20 percent). 	COMB/ Constructor	COMB shall submit Notice of Intent to the RWQCB; contractor shall provide SWPPP to COMB; BMPs shall be located on the SWPPP/Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and grading and drainage plan; copy of the SWPPP/Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be maintained on the project site during grading and construction activities	Prior to construction	Responsible Party: COMB
GEO-4.1	A presentation by a County-qualified paleontologist explaining the potential for encountering paleontological resources during construction shall be included as an element of the project pre-construction meeting. Construction workers and other project personnel (including environmental monitors) shall be educated regarding the appearance of local paleontological resources, the proper notification channels in the event vertebrate fossils are encountered, as well as penalties for the illicit disturbance of such fossils.	COMB	County-qualified paleontologist shall conduct meeting	Prior to construction	Responsible Party: COMB

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
GEOLOGY AND SOILS (CONTINUED)					
GEO-4.2	A County-qualified paleontological monitor shall be on call during excavation activities within the Vaqueros and Rincon formations.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in the final construction and grading plans, including location of Vaqueros and Rincon formations	Prior to construction; monitoring during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
GEO-4.3	In the event that vertebrate fossils are found by the monitor or construction personnel, the following actions shall be taken: 1. Follow appropriate notification procedures; 2. Assess the find and determine recovery procedures; 3. Provide for construction avoidance until the fossils are assessed and recovered, if appropriate; and 4. Continue paleontological monitoring while fossil assessment and/or recovery are being completed.	COMB	Specifications shall be included in all construction and grading plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS					
HAZ-1	A project-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared and submitted to the RWQCB in compliance with the Statewide General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit, to prevent adverse impacts to nearby West Fork of Glen Annie and Glen Annie creeks associated with construction related incidental spills. This plan shall include, but not be limited to, a description of Best Management Practices (BMPs), including spill prevention measures, spill containment equipment, and monitoring requirements. The following pollution prevention measures shall be followed in association with pipeline construction: a) If rain occurs during or within three days after concrete is poured for any pipeline structures, plastic sheets or tarps shall be spread and secured over the concrete in such a manner to prevent rain from coming in contact with the concrete; b) Concrete trucks shall be washed out in a designated area where the material cannot run off into the stream or percolate into the groundwater. This area shall be specified on all applicable construction plans and be in place before any concrete is poured;	COMB/ Construction Contractor	COMB shall submit Notice of Intent to the RWQCB; contractor shall provide SWPPP to COMB; BMPs shall be located on the SWPPP grading/drainage plan; copy of the SWPPP shall be maintained on the project site during grading and construction activities;	Prior to issuance of grading permits	Responsible Party: COMB

South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (continued)

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Procedure or Action	Organization Responsible for Implementation	Reporting/Notification Requirement	Compliance Schedule	Verification of Compliance
HAZ-1 (cont.)	<p>HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (CONTINUED)</p> <p>c) Upon entering the site and regularly thereafter, equipment shall be inspected and maintained prior to working in or immediately adjacent to West Fork of Glen Annie or Glen Annie creeks. Any leaks or hoses/fittings in poor condition shall be repaired before the equipment begins work; and</p> <p>d) A Hazardous Materials Business Plan shall be prepared prior to equipment use on the site and followed for project construction. This plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specific bermed equipment maintenance and refueling areas; 2. Bermed and lined hazardous material storage areas on site that are covered during the rainy season; 3. Hazardous material spill cleanup equipment on site (e.g., sorbent pads, shovels, and bags to place contaminated soil in); and <p>Workers trained in location and use of cleanup equipment.</p>		Hazardous Materials Business Plan shall be reviewed and approved by COMB	Prior to issuance of grading permits	Responsible Party: COMB
NOISE-1.1	<p>Noise</p> <p>Construction activity within 800 feet (244 meters) of the residences shall be limited to the hours of 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., Monday through Saturday. No construction shall occur on state Holidays (e.g., Thanksgiving, Christmas, 4th of July, Labor Day). Construction equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours. Non-noise generating construction activities are not subject to these restrictions.</p>	COMB	Specifications shall be included on the construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
NOISE-1.2	COMB shall notify the sensitive noise receptors 48 hours in advance of the commencement of any and all construction activities. The construction manager's (or representative's) telephone number shall also be provided with the notification so that concerns can be communicated.	COMB	Specifications shall be included on the construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
NOISE-1.3	Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far as practical from sensitive noise receptors. Every effort shall be made to create the greatest distance between noise sources and sensitive receptors during construction activities.	COMB	Specifications shall be included on the construction plans	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB
TRANS-3	<p>TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION</p> <p>Damage caused by the Project to the Glen Annie Road segment located north of the Glen Annie Road/Cathedral Oaks Road intersection shall be repaired.</p>	COMB/ Contractor	Repair requirements shall be in contractor bid solicitation package and included in contractor's scope of work	Prior to and during construction	Responsible Party: COMB

**MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING
of the
CACHUMA OPERATION & MAINTENANCE BOARD
held at the**

Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board Office
3301 Laurel Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, CA
Monday, February 23, 2009

1. Call to Order, Roll Call

The meeting was called to order at 3:51 p.m. by President Das Williams, who chaired the meeting. Those in attendance were:

Directors present:

Das Williams	City of Santa Barbara
Bob Lieberknecht	Carpinteria Valley Water District
Sam Frye	Montecito Water District
Lauren Hanson	Goleta Water District

Others present:

Kate Rees	William Hair
Eric Ford	Larry Mills
Brett Gray	Janet Gingras
Tom Mosby	Chris Dahlstrom
Alex Keuper	Phil Walker
Dan Hernandez	Charles Hamilton
Terri Nisch	John Ewasiuk

2. Public Comment

Phil Walker made public comments concerning the leak at Ortega Reservoir, the silt accumulation in Lake Cachuma, and seismic studies of the intake tower.

3. Lauro Debris Basin Site Visit

Due to the late start of the COMB Board meeting, the site visit was postponed until the March meeting.

(The board next considered Item #7)

7. Consider Cost Sharing for Repair of South Coast Conduit in Coyote Creek

Ms. Rees highlighted the events that led up to the damage to the SCC along Coyote Road. She reported that several meetings had occurred with the City of Santa Barbara, Tierra Contracting and COMB. As requested by Charles Hamilton, CVWD

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General Manager, Janet Gingras had contacted JPIA to request that they evaluate the situation to determine responsibility for the pipeline damage. However, because they do not provide first party property insurance on the pipeline, they could not provide assistance in this matter.

Ms. Rees reported that a cost settlement had been worked out among the three parties and was being proposed by staff, where COMB would pay 50% of the repair cost, and the City and Tierra would pay the remaining 50%. The total cost for COMB would be \$15,000. The City engineer will request that a City attorney draft a no-fault, negotiated cost settlement agreement for the parties to sign describing the cost sharing arrangement.

Director Frye moved to approve that COMB pay \$15,000 (50%) of the repair cost for the South Coast Conduit line break in Coyote Creek, seconded by Director Lieberknecht, passed 6/0/1, Director Loudon was absent.

4. Consent Agenda

- a. **Minutes:**
January 26, 2009 Regular Board Meeting
- b. **Investment Funds**
Financial Report
Investment Report
- c. **Payment of Claims**

Director Lieberknecht moved to approve the Consent Agenda, seconded by Director Frye, passed 6/0/1, Director Loudon was absent.

5. Resolution Relating to COMB Bank Accounts

- a. **Resolution No. 479 Establishing a Check Signing Policy for the Cachuma Project Trust fund and Renewal Fund Accounts Payment of Claims**
- b. **Resolution No. 480 Authorizing Signatories for the Cachuma project Trust Fund and Renewal Fund Accounts at Santa Barbara Bank & Trust**
- c. **Resolution No. 481 Establishing a Supplemental Account Agreement for Telephone Transfers**
- d. **Resolution No. 482 Authorizing Signatories for Revolving Fund Account at Santa Barbara Bank & Trust**
- e. **Resolution No. 483 Authorizing Investment of Monies in the Local Agency Investment Fund**
- f. **Resolution No 484 Authorizing Signatories for General Fund Account at Santa Barbara Bank & Trust**

Janet Gingras reported that Resolution 479 included establishing a change in the banking institution for COMB. If approved, the Renewal Fund/Trust Fund accounts at Washington Mutual would be transferred to Santa Barbara Bank and Trust, where COMB's revolving and general fund is currently located. Also due

to a new Board Director, resolutions authorizing signatories for the bank accounts need to be approved and bank signatory cards need to be signed.

Director Lieberknecht move to approve Resolutions 479 to 484, seconded by Director Frye, a roll call vote was taken, passed 6/0/1, Director Loudon was absent.

6. Reports From the Manager

a. Cachuma Water Reports

The water reports prepared by Janet Gingras were included in the board packet.

b. Operations Report

The Operations Report from Brett Gray was included in the board packet.

c. Formation of the COMB Operating Committee

Ms. Rees highlighted her report on the formation and organization of the new COMB Operating Committee that met for the first time on February 4, 2009. Rebecca Bjork was voted Chair of the committee and Tom Mosby the Vice-Chair.

d. Stimulus Funding Application for 2nd Pipeline and Mission Creek CIP Projects

Brett Gray reported on the status of the Stimulus Funding Application process. He reported that the application is due February 27th and that COMB is submitting an application for approximately 9 capital improvement projects, with the 2nd Pipeline and Mission Creek Pipeline projects being the main focus. The \$2 billion in federal stimulus funds for drinking water projects will be distributed through low interest loans via the state revolving fund (SRF) program, with about \$1 million potentially available for grants.

e. Lauro Debris Basin Project Progress Report

Ms. Rees reported that the project is 99% complete pending the Slide Gate and Basin Gate installation.

f. 2008 Surcharge Accounting

Ms. Rees' surcharge accounting report was included in the board packet. All water being released for fish target flows is currently being provided from Cachuma Project yield. There are 3,200 acre feet of water remaining in the account to provide supplementation flows for steelhead passage migration.

h. Cachuma Reservoir Current Conditions

Date 02/23/2009

Lake elevation	742.73 feet
Storage	165,912 acre feet
Rain (for the month to date)	5.69 inches
Rain YTD (for the season to date)	6.34 inches
Fish Release-Hilton Creek	11.9 to 12.7 acre feet per day

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Month to Date Fish Release	268.5 acre feet
Month to Date Spill	0 acre feet
Year to Date Spill	0 acre feet

(The Board next considered Item #10)

10. County's Proposed Changes to Quagga Mussel Inspection Protocols at Lake Cachuma

Ms. Rees highlighted the background information that was included in the board packet. Included was a letter to COMB from Salud Carbajal, County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors, a draft response from COMB, and the agenda for the February 24, 2009 County Board of Supervisors meeting. Of greatest concern to COMB was the recommendation from County staff that boat washing be eliminated from the current Quagga Mussel Inspection Program.

Terri Maus-Nisich, Deputy CEO and Dan Hernandez, County Parks Director attended the meeting to discuss proposed changes to the current inspection program for preventing Quagga mussels in Lake Cachuma. They were concerned with COMB's request for a plan showing how boating fees would increase over time to cover the ongoing costs of the program, and the indemnification stipulations that COMB had placed on the County as a condition for accepting COMB's offer of a one-time \$60,000 contribution towards the cost of the program. Because of this, County Counsel had recommended that the Board of Supervisors not accept COMB's offer.

The COMB Directors and Counsel Hair explained that there had been a misunderstanding regarding an indemnification agreement, and referred to the November 24, 2008 letter from former COMB President, Chuck Evans. The letter did not require indemnification of COMB, but rather stated, "By making this contribution, COMB and its Member Units are making no determination as to the adequacy of current protocols to protect the Cachuma Project water delivery facilities from infestation. In addition, by making this contribution, COMB is not excusing the County for any responsibility to COMB or its Member Units should there be any future infestation of Quagga or Zebra mussels at Lake Cachuma".

President Williams requested that COMB's draft response letter to the County Board of Supervisors be revised to clarify COMB's position.

Ms Maus-Nisich and Mr. Hernandez said the County was still open to more discussion concerning the boat wash station, length of boat quarantine, and a one time contribution from COMB versus assistance with on-going costs. Ms. Nisch and Mr. Hernandez will present the desire of the COMB Board to the County Board of Supervisors that COMB would like to continue the discussion, particularly regarding continuance of high temperature boat washing before boats are allowed to enter the Lake. Mr. Hair will discuss these matters with County Counsel and attend the February 24th Board of Supervisors meeting to address this item on behalf of COMB.

Director Frye moved to table the discussion, seconded by Director Lieberknecht, passed 5/0/1, Director Loudon was absent.

The Board next considered Item #9)

9. Selection of Architect for COMB Office Building Project

Ms. Rees reported that COMB staff had had several meetings with the COMB CIP Board Committee and interviewed four architects for the COMB Office Building Project. The committee and staff recommended that the Board authorize hiring Peikert Group Architects, LLP to serve as architects for the COMB Office Building Project, and to authorize the General Manager to sign a Professional Service Agreement with Peikert Group Architects, LLP to develop programmatic objectives and conceptual designs for the COMB office building project not to exceed \$50,000.

A proposal for services for the new office/boardroom building from the Peikert Group was distributed at the Board meeting. The dollar amount from the Peikert Group was higher than the \$50,000 that was recommended the Board approve. Staff will discuss a slight reduction in the initial scope of services with the architect to lower the total cost of this first phase...

Director Lieberknecht moved to approve the recommendation to hire the Peikert Group Architects to serve as architects for the COMB Office Building Project and to develop programmatic objectives and conceptual designs for the office building not to exceed \$50,000, seconded by Director Frye, passed, 4/2/1, Director Hanson voted no and Director Loudon was absent.

President Williams left the meeting at 5:27 p.m., Vice-President Lieberknecht then chaired the meeting

8. Cachuma Project Water Metering

At the request of Director Lieberknecht, Brett Gray included in the board packet a general overview of the South Coast Conduit primary meters, with the exception of the 44 meters in the lower reach. The information was to provide a better understanding of the type, age, size and overall location of the SCC meters. Discussion regarding the condition and accuracy of the meters will be handled by the COMB Operating Committee at its next meeting. A more detailed report will be presented to the Board at a later time.

11. Prop 50 and Prop 84 Activities

Ms. Rees handed out a State Budget Letter from the Department of Finance which rescinded the stop work order and freeze on state funds from the Budget Letter of September 2008. This will now free up the Prop 50 grant money that the state had put on hold as soon as state bonds can be issued.

Included in the board packet was an agenda from the February 5, 2009 Prop 84 Process meeting. Ms. Rees informed the Board that an MOU for participation in the

Prop 84 process will be presented for approval at the March 23rd Board meeting. It will include cost sharing among the participants for the administrative and consultant expenses.

12. Consider Televised COMB Special Board Meeting in May 2009

The COMB Board will follow the same direction that the CCRB Board discussed during its meeting.

13. Director's Request for Agenda Items for Next Meeting

There was nothing additional to add to the agenda.

14. Meeting Schedule

The next regular Board meeting will be held March 23, 2009 following the 2:15 p.m. CCRB regular Board meeting, at the COMB office.

Proposed Field Trip Dates: March 25, March 26, April 29, April 30, 2009

The Agendas and Board Packets are available on the COMB website, www.cachuma-board.org

15. COMB Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kate Rees, Secretary of the Board

APPROVED:

Das Williams, President

Approved _____

Unapproved _____ ✓

comb2
Balance Sheet
 As of February 28, 2009

	<u>Feb 28, 09</u>
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
1050 · GENERAL FUND	614,948.02
1100 · REVOLVING FUND	11,569.52
TRUST FUNDS	
1210 · WARREN ACT TRUST FUND	171,054.60
1220 · RENEWAL FUND	5,037.95
Total TRUST FUNDS	<u>176,092.55</u>
Total Checking/Savings	802,610.09
Other Current Assets	
1010 · PETTY CASH	400.00
1200 · LAIF	815,608.98
1300 · DUE FROM CCRB	67,131.06
1303 · SOD Act Assessments Receivable	65,654.00
1400 · PREPAID INSURANCE	13,679.72
1401 · W/C INSURANCE DEPOSIT	3,906.00
Total Other Current Assets	<u>966,379.76</u>
Total Current Assets	1,768,989.85
Fixed Assets	
1500 · VEHICLES	300,367.20
1505 · OFFICE FURN & EQUIPMENT	173,989.19
1510 · TRAILERS	97,803.34
1515 · FIELD EQUIPMENT	357,779.46
1525 · PAVING	22,350.00
1550 · ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	-716,768.55
Total Fixed Assets	<u>235,520.64</u>
Other Assets	
1910 · LT SOD Act Assess Receivable	6,727,445.07
Total Other Assets	<u>6,727,445.07</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>8,731,955.56</u></u>
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
2200 · ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	291,832.79
Total Accounts Payable	291,832.79
Other Current Liabilities	
2550 · VACATION/SICK	78,503.71
2560 · CACHUMA ENTITLEMENT	-0.01
2561 · BRADBURY DAM SOD ACT	55,917.30
2562 · SWRCB-WATER RIGHTS FEE	0.76
2563 · LAURO DAM SOD ACT	9,737.00
2590 · DEFERRED REVENUE	176,092.55
Payroll-DepPrm Admin	15.00
Payroll-CCRB DepPrm	4.62
Payroll-DepPrm Ops	4.62
Total Other Current Liabilities	<u>320,275.55</u>
Total Current Liabilities	612,108.34
Long Term Liabilities	
2602 · SOD Act Liability-Long Term	5,745,431.07
2603 · LT SOD Act Liability - Lauro	982,014.00
Total Long Term Liabilities	<u>6,727,445.07</u>
Total Liabilities	7,339,553.41

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Balance Sheet
As of February 28, 2009

	<u>Feb 28, 09</u>
Equity	
3000 - Opening Bal Equity	0.95
3901 - Retained Earnings	1,813,350.70
Net Income	-420,949.50
Total Equity	<u>1,392,402.15</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	<u><u>8,731,955.56</u></u>

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Accrual Basis

comb2
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	Jul '08 - Feb 09	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
TOTAL				
Income				
3000 REVENUE				
3001 · O&M Budget (Qtrly Assessments)	2,631,310.50	3,508,414.00	-877,103.50	75.0%
3010 · Interest Income	33,237.61			
3020 · Misc Income	21,913.04			
Total 3000 REVENUE	2,686,461.15	3,508,414.00	-821,952.85	76.57%
Total Income	2,686,461.15	3,508,414.00	-821,952.85	76.57%
Gross Profit	2,686,461.15	3,508,414.00	-821,952.85	76.57%
Expense				
3100 LABOR				
3101-A · Ops Supervisor	65,309.58			
3101-H · Holiday Leave	12,098.56			
3101-J · Jury Duty	528.73			
3101-S · Sick Leave	7,825.17			
3101-V · Vacation Leave	19,572.64			
3102 · Meter Reading	2,976.06			
3103 · SCC Ops	137,176.96			
3104 · Veh & Equip Mtce	3,003.10			
3105 · SCADA	3,882.02			
3106 · Rodent Bait	2,000.95			
3107 · NORTH PORTAL				
3107-1a · Maintenance	409.05			
3107-1d · Weed Management	192.90			
3107-1f · Operations	424.59			
3107-2g · Road	964.49			
3107-2j · Rehabilitation	257.20			
Total 3107 · NORTH PORTAL	2,248.23			
3108 · GLEN ANNE				
3108-1a · Maintenance	1,127.60			
3108-1b · Cleaning	385.80			
3108-1g · Road	5,564.48			
3108-1h · Inspection	222.45			

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Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	Jul '08 - Feb 09	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
TOTAL				
3108-1j · Rehabilitation	5,350.14			
3108-2a · Maintenance	142.57			
3108-2d · Weed Management	29.23			
3108-2f · Operations	57.03			
3108-2g · Road	1,246.11			
3108-2h · Inspection	153.48			
3108-2j · Rehabilitation	508.06			
3108-3i · Engineering	609.68			
3108-4f · Operations	120.28			
3108-4h · Inspection	461.06			
3108-4j · Rehabilitation	32.15			
Total 3108 · GLEN ANNE	16,010.12			
3109 · CORONA DEL MAR				
3109-1b · Cleaning	233.82			
Total 3109 · CORONA DEL MAR	233.82			
3110 · LAURO				
3110-1a · Maintenance	3,294.28			
3110-1b · Cleaning	5,394.33			
3110-1d · Weed Management	383.12			
3110-1e · Landscaping	300.40			
3110-1g · Road	5,085.50			
3110-1i · Engineering	101.61			
3110-1j · Rehabilitation	976.32			
3110-3a · Maintenance	301.21			
3110-3c · Fencing	492.25			
3110-3d · Weed Management	2,418.52			
3110-3h · Inspection	153.48			
3110-4a · Maintenance	1,546.10			
3110-4b · Cleaning	116.90			
3110-4f · Operations	161.10			
3110-4h · Inspection	720.12			
3110-4i · Engineering	203.22			

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Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	Jul '08 - Feb 09	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
	1,869.88			
	23,518.34			
Total 3110 · LAURO				
3111 · OFFICE				
3111-2j · Rehabilitation	96.45			
3111-3f · Operations	128.60			
Total 3111 · OFFICE	225.05			
3112 · SHEFFIELD				
3112-1b · Cleaning	140.32			
3112-1j · Rehabilitation	292.13			
3112-2d · Weed Management	204.59			
3112-2f · Operations	20.05			
Total 3112 · SHEFFIELD	657.09			
3113 · ORTEGA				
3113-1a · Maintenance	1,354.51			
3113-1d · Weed Management	160.37			
3113-1h · Inspection	64.30			
3113-1i · Engineering	942.16			
3113-1j · Rehabilitation	530.48			
3113-2d · Weed Management	257.08			
3113-2f · Operations	1,909.54			
3113-2h · Inspection	1,195.81			
Total 3113 · ORTEGA	6,414.25			
3115 · CARPINTERIA				
3115-1h · Inspection	228.11			
3115-2a · Maintenance	342.17			
3115-2d · Weed Management	175.36			
3115-2h · Inspection	153.48			
3115-2j · Rehabilitation	289.35			
Total 3115 · CARPINTERIA	1,188.47			

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Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	TOTAL		
	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
	Jul '08 - Feb 09		
3116 · GOLETA REACH			
3116-1a · Maintenance	3,970.96		
3116-1f · Operations	399.20		
3116-1h · Inspection	3,551.63		
3116-2a · Maintenance	1,631.73		
3116-2f · Operations	482.25		
3116-2j · Rehabilitation	192.90		
3116-3a · Maintenance	4,025.09		
3116-3j · Rehabilitation	777.17		
3116-4h · Inspection	199.60		
Total 3116 · GOLETA REACH	15,230.53		
3117 · CARPINTERIA REACH			
3117-1a · Maintenance	359.97		
3117-1b · Cleaning	175.36		
3117-1d · Weed Management	24.40		
3117-1f · Operations	54.80		
3117-1h · Inspection	171.08		
3117-1j · Rehabilitation	225.05		
3117-2a · Maintenance	337.76		
3117-2f · Operations	804.87		
3117-2i · Engineering	355.64		
3117-2j · Rehabilitation	2,314.80		
3117-3a · Maintenance	440.67		
3117-3f · Operations	220.34		
3117-4a · Maintenance	3,371.45		
3117-4f · Operations	263.04		
3117-4h · Inspection	567.00		
3117-4j · Rehabilitation	3,301.36		
Total 3117 · CARPINTERIA REACH	12,987.59		
3150 · Health & Workers Comp	103,429.62		
3155 · PERS	53,127.71		

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Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	TOTAL			
	Jul '08 - Feb 09	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
3160 · Payroll Comp FICA Ops	22,384.86			
3165 · Payroll Comp MCARE Ops	5,309.79			
3100 LABOR - Other	0.00	854,201.00	-854,201.00	0.0%
Total 3100 LABOR	517,339.24	854,201.00	-336,861.76	60.56%
3200 VEH & EQUIPMENT				
3201 · Vehicle/Equip Mtce	30,246.04	38,000.00	-7,753.96	79.6%
3202 · Fixed Capital	31,618.11	48,000.00	-16,381.89	65.87%
3203 · Equipment Rental	1,469.16	10,000.00	-8,530.84	14.69%
3204 · Miscellaneous	11,951.65	18,000.00	-6,048.35	66.4%
Total 3200 VEH & EQUIPMENT	75,284.96	114,000.00	-38,715.04	66.04%
3300 · CONTRACT LABOR				
3301 · Conduit, Meter, Valve & Misc	9,913.05	12,000.00	-2,086.95	82.61%
3302 · Buildings & Roads	26,566.59	16,000.00	10,566.59	166.04%
3303 · Reservoirs	49,929.24	52,000.00	-2,070.76	96.02%
3304 · Engineering, Misc Services	8,870.97	26,000.00	-17,129.03	34.12%
Total 3300 · CONTRACT LABOR	95,279.85	106,000.00	-10,720.15	89.89%
3400 · MATERIALS & SUPPLIES				
3401 · Conduit, Meter, Valve & Misc	20,153.35	25,000.00	-4,846.65	80.61%
3402 · Buildings & Roads	20,291.97	25,000.00	-4,708.03	81.17%
3403 · Reservoirs	2,197.54	10,000.00	-7,802.46	21.98%
Total 3400 · MATERIALS & SUPPLIES	42,642.86	60,000.00	-17,357.14	71.07%
3500 · OTHER EXPENSES				
3501 · Utilities	3,004.92	6,500.00	-3,495.08	46.23%
3502 · Uniforms	5,670.54	6,500.00	-829.46	87.24%
3503 · Communications	12,076.89	20,000.00	-7,923.11	60.38%
3504 · USA & Other Services	1,640.90	4,000.00	-2,359.10	41.02%
3505 · Miscellaneous	6,137.37	8,000.00	-1,862.63	76.72%
3506 · Training	5,554.75	8,000.00	-2,445.25	69.43%
Total 3500 · OTHER EXPENSES	34,085.37	53,000.00	-18,914.63	64.31%
4999 · GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
5000 · Director Fees				
5001 · Director Mileage	591.52			

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Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	TOTAL			
	Jul '08 - Feb 09	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
5000 · Director Fees - Other	6,656.00	12,000.00	-5,344.00	55.47%
Total 5000 · Director Fees	7,247.52	12,000.00	-4,752.48	60.4%
5100 · Legal	46,591.64	63,000.00	-16,408.36	73.96%
5101-1 · Audit	10,879.00	12,000.00	-1,121.00	90.66%
5150 · Unemployment Tax	0.00	7,088.00	-7,088.00	0.0%
5200 · Liability Insurance	23,639.56	48,000.00	-24,360.44	49.25%
5201 · Health & Workers Comp	43,953.48	64,240.00	-20,286.52	68.42%
5250 · PERS	22,270.43	33,965.00	-11,694.57	65.57%
5260 · Company FICA Admin	8,153.62	13,000.00	-4,846.38	62.72%
5265 · Company MCARE Admin	2,076.44	3,662.00	-1,585.56	56.7%
5300 · Manager Salary	31,383.19	50,300.00	-18,916.81	62.39%
5301 · Administrative Manager	61,424.57	93,943.00	-32,518.43	65.39%
5306 · Administrative Assistant	36,347.68	55,265.00	-18,917.32	65.77%
5310 · Postage/Office Exp	5,632.34	10,000.00	-4,367.66	56.32%
5311 · Office Equip/Leases	3,496.50	6,200.00	-2,703.50	56.4%
5312 · Misc Admin Expenses	4,300.14	12,000.00	-7,699.86	35.84%
5313 · Communications	2,280.00	5,200.00	-2,920.00	43.85%
5314 · Utilities	3,957.99	6,000.00	-2,042.01	65.97%
5315 · Membership Dues	5,960.50	6,850.00	-889.50	87.02%
5316 · Admin Fixed Assets	700.37	7,000.00	-6,299.63	10.01%
5318 · Computer Consultant	12,169.18	8,000.00	4,169.18	152.12%
5319 · Parity Study	0.00	20,000.00	-20,000.00	0.0%
5325 · Emp Training/Subscriptions	545.17	4,500.00	-3,954.83	12.12%
5330 · Admin Travel/Conferences	4,499.70	5,000.00	-500.30	89.99%
5331 · Public Information	5,626.44	8,000.00	-2,373.56	70.33%
5332 · Transportation	162.33	1,000.00	-837.67	16.23%
Total 4999 · GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	343,297.79	556,213.00	-212,915.21	61.72%
5510 · Integrated Reg. Water Mgt Plan	0.00	70,000.00	-70,000.00	0.0%
6000 · SPECIAL PROJECTS				
6062 · SCADA	38,399.52	50,000.00	-11,600.48	76.8%
6090-1 · COMB Bldg/Grounds Repair	9,451.15	75,000.00	-65,548.85	12.6%
6092 · SCC Improv Plan & Design	691,492.65	1,000,000.00	-308,507.35	69.15%

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comb2
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
July 2008 through February 2009

	TOTAL			
	Jul '08 - Feb 09	Budget	\$ Over Budget	% of Budget
6095 · SCC Valve & Cntrl Sta Rehab	61,580.10	450,000.00	-388,419.90	13.68%
6095-1 · Lauro Debris Basin Rehab	1,087,482.49	1,123,494.65	-36,012.16	96.8%
6095-2 · Lauro Debris Basin CR	0.00	-1,023,494.65	1,023,494.65	0.0%
6096 · SCC Structure Rehabilitation	5,200.36	350,000.00	-344,799.64	1.49%
6097 · GIS and Mapping	15,360.03	50,000.00	-34,639.97	30.72%
6098 · Quagga Mussel Research	0.00	20,000.00	-20,000.00	0.0%
6099 · Hydrology Work	51,859.39	60,000.00	-8,140.61	86.43%
6099-1 · Hydrology Work - CR	0.00	-60,000.00	60,000.00	0.0%
Total 6000 · SPECIAL PROJECTS	1,960,825.69	2,095,000.00	-134,174.31	93.6%
6400 · STORM DAMAGE				
6402 · Zaca Fire Damage	38,654.66	32,430.19	6,224.47	119.19%
6402-1 · Zaca Fire Damage - CR	0.00	-32,430.19	32,430.19	0.0%
Total 6400 · STORM DAMAGE	38,654.66	0.00	38,654.66	100.0%
PAYROLL				
Gross	0.77			
Gross-CCRB	-0.60			
Total PAYROLL	0.17			
Total Expense	3,107,410.65	3,908,414.00	-801,003.35	79.51%
Net Income	-420,949.50	-400,000.00	-20,949.50	105.24%

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Local Agency Investment Fund
P.O. Box 942809
Sacramento, CA 94209-0001
(916) 653-3001

www.treasurer.ca.gov/pmia-laif
March 16, 2009

CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD

PMIA Average Monthly Yields

GENERAL MANAGER
3301 LAUREL CANYON ROAD
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93105-2017

Transactions

February 2009 Statement

Tran Type Definitions

Account Summary

Total Deposit:	0.00	Beginning Balance:	815,608.98
Total Withdrawal:	0.00	Ending Balance:	815,608.98

MEMO TO: Board of Directors
Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board

FROM: Kathleen Rees, Secretary

SUBJECT: COMB INVESTMENT POLICY

The above statement of investment activity for the month of February, 2009, complies with legal requirements for investment policy of government agencies, AB 1073. I hereby certify that it constitutes a complete and accurate summary of all LAIF investments of this agency for the period indicated.

Kathleen A. Rees
Secretary

ITEM # 76
PAGE 10



WaMu

Deposit accounts now held by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

YOUR GUARANTEED GREAT RATE MONEY MARKET STATEMENT

P.O. BOX 660022
DALLAS, TX 75266-0022

10299176

This Statement Covers

From: 02/01/09
Through: 02/28/09

Need assistance?

To reach us anytime
call 1-800-788-7000
or visit us at wamu.com

CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD
3301 LAUREL CANYON RD
SANTA BARBARA CA 93105-2017



Your Guaranteed Great Rate Money Market Detail Information

CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD

Washington Mutual Bank, FA

Your Account at a Glance

Beginning Balance	<i>Yr 2/10/09</i> \$5,037.91 ✓	Interest Earned	\$0.04
Checks Paid	\$0.00	Annual Percentage Yield Earned	0.01%
Other Withdrawals	\$0.00	YTD Interest Paid	\$0.71
Deposits	+\$0.04 ✓	YTD Interest Withheld	\$0.00
Ending Balance	\$5,037.95		

Date	Description	Withdrawals (-)	Deposits (+)
02/27	Interest Payment		\$0.04

MEMO TO: Board of Directors
Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board

FROM: Kathleen Rees, Secretary

SUBJECT: COMB INVESTMENT POLICY

The above statement of investment activity for the month of February, 2009, complies with legal requirements for investment policy of government agencies, AB 1073. I hereby certify that it constitutes a complete and accurate summary of all Washington Mutual Bank investments of this agency for the period indicated.

Secretary

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0-3

P.O. BOX 660022
DALLAS, TX 75266-0022

10299177

This Statement Covers

From: 02/01/09
Through: 02/28/09

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CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD
TRUST FUND
3301 LAUREL CANYON RD
SANTA BARBARA CA 93105-2017



Your Guaranteed Great Rate Money Market Detail Information

CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD
TRUST FUND Washington Mutual Bank, FA

Your Account at a Glance

Beginning Balance	<i>K2-31/01/09</i> \$171,053.29 ✓	Interest Earned	\$1.31
Checks Paid	\$0.00	Annual Percentage Yield Earned	0.01%
Other Withdrawals	\$0.00	YTD Interest Paid	\$21.51
Deposits	+\$1.31 ✓	YTD Interest Withheld	\$0.00
Ending Balance	\$171,054.60		

Date	Description	Withdrawals (-)	Deposits (+)
02/27	Interest Payment		\$1.31

MEMO TO: Board of Directors
Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board

FROM: Kathleen Rees, Secretary

SUBJECT: COMB INVESTMENT POLICY

The above statement of investment activity for the month of February, 2009, complies with legal requirements for investment policy of government agencies, AB 1073. I hereby certify that it constitutes a complete and accurate summary of all Washington Mutual Bank investments of this agency for the period indicated.

Kathleen A. Rees
Secretary

ITEM # 76
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1:21 PM
 03/17/09
 Accrual Basis

comb2
Payment of Claims
 As of February 28, 2009

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Split	Amount
1050 - GENERAL FUND					
2/2/2009	17759	Business Card		2200 · ACC...	-1,098.19
2/2/2009	17760	CDW Government, Inc.	BackUPS PO#8850-JG	2200 · ACC...	-118.85
2/2/2009	17761	Challenge Asphalt	Lauro Canyon road widen/trench ...	2200 · ACC...	-4,200.00
2/2/2009	17762	Coastal Copy, LP	Lease/mtce agmt KM-C4035 12/9...	2200 · ACC...	-109.47
2/2/2009	17763	COMB-Petty Cash	Replenish petty cash	2200 · ACC...	-172.17
2/2/2009	17764	COMB - Revolving Fund	Feb 6 & 20, payroll/taxes	2200 · ACC...	-131,626.26
2/2/2009	17765	The Gas Company	Main ofc	2200 · ACC...	-79.86
2/2/2009	17766	Santa Barbara County Ass...	GIS basemap data request	2200 · ACC...	-17.50
2/10/2009	17767	Acorn Landscape Manage...		2200 · ACC...	-503.17
2/10/2009	17768	ACWA Health Benefits Au...	Mar EAP	2200 · ACC...	-53.10
2/10/2009	17769	AGRX	Roundup/TBrown	2200 · ACC...	-143.35
2/10/2009	17770	AT&T	Jan statement	2200 · ACC...	-199.54
2/10/2009	17771	BEC Electric Contractors		2200 · ACC...	-4,262.24
2/10/2009	17772	Boone Graphics	Business cards-SP/JS	2200 · ACC...	-338.40
2/10/2009	17773	Central Machine & Welding	Debris basin work	2200 · ACC...	-123.91
2/10/2009	17774	Channel City Lumber		2200 · ACC...	-13.81
2/10/2009	17775	CIO Solutions, Inc.		2200 · ACC...	-3,187.80
2/10/2009	17776	City of Santa-Barbara	Refuse/recycle 12/30/08-1/29/09	2200 · ACC...	-167.00
2/10/2009	17777	City of Santa Barbara-Cen...	Gloves	2200 · ACC...	-117.66
2/10/2009	17778	County of Santa--Barbara		2200 · ACC...	-140.42
2/10/2009	17779	Cox Communications	Business internet 1/18-2/17/09	2200 · ACC...	-199.00
2/10/2009	17780	CSK Auto, Inc.	Hitch ball	2200 · ACC...	-14.00
2/10/2009	17781	Culligan Water	RO system Feb	2200 · ACC...	-24.95
2/10/2009	17782	Das Williams	Jan mtg fees	2200 · ACC...	-260.56
2/10/2009	17783	Durbiano Fire Equipment, ...	Fire extinguisher recharge	2200 · ACC...	-771.04
2/10/2009	17784	Earth Systems Southern C...	Lauro Debris Basin services thru ...	2200 · ACC...	-2,619.00
2/10/2009	17785	ECHO Communications	Answering service	2200 · ACC...	-68.48
2/10/2009	17786	Environmental Systems R...	ArcInfo/ArcGIS/ArcView 1/11/09-1...	2200 · ACC...	-5,836.39
2/10/2009	17787	Famcon Pipe & Supply		2200 · ACC...	-3,437.22
2/10/2009	17788	Fleet Services	Fuel	2200 · ACC...	-1,369.65
2/10/2009	17789	Flowers & Associates, Inc.		2200 · ACC...	-36,060.51
2/10/2009	17790	GE Capital	Copier lease Billing ID#90133933...	2200 · ACC...	-494.57
2/10/2009	17791	Graybar Electric Company...	Misc supplies	2200 · ACC...	-102.58
2/10/2009	17792	Home Depot Credit Services	Misc supplies	2200 · ACC...	-133.02
2/10/2009	17793	Hydrex Pest Control Co.	Ant/pest control	2200 · ACC...	-80.00
2/10/2009	17794	J&C Services	Ofc cleaning 12/12,19 & 1/9,16	2200 · ACC...	-500.00
2/10/2009	17795	Jan Abel	Jan mtg fees	2200 · ACC...	-128.00
2/10/2009	17796	Lauren W. Hanson	Jan mtg fees	2200 · ACC...	-133.50
2/10/2009	17797	Lewis & Lewis Ent.	Automatic (survey) level	2200 · ACC...	-252.04
2/10/2009	17798	MarBorg Industries		2200 · ACC...	-328.30
2/10/2009	17799	Matt Loudon	Jan mtg fees	2200 · ACC...	-159.19
2/10/2009	17800	Milpas Rental	Chipper rental	2200 · ACC...	-166.58
2/10/2009	17801	MNS Engineers, Inc.		2200 · ACC...	-26,857.25
2/10/2009	17802	Nextel Communications	Cellular	2200 · ACC...	-638.39
2/10/2009	17803	Nordman, Cormany, Hair ...	Gen Counsel Jan services	2200 · ACC...	-3,465.00
2/10/2009	17804	Paychex, Inc.	1/9,23 payrolls/taxes/W-2's/Qtr en...	2200 · ACC...	-406.01
2/10/2009	17805	PG&E		2200 · ACC...	-169.21
2/10/2009	17806	Powell Garage	Brake/oil filter/fluids-Colorado	2200 · ACC...	-731.93
2/10/2009	17807	Praxair Distribution, Inc	Cylinder rental	2200 · ACC...	-52.41
2/10/2009	17808	Prudential Overall Supply		2200 · ACC...	-359.04
2/10/2009	17809	Republic Elevator Co.	Scheduled mtce	2200 · ACC...	-247.26
2/10/2009	17810	Robert Lieberknecht	Jan mtg fees	2200 · ACC...	-143.56
2/10/2009	17811	S & J Sales	Refurb powerware PO#8858	2200 · ACC...	-818.90
2/10/2009	17812	Samual Frye	Jan mtg fees	2200 · ACC...	-139.00
2/10/2009	17814	Santa Barbara Police Dep...	Renewal-Security Alarm Reg#6439	2200 · ACC...	-40.00
2/10/2009	17815	Santa Ynez River Water C...	Stetson-Surcharge services 10/1-...	2200 · ACC...	-6,496.73
2/10/2009	17816	SB Home Improvement C...		2200 · ACC...	-54.22
2/10/2009	17817	SD Auto Parts	Lamp/timing belt tensioner	2200 · ACC...	-136.54
2/10/2009	17818	Shawn O'Callahan	Reimb-Meals (SCADA training)	2200 · ACC...	-64.24
2/10/2009	17819	Southern California Edison	Outlying stations/Main ofc	2200 · ACC...	-1,046.43
2/10/2009	17820	Staples Credit Plan	Office supplies	2200 · ACC...	-502.88

1:21 PM
03/17/09
Accrual Basis

comb2
Payment of Claims
As of February 28, 2009

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Split	Amount
2/10/2009	17821	State Compensation Insur...	Payroll Report Jan 09	2200 · ACC...	-3,172.29
2/10/2009	17822	TechnoFlo Systems	27"Marsh model multi-tag/sensor ...	2200 · ACC...	-12,971.97
2/10/2009	17823	The Wharf	Shirts	2200 · ACC...	-182.16
2/10/2009	17824	Underground Service Alert...	54 new tickets	2200 · ACC...	-81.00
2/10/2009	17825	UPS	Shipping	2200 · ACC...	-14.41
2/10/2009	17826	Valve Automation Control	EIM Electronic acuator PO#8845	2200 · ACC...	-6,699.90
2/10/2009	17827	Verizon California		2200 · ACC...	-412.82
2/10/2009	17828	Verizon Wireless	Cellular	2200 · ACC...	-178.78
2/10/2009	17829	WFCB-OSH Commercial ...		2200 · ACC...	-85.35
2/10/2009	17830	Dell Marketing L.P.	Battery for computer	2200 · ACC...	-2.14
2/10/2009	17831	Southern California Edison	Glen Anne gate	2200 · ACC...	-18.24
2/10/2009	17832	CIO Solutions, Inc.	On Demand Agrmt/Software stati...	2200 · ACC...	-735.00
2/10/2009	17833	Science Applications Inter...	SCC/Goleta Reach Env Consultin...	2200 · ACC...	-20,024.95
2/11/2009	17834	Sansum Clinic-Occupation...	Respirator physical-JS	2200 · ACC...	-142.00
2/12/2009	17835	Alice McDonald	Reimb property owner materials/s...	2200 · ACC...	-289.20
2/12/2009	17836	ACWA Health Benefits Au...	3/1/09-4/1/09 coverage	2200 · ACC...	-13,078.36
2/13/2009	17837	Cushman Contracting Corp.	Lauro Debris Basin Project Estim...	2200 · ACC...	-123,085.41
2/23/2009	17838	Kirkwood Silk Screening	Logo imprinting-T'shirts/shirts/cov...	2200 · ACC...	-552.06
2/23/2009	17839	Verizon California	SCADA	2200 · ACC...	-521.69
Total 1050 · GENERAL FUND					-424,428.01
TOTAL					-424,428.01

CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD
WATER STORAGE REPORT

MONTH: **February 2009**

GLEN ANNIE RESERVOIR

Capacity at 385' elevation:	518 Acre Feet
Capacity at sill of intake at 334' elevation:	21 Acre Feet
Stage of Reservoir Elevation	354.00 Feet
Water in Storage	116.44 Acre Feet

LAURO RESERVOIR

Capacity at 549' elevation:	600 Acre Feet
Capacity at sill of intake at 512' elevation:	84.39 Acre Feet
Stage of Reservoir Elevation	547.50 Feet
Water in Storage	560.07 Acre Feet

ORTEGA RESERVOIR

Capacity at 460' elevation:	65 Acre Feet
Capacity at outlet at elevation 440':	0 Acre Feet
Stage of Reservoir Elevation	450.90 Feet
Water in Storage	32.35 Acre Feet

CARPINTERIA RESERVOIR

Capacity at 384' elevation:	45 Acre Feet
Capacity at outlet elevation 362':	0 Acre Feet
Stage of Reservoir Elevation	376.60 Feet
Water in Storage	27.05 Acre Feet

TOTAL STORAGE IN RESERVOIRS

Change in Storage	619.46 Acre Feet
	53.03 Acre Feet

CACHUMA RESERVOIR*

Capacity at 750' elevation:	186,636 Acre Feet
Capacity at sill of tunnel 660' elevation:	25,668 Acre Feet

Stage of Reservoir Elevation	743.55 Feet
------------------------------	-------------

Water in Storage	167,264 AF
------------------	------------

Area	2,769
------	-------

Evaporation	420.1 AF
-------------	----------

Inflow	5,096.5 AF
--------	------------

Downstream Release WR8918	0 AF
---------------------------	------

Fish Release	328.9 AF
--------------	----------

Spill/Seismic Release	0 AF
------------------------------	------

State Project Water	122.5 AF
---------------------	----------

Change in Storage	4,706 AF
-------------------	----------

Ticolote Diversion	1,052.7 AF
--------------------	------------

Rainfall: Month: 5.70 Season: 12.35 Percent of Normal: 83%

* New capacity table adopted Dec. 1 as a result of the Bathymetric Study completed in Sept. 2008, results in 1110 AF reduction of storage.

COMB STATE WATER PROJECT ACCOUNTING - SOUTH COAST ONLY (Does not include SYRWCD, ID#1 or exchange water)

MONTH	DELVRD TO LAKE	CWWD		Transf to MW	MWD		Evap/Spill	Delvd to SC		S.B. Stored	GWD		LCMWC		RSYS		Delvd to SC	MLC Stored	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to SC	
		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake					
2008																					
Bal. Fwd		0	0	0	0	134.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	39	0	0	0	39	48	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	716	0	0	0	253	0	0	253	0	0	379	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	627	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	0	0	327	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	994	0	0	0	885	323	0	562	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	988	100	0	100	647	416	0	554	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
October	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	153.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	89	17	0	17	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3693.6	117	0	117	2059	0	48	2145	0	0	723	0	775.6	0	775.6	0	19	0	0	0	0

COMB STATE WATER PROJECT ACCOUNTING - SOUTH COAST ONLY (Does not include SYRWCD, ID#1 or exchange water)

MONTH	DELVRD TO LAKE	CWWD		Transf to MW	MWD		Evap/Spill	Delvd to SC		S.B. Stored	GWD		LCMWC		RSYS		Delvd to SC	MLC Stored	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to SC	
		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake		Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake	Delvd to Lake						
2009																					
Bal. Fwd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	196	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	0

Operations Report – February 2009

Cachuma Project water usage for the month of February 2009 was 948 acre-feet, compared with 1718 acre-feet for the same period in 2008. Cachuma Project water use for the 12 months ending February 28, 2009 was 24,845 acre-feet, compared with 27,001 acre-feet for the 12 months ending February 28, 2008.

The average flow from Lake Cachuma into the Tecolote Tunnel was 38 acre-feet per day. Lake elevation was 741.47 feet at the beginning of the month and 743.22 feet at the end. Recorded rainfall at Lauro Dam was 5.27 inches for the month and 10.87 inches for the rainfall season, which commenced on September 1, 2008.

Santa Barbara wheeled 101 acre-feet of Gibraltar water through Lauro Reservoir during the month. 122 acre-feet of State Water Project water was wheeled through Cachuma Project facilities and delivered to South Coast Member Units during the month.

Conditions at Ortega Reservoir have remained consistent over the month. Daily monitoring of drain flow and site conditions continued. An inspection by Greg Eddy, Darrin Williams and Ron Luehring occurred on February 26th. Staff from MWD and CVWD attended. Discussion of the current facility conditions and potential issues caused by the seep occurred. Greg Eddy will be submitting a trip report on the visit including more discussion of the issues. It is expected that this report will be presented at the April board meeting. No additional USBR inspections are scheduled.

Preparation for inspection of 2 to 3 miles of 48” pipeline in the upper reach of the SCC occurred this month. This work included pumping water out of, clearing brush around, and creating access for structures that will be used in the inspection. Maintenance and inspection of equipment to be used also occurred. The inspection is planned for 2 to 3 weeks in March. Currently inspection has occurred on 4.8 miles of the 12 miles of upper reach pipeline.

Other activities conducted this month include:

- Culvert cleanup due to winter storms occurred in the Glen Anne Area. No substantial damaged occurred to date from winter storms.
- Preparation work continued this month on the 2nd Pipeline and Mission Creek projects. This work included submission of permits, work on procuring easements and ROW access, and environmental work on the Mission Creek project. We are anticipating a draft MND on the Mission Creek project for review in April.
- Brush clearing occurred along roadways in the Glen Anne area.

Routine operation and maintenance activities conducted during the month included:

- Sample water at North Portal Intake Tower
- Complete Maintenance Management Program work orders
- Read anode rectifiers and monitor cathodic protection systems
- Monitor conduit right-of-way and respond to Dig Alert reports
- Read piezometers and underdrains at Glen Anne, Lauro and Ortega Dams
- Read meters, conduct monthly dam inspections, and flush venture meters

Brett Gray
Operations Supervisor

ITEM # 86
PAGE 1

Santa Barbara County Water Purveyors

Quarterly Meeting

Thursday March 12, 2009 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Central Coast Water Authority

255 Industrial Way

Buellton CA 93427

(805) 688-2292

AGENDA

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Introductions | Naftaly |
| 2. Additions to Agenda | Naftaly |
| 3. Water Agency Function | Fleckenstein |
| A. Conservation Program Presentation | |
| 4. Water Agency Organizational Change | Fayram |
| 5. Groundwater Report | Naftaly |
| 6. Burn Area Update – Tea Fire, Gap Fire, Zaca Fire | Fayram |
| 7. Cloudseeding | Naftaly |
| 8. Water Supply Update | Naftaly |
| 9. IRWMP | Naftaly |
| A. Proposition 50 | |
| B. Proposition 84 (Meeting to follow immediately) | |
| 10. Next Meeting | Group |
| 11. Adjourn | |

Kate Rees

From: Ferguson, Bill [BFerguson@SantaBarbaraCA.gov]
Sent: Monday, March 09, 2009 2:25 PM
To: alis@stetsonengineers.com; bwales@syrwcd.com; cdahlstrom@syrwd.org; Mosby Tom; Antonio Buelna
Cc: Matt Naftaly; Kate Rees; Janet Gingras; Matthew C Scrudato; Bjork, Rebecca; Eric Ford; Charles Hamilton
Subject: Follow-up on Pass Through Technical Committee Meeting

MARCH 3, 2009

All-

Thanks to those who were able to participate in last week's Pass Through Technical Committee. We primarily discussed the accounting methodology under Pass Through Operations and how to handle this winter's accounting given that the Warren Act contract is not yet in place.

On the first issue, we made progress on the accounting that Reclamation and COMB will do to implement Pass Through Operations and identified further topics to address. On the second issue, it was proposed that we implement the first year of Pass Through Operations as a modified "mitigation" operation. Specifically, the City would not be credited water in the Pass Through Account at Cachuma during the current water year and would instead divert from Gibraltar subject to the annual 5,000 AFY diversion level and mitigation requirements as under mitigation mode, but without monthly diversion limits. Monthly mitigation would be made as under mitigation mode, including catching up for amounts that stopped when Pass Through operations began. Reclamation's accounting for Gibraltar operations would continue for this water year as under mitigation mode.

Also, as you will recall, we have been holding monthly reports pending resolution of a previously unencountered calculation anomaly where Ordinary storage under Base operations had gone negative, primarily due to a late season Gin Chow release. We discussed this situation with Ali Shahroody and between us agreed to modify the formula so that the release is taken from Flood storage instead of Ordinary storage when the Ordinary storage gets near zero. The result is about 59 AF release from Flood instead of Ordinary, but end of month total storage remains the same. We will use this modification to catch up reports since November.

Please contact either myself or Rebecca Bjork, Water Resources Manager, at 897-1914 if you have any questions.

Thanks.

Bill

Bill Ferguson, Water Resources Supervisor
City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department
P.O. Box 1990, Santa Barbara, CA 93102
Street Address: 630 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Phone: (805) 564-5571
FAX: (805) 897-2613
E-mail: BFerguson@SantaBarbaraCA.gov



Quit **California Department of Public Health**
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
Pre-Application for Funding

PreApp Summary

Go Back



To print this page, use your Browser's "Print" command (File > Print)

PreApp Status: Submitted

ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDING

PART ONE

A. Project Title: South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project

B. Water System: ID No. 4210028
Public Entity
Not Found
County
Connections Population Served
(Regulating Entity)
Type

C. Applicant Contact
Susannah Pitman, Engineering Technician
Mailing: 3301 Laurel Canyon Rd, Santa Barbara, CA, 93105
Street: , , ,
Phone: 805-687-4011
Email: spitman@cachuma-board.org

D. Disadvantaged Community: No
Billing Method: Owner association dues
Public School: No

E. Consolidation / Permanent Intertie
Consolidation: No
Intertie: No
Distance to Nearest Public Water System: 1/2 - 1 mile
Consolidating With: Goleta Water District, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and the community of Summerland which is within Montecito Water District.

F. Other Information / ER Specific Information
Final Plans & Specs Date: February 2009
Environmental Docs Complete Date: March 2009
Anticipated Start Date: June 2009
Previously Submitted PreApp for this Project: No
Project Meets Prop 218 Requirements: Yes
Aware of Environmental Review, Procurement, & Social Policy Requirements?: Yes

PART TWO

I. Funding
Total Project Costs: \$9,068,000
Funds Requested: \$9,068,000

J. Problem Description
The South Coast Conduit/Upper Reach Reliability Project is shovel-ready and the project design is complete. The Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board is a Joint Powers Authority, applying for funding under a collaborative agency loan. The purpose of the Project is to increase the operational flexibility, reliability, and the conveyance capacity of the South Coast Conduit between the South Portal of the Tecolote Tunnel and the Corona Del Mar Water Treatment Plant to accommodate peak demand levels and to allow maintenance of the pipeline. The capacity limitations and age (nearly 60 years old) of the existing facility put it in jeopardy of failure with the resulting water supply outages to 200,000 residents on the south coast. The users sole supply of water is the SCC and providing the second barrel

will allow scheduled maintenance of the original SCC. Also, during low flow periods scheduled maintenance of the original SCC can be performed by use of the Second Barrel Pipeline without having to interrupt the water supply to the users of the SCC system. If the Second Barrel is not in place the system users will have to curtail uses and use any water stored in the system storage reservoirs until service is restored. As a result maintenance must only be accomplished over short periods of time and therefore at multiple times. This results in very risky and costly maintenance and repairs. The major risk being that the repairs are determined to be more extensive than expected thereby resulting in extended system outages and loss of the sole source of water for the system users.

K. Project Description

The Upper reach Second Barrel Pipeline will entail construction, testing and operational start-up of a parallel pipeline of 48 inch inside diameter. The length of the second barrel pipeline is 8,100 feet. There will be connections to the existing SCC at both ends with valves 48 inch in diameter to allow isolation of the Second Barrel and the existing 48 inch diameter SCC so that either one or the other or both can be used or bypassed. This results in a completely redundant system, thereby providing the reliability and maintenance shut down capability needed for this sole source supply sytem for the users. The result will be increased capacity of the entire SCC. This is especially crucial during times of emergency, such as when wild fires occur in the areas of the SCC impacting some 200,000 residents when aerial fire-fighting efforts are using COMB reservoirs for water and there is peak demand on the SCC.



**Quit California Department of Public Health
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
Pre-Application for Funding**

PreApp Summary

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PreApp Status: Submitted

ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDING

PART ONE

A. Project Title: Glen Anne Weir & Goleta West Meter Modifications

B. Water System: ID No. 4210028

Public Entity
Not Found
County
Connections Population Served
(Regulating Entity)
Type

C. Applicant Contact

Susannah Pitman, Engineering Technician
Mailing: 3301 Laurel Canyon Rd, Santa Barbara, CA, 93105
Street: ''''
Phone: 805-687-4011
Email: spitman@cachuma-board.org

D. Disadvantaged Community: No

Billing Method: Owner association dues
Public School: No

E. Consolidation / Permanent Intertie

Consolidation: No
Intertie: Yes
Distance to Nearest Public Water System: 1 - 3 miles
Consolidating With: Goleta Water District, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and the community of Summerland which is within Montecito Water District.

F. Other Information / ER Specific Information

Final Plans & Specs Date: March 2009
Environmental Docs Complete Date: March 2009
Anticipated Start Date: May 2009
Previously Submitted PreApp for this Project: No
Project Meets Prop 218 Requirements: Yes
Aware of Environmental Review, Procurement, & Social Policy Requirements?: Yes

PART TWO

I. Funding

Total Project Costs: \$404,000
Funds Requested: \$404,000

J. Problem Description

The Glen Anne Weir & Goleta West Meter Modifications Project is shovel-ready and the project design is complete. The Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) is a Joint Powers Authority, applying for funding under a collaborative agency loan. COMB operates the South Coast Conduit (SCC) from the North Portal of Lake Cachuma to the Carpinteria Reservoir. From Lake Cachuma the water flows through the Tecolote Tunnel through the mountain to the South Portal and the connection to the SCC. The capacity of the facility is 65 million gallons per day (MGD) or 100 cfs designed and built by the USBR. One of the limitations to achieving full flow capacity is the weir placed in the Glen Anne turnout to maintain adequate head for the Goleta West Conduit that supplies Goleta Water District. The weir in the

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Glen Anne turnout is of fixed concrete construction and creates considerable downstream turbulence that impacts flows downstream. The Project will modify by reconstruction and reconfiguration of the weir to increase the length and height flexibility of the weir, to increase reliability and capacity in the SCC, reduce undesirable headloss, and facilitate maintenance.

Currently, there are two venturi flow meters, the high flow venturi is utilized to measure the flow in order to keep headloss low. This results in the low flows being barely, if at all, recorded (3 MGD average flow rates). The project approach is to minimize the head loss by replacement of the existing meters with a single sonic meter which will increase flow metering accuracy, increase system reliability and reduce headloss.

K. Project Description

The first item of modification is to the Goleta weir structure in the SCC. By increasing the weir length and reconfiguration, the capacity of the SCC will be increased. Maintenance will be enhanced and the result will be increased capacity of the entire SCC. This is especially crucial during times of emergency, such as when wild fires occur in the areas of the SCC impacting some 200,000 connections when aerial fire-fighting efforts are using COMB reservoirs for water and there is peak demand on the SCC.

The next item of modification is to the flow metering facilities at the Goleta West turnout. This will involve removal of the two existing venturi meters and replacement with a full flow (33 Inch), state-of-the-art, sonic type flow meter. The sonic meter will measure flows across the full spectrum of flow ranges. This will allow for lower head loss and thereby higher flow rates to the full capacity of the Tecolote tunnel of 65 MGD (Million Gallons Per Day) 100 CFS (Cubic Feet Per Second). Accurate flows across the full range will allow for more efficient uses of the water supply.

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PreApp Status: Submitted

ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDING

PART ONE

A. Project Title: Mission Creek Pipeline Relocation Project with Fish Passage

B. Water System: ID No. 4210028

Not Found
County
Connections Population Served
(Regulating Entity)
Type

C. Applicant Contact

Susannah Pitman,
Mailing: 3301 Laurel Canyon Rd, Santa Barbara, CA, 93105
Street: , , CA,
Phone: 805-687-4011
Email: spitman@cachuma-board.org

D. Disadvantaged Community: No

Billing Method: Owner association dues
Public School: No

E. Consolidation / Permanent Intertie

Consolidation: No
Intertie: No
Distance to Nearest Public Water System: 1/2 - 1 mile
Consolidating With: Goleta Water District, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District,
Carpinteria Valley Water District and community of Summerland which is within the Carpinteria Valley
Water District.

F. Other Information / ER Specific Information

Final Plans & Specs Date: March 2009
Environmental Docs Complete Date: April 2009
Anticipated Start Date: July 2009
Previously Submitted PreApp for this Project: No
Project Meets Prop 218 Requirements: Yes
Aware of Environmental Review, Procurement, & Social Policy Requirements?: Yes

PART TWO

I. Funding

Total Project Costs: \$3,060,000.00
Funds Requested: \$3,060,000.00

J. Problem Description

The Mission Creek Pipeline Relocation Project is shovel-ready and the project design is complete. The Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board is a Joint Powers Authority, applying for funding under a collaborative agency loan. The SCC was damaged in the 1970's by a rock impact during a high flow event in the creek. The SCC underwent emergency repairs which included repairs to the exterior of the steel pipe shell and a non-reinforced concrete backfill/cap. The emergency backfill/cap concrete is currently undermined on the downstream side, and the concrete acts as a grade control structure. Proceeding without the project could result in emergency shutdowns of the SCC and restricted water delivery to 100,000 connections on the south coast while the existing pipeline underwent repairs. The

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existing concrete is a barrier to migrating salmonids, and should be removed and replaced with a riffle-pool stream bed. Without removal of the fish passage barrier, steelhead will not be able to migrate and spawn within Mission Creek which could lead to a loss of steelhead in the creek. The proposed stream improvement cannot practically be constructed without the removal and relocation (at greater depth) of the SCC across Mission Creek. COMB desires to replace the SCC at Mission Creek and the proposed stream channel improvements in one project.

K. Project Description

A bypass pipeline will be required to repair the SCC at Mission Creek. A line stop will be installed on the SCC north of Mission Creek, followed by installation of the temporary bypass pipeline. Fish will then be removed and transported to a suitable habitat, after which Mission Creek will be diverted into the culvert and dewatered. Demolition of the concrete cap over the SCC will take place, and the existing SCC across Mission Creek removed. The new pipe will then be installed, the SCC rewatered, and the line stops and temporary bypass pipeline removed. The two constructed rock riffles will be constructed using 2-ton boulders for the fish passage. New pipeline blowoff piping will be installed, riparian site restoration completed, and Mission Creek diverted into the new bed. The SCC will be rewatered, and water quality and vegetation growth monitoring will continue after the project is completed.

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PreApp Status: Submitted

ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDING

PART ONE

A. Project Title: South Coast Conduit Reliability Modifications and Additions Program

B. Water System: ID No. 4210028
Public Entity
Not Found
County
Connections Population Served
(Regulating Entity)
Type

C. Applicant Contact
Susannah Pitman, Engineering Technician
Mailing: 3301 Laurel Canyon Rd, Santa Barbara, CA, 93105
Street: , , ,
Phone: 805-687-4011
Email: spitman@cachuma-board.org

D. Disadvantaged Community: No
Billing Method: Owner association dues
Public School: No

E. Consolidation / Permanent Intertie
Consolidation: No
Intertie: No
Distance to Nearest Public Water System: 1/2 - 1 mile
Consolidating With: Goleta Water District, City of Santa Barbara, Montecito Water District, Carpinteria Valley Water District, and the community of Summerland which is within Montecito Water District.

F. Other Information / ER Specific Information
Final Plans & Specs Date: May 2009
Environmental Docs Complete Date: March 2009
Anticipated Start Date: June 2009
Previously Submitted PreApp for this Project: No
Project Meets Prop 218 Requirements: Yes
Aware of Environmental Review, Procurement, & Social Policy Requirements?: Yes

PART TWO

I. Funding
Total Project Costs: \$6,029,000
Funds Requested: \$6,029,000

J. Problem Description
The South Coast Conduit Reliability Modifications and Additions Program consists of five (5) separate Project Components (PC # 1-5). These Project Components are shovel ready with designs complete or nearly so. The Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board is a Joint Powers Authority, applying under a collaborative agency loan. Those Project Components and their functions are:

PC # 1 -- SCC In-Line Valve Installations- Would be located at strategic locations in the SCC pipeline to allow for shut-down, controlled start-up, and operations of the SCC. The in-line valves will allow for

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portions of the SCC to be operated while other portions are being repaired and maintained.

PC # 2 -- Vent Rehabilitation- The various vents on the SCC are in need of rehabilitation in order for the SCC to operate at full capability and reconfigured for compliance with current drinking water standards. Due to their age and design they are subject to failure which will impact the delivery capability of the system. Because of their original design, failure could occur as a result of a seismic event and water delivery capability of the SCC greatly or entirely curtailed.

PC # 3 -- SCC Modifications to Reduce Air Binding- Proposed at various locations that have been identified during operations. Hydraulic surge models of the system have identified areas where air release and vacuum valves are necessary to provide safe operation of the system during times of high capacity operation. These will be installed as part of the project.

PC # 4 -- Reconfiguration of Control Station Piping- Will be accomplished in order to reduce the headloss in the system. Based on hydraulic analysis and field experience with recently modified structures, flow capacity and facility reliability can be enhanced.

PC # 5 -- SCC Corrosion Repairs at Appurtenances- Because of the age and construction of materials used for the nearly 60 yr. old SCC, the majority of the metering facilities and buried pipeline appurtenances have been severely damaged by corrosion. These will be repaired and replaced with corrosion protected systems and facilities.

K. Project Description

The five (5) Project Components (PC) are listed below along with the features of each:

PC # 1 -- In-Line Valves- Will be installed in the SCC to allow for quick and safe shut down as well as the ability for sectional isolation of the system for maintenance and repairs. These inline valves will be full diameter or equivalent diameter multiple valves. The in-line valves will be equipped with electric operators. Remote emergency operation could be provided through the SCADA system. This could increase the reliability and efficiency of operation of the system. Funds requested for PC # 1: \$4,160,000.00

PC # 2 -- Vent Rehabilitation- Will assure the proper surge and flow rate control of the SCC. These vents will be rebuilt and reconfigured including corrosion protection using a combination of coatings and cathodic protection devices. System shut down may be required during construction. Funds requested for PC # 2: \$834,000.00

PC # 3 -- SCC Modifications- SCC modifications to prevent air binding will be constructed. These will be incorporated with the vent construction activities. Installing facilities to eliminate the situations where air binding occurs on the SCC will assure efficient flow in the SCC and enhance the flow stability and control of the system. Funds requested for PC # 3: \$116,000.00

PC # 4 -- Reconfiguration of the Control Station Piping- Will require removal of 24 inch valves and piping that is nearing 60 years old and reconfiguring the control structures with larger 30 to 36 inch diameter motor operated remotely controlled valves. The reconfiguration will reduce the headloss created by the control structures. This will be accomplished by installation of low headloss motor operated control valves, low headloss meters and increased piping size. The result will be facilities that have increased flow capacity and operational flexibility. A more reliable SCC system will also exist once the control stations are reconfigured. Funds requested for PC # 4: \$732,000.00

PC # 5 -- SCC Corrosion Repair of Appurtenances- SCC corrosion repair of appurtenances is necessary to assure that all facets of the SCC system are functional and not subject to failure. Pipe and related structural elements of the appurtenances will be repaired, replaced and cathodic protection provided. Funds requested for PC # 5: \$187,000.00

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CACHUMA RESERVOIR

DISPOSITION OF 2008 SURCHARGE WATER

(UNOFFICIAL)

DATE	DESCRIPTION	FISH RELEASE FROM SURCHARGE (acre feet)	SURCHARGE BALANCE (acre feet)	FISH RELEASE FROM PROJECT YIELD (acre feet)
3/9/2008	End of Spill		8,300	
3/31/08	March	759	7,541	
4/30/08	April	620	6,921	
5/31/08	May	746	6,175	
6/30/08	June	394	5,781	
7/31/08	July	1,235	4,546	
8/31/08	August	1,038	3,508	
9/30/08	September	308	3,200	584
10/31/08	October		3,200	737
11/30/08	November		3,200	597
12/31/08	December		3,200	310
1/31/09	January		3,200	340
2/28/09	February		3,200	329
3/31/09	March (projected)		3,200	377
4/30/2009	April		3,200	600
5/31/2009	May		3,200	600
*** TOTAL		5,100	3,200	4,474

Washington D.C. Trip
February 23-27, 2009
Cachuma Project Needs

Cachuma Conservation Release Board (CCRB)

Santa Ynez River Southern Steelhead Habitat Improvement Program

- Of the steelhead populations in California, only Southern Steelhead are listed as endangered
- NMFS has identified the Santa Ynez River as one of the primary watersheds within the Southern Steelhead DPS where recovery efforts should be concentrated
- Cachuma Project Member Agencies have some of the highest water rates in the State, and can no longer raise water rates to finance steelhead improvement projects when people increasingly cannot pay their water bills
- Total financial need for eight fish passage projects on Quiota Creek, a major tributary targeted for improved fish passage, is about \$4 million (see attached Quiota Creek Watershed Plan)
- Santa Ynez River Southern Steelhead Monitoring Program is about \$2 million/year
- ***Increase federal salmonid money for the Western states, particularly for California, as State Coastal Conservancy and CDFG grant funds may no longer be available
- ***Introduce legislation to increase the USBR budget over 10 years to provide \$10 million in non-reimbursable funds for steelhead restoration on the Santa Ynez River

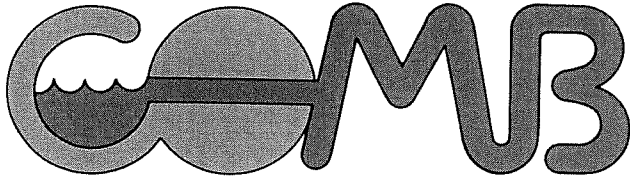
Cachuma Operation & Maintenance Board (COMB)

Capital Improvement Program

- Total financial need is about \$26 million (see attached CIP program summary of projects)
- Cachuma Project is 54 years old - aging infrastructure has affected ability to reliably deliver water from the Project
- Provides 80% of water supply to south coast of Santa Barbara County
- State of California is in deep financial trouble – no water system infrastructure funding is available
- ***Increase federal stimulus package funds for water system infrastructure projects to be equal to funding for wastewater system projects
- ***Introduce federal legislation to increase the USBR budget over 10 years to provide \$26 million in non-reimbursable funds for the Cachuma Project to finance capital infrastructure needs

Quagga and Zebra Mussels at Lake Cachuma

- Quagga and Zebra mussels pose an enormous threat to the drinking water reservoirs of California.
- Infestation of Quagga mussels has already occurred in the Colorado River Aqueduct System and has spread to reservoirs in California that receive water from that system. Zebra mussels have infested a USBR reservoir in San Benito County, California.
- It is only a matter of time before Quagga or Zebra mussels will be introduced into Lake Cachuma, a drinking water reservoir for more than 200,000 people and agriculture. All infrastructure water conveyance facilities would be compromised, as well as a 6.5 mile long tunnel that brings water through the mountains from Lake Cachuma to the South Coast of Santa Barbara County, and two water treatment plants.
- Endangered Southern Steelhead could be impacted.
- ***Introduce legislation to create a Quagga/Zebra Super Fund for preventative Quagga/Zebra mussel programs for reservoirs and waterways not yet infected, and for eradication and maintenance programs for reservoirs and waterways that have already been infected.



CACHUMA OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BOARD

3301 LAUREL CANYON ROAD
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93105-2017
TELEPHONE (805) 687-4011

March 16, 2009

Salud Carbajal, 1st District Supervisor
Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors
105 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: Quagga Mussel Inspection Protocols at Lake Cachuma

Dear Supervisor Carbajal:

I received your letter of January 23, 2009 to C. Charles Evans. As you may know, Mr. Evans' term as President of the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board (COMB) ended in December 2008, and I am the current President of the Board. Your letter was received by COMB the day after its January meeting, but the Board has had the opportunity to consider it at its February 23rd Board meeting.

We have also read the staff report provided at your February 10th Board meeting, and were quite surprised and disappointed to learn that the Board of Supervisors is considering rejecting COMB's offer of \$60,000 to support the County Park Department's protocols for prevention of the introduction of Quagga and other invasive mussels into Lake Cachuma, the most critical drinking water supply for the south coast of Santa Barbara County. The COMB Board has spent substantial time over the last several months discussing the best course of action regarding financial assistance for the inspection program, and in the end decided a one time contribution of \$60,000 was most appropriate.

Although we are aware that the County would like for COMB to contribute to ongoing annual costs as well, the majority of the Board felt this was inequitable given that it would put additional financial burden only on the Member Units' water rate payers, rather than on all County citizens who derive recreational benefit from Lake Cachuma. You expressed surprise in your letter that the COMB Board decided not to assist with the ongoing costs. However, the water customers of COMB's Member Units, as tax payers of Santa Barbara County, are already paying their share of the costs for operating the recreational facilities at the Cachuma Park, which includes the Quagga mussel inspection program. In addition, the current COMB Board cannot obligate future COMB Boards to provide continued financial assistance for the long-term, ongoing, operational costs associated with the County's Quagga mussel inspection program. Thus, the one time offer, we believed, was more than reasonable.

*Carpinteria Valley Water District
City of Santa Barbara
Goleta Water District
Montecito Water District*

The Board was also concerned that the Parks Department and CEO's office are recommending discontinuance of part of the existing prevention protocol, namely high temperature boat washing, in the interest of maintaining "competitive rates," and that only very modest fee increases be put in place, rather than requiring recreational users of the Lake to pay for this program. Mr. Hernandez and Ms. Maus-Nisich attended COMB's February 23rd Board meeting. They explained that the rationale behind this recommendation was that, in their opinion, boat washing was redundant because the boats coming into Lake Cachuma must be clean and dry, with the assumption that if they are clean and dry, no Quagga mussels will be present. We disagree with that conclusion. Quaggas in their larval stage are microscopic, and can live in small amounts of water anywhere on a boat. COMB's staff has attended several Quagga mussel prevention training sessions, where real-life training films have demonstrated that Quagga mussels are found on boats deemed "clean and dry" by the inspectors. Even with the best efforts, the possibility exists for Quagga mussels to enter a water body from a boat that has passed the test of being "clean and dry". Therefore, in the interest of caution, we strongly urge you to retain the boat washing protocol as boats are the primary way Quagga mussels are transported and introduced into unaffected water bodies from infected ones.

Mr. Hernandez indicated that the reduction in the cost of the annual program resulting from eliminating boat washing would be approximately \$58,500. COMB is offering \$60,000 to the County which would fund this activity for at least one more year. It is difficult to understand why this suggestion has been made as a cost cutting measure, when there is money to fund it from COMB.

I would also point out a misperception regarding the County indemnifying COMB should an infestation occur. Although the minutes of the COMB Board meeting indicate that an indemnification agreement was a condition of the \$60,000 payment, this is incorrect, and the minutes have been revised. Mr. Evans' letter makes it clear that the only condition regarding liability was the statement at the end of the letter: "In addition, by making this contribution, COMB is not excusing the County for any responsibility to COMB or its Member Units should there be any future infestation of Quagga or Zebra mussels at Lake Cachuma." COMB's General Counsel, Bill Hair, has had discussions with Mr. Ledbetter and Ms. Maus-Nisich, and they seemed quite satisfied that we were not seeking a formal indemnity, but merely reserving all rights that COMB and the Member Units might have if an infestation should occur, and that the contribution was not a waiver of those rights, whatever they might be.

In closing, please keep in mind that the recreational use of Lake Cachuma is subordinate to the primary functions of the Cachuma Project, which are the collection, storage and delivery of potable drinking water for the beneficial use of Santa Barbara County. COMB objects to any reduction in the current Quagga mussel prevention protocols, and again requests the County to implement a phased increase in launch and inspection boating fees that will eventually cover the cost of the program.

We ask that the County Board of Supervisors do everything possible to prevent a biological contamination of this vital drinking water supply and provide this protection to our citizens.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Das Williams". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Das Williams
President of the Board

cc: County Board of Supervisors
Mike Brown, County CEO
Terri-Maus Nisich, Assistant CEO
Dan Hernandez, County Parks Director
Michael Jackson, SCC Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation
Don Glaser, Mid-Pacific Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation
Cachuma Project Member Units