Appendix A
Public Scoping Summary

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
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February 21, 2025

Transportation Division

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

The County of Santa Barbara (County), Department of Public Works, Transportation Division (Transportation Division) published a Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Scoping Document for the proposed Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (Project) on January 2, 2025 announcing the intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and solicit comments on the scope of the analysis to be provided in the EIR (see Attachment 1 and Attachment 2). The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines require circulation of an NOP for a minimum 30-day review period. The public comment period included a virtual public meeting on January 16, 2025. The public comment period concluded on February 3, 2025.

The complete PowerPoint presentation and a complete audio/visual recording of the presentation can be found at: https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project.

2.0. SCOPING MEETING SUMMARY

Presenters	Attendees
County of Santa Barbara Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager **Moffatt & Nichol** Kim Garvey, Project Principal **WSP USA Inc. (EIR Consultant)** Nick Meisinger, Project Manager Taylor Lane, Deputy Project Manager	• Gordan Krischer • Jg • Mark • Dan Sarich • Michael Wells, California State Lands Commission • Robin Tuohy, California State Lands Commission

Morgan M. Jones, County of Santa Barbara, Public Works Department, Transportation Division Environmental Project Manager, provided a welcome to the scoping meeting and an introduction to the Project. Taylor Lane, WSP USA Inc. (Consultant), provided an overview of the purpose of CEQA, a summary of the Scoping Document, and requirements of the EIR, including a discussion of key environmental topics to be addressed in the EIR. Immediately following the presentation, the County received public comments on the proposed Project and the scope of the associated EIR.

3.0. INDEX TO SCOPING COMMENTS

Table 1 lists all comments received on the NOP and Scoping Document and shows the comment set identification number for each letter or commenter. Table 2 identifies the location (Section or Subsection) where each individual comment is addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Table 1. List of Scoping Comments

Individual/Agency/Affiliation	Format of Comment	Date Comment Received	Comment Set	Comment No.
Agencies and Organizations				
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Mathew Lin	E-mail/Letter	December 31, 2024	1	1
Sandyland Protective Association	E-mail/Letter	January 30, 2025	2	1
County of Ventura, Dave Ward	E-mail/Letter	January 31, 2025	3	1
California State Lands Commission, Nicole Dobroski	E-mail/Letter	February 3, 2025	4	1-6
Individuals				
Mark Massara	E-mail/Letter	January 14, 2025	5	1-5

Individual/Agency/Affiliation	Format of Comment	Date Comment Received	Comment Set	Comment No.
Joe Hart	E-mail	February 3, 2025	6	1
Verbal Comments				
Gordan Krischer (HOA)	Verbal	January 16, 2025	7	1
Mark	Verbal	January 16, 2025	8	1

Table 2. Response to Scoping Comments

INTRO: Chapter 1, *Introduction* **PD:** Chapter 2, *Project Description* **AVR:** Section 3.1, *Aesthetics and Visual Resources* **AQ:** Section 3.2, *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions* **BR:** Chapter 3.3, *Biological Resources* **CUL:** Section 3.4, *Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources*	**HAZ:** Section 3.5, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* **HYD:** Section 3.6, *Hydrology, Water Quality, and Coastal Processes* **LU:** Section 3.7, *Land Use and Planning* **NOI:** Section 3.8, *Noise* **REC:** Section 3.9, *Recreation* **TR:** Section 3.10, *Transportation* **ALT:** Chapter 4, *Alternatives Analysis* **OTHER:** Chapter 5, *Other CEQA Considerations*

Comment No.	Topic	Response
Comments from NAHC		
1-1	**CUL**	Thank you for your comment. Tribal cultural resources, as well as details on tribal consultation, record searches, and any implemented mitigation and monitoring measures will be fully described in 3.4, *Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources*.
Comments from Sandyland Protective Association		
2-1	**Support of Project** **BR** **HYD**	The commenter's support of the proposed Project has been noted and will be forwarded to the decision makers for their consideration. Potential impacts to biological resources will be thoroughly assessed in Section 3.3, *Biological Resources*. Potential impact associated with protection of shoreline and landward facilities and features from coastal hazards will be discussed in Section 3.6, *Hydrology, Water Quality, and Coastal Processes*.
Comments from County of Ventura		
3-1	**Sand Import** **ALT** **HYD** **BR**	A full and detailed project description, including details regarding placement of imported sand and quantities of sand used for improvement of the revetment, will be provided in Chapter 2, *Project Description.* Alternative designs to the proposed seawall will be described in Chapter 4, *Alternatives Analysis*. Potential impacts to coastal processes and resources, including beach erosion, will be considered in Section 3.6, *Hydrology, Water Quality, and Coastal Resources*. Potential impacts to biological resources, will be fully assessed in Section 3.3, *Biological Resources*
Comments from California State Lands Commission		
4-1	**PD** **ALT**	Thank you for your comments. A full and detailed project description, including project location and ownership, and as relevant history and background concerning the project, will be provided in Chapter 2, *Project Description.* This chapter will also include figures offering visual aids pertaining to the location and project footprint of the existing and proposed shoreline protection features. Potential project alternatives, as well as alternatives considered and dismissed from further analysis, will be detailed in Chapter 4, *Alternatives Analysis.*
4-2	**BR**	Potential impacts to biological resources, including sensitive terrestrial and marine special-status species and habitat will be fully assessed in Section 3.3, *Biological Resources*. This analysis will include assessment of short-term construction impacts such as noise from construction equipment. Further,

		impacts from hazardous materials and noise will be assessed in sections 3.5, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* and 3.8 *Noise*, respectively.
4-3	**Seal Level Rise HYD**	Sea level rise adaption strategies incorporated into project design will be described in Chapter 2, *Project Description.* Potential impacts to coastal processes and resources, including effects of sea level rise, will be considered in Section 3.6, *Hydrology, Water Quality, and Coastal Resources*.
4-4	**CUL**	Section 3.4, *Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources* discloses potential impacts of the proposed Project on tribal cultural resources and describes tribal consultation conducted in preparation of the EIR.
4-5	**REC Beach Access and Safety**	An analysis of potential short- and long-term effects on public coastal access, as well as potential loss of recreational beach area, will be discussed in Section 3.9, *Recreation*. Chapter 4, *Alternatives,* will provide detailed descriptions of the alternatives to the Project and associated impact analyses.
4-6	**Outreach and Environmental Justice**	Appropriate discussion of the outreach efforts conducted as part of the EIR processes, including coordination and outreach to local residents, property owners, interested parties, responsible agencies, and environmental justice communities, will be provided in Chapter 1, *Introduction.*
Comments from Mark Massara		
5-1	**PD**	Thank you for your comments. A full description of the proposed shoreline protection feature, including figures depicting the location and footprint, will be included in Chapter 2, *Project Description*. Chapter 2, *Project Description* will also include a history of the existing seawall's 1964 and 1983 designs.
5-2	**Residential Properties**	Chapter 2, *Project Description,* will include an accurate description of the proposed Project, including a description of affected residential lots or properties.
Comments from Joe Hart		
6-1	**Alternatives**	Thank you for your comment. The comment will be forwarded to the decision makers for their consideration.
Comments from Gordon Krischer		
7-1	**Carpinteria Marsh**	Project objectives, outlined in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, include providing ongoing protecting for shoreline properties and landward features and facilities, such as the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, from coastal hazards. Impacts related to coastal hazards and processes will be discussed in detail in Section 3.6, Hydrology, *Water Quality, and Coastal Hazards.*
Comments from Mark		
8-1	**Scoping Meeting**	Thank you for the comment. A copy of the Scoping Meeting Presentation and recording of the meeting held on January 16th, 2025 is available on the Project website.

ATTACHMENT 1. NOTICE OF PREPARATION

County of Santa Barbara
Department of Public Works, Transportation Division

Chris Sneddon, Director

Mostafa Estaji, Deputy Director

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

DATE: January 2, 2025

TO: State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

FROM: County of Santa Barbara
Department of Public Works,
Transportation Division
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2058
(805) 568-3000

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation and Scoping of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

PROJECT NAME: Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (Project)

PROJECT LOCATION: The Project site is comprised of an existing approximately 3,700-foot-long rock shore protection device ("Seawall") located in unincorporated Santa Barbara County South Coast, approximately 0.7 miles west of the City of Carpinteria. The Sandyland Seawall is located seaward of the residential homes and accessory structures along Sand Point Road, between the residences and the beach.

LEAD AGENCY: The County of Santa Barbara (County) is the Lead Agency preparing the EIR with the purpose of informing decision-makers and the public regarding the environmental effects related to the proposed Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.).

As the Lead Agency, the County has prepared the enclosed Initial Study / Environmental Scoping Document in accordance with the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual and CEQA Guidelines Section 15082. The County has identified a potential for significant environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the proposed Project. The EIR will address the potential effects for each of the environmental resource areas described in the enclosed Environmental Scoping Document.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed Project would repair and restore the 1983 design of the existing 3,700-foot-long Sandyland Seawall (Shoreline Protection in the form of a rock revetment) located between Sand Point Road residences and the coastline. Specifically, the proposed Project would involve repairing the revetment by placing up to 15,000 tons of 3- to 5-

ton armor rocks to achieve the 1983 design of the revetment with a 16.4-foot crest elevation (relative to NAVD88 vertical datum), a 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) seaward slope, and a crest width of 10 feet. The repair would involve minor re-working of the revetment, using new (imported) armor rocks to fill voids in the revetment, correct low points and reduced width in the revetment crest, and address areas where existing armor stone has been dislodged. Where possible, existing displaced armor rock would be salvaged and re-used.

In addition, the proposed Project would provide dune vegetation enhancement along the landward splash wall. Existing non-native vegetation would be removed and native dune vegetation would be planted to create additional habitat area. Construction of the dune feature may require the import of a small amount of sand for dune vegetation establishment in locations where sand cover does not exist.

Lastly, of the 23 existing private access stairways constructed along the revetment to serve residents of Sand Point Road, under the proposed Project, 12 private access stairways would be demolished, and the design rock revetment would be restored in their place. The remaining 11 existing access stairways would be rebuilt with publicly accessible stairways in their place.

VIRTUAL PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING MEETING: A scoping meeting will be held virtually on January 16, 2025, at 5:30pm. Please register in advance for this Zoom webinar at: CivicEngage Evolve (https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/28667/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project). After registering, you will receive a confirmation e-mail containing information about joining, including a Zoom link and a call-in number.

The scoping meeting, which is part of the EIR scoping process, is intended to provide an opportunity for agencies and interested members of the public to provide oral comments on the scope and content of the environmental analysis.

PUBLIC AND AGENCY COMMENTS: The County requests that responsible agencies provide input on the scope of the EIR to reflect any relevant statutory responsibilities related to the proposed Project. Interested members of the public are also encouraged to provide comments on the scope of the EIR.

All written agency and public **comments must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. on February 3, 2025**. Please send your comments and the name of a contact person in your agency to the Environmental Project Manager, Morgan M. Jones, at the address provided below.

Project Manager: Morgan M. Jones
Transportation Division
Department of Public Works
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Telephone: (805) 568-3059
Email: mmjones@countyofsb.org

Additional information regarding the proposed Project will be posted to the County's webpage at: [https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/28667/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project].

cc: County of Santa Barbara Clerk of the Board

Enclosure: Environmental Scoping Document

ATTACHMENT 2. SCOPING DOCUMENT

County of Santa Barbara
Department of Public Works, Transportation Division

Environmental Scoping Document

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website: https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/28667/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager (805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

January 2, 2025

Transportation Division
123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019

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1.0 Purpose

This environmental scoping document describes the proposed *Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project* (Project). The proposed Project would repair and restore the 1983 design of the existing Sandyland seawall (rock revetment) to restore its shore protection function. The purpose of the proposed Project is to restore the level of shoreline protection function to current coastal engineering standards with the ability to adapt in the future to sea level rise (SLR) hazards.

This environmental scoping document provides a preliminary review of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.). This environmental scoping document, along with comments received in response to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Project, will assist the County of Santa Barbara (County) Public Works Department, Transportation Division, as the lead agency for the preparation of the EIR, in identifying environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and range of alternatives that must be considered in the EIR.

2.0 Background

The existing Sandyland Shoreline Protection is a 3,700-foot-long rock revetment located along the shoreline south of Sand Point Road that provides coastal shore protection primarily for 25 homes and accessory structures and secondarily for the Carpinteria Marsh. The revetment was originally constructed in 1964 with a design comprised of a 3,700-foot-long steep seaward slope of approximately 1:1 (horizontal:vertical), 2-ton armor stone and a crest elevation of 13.4 feet (relative to the NAVD88 vertical datum). At that time, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors (Board) established the Sandyland Seawall Assessment District No.1 (Assessment District) and the Sandyland Seawall Maintenance District No.1 (Maintenance District) pursuant to provisions of the Improvement Act of 1911, Division 7 of the Streets and Highways Code of the State of California. The purpose of the Assessment District was to collect adequate funds to construct the Sandyland seawall.



The existing Sandyland Shoreline Protection, which was originally constructed in 1964, spans a distance of 3,700 feet providing protection for 25 homes.

The Maintenance District was formed for the purpose of collecting adequate funds to maintain the seawall. The Maintenance District is administered by the County with expenses for maintaining and operating the seawall assessed upon the real property lying within the Maintenance District. Each of the 25 homes are a member of the Maintenance District. The Sandyland Protective Association is the homeowners' association that includes almost all of the Maintenance District's members. At the time of the original construction, the homeowners granted the County easements for construction and maintenance of the seawall.



The Sandyland Shoreline Protection was improved in 1983. These improvements raised and widened the crest, increased the armor rock size, and extended the rock footprint seaward and landward.

In response to the severe winter storms of 1982-1983 that damaged the Sandyland Shoreline Protection and residential properties, the Board declared an emergency and the seawall was improved to represent more current coastal engineering standard practices for that time. The emergency repairs included raising the crest elevation from 13.4 feet to 16.4 feet (relative to the NAVD88 vertical datum), widening the crest to 10 feet, increasing the rock armor size, extending the armor seaward to a more hydraulically stable 2:1 slope and constructing a landward splash wall and swale. This seaward slope extension reduced public beach access (shore-perpendicular beach width) by approximately 18 feet. Emergency repairs also included augmenting the wave overtopping ("splash") protection buffer between the revetment crest and residences. The seawall was further repaired in 1994 and 1998 due to exposure to periodic storm events which have continued to result in gradual deterioration of the revetment. Proposed repairs are necessary to restore the hydraulic stability and shore protection function of the seawall.

3.0 Project Description

This section describes the proposed Project, including the Project Applicant/Lead Agency, project location, project summary, and project adoption and implementation actions.

3.1 Project Applicant / Lead Agency

The County of Santa Barbara is the Lead Agency preparing the EIR with the purpose of informing decision-makers and the public regarding the potential environmental effects related to the proposed Project in compliance with CEQA.

3.2 Project Location

The Project site is comprised of an existing approximately 3,700-foot-long seawall (rock revetment) located in unincorporated Santa Barbara County South Coast, approximately 0.7 miles west of the City of Carpinteria. The Sandyland Shoreline Protection is located seaward of the residential homes and accessory structures along Sand Point Road, between the residences and the beach. Regional access to the site is provided by U.S. Highway 101 (Hwy 101) to the north of the site. Local access is provided via Santa Claus Lane from Hwy 101 and Sand Point Road.

The Sandyland Shoreline Protection extends along the 25 properties along Sand Point Road. The Project site has a land use designation of Single Family; 3.3 units per acre (Res-3.3) and a zoning designation of single-family (10-R-1). Surrounding land uses include single-family residential to the

northwest, open space (Carpinteria Marsh) to the north and east, and the Pacific Ocean to the south and southwest. Land use, zoning, and surrounding land uses are summarized in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Site Information

General Plan Designation	*Single Family (Res- 3.3) 3.3 units/acre*
Zoning District, Ordinance	*Single-Family* *(10-R-1) 10,000 square feet (sf) min.*
Site Size	*5.5 acres*
Present Use & Development	Shoreline Protection
Surrounding Uses/Zoning	Northwest: *Single-Family (10-R-1) 10,000 sf min.* North and East: *Open Land (RES-100) Parcel Size 100 Acres min.* South and West: *Pacific Ocean* East: *Single-Family (7-R-1) 7 k ft^2 min lot.* West: *Residential (DR-1.8) Design Residential 1.8 units/acre gross*
Access	*Sand Point Road from Santa Claus Lane and Hwy 101*
Public Services	Water Supply *Carpinteria Valley Water District* Sewage: *Carpinteria Sanitary District* Fire: *Carpinteria Summerland Fire Protection District* Other: *N/A*

3.3 Project Summary

The proposed Project would repair and restore the 1983 design of the existing 3,700-foot-long Sandyland Shoreline Protection located between Sand Point Road residences and the coastline. Specifically, the proposed Project would involve repairing the revetment by placing up to 15,000 tons of 3- to 5-ton armor rocks to achieve the 1983 design of the revetment with a 16.4-foot crest elevation (relative to NAVD88 vertical datum), a 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) seaward slope, and a crest width of 10 feet. The repair would involve minor re-working of the revetment, using new (imported) armor rocks to fill voids in the revetment, correct low points and reduced width in the revetment crest, and address areas where existing armor stone has been dislodged. Where possible, existing displaced armor rock would be salvaged and re-used.

In addition, the proposed Project would provide dune vegetation enhancement along the landward splash wall. Existing non-native vegetation would be removed and native dune vegetation would be planted to create additional habitat area. Construction of the dune feature may require the import of a small amount of sand for dune vegetation establishment in locations where sand cover does not exist.

Lastly, of the 23 existing private access stairways constructed along the revetment to serve residences along Sand Point Road, under the proposed Project, 12 private access stairways would be demolished, and the design rock revetment would be restored in their place. The remaining 11 existing access stairways would be rebuilt with publicly accessible stairways in their place.

3.4 Project Adoption and Implementation Actions

The County Board of Supervisors will consider and the adoption of the proposed Project. The Board will need to take the following actions: Adopt environmental findings; certify the EIR; and, if needed, adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations for any unavoidable, significant environmental impacts that will result from implementation of the proposed Project.

4.0 Scope of the Environmental Review

4.1 Overview

CEQA requires the preparation of an EIR to inform the public and decision-makers of the project's potential environmental effects. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15151, "…[a]n EIR should be prepared with a sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision-makers with information which enables them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences."

4.2 Environmental Topics to be Analyzed in the EIR

CEQA Guidelines Section 15060(d) states that an Initial Study is not required in cases where preparation of an EIR is determined to be clearly required by the Lead Agency. Accordingly, an Initial Study for the proposed Project is not provided herein. However, preliminary review of the proposed Project identified the following issue areas for evaluation in the EIR. Additional issues beyond those that are set forth below may also be addressed to the EIR, based on the comments received in response to the NOP for the EIR.

4.2.1 Aesthetics

Scenic views in the Project area are characterized by immediate views of the Pacific Ocean to the south and west, and more distant views of the Santa Ynez Mountain range and foothills to the north and east. The proposed Project involves the repair of an existing 14-foot-tall rock revetment, potentially obstructing or diminishing public views from the beach area towards the Santa Ynez Mountain range. The EIR will identify potential impacts associated with aesthetics, including alterations to the character or quality of public views along the beach. This analysis will be supported by photographs, aerial maps, and photosimulations.



The area fronting the Sandyland Shoreline Protection provides views up and down the coastline with the Santa Ynez mountain range and foothills in the background.

4.2.2 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The EIR will document the existing climatic and air quality conditions in Santa Barbara County, relevant Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD), State, and federal regulatory standards and thresholds, and attainment/nonattainment pollutants for the South-Central Coast Air Basin (Basin). The EIR will provide an up-to-date description of the current regulatory setting regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change and assess consistency with Assembly Bill (AB) 32, Senate Bill (SB) 32, SB 375, State Attorney General, Office of Planning and Research and Climate Action Team recommendations, the County's Comprehensive Plan and Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, and other recent State and federal regulations and standards. The EIR will provide information on vehicle trip generation associated with construction, the potential effects of construction and trip generation on emissions reduction. The EIR analysis will be supported by an air quality and GHG emissions modeling and impact analysis technical study that will quantify direct (e.g., emissions from

operation of construction equipment) and indirect (e.g., emissions from electrical power generation) emissions for temporary construction and ongoing operational/maintenance emissions. Calculated emissions will be compared against adopted SBCAPCD and County thresholds. The EIR will analyze GHG emissions and will be calculated individually and collectively as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) from construction activities and operational emissions. The EIR will also assess the consistency of the proposed Project with regulations and policies, including the Comprehensive Plan and the Air Quality Attainment Plan as well as the Climate Action Plan and other applicable GHG policies.

4.2.3 Biological Resources

Ecological communities occurring along the coastal areas of the county include sandy beach, coastal dune and strands, and coastal salt marshes. These communities support habitat areas and sensitive species. The biological resource analysis will assess the potential for construction and future maintenance or repair activities under the proposed Project to impact sensitive biological resources based on site-specific biological resource surveys, desktop research using tools such as the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, habitat maps (e.g., Environmentally Sensitive Habitat [ESH] maps in Coastal Zone), or other data from adopted general and community plans, as well as regional plans or State and federal data.

4.2.4 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources

Santa Barbara County supports a rich assemblage of cultural resources, including hundreds of known prehistoric archaeological sites, historic structures and districts, a high potential for unknown subsurface prehistoric and historic resources, as well as potential tribal cultural resources. The cultural resources analysis will be based on desktop research using tools such as the County's database and maps of cultural resources, local and State agency lists of historic structures, or other data from local and regional plans or State and federal data. Based on receipt of comments on the NOP, consultation performed under AB 52 and SB 18, and input from the County and key stakeholders, the EIR will identify impacts on both pre-historic and historic resources, as well as tribal cultural resources.

4.2.5 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The proposed Project involves the repair and improvement of an existing rock revetment which would require the use of heavy equipment on or near the beach that may introduce potential for accidental release of fuels, oils, lubricants and other hazardous material in a tidally influenced area during construction and maintenance activities. The EIR will identify potential impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials, including the proposed Project's potential to create a hazard or upset to the public or physical environment.

4.2.6 Hydrology, Water Quality, and Coastal Resources

The proposed Project involves the repair of an existing rock revetment intended to protect coastal properties from coastal flood hazards, including wave-induced flooding and coastal erosion, as well as adaptation measures for future SLR. The EIR will identify potential impacts associated with hydrology, including both flooding and water quality impacts from construction of the proposed Project (e.g., construction materials or urban pollutants, such as oil, grease, and heavy metals) and long-term impacts due to the development. Further, the EIR will identify how Project-related alterations to the physical environment could impact or be impacted by coastal processes. Namely, the EIR would include assessment of any change in rates of beach erosion, change in surf characteristics, exposure of existing and new development to risk of loss, damage, or destruction from coastal processes; or substantial inhibition of natural coastal processes. This would also include analysis to address relevant CEQA

Appendix G thresholds for geology/soil resources, including whether or not the proposed Project would result in substantial erosion (e.g., coastal erosion). The analysis will be supported by numerous plans and studies prepared for the proposed Project, including wave uprush analyses, SLR vulnerability assessment, coastal processes impacts analyses, and a hydraulics and water quality technical study.

4.2.7 Land Use and Planning

Land use and development are governed by a range of County plans and policies, including the 1980 Land Use Element and community plans, and a range of County and State regulations and ordinances, including the California Coastal Act. Land use conflicts that can arise under repair of a seawall relate primarily to noise, air quality, and traffic associated with construction vehicle trips, congestion, safety, and public beach access. The EIR will address potential policy consistency issues regarding land use compatibility, recreation preservation, road and safety, division of an established community, public access and use of coastal resources, and other land use issues of possible community concern.

4.2.8 Noise

Residential communities in the county generate a range of noises, including ambient transportation noise, but generally maintain an acceptable noise environment (i.e., below 65 A-weighted decibels [dBA] outdoors; below 45 dBA indoors). Noise levels along the coastline are predominately generated by natural soundscapes (e.g., crashing ocean waves), vehicles, and visitors. Construction and maintenance activities under the proposed Project would generate noise from the operation of heavy construction equipment in close proximity to private residences and the public beach, potentially resulting in periods of excessive noise which could exceed acceptable outdoor and indoor noise levels. The EIR will analyze noise based on desktop research using tools such as the Comprehensive Plan and community plans, recent EIRs, available California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) data, and adopted noise standards. The analysis will be supported by a construction-related noise impact study that will calculation noise levels and groundborne vibration impacts generated by construction activities and compare results against applicable noise standards.

4.2.9 Recreation

Outdoor recreational resources available to county residents and visitors include parks, recreation trails, and beaches. The beach fronting the existing revetment is largely accessible only by private residents of Sand Point Road, but is a valuable public resource protected under the California Coastal Act for public use and enjoyment. Construction and maintenance activities under the proposed Project have the potential to result in temporary closure of portions of the public beach area or limited/restricted public access along the beach. Further, the revetment has the potential to exacerbate the impacts of SLR and increased storm and wave activity on the beach area seaward of the revetment due to reductions in beach width and loss from erosion, reducing the beach area available to public recreation. However, the proposed Project also involves the construction of new public accessways to the beach and/or across the revetment, which may improve public access to and use of a beach. The EIR will assess the potential effects of the proposed Project on public access to and use of the beach area fronting the Project site.

4.2.10 Transportation

The County supports a diverse transportation network, including regional freeways such as Hwy 101, State Highways (State Route 1, 154, and 246), and local roads in both urban and rural areas of the county. Construction and maintenance activities under the proposed Project would generate new heavy haul truck trips entering and exiting Sand Point Road from Santa Claus Lane and Hwy 101, potentially

disrupting traffic patterns, causing possible safety hazards to motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists. To address potential transportation impacts, the EIR will assemble existing data related to transportation facilities in the County and include a policy consistency analysis for the proposed Project relative to applicable circulation plans and policies, as well as a programmatic evaluation of potential impacts associated with vehicle miles traveled, geometric hazards, and evacuation/emergency access as a result of Project construction and ongoing maintenance. The analysis will be supported by a construction-related transportation impact study that will analyze these impacts based on the methodologies and transportation impact thresholds contained in the *Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*.

4.2.11 Cumulative Impacts

CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 defines "cumulative impacts" as follows:

> *"Cumulative impacts" refers to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.*
>
> *(a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.*
>
> *(b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.*

The EIR will assess the significant cumulative impacts to which the proposed Project may make a "cumulatively considerable" contribution (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130).

4.3 Alternatives Analysis

The EIR will describe a reasonable range of alternatives that would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the proposed Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project but would avoid or substantially reduce any of the significant effects of the project, as required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6. For example, the alternatives may consider the trade-offs between differing rock revetment designs (e.g., revetment crest height, slope, toe position) and methods for repair, or replacement of the existing rock revetment with alternative shoreline protection devices (e.g., vertical walls, cobble, beach nourishment). The alternatives discussion in the EIR will include sufficient information about each of these alternatives to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison. The EIR will describe the major characteristics and significant environmental effects of each alternative.

The alternatives analysis will meet the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6, which governs the type and range of alternatives that should be considered, and factors that affect the feasibility of such alternatives (e.g., economic viability, site suitability, availability of infrastructure). The alternatives analysis is linked to and supported by the identified project objectives. The EIR will provide a: reasonable range of alternatives for consideration, including different approaches to shoreline protection; and brief description of alternatives considered yet discarded from further evaluation (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6). Further, pursuant to Section 15126.6(e), the EIR will also include analysis of the No Project Alternative, which would describe the impacts of no repair or improvements to the existing revetment.

4.4 Other CEQA Required Discussions

Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15126 this section of the EIR will summarize significant unavoidable environmental effects and describe the reasons that the proposed Project is being proposed notwithstanding any significant unavoidable impacts. Additionally, this section will describe significant irreversible environmental changes and growth inducing impacts. Effects found not to be significant also will be summarized and likely will include topical areas such as agricultural and forestry resources, energy, mineral resources, public services, utilities, wildfire, and others that are determined not to be affected by the implementation of the proposed Project.

ATTACHMENT 3. COMMENT LETTERS RECEIVED ON THE NOP

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December 31, 2024

Morgan Jones
Santa Barbara County Public Works Department
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara CA 93101-2058

Re: 2024120924 Sandyland Shoreline Project, Santa Barbara County

Dear Mr. Jones:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, §15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements**. If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

1-1

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:

- **a.** A brief description of the project.
- **b.** The lead agency contact information.
- **c.** Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
- **d.** A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).

2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).

- **a.** For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).

3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:

- **a.** Alternatives to the project**.**
- **b.** Recommended mitigation measures**.**
- **c.** Significant effects**.** (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:

- **a.** Type of environmental review necessary.
- **b.** Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
- **c.** Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
- **d.** If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).

5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).

6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:

- **a.** Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
- **b.** Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

1-1 Cont.

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:

a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or

b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).

8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).

9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).

10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:

a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:

i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.

ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.

b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:

i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.

ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.

iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.

c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.

d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).

e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).

f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).

11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:

a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.

b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.

c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

1-1 Cont.

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. Tribal Consultation: If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation. There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. Confidentiality: Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation: Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
    a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
    b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

1-1 Cont.

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/.

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30331) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
    a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
    b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
    c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
    d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
    a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
    b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
   a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
   b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
   a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
   b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
   c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

1-1 Cont.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Mathew.Lin@NAHC.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin
Cultural Resources Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

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Sandyland Protective Association
a California Nonprofit Property Owners Association Founded 1929
863 Sand Point Road · Carpinteria · California 93013
Telephone 805/684-2649

January 30, 2025

RE: Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project.

The Sandyland Protective Association (Association") provides the following public comment in connection with the Project and the Scoping Meeting held virtually on January 16, 2025.

The Association strongly supports the Project. The Association consists of 25 homes on Sand Point Road which border the revetment and ocean on the south and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh on the north. All 25 homes are in the Sandyland Seawall Maintenance District No. 1. We want to point out that in addition to protecting the bordering homes and Sand Point Road, the revetment is vital to protecting the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The Carpinteria Salt Marsh is one of the few remaining saltwater marshes along the coast of southern California. It is unique and vitally important. The Marsh is under the management of UCSB. The Association owns over 35 acres of the marsh which it put in a conservation easement overseen by the Land Trust For Santa Barbara County. The entire marsh is approximately 230 acres. The environmental importance and Management Plan for the Carpinteria Salt Marsh can be found at:

https://csmr.nrs.ucsb.edu/management-plan/

2-1

We appreciate your efforts to bring this project to fruition and that this information will be helpful to that end.

Respectfully submitted,

Sandyland Protective Association
Gordon E Krischer, President
213-507-0347
gordy.krischer@gmail.com

COUNTY of VENTURA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
DAVE WARD
Planning Director

SUSAN CURTIS
Assistant Planning Director

January 31, 2025

Morgan M. Jones
Transportation Division Department of Public Works
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft EIR Regarding Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (RMA25 -001)

Dear Morgan M. Jones:

Thank you for the January 2, 2025, letter notifying the County of Ventura of the future preparation of an environmental impact report for the Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (Project). The County has reviewed the letter and resources relating to the proposed project available on the website.

The proposed Project Notice Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) describes the repair of a 3,700-foot-long shoreline protection device consisting of 2-ton-size rock armor stones and a crest elevation of 13.4 feet in the unincorporated area of southern Santa Barbara County. The Project would raise this elevation to 16.4 ft, widen the footprint of the device, and increase the size of rocks used for armoring. Additionally, the proposed project would create dunes on the landward splash wall, remove existing non-native vegetation and plant native dune vegetation in its place. This dune feature could require the import of a small amount of sand for dune vegetation establishment in locations where sand cover does not exist.

3-1

The proposed project is of interest to the County of Ventura as it is located three miles upcoast from the Ventura County boundary along the Santa Barbara littoral cell which provides coastal sediment to areas between the Santa Maria River in the north to the Mugu Submarine Canyon on the south. Ventura County General Plan Policy COS-2.1 Beach Erosion states, "*The County shall strive to minimize the risk from the damaging effects of coastal wave hazards and beach erosion and reduce the rate of beach erosion, when feasible,*" and Policy COS-2.2 on Beach Nourishment states, *"The County shall support activities that trap or add sand through beach nourishment, dune restoration, and other adaptation strategies to enhance or create beaches in areas susceptible to sea-level rise and coastal flooding.* As such, the following comments are meant to help guide EIR analysis based on regional sediment management principles.

The NOP states that the construction of Dunes may "require the import of a small amount of sand for dune vegetation establishment in locations where sand cover does not exist." Because the Santa Barbara littoral cell moves sediment South along the coast, the EIR should detail the source of this sand, the quantity of sand proposed to be used, the proposed timing of sand placement, and evaluate any possible downcoast impacts on the environment associated with the proposed development. Further, the Sandyland EIR should evaluate how the proposed project could alter rates of erosion or sediment deposition to down shore areas in Ventura County, and if necessary, include feasible mitigation measures to minimize or eliminate impacts.

In addition, because wildlife migrates north and south along the coastline, and because habitat areas cross jurisdictional boundaries, the EIR should investigate possible impacts to shared biological communities such as grunions, snowy plovers, and other migrating shorebirds in Ventura County.

In general, please quantify and describe sediment use, evaluate impacts to down shore areas of the Santa Barabara littoral cell, and assess potential impacts to biological resources. Including a map of beach areas planned for shoreline protective device enhancements and for dune restoration in the proposed project EIR would also helpful.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the draft EIR. If you have any questions about general comments, please contact Civic Spark Fellow, Ian Grace at ian.grace@ventura.org or (805) 654-2395. For questions about biological resources, contact Senior Planner and Staff Biologist, Abigail Convery at Abigail.Convery@ventura.org or (805) 654-2489.

3-1 Cont.

Sincerely,

Dave Ward, AICP I Planning Director
County of Ventura, Planning Division

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202

Established in 1938

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Contact Phone: 916.574.1900

February 3, 2025

File Ref: SCH # 2024120924

Morgan M. Jones
County of Santa Barbara
Department of Public Works, Transportation Division
123 East Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL: SandylandShorelineProtectionProject@countyofsb.org; mmjones@countyofsb.org

Subject: Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact Report for the Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project, Santa Barbara County

Dear Morgan M. Jones:

The California State Lands Commission (Commission) staff has reviewed the subject Notice of Preparation (NOP) for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (Project), which is being prepared by the County of Santa Barbara. The County of Santa Barbara (hereinafter referred to as "the County") is the public agency preparing the EIR with the purpose of informing decision-makers and the public regarding the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project, and is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). The Commission is a trustee agency for projects that could directly or indirectly affect State sovereign land and their accompanying Public Trust resources or uses. Additionally, since the Project will involve work on State sovereign land under the Commission's jurisdiction, the Commission will act as a responsible agency. Commission staff requests that the County consult with us on preparation of the Draft EIR as required by CEQA section 21153, subdivision (a) and the State CEQA Guidelines section 15086, subdivisions (a)(1) and (a)(2). 4-1

Commission Jurisdiction and Public Trust Lands

The Commission has jurisdiction and management authority over all ungranted tidelands, submerged lands, and the beds of navigable lakes and waterways. The Commission also has certain residual and review authority for tidelands and

submerged lands legislatively granted in trust to local jurisdictions (Pub. Resources Code, §§ 6009, subd. (c); 6009.1; 6301; 6306). All tidelands and submerged lands, granted or ungranted, as well as navigable lakes and waterways, are subject to the protections of the common law Public Trust Doctrine.

As general background, the State of California acquired sovereign ownership of all tidelands and submerged lands and beds of navigable lakes and waterways upon its admission to the United States in 1850. The State holds these lands for the benefit of all people of the state for statewide Public Trust purposes, which include but are not limited to waterborne commerce, navigation, fisheries, water-related recreation, habitat preservation, and open space. On tidal waterways, the State's sovereign fee ownership extends landward to the mean high tide line (MHTL), except for areas of fill or artificial accretion or where the boundary has been fixed by agreement or a court. Such boundaries may not be readily apparent from present day site inspections.

The rock revetment in the subject location is within and adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, which in this location is ungranted sovereign land. Therefore, the State's sovereign fee ownership in this location extends landward to the MHTL, and Commission authorization, generally in the form of a lease, is required for any proposed use of property waterward of the MHTL.

4-1 Cont.

Commission staff maintains that, due to artificial influences, the legal boundary between the privately-owned uplands and State sovereign tidelands in this location is the last natural MHTL, the best evidence of which is the MHTL surveyed in 1964 for certain areas of the revetment and the 1983 interpolated MHTL for other areas of the revetment.

The existing rock revetment in the subject location is leased from the Commission to the County under Lease 9527, which expires on December 10, 2028 (Item 54, December 3, 2018). Under Lease 9527, prior to the expiration or sooner termination of the lease, the County must remove any improvements (i.e., the existing rock revetment) from the lease area. Additionally, pursuant to Lease 9527, The County will need to apply for a lease amendment from the Commission to authorize any major structural modification of the existing revetment waterward of the MHTL during the term of the lease. Likewise, the County will need to apply for a new lease if the County intends to retain the revetment after the current lease expires on December 10, 2028. As part of the application process, Commission staff will expect the County to analyze alternatives to repairing the existing revetment, which should include the potential relocation of the revetment landward to minimize or eliminate occupation of the lease premises, as well as alternatives incorporating nature-based strategies, sand replenishment, and sand retention. Additionally,

Commission staff understands that there is an ongoing Coastal Act enforcement action relating to the revetment, and the Commission will expect that the County be in compliance with the Coastal Act when applying for a new lease or lease amendment.

Project Description

The County proposes to repair the Sandyland seawall (rock revetment) to the 1983 design, which will restore the revetment's hydraulic stability and shoreline protective function to current coastal engineering standards with the ability to adapt to future sea level rise (SLR) hazards. The revetment serves as shoreline protection to 25 homes and accessory structures located along Sand Point Road in Santa Barbara County.

From the Project Description, Commission staff understands that the Project would include the following components that have potential to affect State sovereign land:

- Repair and restoration of rock revetment: The rock revetment would be restored to the 1983 design, which includes a 16.4-foot crest elevation (relative to NAVD88 vertical datum), a 2:1 (horizontal: vertical) seaward slope, and a crest width of 10 feet. To restore this configuration, rock would be reworked, new (imported) rock would be added, low points would be filled, dislodged rock would be replaced, and the width of the revetment crest would be reduced.
- Dune vegetation enhancement: Construction and enhancement of the existing dune feature could require the import of sand to locations where sand does not naturally cover.
- Public access stairways: The restoration of the rock revetment would include the removal of 12 private access stairways, and the remaining 11 stairways would be repaired and built to be publicly accessible.

4-1 Cont.

Environmental Review

Commission staff appreciated the inclusion of the Environmental Scoping Document with the release of the NOP that identifies potential issues and discusses the draft EIR's analysis approach. Staff requests that the County also consider the following comments when preparing the EIR to ensure that impacts to State sovereign land are adequately analyzed for the Commission's use of the EIR to support a future lease approval for the Project.

General Comments

1. Project Description: A thorough and complete Project Description should be included in the EIR in order to facilitate meaningful environmental review of potential impacts, mitigation measures, and alternatives. The Project Description should be as precise as possible in describing the details of all allowable activities (e.g., types of equipment or methods that may be used, maximum area of impact or volume of sediment removed or disturbed, seasonal work windows, construction staging areas, etc.), as well as the details of the timing and length of activities. In particular, figures and engineering plans should depict the MHTL and provide written description of construction activities occurring below the MHTL and include a cross-section schematic of the revetment that depicts the current and repaired revetment size and elevations. Thorough descriptions will facilitate Commission staff's determination of the extent and locations of its leasing jurisdiction, make for a more robust analysis of the work that may be performed, and minimize the potential for subsequent environmental analysis to be required.

2. Alternatives: The EIR should analyze a broad range of alternatives to the repair and restoration of the rock revetment that would reduce significant environmental impacts to the State's public trust resources caused by the repair activities and by the perpetuation of the rock revetment itself. The Alternatives Analysis should consider multiple nature-based strategies, which State policy recommends as a preferred strategy for coastal resilience (Ocean Protection Council, 2024; California Coastal Commission, 2024). Specifically, these should include replacing the revetment with native dune restoration, dune-covered cobble revetments, and sand replenishment and retention. The Alternatives Analysis should also consider potential relocation of the revetment landward of the current lease premises or otherwise minimizing the extent of public tidelands and beach occupied by the revetment.

4-1 Cont.

Biological Resources

3. Special status species: Revetement restoration activities, such as the relocation and addition of rock and sand, could result in disturbance of plant and animal communities in proximity to the revetment. In addition, Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve sits landward of the revetment, northeast of Sand Point Road. For land under the Commission's jurisdiction, the EIR should disclose and analyze all potentially significant effects on sensitive species and habitats in and around the Project area, including special status wildlife, fish, and plants, and if appropriate, identify feasible mitigation measures to

4-2

reduce those impacts. The County should conduct queries of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Special Status Species Database to identify any special status plant or wildlife species that may occur in the Project area. The EIR should also include a discussion of consultation with CDFW, USFWS, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as applicable, including any recommended mitigation measures and potentially required permits identified by these agencies.

4. Construction Noise: The EIR should also evaluate noise and vibration impacts to birds and other animal species from heavy equipment used for revetment restoration. Mitigation measures could include species-specific work windows as defined by CDFW, USFWS, and NMFS. Again, staff recommends early consultation with these agencies to minimize the impacts of the Project on sensitive species.

5. Hazardous Materials and Debris: Construction equipment used for revetement repairs and new sand placement may be used on the beach seaward of the revetment. Mitigation measures should include spill contingency plans for any construction equipment used on beaches. The EIR should also include mitigation measures detailing how trash and debris will be secured and removed, during and following construction, as unsecured trash could negatively impact the beach, ocean, and nearby salt marsh.

4-2 Cont.

Climate Change

6. Sea Level Rise: A tremendous amount of State-owned lands and resources under the Commission's jurisdiction will be impacted by rising sea levels. Because of their nature and location, these lands and resources are already vulnerable to a range of natural events, such as storms and extreme high tides. The impacts of sea level rise on Public Trust lands can be exacerbated by shoreline protective structures, such as the rock revetment, that prevent shorelines from migrating inland and contribute to erosion.

   In January 2018, the State of California released the 2018 Update to the Safeguarding California Plan to provide policy guidance for State decision-makers as part of continuing efforts to prepare for climate risks. The Safeguarding Plan sets forth "actions needed" to safeguard ocean and coastal ecosystems and resources as part of its policy recommendations for state decision-makers. Specifically, the Safeguarding Plan acknowledges that shoreline protective structures result in the loss of beach and lateral beach public access and asks agencies to take steps to minimize the

4-3

adverse effects of sea level rise, erosion, and storms. According to the Safeguarding Plan, "[t]he loss of beaches due to armoring and sea level rise will in turn result in loss of public beach access, tourism losses, losses of marine mammal haul-out area and sandy beach habitat, and loss of beach buffering capacity against future bluff erosion."

In addition, the Ocean Protection Council released the 2024 State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance in June 2024, which recommends that "adaptation strategies should prioritize protection of coastal habitats and public access" and "prioritize social equity, environmental justice, and the needs of the underserved and vulnerable communities." The Guidance emphasizes the importance of California's beaches, which are used regularly for recreation by working-class residents, and how adaptation strategies should protect public access to and along beaches to maximize free or affordable use of the coast for the benefit of all people.

Commission staff acknowledges that shoreline protective structures are necessary in some circumstances to protect existing structures. However, it is equally important to assess whether portions of protective structures can be moved landward or removed completely and replaced with alternative strategies in order to maximize or uncover beach area and improve lateral public beach access. Please note that when considering lease applications, Commission staff will (1) request information from applicants concerning the potential effects of sea level rise on their proposed project, (2) if applicable, require applicants to indicate how they plan to address sea level rise and what adaptation strategies are planned during the projected life of their project, and (3) where appropriate, recommend project modifications that would eliminate or reduce potentially adverse impacts from sea level rise, including adverse impacts on public access and coastal habitats.

4-3 Cont.

Cultural Resources

7. Title to Resources: Restoration of the rock revetment could uncover buried cultural resources. The EIR should also mention that the title to all archaeological sites, and historic or cultural resources on or in the tide and submerged lands of California is vested in the State and under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission (Pub. Resources Code, § 6313). In addition, Commission staff requests that the following statement be included in the EIR's Mitigation and Monitoring Plan: "The final disposition of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources recovered on state lands under the jurisdiction of the California State Lands Commission must be approved by the California State Lands Commission."

4-4

Tribal Cultural Resources

8. Consideration of Tribal Cultural Resources: The County identifies tribal cultural resources as an issue for evaluation in the forthcoming EIR and states that consultation will be performed under AB 52 and SB 18. AB 52 includes both procedural *and* substantive requirements, including the requirement that lead agencies strive to avoid significant adverse changes to tribal cultural resources, regardless of whether consultation is requested or occurs, and incorporate mitigation measures recommended by tribes unless the lead agency determines those suggestions are not feasible. Commission staff encourages the County to go beyond the requirements of AB 52 by conducting outreach and consultation with all tribes culturally affiliated with the Project area, as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission. The Commission strongly encourages early, frequent, and meaningful engagement with all culturally affiliated tribes that may be affected by this Project.

4-4 Cont.

Recreation

9. Public Access and Beach Loss: The County states that the Project may impact public access and recreation on the beach seaward of the rock revetment by causing temporary closures and/or limiting or restricting public access along the beach during construction. The Environmental Scoping Document also notes that permanent impacts to recreation could result following restoration of the rock revetement due to overall reductions in beach width and increased sand loss over time from erosion. Staff suggests that the EIR consider project designs which would minimize temporary disruptions to public access and recreation, to the extent feasible, as well as designs which would minimize the overall loss of the beach in the long term. Additionally, the EIR should clarify how the public access stairs would be utilized by the public, considering Sand Point Road is a private, gated road.

10. Public Safety: Due to the narrow beach width caused by the location of the rock revetment and its effects on erosion, the rock revetment could pose public safety risks to recreational users that become trapped between the rocks and incoming waves, causing serious injuries or drowning when individuals get slammed against the rocks. The EIR should consider the public safety risks posed by the revetment and how they can be reduced by either replacing the revetment with the alternatives or relocating it further landward, off the beach.

4-5

Environmental Justice

11. Environmental justice is defined by California law as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." (Gov. Code § 65040.12) This definition is consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine's principle that management of trust lands is for the benefit of all people.
The Commission adopted an updated Environmental Justice Policy and Implementation Blueprint in December 2018 to ensure that environmental justice is an essential consideration in the agency's processes, decisions, and programs. The twelve goals outlined in the Policy reflect an urgent need to address the inequities of the past, so they do not continue. Through its policy, the Commission reaffirms its commitment to an informed and open process in which all people are treated equitably and with dignity, and in which its decisions are tempered by environmental justice considerations.

    Although not legally required in a CEQA document, Commission staff suggests that the County include a section describing the environmental justice community outreach and engagement undertaken in developing the EIR and the results of such outreach. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment developed the CalEnviroScreen mapping tool to assist agencies with locating census tracts near proposed projects and identifying the environmental burdens, should there be any, that disproportionately impact those communities. Environmental justice communities often lack access to the decision-making process and experience barriers to becoming involved in that process. It is crucial that these communities are consulted as early as possible in the project planning process. Commission staff strongly recommends using the CalEnviroScreen tool and then, as applicable, reaching out through local community organizations, such as the California Environmental Justice Alliance. Engaging in early outreach will facilitate more equitable access for all community members. In this manner, the CEQA public comment process can improve and provide an opportunity for more members of the public to provide input related to environmental justice. Commission staff also recommends incorporating or addressing opportunities for community engagement in mitigation measures. Commission staff will review the environmental justice outreach and associated results as part of any future Commission action.

4-6

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the NOP for the Project. As a trustee and responsible agency, Commission staff requests consultation on this

Project and to be kept advised of changes to the Project Description and all other important developments. Please send additional information on the Project to the Commission staff listed below as the EIR is being prepared.

Please refer questions concerning environmental review to Robin Tuohy, Environmental Scientist via email at Robin.Tuohy@slc.ca.gov. For questions concerning Commission leasing jurisdiction, please contact Jeff Plovnick, Public Land Management Specialist via email at Jeffrey.Plovnick@slc.ca.gov.

4-6 Cont.

Sincerely,

Nicole Dobroski, Chief
Division of Environmental Science, Planning, and Management

cc: Office of Planning and Research
B. Johnson, Commission
R. Tuohy, Commission
J. Plovnick, Commission
M. Wells, Commission

Lane, Taylor

Subject: RE: Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

From: mark massara <markmassaraesq@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 14, 2025 9:26 AM
To: Morgan Jones <mmjones@countyofsb.org>
Subject: Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Hi Morgan,

I represent Sanddew LLC, owner of 501 Sand Point Road (APN 004-098-11).

Thank you for your efforts regarding the Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (Project), including preparation of the Draft Environmental Scoping Document (DESD) and the Notice of Preparation (NOP) dated January 2, 2025.

Please ensure that your records reflect our representation and request to participate in the Project and that we receive notice of all future matters, correspondence and project updates to this email and/or physical address below.

5-1

While we will attend the NOP Scoping Meeting on January 16, we have several questions and clarifications regarding the project that we would like to bring to your attention immediately.

First, the Project is described as being pursuant to a "1983 design" and bing 3,700-ft long. However, there is no detailed information in the DESD or NOP regarding the *exact* upcoast and downcoast termination points, or maps detailing those elements, making it difficult for reviewers to determine the starting point and ending point of the work proposed. Could you please define the exact parameters of the footprint of the Project using a variety of visual, technical and mapping elements?

For example, the 1983 project includes protection that extends to the mouth and around the entrance to the Carpinteria Estuary and provides critical habitat and estuary access for fish and other wildlife, as well as a myriad of flood control and wetlands benefits to inland residents and mass transportation corridors. Any modification of the estuary mouth, or adverse impacts to estuary tidal flows or access would dramatically impact wildlife and the scope of the Project and environmental analysis required. We would like to confirm your understanding that the 1983 design and armoring of the mouth of the marsh that dates to at least 1964 will be acknowledged and not modified by the project.

Additionally, the DESD & NOP repeatedly refer to the project as protecting "*residences*" and "*residential homes*" landward of the existing armoring and along Sand Point Road. As a matter of fact, not all legal lots on Sand Point Road are, as of this date, developed. Please clarify your DESD & NOP to refer to the Project as protecting all *residential lots* or *properties* along Sand Point Road.

As you may know, the owner of the property at 501 Sand Point Road (APN 004-098-11) is the single largest financial contributor to the Sandyland Seawall Assessment District, and the owner of the Maintenance District access easement located across the 501 property which provides access for repairs and maintenance to the eastern downcoast end of the wall. As you may know, the owner of 501 Sand Point Road is engaged in processing permit applications with Santa Barbara County and the Coastal Commission for approval of a new residential structure on the property and hopes to conclude those reviews in the first half of 2025. Throughout the entirety of the permitting process, the seawall maintenance access way has been protected and any future improvements at 501 Sand Point Road designed to facilitate and enable both seawall access and repairs for the District but also expanded fire, health, safety, and rescue response for fire and life saving on the public beach and the Carpinteria Estuary.

5-2

Thank you and we look forward to working with you throughout this process on this Project.

5-2
Cont.

Mark Massara
Attorney at Law
4285 Oak View Rd.
Santa Ynez CA 93460
T: 805 895 0963
markmassaraesq@gmail.com

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This email is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. Sections 2510-2521. This email and any documents accompanying this email contain legally privileged and confidential information belonging to the sender. The information is intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this email communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email in error, please notify us immediately by telephone or email and permanently delete the email, any attachments, and all copies thereof from any networks, drives, cloud, or other storage media and please destroy any printed copies of the email or attachments. Neither this email nor the contents thereof are intended to nor shall create an attorney-client relationship between the Law Offices of Mark A. Massara and the recipient(s), and no such attorney-client relationship shall be created unless established in a separate, written retainer agreement or by court order.

Navarro, Ashlyn

From: Morgan Jones <mmjones@countyofsb.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 4, 2025 4:56 PM
To: Garvey, Kim
Subject: FW: Shoreline Erosion Control Solutions SECS

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization.

Not a comment letter, rather a solicitation?

Thank you,

Morgan M. Jones

Morgan M. Jones
Engineering Environmental Regulatory Compliance Manager III
Santa Barbara County Public Works, Transportation Division-Engineering Section
123 Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2026
Phone 805-568-3059
Cell 805-896-5594
Fax 805-884-8081

mmjones@countyofsb.org

From: Joey Hart <joe.hart@secsusa.com>
Sent: Monday, February 3, 2025 4:19 PM
To: Morgan Jones <mmjones@countyofsb.org>
Subject: Shoreline Erosion Control Solutions SECS

Caution: This email originated from a source outside of the County of Santa Barbara. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Morgan,

My name is Joe Hart, and I am a Project Coordinator at Shoreline Erosion Control Solutions (SECS). I am reaching out to introduce our product as a valuable solution to your current project, Sandyland Shoreline Project.

After studying the specifics of this project, we believe that our SECS units can significantly enhance the protection of land and infrastructure, immediately and in the long term. SECS helps stabilize the shoreline, minimize coastal erosion, and maintain coastal processes. Our units will also provide safe and ample beach access, unlike a seawall, to prevent negative economic impacts on businesses and tourism.

6-1

Shoreline Erosion Control Solutions is a new, patented, marine engineered product that stops erosion in its tracks. The flat bottomed, interlocking design makes it more stable than rock and rip rap and saves time and money on installation. Our onshore modules protect infrastructure such as roads, runways, property, and buildings. The offshore modules protect seagrass, and all our units attenuate wave energy and preserve beach nourishment. Best of all, our modules promote the natural flow of sand and sediment, often cost less than large rock & rip rap, and save thousands over time in reduced maintenance costs.

I have attached our company Introductory PDF and information about our recent testing at Texas A&M University. We begin testing at USACE in Vicksburg next month.

I would be happy to schedule a call or meeting to discuss how SECS can be integrated into your project plan and address any questions you may have about its capabilities. Please let me know if you would like any additional information.

6-1 Cont.

SECS® Introduction_JoeHart_V2 (1)

Best Regards,

Joe Hart
Joe.Hart@secsusa.com
323.776.0188 Direct
361.905.0131 Office

www.ShorelineErosionControlSolutions.com
www.LivingReefModules.com

Appendix B
Project Plans

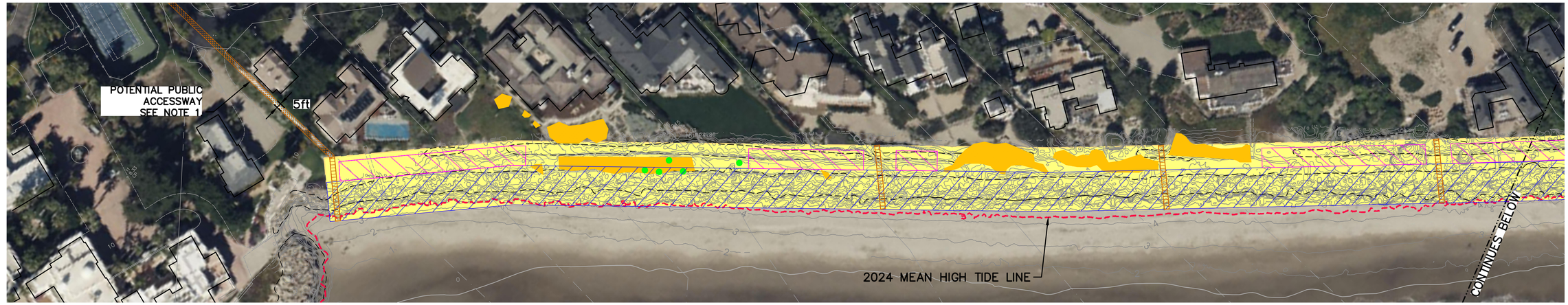
Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

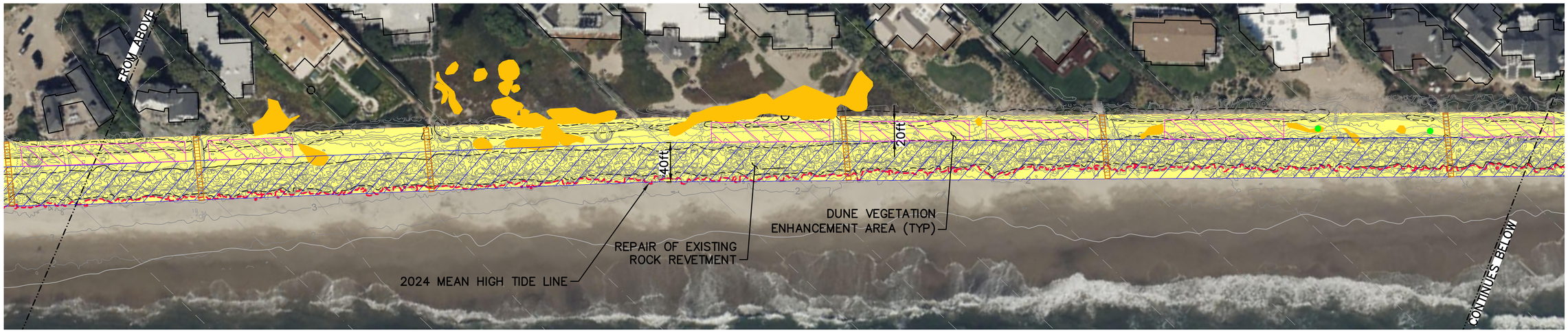
Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

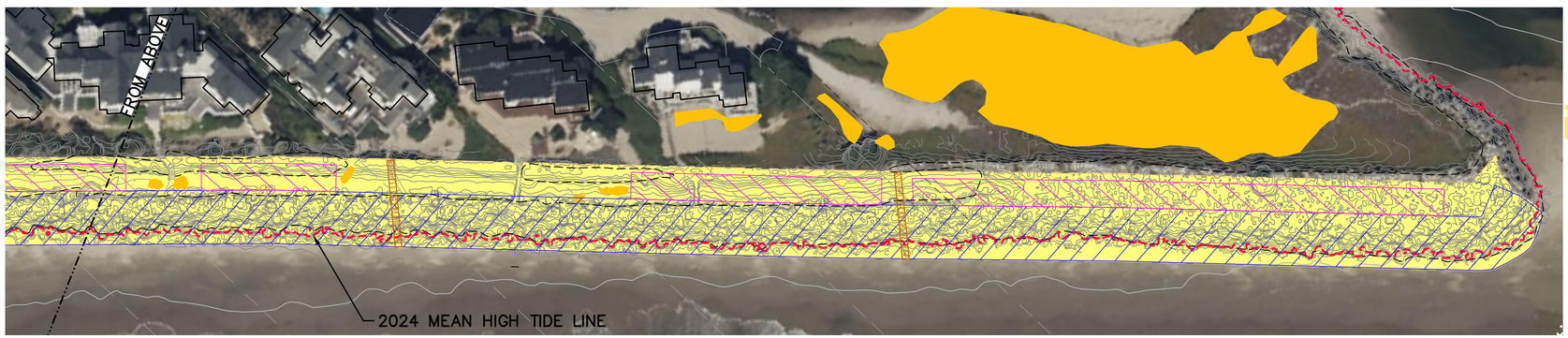
Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

Transportation Division

123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019







LEGEND

- REVETMENT REPAIR
- POTENTIAL DUNE VEGETATION ENHANCEMENT AREA
- STAIRWAY *(EXACT LOCATION MAY SHIFT)*
- EXISTING ROCK REVETMENT FOOTPRINT (1983 DESIGN) INCLUDING ROCK COVERED BY SAND & ICEPLANT/VEGETATION
- ROCK REVETMENT VISIBLE LIMITS IN MAY 2005
- 2024–MARCH MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- EXISTING TOPO (JAN. 2024)
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING SPECIAL STATUS PLANTS
- EXISTING SENSITIVE DUNE VEGETATION

*MEAN HIGH TIDE = MEAN HIGH WATER = EL +4.5' NAVD88 (PER SANTA BARBARA NOAA NOS TIDE STATION)

50' 0' 50' 100'

1"=100'

NOTE 1: THIS POTENTIAL ACCESSWAY FROM/TO SANTA CLAUS LANE IS IN A SIMILAR LOCATION AS PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED BY THE SANDYLAND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND CASA BLANCA OWNERS ASSOCIATION HOMEOWNERS WITH CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION STAFF.

CONCEPTUAL

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Exp. ____ CIVIL

CONSTRUCTION STARTED:		PROJECT ENGINEER:	COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	DESIGN BY: NAME	CHECKED BY: NAME	SCALE: 1"=50'	PROJECT NO.: 720548	SANDYLAND PROPOSED PROJECT	SHEET NO.: 1 OF 1
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Appendix C
Topographical Revetment Condition Profiles

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

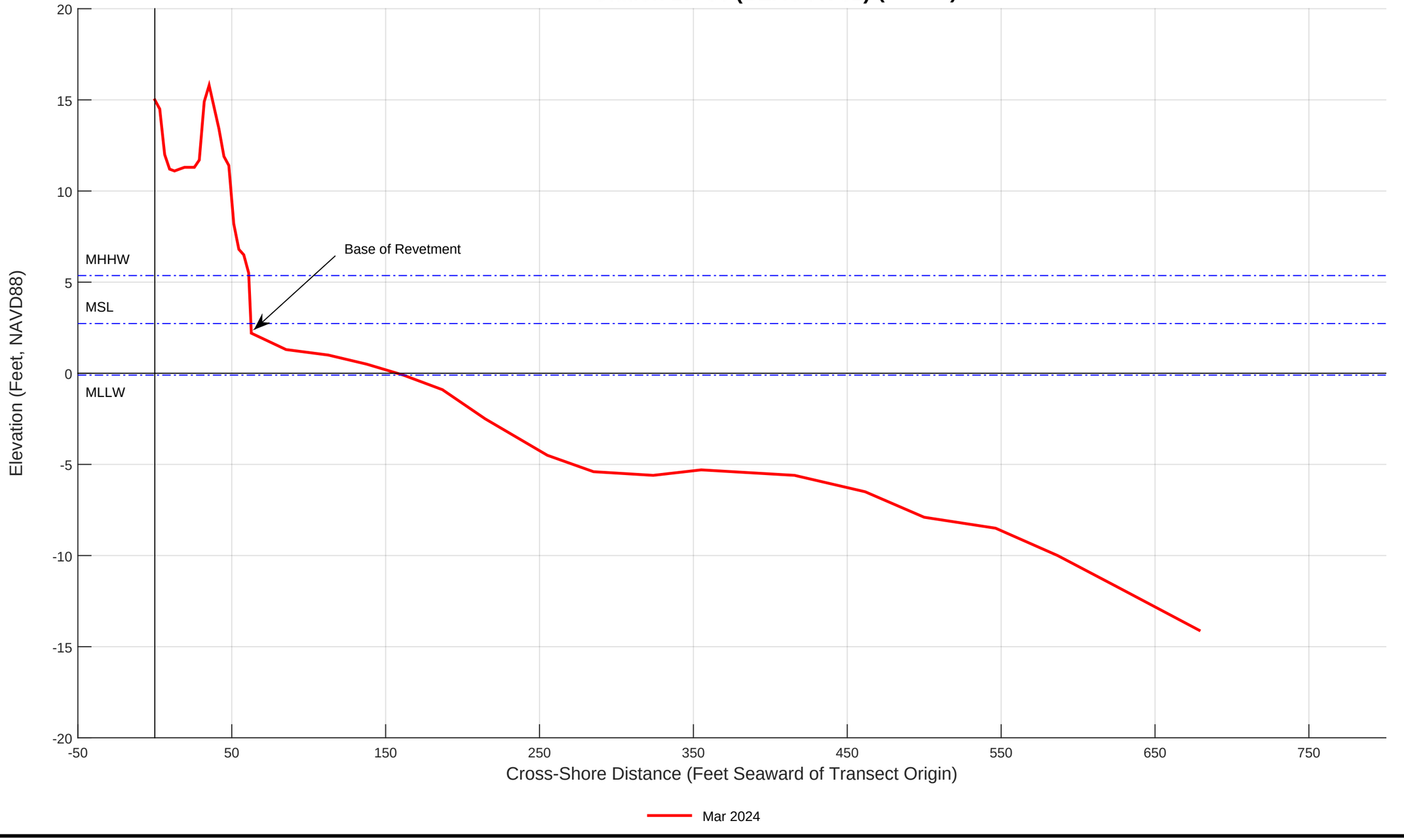
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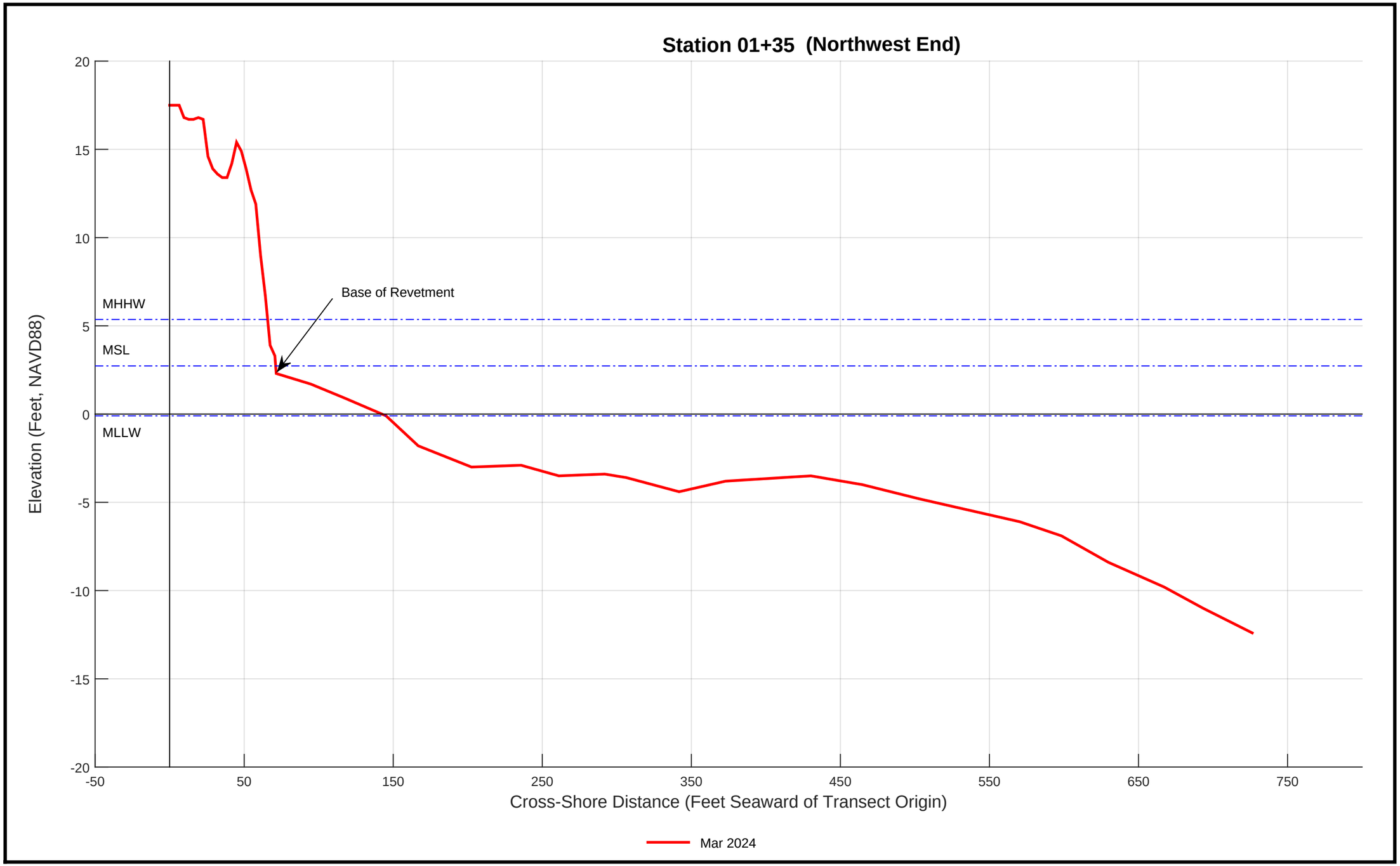
Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

Transportation Division

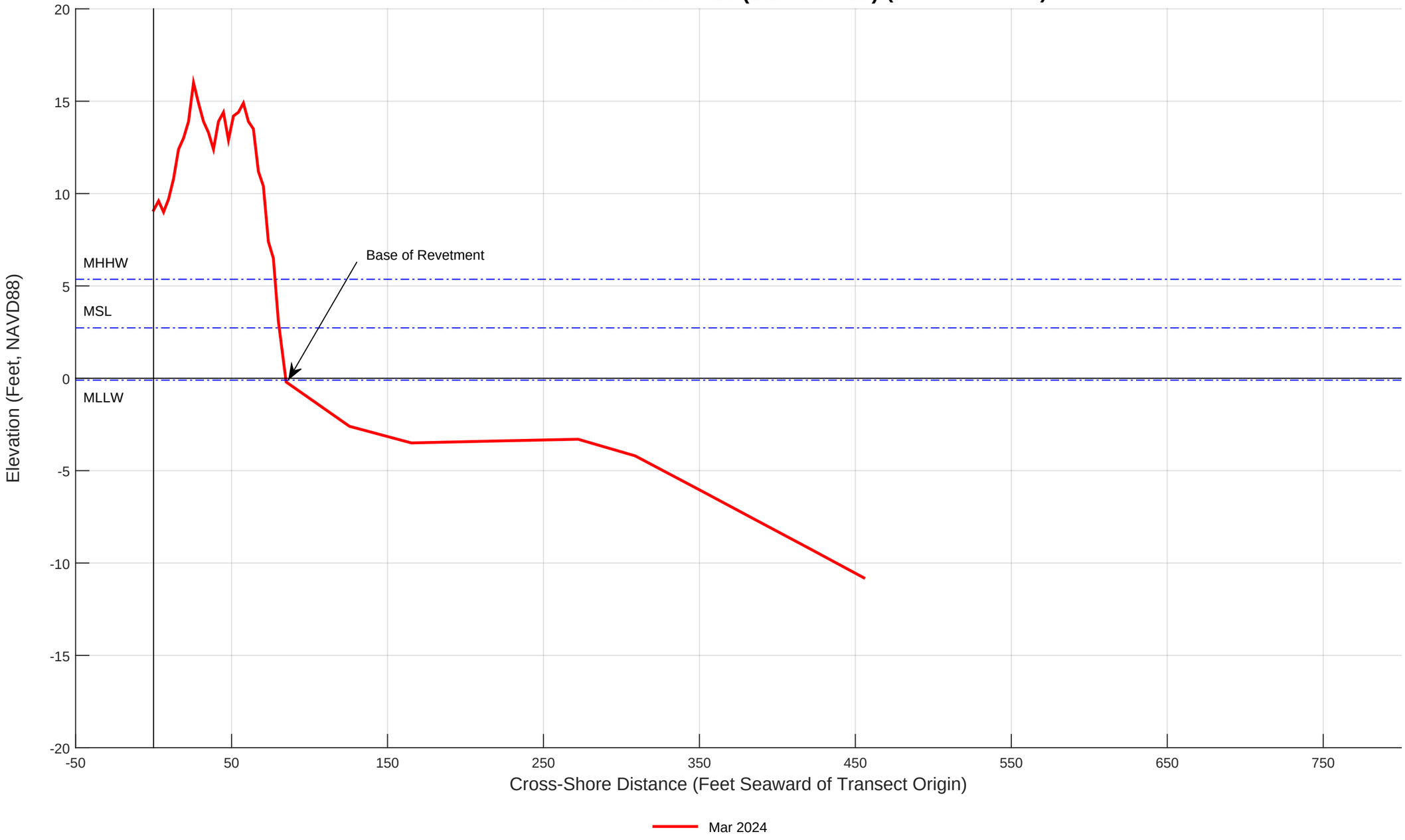
123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019

Station 17+86 (BEACON 31) (Middle)




Station 01+35 (Northwest End)
Elevation (Feet, NAVD88)
20
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
-15
-20
MHHW
MSL
MLLW
Base of Revetment
-50
50
150
250
350
450
550
650
750
Cross-Shore Distance (Feet Seaward of Transect Origin)
Mar 2024

Station 34+26 (BEACON 27) (Southeast End)



Appendix D
Proposed Project Revetment Repair Preliminary Plans

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

Transportation Division

123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019



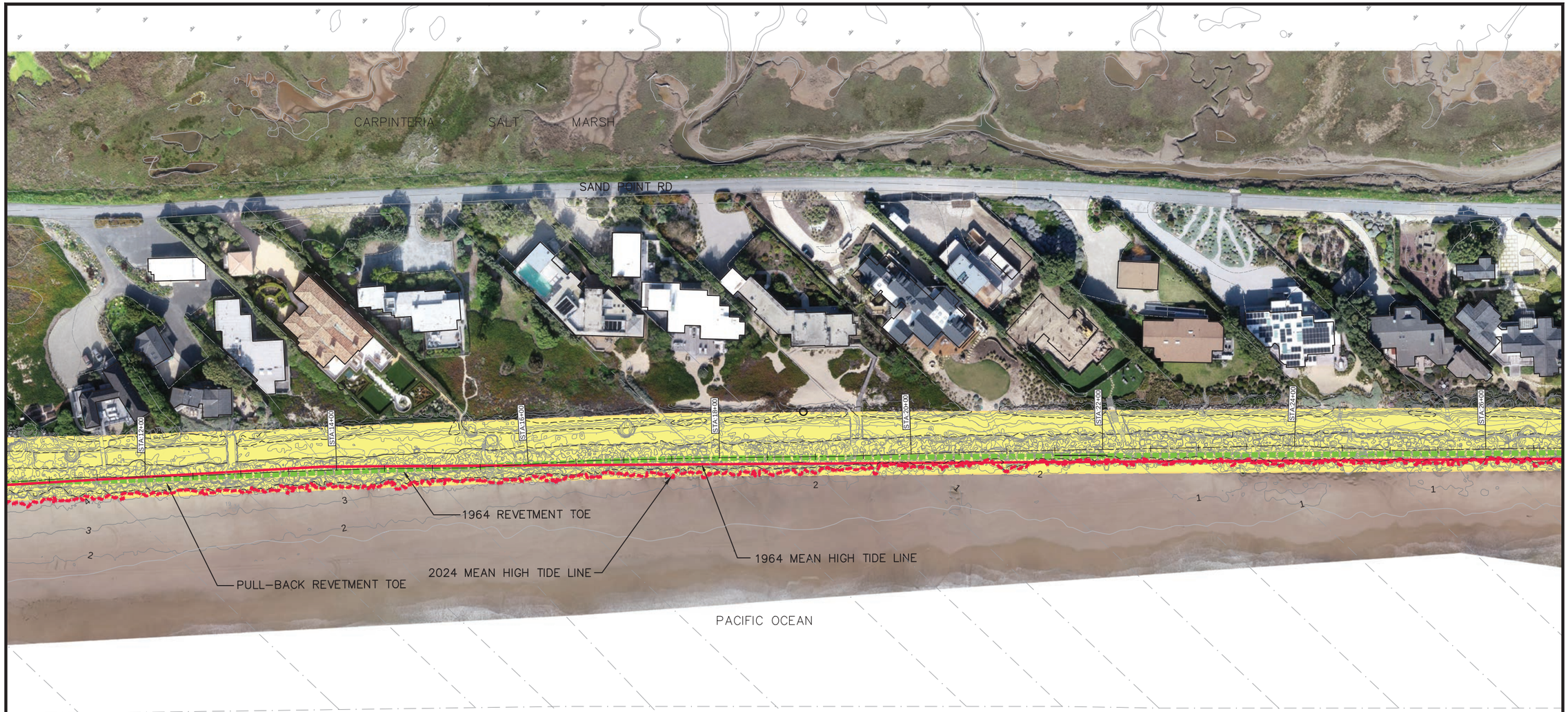
*MEAN HIGH TIDE = MEAN HIGH WATER = EL +4.5' NAVD88 (PER SANTA BARBARA NOAA NOS TIDE STATION)

PRELIMINARY PLAN SET

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LEGEND

- EXISTING ROCK REVETMENT FOOTPRINT (1983 DESIGN) INCLUDING ROCK COVERED BY SAND & ICEPLANT/VEGETATION
- ROCK REVETMENT VISIBLE LIMITS IN MAY 2005
- 2024 MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- 1964 MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- 1964 REVETMENT TOE
- EXISTING TOPO (MAR. 2024)
- PROPERTY LINE

*MEAN HIGH TIDE = MEAN HIGH WATER = EL +4.5' NAVD88 (PER SANTA BARBARA NOAA NOS TIDE STATION)

PRELIMINARY PLAN SET

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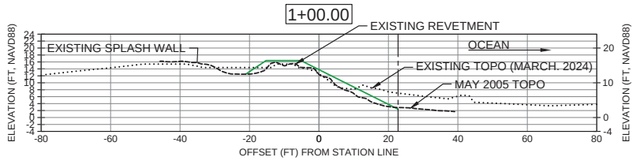
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- 1964 REVETMENT TOE
- EXISTING TOPO (MAR. 2024)
- PROPERTY LINE

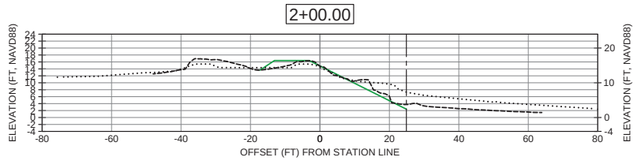
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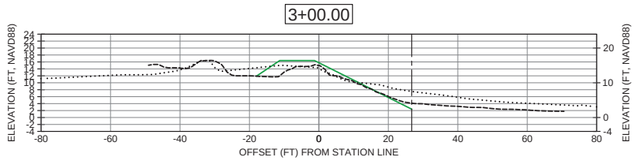
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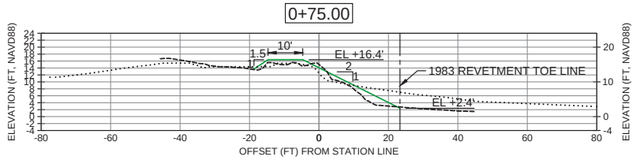
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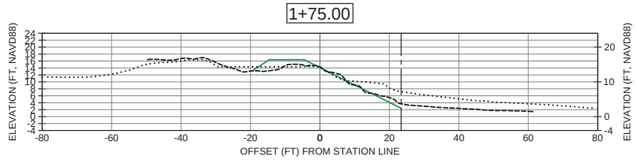
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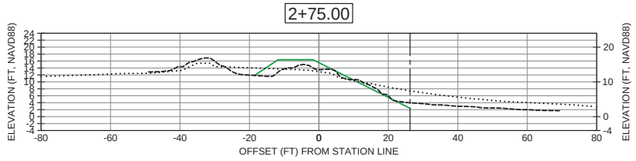


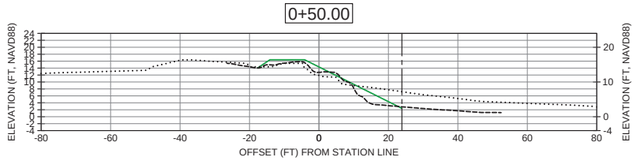


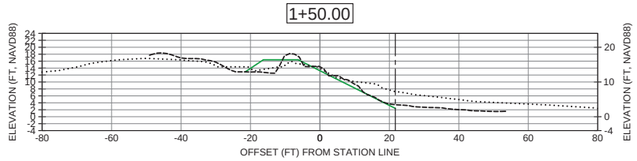


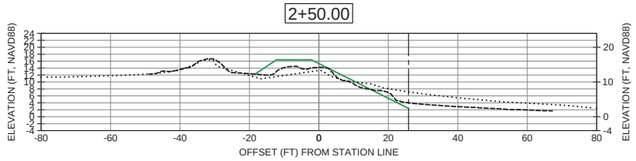


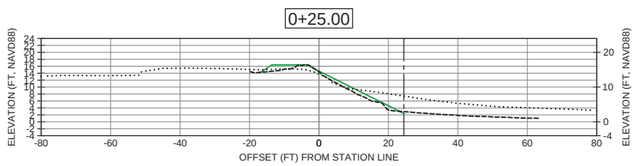


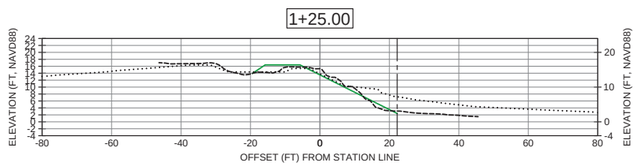


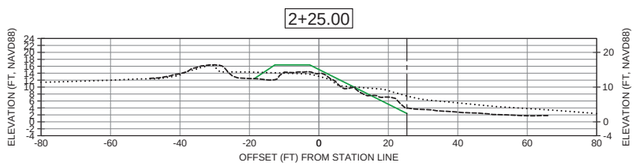












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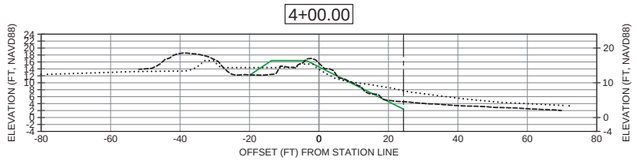
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- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

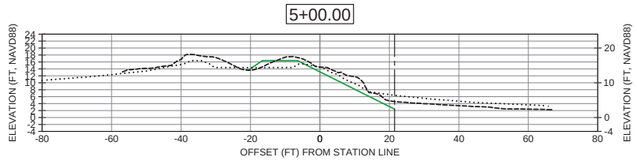
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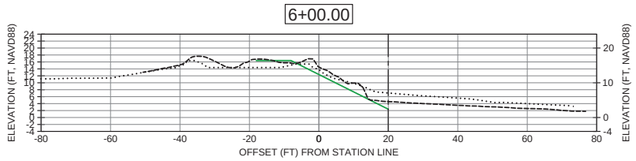
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CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:		DATE		QUANTITIES BY:	CHECKED BY:	DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →		REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)	
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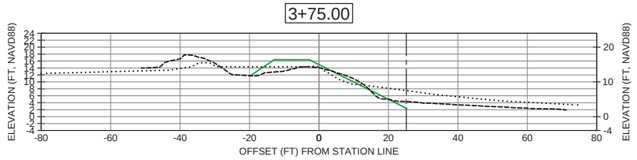
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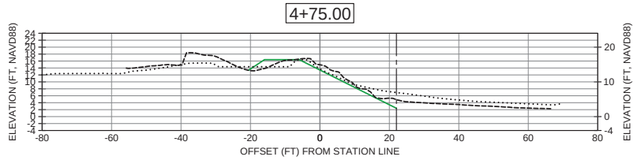
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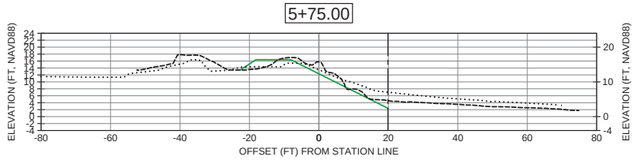


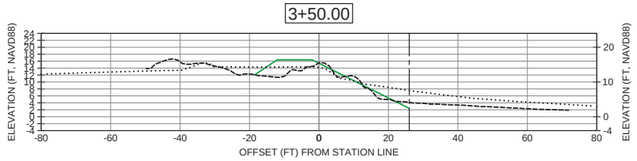


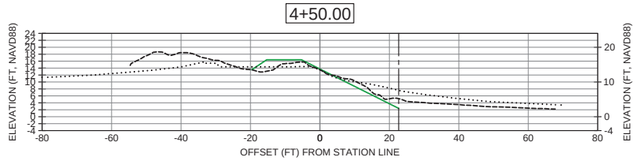


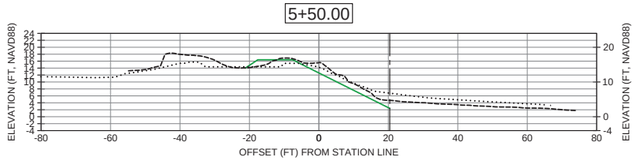


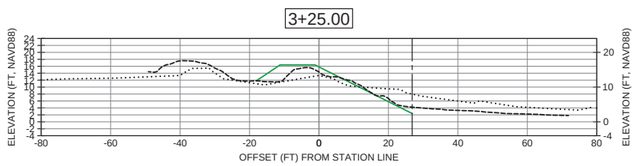


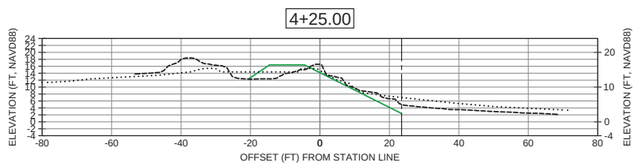


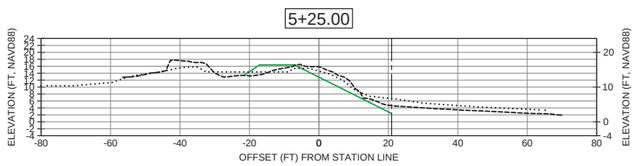












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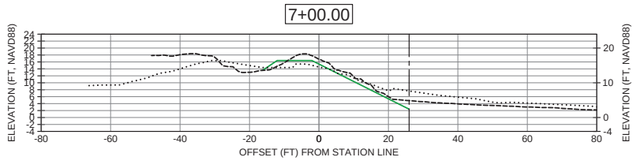
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- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

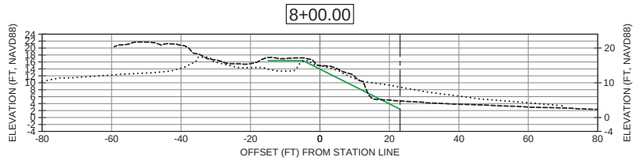
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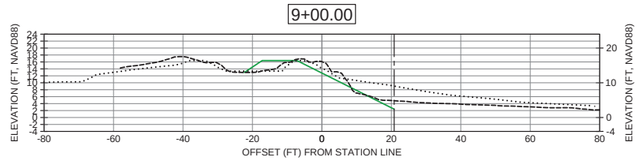
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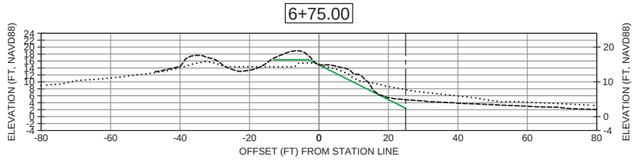
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CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:		DATE		DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:				QUANTITIES BY:	CHECKED BY:	DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →		REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)	
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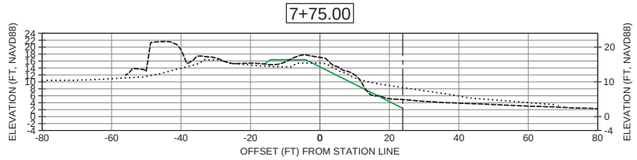
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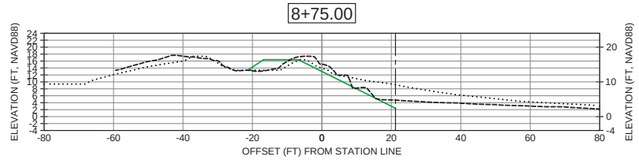


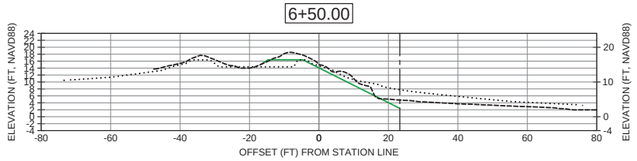


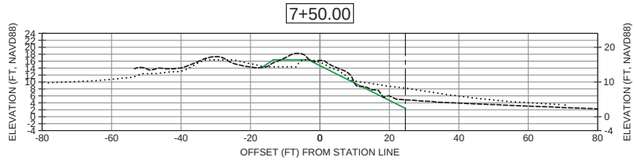


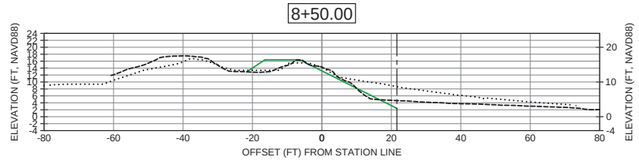


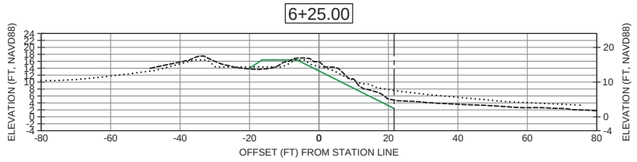


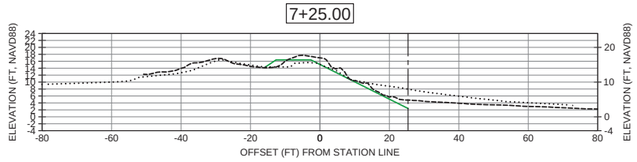


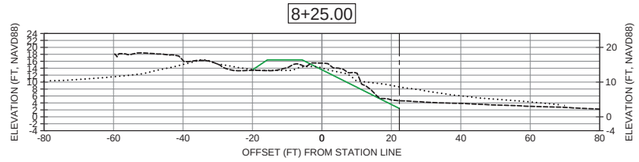












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- REPAIR REVETMENT
- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

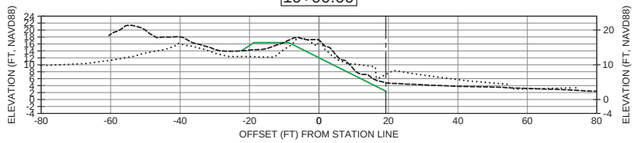
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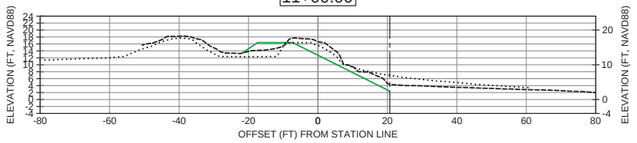
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CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:		DATE		DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:									REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)
lts: 0.5			FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2 3	QUANTITIES BY:	CHECKED BY:	DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →			

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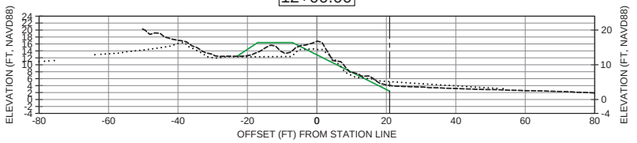
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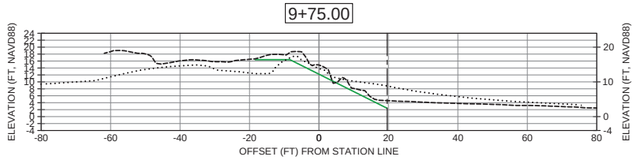
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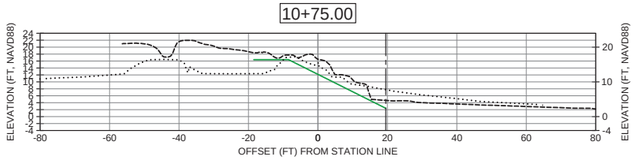
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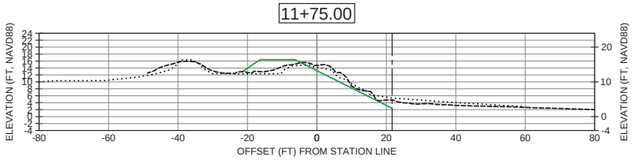
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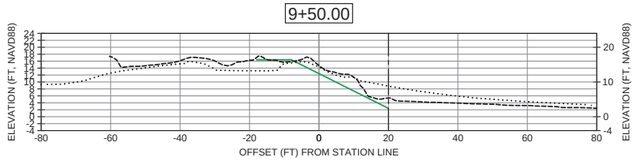
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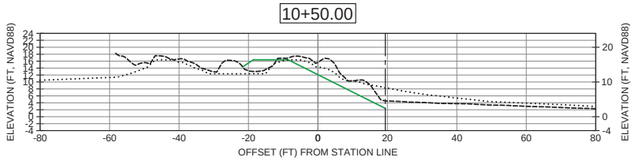
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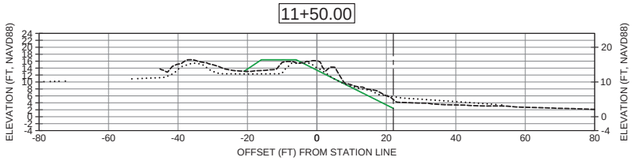
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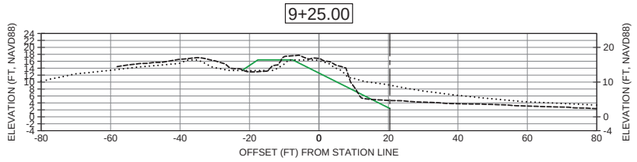
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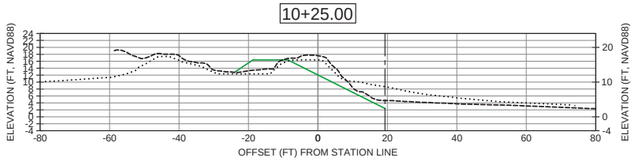
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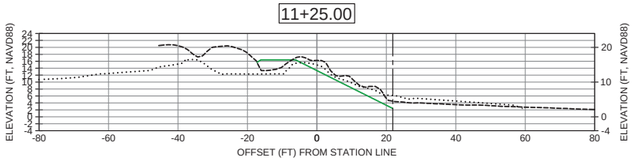
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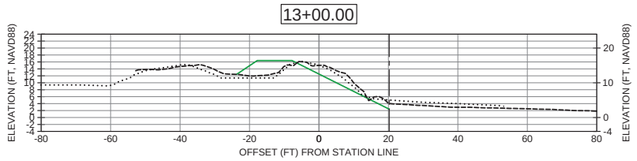
- REPAIR REVETMENT
- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

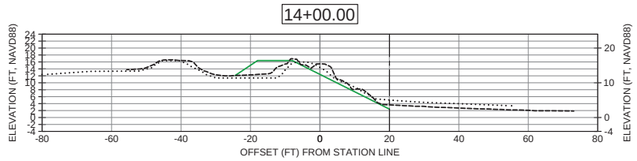
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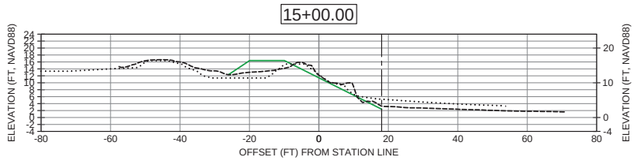
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CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DETAILS BY:					FILE NO. *
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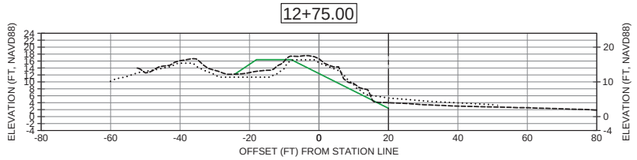
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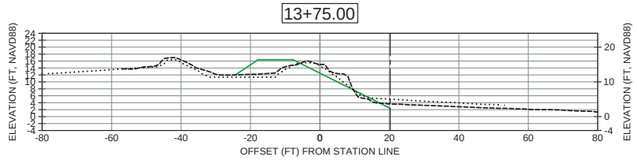
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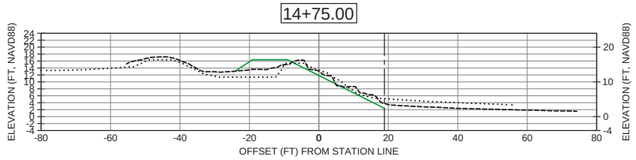


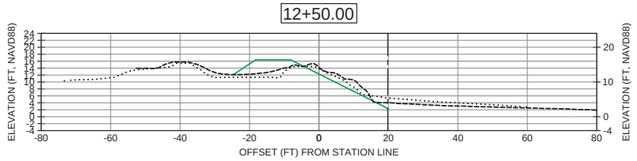


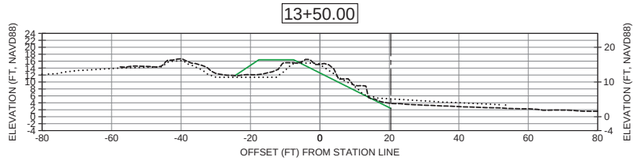


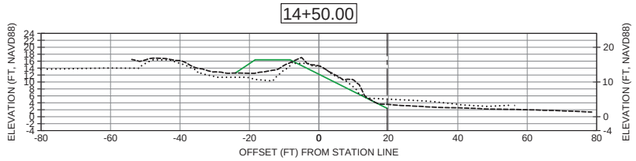


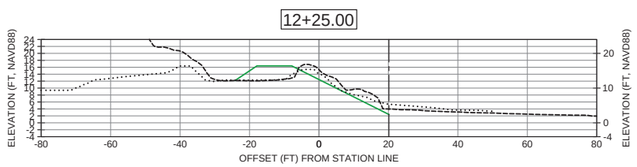


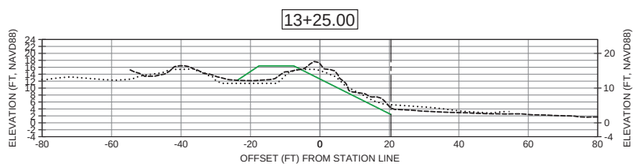


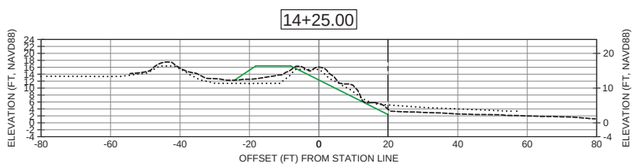












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- REPAIR REVETMENT
- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

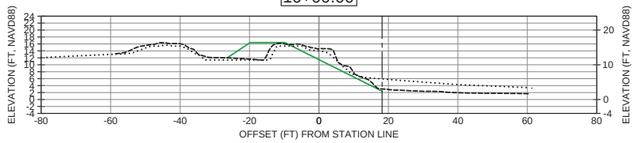
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PLOTTED BY: gaspino

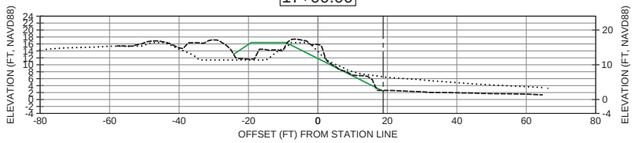
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CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:		DATE		DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:									REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)
Its: 0.5			FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2 3	QUANTITIES BY:	CHECKED BY:	DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →			

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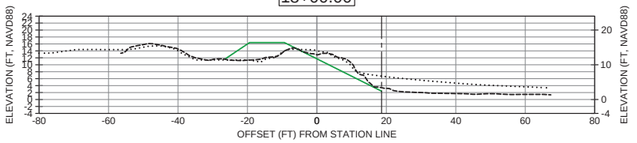
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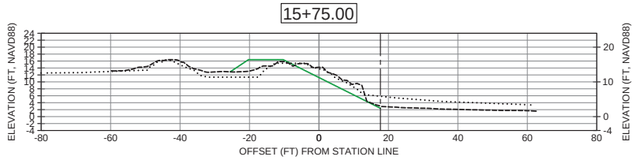
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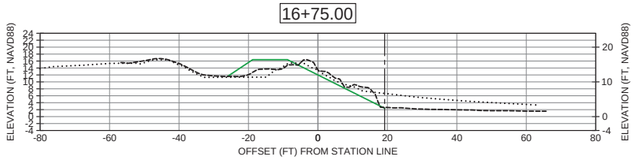
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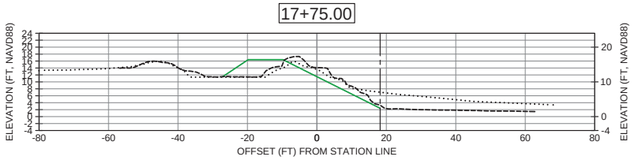
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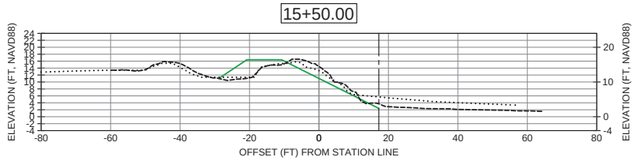
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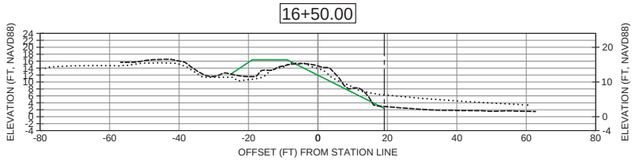
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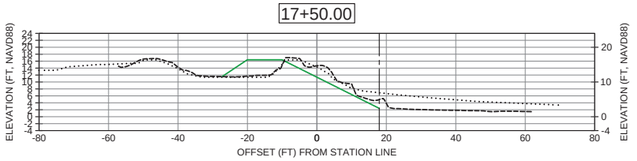
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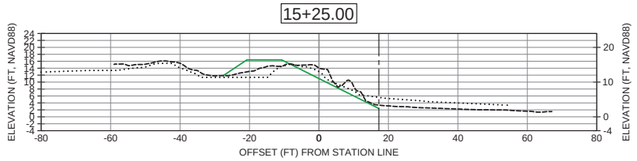
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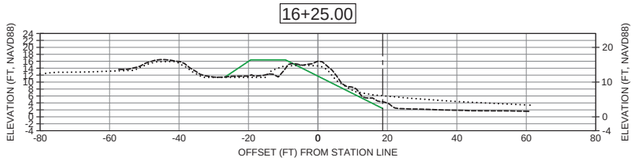
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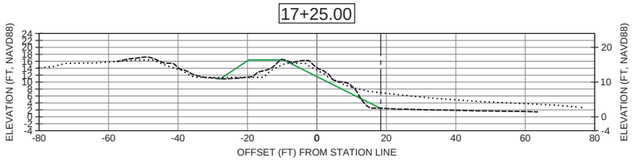
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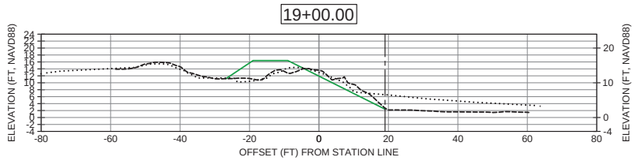
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- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

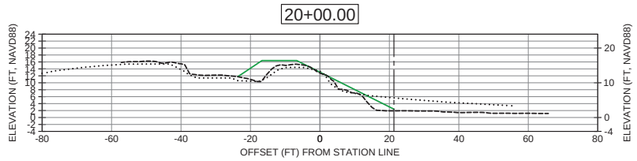
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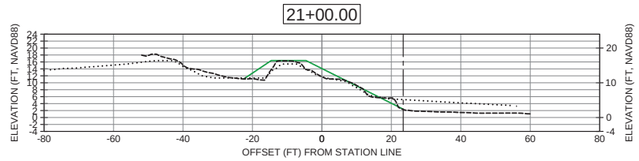
CONSTRUCTION STARTED:		PROJECT ENGINEER:	COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	DESIGN BY:	CHECKED BY:	SCALE:	PROJECT NO.	Sand Point Road Rock Revetment REVETMENT REPAIR	SHEET NO. 4 OF 4
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:		DATE		QUANTITIES BY:	CHECKED BY:	DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →		REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)	
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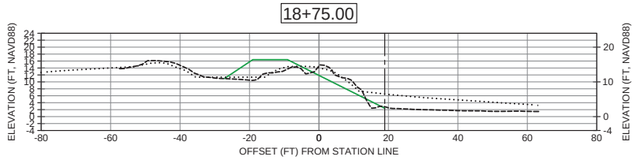
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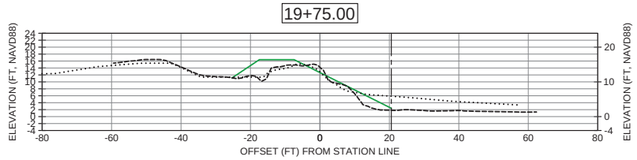
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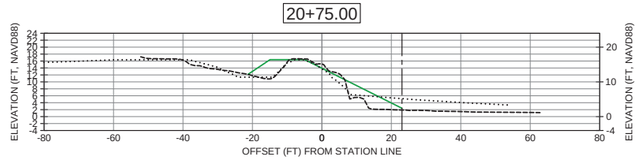


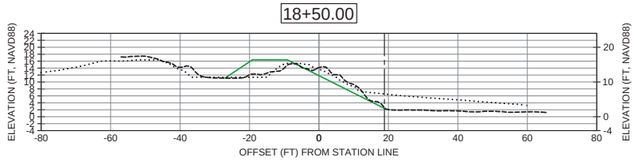


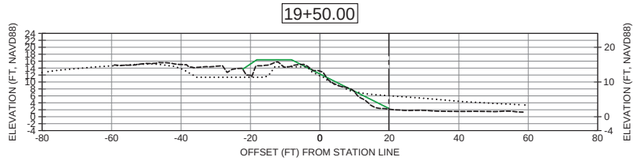


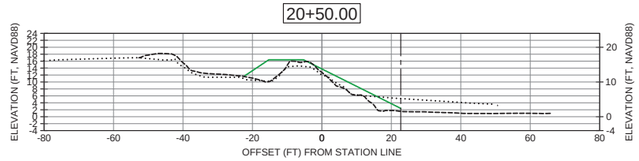


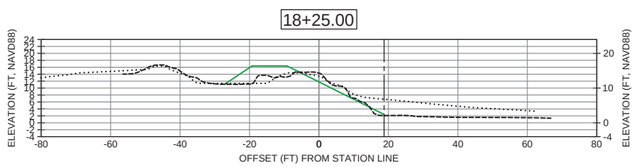


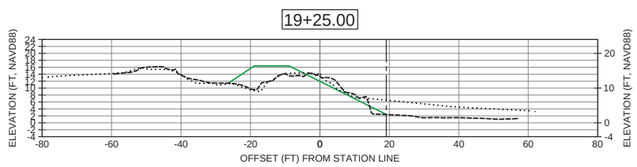


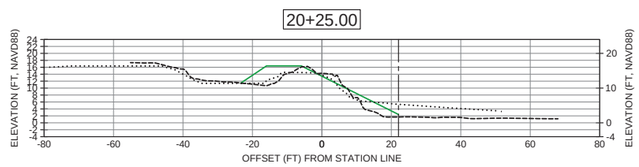












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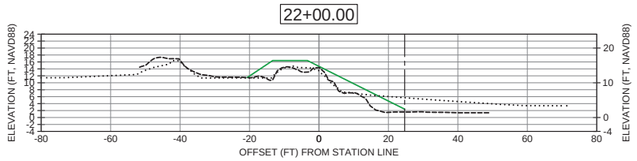
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- EXISTING TOPO (MARCH, 2024)
- MAY 2005 TOPO
- 1983 REVETMENT TOE LINE

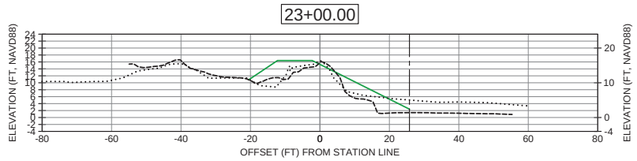
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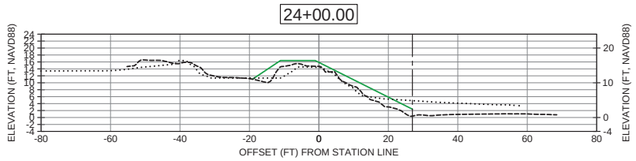
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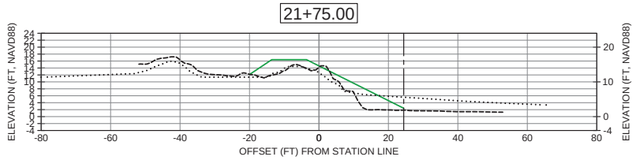
CONSTRUCTION STARTED:		PROJECT ENGINEER:	COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	DESIGN BY:	CHECKED BY:	SCALE:	PROJECT NO.	Sand Point Road Rock Revetment REVETMENT REPAIR	SHEET NO. 4 OF 4
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
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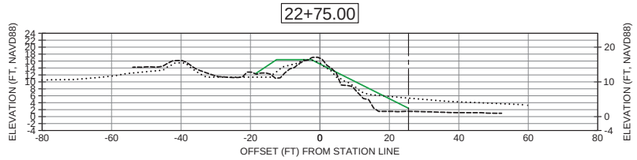
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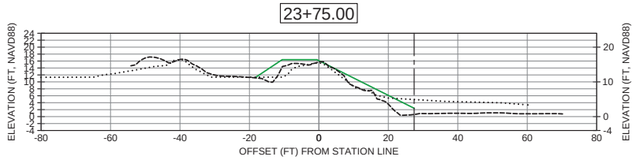


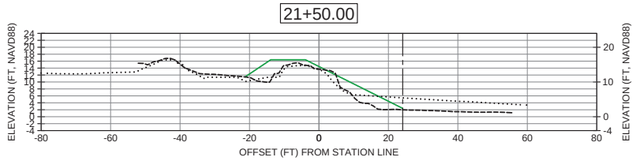


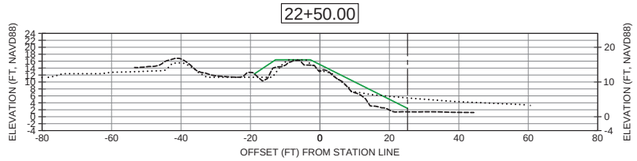


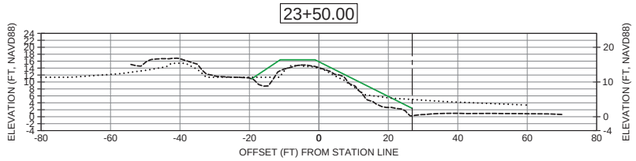


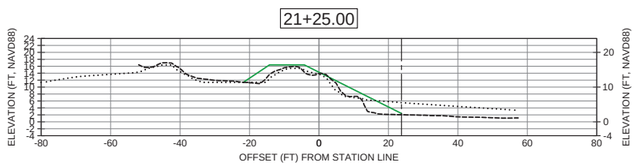


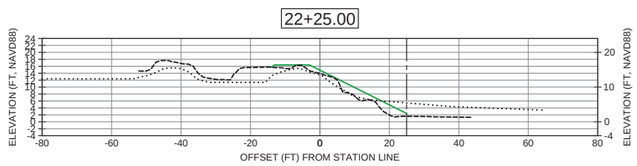


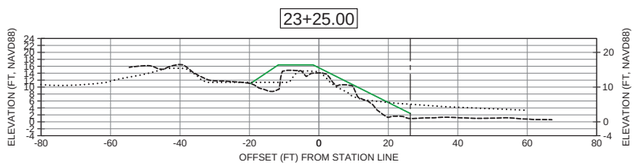












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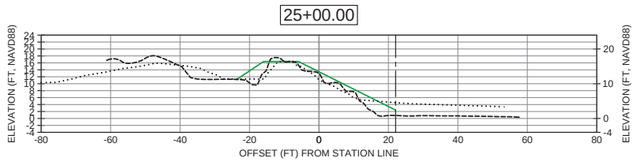
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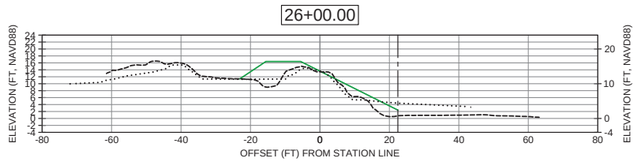
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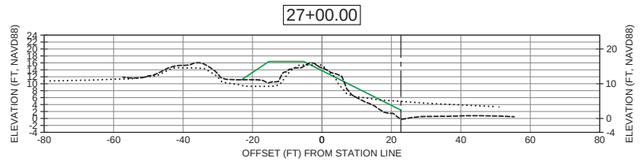
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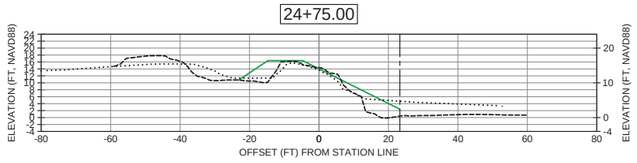
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CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DETAILS BY:		1"=50'	720548		FILE NO. *
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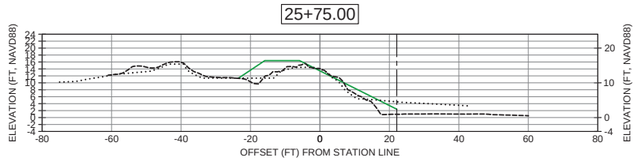
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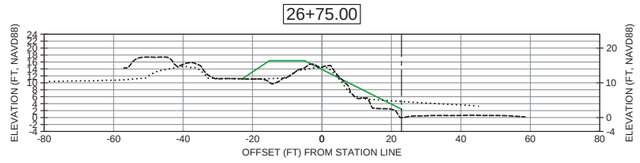


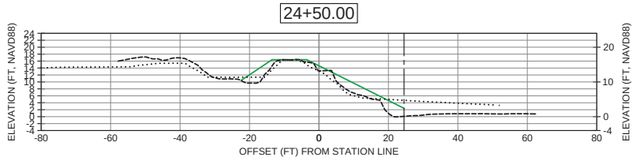


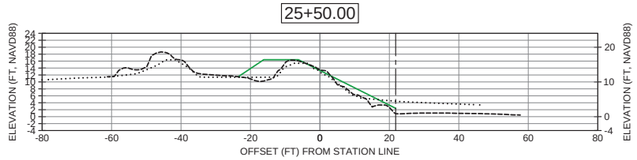


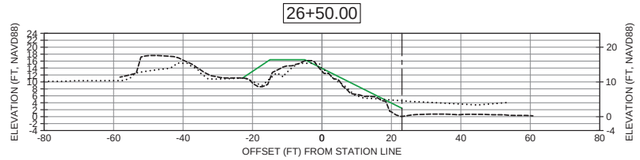


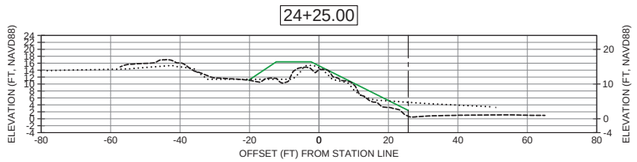


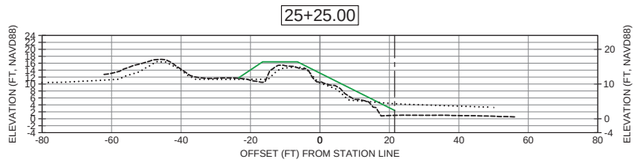


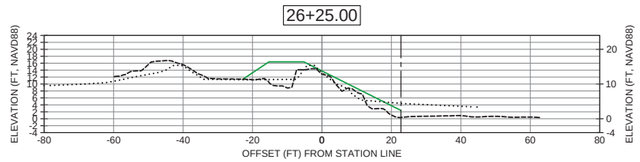












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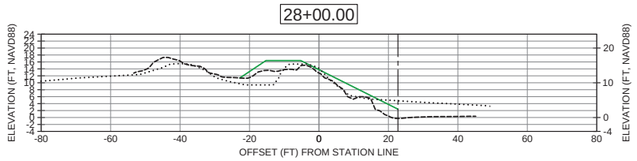
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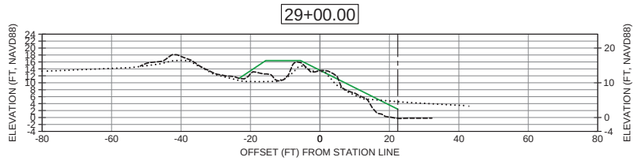
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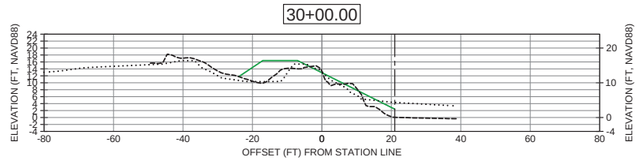
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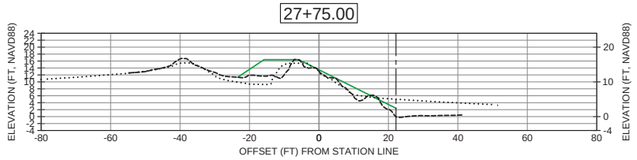
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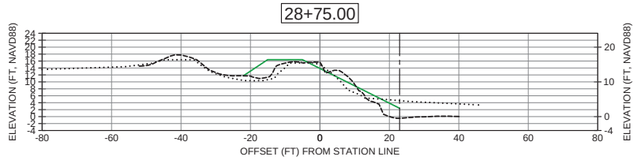
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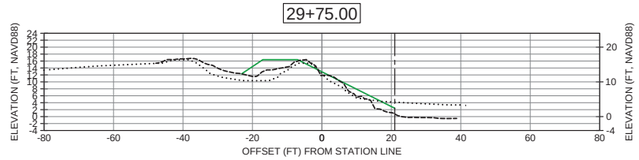


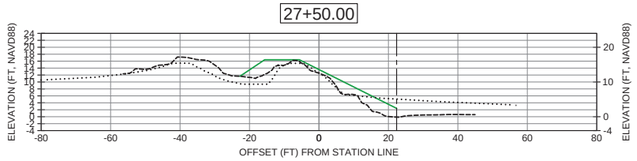


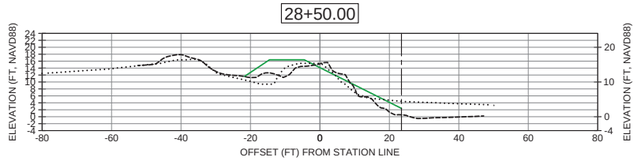


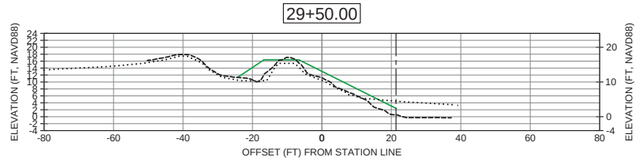


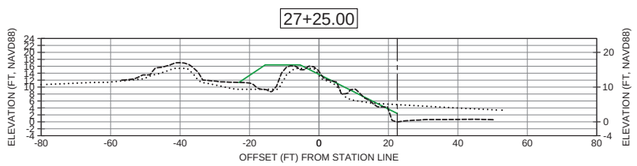


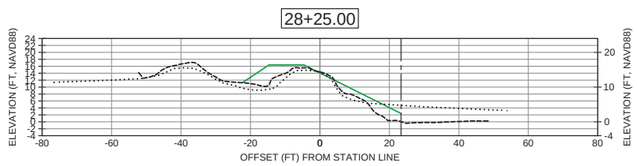


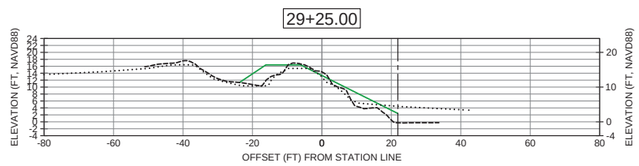












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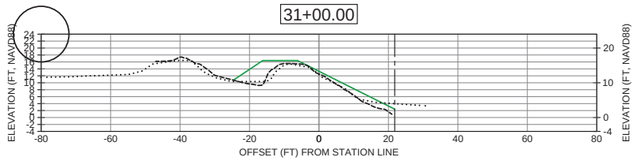
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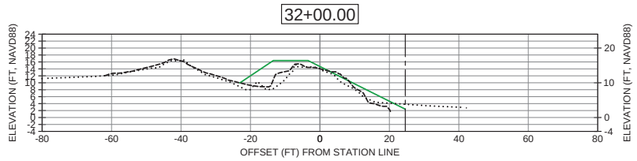
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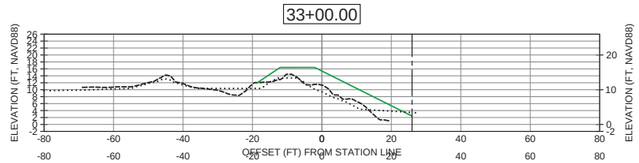
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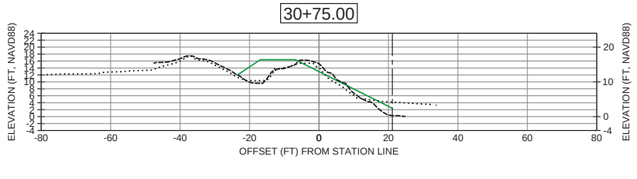
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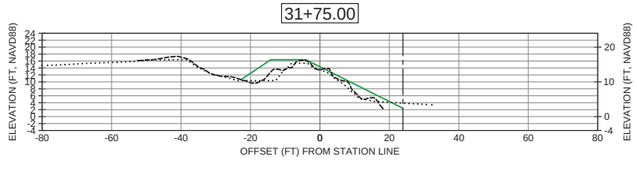
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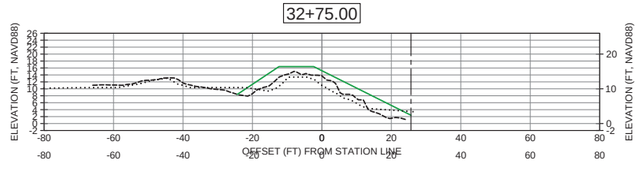


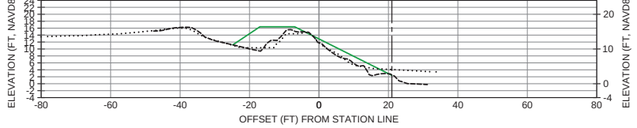


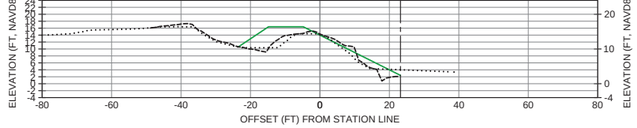


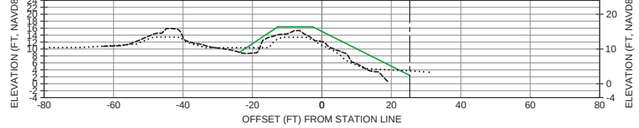


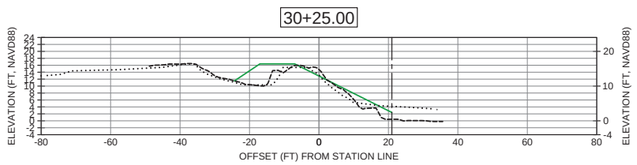


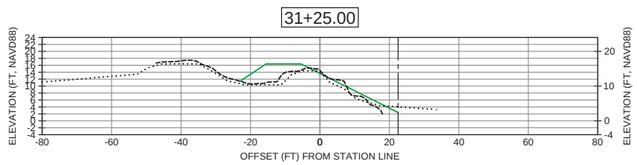


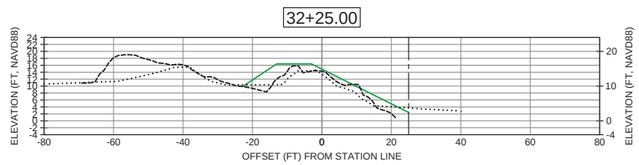












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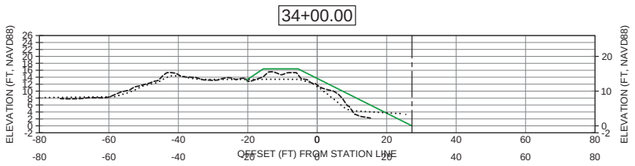
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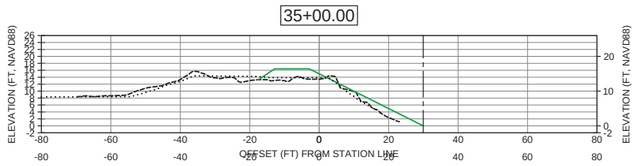
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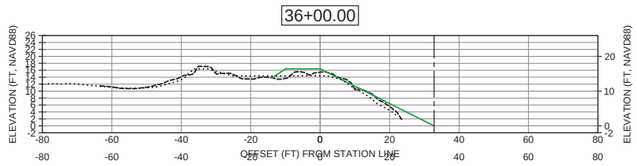
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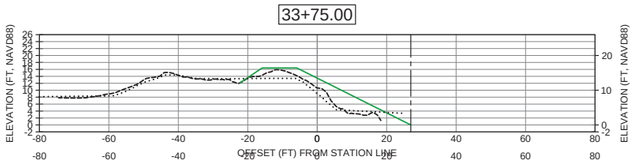
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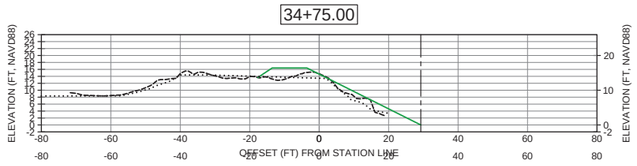
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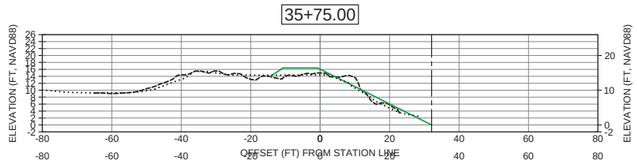


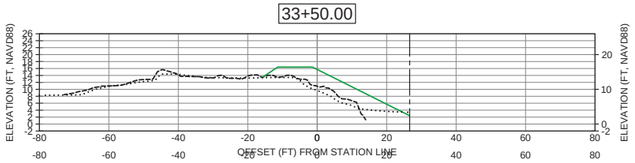


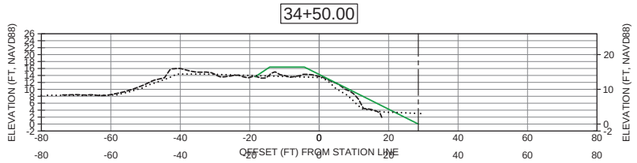


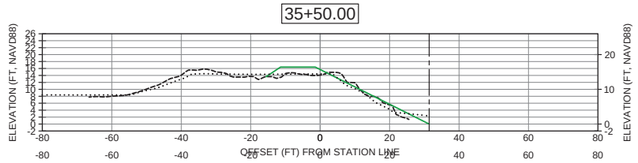


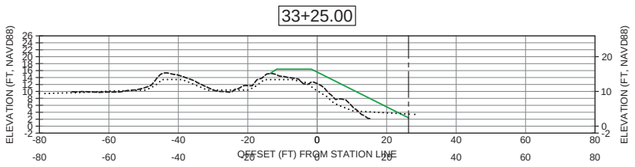


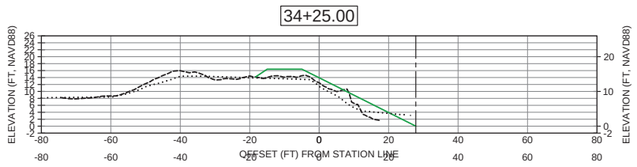


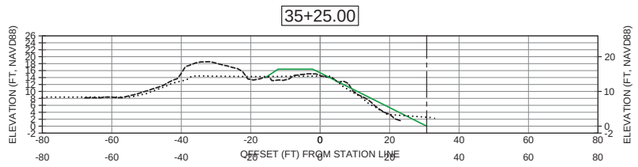












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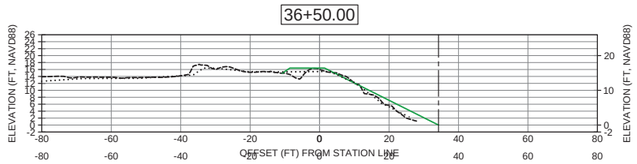
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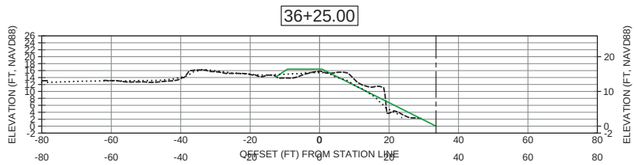
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Appendix E
CalEEMod Detailed Report

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

Transportation Division

123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019

Sandyland Detailed Report

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5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Sandyland
Construction Start Date	9/1/2026
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.40
Precipitation (days)	18.2
Location	34.40228197529716, -119.54388270983905
County	Santa Barbara
City	Unincorporated
Air District	Santa Barbara County APCD
Air Basin	South Central Coast
TAZ	3359
EDFZ	8
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.29

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
User Defined Linear	1.00	Mile	5.10	0.00	—	—	—	Shoreline revetment

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.77	0.64	4.52	5.93	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.14	0.01	0.14	—	1,859	1,859	0.08	0.03	0.18	1,870
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.84	0.66	5.86	6.34	0.02	0.17	0.30	0.47	0.15	0.08	0.23	—	2,874	2,874	0.13	0.19	0.05	2,933
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.19	0.16	1.29	1.48	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.05	—	603	603	0.03	0.03	0.15	613
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04	0.03	0.24	0.27	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	99.8	99.8	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	101

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.77	0.64	4.52	5.93	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.14	0.01	0.14	—	1,859	1,859	0.08	0.03	0.18	1,870

Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.84	0.66	5.86	6.34	0.02	0.17	0.30	0.47	0.15	0.08	0.23	—	2,874	2,874	0.13	0.19	0.05	2,933
2027	0.83	0.65	5.62	6.33	0.02	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.14	0.08	0.22	—	2,849	2,849	0.13	0.19	0.05	2,908
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.19	0.16	1.29	1.48	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.05	—	603	603	0.03	0.03	0.15	613
2027	0.14	0.11	0.98	1.10	< 0.005	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.04	—	496	496	0.02	0.03	0.14	507
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.04	0.03	0.24	0.27	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	99.8	99.8	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	101
2027	0.03	0.02	0.18	0.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	82.2	82.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	83.9

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing (2026) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.76	0.64	4.40	5.90	0.02	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	1,765	1,765	0.07	0.01	—	1,772
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.76	0.64	4.40	5.90	0.02	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	1,765	1,765	0.07	0.01	—	1,772
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.36	0.48	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	145	145	0.01	< 0.005	—	146
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	24.0	24.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.12	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	94.0	94.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.18	98.7
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.12	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	94.0	94.0	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	98.5
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.73	7.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.10
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.28	1.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.34

3.3. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2026) - Unmitigated

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

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

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.76	0.64	4.40	5.90	0.02	0.15	—	0.15	0.14	—	0.14	—	1,765	1,765	0.07	0.01	—	1,772
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.10	0.69	0.92	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	276	276	0.01	< 0.005	—	277
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.17	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	45.8	45.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.9
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.08	0.02	1.45	0.45	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.30	0.01	0.08	0.09	—	1,109	1,109	0.06	0.17	0.05	1,161
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.23	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	174	174	0.01	0.03	0.14	182
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	28.7	28.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	30.1

3.5. Linear, Grading & Excavation (2027) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.75	0.63	4.23	5.90	0.02	0.14	—	0.14	0.13	—	0.13	—	1,765	1,765	0.07	0.01	—	1,771
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.11	0.74	1.03	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	307	307	0.01	< 0.005	—	308
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.13	0.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	50.9	50.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.1
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.08	0.02	1.39	0.44	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.29	0.01	0.08	0.09	—	1,084	1,084	0.06	0.17	0.05	1,137
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.01	< 0.005	0.24	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	—	189	189	0.01	0.03	0.14	198
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.3	31.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	32.8

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	9/1/2026	10/12/2026	5.00	30.0	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Linear, Grading & Excavation	10/13/2026	3/30/2027	5.00	121	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	376	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Off-Highway Trucks	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	376	0.38

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Worker	0.00	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Vendor	0.00	5.30	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Hauling	0.75	35.0	HHDT

Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	—	—	—	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Worker	0.00	8.80	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Vendor	0.00	5.30	HHDT,MHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Hauling	7.75	40.0	HHDT
Linear, Grading & Excavation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Linear, Grubbing & Land Clearing	—	605	2.00	0.00	—
Linear, Grading & Excavation	19,050	—	5.10	0.00	—

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt

User Defined Linear	5.10	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2026	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2027	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

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

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	8.01	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	8.40	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	39.4	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	32.2
AQ-PM	10.2
AQ-DPM	3.91
Drinking Water	36.2

Lead Risk Housing	27.2
Pesticides	62.8
Toxic Releases	10.6
Traffic	17.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	6.97
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	11.1
Impaired Water Bodies	87.0
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	3.89
Cardio-vascular	0.27
Low Birth Weights	7.78
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	36.6
Housing	47.1
Linguistic	0.00
Poverty	36.5
Unemployment	30.9

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	75.64480944
Employed	62.92826896
Median HI	68.20223277

Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	78.78865649
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	95.7141024
Transportation	—
Auto Access	84.51174131
Active commuting	75.00320801
Social	—
2-parent households	96.86898499
Voting	95.90658283
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	71.30758373
Park access	30.87386116
Retail density	10.76607212
Supermarket access	6.441678429
Tree canopy	86.48787373
Housing	—
Homeownership	50.44270499
Housing habitability	76.90234826
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	55.29321186
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	96.20171949
Uncrowded housing	81.14974978
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	57.24368023
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	80.8
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0

Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	84.6
Cognitively Disabled	76.7
Physically Disabled	68.4
Heart Attack ER Admissions	98.2
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	55.7
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	18.4
SLR Inundation Area	60.4
Children	76.4
Elderly	7.4
English Speaking	74.9
Foreign-born	32.4
Outdoor Workers	72.0
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	89.6

Traffic Density	41.6
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	13.2
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	97.9

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	3.00
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	87.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	Project-specific construction durations based on preliminary estimates of probable costs and duration.

Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Project-specific assumed construction equipment.
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Project-specific details from EIR project Description for tons/cy of material import and export.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Project specific quantities for import and export activities. Need to update when non-native vegetation disposal location is identified.

Appendix F
Biological Resources Assessment

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
SANDYLAND SHORELINE PROTECTION PROJECT
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following Biological Resources Assessment (Assessment) provides the results of the background investigation and biological surveys conducted by Storrer Environmental Services, LLC (SES), on behalf of Moffatt & Nichol for the Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project (Project). This Assessment is intended to support the environmental review process and preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the County of Santa Barbara (County) Public Works Department, Transportation Division to repair the existing Sandyland seawall (rock revetment) and restore its shore protection function.

The objectives of the Assessment were to: 1) provide a general characterization of biological resources along the Sandyland seawall; 2) map vegetation and habitats afforded special protection by federal, state, and local policies; 3) inventory plant and wildlife species; 4) evaluate the potential for impacts to federally- or state-listed plants and animals or species afforded other special regulatory protection; and, 5) describe the areas that support sensitive biological resources and identify applicable federal, state, and local land use policies and development standards; 6) quantify Project impacts to biological resources; and, 7) provide recommended avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to protected resources.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project extends along the 25 single-family residential properties on Sand Point Road that are located between the Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve (CSMR) and the beach, approximately 0.7-mile west of the City of Carpinteria, in unincorporated Santa Barbara County, California (Figure 1 – Project Overview). The Project proposes to repair/restore an existing approximately 3,700-foot-long seawall (rock revetment) located seaward of the residences along Sand Point Road, between the homes and the beach (Appendix A – Site Photographs). The seawall extends eastward from 867 Sand Point Road to the mouth of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. For the purposes of this Assessment the Survey Area encompassed the entire length of the seawall, including the backyards of the residences, the existing rock revetments, and the beach (Figure 1 – Project Overview).

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The existing 3,700 foot-long rock revetment was originally constructed in 1964 to provide coastal shoreline protection for the homes/accessory structures along Sand Point Road and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. The original revetment design consisted of a 2-ton armor stone, roughly vertical (1:1), seaward slope with a crest elevation of 13.4 feet (County 2025; Figure 2a). When the original revetment was proposed, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors (Board) established the Sandyland Seawall Assessment District No.1 (Assessment District) and the Sandyland Seawall Maintenance District No.1 (Maintenance District) pursuant to provisions of the Improvement Act of 1911, Division 7 of the Streets and Highways Code of the State of California (County 2025). The purpose of the Assessment/Maintenance Districts was to collect adequate funds to construct and maintain the Sandyland seawall. At the time of the original construction, the homeowners granted the County easements for construction and maintenance of the seawall.

The winter storms in 1982-1983 resulted in damage to the original rock revetment and residential properties. Emergency repairs were subsequently implemented to raise the crest to 16.4 feet, widen the crest to 10 feet, increase the rock armor size, extend the armor seaward to a more

hydraulically stable 2:1 slope, and construct a splash wall and swale (County 2025; Figure 2a). Emergency repairs also included augmenting the wave overtopping ("splash") protection buffer between the revetment crest and residences. The seawall was further repaired in 1994 and 1998 due to exposure to periodic storm events which have continued to result in gradual deterioration of the revetment (County 2025).

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project consists of two main components: 1) repair of the rock revetment and 2) dune enhancement/restoration in the swale between the rock revetment and the splash wall. Dune enhancement/restoration will be limited to within the County easement.

1.3.1 Rock Revetment Repair

The proposed Project is to repair and restore the 1983 design by placing up to 15,000 tons of 3- to 5-ton armor rocks to achieve the original design of the revetment with a 16.4-foot crest elevation (relative to the NAVD88 vertical datum), a 2:1 seaward slope, and a crest width of 10 feet. The repair would involve minor re-working of the revetment, using new (imported) armor rocks to fill voids in the revetment, correct low points and reduced width in the revetment crest, and address areas where existing armor stone has been dislodged (Figures 2b & 2c). Where possible, existing displaced armor rock would be salvaged and re-used (County 2025).

As part of the Project, 12 of the 23 existing private beach access stairways that serve residences along Sand Point Road would be demolished and the proposed rock revetment would be restored in their place. The remaining 11 existing access stairways would be rebuilt with publicly accessible stairways in their place (County 2025; Figure 2c).

1.3.2 Dune Enhancement/Restoration

The proposed Project includes dune habitat enhancement/restoration landward of the rock revetment, in the swale and along the splash wall. Because the proposed Project design will selectively re-work and repair portions of the existing rock revetment and will not impact the entire 3,700 linear feet of shoreline protection nor the adjacent inland areas (e.g. the large amount of dune mat in the empty lot at the south/east end), only a small area of sensitive native dune mat vegetation (0.03-acre or less) is likely to be affected by construction. The Project includes a designated 0.09-acre Dune Mat Restoration Area (3:1 replacement ratio) at the south/eastern end of the shoreline protection where dune habitat will be restored with appropriate native dune species (Figures 6a & 6b). The remainder of the swale and dune habitat in the County easement will be enhanced through removal of invasive ice plant mats and other non-native plant species (e.g., European beach grass, sea rocket).

1.3.2.1 Dune Mat Restoration Area

Although impacts to native dune mat vegetation will ultimately be quantified during Project implementation, it is anticipated that approximately 0.03-acre of dune mat vegetation will be affected by the repair of the rock revetment. The intent of the Dune Mat Restoration Area is to restore 0.09-acre of dune habitat with native dune mat vegetation using appropriate plant species at comparable cover and densities to baseline conditions. This includes removal of ice plant mats and other non-native plant species and replanting with native dune vegetation. Dune plant species

that may be used for dune restoration include the following species, all of which are present along the existing shoreline protection:

- beach bur sage (*Ambrosia chamissonis*)
- beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* ssp. *cheiranthifolia*)
- red sand verbena (*Abronia maritima*)
- alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*)
- pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*)
- salt heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*)
- big saltbush (*Atriplex lentiformis*)
- coastal bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*)
- sea cliff buckwheat (*Eriogonum parviflorum*)
- salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*)
- lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and
- coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii*).

The exact restoration quantities for native dune mat plant species will be determined during repair of the rock revetment. Whenever possible, native dune mat vegetation will be salvaged and replanted in the Dune Mat Restoration Area or enhancement areas once construction is complete.

1.3.2.2 Dune Enhancement Area

Specifically, dune enhancement involves removal of invasive, non-native vegetation (i.e., iceplant mats, European beach grass, sea rocket, etc.), avoidance/protection of existing native dune mat vegetation, and planting of additional native dune species to improve habitat function and value. Dune enhancement and restoration may require the import of a small amount of sand for native vegetation establishment if there are locations where sand cover is not sufficient.

Ice plant mats and non-native plant species will be removed from the entirety of the 3,700 linear foot revetment, swale, and splash wall, not just in areas impacted by construction, ensuring an overall benefit to dune habitat from implementation of the Project. This large area has the potential for additional native dune vegetation planting in areas where human disturbance would be minimized in the future.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.4.1 Climate

The Carpinteria region experiences a Mediterranean climate with mild, moist winters and warm, dry summers. A heavy marine layer or fog is often present in late spring and early summer mornings. Temperatures at the Survey Area are relatively mild, with an average maximum temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in August and September and an average minimum temperature of 40 degrees (F) in December and January (WRCC 2025). Average annual precipitation is 17.20 inches, with the majority of that falling between October and April.

1.4.2 Existing Conditions

The Project is bordered by residential development to the west, the mouth of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh/Santa Monica Creek to the east, the beach/Pacific Ocean to the south, and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh to the north (Figure 1 – Project Overview). The terrain in the Survey Area is relatively flat, ranging in elevation from 4 to 10 feet above mean sea level. The Carpinteria Salt Marsh is separated from the Survey Area by Sand Point Road and is approximately 8 feet lower in elevation. The fill material from the construction of Sand Point Road resulted in an 8- to 10-foot berm on the north side of the road and a 3- to 5-foot berm along the south side of the road. The mouth of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh/Santa Monica Creek outlets at the east end of Sand Point Road and the Survey Area (Figure 1; Appendix A – Site Photographs).

The sandy beach, coastal dunes, and Carpinteria Salt Marsh habitats in and around the Project support numerous special-status plant and wildlife species (e.g., western snowy plover, Belding's savannah sparrow, light-footed Ridgeway's rail, California legless lizard, red sand verbena, salt marsh bird's beak and Ventura marsh milk-vetch, Coulter's goldfields) and are considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) by the County and California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission). In addition, the Carpinteria Salt Marsh is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-designated critical habitat for Ventura marsh milk vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*), a state- and federally-listed endangered plant species (Figures 4 & 5).

The dune habitat and sandy beach/upper intertidal zone along Sand Point Road/Sandyland seawall are degraded from the rock revetment itself and extensive ice plant mats and are regularly impacted by foot traffic and recreational uses from the adjacent residences. In many cases, the swale and seawall are essentially used as a backyard area for kayak/surf board storage, patio furniture, etc. and have a high level of human disturbance.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Sensitive biological resources including special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive plant communities, wildlife corridors, nesting birds, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands, may be protected under various federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and land use policies. The following sections summarize the regulations and policies administered by resource agencies pertaining to biological resources that are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the in and around the Project.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.)

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) provides for the protection of plant and animal species listed by the federal government as "endangered" or "threatened," and "the ecosystems upon which they depend." The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for administration of the federal ESA. An "endangered" species is one that is "in danger of extinction" throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A "threatened" species is one that is "likely to become endangered" within the foreseeable future. The ESA prohibits "take" of threatened or endangered species except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from the USFWS. "Take" as defined by the ESA, "means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." This can also

include the modification of a species' habitat. For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any listed plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any listed plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S.C. § 1538(c)).

When non-federal entities, such as states, counties, local governments, and private landowners, wish to conduct an otherwise lawful activity that might incidentally, but not intentionally, "take" a listed species, an incidental take permit must first be obtained via formal consultation with the USFWS using one of two methods. If a federal nexus is not available, an incidental take permit (ITP) must be obtained for the project following formal consultation with the USFWS via Section 10 of the ESA (ESA § 10(a)(1)(B)).

If a federal nexus is available, then an incidental take permit may be obtained by the federal agency involved in the nexus (e.g., USACE) via Section 7 of the ESA (ESA § 7). Section 7 stipulates that any federal agency action that may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered requires a formal consultation with USFWS to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(2)). The Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS at the conclusion of the consultation may include authorization for incidental take of a listed species.

2.1.2 Marine Mammal Protection Act

The U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972, amended 1994, protects all marine mammals, including cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoises), pinnipeds (seals and sea lions), sirenians (manatees and dugongs), sea otters, and polar bears within the waters of the U.S. Specifically, the MMPA prohibits the intentional killing or harassment of these marine mammals; however, incidental harassment, with authorization from the appropriate federal agency, may be permitted. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries (or National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]) is responsible for enforcing the MMPA.

2.1.3 Essential Fish Habitat

Section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act protects Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) which is defined as "…those waters and substrate necessary for fish spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." "Waters," as used in this definition, are defined to include "aquatic areas and their associated physical, chemical, and biological properties that are used by fish." These may include "…areas historically used by fish where appropriate; 'substrate' to include sediment, hard bottom, structures underlying the waters, and associated biological communities." "Necessary" means, "the habitat required to support a sustainable fishery and the managed species' contribution to a healthy ecosystem." EFH is described as a subset of all habitats occupied by a species (NOAA 1998).

The NOAA identifies four Habitats of Particular Concern (HAPC) within the southern central California area: estuaries, rocky reefs, seagrass beds, and kelp beds. HAPCs are defined as discrete subsets of EFH that provide important ecological functions and/or are especially vulnerable to degradation. The HAPC designation does not necessarily confer additional protection or restrictions upon an area, but it helps prioritize and focus conservation efforts.

2.1.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA) of 1918 (16 USC 703-711) is also administered by the USFWS. The MTBA provides protection of nearly all species of birds, their nests, and their eggs, including all native bird species. Under the MTBA, it is it is unlawful to purposefully take, kill, collect, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). Certain game bird species are allowed to be hunted for specific periods determined by federal and state governments. In 2024, the language that made incidental take illegal under the MBTA (M Opinion) was rescinded and the USFWS can no longer permit, prosecute, or require reporting of incidental take (email. comm. Hockman E.).

2.1.5 Clean Water Act – Section 404

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is comprehensive legislation established to protect the nation's water from pollution by setting water quality standards and by limiting the discharge of effluents in the waters of the United States. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Section 404 of the CWA is jointly administered and enforced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Activities in waters of the U.S. regulated under Section 404 include dredge or fill for development, water resources projects (i.e., dams and levees), infrastructure development (i.e., highways and airports), and mining projects. With the exception of certain farming and forestry activities that are exempt from Section 404 regulation, a Section 404 permit is required before any dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the U.S. The Section 404 program prohibits discharge of dredged or fill material if waters of the U.S. would be significantly degraded or a practical alternative exists that is less damaging to the aquatic environment.

2.1.5.1 Waters of the U.S.

On January 18, 2023, the EPA and USACE published the *Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States."* (2023 Rule) in the Federal Register that defines the scope of waters protected under the CWA. The 2023 Rule became effective on March 20, 2023. Subsequently, the EPA and USACE published the *Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming* (Sackett Rule) in the Federal Register on September 8, 2023, as a result of the Supreme Court ruling on *Sackett v. EPA.* The Sackett Rule reflects the changes in USACE guidance associated with the ruling (i.e., elimination of isolated/adjacent wetlands and the significant nexus standard).

Based on Sackett Rule, ephemeral streams may no longer be considered jurisdictional by the USACE unless the relatively permanent standard can be met. An ephemeral stream is defined as having flowing water only during and for a short duration after precipitation events in a typical year. Ephemeral stream beds are located above the water table year-round and groundwater is not a source of water for the stream. Runoff/direct precipitation from rainfall is the primary source is water for stream flow (USACE 2007).

Jurisdictional Waters

Per the Sackett Rule and for purposes of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations, the term "waters of the U.S." means waters which are:

(1) Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

(2) The territorial seas or interstate waters.

(3) Tributaries of waters that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water.

(4) Wetlands that have a continuous surface connection to relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water.

(5) Intrastate lakes and ponds that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to waters.

The limit of USACE's jurisdiction in non-tidal waters extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The term OHWM means that line on the shore/bank established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas. Per the Sackett Rule, the term "adjacent" means having a continuous surface connection.

Non-jurisdictional Waters

The following are not "waters of the U.S." even where they otherwise meet the criteria outlined above:

(1) Wastewater treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the CWA.

(2) Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities.

(3) Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water.

(4) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to upland should application of irrigation water to that area cease.

(5) Artificial lakes and ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing.

(6) Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water primarily for aesthetic reasons.

(7) Water-filled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of waters of the U.S.

(8) Swales and erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes) characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration of flow.

2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act (California Fish and Game Code § 2050, et seq.)

Fish and wildlife resources are protected by a number of laws and programs administered by the CDFW, formerly the California Department of Fish and Game. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) generally parallels the provisions of the federal ESA, and states that "all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved."

Under the CESA, "endangered" is defined as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range;" and "threatened" is defined as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts." "Take" is defined as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill" an individual of a species, but the definition does not include "harm" or "harass," as the ESA does. As a result, the threshold for a take under the CESA is higher than that under the federal ESA. Exceptions to the take prohibition are limited to authorization of collection for "necessary scientific research".

Consistent with the CESA, CDFW has established lists of endangered, threatened, and candidate species that may or may not be included on a federal ESA list. CDFW also maintains a list of Species of Special Concern for those species that have declining populations, limited distribution, diminishing habitat, or unusual scientific, educational, or recreational value. In addition, CDFW manages a "watch list" of species that have been de-listed or are vulnerable. Species of Special concern and watch list species are not afforded the same legal protection as listed species.

2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900 - 1913, § 2062 and § 2067)

The CDFW also manages the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), which designates and protects species eligible for state listing. Eligible species include those identified on California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs) 1A, 1B, and 2 meet the definitions of Sections 1901, Chapter 10 (NPPA) or Sections 2062 and 2067 (CESA) of the California Fish and Game Code. CRPR 3 and 4 species, though not meeting the criteria for listing by CDFW, may be considered during project review by the agencies.

2.2.3 Clean Water Act – Section 401

The CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Section 401 Certification) provides states and authorized tribes an opportunity to address the aquatic resource impacts of federally issued permits and licenses, to help protect water quality. Under Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in any discharge into waters of the U.S. must obtain a Section 401 Certification from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that the proposed activity will comply with state water quality standards. In California, Section 401 Certifications are issued by Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) located throughout the state. The Central Coast RWQCB issues Section 401 Certifications for

projects in the County. The federal CWA Section 404 permit is dependent on and subject to the terms of the Section 401 Certification. Therefore, under Section 401, a federal agency cannot issue a permit or license for an activity that may result in discharge into waters of the U.S. until the RWQCB has granted or waived the Section 401 Certification. Section 401 Certification is limited to federally jurisdictional waters and wetlands.

Waters of the State

California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3831(w) states that "all waters of the United States are also 'waters of the state.'" This regulation has remained in effect despite federal decisions which added limitations to what could be considered a water of the U.S. Therefore, the regulation reflects the SWRCB's intent to include a broad interpretation of waters of the U.S. into the definition of waters of the state. Waters of the state includes features that have been determined by the EPA or the USACE to be "waters of the U.S." in an approved jurisdictional determination; "waters of the U.S." identified in an aquatic resource report certified by the USACE upon which a permitting decision was based; and features that are consistent with any current or historic final judicial interpretation of "waters of the U.S." or any current or historic federal regulation defining "waters of the U.S."

2.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires an evaluation of a project's potentially significant impacts on biological resources and ways that such impacts can be avoided, minimized, or mitigated. CEQA also provides thresholds and guidelines for use by lead agencies to assess the significance of proposed impacts.

Section 15065 of the act states that a lead agency shall find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, and thereby require an Environmental Impact Report to be prepared for the project, where the project has the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

CEQA states that a project will normally have a significant effect on the environment if it will:

> *"(a) Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community where it is located; (b) Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal, plant or the habitat of the species; (c) Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species; and (d) Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife or plants"* (County 2021).

A project is not subject to CEQA under CEQA Guideline Section 15061(b)(3) "where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment."

2.2.5 California Coastal Act

The Coastal Commission was established in 1972 to regulate coastal development and its impact on public access and coastal resources. The Coastal Commission was made permanent by the

State Legislature through adoption of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (California Public Resource Code Sections 30000 *et seq.*). The California Coastal Act (Coastal Act) outlines standards for development within the Coastal Zone, which extends along 1,100 miles of the California coastline and encompasses 1.5 million acres of land. The Coastal Act encourages local governments to create Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) that govern decisions regarding short-term and long-term conservation and use of coastal resources. Development within the Coastal Zone requires a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) issued by the Coastal Commission or by a local government with a Coastal Commission-certified LCP. The County has a certified LCP and has land use jurisdiction over the Site. Therefore, the County has the authority to issue a CDP for the Project.

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH)

An Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) area is defined in the California Coastal Act §30107.5 as:

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

Examples of ESH include: coastal streams and wetlands, native vegetation communities (e.g., native grasslands, coastal sage scrub, maritime chaparral, oak woodlands), rare and endangered native plant populations, dunes, monarch butterfly trees, white-tailed kite habitat, marine rookeries, and rocky points and intertidal areas. ESH and policies intended to protect ESH, are further defined in the County's LCP and CLUP (County 2019).

2.3 LOCAL LAND USE POLICIES

2.3.1 County Coastal Land Use Plan

The County's LCP and associated CLUP regulate development within the County's Coastal Zone. To ensure consistency with the Coastal Act, the County has adopted many of the Coastal Commission's regulations and policies regarding protection of coastal resources (e.g., marine mammal rookeries/hauling grounds, dunes, wetlands, streams, native plant communities). The CLUP policies that are applicable to the Project and surrounding habitats are described below.

CLUP Policy 9-1

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

2.3.1.1 Dunes

CLUP Policy 9-2

Because of their State-wide significance, coastal dune habitats shall be preserved and protected from all but resource dependent, scientific, educational, and light recreational uses. Sand mining and oil well drilling may be permitted if it can be shown that no alternative location is feasible and such development is sited and designed to minimize impacts on dune vegetation and animal species. Disturbance or destruction of any dune vegetation shall be prohibited, unless no feasible alternative exists, and then only if re-vegetation is made a condition of project approval. Such re-vegetation shall be with native California plants propagated from the disturbed sites or from the same species at adjacent sites.

CLUP Policy 9-4

All permitted industrial and recreational uses shall be regulated both during construction and operation to protect critical bird habitats during breeding and nesting seasons. Controls may include restriction of access, noise abatement, restriction of hours of operations of public or private facilities.

CLUP Policy 9-5

For all permitted uses, including recreation, foot traffic on vegetated dunes shall be minimized. Where access through dunes is necessary, well-defined footpaths shall be developed and used.

2.3.1.2 Wetlands

CLUP Policy 9-6

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

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

CLUP Policy 9-7

Dredge spoils shall not be deposited permanently in areas subject to tidal influence or in areas where public access would be significantly adversely affected. When feasible, spoils should be deposited in the littoral drift, except when contaminants would adversely affect water quality or marine habitats, or on the beach.

CLUP Policy 9-9 (in part)

A buffer strip, a minimum of 100 feet in width, shall be maintained in natural condition along the periphery of all wetlands. No permanent structures shall be permitted within the wetland or buffer area except structures of a minor nature, i.e., fences, or structures necessary to support light recreation.

The upland limit of a wetland shall be defined as: 1) the boundary between land with the predominately hydrophytic cover and land with predominantly mesophytic or xerophytic cover; or 2) the boundary between soil that is predominately hydric and soil that is predominately nonhydric; or 3) in the case of wetlands without vegetation or soils, the boundary between land that is flooded or saturated at some time during years of normal precipitation and land that is not.

CLUP Policy 9-12

Wetland sandbars may be dredged, when permitted pursuant to Policy 9-6 above, and when necessary for maintenance of tidal flow to ensure the continued biological productivity of the wetland.

CLUP Policy 9-14

New development adjacent to or in close proximity to wetlands shall be compatible with the continuance of the habitat area and shall not result in a reduction in the biological productivity or water quality of the wetland due to runoff (carrying additional sediment or contaminants), noise, thermal pollution, or other disturbances.

2.3.1.3 Marine Mammal Rookeries and Hauling Grounds

CLUP Policy 9-25

Marine mammal rookeries shall not be altered or disturbed by recreational, industrial, or any other uses during the times of the year when such areas are in use for reproductive activities, i.e., mating, pupping, and pup care. Times of year when marine mammals use rookery areas:

- Harbor seals: February through April
- Northern Elephant seals: Mid-December through February
- Sea Lions and fur seals: May through September

2.3.1.4 Native Plant Communities

CLUP Policy 9-36

When sites are graded or developed, areas with significant amounts of native vegetation shall be preserved. All development shall be sited, designed, and constructed to minimize impacts of grading, paving, construction of roads or structures, runoff, and erosion on native vegetation. In

particular, grading and paving shall not adversely affect root zone aeration and stability of native trees.

2.3.1.5 Streams

CLUP Policy 9-37

The minimum buffer strip for major streams in rural areas, as defined by the land use plan, shall be presumptively 100 feet, and for streams in urban areas, 50 feet. These minimum buffers may be adjusted upward or downward on a case-by-case basis. The buffer shall be established based on an investigation of the following factors and after consultation with the Department of Fish and Game and Regional Water Quality Control Board in order to protect the biological productivity and water quality of streams:

1) Soil type and stability of stream corridors;
2) How surface water filters into the ground;
3) Slope of the land on either side of the stream; and
4) Location of the 100-year flood plain boundary.

Riparian vegetation shall be protected and shall be included in the buffer. Where riparian vegetation has previously been removed, except for channelization, the buffer shall allow for the reestablishment of riparian vegetation to its prior extent to the greatest degree possible.

CLUP Policy 9-41

All permitted construction and grading within stream corridors shall be carried out in such a manner as to minimize impacts from increased runoff, sedimentation, biochemical degradation, or thermal pollution.

3.0 METHODS

To document sensitive biological resources within the Survey Area, SES conducted background research, reviewed previous botanical and biological assessments completed in the vicinity, and conducted spring botanical and wildlife surveys.

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field reconnaissance, a literature review was performed to identify any special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities that have the potential to occur in the Survey Area and vicinity. The literature review included an examination of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2025a), the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2025), the USFWS Endangered Species Database (USFWS 2025a), and the USFWS critical habitat portal (USFWS 2025b). SES also reviewed the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California, South Coastal Santa Barbara Area (NRCS 2025), the USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (USGS 2025), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2024c), and weather data.

The literature review also included an examination of relevant reports from properties along Sand Point Road including:

- Delineation of Potentially Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters for 755 Sand Point Road, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California (Althouse & Meade 2013).
- Revised Biological Resources Assessment for 711 Sand Point Road (APN 005-460-046), Santa Barbara County, California (SES 2018).
- Native Plant Restoration and Habitat Enhancement Plan for 755 Sand Point Road, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California (Althouse & Meade 2018).
- Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Feldman New Residence. Case Nos. 15NGD-00000-00006, 13CDH-00000-00001, 13MOD-00000-00001 (County 2018).
- Biological Report for Sanddew, 501 Sand Point Road, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California (Althouse & Meade 2021).
- Draft Negative Declaration for the Proposed Sanddew Residence, 501 Sand Point Road, Case Nos. 18CDH-00000-00007/22NGD-00000-00011 (County 2022).

The CNDDB query provided locations of special-status plant populations, sensitive natural communities, and special-status wildlife documented within the Carpinteria USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle, where the Survey Area is located. Special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Area are listed in Table 2. The likelihood for special-status species to occur within the habitats present in the Survey Area was assessed during field reconnaissance. In addition to the CNDDB, the following sources were reviewed for information on regional occurrence of special-status species that have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Area:

- Bumble Bees of the Western United States (Koch et al. 2012).
- Bumble Bees of North America (Willimas et al. 2014).
- Survey Considerations for CESA Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2024).
- Birds of Santa Barbara County, California (Lehman 2024).
- Santa Barbara County Breeding Bird Study (Audubon-CCBER 2025).
- California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali 2008).
- Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California (CDFG 1998).
- California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern (Thompson et al. 2016).
- A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California (Smith 1998); and,
- Rare Plants of Santa Barbara County (SBBG 2018).

3.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Field surveys were completed on May 21, 2024 by biologists Jessica Peak and Sophia Manning, December 10, 2025 by Peter Gaede, and March 10, 2026 by Justine McGrath and John Storrer. The survey effort included vegetation mapping, documentation of rare plant species, and botanical and wildlife inventories. Special-status species that are known to occur or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the Survey Area were targeted during the field surveys (e.g., red sand verbena, salt marsh bird's beak, light-footed Ridgway's rail, burrowing owl, etc.) (see Table 2).

3.2.1 Botanical Survey

Survey methods were consistent with the botanical survey guidelines of the California Department of Fish and Game (now CDFW) (2009), the USFWS (1996), and the CNPS (2001). The botanical inventory was compiled by systematically searching the Survey Area. The botanical survey took place during the blooming season for the special-status plant species that have potential to occur in the Survey Area (see Table 2). Special-status plant species were mapped using an iPad tablet with ArcCollector and an EOS Arrow 100 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver, and aerial imagery from Google Earth (Figures 3a & 3b).

All vascular plant species observed within the Survey Area were recorded (see Appendix B – Vascular Plant Inventory). Plant specimens that were not positively identified in the field were further examined using a dissecting microscope and appropriate botanical keys, including *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and *A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California, Second Edition* (Smith 1998). Nomenclature for plant species follows *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson 2025). Descriptions of vegetation communities are adapted from *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MV-II) (Sawyer et al. 2009) and *A Manual of California Vegetation Online* (CNPS 2020b).

3.2.2 Wildlife Survey

During the field reconnaissance, a general evaluation of the character and quality of wildlife habitat was made and an inventory of all wildlife species observed within the Survey Area was compiled (see Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory).

The evaluation of wildlife use of the property was made in part through the field survey but was also based on habitat suitability within the Survey Area and known occurrence of various species in the vicinity. Field surveys to document wildlife use of the Survey Area and adjacent Carpinteria Salt Marsh were conducted on December 10, 2025 and March 10, 2026. Potential for nesting, roosting, or foraging by sensitive bird species, including Belding's savannah sparrow, western snowy plover, and raptors, was also assessed.

4.0 RESULTS

The following sections provide a summary of environmental conditions in and around the proposed Project including soils, hydrology, existing plant communities, wildlife habitat, and special-status plant species documented during the field survey. Representative photographs of environmental conditions present in the Survey Area are provided in Appendix A.

4.1 SOILS

Soil types were determined based on a review of the Web Soil Survey of the South Coastal part of Santa Barbara County, California, (NRCS 2025) and the Sandyland Seawall Coastal Hazards Assessment (M&N 2024).

The soil type along Sand Point Road and the northern portions of the residential properties is classified as Aquents, fill areas (AC), 0 to 2 percent slopes and is comprised of earthy fill material from variable sources. This soil types is typically 0 to 60 inches in depth and the depth to water is 24 to 72 inches. Frequency of flooding is rare and frequency of ponding is considered to be none (NRCS 2025).

The soils in the remainder of the Survey Area are classified as Beaches (BE), 1 to 5 percent slopes, derived from sandy or stony alluvium. The typical profile of this soil type consists of sand from 0 to 6 inches and coarse sand from 6 to 60 inches in depth (NRCS 2025). The soils in the adjacent Carpinteria Slough are listed as estuarine deposits comprised of organic-rich clays, silts, and sands (M&N 2024).

4.2 HYDROLOGY

The Project is within the approximately 140-mile-long Santa Barbara littoral cell that extends from the Santa Maria River (to the north) to roughly Point Mugu (to the south). The dominant direction of sediment transport along this portion of the coastline is from the north/west to the south/east and is considered to be mostly unidirectional (M&N 2024). The east end of the proposed Project is adjacent to the mouth of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh/Santa Monica Creek (Figure 1; Appendix A – Site Photographs), there is no other hydrologic connection between the marsh and the beach along Sand Point Road.

The Carpinteria Salt Marsh is fed by three tributaries: Santa Monica Creek, Franklin Creek, and an unnamed tributary that outlet to the Pacific Ocean at the east end of the Survey Area. The channels in the marsh fill and ebb with the tides and are routinely maintained by the Santa Barbara Flood Control District. Salt marsh wetlands north of Sand Point Road drain via sheet flow toward the tidal channels in the marsh.

The tidal non-wetland waters of the U.S. (i.e., intertidal zone and subtidal channel) surrounding the Project are jurisdictional under current federal and state guidelines and are considered to meet the criteria of ESH due to their biological productivity and importance to species survival (County 2019). The intertidal zone encompasses portions of the estuary and coastline that occur between high and low tide. This habitat changes constantly due to varying levels of inundation, fluctuating tides, and exposure to physical wave action, leaving the sand essentially devoid of vegetation.

4.3 VEGETATION, SENSITIVE HABITAT, AND LAND USES

Vegetation communities, sensitive habitat, and land uses in the Survey Area are summarized in Table 1 and described below. Vegetation communities and land uses were mapped based on field observations and aerial imagery analysis and are depicted in Figures 3a & 3b.

Table 1. Summary of Vegetation, Sensitive Habitat, and Land Uses in the Survey Area

Vegetation Alliance/Habitat/Land Use Type[1]	Vegetation Association[1]	Listing Status/Rarity Ranking/Invasive Species Rank[6]	Acreage in Survey Area
Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH)			
Dune Mat *Abronia latifolia – Ambrosia chamissonis* Herbaceous Alliance	*Ambrosia chamissonis - Abronia maritima - Cakile maritima*	Protected by County & Coastal Commission Policies S3, G3	1.04 acres
Invasive/Non-native Vegetation			
Ice Plant Mats *Mesembryanthemum* spp. – *Carpobrotus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance	*Carpobrotus (edulis)*	SNA, GNA/ Cal-IPC High	3.54 acres
Ornamental Plants/Landscaping[2]	NA	NA	1.92 acres
Other Land Uses			
Sandy Beach/Intertidal[3]	NA	NA	6.52 acres
Bare Sand[4]	NA	NA	0.32 acres
Rock Revetment	NA	NA	2.69 acres
Paved Accessways[5]	NA	NA	0.09-acre
		Total:	16.13 acres

[1] Vegetation Alliances and Associations follow *A Manual of California Vegetation Online* (MV-II) (CNPS 2025b), where applicable.

[2] Not a recognized community in MV-II.

[3] The area of sandy beach/intertidal habitat was calculated based on what was present above the mean high tide line at the time of the survey and in aerial imagery. This area is constantly changing due to erosion and accretion of sand with the tides. There is no natural rocky intertidal habitat and there is no vegetation present on the beach.

[4] Represents areas between residences and the rock revetment that are devoid of vegetation.

[5] Includes the beach access ramp at the west end of the Survey Area and the easternmost end of Sand Point Road.

[6] Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking/Invasive Species Ranking Notes:

Global/State rarity rankings follow the CDFW California Natural Communities List (CDFW 2025a). Natural communities with ranks 1-3 are considered sensitive.

- G1/S1 – Critically imperiled. At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2/S2 – Imperiled. At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
- G3/S3 – Vulnerable. At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
- G4/S4 – Apparently Secure. Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- GNA/SNA – Not Applicable.

California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Invasive Species Rating System:

- High – Species that have severe ecological impacts. Moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.
- Moderate – Species that have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts. Moderate to high rates of dispersal, generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.
- Limited – Species that are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Distribution is generally limited, but species may be locally persistent and problematic.
- Watch – These species have been assessed as posing a high risk of becoming invasive in the future in California.

4.3.1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH)

The ESH in the Survey Area is limited to sensitive native dune mat vegetation.

4.3.1.1 Dune Mat (Abronia latifolia – Ambrosia chamissonis Herbaceous Alliance)

Dune mat vegetation establishes on fine-to-coarse textured sands on sand dunes of coastal bars, river mouths, and spits along the immediate coastline (CNPS 2025b). Approximately one (1) acre of native dune mat is present in backyards of the residences along Sand Point Road, on the splash wall/revetment, and in the swale between the splash wall and the revetment (Figures 3a & 3b). Dune mat plant communities are considered ESH by the County/Coastal Commission and are protected by LCP/CLUP policies.

Dune mat vegetation in the Survey Area is dominated by two native dune species, beach bur sage (*Ambrosia chamissonis*) and beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia* ssp. *cheiranthifolia*). Other native plant species in this community include alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*), salt heliotrope (*Heliotropium curassavicum*), big saltbush (*Atriplex lentiformis*), coastal bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), sea cliff buckwheat (*Eriogonum parviflorum*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *menziesii*), and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). One special-status plant species, red sand verbena (*Abronia maritima*), is present throughout the dune mat plant community (Figures 3a & 3b). Red sand verbena populations in the Survey Area are discussed in detail below.

Non-native and invasive plant species scattered in the dune mat vegetation include sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*), sea fig/iceplant (*Carpobrotus chilensis, C. edulis*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*), bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), annual sweet clover (*Melilotus indicus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), rabbit's foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), and pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*).

4.3.2 Invasive/Non-native Vegetation

4.3.2.1 Ice Plant Mats (Mesembryanthemum spp. – Carpobrotus spp. Herbaceous Semi-natural Alliance)

Ice plant mats are the prevailing plant community in the Survey Area (3.54 acres; Figure 3a). Ice plant mats occur on bluffs, disturbed land, sand dunes on the immediate coastline, and on coastal and alkaline terraces (CNPS 2025b). The majority of vegetation cover in the Survey Area consists of ice plant mats, dominated by a mix of ice plant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and sea fig (*C. chilensis*), both of which are considered to be moderately to highly invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC 2025). The ice plant mats in the Survey Area also contain occurrences of two other invasive ice plant species (*Drosanthemum floribundum* and *Malephora crocea*) as well as of many of the non-native/invasive plant species scattered in the dune mat described above (e.g., sea rocket, European beachgrass, ripgut brome, etc.).

There are at least eight invasive ice plant taxa that grow in California and there are four (4) in the Survey Area. *Carpobrotus edulis* is a succulent perennial that forms impenetrable mats covering large areas and has been widely planted for soil stabilization and landscaping. This species is

tolerant of a wide range of soil moisture and nutrient conditions and is readily dispersed by mammals. *C. chilensis* is a smaller, less aggressive ice plant; however, the two species hybridize, and the hybrids are invasive as well (CNPS 2025b). Ice plant mats spread beyond landscaped areas and invade dune mat, dune scrub, coastal bluff scrub, and coastal prairies. These species compete with native plants for moisture, nutrients, and space, and they create adverse conditions for establishment of natives (CNPS 2025b).

As part of the Project, dune enhancement involves removal of iceplant mats and other non-native vegetation, avoidance/protection of existing native dune mat vegetation, and planting of additional native dune species to improve habitat function and value.

4.3.2.2 Ornamental Plants/Landscaping

Ornamental plant species and landscaping are present in the backyards of the existing residences, along the revetment, and within the swale (Figures 3a & 3b; Appendix A – Site Photographs). This vegetation type is not a recognized community in MV-II, as it consists of species not native to the region that have been planted and/or exotic species that typically don't occur in the natural landscape outside of urban areas. Ornamental and landscape species that are frequent in the Survey Area include Ngaio tree (*Myoporum laetum*), crimson bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), statice (*Limonium sinuatum*), lavender (*Lavandula* sp.), rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*), Mexican bush sage (*S. leucantha*), Chinese juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*), creeping juniper (*J. horizontalis*), prostrate cape weed (*Arcotheca prostrata*), garden pelargonium (*Pelargonium* x *hortorum*), red escallonia (*Escallonia rubra*), African daisy (*Dimorphotheca sinuata*), and Mexican feathergrass (*Nasella tenuissima*).

4.3.3 Other Land Uses

4.3.3.1 Sandy Beach/Intertidal

The upper intertidal habitat within the Survey Area consists of sandy beach and the rock revetment. There is no natural rocky intertidal habitat along Sandyland near the Project and there is no vegetation present on the beach south of the rock revetment (Appendix A – Site Photographs).

The sandy beach/intertidal zone is a dynamic environment influenced in part by daily tidal fluctuations (leading to high concentrations of sunlight, and periods of aerial exposure) and wave forces. The area of sandy beach/intertidal habitat in the Project footprint changes constantly with erosion and accretion of sand with the tides. Organisms residing within the intertidal zone are characterized by hardy species that are capable of withstanding stresses associated with waves and daily tidal fluxes. Due to the seasonal deposition and retreat of sand from the beach, relatively few specialized species live in the dynamic sand habitat within the Survey Area. Commonly documented species include crustaceans such as sand crab (*Emerita analoga*), arthropods, polychaetes, and mollusks. The sandy beach/intertidal zone along the existing rock revetment is not considered to meet the criteria of ESH because there is no coastal strand/dune mat vegetation present and the beach/intertidal zone is not used as a marine mammal rookery/hauling ground.

4.3.3.2 Bare Sand & Rock Revetment

The rock revetment and areas devoid of vegetation (i.e., bare sand) between the rock revetment and the residences represent approximately 3 acres of the Survey Area. The open sandy areas in the Survey Area are regularly disturbed by foot traffic and used for recreational uses (e.g., kayak/surf board storage, patio furniture, etc.) by the adjacent residences.

4.4 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE SURVEY AREA

Special-status species and sensitive habitats include plant and wildlife taxa, vegetation communities, or other unique biological features that are afforded special protection by local land use policies and/or state and federal regulations. Vegetation communities may warrant special status if they are of limited distribution, support protected plants and animals, have high wildlife value, or are particularly vulnerable to disturbance. Special-status plant and animal species are those that are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Acts or those that appear on various "watch lists" compiled by academic institutions, conservation organizations, and wildlife agencies. These include the CNDDB lists of "*Special Animals*" and "*Special Plants*" (CNDDB 2025), CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2025a), "*California Bird Species of Special Concern*" (Shuford and Gardali 2008), "California *Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*" (Thomson et al. 2016), and "*Mammalian Species of Special Concern in California*" (Williams 1986).

Twelve (12) special-status plant species and nineteen (19) special-status wildlife species were observed during field reconnaissance or are documented (i.e., are tracked by the CNDDB or Santa Barbara County Breeding Bird Study) within the vicinity of the Survey Area. The likelihood for special-status plant and wildlife species documented within the Carpinteria USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle to occur within the habitats present in the Survey Area was evaluated (Table 2).

Species dependent on inland or riparian habitats (e.g., late-flowered mariposa lily, Palmer's mariposa lily, umbrella larkspur, Ojai fritillary, Santa Barbara honeysuckle, white-veined monardella, Nuttall's scrub oak, Sonoran maiden fern, least bell's vireo, Townsend's big-eared bat, and Coast patch-nosed snake) and perennial fresh water sources or vernal pools (e.g., arroyo toad, foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, and two-striped garter snake) are excluded from consideration due to the lack of suitable habitat.

Table 2 lists special status plants and animals that were observed or have a reasonable possibility to occur in the Survey Area based on habitat suitability, elevation and geographic range, soils, topography, surrounding land uses, and proximity of known occurrences in the Survey Area. The likelihood for special-status species to occur within the Survey Area was assessed using information from the various listed sources and wildlife and botanical surveys. Narratives are provided for species for which there are land use planning and regulatory implications.

Table 2. Special-status Plant and Wildlife Species Occurrences Documented within the Project Vicinity

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ***(Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)***	**Listing Status***	**Habitat Requirements/Affinities**	**Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)**	**Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area**
Plants[1]				
Red sand verbena (*Abronia maritima*)	CRPR 4.2 G4, S3	Coastal dunes. Elevation range: 0 – 350 feet. Blooming period: February-October	Yes	Present. Red sand verbena plants are present in the dune mat vegetation along the revetment/swale and were mapped during the May 2024 survey (Figures 3a &3b).
Ventura marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*)	FE SE CRPR 1B.1 G2, S1	Coastal salt marshes, disturbed open areas, sand to gravel substrates. Elevation range: 0 – 350 feet. Blooming period: July-October	No	Not expected to occur. Carpinteria Salt Marsh is USFWS-designated critical habitat for Ventura marsh milk-vetch. No *Astragalus* plants were observed during the May 2024 survey and this species is not expected to occur in the dune/beach habitats where Project impacts will occur.
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*	CRPR 1B.2 G3, S2	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation range: 0 – 15,000 feet. Blooming period: March-October.	Yes	Not expected to occur. Suitable coastal dune habitat is present in the Survey Area. This species is known to occur in Carpinteria along the coastal bluffs (CNDDB 2025). Coulter's saltbush is a shrub species that would have been blooming during 2024 field survey. This species was not observed and is not expected to occur in the Survey Area.
Salt marsh bird's beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	CRPR 1B.2 G4, S1	Coastal salt marsh, swamps, dunes. Elevation range: 0 – 100 feet. Blooming period: May – October (November).	No	Not expected to occur. Salt marsh bird's beak is known to occur in Carpinteria Salt Marsh, northeast of the Survey Area (CNDDB 2025). Salt marsh bird's beak was not observed in the Survey Area during the May 2024 botanical survey and this species is not expected to occur in the dune/beach habitats where Project impacts will occur.
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	CRPR 1B.1 G4, S2	Saline places, marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Elevation range: 0 – 3,300 feet. Blooming period: April – May.	No	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for Coulter's goldfields is present in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and this species was historically known to occur in the marsh, but populations are believed to be extirpated (CNDDB 2025). Coulter's goldfields was not observed during the May 2024 botanical survey and this species is not expected to occur in the dune/beach habitats where Project impacts will occur.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ***(Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)***	**Listing Status***	**Habitat Requirements/Affinities**	**Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)**	**Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area**
Invertebrates				
Crotch's bumble bee *(Bombus crotchii)*	SC G2, S2	Inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. Nesting occurs underground, in colonies.	No	Low likelihood to occur to forage. Crotch's bumble bee was documented in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh in 2017 and 2019 (CNDDB 2025). This species may be present in the Survey Area on a transitory basis or for foraging, but suitable nesting habitat is not present on the dune/beach areas where Project impacts will occur.
Sandy beach tiger beetle (*Cicindela hirticollis gravida*)	SA G5, S2	Inhabits areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Prefers clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper intertidal zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action. Known to be sensitive to contact with humans.	Yes	Low likelihood to occur. One historical location of sandy beach tiger beetle is documented in Carpinteria, east of the Survey Area, which is now believed to be extirpated (CNDDB 2025). Sand south of the shoreline protection in the Survey Area is regularly impacted by wave action and there is little to no dry sand in the upper intertidal zone to support this species. The presence of sandy beach tiger beetle in the Survey Area is considered unlikely due to a lack of suitable microhabitat and impacts from wave/human activity.
Globose dune beetle (*Coelus globosus*)	SA G1, S1	Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Inhabits foredunes and sand hummocks; burrows beneath the sand surface and is most common beneath dune vegetation.	Yes	Low likelihood to occur. One population of globose dune beetle has been documented in Carpinteria, mapped along the beach east of the Survey Area (CNDDB 2025). The dune habitat in the Survey Area is marginal due to the existing shoreline protection essentially eliminating the foredune. Human activity along the revetment, swale, and in residential backyards also reduces habitat value for this species. Globose dune beetle is considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence in the Survey Area.
Monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus* (California overwintering population)	SA G4, S2	Overwintering sites (i.e., roosts) extend from Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico and are located in wind-protected tree groves (typically eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress), with nectar source and water nearby.	No	Not expected to occur. Suitable protected eucalyptus, Monterey pine, or cypress groves that would support Monarch aggregations are not present in the Survey Area. The nearest known over-wintering site is along Carpinteria Creek, approximately 1 mile southwest of the Survey Area (CNDDB 2025). This species is not expected to roost in the Survey Area but may be present on a transitory basis while foraging.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ***(Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)***	**Listing Status***	**Habitat Requirements/Affinities**	**Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)**	**Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area**
Wandering (= saltmarsh) skipper *Panoquina errans*	SA G4, S2	Occurs in coastal salt marshes. Larvae and adults feed on salt marsh plant species, primarily salt grass and alkali heath.	Yes	Not expected to occur. Four female wandering skippers were documented in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh in 2007 (CNDDB 2025). Small patches of salt grass and alkali heath in the Survey Area provide limited resources for wandering skipper larvae; adults of this species are not expected to occur in the habitats that will be impacted by the Project. Wandering skipper was not detected during invertebrate surveys conducted at 501 Sand Point Road at the east end of the Survey Area in 2017, 2018, and 2020 (Althouse & Meade 2021). Wandering skipper is not expected to be affected by the Project.
Fish				
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	FE SSC G3, S3	Occurs in fresh to brackish water in coastal lagoons, bays, and lower reaches of coastal streams, up to a mile upstream from the ocean. Prefers vegetated pools of slow (but not stagnant) areas of streams. Spawning occurs on coarse sand substrates. Breeding Season: April to December.	No	Not expected to occur. Historically, tidewater goby was documented in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh but was last seen in the marsh in 1984 (CNDDB 2025). Tidewater goby was not observed during 2017, 2018, 2020 surveys (Althouse & Meade 2021) or during May 2024 field surveys. The Project will not impact the mouth of Santa Monica Creek or the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and tidewater goby are not expected in the Survey Area.
Southern California Steelhead DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	FE SC G5, S1	Coastal streams less than 8,000 feet in elevation.	No	Not expected to occur. Southern California steelhead historically entered Carpinteria Salt Marsh to spawn in Santa Monica Creek, but stream alterations have impeded access to upstream spawning sites. The Project will not impact the mouth of Santa Monica Creek or the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and steelhead are not expected in the Survey Area.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ***(Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)***	**Listing Status***	**Habitat Requirements/Affinities**	**Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)**	**Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area**
Birds				
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	SC SSC MBTA G4, S3	Found in open grasslands and similar habitat. Nests and roosts in abandoned animal burrows or other crevices. Often seen perched on the ground or on fence posts.	Yes	One adult/juvenile burrowing owl was observed at the eastern end of the rock revetment at the terminus of Sand Point Road on December 7, 2025. The burrowing owl was seen perched on the revetment at dawn and dusk consistently through December, January, and February. It was last observed on February 26, 2026 (CNDDB, Gaede 2026).
Western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	FT SSC MBTA G3, S3	Nests above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	Yes	Low likelihood to occur. Two fledgling western snowy plover chicks were observed on the beach at the west end of the Survey Area on May 21, 2013 (Record No. 6291) (Audubon-CCBER 2025). A historical breeding location was also documented in Carpinteria in 1946 but is believed to be extirpated since 1978. This species may use the shoreline in the Survey Area for foraging but nesting habitat is marginal due to the presence of the rock revetment and lack of developed foredune.
Belding's savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	SE MTBA G5, S3	Inhabits salt marshes and nests on the ground, primarily in pickleweed.	No	Not expected to occur. Belding's savannah sparrows are known to breed in the Carpinteria Salt Marsh (CNDDB 2025, Audubon-CCBER 2025). This species could be found foraging in and around revetment or shoreline. But the dune/beach areas around the Project do not provide suitable nesting habitat for Belding's savannah sparrow. Although nesting occurs nearby, this species would not be expected to nest in the Survey Area where Project impacts will occur.
Light-footed Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus levipes*	FE SE FP MTBA G3, S1	Salt and brackish marshes, particularly those with tidal sloughs; favors marshes with tall, dense vegetation.	No	Not expected to occur. The known population of light-footed Ridgway's rail in Carpinteria Salt Marsh is thought to be extirpated (CNDDB 2025). Suitable marsh habitat for this species is not present in the Survey Area and nesting would not be expected in the dune/beach areas where Project impacts will occur.

Common Name ***Scientific Name*** ***(Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)***	**Listing Status***	**Habitat Requirements/Affinities**	**Suitable Habitat Present in Survey Area (Y/N)**	**Likelihood for Occurrence within Survey Area**
Reptiles				
California legless lizard *Anniella* sp.	SSC G3, S3	Occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat.	Yes	Low likelihood to occur. Two occurrences of California legless lizard are documented on the east and west side of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh (CNDDB 2025). Suitable beach dune habitat with sparse vegetation is present in the Survey Area; however, the population of California legless lizard near Sandyland Seawall is thought to be extirpated (CNDDB 2025). California legless lizard has a low likelihood of occurrence in the dune habitat that will be impacted by the Project.

*Listing Status Notes:

Federal: FE – Federally listed Endangered
FT – Federally listed Threatened
FC – Federal Candidate Species
WL – USFWS Watch list
BCC – USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern
MTBA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act

State: SE – State listed Endangered
ST – State listed Threatened
SC – State Candidate Species
SR – State Rare Species
SA – State Special Animal
FP – CDFW Fully Protected Species
SSC – CDFW Species of Special Concern
WL – CDFW Watch List

CRPR: California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank
CBR – Considered but Rejected
1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere
2 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but common elsewhere
4 – Limited distribution (Watch-list)

CRPR Extensions
0.1 – Seriously endangered in California
0.2 – Fairly endangered in California
0.3 – Not very endangered in California

CBR – Considered but Rejected[1] – Unless otherwise noted, habitat, elevation, and blooming period for special-status plant species is from *The Jepson eFlora* 2025.

4.5 BOTANICAL RESOURCES

A total of 55 plant species was observed in the Survey Area during the May 2024 botanical survey. Of the species observed, 14 (25 percent) were native and 41 (75 percent) were non-native, naturalized, or ornamental/landscape species. A comprehensive list of vascular plant species observed in the Survey Area is provided in Appendix B.

4.5.1 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Dune mat plant communities are considered ESH by the County/Coastal Commission and are protected by LCP/CLUP policies. The Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve (i.e., Southern Coastal Salt Marsh), north of the Project, is also considered ESH and is USFWS-designated critical habitat for Ventura marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*) a state- and federally-endangered perennial herb.

4.5.2 Special-status Plant Species Observed

One special-status plant species (red sand verbena) was observed and mapped in the Survey Area. No other special-status plant species are expected to occur. Special-status plants that require coastal marsh habitat (i.e., Ventura marsh milk-vetch, salt marsh bird's beak, Coulter's goldfields) or species that were not observed during the 2024 field survey (i.e., Coulter's saltbush) are not discussed further, as they are not expected to occur.

Red sand verbena (*Abronia maritima*) (*CRPR 4.2*). Red sand verbena, also referred to as "sticky sand verbena", is a densely glandular hairy, perennial herb that forms mats along coastal dunes. This species has wine-red flowers and blooms between February and October. Red sand verbena is considered a "watch list" species, uncommon in California and fairly endangered by the CNPS, but can be locally abundant where it occurs. Red sand verbena is primarily found in coastal dunes from San Luis Obispo County south to Baja California. Eight (8) occurrences of red sand verbena plants (38 plants total) were found throughout the dune mat habitat in the Survey Area (Table 3; Appendix A – Site Photographs; Figures 3a & 3b).

Table 3. Special-status Plant Species Observed in the Survey Area

Special-status species code-occurrence number	Number of Plants	Latitude	Longitude
Red Sand Verbena (ABMA)			
ABMA-1	1	34.403799	-119.545271
ABMA-2	4	34.403749	-119.545266
ABMA-3	1	34.403798	-119.545322
ABMA-4	1	34.403831	-119.54535
ABMA-5	1	34.403648	-119.545118
ABMA-6	3	34.399553	-119.540487
ABMA-7	2	34.399316	-119.540239
ABMA-8	25	34.398001	-119.538321
Total Plants Observed:	38		

4.6 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The field survey enabled a characterization of habitat quality and assessment of potential for occurrence of special-status wildlife species (e.g., Crotch's bumble bee, western snowy plover, Belding's savannah sparrow, light-footed Ridgway's rail, etc.) in the Survey Area. A list of all wildlife species observed within the Survey Area is included as Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory.

4.6.1 General Wildlife Habitat

The dune mat, ice plant mats, beach/bare sand, and ornamental plants/landscaping are the prevailing habitat types in the Survey Area. The dune habitat is degraded due to the introduction of invasive species (i.e., ice plant, ornamentals) and presence of the existing rock revetment and coastal access pathways.

The fauna of sandy beaches is characterized by invertebrate species that live on or in the sand. These include beach hoppers (*Orchestoidea* spp.), sand crabs (*Emerita analoga*), and bloodworms (*Euzonus mucronata*), with other burrowing worms also present. Kelp flies (Diptera) are typically abundant, especially associated with the wrack (County 2013). Due to the frequently shifting sands, organisms inhabiting this environment are mobile and well adapted to the changing conditions. Invertebrate fauna within the littoral zone provide an important foraging resource for birds. Shorebirds, marine birds, and to a lesser extent, land birds are especially abundant in fall and winter. Shorebirds forage extensively within the intertidal and among the wrack.

No nesting behavior or active bird nests were observed on the beach or in the dune habitat in the Survey Area. Twenty-five bird species were observed during the May 2024 field survey including Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos),* Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*), whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), long-billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*), spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*), willet (*Tringa semipalmata*), Heermann's gull (*Larus heermanni*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), Caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*), double-crested cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*), brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), great egret (*Ardea alba*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), green heron (*Butorides virsecens*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), black pheobe (*Sayornis nigricans*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). Other wildlife species observed include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporous occidentalis*), honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) and a transient monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) (Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory). In addition, one adult/juvenile burrowing owl was observed in the Survey Area at the eastern end of the rock revetment at the terminus of Sand Point Road on December 7, 2025. The burrowing was seen perched on the revetment at dawn and dusk consistently through December, January, and February (CNDDB, Gaede 2026) (Figure 5 – Special-status Species).

4.6.1.1 Fish

The Project will not result in impacts to the mouth of Santa Monica Creek or the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, where tidewater goby and southern California steelhead have historically been known to occur.

California grunion (*Leuresthes tenuis*) are small, silvery fish found only along the coast of Southern California and northern Baja California. Unlike other fish, grunion come completely out of the water to lay their eggs in the wet sand of the beach. Grunion make these excursions only on particular nights and with such regularity that the time of their arrival on the beach can be predicted a year in advance (CDFW 2025b). California grunion are protected from coastal development/impacts during their spawning period from March 1 to August 31. The Coastal Commission and USACE often requires pre-construction grunion surveys and a Grunion Monitoring & Avoidance Plan for coastal development projects.

It is reported that grunion routinely used the beach along Sand Point Road, prior to construction of the seawall/rock revetment (T. Robinson pers. comm. 2025). Grunion runs have occurred at Carpinteria State Beach in the last five years, but there is limited suitable intertidal habitat near the Project for egg laying because of existing shoreline protection.

4.6.1.2 Marine Mammals

Sandyland beach does not provide essential feeding or breeding habitat for any marine mammal species that may be present near the Project. Pinniped species such as sea lions and harbor seals have the greatest potential to occur in the Project area. These pinniped species have the potential to haul out on the beach near in front of the Project, but occurrences would be transient.

4.6.2 Special-status Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Survey Area

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the Project Site during the May 2024 field survey or during previous surveys conducted along Sand Point Road from 2013-2021 (Althouse & Meade 2013, 2018, 2021; SES 2018, 2025). One adult/juvenile burrowing owl was observed in the Survey Area at the eastern end of the rock revetment at the terminus of Sand Point Road on December 7, 2025. Burrowing owl is discussed in more detail below.

Special-status wildlife species that have a low potential to occur in the Survey Area based on presence of suitable habitat and/or documented occurrences in the vicinity include western snowy plover, California legless lizard, sandy beach tiger beetle, and globose dune beetle. The narratives below describe each species' habitat preferences, distribution, and key characteristics.

The Survey Area lacks suitable salt marsh/nesting habitat that would support special-status species known to occur in the nearby Carpinteria Salt Marsh (i.e., Belding's savannah sparrow, light-footed Ridgway's rail, Crotch's bumble bee, wandering (saltmarsh) skipper).

4.6.2.1 Sandy beach tiger beetle (Cicindela hirticollis gravida) (SA, G5, S2)

Sandy beach tiger beetle is listed as a State Special Animal by CDFW. This species typically inhabits sand dunes adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. Sandy beach tiger beetles prefer clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper intertidal zone and subterranean larvae prefer to burrow into moist sand not affected by wave action. This species is known to be sensitive to contact with humans (CNDDB 2025) and would likely avoid areas with heavy foot traffic and regular disturbance.

One historical occurrence of sandy beach tiger beetle is documented from 1979 at Carpinteria State Beach, east of the Survey Area, which is now believed to be extirpated (CNDDB 2025). The sandy

beach south of the shoreline protection in the Survey Area is regularly impacted by wave action and there is little to no dry sand in the upper intertidal zone to support this species. The dune habitat in the Survey Area has frequent human activity and has been heavily modified. No sandy beach tiger beetles were observed during invertebrate surveys conducted at 501 Sand Point Road at the east end of the Survey Area in 2017, 2018, and 2020 (Althouse & Meade 2021). The presence of sandy beach tiger beetle in the Survey Area is considered unlikely due to a lack of suitable microhabitat and impacts from wave/human activity.

4.6.2.2 Globose dune beetle (Coelus globosus) (SA, G1, S1)

Globose dune beetle is listed as a State Special Animal and is erratically distributed in coastal sand dune habitat from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico. Globose dune beetles inhabit foredunes and sand hummocks, burrowing beneath the sand surface and are most commonly found beneath dune vegetation.

A 1934 population of globose dune beetle documented at Carpinteria State Beach, mapped along the beach in foredunes east of the Survey Area, was believed to be extant as of 2007 (CNDDB 2025). The dune habitat in the Survey Area is marginal due to the shoreline protection essentially eliminating the foredunes and impacts from human activity along the revetment and in residential backyards. Although conspecific common ciliated dune beetles (*Coelus ciliatus*) were found, no globose dune beetles were observed during invertebrate surveys conducted at 501 Sand Point Road in 2017, 2018, and 2020 (Althouse & Meade 2021). Globose dune beetle is considered to have a low likelihood of occurrence in the Survey Area.

4.6.2.3 Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia) (SC, SSC, MBTA, G4, S3)

Burrowing owl is considered a species of special concern by the CDFW and is candidate species for listing under the CESA. Burrowing owl is a rare transient and winter visitor to the South Coast (Lehman 2024). One adult/juvenile burrowing owl was first reported at the eastern end of the rock revetment at the terminus of Sand Point Road on December 7, 2025. The burrowing owl was seen perched on the revetment at dawn and dusk consistently through December 2025, January 2026, and February 2026. It was last observed on February 26, 2026 (Latitude 34.39747, Longitude -119.53829) (CNDDB, Gaede 2026) (Figure 5 – Special-status Species). SES conducted a survey of the rock revetment on March 10, 2026 and no burrowing owl was present but surveyors identified owl pellets near the location documented in the CNDDB. The over-wintering location was approximately 300 feet east of the closest residence. No ground squirrels, burrows, or indications of ground squirrel activity were observed in or around the rock revetment. It is presumed that the burrowing owl was taking refuge in openings and crevices in the revetment rather than burrows.

Three (3) other historic records of burrowing owl occurring in or around the Carpinteria Salt March Reserve (CSMR) were verifiable: a fall migrant in October 2006, a single-date wintering record in January 2002, and a fall migrant in October 1976 (pers. comm. P. Gaede). Burrowing owl observations for the CSMR are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve Burrowing Owl Records

DATE	LOCATION	STATUS	CITATION
December 7, 2025 through February 26, 2026	Rock Revetment at the end of Sand Point Road.	Wintering	CNDDB (*GAE25F0011*), eBird
October 8, 2006	Estero Way Extension (formerly Apple Road)	Fall Migrant	N. Lethaby pers comm, eBird
January 30, 2002	Within the marsh, but location not determined.	Single date winter record	Informal Surveys conducted by Robert Hansen. Survey data housed at UCSB CCBER.
October 24, 1976	Presumably within the census area defined in the document as the northwest portion of the marsh between Sandyland Road and the railroad tracks.	Fall Migrant	Basham, Venita. Avian Census & Habitat Utilization of Three Southern California Coastal Salt Marshes, Humboldt State University (M.S. Thesis, Humboldt State University, Dec. 1982).

4.6.2.4 Western Snowy Plover (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus) (FT, SSC, MBTA, G3, S3)

Western snowy plover is a shorebird species that is designated as federally-threatened and is considered a Species of Special Concern by the CDFW. This species nests above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. Two fledgling western snowy plover chicks were observed on the beach at the west end of the Survey Area on May 21, 2013 (Record No. 6291) (Audubon-CCBER 2025). A historical breeding location was also documented in Carpinteria in 1946 but is believed to be extirpated since 1978 (CNDDB 2025). Western snowy plovers may use the shoreline in the Survey Area for foraging, but nesting habitat is marginal due to the lack of suitable foredune habitat and high levels of human disturbance from the residences landward of the rock revetment.

4.6.2.5 California legless lizard (Anniella spp.) (SSC, G3, S3)

California legless lizard is listed as a Species of Special Concern by CDFW. California legless lizard occurs in friable soils in a variety of habitats including coastal dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks (California Herps 2025). Adapted to subterranean life, legless lizards thrive near native coastal shrubs that produce an abundance of leaf litter and associated invertebrate prey. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. However, a population of legless lizard was discovered in dunes covered with ice plant mats at McGrath's State Beach in Oxnard in 2019 (Althouse & Meade 2021).

Two occurrences of California legless lizard from the 1940s are documented on the east and west side of the Carpinteria Salt Marsh (CNDDB 2025). The population of California legless lizard near Sandyland is thought to be extirpated, but suitable coastal dune habitat with sparse vegetation is present in the Survey Area. Due to the historical presence of California legless lizard in Carpinteria and the presence of ice plant mat, the Survey Area could support legless lizard. Coverboard surveys for legless lizard were conducted at 501 Sand Point Road at the east end of the Survey Area in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 and legless lizards were not detected (Althouse & Meade 2021).

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following section describes the direct, indirect, permanent, and temporary impacts of the proposed Project on biological resources and provides a preliminary judgement on whether impacts are significant. The repaired rock revetment and coastal access stairways are considered direct, permanent impacts. Temporary impacts include ground disturbance for construction/repair of the revetment, equipment staging areas/access pathways, demolition of 12 private access stairways, construction of 11 new publicly accessible stairways, non-native vegetation removal, dune restoration/enhancement, and related disturbance from these activities (e.g., dust and noise). Recommended measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential impacts are provided in Section 6.0.

5.1 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The County will evaluate the Project through the CEQA process and make final determinations regarding severity of project related impacts and appropriate mitigation. Preliminary conclusions regarding impact significance based on this investigation are provided herein. The CEQA statute requires that any direct and indirect impacts found to be potentially significant must be mitigated to a less than significant level where feasible. The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15065[a]) states that a project may have "a significant effect to the environment" if the project has the potential to:

- Substantially degrade the quality of the environment,
- Substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species,
- Cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels,
- Threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community,
- Reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or
- Eliminate important examples of a major period of California history or prehistory.

5.1.2 County of Santa Barbara

Consistent with the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual* (County 2021) and CLUP, the impacts on biological resources are considered significant if a proposed project:

- Has a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any on any sensitive natural community or plant or wildlife species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.
- Has a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

- Conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflicts with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

5.2 POTENIAL IMPACTS TO EXISTING VEGETATION AND SENSITIVE HABITATS

The proposed Project (i.e., revetment, public access walkways, staging area) may result in impacts to up to 2.63 acres of dune mat, sandy beach, ice plant mat, and ornamental/landscaping vegetation. The majority of the vegetation within the Survey Area is comprised of invasive plant species, primarily ice plant, and has limited wildlife value. Ice plant mats and other non-native vegetation within the Project footprint will be removed and replaced with native plant species as part of the proposed Project.

Table 5. Summary of Potential Project Impacts

Vegetation Community/Habitat Type Affected	Status	Impact Area	Type of Impact
Dune Mat	ESH	1,293 sq. ft./0.03-acre	Temporary
Sandy Beach/Upper Intertidal Zone	None	21,348 sq. ft./0.49-acre	Temporary
Ice Plant Mat	Invasive	83,790 sq. ft./1.92 acres[1]	Permanent/Beneficial[2]
Ornamental Plants/ Landscaping	Non-native/ Invasive	8,099 sq. ft./0.19-acre[1]	Temporary

[1] Ice plant mats and ornamental/landscaping plants will be removed from the County easements as part of the Project and the dune ESH in the swale between the rock revetment and splash wall will be enhanced with native dune species appropriate to the region.

[2] Ice plant mats will be removed from the entirety of the 3,700 linear foot revetment and swale, not just in areas impacted by construction, ensuring an overall benefit to dune habitat from implementation of the Project.

5.2.1 Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH)

5.2.1.1 Coastal Dune Habitat & Native Plant Communities

Per CLUP policies, coastal dune habitats and native vegetation shall be preserved and protected. Disturbance or destruction of any dune vegetation is prohibited, unless no feasible alternative exists, and then only if re-vegetation is made a condition of project approval. Dune re-vegetation must consist of appropriate native California plants, propagated from the disturbed sites or from the same species at adjacent sites whenever possible. Foot traffic on vegetated dunes shall be minimized and projects should be sited, designed, and constructed to minimize impacts of grading/construction on native vegetation.

The proposed Project could result in impacts to approximately 0.03-acre of dune mat vegetation that will be disturbed or removed/salvaged in order repair/rebuild the revetment and ensure shoreline protection for the residences along Sand Point Road and the CSMR. Direct impacts to sensitive native dune vegetation would be considered significant absent mitigation.

Project design and recommended measures ensure mitigation for impacts to native plant communities and sensitive dune habitat through implementation of the avoidance/minimization measures and proposed dune enhancement/restoration. Removal of ice plant mats and other non-native plant species and replanting the Dune Mat Restoration Area and the coastal dune habitat along the 3,700 foot-long rock revetment (up to approximately 1.7 acres of dune habitat) once repair of the shoreline protection is complete ensures an overall benefit to dune habitat as a result of the Project. Native plants will be avoided during removal of ice plant mats and non-native vegetation to the maximum extent practical. With implementation of the proposed dune enhancement/restoration and recommended avoidance and minimization measures, direct impacts to sensitive coastal dune mat habitat from the Project would be mitigated to a less than significant level.

5.2.1.2 Carpinteria Salt Marsh

The Carpinteria Salt Marsh supports several special-status plant and wildlife species (e.g., salt marsh bird's beak, Coulter's goldfields, Belding's savannah sparrow, light-footed Ridgeway's rail). It is a USFWS-designated critical habitat for Ventura marsh milk-vetch and is recognized as ESH in the County's CLUP. Impacts to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh due to repairs/rebuilding of the seawall would be limited to indirect disturbance (e.g., noise, dust, lighting, etc.). Because construction and revetment repairs must be timed to coincide with low tide conditions, only small sections of the revetment can be excavated/constructed during each work window. This approach reduces the likelihood of significant turbidity or sediment accumulation/deposition that could negatively impact the marsh or down shore coastal habitats. With implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures, impacts to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh would be considered less than significant.

5.2.1.3 Tidal Non-Wetland Waters

The proposed Project will result in impacts to jurisdictional tidal non-wetland waters of the U.S. and waters of the State. The proposed Project will result in placement of up to 15,000 tons of 3- to 5-ton armor rocks to repair and restore the 1983 revetment design. Pursuant to the CWA, a Section 404 permit from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB is required. Direct impacts to sensitive tidal non-wetland waters (including the sandy beach in the intertidal zone) would be considered significant absent mitigation. With implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures, impacts to jurisdictional resources would be considered less than significant.

5.3 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

5.3.1 Red Sand Verbena (CRPR 4.2)

The proposed Project will result in removal/salvage of six (6) red sand verbena plants to repair the rock revetment. Direct impacts to rare plants would be considered significant absent mitigation. As part of the Project, dune enhancement/restoration will include replacement of red sand verbena at a minimum 3:1 ratio (plants removed: plants established) in the Dune Mat Restoration Area. Additional avoidance measures will provide further protections for native plants and sensitive habitats during construction. With implementation of the proposed dune enhancement/restoration

and recommended avoidance and minimization measures, direct impacts to special-status plant species from the Project would be mitigated to a less than significant level.

5.4 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

5.4.1.1 Fish & Essential Fish Habitat

The Project will not result in direct impacts to the mouth of Santa Monica Creek, the Carpinteria Salt Marsh, or essential fish habitat. Because construction and revetment repairs must be timed to coincide with low tide conditions, only small sections of the revetment can be excavated/constructed during each work window. This approach reduces the likelihood of significant turbidity or sediment accumulation/deposition that could negatively impact special-status fish species (e.g., tidewater goby, southern California steelhead) or essential fish habitat. With implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, impacts to special-status fish species would be considered less than significant.

California grunion are protected from coastal development/impacts during their spawning period from March 1 to August 31. Grunion have not been observed on the beach in front of the Project since construction of the original rock revetment (T. Robinson pers. comm. 2025). Recommended mitigation measures include grunion surveys when spawning runs coincide with the construction schedule. If spawning occurs with the work area, measures would be implemented to avoid impacts to grunion eggs. This would reduce potential impacts to California grunion to less than significant.

5.4.1.2 Marine Mammals

Direct impacts (if they occurred) would be defined or described as injury or mortality to marine mammals from direct collisions that would occur as a result of Project activities. Indirect impacts would potentially be caused by changes in resting, breeding or foraging habitat or other environmental conditions that could occur as a result of the Project. Sandyland beach and the surrounding area does not constitute essential feeding, haulout, or breeding habitat for any marine mammal species that may be present near the Project. Pinniped species such as sea lions and harbor seals have the greatest potential to occur in the Project area. These pinniped species may occasionally haul out on the beach fronting the revetment at low tide.

Construction would be temporary in nature and excavation would be confined to a small area (less than 50 linear feet of the rock revetment) within each low tide work window. Harbor seals and the California sea lions would likely not experience any displacement from the Project given that neither species habitually use Sandyland beach for hauling out, mating, or breeding. Pinnipeds are not expected to be adversely affected by the presence and operation of Project equipment on the beach given the availability of alternative areas nearby. Construction will be restricted to the shoreline and will not affect cetaceans. With implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures, impacts to marine mammals will be avoided.

5.4.1.3 Special-status Invertebrates

Two special-status invertebrates have the potential to occur in dune and sandy beach and dune habitats that will be affected by the Project: sandy beach tiger beetle and globose dune beetle. There is no nesting habitat for Crotch's bumble bee in the Project area. The Project will

temporarily reduce available upland/foraging habitat for terrestrial invertebrates that occupy dune mat vegetation, but the habitat will be restored/enhanced with native dune mat plant species following construction. With implementation of the recommended avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures (seasonally timed pre-construction surveys, biological monitoring), the Project is not likely to significantly impact special-status invertebrates.

5.4.1.4 Special-status Reptiles

The proposed Project will impact dune habitat that could support California legless lizard. Legless lizard was not found in the Survey Area during coverboard surveys conducted at 501 Sand Point Road at the east end of the Survey Area in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021and are unlikely to occur in the Project area. Pre-construction surveys conducted immediately prior to commencement of, and during ground disturbing activities will further reduce the potential for impacts to this species.

5.4.1.5 Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owls are known to infrequently use the crevices in the rock revetment for overwintering habitat and have been documented in the Survey Area four (4) times since 1976, including in winter 2025-2026 (Figure – Special-status Species). Repair of the rock revetment and/or dune habitat enhancement may temporarily impact potential overwintering habitat for burrowing owl (Figure 6b – Impacts Overview). Pre-construction take avoidance surveys of the Project site and surrounding areas to a distance of 150 meters, should be conducted immediately prior to commencement of ground disturbing activities to reduce the potential for impacts to burrowing owl habitat. If occupied or previously occupied burrows are identified on the site or within 150 meters of the Project disturbance area, the County-approved biologist shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS immediately and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and monitoring actions to reduce impacts to burrowing owl overwintering habitat to a less than significant level.

5.4.1.6 Nesting Birds

The proposed Project has the potential to temporarily displace shorebirds (e.g., western snowy plover), seabirds and landbirds. Noise and activity from construction and equipment reduces available foraging and resting areas for birds. However, enhancement/restoration of the dune mat vegetation post-construction will improve overall habitat for birds and other wildlife. Recommended pre-construction surveys, biological monitoring, and implementation of BMPs will reduce temporary impacts to nesting birds to less than significant.

6.0 AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended measures for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation are provided below to reduce impacts resulting from the proposed Project to a less than significant level.

BIO-1 **Construction Best Management Practices.** The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented during construction to ensure that no inadvertent impacts to biological resources occur during Project implementation:

a. The contractor will monitor the tides and construction work below the mean high water line will be minimized to the extent feasible and, as possible, will be limited to times when tidal waters have receded from the work area.

b. Work will not occur during storm wave conditions with the potential to impact construction operations.

c. Equipment or construction materials not essential for construction work will not be allowed at any time in the intertidal zone.

d. Imported rock will be free of debris and contamination.

e. Existing debris within the revetment section will be removed and disposed of off-site.

f. Service and refueling of equipment will not occur on or within 100 feet of the beach or Carpinteria Salt Marsh. All motorized equipment used will be maintained in proper working condition and will be free of drips and leaks of coolant, hydraulic fluids, and petroleum products. No equipment will be used for the Project unless such equipment is free of leaks and drips. Any equipment or vehicles driven and/or operated for the Project will be checked and maintained daily to prevent leaks of materials. Any leaks will be captured in containers until the equipment is moved to a repair location.

g. Any hazardous materials will be stored only within the defined staging areas. Containment and cleanup plans will be prepared and implemented for the immediate cleanup of fluid or hazardous materials spills. A spill prevention and clean-up kit (including socks, absorbent pads, kitty litter, broom, dustpan, shovel, and container for dirty absorbent material) will be available on-site for immediate use in case of an accidental spill.

h. Equipment storage and parking of vehicles will not be allowed on the beach.

i. Construction equipment will be stored overnight in the pre-determined staging area at least 100 feet from the beach and Carpinteria Salt Marsh. Construction material (with the exception of rock) will be stockpiled/staged in the pre-determined staging area. Rock may be stored on the beach, in limited quantities, as needed to support daily construction activities.

j. Erosion and sediment controls will be developed and implemented, with daily inspections to assess and maintain the integrity and effectiveness of erosion control measures. Corrective actions and repairs will be carried out immediately for ineffective BMPs. Only non-monofilament (e.g., burlap) straw wattles will be employed onsite to protect wildlife from being ensnared.

k. The footprint of construction activities will be minimized to the extent feasible, to minimize impacts on the environment. Use of construction equipment will be limited to designated accessways and identified work/staging areas.

l. All trash and food within the work area will be placed in land-side containers with secure lids. All trash/litter and construction debris will be disposed of off-site in accordance with state and local regulations. All trash will be removed from the project area on a daily basis.

m. During construction, trenches will likely be excavated along the base (toe) of the revetment. These trenches will be excavated during low tide hours and backfilled before the tide comes back in.

n. Dust generated by the construction activities will be kept to a minimum with a goal of reducing impacts to adjacent habitat and nearby residences. A water truck will be used as necessary to prevent excessive dust.

BIO-2 **Pre-Construction Special-status Plant Surveys.** Prior to initiation of vegetation removal, equipment mobilization, or construction, a County-approved biologist shall conduct special-status plant species surveys in and adjacent to the work areas. Special-status plant species (e.g., red-sand-verbena) and native dune mat vegetation shall be flagged for avoidance or salvaged.

BIO-3 **Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys.** If the Project is implemented during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), a County-approved biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey of the work area and adjacent habitats within 7 days of construction commencement (i.e., mobilization, staging, vegetation clearing, or excavation). Surveys shall be conducted within 500 feet of proposed disturbance areas, or a lesser distance if dense vegetation renders a 500-foot survey radius infeasible. If construction is delayed for more than 7 days following the survey, work areas must be resurveyed to ensure no nests have become established.

If breeding birds with active nests are found prior to (or during) Project construction, a County-approved biologist shall oversee the establishment of a buffer (prescriptively 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors) around the nest and no construction will be allowed within the buffer(s) until the young have fledged from the nest or the nest fails. The buffer for active nests shall be delineated with flagging and construction personnel shall be instructed to refrain from work in those locations. Nest buffers must be adequate to ensure that no impacts would occur to nests, eggs, or young. The results of the nesting bird survey(s) shall be submitted to the County and USFWS/CDFW (as necessary) prior to construction.

BIO-4 **Pre-Construction Special-status Wildlife Surveys.** Prior to initiation of vegetation removal, equipment mobilization, or construction, a County-approved biologist shall conduct special-status wildlife species surveys in and adjacent to the work areas, as described in MM BIO-4a, -4b, -4c, and -4d.

BIO-4a ***California Legless Lizard.*** Prior to the start of construction, coverboards should be installed for long-term monitoring for legless lizards in the vicinity of the Project. Surveys for legless lizards should be performed in proposed work areas immediately prior to and during ground-breaking activities that would affect potentially suitable habitat, as determined by the project biologist. Surveys should

be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with legless lizard ecology and survey methods.

i. Prepare a legless lizard relocation plan in coordination with CDFW and University of California Natural Reserve System Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve (UCNRS CSMR) to relocate legless lizards to upland Carpinteria Salt Marsh habitat.
ii. Install coverboards in the Survey Area for monitoring for legless lizard during Project implementation.
iii. Monitor construction activities during all new ground-disturbance activities located within legless lizard habitat.
iv. Approved biologist should relocate legless lizards (if found) to an appropriate location, agreed upon by CDFW.

BIO-4b ***Invertebrates.*** Prior to the start of construction, appropriately timed surveys for special-status invertebrate species (i.e., sandy beach tiger beetle, globose dune beetle) should be conducted. Invertebrate pre-construction surveys should be conducted by qualified biologists familiar with ecology and survey methods for targeted species. If special-status invertebrates are found during pre-construction surveys or vegetation removal, they should be moved by the qualified biologist to a suitable location out of harms way. Occurrences of special-status should be documented in the CNDDB.

BIO-4c ***California grunion.*** To minimize impacts to grunion and grunion spawning the following measures are proposed:

i. If construction activities occur in March to August, grunion monitoring will be conducted during the four consecutive nights of each scheduled grunion spawning run.
ii. Grunion monitoring will occur for the grunion run preceding the commencement of construction operations to ensure construction activities do not impact previously deposited eggs incubating in the sand.
iii. Grunion monitoring will occur for grunion runs throughout the duration of construction (including during mobilization and demobilization periods that have the potential to impact grunion eggs or spawning activities).
iv. If a significant grunion run is identified during monitoring, any construction work that could potentially disturb grunion eggs/nests will be altered to avoid the area until the grunion eggs/larvae have hatched and washed back out to sea (approximately 2 weeks).

BIO-4d ***Burrowing Owl.*** Prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, a County-approved biologist shall conduct a take avoidance survey of the Project site and surrounding areas to a distance of 150 meters, in accordance with the methods outlined in the California Burrowing Owl Consortium (CBOC) Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (CBOC 1993) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG; now the CDFW) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012). The pre-construction survey must cover all areas

within 150 meters of the portion of the site where construction is scheduled to start. Areas within 150 meters that are not accessible due to property access restrictions shall be surveyed using binoculars.

If no occupied or previously occupied (breeding or wintering) burrowing owl burrows are identified, no further action shall be required.

If occupied or previously occupied burrows are identified on the site or within 150 meters of the Project disturbance area, the County-approved biologist shall begin coordination with CDFW and USFWS immediately and shall prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that shall be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and monitoring actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites (occupied site means at least one burrowing owl has been observed within the last 3 years; may also be indicated by owl sign including feathers, pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, or excrement at or near a burrow entrance or perch site), acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers and other avoidance measures. If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan shall also describe minimization and relocation actions that will be implemented, and as necessary, plans for compensatory mitigation for loss of habitat (if authorized by CDFW). Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls and the conservation status of adjacent or nearby suitable habitat, along with proposed relocation actions. The Project proponent shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and approval. If Project activities, including burrow exclusion and closure, could result in take of burrowing owl, appropriate CESA authorization should be obtained prior to commencement of Project activities.

BIO-5 **Worker Environmental Orientation.** Prior to the start of work, a County-approved biologist shall oversee a worker orientation for all construction contractors (including site supervisors, equipment operators, and laborers) which emphasizes sensitive communities and the presence of special-status species within or adjacent to the Project, identification of those species, their habitat requirements, applicable regulatory policies and provisions regarding their protection, measures being implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts, and penalties for noncompliance will be conducted. No staging of equipment or construction supplies shall occur prior to the tailgate meeting.

BIO-6 **Biological Monitor.** A County-approved biologist shall be required to monitor vegetation removal and construction. Full-time biological monitoring shall be required during site preparation, vegetation removal, construction, and equipment operation on the beach or dune habitat to ensure compliance with required mitigation measures. The Biological Monitor will be responsible for clearing the work areas prior to start of work

and the equipment accessing the beach, inspection of construction BMPs, and ensuring that sensitive habitats are protected during Project implementation. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the County to verify compliance.

BIO-7 **Avoidance of Native Dune Mat Vegetation (ESH).** Impacts to native dune vegetation should be minimized. When feasible, flagging should be used to delineate native vegetation to prevent disturbance by equipment. Plywood mats should be installed where vehicles or equipment need to traverse native dune vegetation to be saved.

BIO-8 **Regulatory Permits.** Impacts to tidal non-wetland waters will require a Section 404 permit from the USACE and a Section 401 Water Quality Certificate from the RWQCB in accordance with the CWA. Prior to implementing the Project, the applicant shall secure the necessary approvals and permits from USACE and RWQCB. Avoidance, minimization, and/or mitigation measures required by these agencies will be incorporated into the Project.

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FIGURES



Legend:

Project Survey Area

Project Overview

Figure: 1

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: June 24, 2025

N

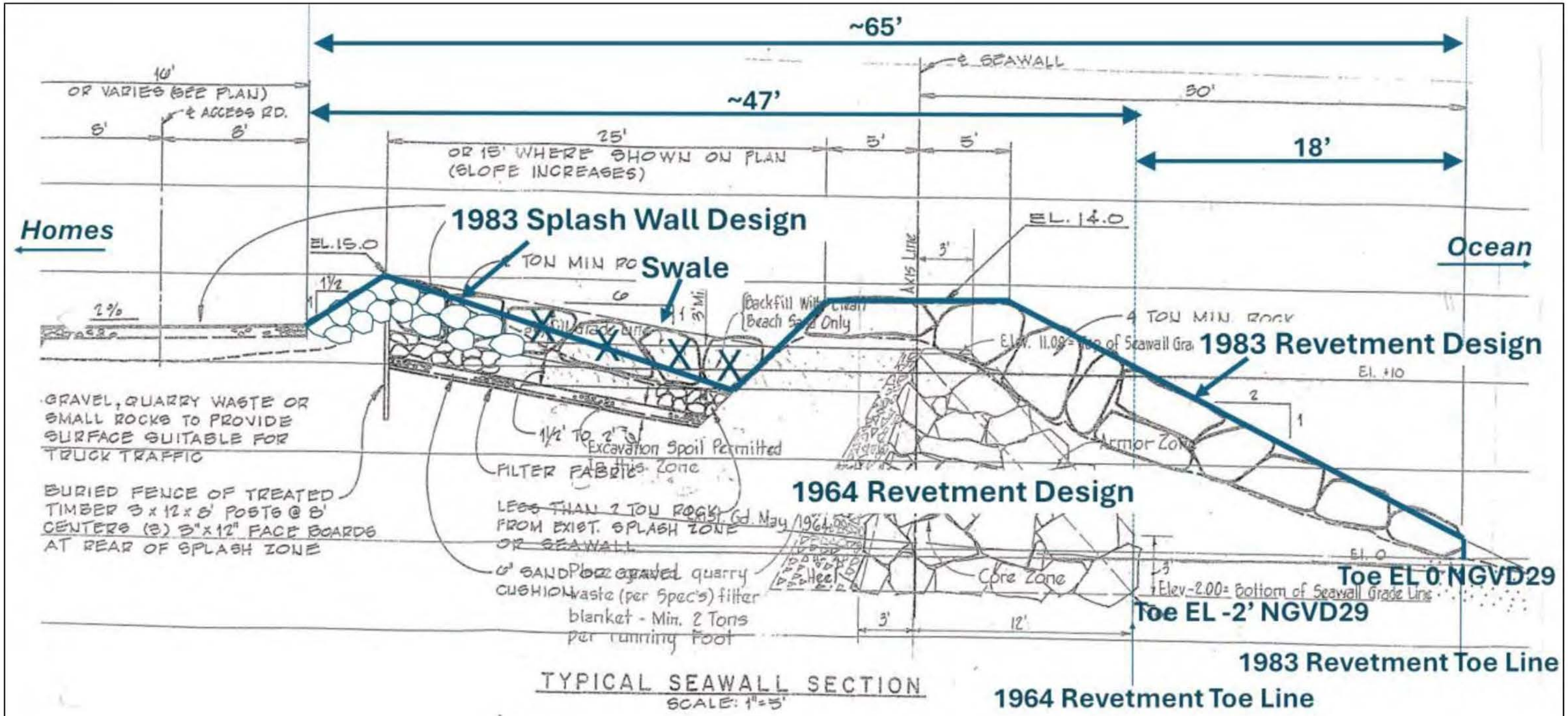
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UTM Zone 11N

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, GEBCO, Garmin, NaturalVue



TYPICAL SEAWALL SECTION
SCALE: 1"=5'

Credits: Maxar, Microsoft, Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, GEBCO,

Legend:

Existing Condition – Cross Section

Figure: **2a**

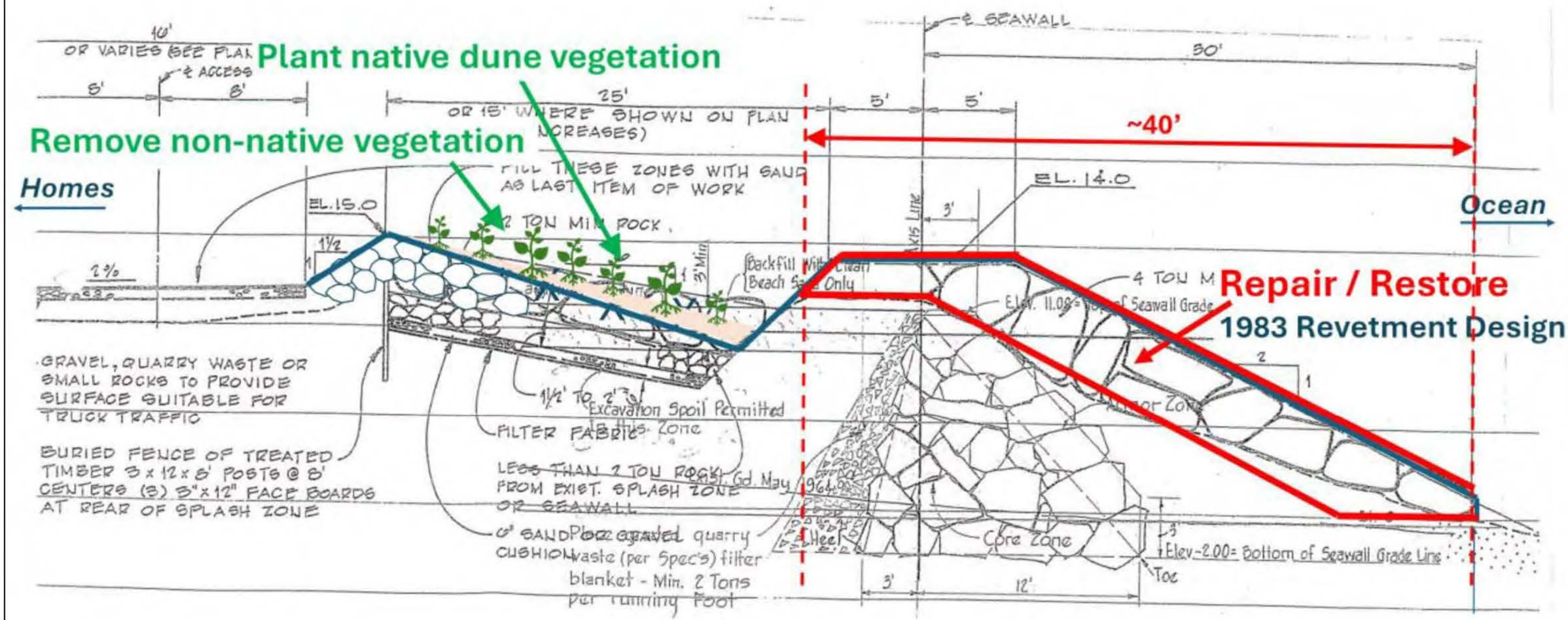
Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: May 20, 2025

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Credits: Maxar, Microsoft, Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, GEBCO,

Legend:

Proposed Project – Cross Section

Figure: **2b**

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: May 20, 2025

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Credits: Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, GEBCO, Garmin, NaturalVue, Maxar

LEGEND

- REVETMENT REPAIR
- DUNE VEGETATION ENHANCEMENT
- STAIRWAY
- EXISTING ROCK REVETMENT FOOTPRINT (1983 DESIGN) INCLUDING ROCK COVERED BY SAND & ICEPLANT/VEGETATION
- ROCK REVETMENT VISIBLE LIMITS IN MAY 2005
- 2024–MARCH MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- EXISTING TOPO (JAN. 2024)
- PROPERTY LINE
- RED SAND VERBENA
- NATIVE DUNE MAT

Proposed Project

Figure: **2c**

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: June 24, 2025

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Legend:

- Project Survey Area (16.13 Acres)
- Sandy Beach/Intertidal (6.52 Acres)

Environmentally Sensitve Habitat (ESH)

- Dune Mat (1.04) Acres

Other Land Uses

- Bare Sand (0.32 Acres)
- Rock Revetment (2.69 Acres)
- Paved Access Ways (0.09 Acres)

Invasive/Non-Native Vegetation

- Ice plant (3.54 Acres)
- Ornamental Plants/Landscaping (1.92 Acres)

Special Status Plant Species

- Red sand verbena (0.004 Acres / 167 SF)
- Red sand verbena (AMBA) - 38 Plants

Landuse Overview

Figure: **3a**

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

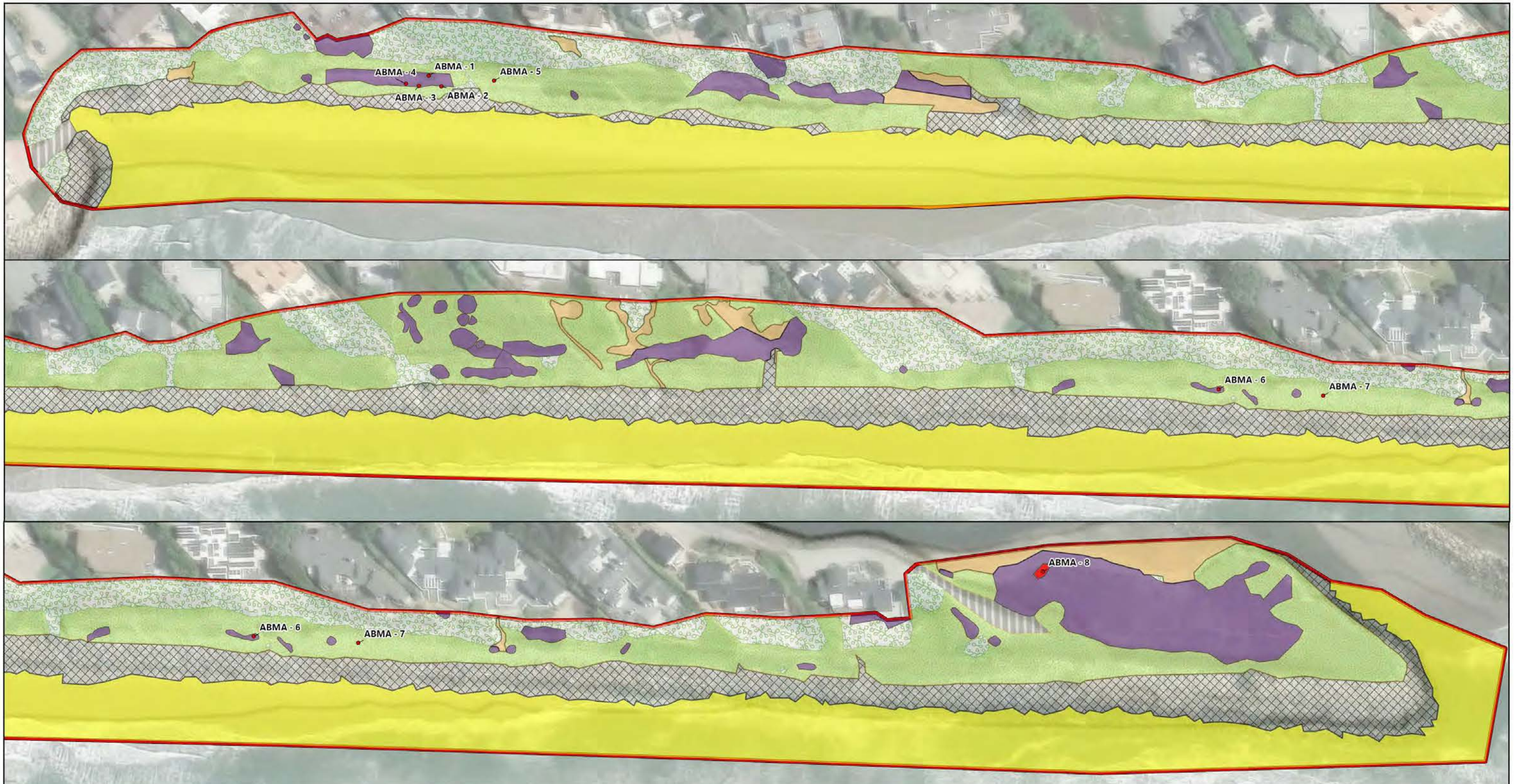
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Coordinate System: WGS 1984
UTM Zone 11N

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Legend:

- Project Survey Area (16.13 Acres)
- Sandy Beach/Intertidal (6.52 Acres)

Environmentally Sensitve Habitat (ESH)

- Dune Mat (1.04) Acres

Invasive/Non-Native Vegetation

- Ice plant (3.54 Acres)
- Ornamental Plants/Landscaping (1.92 Acres)

Other Land Uses

- Bare Sand (0.32 Acres)
- Rock Revetment (2.69 Acres)
- Paved Access Ways (0.09 Acres)

Special Status Plant Species

- Red sand verbena (0.004 Acres / 167 SF)
- Red sand verbena (AMBA) - 38 Plants

Vegetation/Land Uses

Figure: **3b**

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: June 27, 2025

N

0 150 300 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

Coordinate System: WGS 1984
UTM Zone 11N

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Credits: Earthstar Geographics, Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community

Legend:

- Project Survey Area

CNDDB Wildlife Occurrences
- arroyo toad
- Belding's savannah sparrow
- California legless lizard
- California red-legged frog
- coast patch-nosed snake
- Crotch's bumble bee
- foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS
- globose dune beetle
- least Bell's vireo
- light-footed Ridgway's rail
- monarch - California overwintering population
- sandy beach tiger beetle
- steelhead - southern California DPS
- tidewater goby
- Townsend's big-eared bat
- two-striped gartersnake
- wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper
- western snowy plover

CNDDB Plant Occurrences
- Coulter's goldfields
- Coulter's saltbush
- late-flowered mariposa-lily
- Nuttall's scrub oak
- Ojai fritillary
- Palmer's mariposa-lily
- salt marsh bird's-beak
- Santa Barbara honeysuckle
- Sonoran maiden fern
- Southern Coastal Salt Marsh
- umbrella larkspur
- white-veined monardella

CNDDB Flora Records

Figure: 4

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: June 24, 2025

N 0 75 150 Feet
0 25 50 Meters
WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Legend:

- Project Survey Area
- Ventura Marsh Milk Vetch (USFW Critical Habitat)
- Western Snowy Plover (Santa Barbara Breeding Bird Study)
- 2025-2026 Burrowing Owl Overwintering Location
- Red sand verbena (38 Plants)

CNDDB Plant Occurrences

- Coulter's goldfields
- salt marsh bird's-beak

CNDDB Wildlife Occurrences

- Belding's savannah sparrow
- California legless lizard
- Crotch's bumble bee
- globose dune beetle
- light-footed Ridgway's rail
- tidewater goby
- wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper
- western snowy plover

Special Status Species

Figure: 5

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: Moffatt & Nichol

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: April 22, 2026

N

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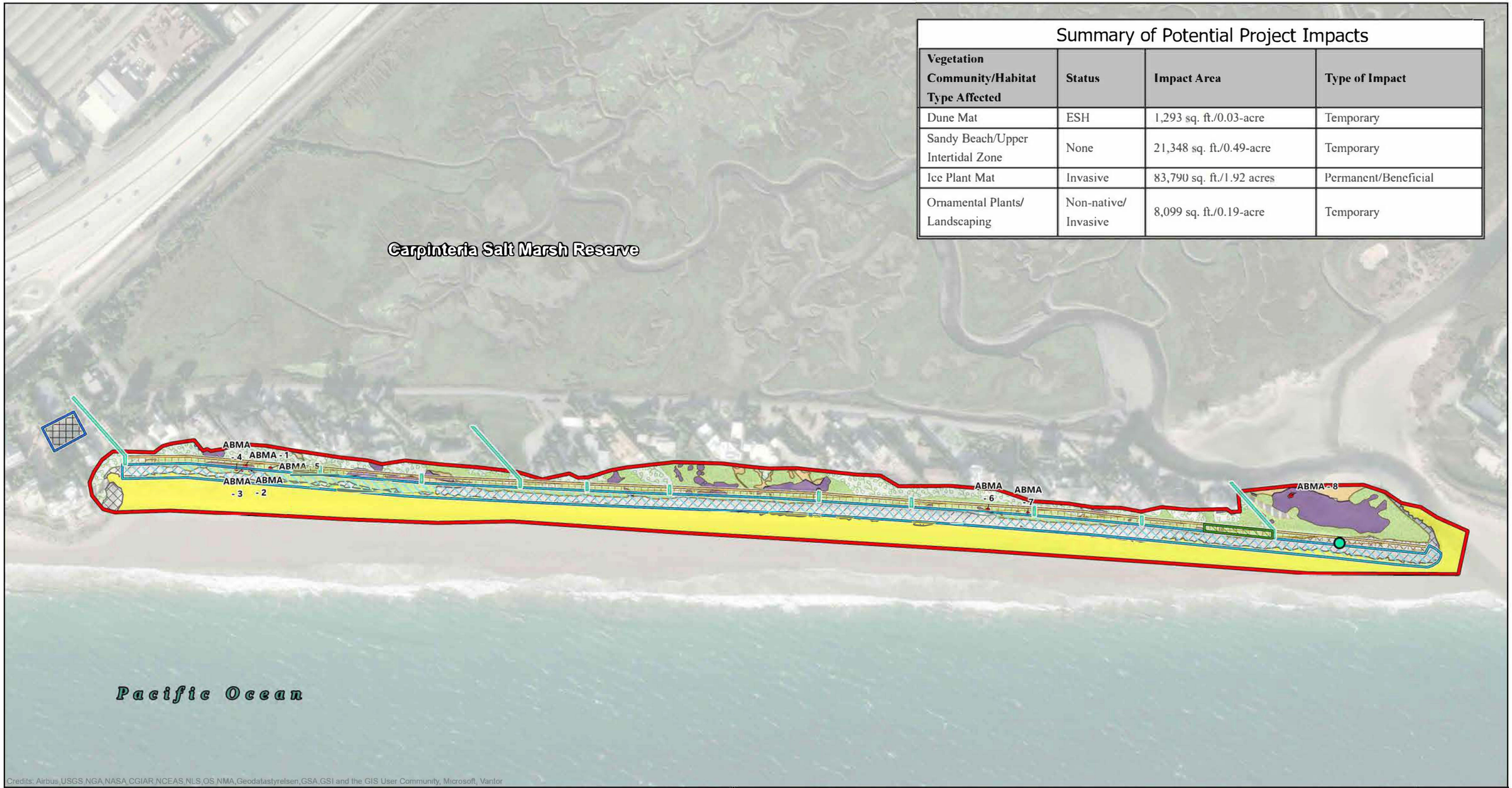
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Coordinate System: WGS 1984
UTM Zone 11N

Storrer Environmental Services

Summary of Potential Project Impacts

Vegetation Community/Habitat Type Affected	Status	Impact Area	Type of Impact
Dune Mat	ESH	1,293 sq. ft./0.03-acre	Temporary
Sandy Beach/Upper Intertidal Zone	None	21,348 sq. ft./0.49-acre	Temporary
Ice Plant Mat	Invasive	83,790 sq. ft./1.92 acres	Permanent/Beneficial
Ornamental Plants/ Landscaping	Non-native/ Invasive	8,099 sq. ft./0.19-acre	Temporary



Credits: Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community, Microsoft, Vantor

Legend:

- Project Survey Area

Project Components

- Public Access/Walkway (0.11 Acres)
- Revetment/Repair (3.49 Acres)
- Staging Area (0.17 Acres)
- Dune Enhancement Area (1.67 Acres)
- Dune Mat Restoration Area (0.09 Acres)

Other Land Uses

- Bare Sand (0.32 Acres)
- Rock Revetment (2.69 Acres)
- Paved Access Ways (0.09 Acres)
- Sandy Beach/Intertidal (6.52 Acres)

Invasive/Non-Native Vegetation

- Ice plant (3.54 Acres)
- Ornamental Plants/Landscaping (1.92 Acres)

Environmentally Sensitve Habitat (ESH)

- Dune Mat (1.04 Acres)

Special Status Plant Species

- Red sand verbena (0.004 Acres / 167 SF)
- Red sand verbena (AMBA) - 38 Plants

Special Status Wildlife Species

- 2025/2026 Burrowing Owl Overwintering Location

Project Impacts Overview

Figure: **6a**

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

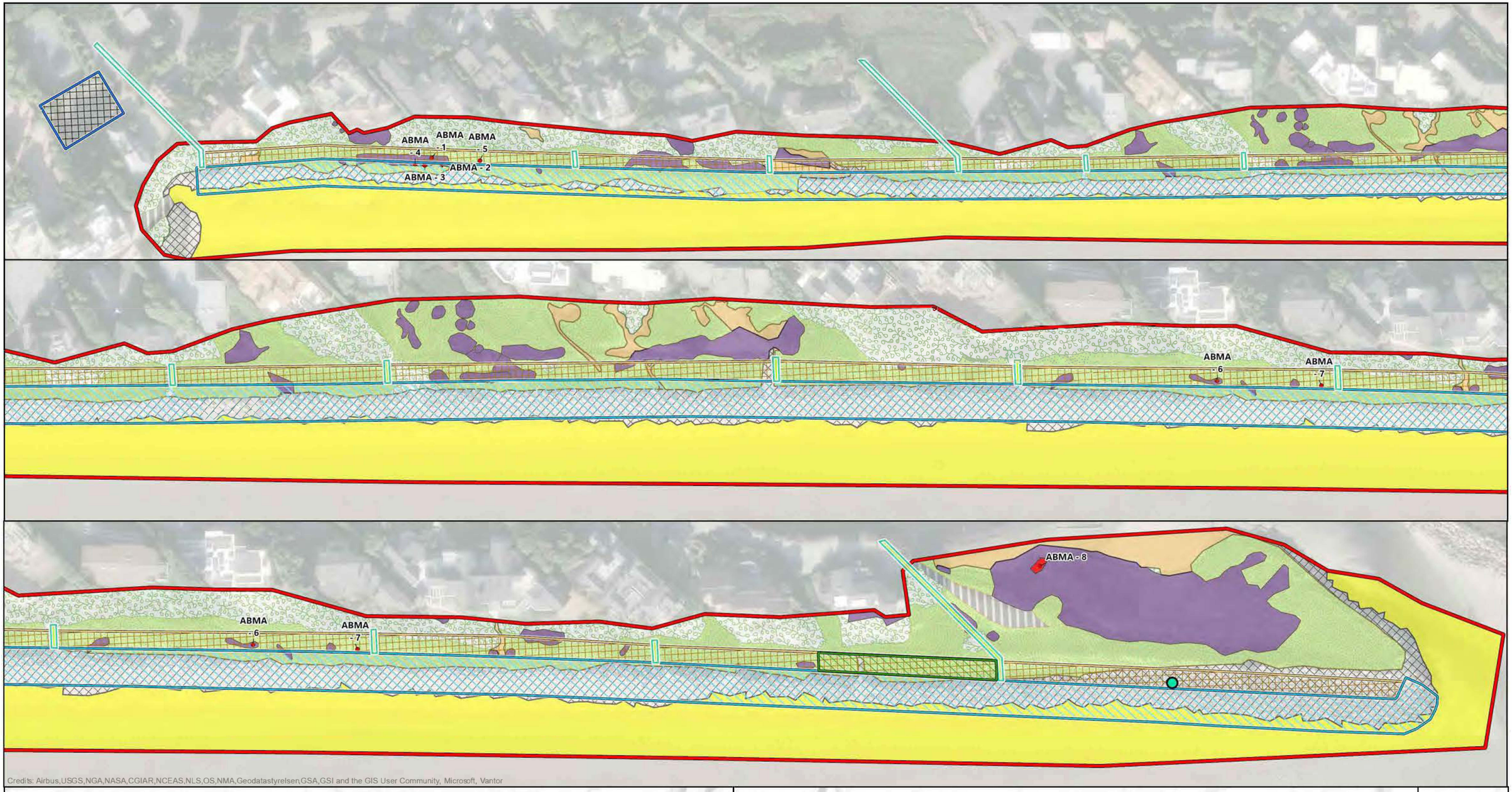
Date Exported: April 22, 2026

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 125 250 Meters

Coordinate System: WGS 1984
UTM Zone 11N

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Credits: Airbus,USGS,NGA,NASA,CGIAR,NCEAS,NLS,OS,NMA,Geodatastyrelsen,GSA,GSI and the GIS User Community, Microsoft, Vantor

Legend:

- Project Survey Area

Project Components

- Public Access/Walkway (0.11 Acres)
- Revetment/Repair (3.49 Acres)
- Staging Area (0.17 Acres)
- Dune Enhancement Area (1.67 Acres)
- Dune Mat Restoration Area (0.09 Acres)

Other Land Uses

- Bare Sand (0.32 Acres)
- Rock Revetment (2.69 Acres)
- Paved Access Ways (0.09 Acres)
- Sandy Beach/Intertidal (6.52 Acres)

Invasive/Non-Native Vegetation

- Ice plant (3.54 Acres)
- Ornamental Plants/Landscaping (1.92 Acres)

Environmentally Sensitve Habitat (ESH)

- Dune Mat (1.04 Acres)

Special Status Plant Species

- Red sand verbena (0.004 Acres / 167 SF)
- Red sand verbena (AMBA) - 38 Plants

Special Status Wildlife Species

- 2025/2026 Burrowing Owl Overwintering Location

Project Impacts and Dune Enhancement/Restoration

Figure: **6b**

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Client: **Moffatt & Nichol**

Approved: J.C.

Date Exported: April 22, 2026

N

0 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

Coordinate System: WGS 1984
UTM Zone 11N

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Looking east from the west end of the rock revetment. Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 2: Western end of the rock revetment and access route to beach (Aspect: Northwest). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 3: Looking east at rock revetment, swale dominated by ice plant mats, and splash wall along residences. Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 4: View of native dune plant species, beach evening primrose, mixed in with ornamental plantings around residences (Aspect: Southeast). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 5: Ice plant mats located in the swale and along the splash wall north of the rock revetment (Aspect: East). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 6: Representation of the bare sand habitat located north of the rock revetment (Aspect: East). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 7: Eroded sand located past the extent of the existing rock revetment (Aspect: East). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 8: Native salt grass patch in swale north of rock revetment (Aspect: East). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 9: Large ice plant mats north of the rock revetment to be removed (Aspect: Southwest). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 10: Native dune mat vegetation on the eastern end of the Survey Area (501 Sand Point Road) between the rock revetment and the Carpinteria Salt Marsh (Aspect: Southeast). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 11: Special-status plant species, red sand verbena (*Abronia maritima*), mapped within the Survey Area. Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 12: Red sand verbena (rare native), mixed in with beach evening primrose (native), and ice plant (invasive) in the Dune Enhancement Area. Photo taken May 21, 2024.

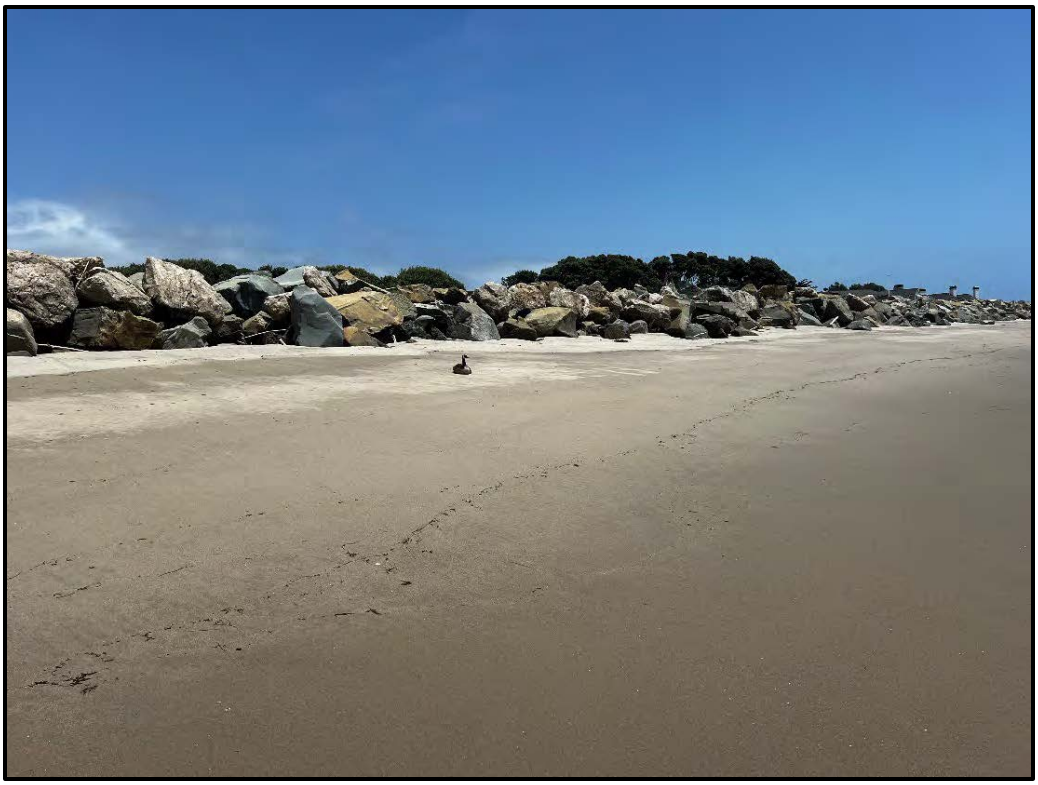


Photo 13: View of rock revetment from the beach (Aspect: Northeast). An injured Canada goose was observed on the beach on May 18, 2024. Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 14: View of rock revetment and intertidal zone along the beach (Aspect: East). Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 15: East end of the rock revetment and mouth of Santa Monica Creek/Carpinteria Salt Marsh. Photo taken May 21, 2024.

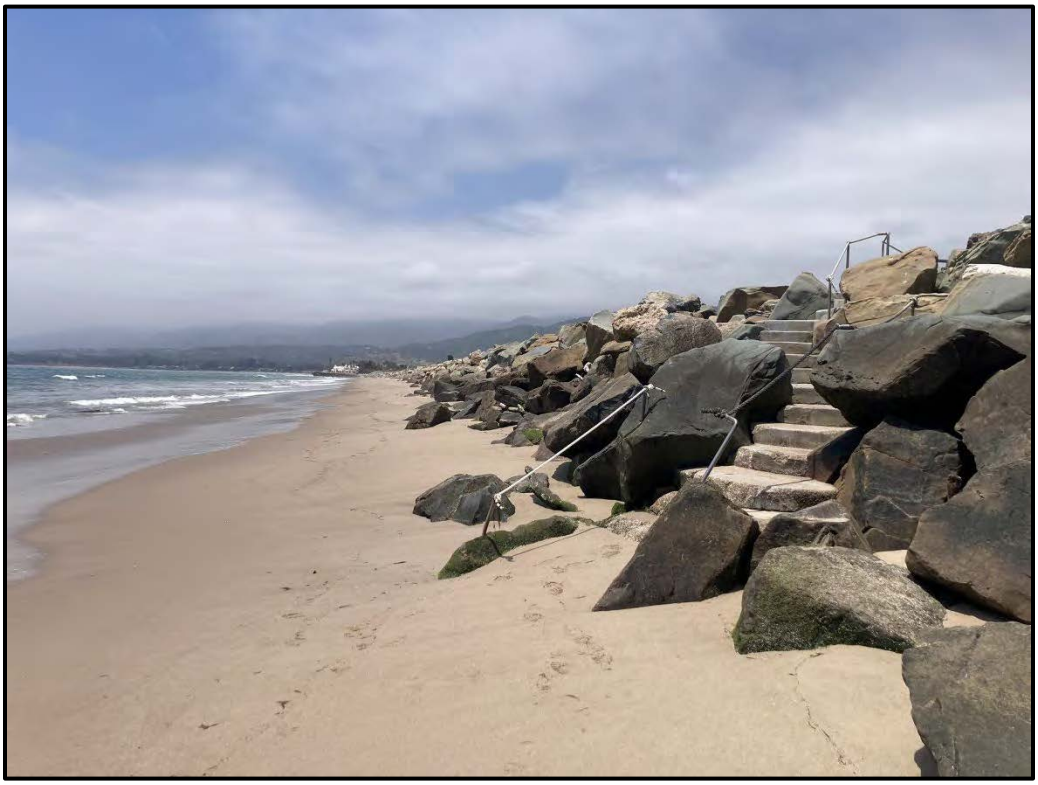


Photo 16: Looking west at rock revetment and existing coastal access stairway to be replaced. Photo taken May 21, 2024.



Photo 17: Approximate location of owl pellets (red arrow) with 501 Sand Point Road in the background where vehicles are parked. Photo taken March 10, 2026.



Photo 18: Example of potential burrowing owl refuge (red arrow). Photo taken March 10, 2026.



Photo 19: Owl pellets in rock revetment. Photo taken March 10, 2026.



Photo 20: Owl pellets found in rock revetment. Photo taken March 10, 2026.

APPENDIX B
VASCULAR PLANT INVENTORY

Vascular Plant Species Observed in the
Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project Survey Area
Santa Barbara County, California

Family	*Scientific Name*	Common Name	Origin	Cal-IPC Rating	CNPS Rare Plant Rank
	GYMNOSPERMS				
Araucariaceae					
	Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island pine	O		
Cupressaceae					
	Juniperus chinensis	Chinese juniper	O		
	Juniperus horizontalis	creeping juniper	O		
	ANGIOSPERMS - Dicots				
Aizoaceae					
	Carpobrotus chilensis	sea fig	I	Moderate	
	Carpobrotus edulis	iceplant	I	High	
	Drosanthemum floribundum	dew flower	I		
	Malephora crocea	coppery mesembryanthemum	I	High	
Anacardiaceae					
	Rhus integrifolia	leminade berry	N		
Asteraceae					
	Ambrosia chamissonis	beach bur sage	N		
	Baccharis pilularis ssp. *consanguinea*	coyote brush	N		
	Dimorphotheca sinuata	African daisy	O		
	Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed	N		
	Isocoma menziesii var. *menziesii*	coastal goldenbush	N		
	Pseudognaphalium sp.	cudweed	I		
	Sonchus oleraceus	common sow thistle	I		
Boraginaceae					
	Heliotropium curassavicum	Chinese parsley	I		
Brassicaceae					
	Cakile maritima	European sea rocket	I	Limited	
	Raphanus sativus	wild radish	I	Limited	
Chenopodiaceae					
	Atriplex lentiformis	big saltbush	N		
	Atriplex leucophylla	beach saltbush	N		
	Atriplex semibaccata	Australian saltbush	I	Moderate	
	Salicornia pacifica	pickleweed	N		
Esscalloniaceae					
	Escallonia rubra	red escallonia	O		
Euphorbiaceae					
	Euphorbia peplus	petty spurge	I		
Fabaceaae					
	Lupinus arboreus	coastal bush lupine	N		
	Medicago polymorpha	bur clover	I	Limited	
	Melilotus indica	yellow sweetclover	I		
	Vicia benghalensis	purple vetch	I		
Frankeniaceae					
	Frankenia salina	Alkali heath	N		
Geraniaceae					
	Pelargonium x *hortorum*	garden pelargonium	O		
Lamiaceae					
	Lavendula sp.	lavender	O		
	Rosmarinus officinalis	rosemary	O		
	Salvia leucantha	Mexican bush sage	O		
Myoporaceae					
	Myoporum laetum	Ngaio tree	O		
Myrsinaceae					
	Lysimachia arvensis	scarlet pimpernel	I		
Myrtaceae					
	Callistemon citrinus	crimson bottlebrush	O		
Nyctaginaceae					
	Abronia maritima	**red sand-verbena**	**N**		**4.2**
Onagraceae					
	Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia ssp. *cheiranthifolia*	beach evening primrose	N		
Oxalidaceae					
	Oxalis corniculata	creeping wood sorrel	I		
Plumbaginaceae					
	Limonium sinuatum	statice	I		
Plantaginaceae					
	Plantago coronopus	cut leaf plantain	I		
	Plantago lanceolata	English plantain	I	Limited	
Polygonaceae					
	Eriogonum parvifolium	seacliff buckwheat	N		
	Rumex crispus	curly dock	I	Limited	

Vascular Plant Species Observed in the
Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project Survey Area
Santa Barbara County, California

Rhamnaceae				
	Ceanothus x *"Yankee Point"*	Yankee Point ceanothus	O/N	
	ANGIOSPERMS- Monocots			
Poaceae				
	Ammophila arenaria	European beachgrass	I	High
	Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	I	Moderate
	Cortaderia jubata	pampas grass	I	High
	Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	I	Moderate
	Distichlis spicata	salt grass	N	
	Festuca perennis	Italian rye grass	I	Moderate
	Hordeum murinum var. *leporinum*	hare barley	I	Moderate
	Pennisetum setaceum	fountain grass	I	Moderate
	Polypogon monspeliensis	rabbitsfoot grass	I	Limited
	Nasella tenuissima	Mexican feathergrass	O	Watch

NOTES

Scientific nomenclature follows: The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition, Baldwin et al. (2012); Jepson eFlora (2025).

Origin Codes:

N = Native to Region

I = Introduced to Region (Non-native species which have become naturalized or persist without cultivation).

O = Ornamental/Landscaping (Non-native species that have been planted or are escaped cultivars).

California Rare Plant Ranking System:

Species in bold type are listed as rare, threatened, or endangered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2018).

CRPR 1A - Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere

CRPR 1B - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

CRPR 2A - Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere

CRPR 2B - Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

CRPR 3 - Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List

CRPR 4 - Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Rating System:

High – Species that have severe ecological impacts. Moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate – Species that have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts. Moderate to high rates of dispersal, generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

Limited – Species that are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Distribution is generally limited, but species may be locally persistent and problematic.

Alert – Species with High or Moderate impacts that have limited distribution in California, but may have the potential to spread much further.

Watch – These species have been assessed as posing a high risk of becoming invasive in the future in California.

APPENDIX C
WILDLIFE INVENTORY

Wildlife Species Observed within
Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project
Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California

Common Name	Scientific Name	Regulatory Status
Invertebrates		
Honeybee	*Apis mellifera*	N/A
Monarch Butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	FC
Mammals		
California Ground Squirrel	*Spermophilus beecheyi*	N/A
Reptiles		
Western Fence Lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	N/A
Birds		
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	MBTA
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	MBTA
Virginia Rail	*Rallus limicola*	MBTA
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	MBTA
Long-billed Curlew	*Numenius americanus*	MBTA
Spotted Sandpiper	*Actitis macularius*	MBTA
Willet	*Tringa semipalmata*	MBTA
Heermann's Gull	*Larus heermanni*	MBTA
Western Gull	*Larus occidentalis*	MBTA
Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	MBTA
Double-crested Cormorant	*Nannopterum auritum*	MBTA
Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	MBTA
Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*	MBTA
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	MBTA
Snowy Egret	*Egretta thula*	MBTA
Green Heron	*Butorides virescens*	MBTA
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*	MBTA
Black Phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*	MBTA
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	MBTA
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	MBTA
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	MBTA
House Finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	MBTA
California Towhee	*Pipilo crissalis*	MBTA
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*	MBTA
Dark-eyed Junco	*Junco hyemalis*	MBTA

Regulatory Status Codes:
FE – Federal endangered species
FT -- Federal threatened species
FC – Federal candidate species
MBTA – Migratory Bird Treaty Act
SE – State endangered species
ST – State threatened species
CSC – California Species of Special Concern
CFP – California Fully Protected Species
MMPA - Marine Mammal Protection Act

Appendix G
Hazardous Materials
Technical Memorandum

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

Transportation Division

123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019

MEMORANDUM

To:	County of Santa Barbara
From:	Moffatt & Nichol
Date:	May 30, 2025
Subject:	Hazardous Materials Technical Memorandum, Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project
M&N Job No.:	220201

1 Introduction

The purpose of this technical memorandum is to summarize the results of database searches and potential sources of existing contamination for the Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project.

1.1 Project Site and Description

The project site is comprised of an existing approximately 3,700-foot-long rock shore protection device ("Seawall") located along Santa Claus Lane and Sand Point Road in unincorporated Santa Barbara County South Coast, approximately 0.7 miles west of the City of Carpinteria as shown in Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2. The Sandyland Seawall is located seaward of the residential homes and accessory structures along Sand Point Road, between the residences and the beach, as shown in Figure 1-3.



Figure 1-1: Project Vicinity Map (WSP, 2025)



Figure 1-2: Project Location and Placement (WSP, 2025)



Figure 1-3: Project Proximity to Residences

The proposed Project would repair and restore the 1983 design of the existing 3,700-foot-long Sandyland Seawall (Shoreline Protection in the form of a rock revetment) located between Sand Point Road residences and the coastline. The proposed Project includes the following repairs and improvements.

- Placing up to 15,000 tons of 3- to 5-ton armor rocks to achieve the 1983 design of the revetment with a 16.4-foot crest elevation (relative to NAVD88 vertical datum), a 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) seaward slope, and a crest width of 10 feet.
- A 10-foot deep trench will be excavated along the waterward site of the seawall in order to access the toe of the revetment and to make repairs. It is anticipated that the trench will be excavated and backfilled in 30-foot x 30-foot sections each day to prevent sea water from entering the excavation during high tide.
- Minor re-working of the revetment, using new (imported) armor rocks to fill voids in the revetment, correct low points and reduced width in the revetment crest, and address areas where existing armor stone has been dislodged. Existing displaced armor rock would be salvaged and re-used where possible.
- Dune vegetation enhancement along the landward splash wall. Existing non-native vegetation would be removed and native dune vegetation would be planted to create additional habitat area. Construction of the dune feature may require the import of a small amount of clean sand obtained from a commercial source for dune vegetation establishment in locations where sand cover does not exist. It is anticipated that sand will be acquired from Bee Rock Quarry located to the northwest, and/or Pacific Rock Inc. located to the southeast.
- The 23 existing private access concrete stairways located along the revetment and that serve residents of Sand Point Road will be demolished and replaced by 11 publicly accessible stairways. The rock revetment will be restored to the previously summarized design parameters in the 12 locations where the stairways are not replaced.

1.2 Mapped Sites and Existing Contamination

Moffatt & Nichol staff reviewed the results of a search of pertinent environmental regulatory lists and databases for current or previous facilities listed at addresses located within a 1/2-mile search distance from the project site. The database search was provided by a subcontracted regulatory list search service, Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). Appendix A contains the EDR report and includes a radius map showing the sites identified in reviewed databases. The EDR report includes details regarding facilities in the project site and surrounding areas identified by federal, state, and local environmental agency databases and provides maps showing the approximate locations of the listed facilities relative to the project site.

The EDR Report indicates that the project site is located near multiple plant nurseries and farmland. There are no superfund, CERCLA or EnviroStor sites found in the search of available government records (EDR, 2025). The project site was not listed on any known databases searched by EDR, per their Radius Map Report (EDR, 2025).

There are ten sites within 0.5 miles all of which are located north-northwest or northwest of the project site. Table 1 provides a summary of the sites including site name and address, the database(s) they were identified on, position relative to the project site, site status (where applicable), and a review of each site’s potential risk to the project site.

Table 1-1: EDR Sites Summary

EDR Map ID	Site Name/Address	Relative to Project Site (Distance, Direction, Gradient)	Database Listings	Site Status	Potential Risk to Project Site
1	Alan Wilson 701 Sand Point Road	Higher, 406 ft, NNW	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - NonGen/No Longer Regulated E-Manifest List	N/A	Low. The site is verified as non-generating and only had one corrected E-Manifest Waste Line in 2024
2	Radis Property Management 3823 Santa Claus Lane	Higher, 583 ft, NW	RCRA - NonGen/No Longer Regulated	N/A	Low. The site is verified as non-generating with no violations.
A3/A5	Sandyland Nursery Co Inc 3890 North Via Real	Higher, 778 ft, NNW	Historical Underground Storage Tank (UST) Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) Listings	N/A	Low, the Underground Storage Tanks were installed in 1976 for gasoline storage on a plant nursery site. Identified on Historic UST database (1976) but there is no record of release and the is not listed on any current or Historic Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database(s).
A4	Carpinteria Biosolids Composting Project 3890 Via Real	Higher, 778 ft, NNW	Solid Waste Facility/Landfill Site	Proposed	Low. The site is currently proposed for use as a solid waste facility/landfill site by the County of Santa Barbara.
A6	Gallup-Carpinteria Co 3896 Via Real	Higher, 849 ft, NNW	Historical UST	N/A	Low. The USTs were installed in 1980 for gasoline storage on a plant nursery site. Identified on Historic UST database (1988) but there is no record of release and the is not listed on any current or historic LUST database(s).
B7/B8/B9	Ocean Breeze International 3910 Via Real	Higher, 908 ft, NNW	Historical UST RCRA - NonGen/No Longer Regulated CUPA Listings Hazardous Waste Tracking System California Environmental Reporting System	N/A	Low. The site is verified as non-generating with violations, and the USTs were installed in 1983 for gasoline storage on a plant nursery site. Identified on Historic UST database (1983) but there is no record of release and the is not listed on any current or Historic LUST database(s). HWTS is inactive, and CERS is Agriculture Discharge

EDR Map ID	Site Name/Address	Relative to Project Site (Distance, Direction, Gradient)	Database Listings	Site Status	Potential Risk to Project Site
C10/C11	Jimenez Nursery Inc 3800 Via Real	Higher, 1066 ft, NW	California Environmental Reporting System California Environmental Reporting System Hazardous Waste Generator RCRA - NonGen/No Longer Regulated	No Further Action	Low. The site is verified as non-generating with no violations from RCRA but the site has multiple CERS violations between noted between 2015 to 2024. Noted violations are administrative (e.g., failure to report) and operational (e.g., lack of or insufficient container labeling) in nature and the status of each violation is noted as “as returned to compliance”.
C12	Carpinteria Nursery Inc 3798 Via Real	Higher, 1153 ft, NW	Historical UST	N/A	Low. The USTs were installed for waste and gasoline storage on a plant nursery site. Identified on historic UST database but there is no record of release and the is not listed on any current or historic LUST database(s).
C13	Anna Wolfe 3802 Via Real	Higher, 1299 ft, NNW	Historical UST CUPA Listings	N/A	Low, the Underground Storage Tanks were installed for gasoline storage on a plant nursery site. Identified on historic UST database but there is no record of release and the is not listed on any current or historic LUST database(s).
D15	Western Farms/Western Farm Service Coastal Division 3717 Santa Claus Lane	Higher, 1561 ft, NW	Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cortese List RCRA – Small and Large Quality Generator Historical UST CUPA Listings Facility Index System Enforcement & Compliance History Information	Completed – Case Closed (2005)	Low. The LUST cleanup site is reported as completed in 2005. The site has no violations from RCRA.

1 N/A identified sites do not include a hazardous materials release,

Source: EDR, 2025

There is one biosolids site, one leaking underground storage tank listing, one Hazardous Waste site, six historic underground leaking storage tank sites, four Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste sites, one e-Manifest hazardous waste site, one Cortese List site, and four Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) database sites within 0.5 miles north-northwest or northwest of the project site. All sites are at a higher elevation relative to the project site. These sites have a low potential to adversely impact the project site based on lack of violations, historical data, site status, and distance from the project site.

1.3 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

This section summarizes best management practices (BMPs) that will be employed throughout project construction to minimize or avoid possible impacts of hazardous materials. This project would not cross the County of Santa Barbara Thresholds for public safety that are relevant to determining project impacts related to hazards. It is not anticipated that hazardous materials would be encountered during construction activities because excavation to complete the project is anticipated to be limited to trenching to access the toe of the revetment and based on historical records review for the project site and surrounding areas. Hazardous materials typical of constructions sites (e.g., fuels and lubricants) are anticipated to be used for construction equipment, however, BMPs would be implemented to prevent release or exposure of these materials to the environment.

BMPs that will be employed for the duration of project activities to avoid and minimize the potential for inadvertent impacts from hazardous materials include, but are not limited to the following:

- Hazardous materials will only be stored in designated staging areas.
- Litter and construction debris would be disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable state and local regulations
- Construction debris will not be stockpiled below High Tide Line or allowed to enter surface waters.
- Wet concrete will not be discharged to, or allowed to contact surface waters.
- Forms for any concrete structure will be constructed to prevent leaching of wet concrete.
- Concrete process water will not be allowed to enter the water. Any process water/contact water will be routed to a contained area for treatment and will be disposed of at an upland location.
- All demolished concrete will be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriate facility
- The Contractor will be responsible for implementing erosion and sediment control best management practices (e.g., covering of stockpiled materials, use of straw waddles, silt fencing, etc.)
- The contractor will be responsible for the preparation of a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plan to be used for the duration of the Proposed Project to safeguard against an unintentional release of fuel, lubricants, or hydraulic fluid from construction equipment. The contractor will be required to maintain at the job site oil-absorbent materials for use in the event of a spill or if any oil product is observed in the water. The plan shall be submitted to the project engineer prior to the commencement of any construction activities. A copy of the plan with any updates would be maintained at the work site by the contractor.
    - The SPCC plan will outline BMPs, responsive actions in the event of a spill or release, and notification and reporting procedures. The SPCC plan shall also outline contractor management elements such as personnel responsibilities, Project site security, site inspections, and training.
    - The SPCC plan will outline what measures shall be taken by the contractor to prevent the release or spread of hazardous materials, either found on site and encountered during construction but not identified in contract documents, or any hazardous materials that the contractor stores, uses, or generates on the construction site during construction activities. These items include, but are not limited to, gasoline, oils, and chemicals.

    - The contractor will maintain, at the job site, the applicable spill response equipment and material designated in the SPCC plan.
    - The contractor will regularly check fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves, and fittings for leaks, and shall maintain and store materials properly to prevent spills.
    - No petroleum products, fresh cement, lime, concrete, chemicals, or other toxic or deleterious materials will be allowed to enter surface waters.
    - There will be no discharge of oil, fuels, cleaning solvents or chemicals to surface waters, or onto land where there is a potential for entry into ground or surface waters.
- Excavations will be monitored by the contractor for the possible presence of contamination.
- Contaminated soil and groundwater (if encountered) will be handled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations, including those for worker safety.
- The contractor will be responsible for implementation of BMPs to prevent the spread of contaminated soil and groundwater (if encountered) to other properties (e.g., Trucks will be loaded in a manner that prevents the spilling or tracking of contaminated soil. Loose material falling onto the exterior of the truck shall be removed before the truck leaves the loading area. Trucks will be decontaminated prior to leaving contaminated areas etc).

1.4 Limitations

This report has been prepared to summarize project site conditions based on existing documentation provided by EDR database reports and publicly available database file reviews of site evaluation and cleanup documentation by others.

Subsurface conditions can vary across the site and with time. The potential exists that unanticipated contaminated materials could be encountered due to uses or activities that were not known at the time this study was prepared.

Within the limitations of scope, schedule, and budget, this report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted environmental practices in effect in this area at the time the work was performed.

Appendix A

Environmental Data Resources Report
April 29, 2025

Sandyland
Santa Claus Lane/Sand Point Road
Carpinteria, CA 93013

Inquiry Number: 7973296.2s
April 29, 2025

The EDR Radius Map™ Report

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	9
Orphan Summary	46
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

GeoCheck - Not Requested

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E1527 - 21), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property (E2247 - 16), the ASTM Standard Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process (E1528 - 22) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

SANTA CLAUS LANE/SAND POINT ROAD
CARPINTERIA, CA 93013

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	34.4000600 - 34° 24' 0.21''
Longitude (West):	119.5411580 - 119° 32' 28.16''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	266402.2
UTM Y (Meters):	3809247.2
Elevation:	4 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	50004502 CARPINTERIA, CA
Version Date:	2021

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20200521
Source:	USDA

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property Address:
SANTA CLAUS LANE/SAND POINT ROAD
CARPINTERIA, CA 93013

Click on Map ID to see full detail.

MAP ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	RELATIVE ELEVATION	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
1	ALAN WILSON	701 SAND POINT ROAD	RCRA NonGen / NLR, E MANIFEST	Higher	406, 0.077, NNW
2	RADIS PROPERTY MANAG	3823 SANTA CLAUSE LN	RCRA NonGen / NLR	Higher	583, 0.110, NW
A3	SANDYLAND NURSERY CO	3890 N VIA REAL	CUPA Listings	Higher	778, 0.147, NNW
A4	CARPINTERIA BIOSOLID	3890 VIA REAL	SWF/LF	Higher	778, 0.147, NNW
A5	SANDYLAND NURSERY CO	3890 VIA REAL	HIST UST, CUPA Listings	Higher	778, 0.147, NNW
A6	GALLUP-CARPINTERIA C	3896 VIA REAL	HIST UST	Higher	849, 0.161, NNW
B7	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA	3910 VIA REAL	RCRA NonGen / NLR	Higher	908, 0.172, NNW
B8	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA	3910 NO VIA REAL	HIST UST	Higher	908, 0.172, NNW
B9	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA	3910 VIA REAL	HIST UST, CUPA Listings, HWTS, CERS	Higher	908, 0.172, NNW
C10	JIMENEZ NURSERY INC	3800 VIA REAL	RCRA NonGen / NLR	Higher	1066, 0.202, NW
C11	JIMENEZ NURSERY INC	3800 VIA REAL	CERS HAZ WASTE, CERS	Higher	1066, 0.202, NW
C12	CARPINTERIA NURSERY	3798 VIA REAL	HIST UST	Higher	1153, 0.218, NW
C13	ANNA WOLFE	3802 VIA REAL	HIST UST, CUPA Listings	Higher	1299, 0.246, NNW
D14	WESTERN FARMS	3717 SANTA CLAUS LN	UST FINDER RELEASE	Higher	1561, 0.296, NW
D15	WESTERN FARM SERVICE	3717 SANTA CLAUS LAN	RCRA-SQG, LUST, HIST UST, FINDS, ECHO, Cortese,...	Higher	1561, 0.296, NW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

NPL ---------- National Priority List
Proposed NPL ---------- Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ---------- Federal Superfund Liens

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

Delisted NPL ---------- National Priority List Deletions

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

FEDERAL FACILITY ---------- Federal Facility Site Information listing
SEMS ---------- Superfund Enterprise Management System

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

SEMS-ARCHIVE ---------- Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

CORRACTS ---------- Corrective Action Report

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

RCRA-TSDF ---------- RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

RCRA-LQG ---------- RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG ---------- RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-VSQG ---------- RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS ---------- Land Use Control Information System

US ENG CONTROLS ..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROLS ..... Institutional Controls Sites List

Federal ERNS list

ERNS ..... Emergency Response Notification System

Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites

RESPONSE ..... State Response Sites

Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities

ENVIROSTOR ..... EnviroStor Database

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

INDIAN LUST ..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
CPS-SLIC ..... Statewide SLIC Cases

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

FEMA UST ..... Underground Storage Tank Listing
UST ..... Active UST Facilities
AST ..... Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
INDIAN UST ..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP ..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
VCP ..... Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites

BROWNFIELDS ..... Considered Brownfieds Sites Listing

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS ..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT ..... Waste Management Unit Database
SWRCY ..... Recycler Database
HAULERS ..... Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI ..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
DEBRIS REGION 9 ..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI ..... Open Dump Inventory
IHS OPEN DUMPS ..... Open Dumps on Indian Land

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL ..... Delisted National Clandestine Laboratory Register

HIST Cal-Sites ---- Historical Calsites Database
SCH ---- School Property Evaluation Program
CDL ---- Clandestine Drug Labs
Toxic Pits ---- Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
US CDL ---- National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST ---- SWEEPS UST Listing
CERS TANKS ---- California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks
CA FID UST ---- Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS ---- Environmental Liens Listing
LIENS 2 ---- CERCLA Lien Information
DEED ---- Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS ---- Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS ---- California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS ---- Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS ---- Military Cleanup Sites Listing
SPILLS 90 ---- SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

FUDS ---- Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD ---- Department of Defense Sites
SCRD DRYCLEANERS ---- State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
US FIN ASSUR ---- Financial Assurance Information
EPA WATCH LIST ---- EPA WATCH LIST
2020 COR ACTION ---- 2020 Corrective Action Program List
TSCA ---- Toxic Substances Control Act
TRIS ---- Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
SSTS ---- Section 7 Tracking Systems
ROD ---- Records Of Decision
RMP ---- Risk Management Plans
RAATS ---- RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
PRP ---- Potentially Responsible Parties
PADS ---- PCB Activity Database System
ICIS ---- Integrated Compliance Information System
FTTS ---- FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
MLTS ---- Material Licensing Tracking System
COAL ASH DOE ---- Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
COAL ASH EPA ---- Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PCB TRANSFORMER ---- PCB Transformer Registration Database
RADINFO ---- Radiation Information Database
HIST FTTS ---- FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
DOT OPS ---- Incident and Accident Data
CONSENT ---- Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
INDIAN RESERV ---- Indian Reservations
FUSRAP ---- Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
LEAD SMELTERS	Lead Smelter Sites
US AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
US MINES	Mines Master Index File
MINES MRDS	Mineral Resources Data System
ABANDONED MINES	Abandoned Mines
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
ECHO	Enforcement & Compliance History Information
DOCKET HWC	Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance Sites
FUELS PROGRAM	EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing
PFAS NPL	Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information
PFAS FEDERAL SITES	Federal Sites PFAS Information
PFAS TRIS	List of PFAS Added to the TRI
PFAS TSCA	PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST	PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing
PFAS ATSDR	PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing
PFAS WQP	Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS
PFAS PROJECT	NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY PFAS PROJECT
PFAS NPDES	Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information
PFAS ECHO	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN	Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing
PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT	All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC	Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing
BIOSOLIDS	ICIS-NPDES Biosolids Facility Data
UST FINDER	UST Finder Database
PFAS	PFAS Investigation Site Location Listing
AQUEOUS FOAM	Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	Bond Expenditure Plan
CHROME PLATING	Chrome Plating Facilities Listing
DRYCLEANERS	Cleaner Facilities
EMI	Emissions Inventory Data
ENF	Enforcement Action Listing
Financial Assurance	Financial Assurance Information Listing
ICE	Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement
HIST CORTESE	Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
HWP	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
HWTS	Hazardous Waste Tracking System
HAZNET	Facility and Manifest Data
MINES	Mines Site Location Listing
MWMP	Medical Waste Management Program Listing
NPDES	NPDES Permits Listing
PEST LIC	Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing
PROC	Certified Processors Database
Notify 65	Proposition 65 Records
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material Facilities
UIC	UIC Listing
UIC GEO	UIC GEO (GEOTRACKER)
WASTEWATER PITS	Oil Wastewater Pits Listing
WDS	Waste Discharge System
WIP	Well Investigation Program Case List
MILITARY PRIV SITES	MILITARY PRIV SITES (GEOTRACKER)
PROJECT	PROJECT (GEOTRACKER)
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CERS ---------- CERS
NON-CASE INFO ---------- NON-CASE INFO (GEOTRACKER)
OTHER OIL GAS ---------- OTHER OIL & GAS (GEOTRACKER)
PROD WATER PONDS ---------- PROD WATER PONDS (GEOTRACKER)
SAMPLING POINT ---------- SAMPLING POINT (GEOTRACKER)
WELL STIM PROJ ---------- Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP ---------- EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
EDR Hist Auto ---------- EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations
EDR Hist Cleaner ---------- EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF ---------- Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
RGA LUST ---------- Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

SWF/LF: The Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. The data come from the Integrated Waste Management Board's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database.

A review of the SWF/LF list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 SWF/LF site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
CARPINTERIA BIOSOLID	3890 VIA REAL	NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.147 mi.)	A4	15
Database: SWF/LF (SWIS), Date of Government Version: 02/03/2025				
Facility ID: 42-AA-0056				

Operational Status: Planned
Regulation Status: Proposed

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 LUST site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
WESTERN FARM SERVICE	***3717 SANTA CLAUS LAN***	***NW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.296 mi.)***	***D15***	***38***
Database: LUST, Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025 Status: Completed - Case Closed Global Id: T0608357923				

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

CERS HAZ WASTE: List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Hazardous Chemical Management, Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment, Household Hazardous Waste Collection, Hazardous Waste Generator, and RCRA LQ HW Generator programs.

A review of the CERS HAZ WASTE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/12/2025 has revealed that there is 1 CERS HAZ WASTE site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JIMENEZ NURSERY INC	***3800 VIA REAL***	***NW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.202 mi.)***	***C11***	***27***

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

HIST UST: Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there are 6 HIST UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SANDYLAND NURSERY CO Facility Id: 00000045136	***3890 VIA REAL***	***NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.147 mi.)***	***A5***	***16***
GALLUP-CARPINTERIA C Facility Id: 00000049806	3896 VIA REAL	NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.161 mi.)	A6	18
OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA	3910 NO VIA REAL	NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.172 mi.)	B8	21
OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA	***3910 VIA REAL***	***NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.172 mi.)***	***B9***	***22***

Facility Id: 00000051474				
CARPINTERIA NURSERY Facility Id: 00000067105	3798 VIA REAL	NW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.218 mi.)	C12	35
ANNA WOLFE Facility Id: 00000036323	***3802 VIA REAL***	***NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.246 mi.)***	***C13***	***36***

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

A review of the RCRA NonGen / NLR list, as provided by EDR, and dated 02/17/2025 has revealed that there are 4 RCRA NonGen / NLR sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
ALAN WILSON EPA ID:: CAC003267568	***701 SAND POINT ROAD***	***NNW 0 - 1/8 (0.077 mi.)***	***1***	***9***
RADIS PROPERTY MANAG EPA ID:: CAL000451749	3823 SANTA CLAUSE LN	NW 0 - 1/8 (0.110 mi.)	2	13
OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA EPA ID:: CAL000362041	3910 VIA REAL	NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.172 mi.)	B7	19
JIMENEZ NURSERY INC EPA ID:: CAL000172618	3800 VIA REAL	NW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.202 mi.)	C10	24

UST FINDER RELEASE: US EPA's UST Finder data is a national composite of leaking underground storage tanks. This data contains information about, and locations of, leaking underground storage tanks. Data was collected from state sources and standardized into a national profile by EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks, Office of Research and Development, and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

A review of the UST FINDER RELEASE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/08/2023 has revealed that there is 1 UST FINDER RELEASE site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
WESTERN FARMS	3717 SANTA CLAUS LN	NW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.296 mi.)	D14	37

E MANIFEST: EPA established a national system for tracking hazardous waste shipments electronically. This system, known as ?e-Manifest,? will modernize the nation?s cradle-to-grave hazardous waste tracking process while saving valuable time, resources, and dollars for industry and states.

A review of the E MANIFEST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 02/17/2025 has revealed that there is 1 E MANIFEST site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
ALAN WILSON	***701 SAND POINT ROAD***	***NNW 0 - 1/8 (0.077 mi.)***	***1***	***9***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cortese: The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

A review of the Cortese list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/11/2024 has revealed that there is 1 Cortese site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
WESTERN FARM SERVICE	***3717 SANTA CLAUS LAN***	***NW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.296 mi.)***	***D15***	***38***
Cleanup Status: COMPLETED - CASE CLOSED				

CUPA Listings: A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

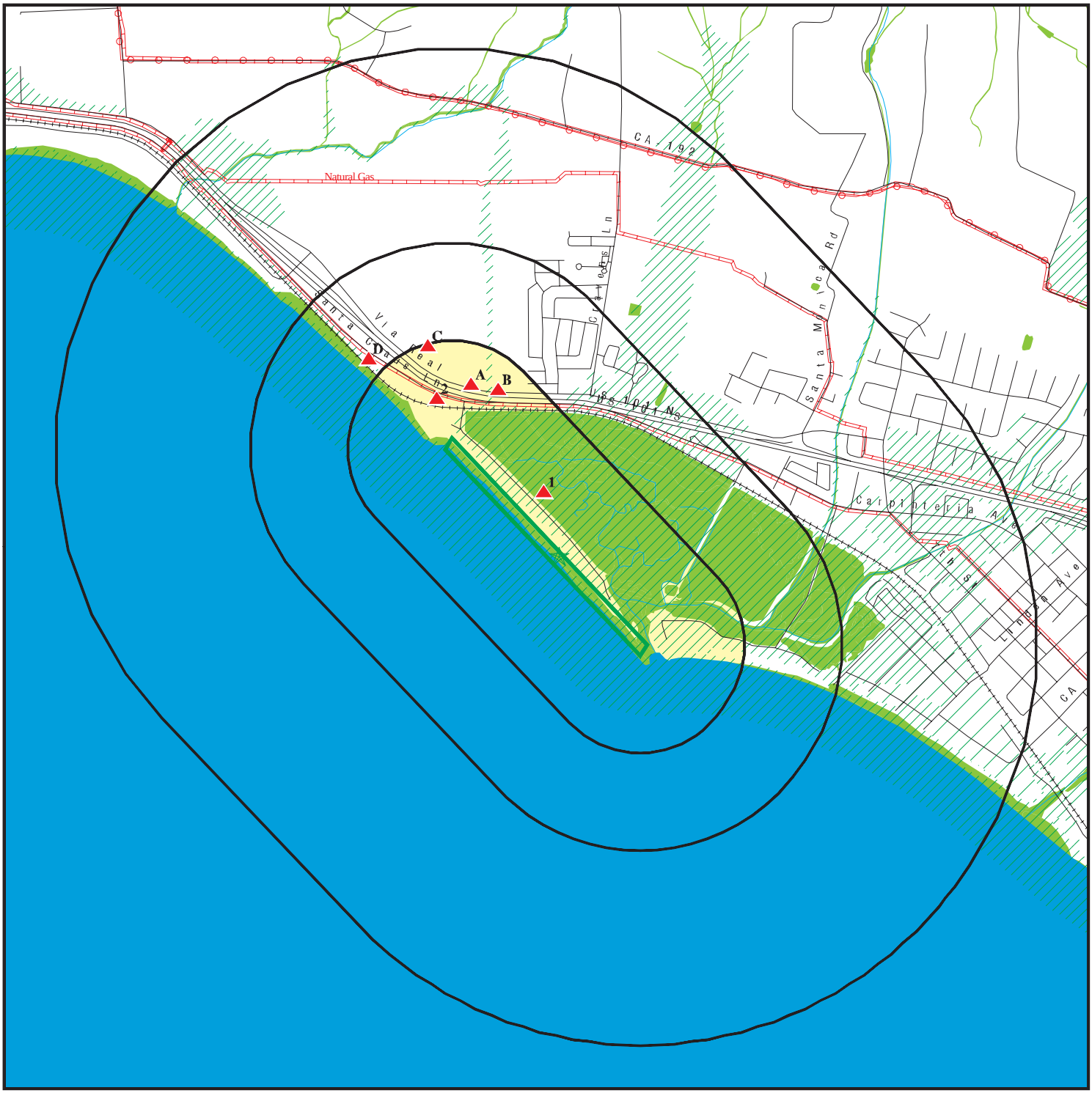
A review of the CUPA Listings list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 4 CUPA Listings sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SANDYLAND NURSERY CO	3890 N VIA REAL	NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.147 mi.)	A3	15
Database: CUPA SANTA BARBARA, Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011 Current Status: 2 Facility Id: FA0011709				
SANDYLAND NURSERY CO	***3890 VIA REAL***	***NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.147 mi.)***	***A5***	***16***
Database: CUPA SANTA BARBARA, Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011 Current Status: 2 Facility Id: FA0011903				
OCEAN BREEZE INTERNA	***3910 VIA REAL***	***NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.172 mi.)***	***B9***	***22***
Database: CUPA SANTA BARBARA, Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011 Current Status: 1 Facility Id: FA0005457				
ANNA WOLFE	***3802 VIA REAL***	***NNW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.246 mi.)***	***C13***	***36***
Database: CUPA SANTA BARBARA, Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011 Current Status: 2 Facility Id: FA0012179				

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were no unmapped sites in this report.

OVERVIEW MAP - 7973296.2S



0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Power transmission lines
- Pipelines
- Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- National Wetland Inventory
- State Wetlands
- Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME:	Sandyland	CLIENT:	Moffatt and Nichol
ADDRESS:	Santa Claus Lane/Sand Point Road Carpinteria CA 93013	CONTACT:	Kim Thompson
LAT/LONG:	34.40006 / 119.541158	INQUIRY #:	7973296.2s
		DATE:	April 29, 2025 5:51 pm

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DETAIL MAP - 7973296.2S



- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/8 1/4 1/2 Miles

- Indian Reservations BIA
- Pipelines
- Special Flood Hazard Area (1%)
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- National Wetland Inventory
- State Wetlands
- Areas of Concern

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Sandyland ADDRESS: Santa Claus Lane/Sand Point Road Carpinteria CA 93013 LAT/LONG: 34.40006 / 119.541158	CLIENT: Moffatt and Nichol CONTACT: Kim Thompson INQUIRY #: 7973296.2s DATE: April 29, 2025 5:53 pm

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MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of Federal RCRA generators								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-VSQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites								
RESPONSE	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities								
ENVIROSTOR	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	1	0	NR	NR	1

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks								
LUST	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CPS-SLIC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
WMUDS/SWAT	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US HIST CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERS HAZ WASTE	0.250		0	1	NR	NR	NR	1
Toxic Pits	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
SWEEPS UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST	0.250		0	6	NR	NR	NR	6
CERS TANKS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA FID UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MCS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		2	2	NR	NR	NR	4
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ROD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
RMP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CONSENT	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUSRAP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES MRDS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ABANDONED MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ECHO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOCKET HWC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UXO	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUELS PROGRAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPL	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS FEDERAL SITES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
PFAS TRIS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS TSCA	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS RCRA MANIFEST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ATSDR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS WQP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PROJECT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS NPDES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM NRC	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
BIOSOLIDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UST FINDER RELEASE	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
UST FINDER	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
E MANIFEST	0.250		1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
PFAS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AQUEOUS FOAM	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CHROME PLATING	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Cortese	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
CUPA Listings	0.250		0	4	NR	NR	NR	4
DRYCLEANERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ENF	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Financial Assurance	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICE	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HWP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HWT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HWTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MWMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PEST LIC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROC	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
HAZMAT	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC GEO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WASTEWATER PITS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MILITARY PRIV SITES	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROJECT	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CIWQS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NON-CASE INFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
OTHER OIL GAS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PROD WATER PONDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SAMPLING POINT	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
WELL STIM PROJ	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS								
EDR Exclusive Records								
EDR MGP	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
EDR Hist Auto	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR Hist Cleaner	0.125		0	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES								
Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives								
RGA LF	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
- Totals --		0	3	14	3	0	0	20

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

1
NNW
< 1/8
0.077 mi.
406 ft.

ALAN WILSON
701 SAND POINT ROAD
CARPINTERIA, CA 93013

RCRA NonGen / NLR **1031041186**
E MANIFEST **CAC003267568**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
16 ft.

RCRA Listings:

Date Form Received by Agency:		20240405
Handler Name:		Alan Wilson
Handler Address:		701 Sand Point Road
Handler City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
EPA ID:		CAC003267568
Contact Name:		ALAN WILSON
Contact Address:		701 SAND POINT ROAD
Contact City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Contact Telephone:		323-252-8560
Contact Fax:		Not reported
Contact Email:		KENC.TPOINT@GMAIL.COM
Contact Title:		Not reported
EPA Region:		09
Land Type:		Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description:		Not a generator, verified
Non-Notifier:		Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle:		Not reported
Accessibility:		Not reported
Active Site Indicator:		Not reported
State District Owner:		Not reported
State District:		Not reported
Mailing Address:		Not reported
Mailing City,State,Zip:		Not reported
Owner Name:	Not reported	
Owner Type:		Not reported
Operator Name:	Not reported	
Operator Type:		Not reported
Short-Term Generator Activity:		No
Importer Activity:		No
Mixed Waste Generator:		No
Transporter Activity:		No
Transfer Facility Activity:		No
Recycler Activity with Storage:		No
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:		No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:		No
Underground Injection Control:		No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:		No
Universal Waste Indicator:		No
Universal Waste Destination Facility:		No
Federal Universal Waste:		No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:		---
Federal Facility Indicator:		Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:		N
Sub-Part K Indicator:		Not reported
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:		No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:		No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:		No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:		No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:		No
Institutional Control Indicator:		No

ALAN WILSON (Continued) **1031041186**

Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Financial Assurance Required:	Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:	20240918
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: ALAN WILSON	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	701 SAND POINT ROAD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Owner/Operator Telephone:	323-252-8560
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: ALAN WILSON	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	701 SAND POINT ROAD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Owner/Operator Telephone:	323-252-8560
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date:	20240105
Handler Name: ALAN WILSON	
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
State District Owner:	Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No
Recognized Trader Importer:	No
Recognized Trader Exporter:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter:	No
Current Record:	No
Non Storage Recycler Activity:	No
Electronic Manifest Broker:	No

ALAN WILSON (Continued) **1031041186**

Receive Date:	20240405
Handler Name: ALAN WILSON	
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
State District Owner:	Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No
Recognized Trader Importer:	No
Recognized Trader Exporter:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter:	No
Current Record:	Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity:	No
Electronic Manifest Broker:	No

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:

NAICS Code:	56299
NAICS Description:	All Other Waste Management Services

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:

Violations:	No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:

Evaluations:	No Evaluations Found

E MANIFEST:

Manifest Tracking Number:	023642195JJK
Last Updated Date:	20240509
Shipped Date:	20240226
Received Date:	20240313
Manifest Status:	Corrected
Submission Type:	DataImage5Copy
Origin Type:	Web
Generator EPA ID:	CAC003267568
Generator Name:	Alan Wilson
Generator Location Street Number:	Not reported
Generator Location Street 1:	701 SAND POINT ROAD
Generator Location Street 2:	Not reported
Generator Location City:	CARPINTERIA
Generator Location State:	CA
Generator Location Zip:	93013
Generator Mail Street Number:	Not reported
Generator Mail Street 1:	701 SAND POINT ROAD
Generator Mail Street 2:	Not reported
Generator Mail City:	CARPINTERIA
Generator Mail Zip:	93013
Generator Mail State:	CA
Generator Contact Company Name:	Not reported
Designated Facility EPA ID:	AZR000520882
Designated Facility Name:	La Paz County Landfill
Designated Facility Mail Street Number:	Not reported
Designated Facility Mail Street 1:	Not reported
Designated Facility Mail Street 2:	26999 HIGHWAY 95
Designated Facility Mail City:	PARKER
Designated Facility Mail Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Mail State:	AZ

ALAN WILSON (Continued) **1031041186**

Designated Facility Location Street Number:	Not reported
Designated Facility Location Street 1:	26999 HIGHWAY 95
Designated Facility Location Street 2:	Not reported
Designated Facility Location City:	PARKER
Designated Facility Location Zip:	85344
Designated Facility Location State:	AZ
Designated Facility Contact Company Name:	Not reported
Manifest Residue Indicator:	N
Rejection Indicator:	N

Transporter:

Manifest Tracking Number:	023642195JJK
Transporter Line Number:	1
Transporter EPA ID:	CAL000160111
Transporter Name:	Alliance Evironmental Group

Manifest Tracking Number:	023642195JJK
Transporter Line Number:	2
Transporter EPA ID:	CAR000049064
Transporter Name:	E C T I

Waste Line:

Manifest Tracking Number:	023642195JJK
Waste Line Number:	1
U.S. DOT Hazardous Indicator:	Y
U.S. DOT ID Number:	NA2212
U.S. DOT Description:	Rq Na2212, Asbestos, 9, Pgiii
Non-Hazardous Waste Description:	Not reported
Number of Containers:	26
Container Type Code:	BA
Container Type Description:	Burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic bags
Waste Quantity:	2
Quantity Unit of Measure Code:	Y
Quantity Unit of Measure Description:	Cubic Yards
Waste Quantity, in Tons:	1.68
Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Tons:	1.68
Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	1523.8104
Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilograms:	0
Non-Acute Waste Quantity, in Kilorgrams:	1523.8104
Management Method Code:	H132
Management Method Description:	LANDFILL (WITH PRIOR TREATMENT AND/OR STABILIZATION)
Waste Residue Indicator:	N
Quantity Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Type Discrepancy Indicator:	N
Waste Density:	Not reported
Waste Density Unit of Measure Code:	Not reported
Waste Density Unit of Measure Description:	Not reported
Form Code:	Not reported
Form Code Description:	Not reported
Source Code:	Not reported
Source Code Description:	Not reported
Waste Minimization Code:	Not reported
Waste Minimization Code Description:	Not reported
Consent Number:	Not reported
EPA Waste Indicator:	N

ALAN WILSON (Continued) **1031041186**

Federal Waste Codes:	Not reported
Quantity Haz Kg:	0
Quantity Haz Tons:	0
Quantity Non Haz Kg:	1523.8104
Quantity Non Haz Tons:	1.68
State Waste Codes:	CA-151

2
NW
< 1/8
0.110 mi.
583 ft.

RADIS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
3823 SANTA CLAUSE LN
CARPINTERIA, CA 93013

RCRA NonGen / NLR **1026055566**
CAL000451749

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
32 ft.

RCRA Listings:

Date Form Received by Agency:		20200103
Handler Name:		Radis Property Management
Handler Address:		3823 Santa Clause Ln
Handler City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
EPA ID:		CAL000451749
Contact Name:		WILLIAM RADIS
Contact Address:		897 TORO CANYON RD
Contact City,State,Zip:		SANTA BARBARA, CA 93108
Contact Telephone:		805-451-7566
Contact Fax:		805-969-6704
Contact Email:		WORADIS@GMAIL.COM
Contact Title:		Not reported
EPA Region:		09
Land Type:		Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description:		Not a generator, verified
Non-Notifier:		Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle:		Not reported
Accessibility:		Not reported
Active Site Indicator:		Not reported
State District Owner:		Not reported
State District:		Not reported
Mailing Address:		PO BOX 1358
Mailing City,State,Zip:		SUMMERLAND, CA 93067
Owner Name:	Maire Radis	
Owner Type:		Other
Operator Name:	William Radis	
Operator Type:		Other
Short-Term Generator Activity:		No
Importer Activity:		No
Mixed Waste Generator:		No
Transporter Activity:		No
Transfer Facility Activity:		No
Recycler Activity with Storage:		No
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:		No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:		No
Underground Injection Control:		No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:		No
Universal Waste Indicator:		No
Universal Waste Destination Facility:		No
Federal Universal Waste:		No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:		---
Federal Facility Indicator:		Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:		N
Sub-Part K Indicator:		Not reported

RADIS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (Continued) **1026055566**

2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:	Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:	No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:	No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:	No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:	No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:	No
Institutional Control Indicator:	No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Financial Assurance Required:	Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:	20200210
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: MAIRE RADIS	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	897 TORO CANYON RD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	SANTA BARBARA, CA 93108
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-969-1301
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: WILLIAM RADIS	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	897 TORO CANYON RD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	SANTA BARBARA, CA 93108
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-451-7566
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date:	20200103
Handler Name: RADIS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
State District Owner:	Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No

RADIS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (Continued) **1026055566**

Recognized Trader Importer: No
Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity: Not reported
Electronic Manifest Broker: Not reported

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:
NAICS Code: 56299
NAICS Description: All Other Waste Management Services

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:
Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:
Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

A3 **SANDYLAND NURSERY CO** **CUPA Listings** **S110741934**
NNW **3890 N VIA REAL** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.147 mi.
778 ft. **Site 1 of 4 in cluster A**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
35 ft.

CUPA SANTA BARBARA:
Name: SANDYLAND NURSERY CO
Address: 3890 N VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id: FA0011709
Region: SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street: Not reported
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
Mailing Name: SANDYLAND NURSERY CO
Mailing Care Of: FRANK B COBB-C/O KEN RUELKE
Mailing Address: 3890 N VIA REAL
Mailing City: CARPINTERIA
Mailing State: CA
Mailing Zip Code: 93013
Record Id: PR0502121
Pe #: 2302
Current Status: 2

A4 **CARPINTERIA BIOSOLIDS COMPOSTING PROJECT** **SWF/LF** **S126984366**
NNW **3890 VIA REAL** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.147 mi.
778 ft. **Site 2 of 4 in cluster A**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
35 ft.

SWF/LF (SWIS):
Name: CARPINTERIA BIOSOLIDS COMPOSTING PROJECT
Address: 3890 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Region: STATE

CARPINTERIA BIOSOLIDS COMPOSTING PROJECT (Continued) **S126984366**

Facility ID:	42-AA-0056
SWIS Number:	42-AA-0056
Point of Contact:	Gina Weber
Is Archived:	Yes
Is Closed Illegal Abandoned:	No
Is Site Inert Debris Engineered Fill:	No
Is Financial Assurances Responsible:	No
Absorbed On:	Not reported
Operational Status:	Planned
Absorbed By:	Not reported
Closed Illegal Abandoned Category:	Not reported
EPA Federal Registry ID:	Not reported
ARB District:	Santa Barbara
SWRCB Region:	Central Coast
Local Government:	Carpinteria
Reporting Agency Legal Name:	County of Santa Barbara
Reporting Agency Department:	Public Health Department, Environmental Health Services Division
Enforcing Agency Legal Name:	County of Santa Barbara
Enforcing Agency Department:	Public Health Department, Environmental Health Services Division
Regulation Status:	Proposed

A5 **SANDYLAND NURSERY CO INC** **HIST UST** **U001579388**
NNW **3890 VIA REAL** **CUPA Listings** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CRAVENS, CA 93013**
0.147 mi.
778 ft. **Site 3 of 4 in cluster A**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
35 ft.

HIST UST:

Name:	SANDYLAND NURSERY CO INC
Address:	3890 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CRAVENS, CA 93013
File Number:	0002c96b

URL:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000045136
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	NURSERY
Contact Name:	Not reported
Telephone:	8056845441
Owner Name:	SANDYLAND NURSERY CO., INC.
Owner Address:	3890 VIA REAL
Owner City,St,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Total Tanks:	0003
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	1976
Tank Capacity:	00012000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness:	1/4
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	002
Container Num:	2
Year Installed:	1976
Tank Capacity:	00012000

SANDYLAND NURSERY CO INC (Continued) **U001579388**

Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness:	1/4
Leak Detection:	None

Tank Num:	003
Container Num:	3
Year Installed:	1976
Tank Capacity:	00012000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness:	1/4
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

Click here for Geo Tracker PDF:

CUPA SANTA BARBARA:

Name:	FOUR SEASONS FLOWERS
Address:	3890 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id:	FA0011903
Region:	SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street:	Not reported
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	DOLEV, URI
Mailing Care Of:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 30352
Mailing City:	SANTA BARBARA
Mailing State:	CA
Mailing Zip Code:	93130
Record Id:	PR0504196
Pe #:	2161
Current Status:	2

Name:	FOUR SEASONS FLOWERS
Address:	3890 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id:	FA0011903
Region:	SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street:	Not reported
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	DOLEV, URI
Mailing Care Of:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 30352
Mailing City:	SANTA BARBARA
Mailing State:	CA
Mailing Zip Code:	93130
Record Id:	PR0504276
Pe #:	2201
Current Status:	2

A6
NNW
1/8-1/4
0.161 mi.
849 ft.

GALLUP-CARPINTERIA CO
3896 VIA REAL
CARPINTERIA, CA 93013

Site 4 of 4 in cluster A

HIST UST **U001579359**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
35 ft.

HIST UST:

Name:	GALLUP-CARPINTERIA CO
Address:	3896 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
File Number:	0002c6de
URL:	
Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000049806
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	FLOWER GROWERS
Contact Name:	ROBERT GALLUP
Telephone:	8056843138
Owner Name:	GALLUP-CARPINTERIA CO.
Owner Address:	3896 VIA REAL
Owner City,St,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Total Tanks:	0003
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	00000300
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Visual, Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	002
Container Num:	2
Year Installed:	1980
Tank Capacity:	00002000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Visual, Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	003
Container Num:	3
Year Installed:	1980
Tank Capacity:	00002000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	REGULAR
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Visual, Stock Inventor

Click here for Geo Tracker PDF:

B7 **OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL** **RCRA NonGen / NLR** **1024829154**
NNW **3910 VIA REAL** **CAL000362041**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.172 mi.
908 ft. **Site 1 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative: **Higher**

Actual: **35 ft.**

RCRA Listings:

Date Form Received by Agency:		20110323
Handler Name:		Ocean Breeze International
Handler Address:		3910 Via Real
Handler City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-1266
EPA ID:		CAL000362041
Contact Name:		CASEY ROSENBERG
Contact Address:		3910 VIA REAL
Contact City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Contact Telephone:		805-684-1747
Contact Fax:		805-684-1237
Contact Email:		CASEY@OCEANBREEZEINTL.COM
Contact Title:		Not reported
EPA Region:		09
Land Type:		Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description:		Not a generator, verified
Non-Notifier:		Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle:		Not reported
Accessibility:		Not reported
Active Site Indicator:		Handler Activities
State District Owner:		Not reported
State District:		Not reported
Mailing Address:		3910 VIA REAL
Mailing City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-1266
Owner Name:	Rene Van Wingerden	
Owner Type:		Other
Operator Name:	Casey Rosenberg	
Operator Type:		Other
Short-Term Generator Activity:		No
Importer Activity:		No
Mixed Waste Generator:		No
Transporter Activity:		No
Transfer Facility Activity:		No
Recycler Activity with Storage:		No
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:		No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:		No
Underground Injection Control:		No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:		No
Universal Waste Indicator:		Yes
Universal Waste Destination Facility:		Yes
Federal Universal Waste:		No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:		---
Federal Facility Indicator:		Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:		N
Sub-Part K Indicator:		Not reported
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:		No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:		No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:		No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:		No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:		No
Institutional Control Indicator:		No

OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL (Continued) **1024829154**

Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Financial Assurance Required:	Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:	20180905
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: RENE VAN WINGERDEN	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	4444 FOOTHILL RD
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-0000
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-896-1646
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: CASEY ROSENBERG	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	3910 VIA REAL
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-684-1747
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date:	20110323
Handler Name: OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL	
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
State District Owner:	Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No
Recognized Trader Importer:	No
Recognized Trader Exporter:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter:	No
Current Record:	Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity:	Not reported
Electronic Manifest Broker:	Not reported

OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL (Continued) **1024829154**

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:
NAICS Code: 111422
NAICS Description: Floriculture Production

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:
Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:
Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

B8 **OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL** **HIST UST** **S118413571**
NNW **3910 NO VIA REAL** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.172 mi.
908 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
35 ft.

HIST UST:
Name: OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Address: 3910 NO VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
File Number: 0002c487

URL:
Region: Not reported
Facility ID: Not reported
Facility Type: Not reported
Other Type: Not reported
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: Not reported
Owner Name: Not reported
Owner Address: Not reported
Owner City,St,Zip: Not reported
Total Tanks: Not reported

Tank Num: Not reported
Container Num: Not reported
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Tank Used for: Not reported
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Not reported

Click here for Geo Tracker PDF:

B9 **OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL** **HIST UST** **U001579376**
NNW **3910 VIA REAL** **CUPA Listings** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013** **HWTS**
0.172 mi. **CERS**
908 ft. **Site 3 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
35 ft.

HIST UST:

Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Address:	3910 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
File Number:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000051474
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	NURSERY
Contact Name:	RENE VAN WINGERDEN
Telephone:	8056841747
Owner Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Owner Address:	3910 NO. VIA REAL
Owner City,St,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Total Tanks:	0003
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	1983
Tank Capacity:	00000550
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	002
Container Num:	2
Year Installed:	1983
Tank Capacity:	00000550
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor
Tank Num:	003
Container Num:	3
Year Installed:	1983
Tank Capacity:	00000550
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	REGULAR
Container Construction Thickness:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

CUPA SANTA BARBARA:

Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Address:	3910 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id:	FA0005457
Region:	SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street:	Not reported
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported

OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL (Continued) **U001579376**

Mailing Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Mailing Care Of:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3910 VIA REAL
Mailing City:	CARPINTERIA
Mailing State:	CA
Mailing Zip Code:	93013
Record Id:	PR0221047
Pe #:	2201
Current Status:	1

Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Address:	3910 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id:	FA0005457
Region:	SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street:	Not reported
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Mailing Care Of:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3910 VIA REAL
Mailing City:	CARPINTERIA
Mailing State:	CA
Mailing Zip Code:	93013
Record Id:	PR0504241
Pe #:	2161
Current Status:	1

HWTS:

Name:	OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Address:	3910 VIA REAL
Address 2:	Not reported
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
EPA ID:	CAL000362041
Inactive Date:	06/30/2021
Create Date:	03/23/2011
Last Act Date:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3910 VIA REAL
Mailing Address 2:	Not reported
Mailing City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 930131266
Owner Name:	RENE VAN WINGERDEN
Owner Address:	4444 FOOTHILL RD
Owner Address 2:	Not reported
Owner City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 930130000
Owner Phone:	Not reported
Owner Fax:	Not reported
Contact Name:	CASEY ROSENBERG
Contact Address:	3910 VIA REAL
Contact Address 2:	Not reported
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Contact Phone:	Not reported
Contact Fax:	Not reported
Facility Status:	Inactive
Facility Type:	PERMANENT
Category:	STATE
Latitude:	34.4133

OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL (Continued) **U001579376**

Longitude: -119.54267

NAICS:
EPA ID: CAL000362041
Create Date: 2011-03-23 09:34:50.063
NAICS Code: 111422
NAICS Description: Floriculture Production
Issued EPA ID Date: 2011-03-23 09:34:50.03300
Inactive Date: Not reported
Facility Name: OCEAN BREEZE INTERNATIONAL
Facility Address: 3910 VIA REAL
Facility Address 2: Not reported
Facility City: CARPINTERIA
Facility County: Not reported
Facility State: CA
Facility Zip: 930131266

CERS:
Name: FARMLANE
Address: 3910 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Site ID: 624953
CERS ID: 883660
CERS Description: Agriculture Discharge

Affiliation:
Affiliation Type Desc: Operator
Entity Name: David Van Wingerden
Entity Title: Not reported
Affiliation Address: Not reported
Affiliation City: Not reported
Affiliation State: Not reported
Affiliation Country: Not reported
Affiliation Zip: Not reported
Affiliation Phone: ,

C10 **JIMENEZ NURSERY INC DBA JIMENEZ NURSERY AND LANDSC** **RCRA NonGen / NLR** **1024796097**
NW **3800 VIA REAL** **CAL000172618**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.202 mi.
1066 ft. **Site 1 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
36 ft.

RCRA Listings:
Date Form Received by Agency: 20241216
Handler Name: Jimenez Nursery Inc Dba Jimenez Nursery And Landscapes
Handler Address: 3800 Via Real
Handler City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-0000
EPA ID: CAL000172618
Contact Name: FERNANDO JIMENEZ
Contact Address: 3800 VIA REAL
Contact City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Contact Telephone: 805-684-7955
Contact Fax: 805-684-6274
Contact Email: MARTA@JIMENEZNURSERY.COM
Contact Title: Not reported
EPA Region: 09

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC DBA JIMENEZ NURSERY AND LANDSCAPES (Continued) **1024796097**

Land Type:		Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description:		Not a generator, verified
Non-Notifier:		Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle:		Not reported
Accessibility:		Not reported
Active Site Indicator:		Handler Activities
State District Owner:		Not reported
State District:		Not reported
Mailing Address:		PO BOX 50220
Mailing City,State,Zip:		SANTA BARBARA, CA 93150-0220
Owner Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc	
Owner Type:		Other
Operator Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc	
Operator Type:		Other
Short-Term Generator Activity:		No
Importer Activity:		No
Mixed Waste Generator:		No
Transporter Activity:		No
Transfer Facility Activity:		No
Recycler Activity with Storage:		No
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:		No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:		No
Underground Injection Control:		No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:		No
Universal Waste Indicator:		Yes
Universal Waste Destination Facility:		Yes
Federal Universal Waste:		No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:		---
Federal Facility Indicator:		Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:		N
Sub-Part K Indicator:		Not reported
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:		No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:		No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:		No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:		No NCAPS ranking
Environmental Control Indicator:		No
Institutional Control Indicator:		No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:		N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:		N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:		No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:		No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:		No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:		No
Financial Assurance Required:		Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:		20241227
Recognized Trader-Importer:		No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:		No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:		No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:		No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:		No
Manifest Broker:		No
Sub-Part P Indicator:		No

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC DBA JIMENEZ NURSERY AND LANDSCAPES (Continued) **1024796097**

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: JIMENEZ NURSERY INC	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	P.O.BOX 50020
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	SANTA BARBARA, CA 93150-0000
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-684-7955
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: JIMENEZ NURSERY INC	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	3800 VIA REAL
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-0000
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-684-7955
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: MARTA REYNOSO	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	3800 VIA REAL
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-684-7955
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: JIMENEZ NURSERY INC	
Legal Status:	Other
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	3800 VIA REAL
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-0000
Owner/Operator Telephone:	805-684-7955
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date:	19990322
Handler Name:	JIMENEZ NURSERY & LANDSCAPES
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Not a generator, verified
State District Owner:	Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No
Recognized Trader Importer:	No

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC DBA JIMENEZ NURSERY AND LANDSCAPES (Continued) **1024796097**

Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: No
Non Storage Recycler Activity: Not reported
Electronic Manifest Broker: Not reported

Receive Date: 20241216
Handler Name: JIMENEZ NURSERY INC DBA JIMENEZ NURSERY AND LANDSCAPES
Federal Waste Generator Description: Not a generator, verified
State District Owner: Not reported
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste: No
Recognized Trader Importer: No
Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity: No
Electronic Manifest Broker: No

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:
NAICS Code: 56173
NAICS Description: Landscaping Services

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:
Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:
Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

C11 **JIMENEZ NURSERY INC** **CERS HAZ WASTE** **S123099787**
NW **3800 VIA REAL** **CERS** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.202 mi.
1066 ft. **Site 2 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative: Higher
Actual: 36 ft.

CERS HAZ WASTE:
Name: JIMENEZ NURSERY INC
Address: 3800 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Site ID: 276499
CERS ID: 10630810
CERS Description: Hazardous Waste Generator

CERS:
Name: JIMENEZ NURSERY INC
Address: 3800 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Site ID: 276499
CERS ID: 10630810
CERS Description: Chemical Storage Facilities

Violations:
Site ID: 276499
Site Name: Jimenez Nursery Inc

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Violation Date:	07-05-2018
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508.1(a)-(f) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508.1(a)-(f)
Violation Description:	Failure to electronically update business plan within 30 days of any one of the following events: A 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material. Any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous materials at or above reportable quantities. A change of business address, business ownership, or business name. A substantial change in the handler's operations that requires modification to any portion of the business plan.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 08/13/2018. needs to add 35 gallons of propane to inventory
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	07-05-2018
Citation:	HSC 6.5 25250.22 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.5, Section(s) 25250.22
Violation Description:	Failure to properly manage used oil and/or fuel filters in accordance with the requirements.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 08/23/2018. used oil filter drum was not marked with an accumulation start date. review of manifests determined that the last oil filter pickup was 7/13/2015
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	07-05-2018
Citation:	22 CCR 12 66262.34(f) - California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 12, Section(s) 66262.34(f)
Violation Description:	Failure to properly label hazardous waste accumulation containers and portable tanks with the following requirements: "Hazardous Waste", name and address of the generator, physical and chemical characteristics of the Hazardous Waste, and starting accumulation date.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 08/23/2018. used oil drums not labeled with accumulation start date
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	12-03-2024
Citation:	HSC 6.11 25404(e)(4) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, Section(s) 25404(e)(4)
Violation Description:	Failure to report, and report accurately, program data (such as hazardous waste generation activities) electronically.
Violation Notes:	Failure to report, and report accurately, program data (such as hazardous waste generation activities) electronically.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	12-03-2024
Citation:	HSC 6.5 25205.16(b) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.5, Section(s) 25205.16(b)
Violation Description:	Failure to obtain or maintain an Identification Number prior to treating, storing, disposing of, transporting or offering for transportation any hazardous waste. Maintenance of ID numbers must be annually verified by using the Electronic Verification Questionnaire (EVQ). *Inspector verify by reviewing HWTS or contacting DTSC Business Operations unit at evq@dtsc.ca.gov.
Violation Notes:	Failure to obtain an Identification Number prior to treating, storing, disposing of, transporting or offering for transportation any hazardous waste.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	05-21-2015
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25507 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25507
Violation Description:	Failure to adequately establish and implement a business plan when storing/handling a hazardous material at or above reportable quantities.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 06/26/2015.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	05-21-2015
Citation:	HSC 6.95 Multiple - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) Multiple
Violation Description:	Business Plan Program - Administration/Documentation - General
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 07/28/2015.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	07-05-2018
Citation:	40 CFR 1 265.173 - U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Chapter 1, Section(s) 265.173
Violation Description:	Failure to meet the following container management requirements: (a) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste. (b) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 07/05/2018. one used oil drum had an open bung with a funnel inserted.

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	11-05-2021
Citation:	22 CCR 12 66262.34(f) - California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 12, Section(s) 66262.34(f)
Violation Description:	Failure to properly label hazardous waste accumulation containers and portable tanks with the following requirements: "Hazardous Waste", name and address of the generator, physical and chemical characteristics of the Hazardous Waste, and starting accumulation date.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 12/03/2024. Violation was observed to be closed at the time of 12/13/2024 inspection.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	12-03-2024
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508.1(a)-(f) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508.1(a)-(f)
Violation Description:	Failure to electronically update business plan within 30 days of any one of the following events: A 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material. Any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous materials at or above reportable quantities. A change of business address, business ownership, or business name. A substantial change in the handler's operations that requires modification to any portion of the business plan.
Violation Notes:	Failure to electronically update business plan within 30 days of any one of the following events: 1) A 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material. 2) Any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous materials at or above reportable quantities. 3) A change of business address, business ownership, or business name. 4) A substantial change in the handler's operations that requires modification to any portion of the business plan.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	05-21-2015
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to establish and electronically submit an adequate emergency response plan and procedures for a release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 06/26/2015.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	08-06-2015
Citation:	HSC 6.67 Multiple - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Section(s) Multiple
Violation Description:	APSA Program - Administration/Documentation - General
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 08/06/2015. Empty tank not dated and missing "Permanently Closed" 40 CRF 112.2 definitions
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	APSA
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	05-21-2015
Citation:	HSC 6.11 25404.1 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, Section(s) 25404.1
Violation Description:	Failure to obtain and/or maintain an active hazardous waste generator permit.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 07/28/2015.
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HW
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	11-05-2021
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508.2 - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508.2
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Notes:	Not reported
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	07-05-2018
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the annual due date.
Violation Notes:	Returned to compliance on 08/22/2018. last cers submittal 8/6/2015
Violation Division:	Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program:	HMRRP
Violation Source:	CERS,
Site ID:	276499
Site Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Violation Date:	12-03-2024
Citation:	HSC 6.95 25508(a)(1) - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section(s) 25508(a)(1)
Violation Description:	Failure to complete and electronically submit a business plan when storing/handling a hazardous material at or above reportable quantities.

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Violation Notes: Failure to complete and electronically submit initially, annually, or triennially, a business plan when storing/handling a hazardous material at or above reportable quantities.
Violation Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Violation Program: HMRRP
Violation Source: CERS,

Evaluation:
Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 05-21-2015
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Jimenez Nursery business plan inspection.
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 07-05-2018
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: includes travel time and post inspection activities
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HW
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 07-05-2018
Violations Found: No
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: includes travel to carpinteria
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: APSA
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 07-05-2018
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: includes pre/post and travel time to carp
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 05-21-2015
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Jimenez Nursery HW inspection.
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HW
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 08-06-2015
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Eval Notes: APSA Inspection, compliance certification
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: APSA
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 11-05-2021
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 11-05-2021
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HW
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 12-03-2024
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HMRRP
Eval Source: CERS,

Eval General Type: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Eval Date: 12-03-2024
Violations Found: Yes
Eval Type: Routine done by local agency
Eval Notes: Not reported
Eval Division: Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services
Eval Program: HW
Eval Source: CERS,

Coordinates:
Site ID: 276499
Facility Name: Jimenez Nursery Inc
Env Int Type Code: HMBP
Program ID: 10630810
Coord Name: Not reported
Ref Point Type Desc: Center of a facility or station.,
Latitude: 34.413070
Longitude: -119.547740

Affiliation:
Affiliation Type Desc: Identification Signer
Entity Name: fernando Jimenez
Entity Title: asst. project manager
Affiliation Address: Not reported

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Affiliation City:	Not reported
Affiliation State:	Not reported
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	Not reported
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Legal Owner
Entity Name:	Manuel Jimenez
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	3800 Via Real
Affiliation City:	Carpinteria
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Country:	United States
Affiliation Zip:	93013
Affiliation Phone:	(805) 684-7955,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Parent Corporation
Entity Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	Not reported
Affiliation City:	Not reported
Affiliation State:	Not reported
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	Not reported
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	CUPA District
Entity Name:	Santa Barbara County Env Health
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	225 Camino del Remedio
Affiliation City:	Santa Barbara
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	93110
Affiliation Phone:	(805) 681-4900,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Document Preparer
Entity Name:	fernando Jimenez
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	Not reported
Affiliation City:	Not reported
Affiliation State:	Not reported
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	Not reported
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Environmental Contact
Entity Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	3800 Via Real
Affiliation City:	Carpinteria
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	93013
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Facility Mailing Address

JIMENEZ NURSERY INC (Continued) **S123099787**

Entity Name:	Mailing Address
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	3800 Via Real
Affiliation City:	Carpinteria
Affiliation State:	CA
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	93013
Affiliation Phone:	,
Affiliation Type Desc:	Operator
Entity Name:	Jimenez Nursery Inc
Entity Title:	Not reported
Affiliation Address:	Not reported
Affiliation City:	Not reported
Affiliation State:	Not reported
Affiliation Country:	Not reported
Affiliation Zip:	Not reported
Affiliation Phone:	(805) 684-7955,

C12 **CARPINTERIA NURSERY INC** **HIST UST** **U001579348**
NW **3798 VIA REAL** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.218 mi.
1153 ft. **Site 3 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
36 ft.

HIST UST:

Name:	CARPINTERIA NURSERY INC
Address:	3798 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
File Number:	0002c749
URL:	
Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000067105
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	NURSERY
Contact Name:	HENRY CAMACHO
Telephone:	8056843216
Owner Name:	HENRY CAMACHO
Owner Address:	1959 PAQUITA DRIVE
Owner City,St,Zip:	CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Total Tanks:	0002
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	00001000
Tank Used for:	WASTE
Type of Fuel:	1
Container Construction Thickness:	X
Leak Detection:	None
Tank Num:	002
Container Num:	2
Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	00001000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT

CARPINTERIA NURSERY INC (Continued) **U001579348**

Type of Fuel: DIESEL
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

Click here for Geo Tracker PDF:

C13 **ANNA WOLFE** **HIST UST** **U001579338**
NNW **3802 VIA REAL** **CUPA Listings** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013**
0.246 mi.
1299 ft. **Site 4 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
39 ft.

HIST UST:
Name: ANNA GRACE PETERSON WOLF
Address: 3802 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
File Number: 0002c4b4

URL:
Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000036323
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: FARM
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: 8056845330
Owner Name: ANNA GRACE PETERSON WOLFE
Owner Address: 3802 VIA REAL
Owner City,St,Zip: CARPENTERIA, CA 93013
Total Tanks: 0001

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: 1
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00000450
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: REGULAR
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Stock Inventor

Click here for Geo Tracker PDF:

CUPA SANTA BARBARA:
Name: ANNA WOLFE
Address: 3802 VIA REAL
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id: FA0012179
Region: SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street: Not reported
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
Mailing Name: WOLFE, ANNA G. P.
Mailing Care Of: Not reported
Mailing Address: 3802 VIA REAL
Mailing City: CARPINTERIA
Mailing State: CA
Mailing Zip Code: 93013
Record Id: PR0504504

ANNA WOLFE (Continued) **U001579338**

Pe #: 2302
Current Status: 2

D14 **WESTERN FARMS** **UST FINDER RELEASE** **1029130325**
NW **3717 SANTA CLAUS LN** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **SB COUNTY, CA 93013**
0.296 mi.
1561 ft. **Site 1 of 2 in cluster D**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
32 ft.

UST FINDER RELEASE:

Object ID:	55862
Facility ID:	Not reported
Lust ID:	CAT0608357923
Name:	WESTERN FARMS
Address:	3717 SANTA CLAUS LN
City,State,Zip:	SB COUNTY, CA 93013
Address Match Type:	PointAddress
Reported Date:	Not reported
Status:	No Further Action
Substance:	Not reported
Population within 1500ft:	40
Domestic Wells within 1500ft:	0
Land Use:	Developed, Low Intensity
Within SPA:	No
SPA PWS Facility ID:	Not reported
SPA Water Type:	Not reported
SPA Facility Type:	Not reported
SPA HUC12:	Not reported
Within WHPA:	No
WHPA PWS Facility ID:	Not reported
WHPA Water Type:	Not reported
WHPA Facility Type:	Not reported
WHPA HUC12:	Not reported
Within 100yr Floodplain:	No
Tribe:	Not reported
EPA Region:	9
NFA Letter 1:	Not reported
NFA Letter 2:	Not reported
NFA Letter 3:	Not reported
NFA Letter 4:	Not reported
Closed With Residual Contaminate:	Not reported
Coordinate Source:	Geocode
X Coord:	-119.54995
Y Coord:	34.40783
Latitude:	34.4078299999999
Longitude:	-119.549949999999

D15 **WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION** **RCRA-SQG** **1000403219**
NW **3717 SANTA CLAUS LANE** **LUST** **CAT000611277**
1/4-1/2 **CARPINTERIA, CA 93013** **HIST UST**
0.296 mi. **FINDS**
1561 ft. **Site 2 of 2 in cluster D** **ECHO**
Cortese
Relative: **CUPA Listings**
Higher

Actual: RCRA Listings:
32 ft.

Date Form Received by Agency:		19960901
Handler Name:		Western Farm Service Coastal Division
Handler Address:		3717 Santa Claus Lane
Handler City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
EPA ID:		CAT000611277
Contact Name:		Not reported
Contact Address:		Not reported
Contact City,State,Zip:		Not reported
Contact Telephone:		Not reported
Contact Fax:		Not reported
Contact Email:		Not reported
Contact Title:		Not reported
EPA Region:		09
Land Type:		Not reported
Federal Waste Generator Description:		Small Quantity Generator
Non-Notifier:		Not reported
Biennial Report Cycle:		Not reported
Accessibility:		Not reported
Active Site Indicator:		Handler Activities
State District Owner:		Ca
State District:		3
Mailing Address:		3717 SANTA CLAUS LANE
Mailing City,State,Zip:		CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Owner Name:	Not reported	
Owner Type:		Not reported
Operator Name:	Not Required	
Operator Type:		Private
Short-Term Generator Activity:		No
Importer Activity:		No
Mixed Waste Generator:		No
Transporter Activity:		No
Transfer Facility Activity:		No
Recycler Activity with Storage:		No
Small Quantity On-Site Burner Exemption:		No
Smelting Melting and Refining Furnace Exemption:		No
Underground Injection Control:		No
Off-Site Waste Receipt:		No
Universal Waste Indicator:		No
Universal Waste Destination Facility:		No
Federal Universal Waste:		No
Active Site State-Reg Handler:		---
Federal Facility Indicator:		Not reported
Hazardous Secondary Material Indicator:		N
Sub-Part K Indicator:		Not reported
2018 GPRA Permit Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
2018 GPRA Renewals Baseline:		Not on the Baseline
202 GPRA Corrective Action Baseline:		No
Subject to Corrective Action Universe:		No
Non-TSDFs Where RCRA CA has Been Imposed Universe:		No
Corrective Action Priority Ranking:		No NCAPS ranking

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

Environmental Control Indicator:	No
Institutional Control Indicator:	No
Human Exposure Controls Indicator:	N/A
Groundwater Controls Indicator:	N/A
Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Unaddressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Addressed Significant Non-Complier Universe:	No
Significant Non-Complier With a Compliance Schedule Universe:	No
Financial Assurance Required:	Not reported
Handler Date of Last Change:	20020627
Recognized Trader-Importer:	No
Recognized Trader-Exporter:	No
Importer of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Exporter of Spent Lead Acid Batteries:	No
Recycler Activity Without Storage:	No
Manifest Broker:	No
Sub-Part P Indicator:	No

Handler - Owner Operator:

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Operator
Owner/Operator Name: NOT REQUIRED	
Legal Status:	Private
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	NOT REQUIRED
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/Operator Telephone:	415-555-1212
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Owner/Operator Indicator:	Owner
Owner/Operator Name: WESTERN FARM SERVICE INC	
Legal Status:	Private
Date Became Current:	Not reported
Date Ended Current:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Address:	NOT REQUIRED
Owner/Operator City,State,Zip:	NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/Operator Telephone:	415-555-1212
Owner/Operator Telephone Ext:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Fax:	Not reported
Owner/Operator Email:	Not reported

Historic Generators:

Receive Date:	19960901
Handler Name:	WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION
Federal Waste Generator Description:	Small Quantity Generator
State District Owner:	Ca
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste:	No
Recognized Trader Importer:	No
Recognized Trader Exporter:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer:	No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter:	No
Current Record:	Yes
Non Storage Recycler Activity:	Not reported

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

Electronic Manifest Broker: Not reported

Receive Date: 19800808
Handler Name: WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION
Federal Waste Generator Description: Large Quantity Generator
State District Owner: Ca
Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste: No
Recognized Trader Importer: No
Recognized Trader Exporter: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Importer: No
Spent Lead Acid Battery Exporter: No
Current Record: No
Non Storage Recycler Activity: Not reported
Electronic Manifest Broker: Not reported

List of NAICS Codes and Descriptions:
NAICS Code: 453998
NAICS Description: All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (Except Tobacco Stores)

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:
Violations: No Violations Found

Evaluation Action Summary:
Evaluations: No Evaluations Found

LUST:
Name: WESTERN FARMS
Address: 3717 SANTA CLAUS LN
City,State,Zip: SB COUNTY, CA 93013
Lead Agency: SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LOP
Case Type: LUST Cleanup Site

Geo Track:
Global Id: T0608357923
Latitude: 34.40762624
Longitude: -119.549979723
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 10/20/2005
Case Worker: CSB
RB Case Number: 3606
Local Agency: SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LOP
File Location: All Files are on GeoTracker or in the Local Agency Database
Local Case Number: 90114
Potential Media Affect: Aquifer used for drinking water supply, Soil
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Gasoline
EPA Region: 9
Coordinate Source: Manual Entry on Screens
Quantity Released Gallons: Not reported
Begin Date: 02/13/1988
Leak Reported Date: 02/13/1988
How Discovered: Tank Closure
How Discovered Description: Not reported
Discharge Source: Dispenser
Discharge Cause: Unknown

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

Stop Method: Close and Remove Tank
Stop Description: Not reported
No Further Action Date: 10/20/2005
CA Water Watershed Name: South Coast - South Coast - Carpinteria (315.34)
Dwr Groundwater Subbasin Name: Carpinteria (3-018)
Disadvantaged Community: Not reported
CA Enviroscreen 3 Score: 16-20%
CA Enviroscreen 4 Score: 1-5% (lowest scores)
Military DOD Site: No
Facility Project Subtype: Not reported
RWQCB Region: CENTRAL COAST RWQCB (REGION 3)
Claim Number: Not reported
Claim Status: Not reported
Site History: COMPLETE LOP FILE HAS BEEN UPLOADED TO GEOTRACKER WEBSITE - HARD COPIES NO LONGER EXIST IN LOP FILES

LUST:
Global Id: T0608357923
Contact Type: Local Agency Caseworker - Primary Caseworker
Contact Name: Closed Santa Barbara Co LOP Sites
Organization Name: SANTA BARBARA COUNTY LOP
Address: 2125 S. Centerpointe Parkway, Suite #333
City: Santa Maria
Email: Not reported
Phone Number: 8053468460

Global Id: T0608357923
Contact Type: Regional Board Caseworker
Contact Name: RB3 STAFF
Organization Name: CENTRAL COAST RWQCB (REGION 3)
Address: 895 AEROVISTA PL, SUITE 101
City: SAN LUIS OBISPO
Email: centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone Number: 8055493147

LUST:
Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/13/1988
Action: Leak Discovery

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 07/07/2005
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 07/14/2005
Action: Pump & Treat (P&T) Groundwater

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: REMEDIATION
Date: 03/01/1988
Action: Excavation

Global Id: T0608357923

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 07/28/2015
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: ENFORCEMENT
Date: 04/12/2005
Action: Technical Correspondence / Assistance / Other

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 11/05/2004
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan - Addendum

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/10/1988
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Report

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/08/2005
Action: Correspondence

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 01/21/2005
Action: Site Assessment Report

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 02/16/2005
Action: Interim Remedial Action Plan

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 08/15/2005
Action: Interim Remedial Action Report

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 09/03/2004
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 03/18/1988
Action: Vapor Intrusion Investigation Report

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: RESPONSE
Date: 04/20/2005
Action: Soil and Water Investigation Workplan

Global Id: T0608357923
Action Type: Other
Date: 02/13/1988

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

Action: Leak Reported

LUST:
Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Open - Case Begin Date
Status Date: 02/13/1988

Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 09/03/2004

Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Open - Site Assessment
Status Date: 09/17/2004

Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Open - Remediation
Status Date: 02/16/2005

Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Open - Remediation
Status Date: 07/07/2005

Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Open - Verification Monitoring
Status Date: 07/14/2005

Global Id: T0608357923
Status: Completed - Case Closed
Status Date: 10/20/2005

HIST UST:
Name: WESTERN FARM SERVICE, INC.
Address: 3717 SANTA CLAUS LN
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
File Number: Not reported
URL: Not reported
Region: STATE
Facility ID: 00000049902
Facility Type: Other
Other Type: SALES/APPLICATION
Contact Name: Not reported
Telephone: 805684589
Owner Name: WESTERN FARM SERVICE/ROBERT R.
Owner Address: 248 COURT AVENUE
Owner City,St,Zip: VENTURA, CA 93003
Total Tanks: 0005

Tank Num: 001
Container Num: 1
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00008000
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

Leak Detection: None

Tank Num: 002
Container Num: 2
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00006000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

Tank Num: 003
Container Num: 0000000001
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00004000
Tank Used for: PRODUCT
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: Not reported

Tank Num: 004
Container Num: 4
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00003000
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

Tank Num: 005
Container Num: 5
Year Installed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 00003000
Tank Used for: WASTE
Type of Fuel: Not reported
Container Construction Thickness: Not reported
Leak Detection: None

FINDS:
Registry ID: 110002942816

Click Here for FRS Facility Detail Report:

Environmental Interest/Information System:
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo) is EPA's comprehensive information system in support of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. It tracks many types of information about generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste.

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access additional FINDS: detail in the EDR Site Report.

ECHO:
Envid: 1000403219
Registry ID: 110002942816

WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION (Continued) **1000403219**

DFR URL:
Name: WESTERN FARM SERVICE COASTAL DIVISION
Address: 3717 SANTA CLAUS LANE
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013

CORTESE:
Name: WESTERN FARMS
Address: 3717 SANTA CLAUS LN
City,State,Zip: SB COUNTY, CA 93013
Region: CORTESE
Envirostor Id: Not reported
Global ID: T0608357923
Site/Facility Type: LUST CLEANUP SITE
Cleanup Status: COMPLETED - CASE CLOSED
Status Date: Not reported
Site Code: Not reported
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
Owner: Not reported
Enf Type: Not reported
Swat R: Not reported
Flag: active
Order No: Not reported
Waste Discharge System No: Not reported
Effective Date: Not reported
Region 2: Not reported
WID Id: Not reported
Solid Waste Id No: Not reported
Waste Management Uit Name: Not reported
File Name: Active Open

CUPA SANTA BARBARA:
Name: CROP PRODUCTON SERVICE - CLSD
Address: 3717 SANTA CLAUS LN
City,State,Zip: CARPINTERIA, CA 93013
Facility Id: FA0005382
Region: SANTA BARBARA
Cross Street: Not reported
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
Mailing Name: CROP PRODUCTION SERVICE
Mailing Care Of: Not reported
Mailing Address: 5665 CARPINTERIA AVE
Mailing City: CARPINTERIA
Mailing State: CA
Mailing Zip Code: 93013
Record Id: PR0210509
Pe #: 2162
Current Status: 2

Count: 0 records. ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
		NO SITES FOUND			

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Lists of Federal NPL (Superfund) sites

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Lists of Federal Delisted NPL sites

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal sites subject to CERCLA removals and CERCLA orders

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/20/2024
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly know as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal CERCLA sites with NFRAP

SEMS-ARCHIVE: Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

SEMS-ARCHIVE (Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive) tracks sites that have no further interest under the Federal Superfund Program based on available information. The list was formerly known as the CERCLIS-NFRAP, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of SEMS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. The decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that. based upon available information, the location is not judged to be potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA facilities undergoing Corrective Action

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA TSD facilities

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of Federal RCRA generators

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-VSQG: RCRA - Very Small Quantity Generators (Formerly Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Very small quantity generators (VSQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/11/2025
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/02/2024
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROLS: Institutional Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/11/2025
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state- and tribal (Superfund) equivalent sites

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state- and tribal hazardous waste facilities

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal landfills and solid waste disposal facilities

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal leaking storage tanks

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/09/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report (GEOTRACKER)

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 01/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA, Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-7439
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81
Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81
Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81
Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81
Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81
Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CPS-SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases (GEOTRACKER)
Cleanup Program Sites (CPS; also known as Site Cleanups [SC] and formerly known as Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups [SLIC] sites) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/2012
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Lists of state and tribal registered storage tanks

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 04/08/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 1

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST CLOSURE: Proposed Closure of Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cases
UST cases that are being considered for closure by either the State Water Resources Control Board or the Executive Director have been posted for a 60-day public comment period. UST Case Closures being proposed for consideration by the State Water Resources Control Board. These are primarily UST cases that meet closure criteria under the decisional framework in State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49 and other Board orders. UST Case Closures proposed for consideration by the Executive Director pursuant to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0061. These are cases that meet the criteria of the Low-Threat UST Case Closure Policy. UST Case Closure Review Denials and Approved Orders.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-327-7844
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MILITARY UST SITES: Military UST Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Military ust sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST: Active UST Facilities
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 11/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
A listing of aboveground storage tank petroleum storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/19/2016
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-327-5092
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Lists of state and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2021
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2016
Number of Days to Update: 142
Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Lists of state and tribal brownfield sites

BROWNFIELDS: Considered Brownfieds Sites Listing
A listing of sites the SWRCB considers to be Brownfields since these are sites have come to them through the MOA Process.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-323-7905
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/06/2024
Number of Days to Update: 86
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database
Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 04/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWRCY: Recycler Database
A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 11/13/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 04/21/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

IHS OPEN DUMPS: Open Dumps on Indian Land
A listing of all open dumps located on Indian Land in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 02/07/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/13/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2024
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health & Human Serivces, Indian Health Service
Telephone: 301-443-1452
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations that have been removed from the DEAs National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERS HAZ WASTE: California Environmental Reporting System Hazardous Waste

List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Hazardous Chemical Management, Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment, Household Hazardous Waste Collection, Hazardous Waste Generator, and RCRA LQ HW Generator programs.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: CalEPA
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 05/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO AST: Aboveground Storage Tank Site Listing

Aboveground storage tank sites

Date of Government Version: 01/28/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/15/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: San Francisco County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3896
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CERS TANKS: California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) Tanks

List of sites in the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal which fall under the Aboveground Petroleum Storage and Underground Storage Tank regulatory programs.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing

A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 11/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: DTSC and SWRCB
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2025
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Land Disposal sites (Landfills) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing (GEOTRACKER)

Military sites (consisting of: Military UST sites; Military Privatized sites; and Military Cleanup sites [formerly known as DoD non UST]) included in GeoTracker. GeoTracker is the Water Boards data management system for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/22/2013
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/09/2022
Number of Days to Update: 239

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 04/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/11/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 574

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2023
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 02/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA Watch List

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2018
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2023
Number of Days to Update: 283

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 01/13/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/15/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2025
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-8600
Last EDR Contact: 04/10/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25
Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25
Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System
MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2024
Number of Days to Update: 33
Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-0717
Last EDR Contact: 04/10/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90
Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/11/2019
Number of Days to Update: 251
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database
The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2020
Number of Days to Update: 96
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database
The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 89

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 546

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUSRAP: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/09/2023
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-3559
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/12/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 02/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/12/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/27/2025
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/01/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)

The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/08/2018
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data

A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/12/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/26/2016
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/2017
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/08/2018
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/18/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MINES VIOLATIONS: MSHA Violation Assessment Data

Mines violation and assessment information. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration.

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/21/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: DOL, Mine Safety & Health Admi
Telephone: 202-693-9424
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US MINES 2: Ferrous and Nonferrous Metal Mines Database Listing

This map layer includes ferrous (ferrous metal mines are facilities that extract ferrous metals, such as iron ore or molybdenum) and nonferrous (Nonferrous metal mines are facilities that extract nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead) metal mines in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 05/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2024
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ABANDONED MINES: Abandoned Mines

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by OSMRE to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Department of Interior
Telephone: 202-208-2609
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MINES MRDS: Mineral Resources Data System
Mineral Resources Data System

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-6533
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 11/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DOCKET HWC: Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing
A complete list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/21/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2021
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0527
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ECHO: Enforcement & Compliance History Information
ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/27/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2280
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites
A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations

Date of Government Version: 09/06/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/13/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/11/2023
Number of Days to Update: 89

Source: Department of Defense
Telephone: 703-704-1564
Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUELS PROGRAM: EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing
This listing includes facilities that are registered under the Part 80 (Code of Federal Regulations) EPA Fuels Programs. All companies now are required to submit new and updated registrations.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 67

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-385-6164
Last EDR Contact: 02/13/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PFAS NPL: Superfund Sites with PFAS Detections Information

EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and EPA Regional Offices maintain data describing what is known about site investigations, contamination, and remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) where PFAS is present in the environment.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8895
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS FEDERAL SITES: Federal Sites PFAS Information

Several federal entities, such as the federal Superfund program, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Energy provided information for sites with known or suspected detections at federal facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS TRIS: List of PFAS Added to the TRI

Section 7321 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA) immediately added certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to the list of chemicals covered by the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and provided a framework for additional PFAS to be added to TRI on an annual basis.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS TSCA: PFAS Manufacture and Imports Information

EPA issued the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and requires chemical manufacturers and facilities that manufacture or import chemical substances to report data to EPA. EPA publishes non-confidential business information (non-CBI) and includes descriptive information about each site, corporate parent, production volume, other manufacturing information, and processing and use information.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS RCRA MANIFEST: PFAS Transfers Identified In the RCRA Database Listing

To work around the lack of PFAS waste codes in the RCRA database, EPA developed the PFAS Transfers dataset by mining e-Manifest records containing at least one of these common PFAS keywords: PFAS, PFOA, PFOS, PERFL, AFFF, GENX, GEN-X (plus the VT waste codes). These keywords were searched for in the following text fields: Manifest handling instructions (MANIFEST_HANDLING_INSTR), Non-hazardous waste description (NON_HAZ_WASTE_DESCRIPTION), DOT printed information (DOT_PRINTED_INFORMATION), Waste line handling instructions (WASTE_LINE_HANDLING_INSTR), Waste residue comments (WASTE_RESIDUE_COMMENTS).

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ATSDR: PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing

PFAS contamination site locations from the Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Disease Control & Prevention. ATSDR is involved at a number of PFAS-related sites, either directly or through assisting state and federal partners. As of now, most sites are related to drinking water contamination connected with PFAS production facilities or fire training areas where aqueous film-forming firefighting foam (AFFF) was regularly used.

Date of Government Version: 06/24/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2022
Number of Days to Update: 601

Source: Department of Health & Human Services
Telephone: 202-741-5770
Last EDR Contact: 04/17/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS WQP: Ambient Environmental Sampling for PFAS

The Water Quality Portal (WQP) is a part of a modernized repository storing ambient sampling data for all environmental media and tissue samples. A wide range of federal, state, tribal and local governments, academic and non-governmental organizations and individuals submit project details and sampling results to this public repository. The information is commonly used for research and assessments of environmental quality.

Date of Government Version: 12/13/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS PROJECT: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY PFAS PROJECT

The PFAS Contamination Site Tracker records qualitative and quantitative data from each site in a chart, specifically examining discovery, contamination levels, government response, litigation, health impacts, media coverage, and community characteristics. All data presented in the chart were extracted from government websites, such as state health departments or the Environmental Protection Agency, and news articles.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/06/2024
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: Social Science Environmental Health Research Institute
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS NPDES: Clean Water Act Discharge Monitoring Information

Any discharger of pollutants to waters of the United States from a point source must have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The process for obtaining limits involves the regulated entity (permittee) disclosing releases in a NPDES permit application and the permitting authority (typically the state but sometimes EPA) deciding whether to require monitoring or monitoring with limits. Caveats and Limitations: Less than half of states have required PFAS monitoring for at least one of their permittees and fewer states have established PFAS effluent limits for permittees. New rulemakings have been initiated that may increase the number of facilities monitoring for PFAS in the future.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ECHO: Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

Regulators and the public have expressed interest in knowing which regulated entities may be using PFAS. EPA has developed a dataset from various sources that show which industries may be handling PFAS. Approximately 120,000 facilities subject to federal environmental programs have operated or currently operate in industry sectors with processes that may involve handling and/or release of PFAS.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS ECHO FIRE TRAIN: Facilities in Industries that May Be Handling PFAS Listing

A list of fire training sites was added to the Industry Sectors dataset using a keyword search on the permitted facilitys name to identify sites where fire-fighting foam may have been used in training exercises. Additionally, you may view an example spreadsheet of the subset of fire training facility data, as well as the keywords used in selecting or deselecting a facility for the subset. as well as the keywords used in selecting or deselecting a facility for the subset. These keywords were tested to maximize accuracy in selecting facilities that may use fire-fighting foam in training exercises, however, due to the lack of a required reporting field in the data systems for designating fire training sites, this methodology may not identify all fire training sites or may potentially misidentify them.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS PT 139 AIRPORT: All Certified Part 139 Airports PFAS Information Listing

Since July 1, 2006, all certified part 139 airports are required to have fire-fighting foam onsite that meet military specifications (MIL-F-24385) (14 CFR 139.317). To date, these military specification fire-fighting foams are fluorinated and have been historically used for training and extinguishing. The 2018 FAA Reauthorization Act has a provision stating that no later than October 2021, FAA shall not require the use of fluorinated AFFF. This provision does not prohibit the use of fluorinated AFFF at Part 139 civilian airports; it only prohibits FAA from mandating its use. The Federal Aviation Administration?s document AC 150/5210-6D - Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents provides guidance on Aircraft Fire Extinguishing Agents, which includes Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF).

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-272-0167
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AQUEOUS FOAM NRC: Aqueous Foam Related Incidents Listing

The National Response Center (NRC) serves as an emergency call center that fields initial reports for pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal/state agencies for response. The spreadsheets posted to the NRC website contain initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency. Response center calls from 1990 to the most recent complete calendar year where there was indication of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) usage are included in this dataset. NRC calls may reference AFFF usage in the ?Material Involved? or ?Incident Description? fields.

Date of Government Version: 12/30/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2025
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-267-2675
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCS ENF: Enforcement data

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2497
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCS: Permit Compliance System

PCS is a computerized management information system that contains data on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit holding facilities. PCS tracks the permit, compliance, and enforcement status of NPDES facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: EPA, Office of Water
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BIOSOLIDS: ICIS-NPDES Biosolids Facility Data

The data reflects compliance information about facilities in the biosolids program.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-4700
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST FINDER: UST Finder Database

EPA developed UST Finder, a web map application containing a comprehensive, state-sourced national map of underground storage tank (UST) and leaking UST (LUST) data. It provides the attributes and locations of active and closed USTs, UST facilities, and LUST sites from states and from Tribal lands and US territories . UST Finder contains information about proximity of UST facilities and LUST sites to: surface and groundwater public drinking water protection areas; estimated number of private domestic wells and number of people living nearby; and flooding and wildfires.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2024
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0394
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST FINDER RELEASE: UST Finder Releases Database

US EPA's UST Finder data is a national composite of leaking underground storage tanks. This data contains information about, and locations of, leaking underground storage tanks. Data was collected from state sources and standardized into a national profile by EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks, Office of Research and Development, and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/31/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2024
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: Environmental Protecton Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0394
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

E MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System

EPA established a national system for tracking hazardous waste shipments electronically. This system, known as ?e-Manifest,? will modernize the nation?s cradle-to-grave hazardous waste tracking process while saving valuable time, resources, and dollars for industry and states.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 833-501-6826
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PFAS: PFAS Contamination Site Location Listing

A listing of PFAS sites included in the Envirostor and GeoTracker databases. Locations of potential sources of per - and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). This does not mean that PFAS has been produced, used, or discharged at these sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AQUEOUS FOAM: Former Fire Training Facility Assessments Listing

Airports shown on this list are those believed to use Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), and certified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 139 (14 CFR Part 139). This list was created by SWRCB using information available from the FAA. Location points shown are from the latitude and longitude listed on the FAA airport master record.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5455
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CHROME PLATING: Chrome Plating Facilities Listing

This listing represents chrome plating facilities the California State Water Resources Control Board staff identified as possibly being a source of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) contamination. Sites and locations were identified by staff with the Division of Water Quality in the California State Water Board. Data was collected from the CA Air Resources Board 2013 and 2018 - Cr VI emission survey, CA Emission Inventory, CA HAZ Waste discharge database and by reviewing storm water permits. Former chrome plating sites are also included that are open site investigation or remediation cases with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5455
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites).

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CUPA LIV-PLE: CUPA Facility Listing

list of facilities associated with the various CUPA programs in Livermore-Pleasanton

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Telephone: 925-454-2361
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN MENDOCINO: Mendocino County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 71
Source: Mendocino County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 707-463-4354
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SACRAMENTO: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management DistrictDrycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 09/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 69
Source: Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 916-874-3958
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN IMPERIAL: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

Date of Government Version: 10/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/20/2024
Number of Days to Update: 78
Source: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 442-265-1800
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SAN LUIS OB: San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/04/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76
Source: San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 805-781-5756
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN PLACER: Placer County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Placer County Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 05/15/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/14/2023
Number of Days to Update: 89
Source: Placer County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-745-2335
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN BAY AREA: Bay Area Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
Bay Area Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1432
Source: Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 415-516-1916
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN CALAVERAS: Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency.

Date of Government Version: 06/17/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1412
Source: Calaveras County Environmental Management Agency
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/16/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN N COAST: North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 11/30/2016
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1473
Source: North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 707-443-3093
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SANTA BARB: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1475
Source: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 805-961-8867
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN TEHAMA: Tehama County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 04/24/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/24/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1468
Source: Tehama County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 530-527-3717
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SOUTH COAST: South Coast Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listing
A listing of dry cleaners in the South Coast Air Quality Management District

Date of Government Version: 11/14/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/15/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/05/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82
Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 909-396-3211
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SHASTA: Shasta County Air Quality Management District District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 69
Source: Shasta County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-225-5674
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN MOJAVE: Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75
Source: Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 760-245-1661
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN N SIERRA: Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District,

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75
Source: Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-274-9350
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN MONTERY BAY: Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76
Source: Monterey Bay Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 831-647-9411
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN AMADOR: Amador Air District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Amador Air Quality Management District

Date of Government Version: 04/26/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/2023
Number of Days to Update: 77
Source: Amador Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 209-257-0112
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN VENTURA: Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/14/2024
Number of Days to Update: 78
Source: Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 805-645-1421
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities
A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 30
Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-327-4498
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

DRYCLEAN EAST KERN: Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75
Source: Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 661-862-9684
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SAN JOAQUIN: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/22/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75
Source: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 559-230-6001
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN GLENN: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Glenn County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 530-934-6500
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN BUTTE: Butte County Air Quality Management DistrictDrycleaner Facility Listing
Butte County Air Quality Management DistrictDrycleaner Facility Listing.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/25/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Butte County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-332-9400
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN FEATHER RVR: Feather River Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Feather River Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 03/08/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/05/2023
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Feather River Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-634-7659
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN AVAQMD: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Listing
A listing of dry cleaners in the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/07/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/22/2024
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 661-723-8070
Last EDR Contact: 03/13/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN N SONOMA: Norther Sonoma County County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District.,

Date of Government Version: 08/23/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/05/2024
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 707-433-5911
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN GRANT: Grant Recipients List
Assembly Bill 998 (AB 998) established the Non-Toxic Dry Cleaning Incentive Program to provide financial assistance to the dry cleaning industry to switch from systems using perchloroethylene (Perc), an identified toxic air contaminant and potential human carcinogen, to non-toxic and non-smog forming alternatives.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/16/2024
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-323-0006
Last EDR Contact: 04/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN YOLO-SOLANO: Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2024
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 530-757-3650
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN LAKE: Lake County Air Quality Management District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the Lake County Air Quality Management District,

Date of Government Version: 02/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Lake County Air Quality Management District
Telephone: 707-263-7000
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEAN SAN DIEGO: San Diego County Air Pollution Control District Drycleaner Facility Listing
A listing of drycleaner facility locations, for the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District.

Date of Government Version: 08/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: San Diego County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 858-586-2616
Last EDR Contact: 08/21/2024
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/11/2023
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data
Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/03/2024
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-322-2990
Last EDR Contact: 03/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ENF: Enforcement Action Listing
A listing of Water Board Enforcement Actions. Formal is everything except Oral/Verbal Communication, Notice of Violation, Expedited Payment Letter, and Staff Enforcement Letter.

Date of Government Version: 01/13/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: State Water Resoruces Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FIN ASSURANCE 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing
Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-3628
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FIN ASSURANCE 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing
A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 11/06/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6066
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ICE: Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement
Contains data pertaining to the Permitted Facilities with Inspections / Enforcements sites tracked in Envirostor.

Date of Government Version: 02/10/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Subsances Control
Telephone: 877-786-9427
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES]. This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing

Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 02/10/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database

A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 12/27/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/27/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWTS: Hazardous Waste Tracking System

DTSC maintains the Hazardous Waste Tracking System that stores ID number information since the early 1980s and manifest data since 1993. The system collects both manifest copies from the generator and destination facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/30/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/28/2024
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-324-2444
Last EDR Contact: 03/31/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method. This database begins with calendar year 1993.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 04/01/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MINES: Mines Site Location Listing
A listing of mine site locations from the Office of Mine Reclamation.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-322-1080
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing
The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing
A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PEST LIC: Pesticide Regulation Licenses Listing
A listing of licenses and certificates issued by the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The DPR issues licenses and/or certificates to: Persons and businesses that apply or sell pesticides; Pest control dealers and brokers; Persons who advise on agricultural pesticide applications.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85
Source: Department of Pesticide Regulation
Telephone: 916-445-4038
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PROC: Certified Processors Database
A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records
Listings of all Proposition 65 incidents reported to counties by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. This database is no longer updated by the reporting agency.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/06/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 68
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN JOSE HAZMAT: Hazardous Material Facilities
Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/26/2021
Number of Days to Update: 82
Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-535-7694
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UIC: UIC Listing
A listing of wells identified as underground injection wells, in the California Oil and Gas Wells database.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84
Source: Deaprtment of Conservation
Telephone: 916-445-2408
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UIC GEO: Underground Injection Control Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Underground control injection sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2
Source: State Water Resource Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WASTEWATER PITS: Oil Wastewater Pits Listing
Water officials discovered that oil producers have been dumping chemical-laden wastewater into hundreds of unlined pits that are operating without proper permits. Inspections completed by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board revealed the existence of previously unidentified waste sites. The water boards review found that more than one-third of the region's active disposal pits are operating without permission.

Date of Government Version: 02/11/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2021
Number of Days to Update: 90
Source: RWQCB, Central Valley Region
Telephone: 559-445-5577
Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDS: Waste Discharge System
Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List
Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13
Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MILITARY PRIV SITES: Military Privatized Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Military privatized sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROJECT: Project Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Projects sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WDR: Waste Discharge Requirements Listing
In general, the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Program (sometimes also referred to as the "Non Chapter 15 (Non 15) Program") regulates point discharges that are exempt pursuant to Subsection 20090 of Title 27 and not subject to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Exemptions from Title 27 may be granted for nine categories of discharges (e.g., sewage, wastewater, etc.) that meet, and continue to meet, the preconditions listed for each specific exemption. The scope of the WDRs Program also includes the discharge of wastes classified as inert, pursuant to section 20230 of Title 27.

Date of Government Version: 12/02/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5810
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CIWQS: California Integrated Water Quality System
The California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) is a computer system used by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards to track information about places of environmental interest, manage permits and other orders, track inspections, and manage violations and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-794-4977
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CERS: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Data
The CalEPA Regulated Site Portal database combines data about environmentally regulated sites and facilities in California into a single database. It combines data from a variety of state and federal databases, and provides an overview of regulated activities across the spectrum of environmental programs for any given location in California. These activities include hazardous materials and waste, state and federal cleanups, impacted ground and surface waters, and toxic materials

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-323-2514
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NON-CASE INFO: Non-Case Information Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Non-Case Information sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER OIL GAS: Other Oil & Gas Projects Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Other Oil & Gas Projects sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROD WATER PONDS: Produced Water Ponds Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Produced water ponds sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAMPLING POINT: Sampling Point ? Public Sites (GEOTRACKER)
Sampling point - public sites

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WELL STIM PROJ: Well Stimulation Project (GEOTRACKER)
Includes areas of groundwater monitoring plans, a depiction of the monitoring network, and the facilities, boundaries, and subsurface characteristics of the oilfield and the features (oil and gas wells, produced water ponds, UIC wells, water supply wells, etc?) being monitored

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/26/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR Hist Auto: EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations
EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 196

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the State Water Resources Control Board in California.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

CS ALAMEDA: Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UST ALAMEDA: Underground Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/26/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/19/2024
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AMADOR COUNTY:

CUPA AMADOR: CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List

Date of Government Version: 04/27/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/2023
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Amador County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-223-6439
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BUTTE COUNTY:

CUPA BUTTE: CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Public Health Department
Telephone: 530-538-7149
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CALVERAS COUNTY:

CUPA CALVERAS: CUPA Facility Listing
Cupa Facility Listing

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2025
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Calveras County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-754-6399
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COLUSA COUNTY:

CUPA COLUSA: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/10/2020
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Health & Human Services
Telephone: 530-458-0396
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

SL CONTRA COSTA: Site List
List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 01/16/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 04/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DEL NORTE COUNTY:

CUPA DEL NORTE: CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/26/2024
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Del Norte County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 707-465-0426
Last EDR Contact: 04/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EL DORADO COUNTY:

CUPA EL DORADO: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2022
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: El Dorado County Environmental Management Department
Telephone: 530-621-6623
Last EDR Contact: 04/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA FRESNO: CUPA Resources List
Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2022
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GLENN COUNTY:

CUPA GLENN: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/22/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/24/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Glenn County Air Pollution Control District
Telephone: 830-934-6500
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

CUPA HUMBOLDT: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 08/12/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/08/2021
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Humboldt County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

IMPERIAL COUNTY:

CUPA IMPERIAL: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: San Diego Border Field Office
Telephone: 760-339-2777
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INYO COUNTY:

CUPA INYO: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Inyo County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 760-878-0238
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

KERN COUNTY:

CUPA KERN: CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the Kern County Hazardous Material Business Plan.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Kern County Public Health
Telephone: 661-321-3000
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST KERN: Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing
Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/31/2025
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

KINGS COUNTY:

CUPA KINGS: CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/26/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Kings County Department of Public Health
Telephone: 559-584-1411
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LAKE COUNTY:

CUPA LAKE: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/28/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/15/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Lake County Environmental Health
Telephone: 707-263-1164
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LASSEN COUNTY:

CUPA LASSEN: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/21/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2020
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Lassen County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-251-8528
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

AOCONCERN: Key Areas of Concerns in Los Angeles County
San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office. Date of Government Version: 3/30/2009 Exide Site area is a cleanup plan of lead-impacted soil surrounding the former Exide Facility as designated by the DTSC. Date of Government Version: 7/17/2017

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: N/A
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS LOS ANGELES: HMS: Street Number List
Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/23/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

LF LOS ANGELES: List of Solid Waste Facilities
Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/07/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/19/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 04/08/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LF LOS ANGELES CITY: City of Los Angeles Landfills
Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2023
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/03/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/17/2024
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES AST: Active & Inactive AST Inventory
A listing of active & inactive above ground petroleum storage tank site locations, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/25/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES CO LF METHANE: Methane Producing Landfills
This data was created on April 30, 2012 to represent known disposal sites in Los Angeles County that may produce and emanate methane gas. The shapefile contains disposal sites within Los Angeles County that once accepted degradable refuse material. Information used to create this data was extracted from a landfill survey performed by County Engineers (Major Waste System Map, 1973) as well as historical records from CalRecycle, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/27/2024
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-6973
Last EDR Contact: 04/10/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOS ANGELES HM: Active & Inactive Hazardous Materials Inventory
A listing of active & inactive hazardous materials facility locations, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LOS ANGELES UST: Active & Inactive UST Inventory
A listing of active & inactive underground storage tank site locations and underground storage tank historical sites, located in the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2025
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Los Angeles Fire Department
Telephone: 213-978-3800
Last EDR Contact: 03/18/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SITE MIT LOS ANGELES: Site Mitigation LA County List
Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UST EL SEGUNDO: City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/19/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST LONG BEACH: City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 04/22/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UST TORRANCE: City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/07/2025
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MADERA COUNTY:

CUPA MADERA: CUPA Facility List
A listing of sites included in the county's Certified Unified Program Agency database. California's Secretary for Environmental Protection established the unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste regulatory program as required by chapter 6.11 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Unified Program consolidates the administration, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/10/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2020
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Madera County Environmental Health
Telephone: 559-675-7823
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MARIN COUNTY:

UST MARIN: Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 09/26/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2018
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-473-6647
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MENDOCINO COUNTY:

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database
A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/22/2021
Number of Days to Update: 4

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MERCED COUNTY:

CUPA MERCED: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 10/08/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Merced County Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-381-1094
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONO COUNTY:

CUPA MONO: CUPA Facility List
CUPA Facility List

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2021
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: Mono County Health Department
Telephone: 760-932-5580
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MONTEREY COUNTY:

CUPA MONTEREY: CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program listing from the Environmental Health Division.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2025
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Monterey County Health Department
Telephone: 831-796-1297
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

NAPA COUNTY:

LUST NAPA: Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/02/2017
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST NAPA: Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/31/2019
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NEVADA COUNTY:

CUPA NEVADA: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility list.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Community Development Agency
Telephone: 530-265-1467
Last EDR Contact: 04/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ORANGE COUNTY:

IND_SITE ORANGE: List of Industrial Site Cleanups Orange County
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

LUST ORANGE: List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST ORANGE: List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 02/05/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/2025
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

MS PLACER: Master List of Facilities
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/19/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-745-2363
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

PLUMAS COUNTY:

CUPA PLUMAS: CUPA Facility List
Plumas County CUPA Program facilities.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Plumas County Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-283-6355
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

LUST RIVERSIDE: Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 06/11/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/27/2024
Number of Days to Update: 15
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST RIVERSIDE: Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/05/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/31/2024
Number of Days to Update: 26
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

CS SACRAMENTO: Toxic Site Clean-Up List
List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 11/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/16/2023
Number of Days to Update: 85
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ML SACRAMENTO: Master Hazardous Materials Facility List
Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 11/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 82
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BENITO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN BENITO: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/30/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2025
Number of Days to Update: 77
Source: San Benito County Environmental Health
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

PERMITS SAN BERNARDINO: Hazardous Material Permits
This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2025
Number of Days to Update: 79

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 04/28/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

HMMD SAN DIEGO: Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LF SAN DIEGO: Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/15/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN DIEGO CO LOP: Local Oversight Program Listing

A listing of all LOP release sites that are or were under the County of San Diego's jurisdiction. Included are closed or transferred cases, open cases, and cases that did not have a case type indicated. The cases without a case type are mostly complaints; however, some of them could be LOP cases.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/13/2022
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 858-505-6874
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN DIEGO CO SAM: Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN FRANCISCO CO: CUPA Facility Listing

Cupa facilities

Date of Government Version: 01/28/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: San Francisco County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 415-252-3896
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST SAN FRANCISCO: Local Oversite Facilities
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST SAN FRANCISCO: Underground Storage Tank Information
Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 01/28/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/16/2025
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN FRANCISO COUNTY:

SAN FRANCISCO MAHER: Maher Ordinance Property Listing
A listing of properties that fall within a Maher Ordinance, for all of San Francisco. The Maher Ordinance requires San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH) oversight for the characterization and mitigation of hazardous substances found in soil, soil vapor, and groundwater in areas designated within the Maher map. The Maher map includes areas with current or historical industrial use or zoning; areas within 100 feet of current or historical underground tanks; filled former Bay, marsh, or creek areas; or areas within 150 feet of a current or former elevated highway. City of San Francisco Planning.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/02/2025
Number of Days to Update: 78

Source: San Francisco Planning
Telephone: 628-652-7483
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

UST SAN JOAQUIN: San Joaquin Co. UST
A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 06/22/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2018
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY:

CUPA SAN LUIS OBISPO: CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 02/06/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-781-5596
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

BI SAN MATEO: Business Inventory
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/20/2020
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2020
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

LUST SAN MATEO: Fuel Leak List
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/29/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/29/2019
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 02/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA BARBARA: CUPA Facility Listing
CUPA Program Listing from the Environmental Health Services division.

Date of Government Version: 09/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department
Telephone: 805-686-8167
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA CLARA: Cupa Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-1973
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LUST SANTA CLARA: HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report
A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST SANTA CLARA: LOP Listing
A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

CUPA SANTA CRUZ: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2017
Number of Days to Update: 90

Source: Santa Cruz County Environmental Health
Telephone: 831-464-2761
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SITE MIT SANTA CRUZ: Site Mitigation Santa Cruz County List
Sites may become contaminated with toxic chemicals through illegal dumping or disposal, from leaking underground storage tanks, or through industrial or commercial activities.The goal of the site mitigation program is to protect the public health and the environment while facilitating completion of contaminated site clean-up projects in a timely manner.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/23/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/2023
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Santa Cruz Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 831-454-2761
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SHASTA COUNTY:

CUPA SHASTA: CUPA Facility List
Cupa Facility List.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2017
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Shasta County Department of Resource Management
Telephone: 530-225-5789
Last EDR Contact: 02/05/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SOLANO COUNTY:

LUST SOLANO: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/13/2019
Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST SOLANO: Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 09/15/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/09/2021
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

CUPA SONOMA: Cupa Facility List
Cupa Facility list

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/06/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/14/2021
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: County of Sonoma Fire & Emergency Services Department
Telephone: 707-565-1174
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST SONOMA: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2021
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/30/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/24/2021
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 03/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/30/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

STANISLAUS COUNTY:

CUPA STANISLAUS: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/10/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/04/2022
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Stanislaus County Department of Ennvironmental Protection
Telephone: 209-525-6751
Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SUTTER COUNTY:

UST SUTTER: Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2025
Number of Days to Update: 85

Source: Sutter County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 02/12/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2025
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TEHAMA COUNTY:

CUPA TEHAMA: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facilities

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/28/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/12/2024
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Tehama County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 530-527-8020
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRINITY COUNTY:

CUPA TRINITY: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 73

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 760-352-0381
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TULARE COUNTY:

CUPA TULARE: CUPA Facility List
Cupa program facilities

Date of Government Version: 10/07/2022
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2022
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/21/2022
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: Tulare County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 559-624-7400
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/11/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TUOLUMNE COUNTY:

CUPA TUOLUMNE: CUPA Facility List
Cupa facility list

Date of Government Version: 04/23/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/25/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/25/2018
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Divison of Environmental Health
Telephone: 209-533-5633
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VENTURA COUNTY:

BWT VENTURA: Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks
The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 11/21/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/21/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 72

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 04/11/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LF VENTURA: Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites
Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST VENTURA: Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 01/30/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MED WASTE VENTURA: Medical Waste Program List
To protect public health and safety and the environment from potential exposure to disease causing agents, the Environmental Health Division Medical Waste Program regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment and disposal of medical waste throughout the County.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/23/2025
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/28/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST VENTURA: Underground Tank Closed Sites List
Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2024
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/04/2024
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2024
Number of Days to Update: 70
Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 03/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

UST YOLO: Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report
Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 03/19/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/25/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2025
Number of Days to Update: 3
Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/07/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

YUBA COUNTY:

CUPA YUBA: CUPA Facility List
CUPA facility listing for Yuba County.

Date of Government Version: 01/17/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/03/2025
Number of Days to Update: 71
Source: Yuba County Environmental Health Department
Telephone: 530-749-7523
Last EDR Contact: 04/16/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 02/02/2025
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2025
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2025
Number of Days to Update: 79
Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2025
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/16/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/14/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2023
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/01/2023
Number of Days to Update: 1

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 04/24/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/04/2025
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/21/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2020
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2021
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2022
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 02/06/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 05/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 02/26/2025
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2025
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines
Source: Endeavor Business Media
Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by Endeavor Business Media. This information is provided on a best effort basis and Endeavor Business Media does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of Endeavor Business Media.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data
Source: Endeavor Business Media
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Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities
Source: Department of Social Services
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.
Source: FEMA
Telephone: 877-336-2627
Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005, 2010 and 2015 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetland Inventory
Source: Department of Fish and Wildlife
Telephone: 916-445-0411

Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
Source: U.S. Geological Survey

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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Appendix H
Hydrology and Water Quality Analysis

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
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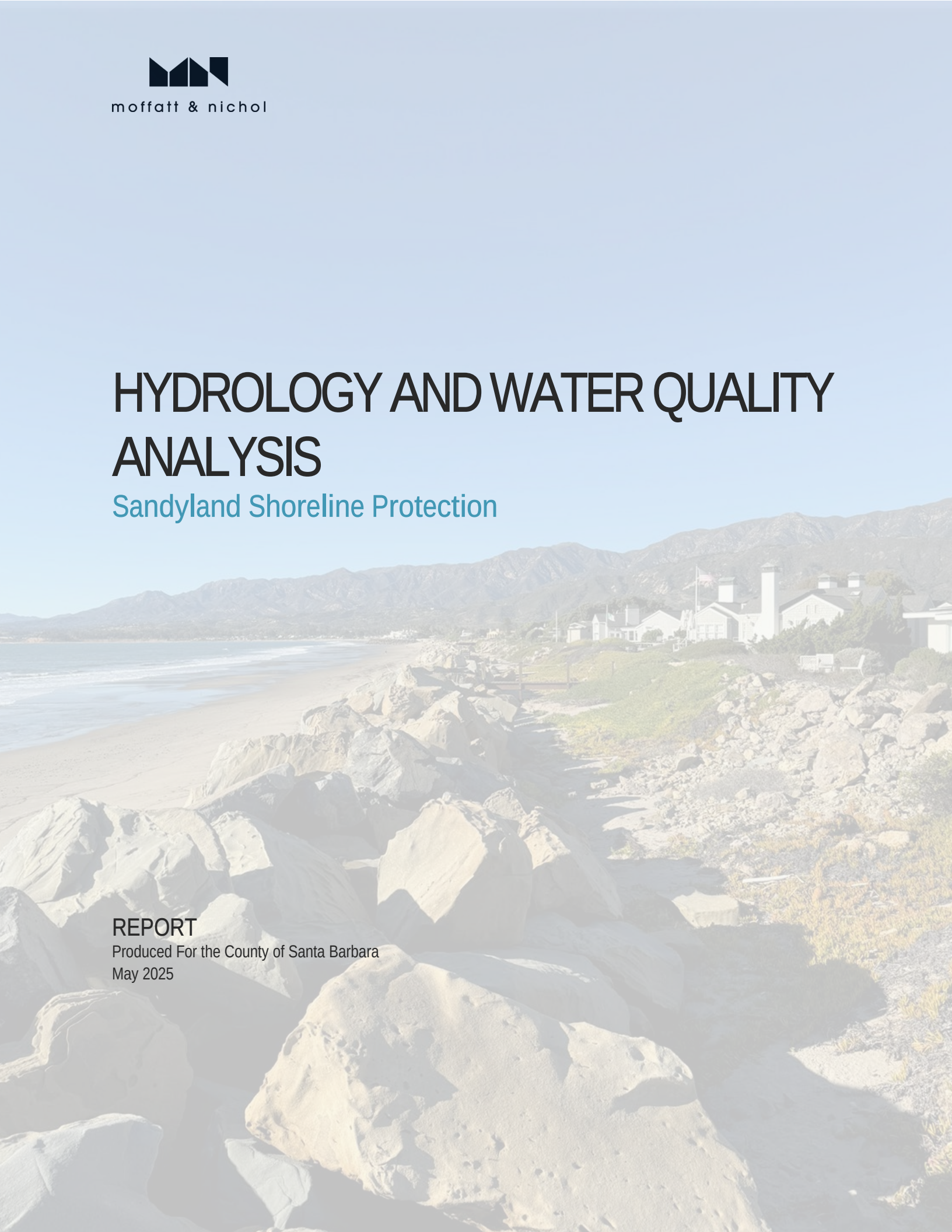
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moffatt & nichol

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS

Sandyland Shoreline Protection



REPORT

Produced For the County of Santa Barbara

May 2025

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This study is qualified in its entirety by, and should be considered in light of, these limitations, conditions and considerations.

Glossary

ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCRWQCB	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
CLUP	Coastal Land Use Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IRWMP	Integrated Regional Water Management Plan
LCP	Local Coastal Program
LUP	Land Use Plan
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SLC	California State Lands Commission
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Description

The proposed Project would repair and restore the 1983 design of the existing 3,700-foot-long Sandyland Shoreline Protection in the form of a rock revetment located between Sand Point Road residences and the coastline. Specifically, the proposed Project would involve repairing the revetment by importing and placing up to 15,000 tons of new 3- to 5-ton armor rocks to achieve the 1983 design of the revetment with a 16.4-foot crest elevation (relative to NAVD88 vertical datum), a 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) seaward slope, and a crest width of 10 feet. The repair would involve minor re-working of the existing revetment and using new (imported) armor rocks to fill voids in the revetment, correct low points and reduced width along the revetment crest, and address areas where existing armor rock has been dislodged. Where possible, existing displaced armor rock would be salvaged and re-used.

In addition, the proposed Project would provide dune vegetation enhancement in the swale (lower section) between the revetment and the landward splash wall. Existing non-native vegetation would be removed and native dune vegetation would be planted to provide additional habitat area. Construction of the dune feature may require the import of a small amount of sand for dune vegetation establishment in locations where sand cover does not exist.

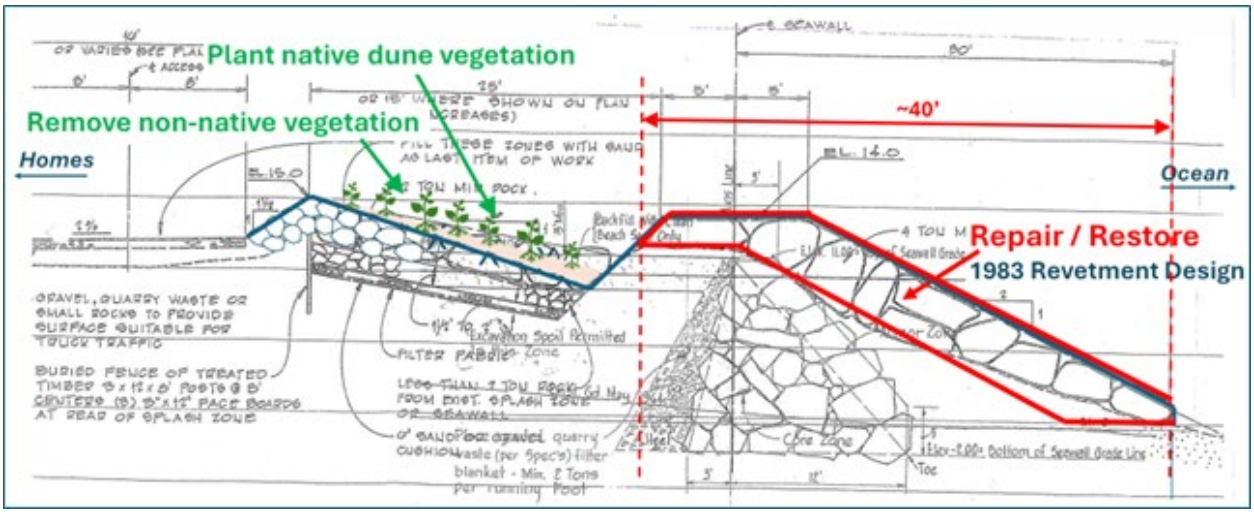


FIGURE 1-1: CROSS SECTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Lastly, of the 23 existing private access stairways constructed along the revetment to serve residences along Sand Point Road, under the proposed Project, 12 private access stairways would be demolished, and the 1983 design section would be restored in their place. The remaining 11 existing access stairways would be rebuilt with publicly accessible stairways in their place.

Construction for the project will likely take 6-7 months to complete. Haul trucks will be used to bring the armor rocks to the site. They will enter Sand Point Road from Santa Claus Lane and enter the project site using private roads northwest of Sand Point Road, just south of the Sandyland Protective Association. The staging area is located at the intersection of Sand Point Road and the private road (inside the gated area). Trucks may also access the revetment and beach area at the southern limit of Sand Point Road. Haul trucks will enter the site at a rate of approximately 4 per hour on average (24 total per day), up to 6 days per week,

and up to 10 hours per day. Two excavators and two front-end loaders will be on the beach to unload and place the armor rocks. During construction, trenches will likely be excavated along the base (toe) of the revetment. These trenches will be excavated during low tide hours and backfilled before the tide comes back in.

1.2. Project Location

The Project site is comprised of an existing approximately 3,700-foot-long seawall (rock revetment) located in unincorporated Santa Barbara County South Coast, approximately 0.7 miles west of the City of Carpinteria. The Sandyland Shoreline Protection is located seaward of the residential homes and accessory structures along Sand Point Road, between the residences and the beach. Regional access to the site is provided by U.S. Highway 101 (Hwy 101) to the north of the site. Local access is provided via Santa Claus Lane from Hwy 101 and Sand Point Road.



Source: WSP, 2025

FIGURE 1-2: REGIONAL VICINITY MAP

The Sandyland Shoreline Protection extends along the 25 properties along Sand Point Road. The Project site is 5.5 acres. Land use, zoning, and surrounding land uses are summarized in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1: ZONING INFORMATION NEAR THE PROJECT

General Plan Designation	Single Family (Res- 3.3) 3.3 units/acre

Zoning District, Ordinance	Single-Family (10-R-1) 10,000 square feet (sf) min.
Site Size	5.5 acres
Present Use and Development	Shoreline Protection
Surrounding Uses/Zoning	Northwest: Single-Family (10-R-1) 10,000 sf min. North and East: Open Land (RES-100) Parcel Size 100 Acres min. South and West: Pacific Ocean East: Single-Family (7-R-1) 7 k ft2 min lot. West: Residential (DR-1.8) Design Residential 1.8 units/acre gross
Access	Sand Point Road from Santa Claus Lane and Hwy 101
Public Services	Water Supply: Carpinteria Valley Water District Sewage: Carpinteria Sanitary District Fire: Carpinteria Summerland Fire Protection District Other: N/A

1.3. Project Alternatives

Alternative 1: No Project – No Action

Under the No Project Alternative (as required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6[e][2]), no development would occur on the Project site. The proposed Project would not be implemented, and repair, maintenance, and improvement of the revetment would not be made to restore the hydraulic stability and shore protection function of the seawall, or to represent more current coastal engineering standard practices. The No Project Alternative included for full analysis would involve retaining the approximately 3,700 foot revetment for both the original section built in 1964 and the additional section built in 1983 under an emergency action. Although the 1983 emergency action requires the County to remove the 1983 section, unless permits for its retention or alternative protection measure are obtained, this No-Project Alternative considers impacts of a scenario under which no changes are made to the existing physical conditions at the time of issuance of the NOP, per guidance provided in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)(1). Further, there would be no dune vegetation enhancement or accessway improvements.

Alternative 2: Repair and Improve Existing Revetment within 1983 Design Footprint

This alternative is to improve upon the 1983 design by proactively raising the crest elevation to +19 feet NAVD88 (an increase in height of 2.6 feet to the 1983 design revetment) to accommodate future sea level rise of up to approximately 1.7 ft. The additional rock footprint required for the crest elevation increase would be within the existing swale area. The existing rock section (1983 design) would also need to be repaired/restored as in the proposed Project. In addition to the 15,000 tons for the repair of the existing revetment, an additional 16,000 tons of armor rock would need to be imported for raising the crest elevation to +19 feet NAVD88.

Further, just like the proposed Project, this alternative would include installation of enhanced vegetated sand dunes within the existing swale between the revetment and splash wall; however, the amount of enhancement would be less than the proposed Project because of the reduced swale area (seaward edge of existing swale area would be new rock area in this alternative). New public accessways to the sandy beach would be installed, similar to what is shown for the proposed Project albeit higher to accommodate the higher crest elevation.

Similar to the proposed Project, this alternative includes future maintenance, with an assumed import of up to 5,000 tons of armor rock approximately every 10 years. This alternative also includes allowances for future sea level rise (SLR) adaptation measures. For example, this alternative would include additional rock import of up to 56,000 tons to raise the crest elevation to accommodate additional future SLR of up to 4.5 feet (i.e., beyond the initial construction for 1.7 ft of SLR) as shown in Table 2. Similar to the initial construction, the additional rock footprint for these future crest elevation increases would be within the existing swale and splash wall area. Repairs and SLR adaptation measures would be triggered based on wave overtopping and flood damage to the homeowners' property, public accessways, and dune habitat occurring more than once per year.

When compared to the proposed Project, this alternative has the potential to result in greater construction-related impacts in the near term, given the additional 16,000 tons of import (in comparison to the proposed Project import amount of 15,000 tons) for the installation of additional SLR improvements as part of initial construction (as opposed to additional rock import over time to accommodate future SLR as needed under the proposed Project). This would result in a greater number of construction haul truck trucks, haul truck emissions, and a longer construction schedule.

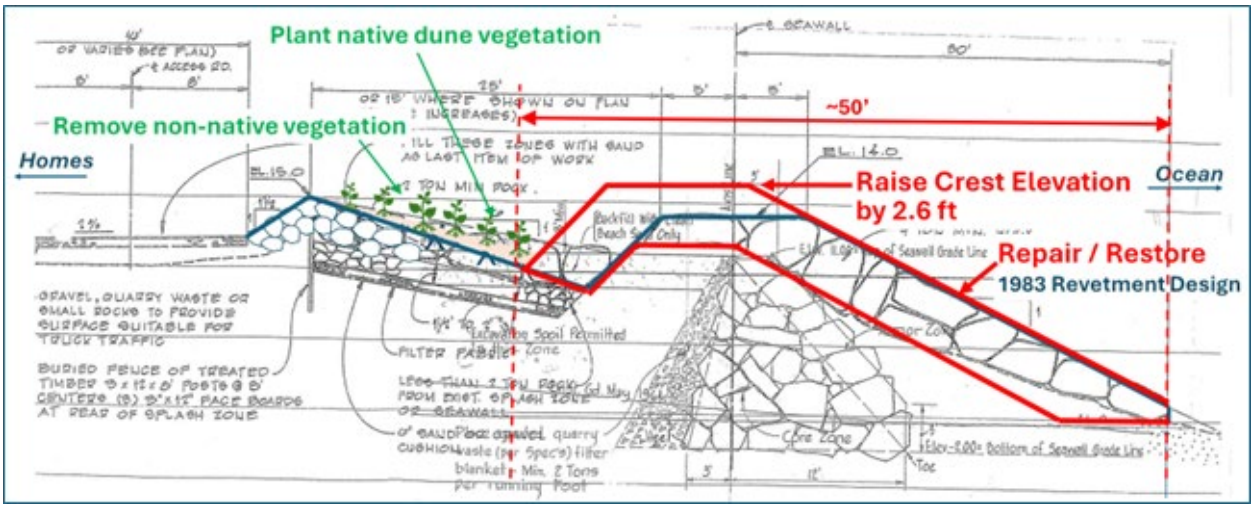


FIGURE 1-3: CROSS SECTION OF THE IMPROVED REVETMENT ALTERNATIVE 2

Alternative 3: Pull-Back Revetment

This alternative is to pull-back the revetment toe line landward to the 1964 revetment design toe line, a revetment footprint shift of approximately 18 feet landward. The new pull-back revetment would need to have a 2-feet higher crest elevation (+16 feet NGVD29, +18.4 feet NAVD88) than the existing 1983 design to afford approximately the same level of wave overtopping protection as the existing revetment with the swale and splash wall. The landward edge of the pull-back revetment landward would significantly encroach into the homeowner properties. The existing splash wall and swale would be removed (replaced with the new revetment). The estimated total rock volume required to construct the pullback alternative is 90,000

tons. It is assumed that approximately 40,000 tons of sufficiently sized rock exist on-site and thus there would be a need to import approximately 50,000 tons of armor and underlayer rock.

This alternative would not allow for installation of enhanced dune vegetation. New stairways (up to 11) would be constructed over the new rock revetment to provide access to/from the sandy beach.

Similar to the proposed Project, this alternative includes future maintenance, with an assumed import of up to 5,000 tons of armor rock approximately every 10 years. The alternative also includes allowance for future SLR adaptation measures (e.g., additional rock import of up to 72,000 tons to raise the crest elevation to accommodate future SLR of up to 4.5 feet). Repairs and SLR adaptation measures would be triggered based on wave overtopping and flood damage to the homeowners' property, public accessways, and dune habitat occurring more than once per year.

When compared to the proposed Project, the Pull-Back Revetment alternative would likely result in greater construction-related impacts due to longer duration of construction activities and increased area of disturbance; however, this alternative would reduce impacts to beach area and shoreline recreation, as moving the revetment back on the beach would create more sandy beach area.

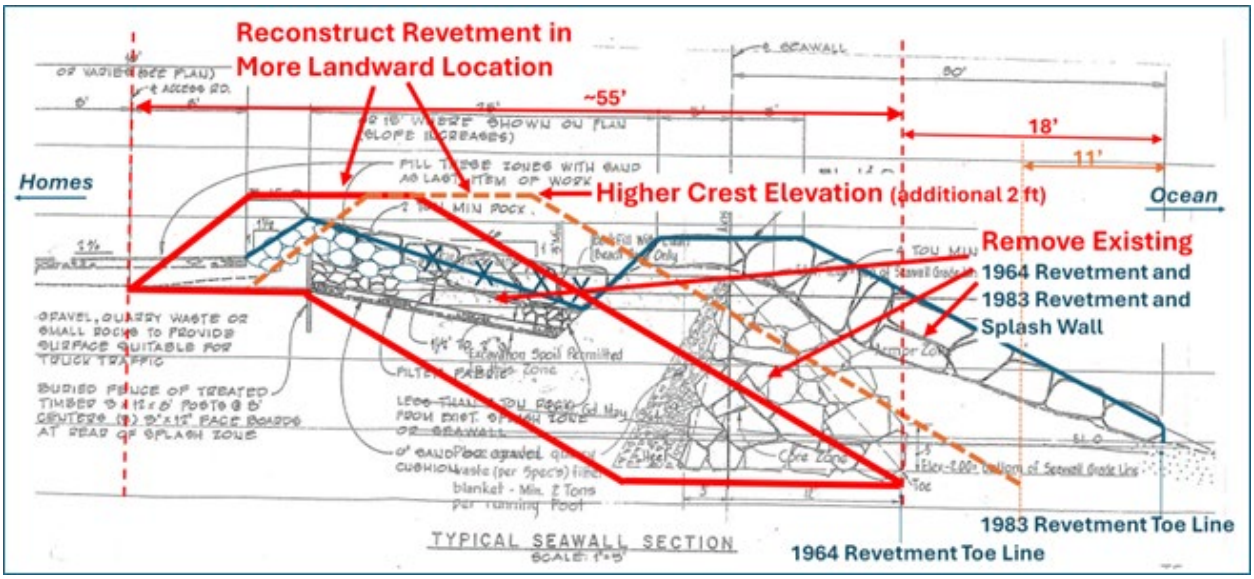


FIGURE 1-4: CROSS SECTION OF THE PULLED-BACK REVETMENT ALTERNATIVE 3

2. Regulatory Setting

2.1. Federal Laws and Requirements

2.1.1. Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was designed to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters in the United States. The CWA also directs state governments to establish water quality standards for all waters of the United States and to review and update such standards on a triennial basis. Other provisions of the CWA related to basin planning include Section 208, which authorizes the preparation of waste treatment management plans, and Section 319, which mandates specific actions for the control of pollution from nonpoint sources.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated responsibility for implementation of portions of the CWA to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), including water quality control planning and control programs such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The NPDES program is a set of permits, designed to implement the CWA, that apply to various activities that generate pollutants with potential to impact water quality.

Section 303 of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards for all surface waters of the United States. Section 304(a) requires the EPA to publish water quality criteria that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge on the kind and extent of all effects on health and welfare that may be expected from the presence of pollutants in water. Where multiple uses exist, water quality standards must protect the most sensitive use.

Water quality standards are typically numeric, although narrative criteria based upon biomonitoring methods may be employed where numerical standards cannot be established or where they are needed to supplement numerical standards. Section 303(c)(2)(b) of the CWA requires states to adopt numerical water quality standards for toxic pollutants for which the EPA has published water quality criteria and which reasonably could be expected to interfere with designated uses of a water body.

2.1.1.1. 303: Impaired Waters

Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, the SWRCB is required to develop a list of water quality limited segments for jurisdictional waters of the United States. The RWQCBs are responsible for establishing the list of water quality limited segments and for developing plans, referred to as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to improve the water quality of water bodies included on the 303(d) list. The 2024 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments is the most recent 303(d) list and has been partially approved by EPA (SWRCB 2024). No water bodies from Region 3 where the Project is located have been contested by the EPA (USEPA, 2024). The list includes pollutants causing impairment to receiving waters or, in some cases, the condition leading to impairment. Alternative pathways to traditional TMDLs may be considered by the RWQCB for pollutants listed on the 303(d) list.

2.1.1.2. Section 401: Water Quality Certification

Under Section 401 of the CWA, any project requiring a federal license or permit that may result in a discharge to a water of the U.S. must obtain a 401 Certification, which certifies that the project will be in compliance with state water quality standards. The most common federal permits triggering 401 Certification are CWA Section 404 permits issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The 401

permit certifications are obtained from the appropriate RWQCB, dependent on the project location, and are required before the USACE issues a 404 permit.

In some cases, the RWQCB may have specific concerns with discharges associated with a project. As a result, the RWQCB may issue a set of requirements known as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) under the State Water Code (Porter-Cologne Act) that define activities, such as the inclusion of specific features, effluent limitations, monitoring, and plan submittals that are to be implemented for protecting or benefiting water quality. WDRs can be issued to address both permanent and temporary discharges of a project.

2.1.2. Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972

Pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), an applicant for a federal license or permit (e.g., a Section 404 permit) to conduct an activity affecting any land or water use or natural resource of the Coastal Zone, must meet the federal consistency requirements of Section 307(c)(3)(A) of the CZMA.

2.1.3. National Flood Insurance Program

Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for determining flood elevations and floodplain boundaries based on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) studies. FEMA is also responsible for distributing Flood Insurance Rate Maps that identify locations of special flood hazard areas, including the 100-year floodplain. Nonresidential development is allowed in the floodplain, but construction activities are restricted within flood hazard areas. Restrictions depend on the potential for flooding in each area. The western portion of the study area adjacent to the Pacific Ocean is in Special Flood Hazard Area Zone VE, and the northeastern portion of the study area is in Zone AE, which are defined as Coastal areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding and an additional hazard associated with storm waves.

2.2. State Laws and Requirements

2.2.1. Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act expands the enforcement authority of the SWRCB and the 9 RWQCB to protect water quality and beneficial uses of water. It authorizes the SWRCB to adopt, review, and revise policies for all waters of the state (including both surface and groundwater) and directs the RWQCB to develop regional basin plans. The Porter-Cologne Act applies to surface waters, wetlands, and ground water. It also applies to point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

Section 13170 of the California Water Code also authorizes the SWRCB to adopt water quality control plans on its own initiative. The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (CCRWQCB) adopts and implements the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan). It is designed to preserve and enhance the quality of water resources in the Central Coast Region for the benefit of present and future generations. The purpose of the plan is to designate beneficial uses of the region's surface water and groundwater, designate water quality objectives for the reasonable protection of those uses and establish an implementation plan to achieve the objectives.

All projects resulting in discharges, whether to land or water, are subject to Section 3263 of the California Water Code and are required to obtain approval of Waste Discharge Requirements from the RWQCBs.

Land and groundwater-related WDRs (i.e., non-NPDES WDRs) regulate discharges of process and wash-down wastewater and privately or publicly treated domestic wastewater. WDRs for discharges to surface waters also serve as NPDES permits.

2.2.2. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires medium- and high-priority groundwater basins to be sustainably managed by local public agencies through Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). GSPs must achieve groundwater sustainability within 20 years of adoption and make sure future groundwater use does not cause undesirable results, including: chronically declining water levels, reduction in groundwater storage, seawater intrusion, degraded water quality, land subsidence, and depletion of interconnected surface water. The State has designated five of Santa Barbara County's basins as medium- or high-priority and subject to SGMA: Carpinteria, Montecito, Santa Ynez River Valley, San Antonio Creek Valley, and Cuyama Valley. Two basins occupy the southern half, two basins occupy the western half, and one occupies the northern half of Santa Barbara County. The Carpinteria Valley Water District is the Groundwater Sustainability Agency in charge of implementing the GSP for the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, where the Project is located.

2.2.3. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits

Section 402(p) of the CWA requires the issuance of NPDES permits to regulate nonpoint source stormwater discharges. These regulations are implemented at the regional level by the RWQCBs. Santa Barbara County is within the jurisdiction of the CCRWQCB.

The Statewide Construction General Permit is a NPDES permit implemented by the SWRCB. Projects that disturb one or more acres of soil are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity Construction General Permit Order 2022-0057-DWQ (Construction General Permit). Construction activities subject to this permit include clearing, grading, and excavation. Regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility are not subject to the permit. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) designed to minimize erosion during construction, stabilize construction areas, control sediment, control pollutants from construction materials, and address post-construction runoff are required for permitted projects.

2.2.4. California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Act (1976) is the primary law governing the California Coastal Commission. The Coastal Commission was created in 1972 following implementation of the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act (Proposition 20), a temporary measure passed by voters. One of the main goals of the Coastal Act is to "protect, maintain, and where feasible, enhance and restore the overall quality of the coastal zone environment and its natural and artificial resources." In addition, the Coastal Act encouraged local governments to create Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) and locally manage conservation of coastal resources. The Municipal Waterways Management Plan program area is affected by the Coastal Act provisions, including Article 4, which involves protection of the marine environment including water quality issues, and Article 5, which includes protections for environmentally sensitive habitat.

With respect to water, relevant sections of the Coastal Act (Sections 30250, 30254, and 30412) address development and coordination with the Water Boards directly. Specifically, Water Boards have primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality, and the Coastal Commission may not take actions that are in conflict with determinations of the Water Boards related to water quality or the

administration of water rights. However, the Coastal Commission and local governments, through their LCPs, otherwise retain their control over development pursuant to the Coastal Act, including by ensuring that development does not harm water quality.

The following Coastal Act sections apply to water quality and coastal processes:

> **Section 30231.** The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface waterflow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.
>
> Notably, this goal is consistent with the goal of the NPDES Program to improve water quality, including by limiting and monitoring discharges.
>
> **Section 30233.** Diking, filling or dredging; continued movement of sediment and nutrients
>
> (b) Dredging and spoils disposal shall be planned and carried out to avoid significant disruption to marine and wildlife habitats and water circulation. Dredge spoils suitable for beach replenishment should be transported for these purposes to appropriate beaches or into suitable longshore current systems.
>
> (d) Erosion control and flood control facilities constructed on watercourses can impede the movement of sediment and nutrients that would otherwise be carried by storm runoff into coastal waters. To facilitate the continued delivery of these sediments to the littoral zone, whenever feasible, the material removed from these facilities may be placed at appropriate points on the shoreline in accordance with other applicable provisions of this division, where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects. Aspects that shall be considered before issuing a coastal development permit for these purposes are the method of placement, time of year of placement, and sensitivity of the placement area.
>
> (Amended by: Ch. 673, Stats. 1978; Ch. 43, Stats. 1982; Ch. 1167, Stats. 1982; Ch. 454, Stats. 1983; Ch. 294, Stats. 2006.)
>
> **Section 30235.** Revetments, breakwaters, groins, harbor channels, seawalls, cliff retaining walls, and other such construction that alters natural shoreline processes shall be permitted when required to serve coastal-dependent uses or to protect existing structures or public beaches in danger from erosion, and when designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply. Existing marine structures causing water stagnation contributing to pollution problems and fishkills should be phased out or upgraded where feasible.
>
> **Section 30253.** New development shall:
>
> (1) Minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic, flood, and fire hazard.
>
> (2) Assure stability and structural integrity, and neither create nor contribute significantly to erosion, geologic instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area or in any way require the construction of protective devices that would substantially alter natural landforms along bluffs and cliffs.

2.2.5. California Ocean Plan

This Project discharges to coastal watersheds within one mile of the Pacific Ocean, and, as such, the Project is subject to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California. Goals and policies, beneficial uses, and water quality objectives that apply to the Pacific Ocean are contained in the Ocean Plan. The Ocean Plan also includes implementation provisions for Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) designated by the SWRCB as requiring special protection of species or biological communities to the extent that maintenance of natural water quality is assured. The proposed project is not located near an ASBS (SWRCB, 2017).

2.3. Regional and Local Requirements

2.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses for water bodies in the Central Coast Region (Region 3) and establishes water quality objectives and implementation plans to protect those beneficial uses. These uses of water serve to promote economic, social, and environmental goals. The Regional Board implements the Basin Plan by issuing and enforcing waste discharge requirements to individuals, communities, or businesses whose waste discharges can affect water quality. These requirements can be either State Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to land, or federally delegated NPDES permits for discharges to surface water. Methods of treatment are not specified. When such discharges are managed so that: 1) they meet these requirements; 2) water quality objectives are met; and, 3) beneficial uses are protected, water quality is controlled.

The Basin Plan also sets narrative and numerical water quality objectives that must be attained or maintained for the designated beneficial uses. Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, the SWRCB is required to evaluate all available water-quality-related data and information to develop a list of waters that do not meet established water quality standards (i.e., beneficial uses, water quality criteria, or objectives to protect the beneficial uses, and state and federal anti-degradation policies). These waters are known as impaired waters.

Water quality impairments are addressed with the implementation of TMDLs, which is a regulatory term under CWA Section 303(d), describing a plan for restoring impaired waters. A TMDL identifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive while still meeting water quality standards. A TMDL may affect a single water body and pollutant, or a combination of multiple water bodies and pollutants.

The CCRWQCB has established the following goals for the utilization of the basin's water resources and guidelines to control waste discharges:

1. Protect and enhance all basin waters, surface and underground, fresh and saline, for present and anticipated beneficial uses, including aquatic environmental values.
2. The quality of all surface waters shall allow unrestricted recreational use.
3. Manage municipal and industrial wastewater disposal as part of an integrated system of fresh water supplies to achieve maximum benefit of fresh water resources for present and future beneficial uses and to achieve harmony with the natural environment.
4. Achieve maximum effective use of fresh waters through reclamation and recycling.
5. Continually improve waste treatment systems and processes to assure consistent high-quality effluent based on the best economically achievable technology.
6. Reduce and prevent accelerated (man-caused) erosion to the level necessary to restore and protect beneficial uses of receiving waters now significantly impaired or threatened with impairment by sediment.

2.3.2. Santa Barbara County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

The Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act (SB 1672) was passed by the California Legislature in 2002 to encourage local entities to improve water quality and supply reliability to meet the state's overall domestic, agricultural, industrial, and environmental water needs. The Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) in Santa Barbara County was developed to promote and practice integrated regional water management strategies within the region and includes 28 Cooperating Partners (the Regional Water Management Group). Cooperating Partners include, water and wastewater districts, community service districts, city departments, county divisions, two NGOs, and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. The Santa Barbara County Water Agency is the contracting and coordinating agency that serves as the coordinating liaison between all entities engaged in the program. Regional objectives include, protection and improvement of water quality, and addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation.

2.3.3. County of Santa Barbara Storm Water Management Program

The County of Santa Barbara prepared a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) pursuant to SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2003-005-DWQ NPDES General Permit No. CAS0000004 Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit). The General Permit requires the County to apply Construction Site Runoff Control Minimum Control Measures (established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) to all construction sites that are one acre or more. The following are the minimum control measures for construction sites:

- Ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as well as sanctions to ensure compliance;
- Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;
- Requirements for construction site operators to control construction-related wastes such as sediment, plaster, cement, paint, fuel, etc.;
- Procedures for site plan review that incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
- Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

2.3.4. County of Santa Barbara Coastal Land Use Plan

The Coastal Act requires that local governments develop Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) that can carry out policies of the California Coastal Act at the local level. LCPs are land use planning documents that lay out a framework for development and coastal resource protection within a city or county's coastal zone area. They are prepared by the local jurisdiction and submitted to the Coastal Commission for certification. Each LCP includes a Land Use Plan (LUP) which contains policies, and an Implementation Plan (IP) which includes accompanying measures to implement the plan (such as zoning ordinances, zoning district maps, and other implementing actions). LCPs specify the appropriate kinds, location, and intensity of uses of land and water in the coastal zone portion of a local government's jurisdiction (California Coastal Commission, n.d.).

The County of Santa Barbara developed a Coastal Land Use Plan that was originally adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 1980. The CLUP was partially certified by the California Coastal Commission in 1981 (republished in 2019). The issues that were refused certification include two urban/rural boundaries and Policies 8-9 that pertain to clustered residential development on the islands. Neither of these issues pertains to the Proposed Project (County of Santa Barbara, 2019). The CLUP takes precedence if a conflict arises between the County's Comprehensive Plan and CLUP. The following CLUP policies apply to water quality and seawall structures:

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

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

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

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

Policy 3-14: All development shall be designed to fit the site topography, soils, geology, hydrology, and any other existing conditions and be oriented so that grading and other site preparation is kept to an absolute minimum. Natural features, landforms, and native vegetation, such as trees, shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible. Areas of the site which are not suited for development because of known soil, geologic, flood, erosion or other hazards shall remain in open space.

Policy 3-18: Provisions shall be made to conduct surface water to storm drains or suitable watercourses to prevent erosion. Drainage devices shall be designed to accommodate increased runoff resulting from modified soil and surface conditions as a result of development. Water runoff shall be retained on-site whenever possible to facilitate groundwater recharge.

Policy 3-19: Degradation of the water quality of groundwater basins, nearby streams, or wetlands shall not result from development of the site. Pollutants, such as chemicals, fuels, lubricants, raw sewage, and other harmful waste, shall not be discharged into or alongside coastal streams or wetlands either during or after construction.

3. Affected Environment

3.1. General Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is located in the South Coast Hydrologic Planning Area (Unit 15, 315.34). It is adjacent to the Carpinteria Marsh (El Estero Marsh), Santa Monica Creek, and the El Estero Nearshore Zone. Beneficial uses for these areas are included in Table 3.1: Beneficial Uses by Water Body.

Santa Barbara County's climate has historically had a Mediterranean climate with several microclimatic regions. Summers are warm and dry and winters are cool and often wet, with average rainfall in the City of Santa Barbara at around 18 inches per year. The County's east/west transverse mountain ranges cause an orographic effect when storms approach from the Pacific Ocean. Most precipitation occurs November through March. Temperatures stay moderate throughout the year along the coast due to moist air from the Pacific Ocean (Dudek, 2019).

TABLE 3.1: BENEFICIAL USES BY WATER BODY

Water Body	Beneficial Uses
Pacific Ocean	Marine habitat, navigation, rare, threatened or endangered species, water contact recreation, non-contact water rection, shellfish harvesting
Carpinteria Marsh (El Estero Marsh)	Preservation of biological habitat, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, migration of aquatic organisms; special status species, recreation, and support fish spawning habitat.
Carpinteria Creek	Municipal and domestic supply, rare, threatened or endangered species, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, spawning, reproduction and/or early development, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, agricultural supply, preservation or biological habitats of special significance, cold freshwater habitat, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, freshwater replenishment, groundwater recharge, migration of aquatic organisms
Arroyo Paredon Creek Overflow 1	Agricultural supply, cold freshwater habitat, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, freshwater replenishment, groundwater recharge, migration of aquatic organisms, municipal and domestic supply, rare, threatened or endangered species, water contact recreation
Santa Monica Creek	Agricultural supply, preservation of biological habitat, cold freshwater habitat, freshwater replenishment, commercial and sport fishing, groundwater recharge, municipal and domestic water supply, recreation, fish spawning habitat
El Estero Nearshore Zone	Marine habitat, navigation, special status species, recreation, shellfish harvesting
El Estero Offshore Zone	Marine habitat, navigation, special status species, recreation, shellfish harvesting
Pacific Ocean (Coal Oil Pt. to Rincon Point Nearshore Zone)	Commercial and sport fishing, industrial service supply, marine habitat, navigation, special status species, recreation, shellfish harvesting, wildlife habitat

Water Body	Beneficial Uses
Pacific Ocean (Coal Oil Pt. to Rincon Point Offshore Zone)	Commercial and sport fishing, industrial service supply, marine habitat, navigation, special status species, recreation, shellfish harvesting, wildlife habitat
Franklin Creek	Recreation, agricultural supply, cold freshwater habitat, commercial and sport fishing, freshwater replenishment, groundwater recharge, migration of aquatic organisms, municipal and domestic water supply, special status species, fish spawning habitat

3.2. Wetlands

The project is located directly adjacent to the 35.75-acre Carpinteria Marsh (El Estero Marsh). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service primarily classifies the Marsh as Estuarine and Marine Wetland Habitat (E2EM1N, E2SSP, E2USN, and E2USP). The ocean side of the Project area includes Estuarine and Marine Wetland Habitat (M2USN) and Estuarine and Marine Deepwater Habitat (M1UBL). Carpinteria Salt Marsh is a Critical Coastal Area[1] that receives water from Franklin Creek, Santa Monica Creek, and several underground conveyances west of Santa Monica Creek. The tidal inlet for the marsh (E2USP) is located near the southern end of the proposed Project area.

[1] Insert CCC info on Critical Coastal Areas.Critical Coastal Areas



FIGURE 3-1: WETLAND CATEGORIES NEAR THE PROJECT SITE (U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, N.D.)

TABLE 3-2: WETLAND CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

Classification	Carpinteria Marsh (E2EM1N)	Estuarine and Marine Wetland (M2USP)	Estuarine and Marine Wetland (M2USN)	Estuarine and Marine Deepwater (M1UBL)
Estuarine (E): consists of deepwater tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually semi-enclosed by land, but have open, partly obstructed, or sporadic access to the open ocean. Water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. Salinity in these habitats may be periodically increased above open ocean levels due to evaporation.	X			
Intertidal (2): The substrate in these habitats is flooded and exposed by tides, including the associated splash zone.	X	X	X	

Classification	Carpinteria Marsh (E2EM1N)	Estuarine and Marine Wetland (M2USP)	Estuarine and Marine Wetland (M2USN)	Estuarine and Marine Deepwater (M1UBL)
Emergent (EM): Characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. Perennial plants typically dominate these wetlands.	X			
Persistent (1): Dominated by vegetation that normally remain standing at least until the beginning of the next growing season.	X			X
Regularly Flooded (N): Tides alternately flood and expose substrate at least once a day.	X		X	
Marine (M): Open ocean overlying the continental shelf and its associated high-energy coastline. Marine habitats are exposed to waves and currents of the open ocean and the water regimes are determined primarily by the ebb and flow of oceanic tides. Salinities exceed 30 parts per thousand with little or no dilution except outside the mouths of estuaries.		X	X	X
Unconsolidated Shore (US): Includes all wetland habitats having two characteristics, 1) unconsolidated substrates with less than 75% areal cover of stones, boulders or bedrock, and 2) less than 30% areal cover of vegetation.		X	X	
Unconsolidated Bottom (UB): Includes all wetlands and deep water habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6-7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.				X
Subtidal (L): Tidal salt water continuously covers the substrate.				X
Irregularly Flooded (P): Tides flood the substrate less often than daily.		X		

3.3. Groundwater

Groundwater provides an important source of water in Santa Barbara County, with 85% of the total applied water used in the county coming from groundwater sources. The Project is located on Groundwater Basin 3-18 (Carpinteria Basin) that is approximately 6,000 acres and is primarily supplied by Lake Cachuma and is not in overdraft condition. The CCRWQCB has established the following water quality objectives for this

basin: Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Chloride (CI), Sulfate (SO_4), Boron (B), Sodium (Na), and Nitrogen (N).

The Carpinteria Basin is estimated to have a surplus of 330 acre feet of water per year and 50,000 acre feet in available water storage. It primarily serves one City (Carpinteria), orchards, irrigated crops, and greenhouses and accounts for 60% of the groundwater supply in the region. The community of Sandyland does not benefit from the groundwater supply (County of Santa Barbara, 2009a).

The primary sources of recharge to the Carpinteria Basin aquifers include infiltration of precipitation, percolation of streamflow, and percolation of irrigation return flow. Subsurface outflow from the Basin's Storage Unit 1 is believed to occur from Serena Park to Sand Point, where the Project is located (GSI Water Solutions, 2024).

3.4. Surface Water

The primary source of Sandyland's surface water supply is Lake Cachuma (11.5 miles northwest of the project site), along with a small entitlement to the State Water supply of 300 acre-feet per year (County of Santa Barbara, 2009a). These waters will not be impacted by the project.

There are impaired waters that are included on the CWA 303(d) list (2024) near the Project site, including Carpinteria Marsh, Franklin Creek, Santa Monica Creek, and Arroyo Paredon (CCRWQCB, 2024). Franklin Creek is managed under the Franklin Creek Nutrients TMDL (Carpinteria Salt Marsh Watershed) because it has moderate to high levels of nitrates and phosphates. The creek and its tributaries also exceeds thresholds for pathogens, toxicity, sodium, pH. The Arroyo Paredon is impaired and managed under the Arroyo Paredon Diazinon and Nitrate TMDL due to exceedance of the water quality objective for pesticides and toxicity. The Franklin Creek Nutrients TMDL is located west of the Project Area and the Arroyo Paredon Diazinon and Nitrate TMDL is located northeast of the Project Area (see Figure 3-3).

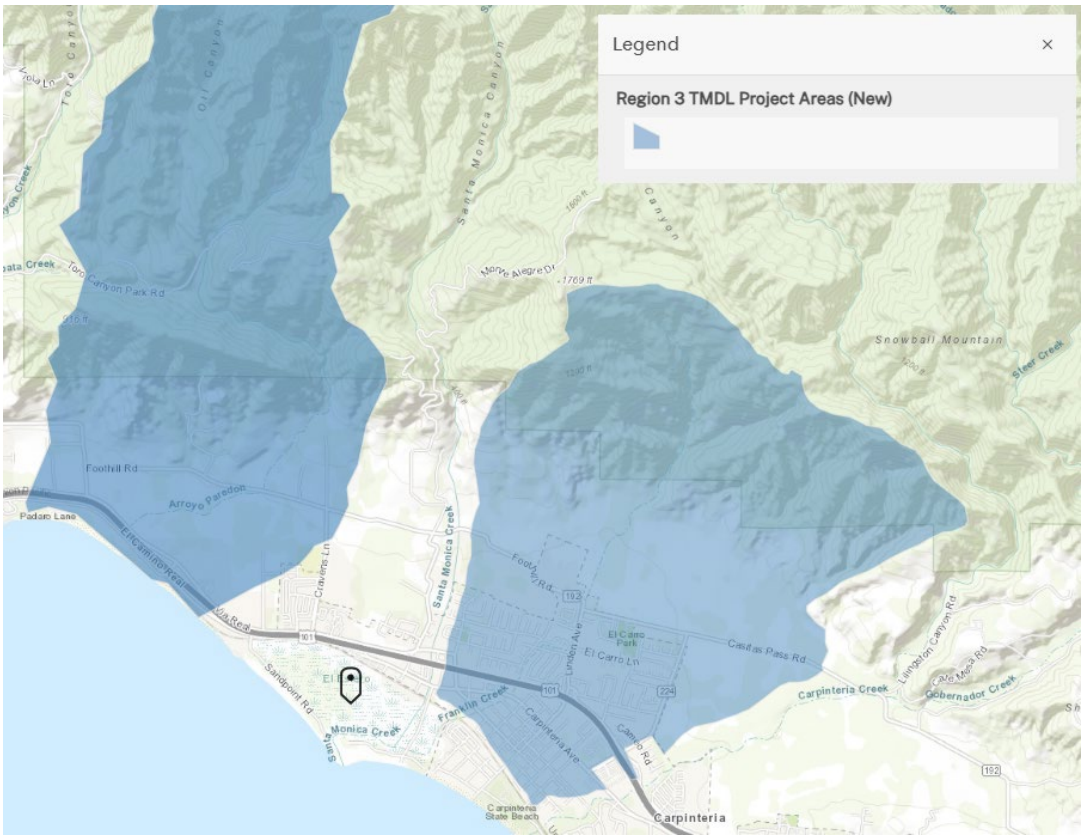
Santa Monica Creek is also listed as impaired due to pH levels. Because these waters all flow into Carpinteria Marsh, it too is impaired. It is listed on the 2024 303(d) list for nutrients and dissolved oxygen. Carpinteria Marsh and Santa Monica Creek do not have TMDL plans. (CCRWQCB, 2024). Table 3.4-1 provides more information on specific pollutants and sources of the pollutants for these water bodies. On the coast side of the Project, the Pacific Ocean (Coal Oil Pt. to Rincon Pt.) was included on the 2020 303(d) list for toxins (SWRCB, 2020) but has been removed from the 2024 list (SWRCB, 2024).

TABLE 3.1: IMPAIRED WATER BODIES NEAR THE PROJECT SITE (SWRCB, 2024)

Impaired Water Body	Pollutant Category	Sources
Arroyo Paredon	• Toxicity (Diazinon) • Metals (Boron) • Salinity/Total dissolved solids/ Chlorides/Sulfates (Chloride and Sodium) • Pathogens (fecal coliform)	**Toxicity:** Agriculture, Urban runoff No source analysis for the other categories
Carpinteria Marsh	• Nutrients • Dissolved oxygen	No source analysis
Franklin Creek Watershed	• Nutrients (Nitrates) • Pathogens (E. coli) • Salinity/Total Dissolved Solids/Chlorides/Sulfates (Sodium)	**Nitrates:** agriculture, construction/land development, natural sources, urban runoff

Impaired Water Body	Pollutant Category	Sources
	• Toxicity • pH	No source analysis for the other categories
Santa Monica Creek	• pH	No source analysis

FIGURE 3-2: TMDL PROJECT AREAS NEAR THE PROJECT SITE (CALIFORNIA STATE GEOPORTAL, 2024)



3.5. Flood Hazards

The project is located in FEMA Flood Zone VE, meaning it has a 1% annual chance of flooding from Fast moving or storm-induced waves of 3 feet or higher. The Marsh to the northeast of the Project area is in a FEMA Flood Zone AE, meaning there is a significant risk of flooding (FEMA, 2024).

Flood risks are present on both sides of the project due to its location on a sandy shoreline between the Pacific Ocean and the Carpinteria Marsh. There are a number of environmental factors that contribute to flood events at the site, including storm surges, tidal activity (e.g., king tides), and wave action.

In addition to coastal flooding that may occur on the ocean side of the project from wave runup and overtopping of the revetment, backland flooding from the marsh will also occur on the inland side of the project. The proximity of the marsh puts the project site at risk of fluvial flooding hazards under high water level and rainwater conditions. Under ideal conditions, this water should exit through the tidal inlet located

southeast of Sandyland. However, if the inlet were to close due to sediment build up along the beach, the marsh and adjacent backlands could flood. Sea level rise may also affect the water levels of the marsh, and thus its flooding potential on the inland side of the project (Moffatt & Nichol, 2025).

SLR is inevitable and may result in more severe flooding events from storms. Moffatt & Nichol (2025) conducted an analysis of various levels of SLR against the design of the current seawall using the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS). The results were as follows:

- With +1.6 ft of SLR, there is still no overtopping of the existing revetment; however, flooding from the backland area worsens for the 100-year storm. Sand Point Road is breached along the entirety of the southern portion of the road, and the roadside edges of many of the properties become flooded.
- With +3.3 ft of SLR, the backland area will regularly flood (during mean high water) over Sand Point Road and into the majority of the Sandyland properties. King Tides do not change this inundation area much, however, the 100-year storm will overtop the existing revetment and begin to fill the swale area behind the revetment crest. This occurs along the central and southern portions of the revetment.
- With +4.9 ft of SLR, the revetment will regularly be overtopped during mean high water and almost all of the land at Sandyland will be inundated.

4. Potential Impacts to Water Quality

4.1. Thresholds of Significance

4.1.1. CEQA Guidelines

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed Project may have a significant adverse impact on water quality if it would:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality;
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin;
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:
    i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;
    ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;
    iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or
    iv. Impede or redirect flood flows;
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation; or Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable **g**roundwater management plan.

4.1.2. County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

The following guidelines, taken from the County's *Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual*, have been designated by the County to be used in conjunction with CEQA thresholds for the analysis of Project-related impacts on surface and stormwater quality. The assessment of impacts must account for construction-related impacts (i.e., vegetation removal, erosion, use of construction materials on the site, and staging of construction activities) and post-construction (or post-development) impacts (i.e., increases in impervious surfaces and increased runoff, entrainment of pollutants, and effects of discharges on aquatic habitats and biota). A significant water quality impact is presumed to occur if the project:

a) Is located within an urbanized area of the county and the project construction or redevelopment individually or as a part of a larger common plan of development or sale would disturb one (1) or more acres of land;
b) Increases the amount of impervious surfaces on a site by 25 percent or more;
c) Results in channelization or relocation of a natural drainage channel;
d) Results in removal or reduction of riparian vegetation or other vegetation (excluding non-native vegetation removed for restoration projects) from the buffer zone of any streams, creeks, or wetlands;
e) Is an industrial facility that falls under one or more categories of industrial activity regulated under the NPDES Phase I industrial stormwater regulations (facilities with effluent limitation; manufacturing; mineral, metal, oil and gas, hazardous waste, treatment or disposal facilities; landfills; recycling facilities; steam electric plants; transportation facilities; treatment works; and light industrial activity);

f) Discharges pollutants that exceed the water quality standards set forth in the applicable NPDES permit, the RWQCB's Basin Plan, or otherwise impairs the beneficial uses of a receiving water body;
g) Results in a discharge of pollutants into an "impaired" water body that has been designated as such by the State Water Resources Control Board or the RWQCB under Section 303 (d) of the Federal Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act (i.e., the Clean Water Act); or
h) Results in a discharge of pollutants of concern to a receiving water body, as identified by the RWQCB.

4.2. Project Features and Best Management Practices

The following features will address some of the potential water quality concerns, such as erosion and sedimentation:

1. Re-vegetate and enhance the dunes on the landward side of the Project.

The following best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to address permit requirements and minimize temporary and permanent impacts to water quality:

1. The contractor will monitor the tides and construction work below the mean high water line will be minimized to the extent feasible and, where possible, will be limited to times when tidal waters have receded from the work area.
2. Equipment or construction materials not essential for construction work will not be allowed at any time in the intertidal zone.
3. Fueling, washing, and maintenance of vehicles shall occur in the defined staging areas, i.e. not on the beach. Equipment will be regularly maintained to avoid fluid leaks. Any leaks shall be captured in containers until the equipment is moved to a repair location. Hazardous materials shall be stored only within the defined staging areas. Containment and cleanup plans shall be prepared and implemented for the immediate cleanup of fluid or hazardous materials spills.
4. Work will not occur during storm wave conditions with the potential to impact construction operations.
5. Equipment staging and parking of vehicles will not be allowed on the beach.
6. The footprint of construction activities will be minimized to the extent feasible, to minimize impacts on the marine environment.
7. Erosion and sediment controls will be developed and implemented, with daily inspections to assess and maintain the integrity and effectiveness of erosion control measures. Corrective actions and repairs will be carried out immediately for ineffective BMPs.
8. Imported rock will be free of debris and contamination.
9. Existing debris within the revetment section will be removed and disposed of off-site.
10. All litter and construction debris shall be disposed of off-site in accordance with state and local regulations. All trash and debris within the work area will be placed in land-side containers with secure lids before the end of work each day. If containers meeting these criteria are not available, all rubbish will be removed from the project area on a daily basis.
11. During construction, trenches will likely be excavated along the base (toe) of the revetment. These trenches will be excavated during low tide hours and backfilled before the tide comes back in.

4.3. Impact Analysis

Agriculture largely impacts impairments to adjacent water bodies (e.g., Carpinteria Marsh, Franklin Creek, Santa Monica Creek, and Arroyo Parado), with excess nutrients and toxins from pesticides being the primary cause of impairment. Urban runoff is another source of contamination for these waters. The project does not have toxic or nutrient elements, so it would not contribute to or worsen these impairments. Since the Project proposes to restore the existing structure that is not currently associated with water quality impacts identified in or around the Project site, the ongoing existence of the structure would have no impact to water quality. However, some impacts may occur during construction. Construction activities for the

Project will include placing up to 15,000 tons of 3- to 5-ton armor rocks, revegetation of the dunes along the landward side of the wall, and demolishing, removing, or restoring private access staircases. Additional sand may be brought in for the dune revegetation and enhancement. Restoration of the revetment would require the excavation of trenches along the base (toe) of the structure. The trenches would be approximately 30ft x 30ft (up to 10 ft deep). They would be excavated at low tide and backfilled before the tide comes back in.

These activities will be conducted with the use of two excavators and two front-end loader that will be on the beach side of the construction process to place the rocks. Heavy haul trucks will transport the rocks from the source sites to the landward side of the construction site. A staging area has been designated one block northeast of the haul route off of Sand Point Road. All equipment will be stored at that location when not actively being used for construction. Potential impacts from construction of the Project are as follows:

Pollution: Temporary pollution from leaking machinery and equipment is always a possibility during construction. Trucks and construction vehicles require gas, oil, and lubricants to operate. BMPs 1 - 6 will be implemented to avoid potential pollution from leaking construction equipment. There would be no significant impacts.

Turbidity: Construction activities on the beach side of the revetment would take place during low tide to avoid potential impacts to water quality. However, this does not guarantee no water from the Pacific Ocean will enter the site. During construction, a trench will be excavated at the base (toe) of the revetment to allow for the removal and replacement of armor rocks at the base of the structure. Excavation activities will only be done in the segment where construction is occurring. Construction is anticipated to cover approximately a shoreline segment of approximately 30 linear feet at a time so the excavated area at any given time would be limited to an approximately 30-foot x 30-foot section (up to 10 feet deep). The trenches would be excavated during low tide and backfilled before the tide rolls back in each day. In the event that the tides do move in before the trenches have been backfilled, ocean water may enter the trenches. This action could temporarily increase suspended solids, resulting in turbidity impacts to the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the Project.

Excavation activities that will occur during construction of the revetment would disturb the surface area of the existing beach sand, and thus increase the potential for turbid conditions if the tide were to penetrate the excavation site during construction. In addition to compliance with the Construction General Permit and County Storm Water Management Program that require erosion control measures, the Project has built in avoidance measures, including:

- The contractor will monitor the tides and construction work below the mean high-water line will be minimized to the extent feasible and, where possible, will be limited to times when tidal waters have receded from the work area.
- Work will not occur during storm wave conditions with the potential to impact construction operations.
- Erosion and sediment controls will be developed and implemented, with daily inspections to assess and maintain the integrity and effectiveness of erosion control measures. Corrective actions and repairs will be carried out immediately for ineffective BMPs.
- During construction, trenches will likely be excavated along the base (toe) of the revetment. These trenches will be excavated during low tide hours and backfilled before the tide comes back in.

In the event that the tides do penetrate the excavation site, the increased surface area created by the excavation could result in a temporary increase in turbidity in the Pacific Ocean directly adjacent to the site. However, the sand on the beach is a medium grain size (0.29 mm – 0.36 mm) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2024) that would not remain suspended long enough to result in water quality impacts. The potential increase in the amount of sand from potential tidal activity in the excavated areas relative to the

amount of sand entering the ocean due to natural tidal action at the site would not be significant. Thus, the potential impacts on turbidity in the adjacent Pacific Ocean as a result of construction for the project would be less than significant.

The sand placed within the swale area for dune vegetation enhancement is expected to remain contained within the swale by both the rock revetment and planted vegetation, and thus this sand is not expected to result in increased ocean turbidity.

It is anticipated that the structure would need repairs once every 10 years, so the impacts from construction would also occur every 10 years.

4.3.1. Alternatives Analysis

Alternative 1: No Project Alternative (Retain Existing Conditions)

Impairments to water quality in adjacent water bodies (e.g., Carpinteria Marsh, Franklin Creek, Santa Monica Creek, and Arroyo Parado), are primarily excess nutrients and toxins from pesticides from agricultural activities. Urban runoff is another source of contamination for these waters. Since there would be no construction, potential leaks from construction equipment is not a risk. There is no risk of these or other contaminants from the existence of the current structure.

Alternative 2: Repair and Improve Existing Revetment within 1983 Design Footprint

The improved structure itself would not result in contamination or outputs that would impair or impact water quality in and around the Project site. Although construction BMPs similar to the Proposed project would be implemented for this alternative, this alternative would increase the amount of construction that would be required, which could increase the potential impacts from construction activities.

Alternative 3: Pull-back Revetment

The pullback structure itself would not result in contamination or outputs that would impair or impact water quality in and around the Project site. Although construction BMPs similar to the Proposed project would be implemented for this alternative, this alternative would significantly increase the amount of construction that would be required and involve a significant amount of ground disturbance, which could significantly increase the potential impacts from construction activities.

5. Conclusion

The Project Site is adjacent to special status water bodies including wetlands (i.e., Carpinteria Marsh, the Pacific Ocean) and impaired water bodies (Franklin Creek and Carpinteria Marsh). It is also located within the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. The Project would restore an existing rock revetment structure designed to minimize the risk of flooding and inundation from the Pacific Ocean to adjacent properties. The Project would not increase the amount of impervious surfaces or produce outputs that would contribute to or further exacerbate impairments to special status water bodies or result in excess runoff. Because the proposed Project would restore a structure that has existed for more than 40 years, it is unlikely that the Project would alter local hydrology or groundwater. However, there may be some temporary impacts to water quality during construction. Potential impacts to water quality during construction include:

Turbidity: Excavation during construction would disturb the surface area of the existing beach sand that could potentially result in temporary increases in ocean turbidity if the tide were to penetrate the excavation site. Construction BMPs include avoiding work within the tide to the extent practicable and backfilling the excavated areas before the high tide each day. In the event that the sand does make it to the water, the existing beach sand is a medium grain size (0.29 mm – 0.36 mm) (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2024) that would likely not remain suspended long enough to result in water quality impacts. Thus, the risk of turbidity impacts resulting from construction would be less than significant.

Pollution from construction machinery: Temporary pollution from leaking machinery and equipment is always a possibility during construction. Trucks and construction vehicles require gas, oil, and lubricants to operate. The Project would include multiple BMPs, including staging areas for equipment not being used and regular maintenance for vehicles that would be used on the beach to avoid potential pollution from leaking construction equipment. Thus, the risk of water quality impacts resulting from construction pollutants would be less than significant.

In conclusion, there would be no significant impacts to hydrology, water quality, or groundwater from the Project.

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Appendix I
Coastal Hazards Assessment

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

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REPORT

Produced For County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department
August 6, 2024,
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moffatt & nichol

COASTAL HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

Sandyland Shoreline Protection



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This study is qualified in its entirety by, and should be considered in light of, these limitations, conditions and considerations.

Glossary

CCC	California Coastal Commission
CDIP	The Coastal Data Information Program
CEM	Coastal Engineering Manual
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
CoSMoS	Coastal Storm Modeling System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
ft	feet
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water
MHW	Mean High Water
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929
NOAA	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OPC	Ocean Protection Council
s	second
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SPM	Shore Protection Manual
SWL	Still Water Level
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1. Project Area and Scope

1.1. Background

Within the County of Santa Barbara, 25 private residences are located between the shoreline and Sand Point Road in Carpinteria, California (Figure 1-1). Shoreline protection for these homes is provided by an existing rock revetment ("Seawall") which was originally constructed in 1964 and then further improved in 1983. Prior to construction, the Sandyland Seawall Assessment District No.1 and the Sandyland Seawall Maintenance District No.1 were established to collect adequate funds to construct and maintain the Sandyland Seawall.



Figure 1-1: Drone Image of the Sandyland Rock Revetment (Seawall) Looking Southeast, March 2024. Source: (CFC, 2024)

Severe winter storms that occurred during the 1982-1983 El Niño caused damage to the original (1964) revetment from the extreme water levels and large waves. These damages were followed by a redesign (improvement) of the revetment, incorporating more current coastal engineering standard practices. The crest elevation was raised and the seaward facing revetment slope was lengthened and flattened to create a more hydraulically stable slope. A splash protection wall and swale between the revetment crest and private residences were also added to help protect the properties from wave overtopping. Minor repair work was later completed in 1994 and 1998. Ground photos from January 2024 are shown in Figure 1-2. As of today, the revetment is in need of further repair due to periodic wave exposure and gradual deterioration of the revetment crest elevation and steepening of the seaward slope due to wave impact forces.



Figure 1-2: Existing Revetment, Swale and Splash Wall Photos, January 2024.

Moffatt & Nichol (M&N) was contracted by the County of Santa Barbara in 2006 (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006) to provide engineering and permitting services for the repair and maintenance of the existing shore protection revetment. However, no repairs were completed following the 2006 study. M&N is once again being contracted by the County to provide engineering, CEQA, and permitting services. The 2006 “wave uprush” study is now being revisited to provide updated wave uprush and sea level rise (SLR) vulnerability analyses (coastal hazards assessment) based on current site conditions.

1.2. Study Scope

The scope of this coastal hazards assessment study is as follows:

- Identify appropriate future SLR scenarios from up-to-date scientific guidance consistent with design life of the revetment.
- Determine appropriate design event (return period, tide level, storm surge, wave conditions) to bracket potential conditions for acceptable risk.
- Select a representative beach profile and design section for calculating wave runup.
- Select appropriate runup and overtopping calculation method(s) based on present and future water level and site conditions.
- Calculate wave runup and overtopping for the existing revetment and conceptual alternatives.
- Map flooding and erosion vulnerability for present-day and future sea levels for the properties along Sand Point Road.

1.3. Existing Shoreline Protection Design

As built in 1964, the original rock revetment spanned approximately 3,700 linear feet (ft) along the shoreline. As shown in Figure 1-3, a core layer of unknown rock size was covered with a single layer of 2-ton armor rock at a seaward slope of approximately 1:1 (horizontal:vertical) and crest elevation of +11 ft with respect to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929. NGVD is +2.4 ft higher than the National American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD) which is the vertical datum that is used for the currently proposed project.

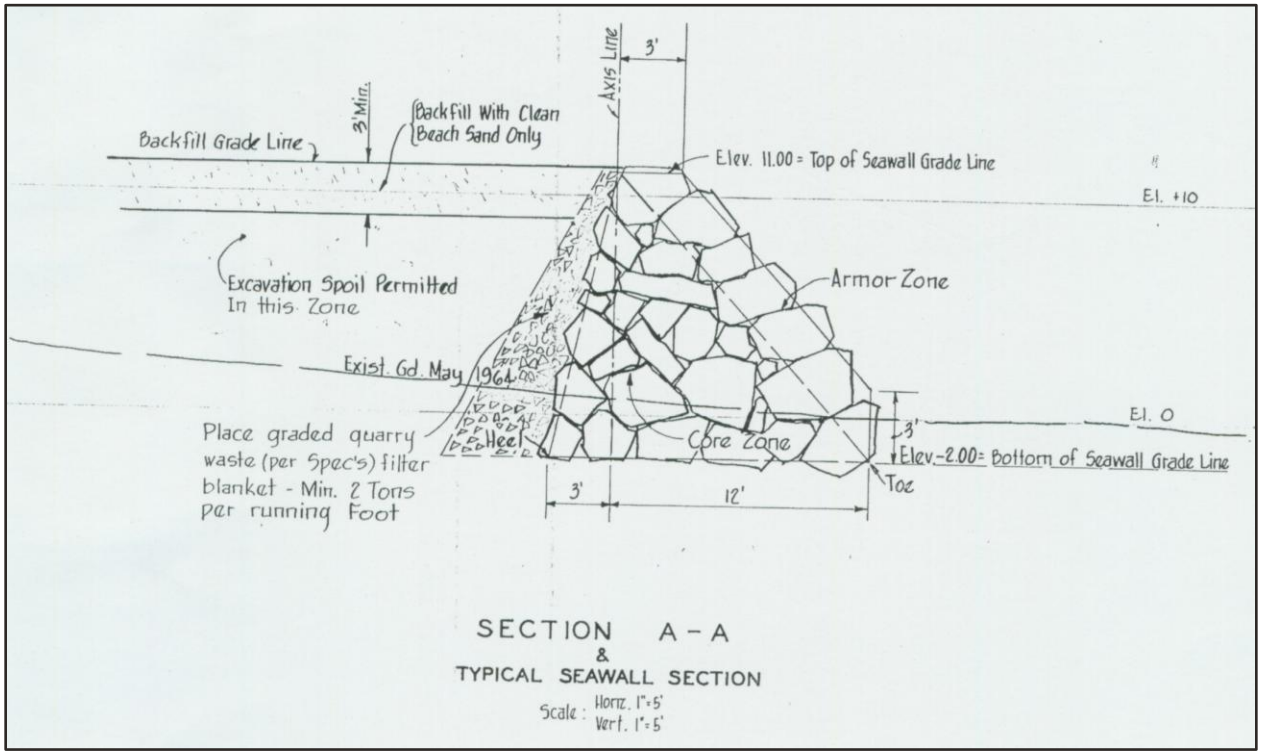


Figure 1-3: 1964 Revetment Cross-Section Design (Elevations in NGVD29 Vertical Datum)

The improvements that were built after the 1982-1983 El Niño winter storms resulted in a significantly modified design as illustrated in Figure 1-4. The crest was raised to +14 ft NGVD (+16.4 ft NAVD) and widened to 10 ft. The slope was flattened to be 2H:1V by adding a layer of armor and the toe was extended to an elevation of 0 NGVD (+2.4 ft NAVD). The flatter slope allowed the revetment to be more stable and dissipate wave energy more efficiently. A 25 ft wide area was created landward of the primary rock revetment section, intended to be a “splash zone” acting as a buffer between the homes and shoreline; this area is referred to as the swale and splash wall herein. The swale was constructed with sand fill on top of filter fabric to be used as a construction accessway for revetment repairs.

Although not shown in 1983 design plans, it is assumed the 1983 revetment was built on top of the 1964 revetment, i.e. the 1964 revetment was left in place to act as a core for the 1983 revetment, as shown in Figure 1-5. Based on current and previous observations, it seems the “2 TON MIN ROCK” was never placed within the swale (as denoted by the blue “X”s on Figure 1-5) and smaller rock was used instead to create a “splash wall”. As shown in Figure 1-5, the 1983 design resulted in an additional seaward footprint of approximately 18 ft, as compared to the 1964 revetment toe line.

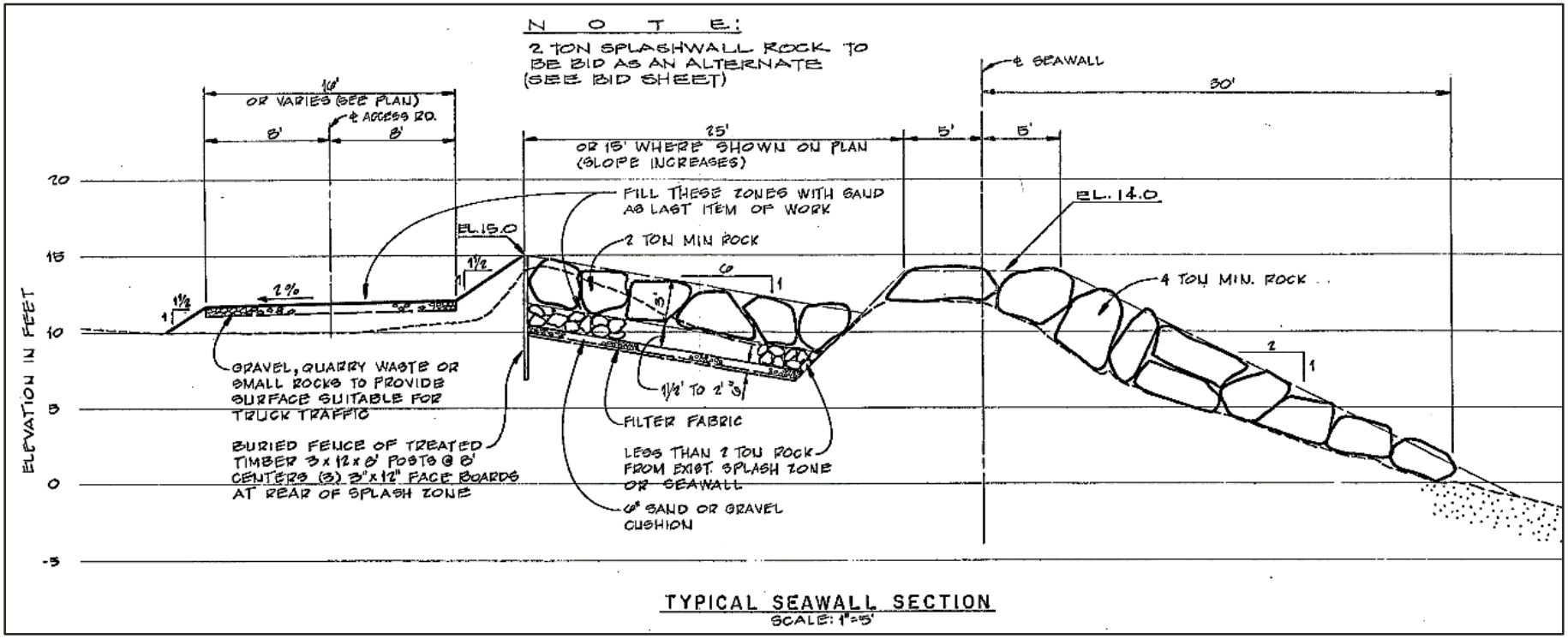


Figure 1-4: 1983 Revetment Cross-Section Design (Elevations in NGVD Vertical Datum).

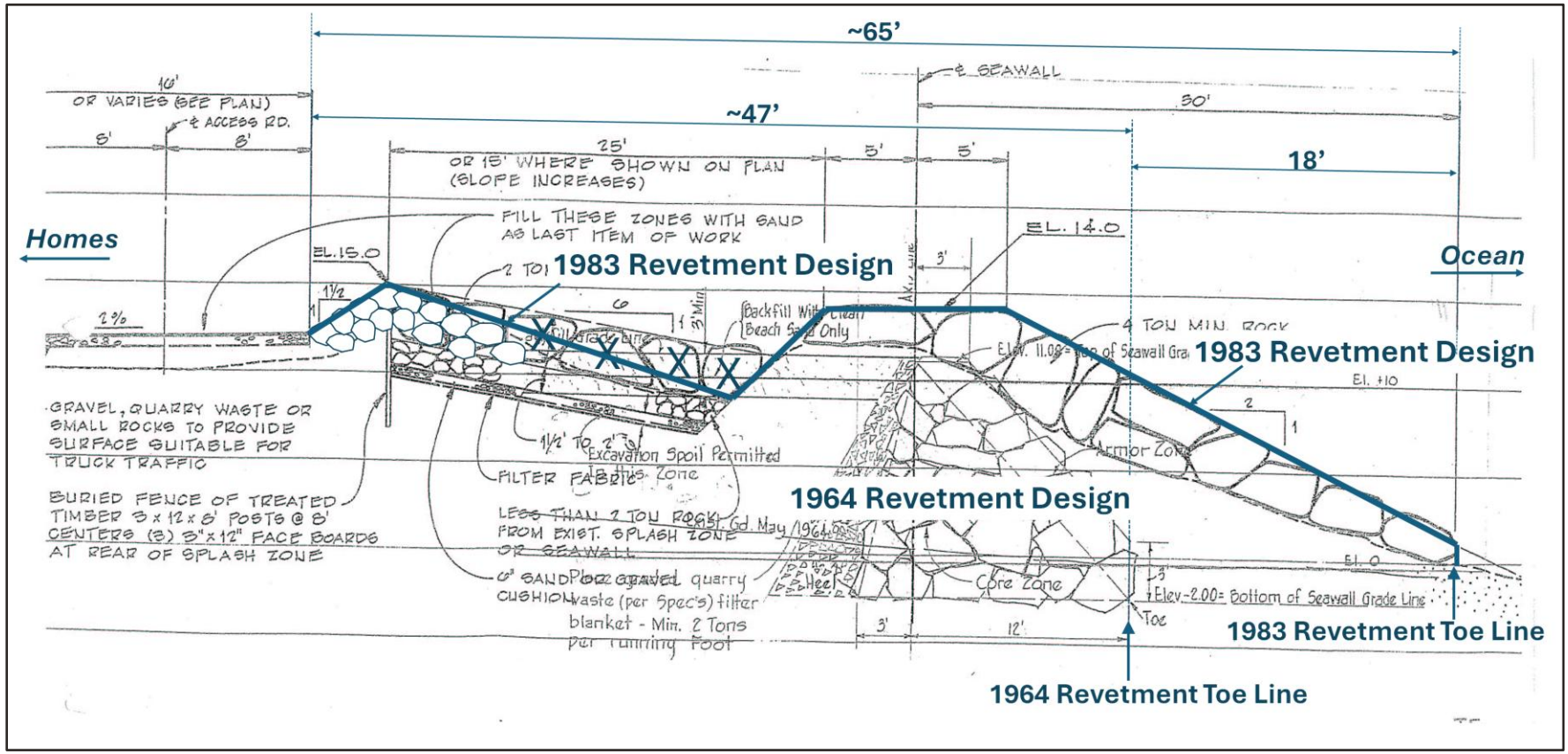


Figure 1-5: 1983 Revetment Superimposed on 1964 Revetment

2. Condition of Existing Shoreline Protection

Detailed site observations were made during a kick-off meeting with the County and homeowners on January 8th, 2024 and a Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) drone survey of the subaerial beach and revetment were completed by Coastal Frontiers Corporation, under subcontract to Moffatt & Nichol, on March 8th, 2024 (CFC, 2024). Three shore-perpendicular beach elevation profiles were also taken to understand the nearshore bathymetry along Sandyland. The site observations from the previous 2006 study (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006) are discussed in this section along with the more recent observations and survey taken for the current study.

2.1. Previous Site Observations

Detailed on-site observations were previously conducted on March 31st, 2005 by Moffatt & Nichol staff. A topographic survey was also conducted in May 2005. Review of the 2005 topographic survey indicated that the revetment crest elevation ranged between +14.4 and +17.4 ft NAVD, in comparison to the design crest elevation of +16.4 ft NAVD (+14 ft NGVD). Some low areas existed, but for the most part there were no signs of structural failure of the revetment or any significant crest elevation settlement. This was attributed to the 1983 revetment being built on top of the 1964 revetment, which served as a core to keep the 1983 revetment structurally stable. During these previous observations, the splash zone was covered in vegetation, mainly ice plant, and no evidence of slope failures of the protective splash wall stones were noted.

The crest was originally designed to be 10 ft, or approximately two armor stones wide. Field observations indicated that some displacement of crest stones had occurred and most were found landward in the splash wall area. The seaward-facing armor slope was originally designed to be 2:1 (horizontal:vertical), however, field observations indicated the slope exhibited areas of typical wave damage with a steeper upper slope due to dislodging of armor stones out of section onto the beach. The rock slope was also observed to have little interlocking between stones and frequent voids. Figure 2-1 shows the typical change in the existing revetment slope in comparison to the 1983 revetment design template.

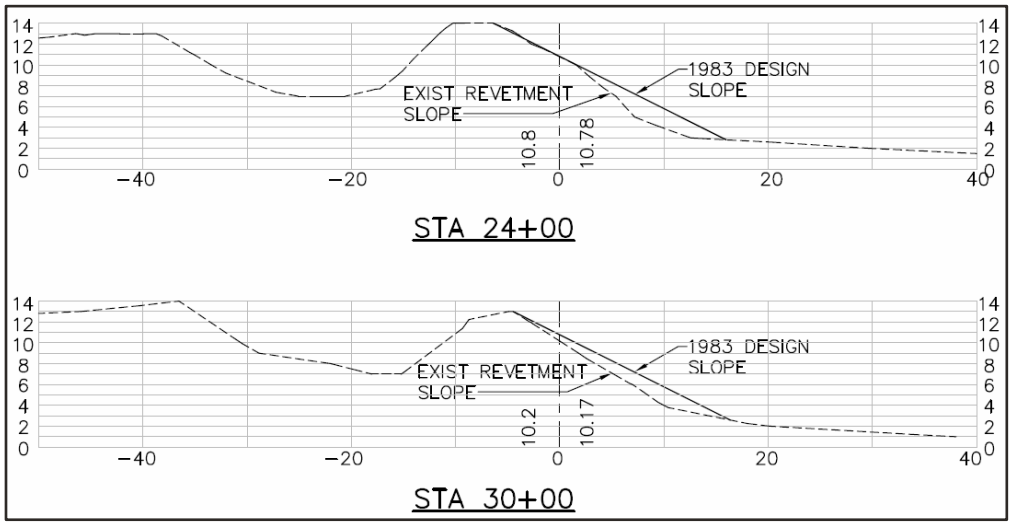


Figure 2-1: 2005 Existing Revetment Cross Sections Compared to 1983 Design Template. Source: (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006).

Based on the revetment conditions at the time (circa 2006), a repair was recommended with a nominal 8,100 tons of imported rock. As previously discussed, this repair was never completed.

2.2. Recent Site Assessments

To better understand the changes which have occurred to the Sandyland revetment since the 2006 study and to determine where and how much the existing revetment has deteriorated in comparison to the design template, a LIDAR survey of the entire revetment, along with three shore-perpendicular beach profiles, were taken in March 2024. The survey results of the profile located at the center of the beach, along with reference tidal datums, are shown in Figure 2-2. The entire results of the survey and the locations of the beach profiles are shown in Figure 2-3.

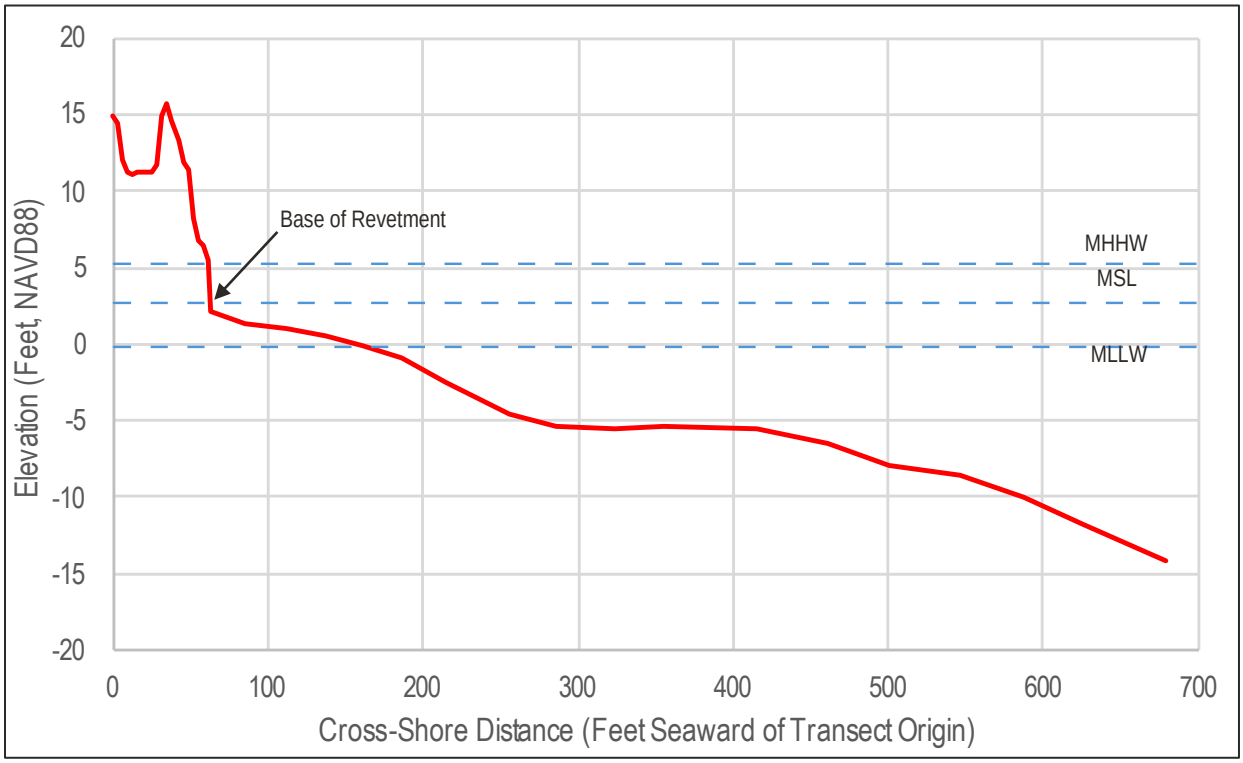


Figure 2-2: Center Beach Profile of Sandyland from March 2024 (CFC, 2024).

The 2024 survey is to be used to estimate rock quantities necessary for repair of the existing revetment and other potential design alternatives.

Revetment cross sections were analyzed every 25 ft alongshore to compare the existing revetment condition to the 1983 design template. Figure 2-4 shows eight example cross sections along the revetment. The 1983 design template (green), 2005 survey (dotted), and 2024 survey (dashed) were plotted for each cross section to provide a visual comparison. There are very few sections of the existing revetment which follow the original design template. Many areas of the existing crest have slumped by over 2 ft in elevation loss and do not have a design crest width of 10 ft. It seems many rocks were dislodged from the crest and either displaced into the swale area or pulled out of section onto the beach. The seaward slope exhibits signs of wave impact damages with steepened slopes.

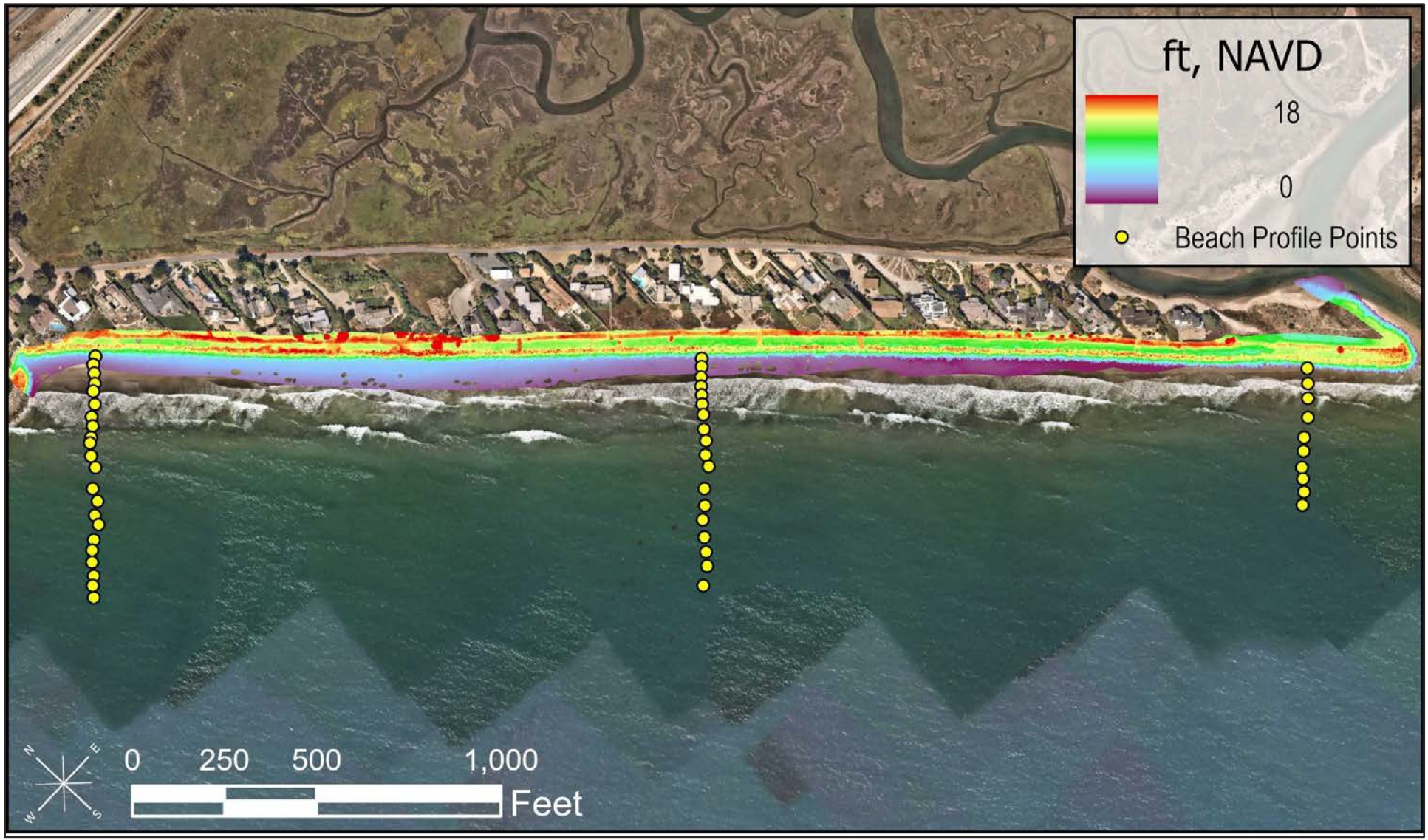


Figure 2-3: Drone LIDAR Survey and Beach Profile Elevation Points from March 2024 (CFC, 2024).

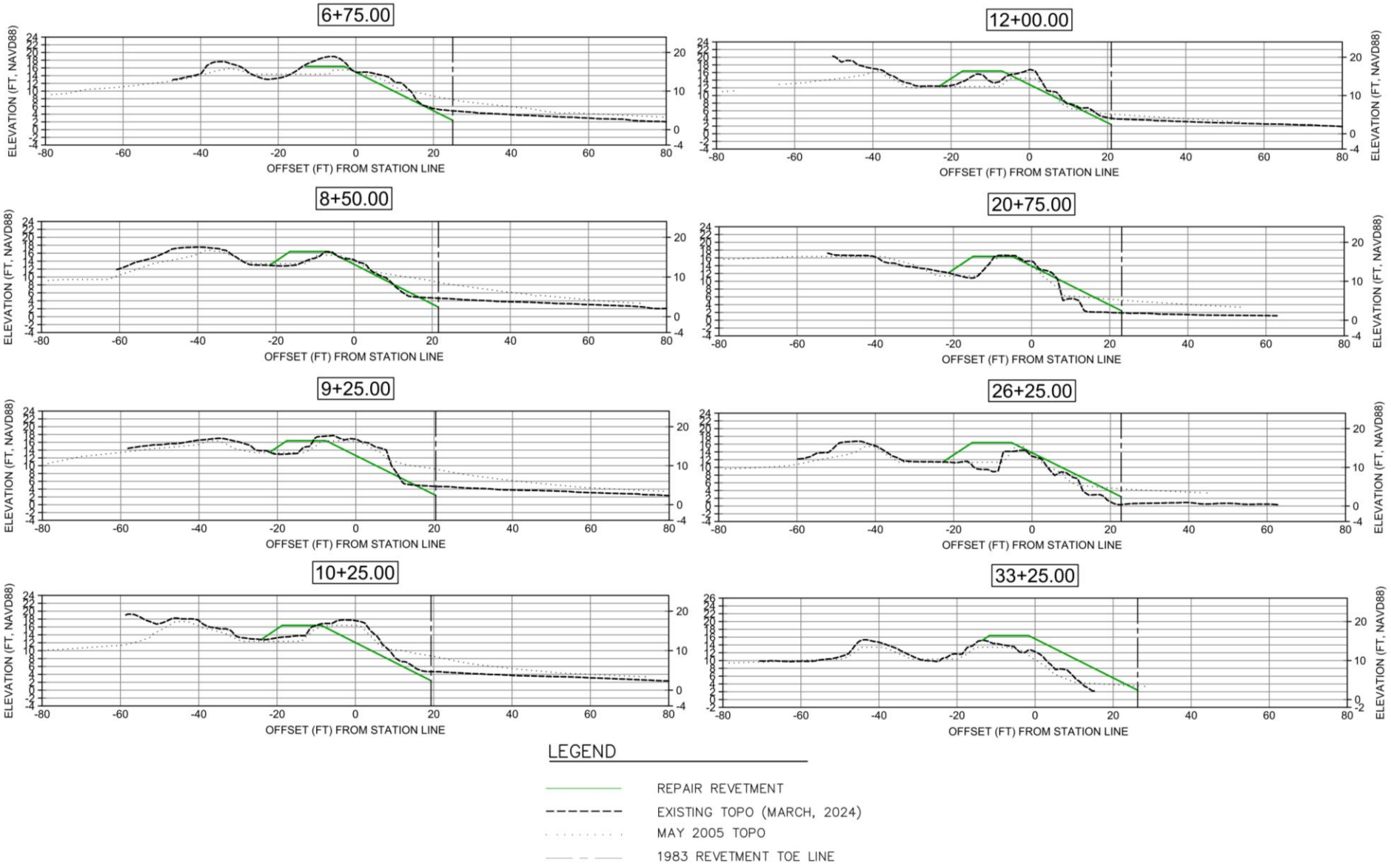


Figure 2-4: Cross Sections Along the Sandyland Revetment Comparing Surveys and 1983 Revetment Design.

Since the 2005 survey, beach elevations at the toe of the revetment decreased by an average of 4 ft, exposing a significant portion of the lower revetment slope. These are all changes to the functional elements of the revetment and can significantly decrease its performance characteristics during extreme events.

The 2024 survey was also used for defining beach and revetment profiles to complete wave runup and overtopping calculations, discussed in Section 4.3.

The following subsections discuss the observations made of each functional element of the existing revetment. Any changes since the 2005 survey are also noted.

2.2.1. Crest Elevation

Review of the 2024 LIDAR survey indicates that the existing crest elevations range from approximately +14 ft to +19 ft NAVD, in comparison to the crest design elevation of +16.4 ft NAVD. The majority of the cross sections have a crest elevation between +16 and +18 ft NAVD with intermittent low areas throughout. Most of the low areas occur on the center and southern segments of the revetment and span anywhere from 25 ft to 200 ft in shoreline length. Some slumping of the crest elevation has occurred since the 2005 survey but not more than 1 ft.

2.2.2. Crest Width

The design crest width is to accommodate two armor stones and 10 ft. Field observations and the 2024 LIDAR survey indicate that most of the revetment does not have a flat 10 ft wide crest width. The existing crest is generally narrow and rounded at the top. Displacement of crest stones landward into the splash wall area is evident.

2.2.3. Armor Slope

As was the case in 2005, the seaward armor slope of the revetment continues to exhibit typical wave impact damage, with a steepened upper slope due to the dislodging of armor stones onto the beach. Minor differences in the armor slope can be seen between the 2005 and 2024 surveys, with some dislodging of armor rocks seen on cross-sections since 2005.

The 2024 survey was taken during a beach condition with significantly more scour at the toe of the revetment, which exposed more of the lower armor slope. These exposed sections are generally steepened (Sections 8+50 and 9+25 in Figure 2-4) or have dislodged armor rock sitting at the revetment toe (Section 20+75 in Figure 2-4). The 2024 field observations indicate that the armor slope is fairly porous with large voids and with areas of poor interlocking between armor stones. This was also noted in the previous 2005 field observations.

2.2.4. Splash Wall

Similar to what was observed in 2005, much of the splash wall swale area is currently filled with sand and vegetation. Upon comparison of the 2025 and 2024 surveys, it seems the swale is even more so filled with sand now. The protective splash wall remains intact and continues to function properly according to the Sandyland homeowners.

3. Coastal Setting

3.1. Site Geology

The project area is located in the Western Traverse Range Province which extends eastward from Point Arguello in Santa Barbara County to the Mojave and Colorado Desert Provinces in Kern and San Bernardino Counties, approximately 300 miles in width. Although this region is known to be seismically active, there are no known faults at or in the immediate vicinity of the revetment. The project area does not fall within an Alquist-Priolo fault rupture hazard zone (Earth Systems Associates, 2021).

Geologic maps of the region have depicted the surrounding soils to be beach sand deposits from the Holocene. Sands from this era are described as unconsolidated, poorly graded fine to coarse sands. The soils in the adjacent Carpinteria Slough are listed as estuarine deposits comprised of organic-rich clays, silts, and sands. Artificial fill is likely present throughout the area inland of the revetment from the development of the residential homes.

Fugro, under subcontract to Moffatt & Nichol, performed a geotechnical study in 2024, in support of this project. Data collected from previous geotechnical studies (Earth Systems Associates, 2021) suggests that the sand deposits in the areas around the revetment extend to a depth of about 15 to 20 ft. The sand is underlain with alluvial deposits comprised of medium stiff to very stiff clay, clayey silt, and loose to medium dense clayey sand with layers of sand and silty sand interbedded in. A stratum of very dense sand is present at a depth of approximately 50 to 55 ft below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater in the area is shallow and assumed to be present at bgs depths of 5 feet or less. Table 3-1 provides an idealized soil profile interpreted from data reviewed by Fugro geotechnical engineers (Fugro, 2024).

Table 3-1. Idealized Soil Profile (Fugro, 2024).

Depth Range (bgs) [1,2]	Predominate Soil Type [3]
0 to 20 feet	Medium dense to dense poorly graded sand and silty sand (Map Unit Qb)
20 to 50 feet	Stiff to very stiff lean clay and clayey silt with sand with local strata of medium dense to dense silty sand (Map Unit Qes and Qfy)
50 to 80 feet	Dense silty sand and sandy silt (Map Unity Qfy to Qomp)

Notes:

1- Assume ground surface elevation of about +10 feet NAVD, consistent with topography in Earth Systems (2021)

2- Assume depth to groundwater of 5 feet

3- Map Units from (Johnson et al., 2013)

3.2. Littoral Cell Dynamics

The project is located within the Santa Barbara littoral cell, which extends ~140 miles from the mouth of the Santa Maria River (to the north) to Mugu Submarine Canyon (to the south; near Point Mugu) and is one of the longest cells in Southern California. Figure 3-1 shows the project's location within this cell along with relevant wave shielding from the Channel Islands, the dominant sediment transport direction, and nearby wave data sources. The dominant direction of sediment transport on this stretch of coastline is from north/west to south/east and is considered by many studies to be mostly unidirectional (Patsch & Griggs, 2006).



Figure 3-1: **The Project Site's** Regional Coastal Setting

The beaches within this reach of the littoral cell are generally stable (neither eroding nor accreting; (BEACON, 2009)), and are largely supplied with sediment from fluvial deposits. Cliff erosion contributes an insignificant amount of sediment (Patsch & Griggs, 2006). Patsch & Griggs (2008) created a sediment budget for the entire Santa Barbara littoral cell to quantify the relative importance of each sand source and sink within the cell. Harbor dredging records, fluvial discharge measurements, and beach erosion data were used to estimate the average sand contribution from each sand source per year.

Harbor dredging records (Figure 3-2) indicate changes in the local sediment transport over time. If a higher volume of sediment is needed to be dredged from the harbor from year to year, a larger amount of sand is being supplied to the system or the sediment transport rate has increased. No systematic or significant reduction in dredging rates at any harbors within the Santa Barbara littoral cell were found, meaning that the sediment supply and transport rate has remained constant in recent history. It was also stated that human interactions have artificially created and maintained wide sandy beaches in much of Southern California, and that these artificially wide beaches would be relatively narrow if it were not for the management techniques humans use.

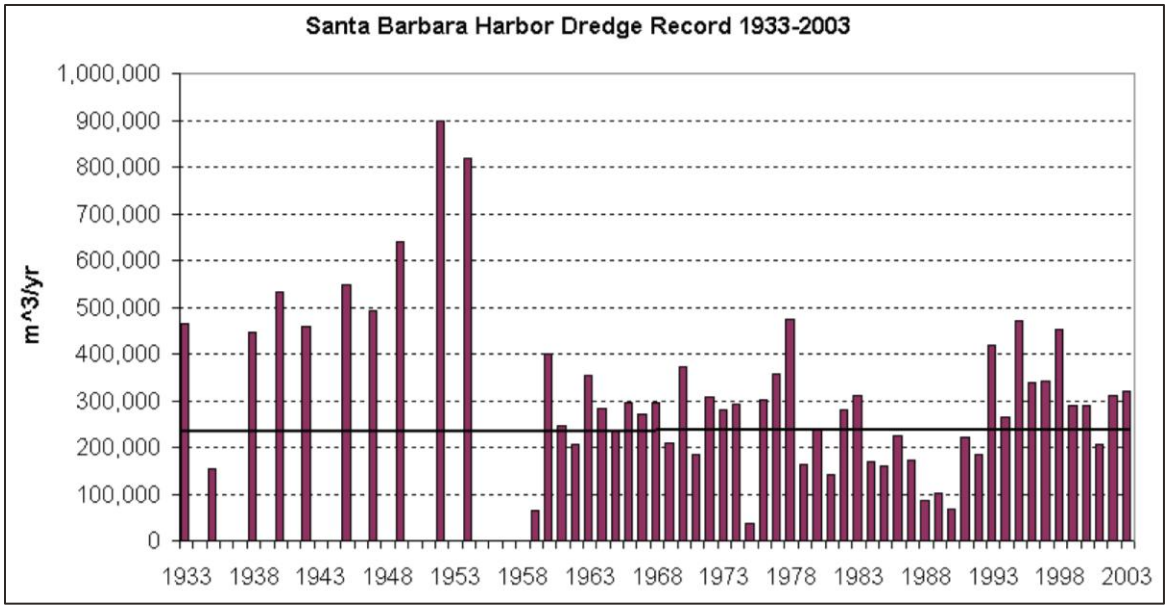


Figure 3-2: Santa Barbara Harbor Dredging Maintenance Records (Patsch & Griggs, 2008).

Several studies [(Patsch & Griggs, 2008); (Willis & Griggs, 2003)] have found that the damming of coastal rivers and streams has significantly decreased the sediment supply to beaches within the Santa Barbara littoral cell. Patsch & Griggs (2008) found that fluvial sediment supply within the Santa Barbara littoral cell has been reduced by approximately 40% from dams as compared to historic fluvial sediment supply in a natural state without dams. Willis & Griggs (2003) found that the damming of the Santa Maria River and the Santa Ynez River caused a 68% and 51% reduction in their sediment supply, respectively. These sediment supply reductions play a significant role in the historic long-term erosion rates within the Santa Barbara littoral cell. The major dams along these rivers, however, were built in the early- to mid-1900s and the littoral cell has since somewhat equilibrated to their effects. This is evident in the Santa Barbara Harbor dredging record analyzed by (Patsch & Griggs, 2008) and shown in Figure 3-2. The length of the dredge record spans the lifetime of the dams and therefore gives insight into their effects on the sediment supply within the Santa Barbara littoral cell.

3.3. Metocean Conditions

3.3.1. Present Day Water Levels

Present day water levels at Sandyland are approximated by water level records from the nearest tide gauge. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Santa Barbara tide station (Station ID 9411340) is the nearest active tidal station to the project site. This station is located within the Santa Barbara Harbor approximately 8.5 miles west of the project site. The station has water level data from 1974 to present-day with data gaps from 1981-1990 and 1998-2005. Tidal datums at the Santa Barbara tide station for the current tidal epoch (1983-2001) are provided in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Tidal Datums at Santa Barbara Tide Station (NOAA Station 9411340; 1983-2001 Epoch).

Tidal Datum		Elevation (*ft NAVD*)
Highest Observed Water Level ***Dec. 12, 2012, 16:36***	HOWL	7.52
Highest Astronomical Tide ***July 14, 2022, 04:48***	HAT	7.10
Mean Higher High Water	MHHW	5.26
Mean High Water	MHW	4.51
Mean Sea Level	MSL	2.65
Mean Low Water	MLW	0.84
Mean Lower Low Water	MLLW	-0.13
Lowest Astronomical Tide ***Jan. 11, 2005, 00:06***	LAT	-2.18
Lowest Observed Water Level ***Dec. 17, 1933, 08:00***	LOWL	-3.00

3.3.2. Extreme Water Levels

High water levels are caused by extreme astronomical tides, natural climate fluctuations such as El Niño, and storms. The co-occurrence of these phenomena will trigger the highest water levels along the coast and therefore the largest amount of flooding and coastal erosion. Extreme water levels can be approximated through statistical analysis of historic high water level events captured by NOAA tide stations. These values give an estimate of what the water elevation might be during an event with a given return period (e.g., 100 years).

The relatively short water level record from the NOAA Santa Barbara tide station (1974 to present-day with missing data from 1981-1990 and from 1998-2005) will not provide viable extreme water level data. This is especially true based on the data gaps within this record missing significant El Niño years (1982-1983) and historic high water level events. Including effects from El Niño and storm surge events in determining extreme water levels is important as this is when extreme high water level events typically occur. The next nearest tidal station with an active long-term record is NOAA Station 9410840 in Santa Monica, CA which is approximately 70 miles downcoast (southeast) of the Project Site.

Extreme still water levels (SWL) (not incorporating waves) were calculated for the 1, 2, 10, and 100-year storm at both the Santa Barbara and Santa Monica tide stations. Estimated extreme high water elevations are shown in Table 3-3. Estimations for the extreme SWLs at the Santa Monica tide gauge are slightly higher (+0.1 to 0.4 ft) than those estimated for the Santa Barbara gauge. The 100-year event water level at Santa Barbara is comparable to the highest observed water level shown in Table 3-2 (7.52 ft NAVD). A water level of 8.3 ft NAVD was recorded in November 1982 at the Santa Monica tide station, however, which exceeds the 100-year storm estimate for both the Santa Barbara and Santa Monica stations. To properly estimate coastal flooding at the project site, the 100-year SWL of +8.0 ft NAVD from the Santa Monica tide gauge is used.

Table 3-3: Extreme Water Levels at Nearby NOAA Tide Stations.

Return Period	Santa Barbara Extreme Water Level *(ft NAVD)*	Santa Monica Extreme Water Level *(ft NAVD)*
1 year	+6.8	+7.0
2 years	+7.2	+7.3
10 years	+7.5	+7.6
100 years	+7.6	**+8.0**

3.3.3. Waves

Three nearby historic wave data sources were analyzed to quantify extreme wave conditions for the project site and are shown in the previous Figure 3-1. The Wave Information Study (WIS) uses 40 years of hindcasted meteorologic data to provide modelled global wave estimates to better quantify extreme conditions. WIS Station 84030, located in Santa Barbara Channel, was used to calculate extreme wave height and mean directionality. The National Data Buoy Center (NDBC) East Santa Barbara Channel (Station 46053) buoy's historic wave data from 1994-present was also used to find these values. The Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP) uses data from these NDBC buoys to predict nearshore wave heights in real-time at different "MOP" transects every 330 ft along shore in 33 ft of water depth. The closest MOP transect was also used to estimate extreme waves closer to shore. Each data source along with relevant details is listed in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4: Nearby Wave Data Sources

Wave Data Source	Source Type	Data Availability	Offshore Distance from Project *(miles)*	Water Depth *(ft)*
NDBC Buoy 46053	Wave Buoy	1994 – 2024	25	1300
WIS Point 84030	Offshore Hindcast Wave Model Point	1980 – 2022	5	1200
MOP Transect B0072	Nearshore Wave Model Point	2001 - 2024	1	33

Extreme offshore wave heights are summarized in Table 3-5. Offshore wave heights range from 19-22 ft (depending on the data source) for a 50-year storm and 21-23 ft for the 100-year storm at Sandyland. This wave height is reduced to approximately 14 ft and 15 ft in the nearshore for the 50-year and 100-year storm respectively, based on MOP data. This reduction in wave height when entering the nearshore is likely due to the dominant swell direction being oblique to the shoreline so that wave refraction reduces the amplitude of wave height when waves reach shallower water. The majority of large wave events that occur at the project site are associated with large Winter storms travelling across the central and northern Pacific.

Table 3-5: Extreme Wave Heights

Return Period	Extreme Significant Wave Height *(ft)*		
	NDBC Buoy	WIS Point	MOP Transect
50 years	21.7	19.4	13.6
100 years	23.16	21.2	14.9

Wave direction in the project vicinity is predominantly limited to WNW-WSW swell directions due to the wave shadowing from the Channel Islands.

Based on an analysis of historic wave data from the NDBC buoy, typical wave periods range from 5-20 seconds with larger wave events skewed toward longer wave periods (14-20 seconds). Some very long period events are observed (22 seconds), but typical extreme wave events range from 16-20 seconds.

3.3.4. Sea Level Rise Projections

Sea level rise (SLR) science involves both global and local physical processes. Future sea level rise projections are created based on the current best scientific understanding of these processes using advanced global, regional, and local modeling techniques. These projections are periodically updated to reflect scientific advancements. At the California state level, sea level rise projections published in the 2024 Ocean Protection Council (OPC) *State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance* (California Ocean Protection Council, 2024) represent the current best-available science on potential sea level rise. This guidance was subsequently adopted by the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and used within their updated guidance document to provide detail specific to the California Coastal Act (California Coastal Commission, 2024).

The 2024 OPC *Sea Level Rise Guidance* provides sea level rise scenarios for a range of potential future emissions pathways for each NOAA ocean tide gauge in California. Projections and emissions pathways were taken directly from the methodology of the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) climate report (IPCC, 2019). This methodology predicts less acceleration of sea level projected before 2050 and has overall greater certainty in the amount anticipated in the next 30 years as compared to previous (2018) SLR guidance.

OPC, 2024 provides sea level scenarios in five different categories to represent the range of future SLR projections: Low, Intermediate Low, Intermediate, Intermediate High, and High. The determination of which scenario to select is dependent on the level of risk aversion the project is willing to accept. It is recommended for most planning projects to evaluate scenarios between Intermediate, Intermediate-High, and High. The High scenario is most applicable for critical infrastructure vital for human health and safety. Due to the rock revetment being a structure which provides protection from coastal hazards for human residences, but not necessarily critical infrastructure, a combination of Intermediate and Intermediate-High scenarios were selected for vulnerability assessment herein.

It was assumed that construction would be completed nearest to 2030 and the intended design life of the structure is 50 years, putting the project's end of design life at the year 2080. In order to thoroughly analyze the vulnerability of the project alternatives, the analysis herein uses projected sea levels at 20-year, 50-year, and 80-year time horizons (approximately years 2050, 2080, and 2100, respectively) to represent conditions between present day and well past the projected end of design life**.** The 100-year planning horizon (2130) was not included because state guidance advises using caution with projections beyond 2100 due to the higher levels of uncertainty in sea level rise projections.

Table 3-6 shows a range sea level rise values at the three time horizons from the 2024 guidance document with the selected scenarios highlighted in yellow. The Intermediate scenario was

selected for each time horizon with +0.6 ft representing the middle of design life (2050), +1.6 ft representing the end of design life (2080), and +2.8 ft representing well past the end of design life (2100). The Intermediate-High scenario of +4.5 ft was also evaluated for the year 2100 to assess a more conservative scenario for planning purposes. The +2.8 ft of sea level rise can also represent a more extreme scenario for the project's end of design life (2080 Intermediate-High scenario). This is also applicable for the +0.6 ft scenario representing The Low risk aversion scenario for the 2100 time horizon. These secondary representations are bolded in the table below.

Table 3-6: Sea Level Rise Scenarios for Selected Timelines for the Santa Barbara Tide Gauge.

Risk Aversion Scenario	2050	2080	2100
Low	+0.3 ft	+0.5 ft	**+0.6 ft**
Intermediate-Low	+0.5 ft	+0.9 ft	+1.2 ft
Intermediate	**+0.6 ft**	**+1.6 ft**	**+2.8 ft**
Intermediate-High	+0.9 ft	**+2.8 ft**	**+4.5 ft**
High	+1.1 ft	+3.8 ft	+6.3 ft

The United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Coastal Storm Modeling System (CoSMoS) (Barnard, Ormondt, Erickson, & Eshleman, 2014) provides coastal flooding hazard projections using models that simulate waves, storm surge, anomalous variations in water levels, river discharge, tides, and sea level rise (O'Neill, et al., 2018). It also provides shoreline change (Vitousek, Barnard, Limber, Erickson, & Cole, 2017) and cliff retreat data (Limber, Barnard, Vitousek, & Erickson, 2018) for Southern California. Flood projections are computed at discrete sea level rise increments in various storm scenarios.

The CoSMoS sea level rise increments that are closest to the selected sea level rise projections (Table 3-6) are shown in Table 3-7. As can be seen in the table, the CoSMoS SLR increments do not exactly match the highlighted OPC guidance numbers in Table 3-7, with the exception of the +1.6 ft scenario. A sea level rise projection of +0.8 ft is used to represent +0.6 ft, +3.3 ft is used to represent +2.8 ft, and +4.9 ft is used to represent +4.5 ft. These values are used in the coastal hazard flood mapping and shoreline erosion projection.

Table 3-7: CoSMoS SLR Increments and the Closest Analyzed SLR Scenario.

CoSMoS Sea Level Rise Increment	Closest Analyzed Sea Level Rise Value from Table 3-6	Closest Analyzed Sea Level Rise Scenario from Table 3-6
+0.8 ft (+0.25 m)	+0.6 ft	Intermediate 2050 Condition
+1.6 ft (+0.5 m)	+1.6 ft	Intermediate 2080 Condition
+3.3 ft (+1.0 m)	+2.8 ft	Intermediate 2100 Condition
+4.9 ft (+1.5 m)	+4.5 ft	Intermediate-High 2100 Condition

4. Shoreline Erosion Hazards

The shoreline within the Santa Barbara littoral cell is highly developed and has been substantially altered from its natural state due to numerous engineering and beach nourishment projects [(Hapke, et al., 2006); (BEACON, 2009)]. As discussed in Section 3.2, the damming and channelization of many of the rivers of the watershed of this littoral cell has significantly decreased the sediment supply to this shoreline region. The construction of many of the dams occurred in the early to mid-1900s and the alongshore sediment transport regime has since equilibrated based on the Santa Barbara Harbor sand bypassing rates, which have remained relatively constant from year to year (Patsch & Griggs, 2008).

The beach fronting the Sandyland revetment has been relatively stable within the past 50 to 100 years. Earlier historic shoreline data, however, shows that the location of the Sandyland shoreline before the construction of many of the dams and Santa Barbara Harbor (circa ~1930s) was approximately 300 ft seaward of the present day revetment toe (Hapke, et al., 2006). The shoreline position has since moved (eroded) landward.

This section analyzes different shoreline position sources to further understand historic and seasonal trends of erosion and accretion. Future projections of the shoreline which consider future SLR are then discussed.

4.1. Historic Shoreline Positions

The USGS's *National Assessment of Shoreline Change* indicates that while Sandyland has eroded over the past 100 years, there is a slight accretional trend in the past 50 years [(Hapke, et al., 2006); (Hapke & Reid, 2007)]. Historic shorelines available through USGS's *Hazard Portal* and NOAA's *Data Access Viewer* used for shoreline change rate estimation along the Sandyland revetment are shown in Figure 4-1. Limitations in the quantity of historic shoreline profile available make it difficult to calculate accurate short- or long-term shoreline change rates with this dataset, but in general, the data shows the beach at Sandyland has eroded since 1869 but is currently (past 25 years) slightly accretional.

Advances in satellite imagery provide for analysis of site-specific shoreline change along Sandyland via CoastSat (Vos, et al., 2019). Satellite-based estimates of shoreline location every 330 ft along the coast are available roughly every 6 months from 1984 to 2000; after 2000, shoreline locations are available every 2-4 weeks.

Figure 4-2 shows the available shore-perpendicular transect locations along Sandyland as well as the compiled shoreline position data from all of these transects. The 1869 and 1933 shorelines reflect coastal conditions prior to construction of Santa Barbara Harbor and damming of rivers, as previously discussed in Section 3.2. The satellite-based shoreline record (1984 to 2025) indicates that the average shoreline position has shifted seaward by approximately 80 ft over the past 40 years, an overall long-term accretional trend of 1.7 ft per year. However, in the past 10 years, an inflection in the shoreline position trend has occurred and an overall erosional trend of -3.5 ft per year has been observed. The transition point from an overall accretional trend to erosional trend seems to have occurred between 2017 and 2018.

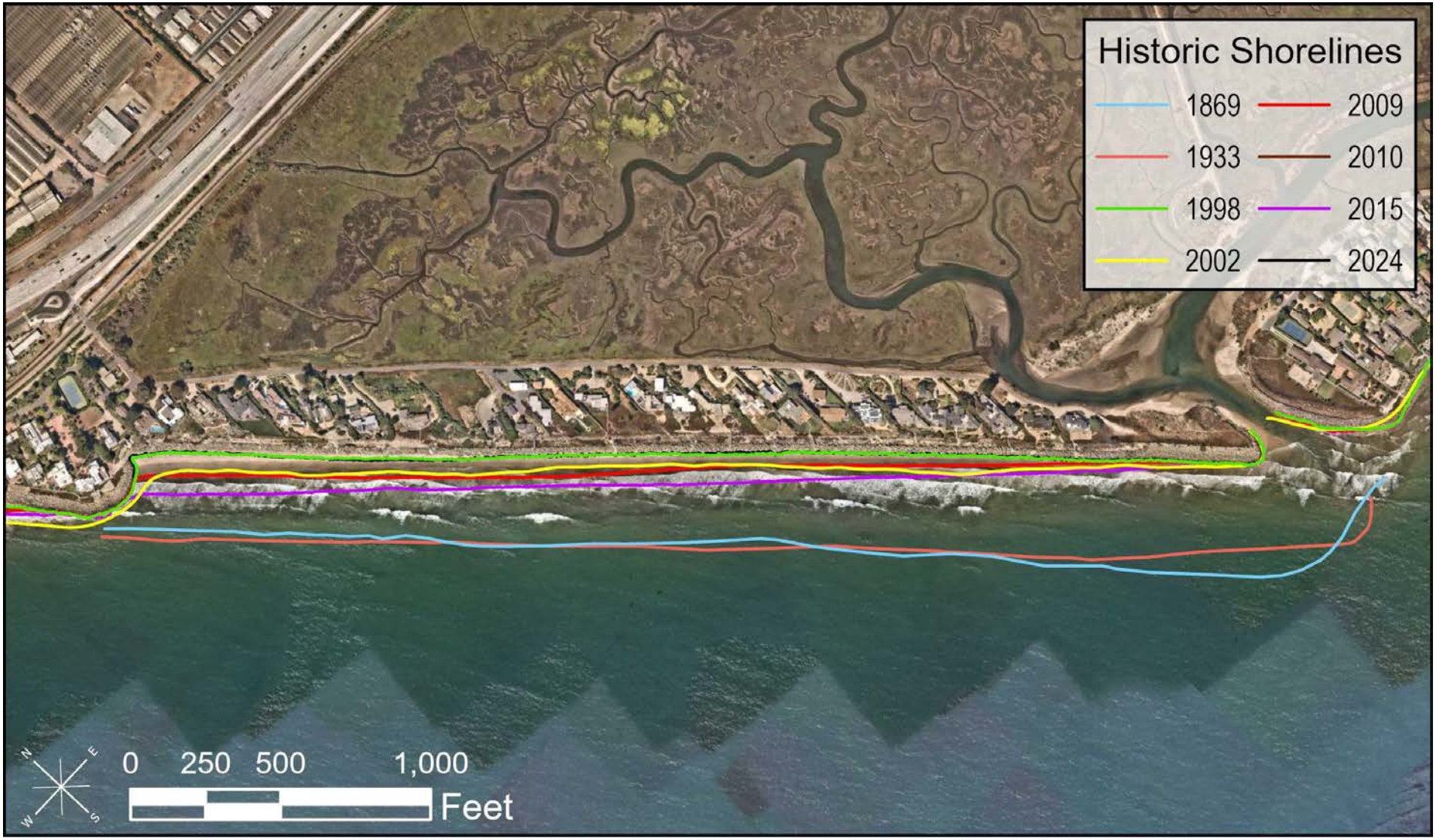


Figure 4-1: Historic Shorelines at Sandyland (Hapke & Reid, 2007), (USACE, 2009), (CA Coastal Conservancy, 2010), (USACE, 2015), (CFC, 2024).

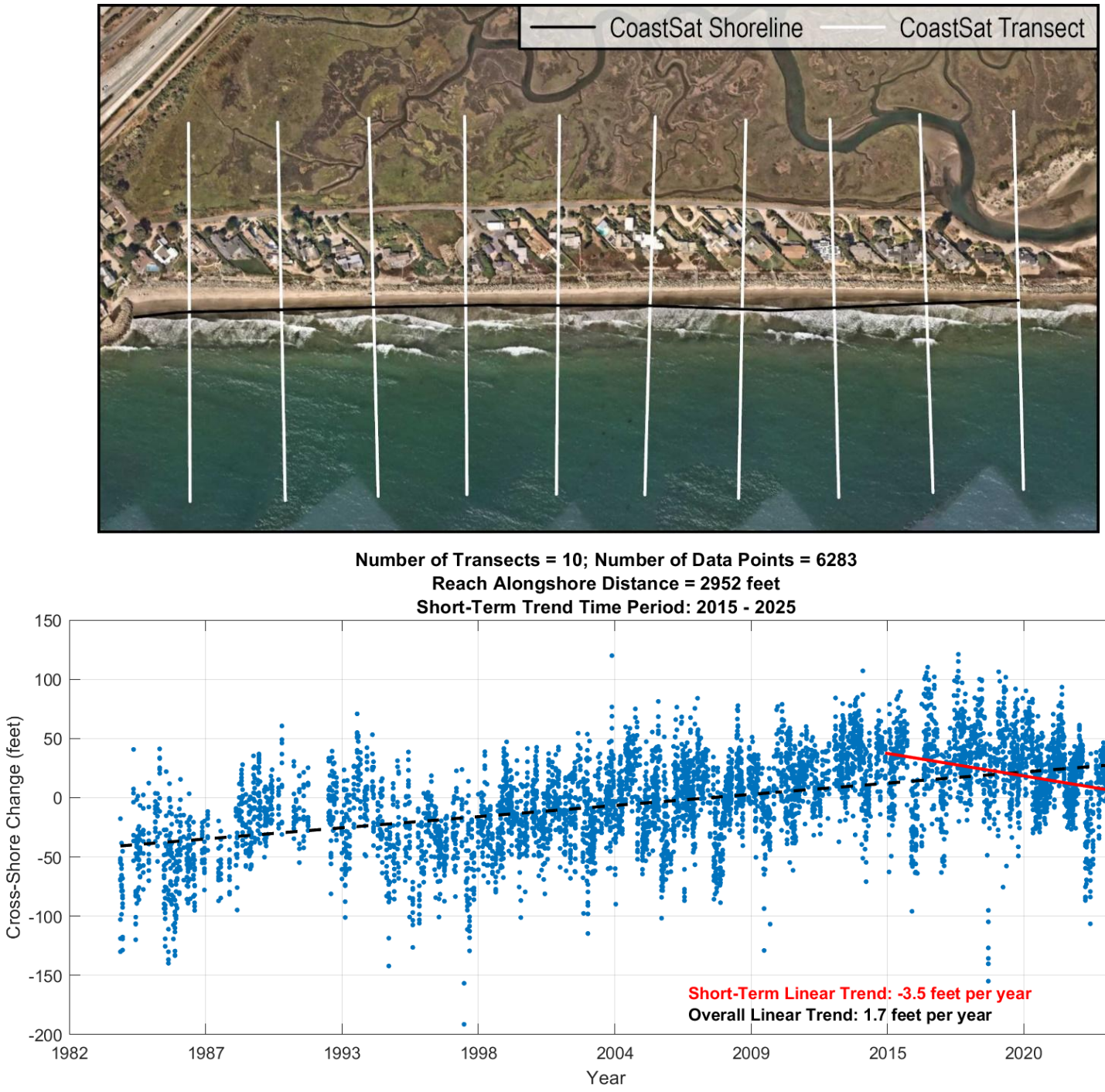


Figure 4-2: Historic Shoreline Positions of all CoastSat Transects Along Sandyland. Source: (Vos, et al., 2019).

Table 4-1 summarizes the erosion and accretion rates at Sandyland found from each data source. Both data sources show that Sandyland has had a slight accretional trend over the past 50 years, but it is relatively small. The most significant factor for the proposed project is the much larger seasonal swings in shoreline position.

Table 4-1: Estimated Historic Erosion Rates at Sandyland.

Source	Observation Coverage	Approximate Time Period	Shoreline Change (*ft/year*)
Hapke and Reid (2006)	1800s-2015	100 years	-1.0
	1950s-2015	50 years	+0.3
CoastSat (Vos et al. 2019)	1984-2025	50 years	+1.7
	2015-2025	10 years	-3.5

Similar to the majority of Southern California beaches, the beach at Sandyland has a seasonal variation in beach width. During the summer, the subtidal beach is built up as smaller summer waves push sand landward. During winter months, large wave and storm events pull sand away from the beach and deposit it in the nearshore zone to form winter sandbars. This seasonal fluctuation is evident in the vertical spread in CoastSat shoreline position data in Figure 4-2. The peaks in shoreline position are when the beach is wide during summer months and the troughs are when the beach is narrow during the winter. The shoreline position can fluctuate on the order of ±150 ft horizontally in a given year.

These seasonal changes in beach profile are also apparent in cross-sectional beach profile data. Figure 4-3 shows beach profiles from a shore-perpendicular transect at the center of the Sandyland beach. As part of this study and as previously discussed, Coastal Frontiers performed revetment and beach profile surveys in March 2024 (CFC, 2024). Other available elevation datasets were downloaded and beach profiles were taken at the same transect location at the center of the beach and plotted in the figure. These profiles show the variation in beach elevations that occur from year to year. Most of the available datasets only included subaerial topography and excluded bathymetric elevations, making it difficult to compare the entire beach profile.

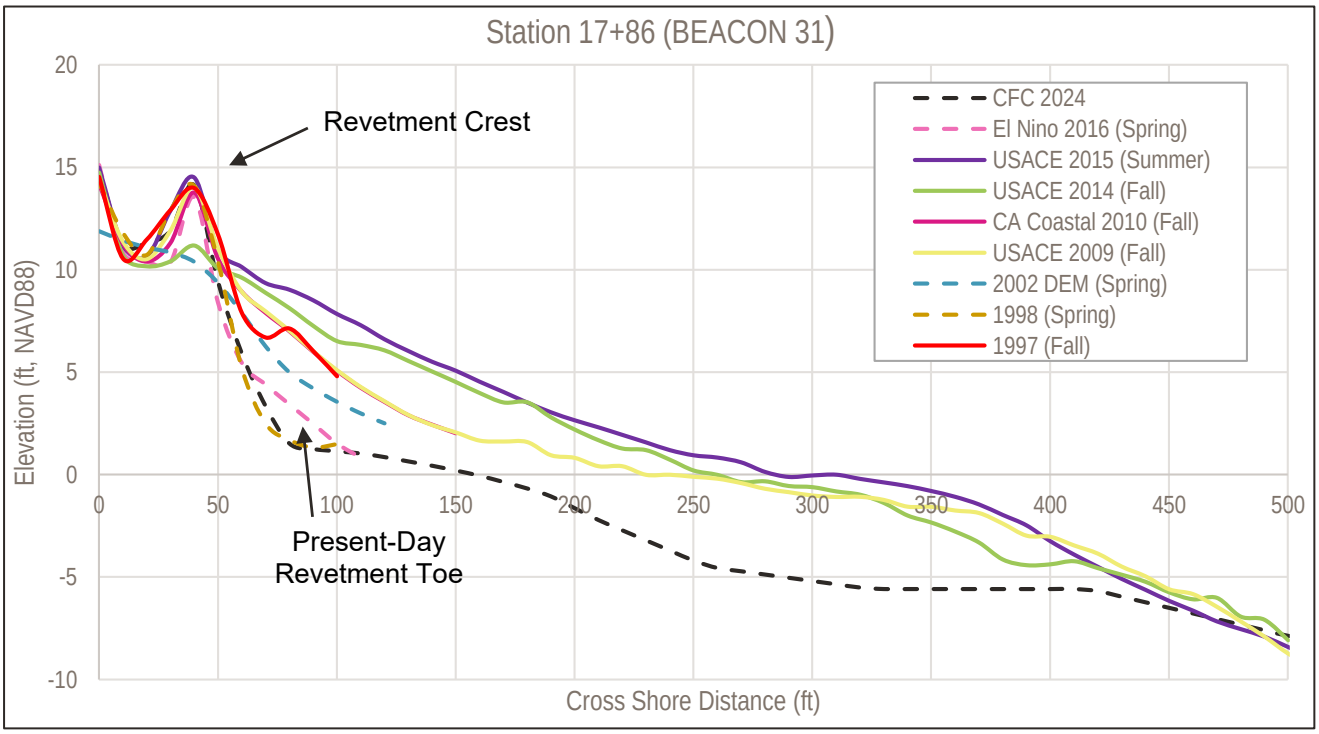


Figure 4-3: Beach Profile Data of Sandyland from Publicly Available Elevation Datasets.

The season during which each dataset was taken is noted in the legend. All datasets from the Winter and Spring have dashed lines in the figure while datasets taken in the Summer and Fall have solid lines, in order to show this seasonal variation of the beach. It is apparent that the beach profiles taken in the Winter and Spring have much lower beach elevations at the toe of the revetment. In the Summer and Fall, the beach becomes much more built out and the seaward slope of the revetment is buried in sand. This seasonal fluctuation in vertical beach elevation at the toe of the revetment can be as much as 10 ft. It is noted that the beach seemed to be in a scoured state when the most recent survey was taken in March 2024. The 2024 beach elevations at any given point along the profile was approximately 5 ft lower than previous surveys. This exposes more of the toe of the revetment and is an important factor to consider when calculating wave runup and overtopping on a structure. This is discussed further in Section 5.1.3.

4.2. Future Shoreline Projections

Projected future shoreline changes were mapped using the USGS CoSMoS tool (Barnard, et al., 2018) version 3.0, Phase 2. CoSMoS provides coastal hazards projections at a 2-meter resolution using models that simulate waves, storm surge, anomalous variations in water levels, river discharge, tides, and SLR (O'Neill, et al., 2018). It also projects shoreline change based on these driving environmental factors (Vitousek, Barnard, Limber, Erickson, & Cole, 2017). The model's shore-perpendicular transects for shoreline change are spaced approximately 330 ft (100 m) apart and align with the CoastSat transects shown in Figure 4-2.

CoSMoS provides shoreline projections for Southern California based on SLR increments for two shoreline conditions: "hold the line" and "retreat." The "retreat" condition allows shorelines to erode into existing infrastructure without shoreline protection structures, such as the Sandyland rock revetment, and are the most conservative coastal erosion projections. These shoreline projections model erosional effects from longshore transport, cross-shore transport, shoreline migration due to SLR, and other unresolved processes by using historic shoreline position data for model assimilation. The "hold the line" condition considers potential shoreline stabilization and protection from structures that may be added (or currently exist) to protect coastal infrastructure.

CoSMoS shoreline projections discussed in this section do not necessarily reflect the landward extent of wave uprush/flooding but are integrated into the CoSMoS flooding estimates discussed in Section 5.1.3. Shoreline projection results are used within the CoSMoS flood model to understand future areas that may be prone to flooding under new shoreline conditions. These shoreline projections give a good estimate of future erosion under differing management scenarios.

CoSMoS shoreline projections at Sandyland for the 100-year storm scenario with +0.8 ft, +1.6 ft, + 3.3 ft, and +4.9 ft of future potential SLR for the "retreat" management option are shown in Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5, i.e. shoreline erosion without the existing rock revetment in place. The shoreline position (black line) as well as the associated uncertainty (shaded blue area) are shown for each SLR scenario. The CoSMoS present day mean high water (MHW) shoreline (red line) as well as the "hold the line" hard stop (yellow line) are also shown in the figure. The "hold the line" boundary for the Sandyland shoreline is located along the landward edge of the revetment crestline; shoreline projections for the "hold the line" management scenario are simply halted along this line and thus are not shown.

Projected shoreline positions for +0.8 ft of SLR result indicate that the shoreline has not yet eroded to any critical coastal infrastructure as analyzed by the CoSMoS model. The southern portion of Sandyland is projected to experience erosion up to or past the location of the toe of the revetment. The central portion of Sandyland is projected to have approximately 25 ft of beach width remaining in front of the revetment, while the northern portion is projected to have approximately 65 ft of beach width remaining. This is consistent with the historic and present day beach width where there is generally a wider beach along the northern portion.

With the +1.6 ft of SLR scenario, the center and southern portion of Sandyland is projected to experience erosion up to or past the location of the toe of the revetment, while approximately 50 ft of beach remain in front of the revetment along the northern portion.

With +3.3 ft of SLR, CoSMoS projects the unprotected shoreline ("retreat" management scenario) to have receded landward of the revetment location along the center and southern portions of the beach. The yards of the southern-most houses along Sandyland are projected to be below the mean high water line, meaning daily flooding will occur. Damaging amounts of overtopping and flooding would likely occur frequently during high tides and larger wave events.

With +4.9 ft of SLR, CoSMoS projects the unprotected shoreline of the entirety of the Sandyland shoreline to have eroded well into the existing location of the revetment. Along the northern portion of the beach, the shoreline is projected to have eroded just landward of the "hold the line" erosion boundary. Along the southern portion, the shoreline is projected to erode up to 80 ft past the erosional boundary and well into the houses. "Holding the line" once again halts the erosion at the line of the revetment, but the crest elevation would likely need to be raised for this to realistically occur.

For all of these SLR scenarios, it should be noted that the starting shoreline ("Present Day CoSMoS MHW Line") for future shoreline projections is generally representative of a Summer beach profile with a wider beach. The projected future shorelines based on a Winter beach profile would be much further landward (possibly up to 150 ft further landward based on the seasonal variation discussed previously).



Figure 4-4: **CoSMoS "Retreat" Shoreline Projections at the Project Site with** +0.8 ft and +1.6 ft Sea Level Rise.

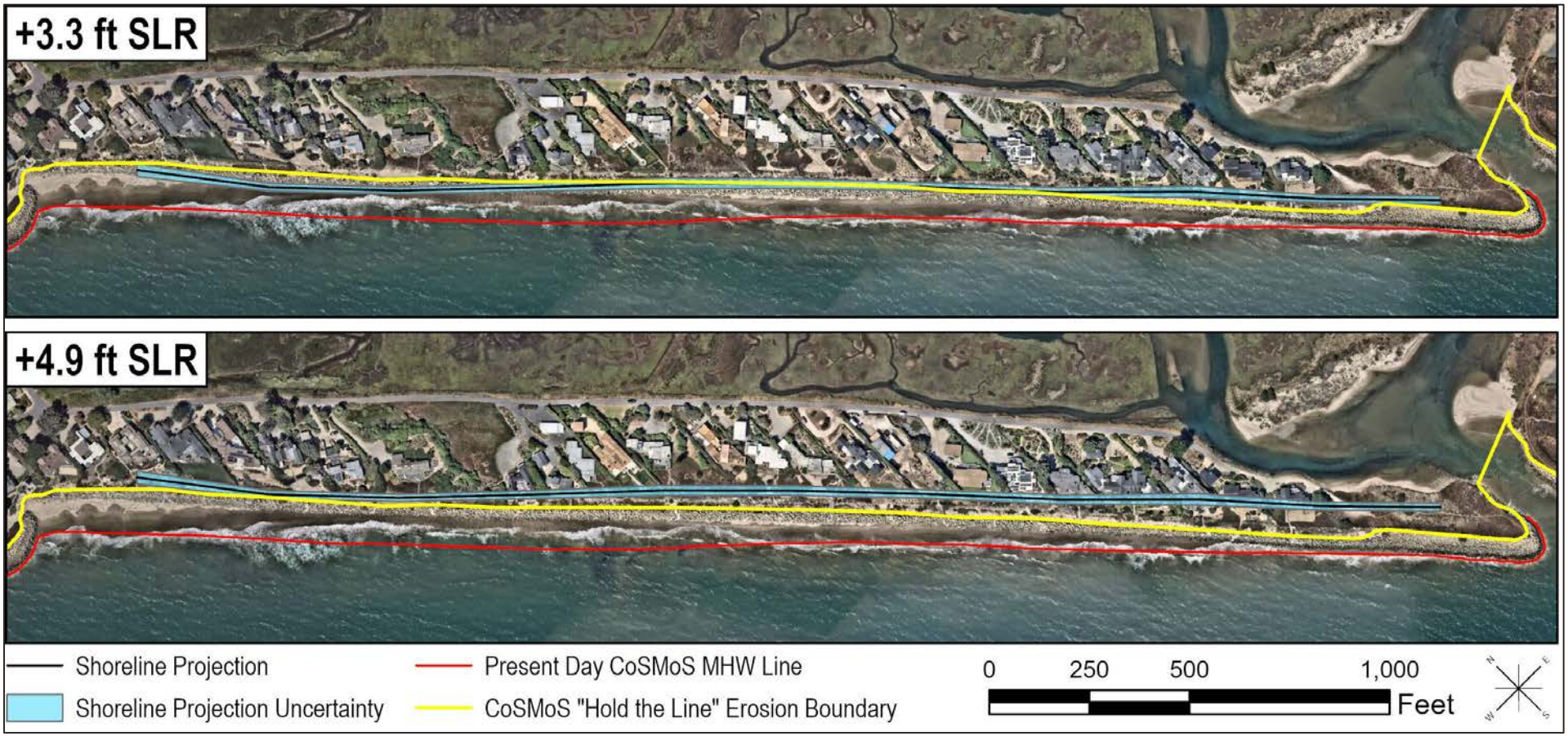


Figure 4-5: **CoSMoS "Retreat" Shoreline Projections at the Project Site with** +3.3 ft and +4.9 ft Sea Level Rise.

4.3. Potential Erosion Impacts Caused by the Revetment

The impacts that result from a shoreline protection structure, such as the Sandyland rock revetment, can be both positive and negative. Positive impacts include preventing landward erosion and reducing the landward extent and rate of flooding from wave overtopping; this in turn results in the reduction in the potential for damage to landward infrastructure and amenities. Potential negative impacts include loss of beach area in the revetment footprint, reduction of beach access, visual, and erosion to the fronting beach and adjacent shorelines. As to the latter, because shoreline protection structures are constructed in locations where shoreline erosion is already occurring, a connection has often been made between the two (protective structures and erosion). A 2009 journal article by Dr. Gary Griggs titled *The Effects of Armoring Shorelines—The California Experience* (Griggs, 2009), identifies three categories of potential erosional impacts which can result from the installation of coastal armoring structures:

- Impoundment or loss of sand supply;
- Passive erosion; and
- Active erosion.

Impoundment impacts of coastal armoring include the prevention of sand supply to nourish the alongshore littoral cell from upland contributions (such as bluffs or cliffs). Natural bluff or cliff erosion along a shoreline supplies new sediment to the beach; placement of an armoring structure impounds this natural sediment source and prevents it from reaching the beaches. Although impoundment is primarily an issue for bluff-backed beaches, it can apply to other types of shorelines. The Sandyland revetment sits atop a relatively low lying spit of land between the open ocean and salt marsh area. The spit is likely comprised of sandy beach-compatible sediment that could potentially supply the surrounding beaches with sediment; therefore the Sandyland revetment does cause some impoundment. The volume of sandy material that the revetment specifically impounds, however, is relatively insignificant when the scale of the littoral cell is considered and as compared to the relatively significant amounts of sand which can be provided by large coastal bluffs.

A potentially positive impoundment effect is at the southern portion of the revetment adjacent to the marsh tidal inlet. The revetment effectively fixes the position of the northern bank of the inlet and restricts erosion of the inlet and sediment infilling within the salt marsh area. The effects of this impoundment are uncertain but are likely localized to the inlet of the marsh. Without this inlet stabilization, increased sediment could migrate into the inlet and cause the inlet to close. This could result in backland flooding during high rainfall events, a decrease in water quality in the marsh, and the need for maintenance dredging.

Passive erosion refers to long-term erosional tendencies that were in place prior to the construction of a shoreline protection structure. As the eroding shoreface profile naturally migrates landward, it is unable to retreat past the structure, resulting in deeper water and loss of beach fronting the shoreline protection structure. However, the shoreline at Sandyland has been relatively stable according to historic shoreline data trends (Section 4.1) and therefore significant passive erosion at the revetment during present day conditions is not expected. Under extreme future SLR conditions, the beach fronting the revetment may naturally recede (Section 4.2), which will eventually be halted by the revetment and cause passive erosion impacts. However under

this scenario, revetment removal would necessitate removal of all protected infrastructure, and impose a significant negative impact of allowing the beach to naturally recede into the existing salt marsh area. Passive erosion will result in adjacent unarmored shorelines to continue to migrate landward; in the case of the Sandyland area, the contiguous armored shoreline (Casa Blanca to the north) will remain fixed, regardless of whether the Sandyland revetment is in place or not.

Active erosion is the potential for an armoring structure to induce or accelerate erosion. One mechanism of active erosion is by waves diffracting around the edges of the structure during times of elevated water levels causing accelerated erosion at the ends of the structure, called “end effects.” This will generally occur along seawalls that terminate in the middle of a continuous beach. The Sandyland revetment backs the entire beach and is contiguous with the Casa Blanca rock revetment to the north and ends at the marsh tidal inlet to the south. So, end effects will not be a concern for the adjacent beaches to the north or south.

Another mechanism of active erosion is caused by wave reflection leading to the steepening of the foreshore beach profile and scour at the revetment toe. Early coastal engineering understanding was such that both permeable and impermeable coastal protection structures led to active erosion, with the highly reflective impermeable structures (e.g. concrete vertical walls) attributing to higher magnitudes of erosion. More recent studies, however, have shown that shoreline protection structures are not a significant contributor to changes in fronting beach profile regardless of if they are permeable or impermeable (Kraus and McDougal, 1996; Griggs et al., 1994). Griggs et al. (1994) found that when comparing seven years of seasonal beach monitoring data at a beach in Monterey Bay, California with both naturally and armored sections, there was no significant differences in the beach profile and shape along the armored structures and that summer beach widths were able to fully recover following winter storm events. One key finding was that the beach berm fronting the armored sections of the shoreline was eroded back more quickly in the wintertime but once an equilibrium winter profile was obtained, there were no difference with that of the natural beach. Beach scouring along the structure’s toe was never observed despite instances of high water levels and waves during the study period.

To check whether this literature data holds true at Sandyland, beach width trends were reviewed for the time periods before and after the construction of the revetment. If a baseline beach width before the construction of the revetment can be established, then the active erosion impacts of the existing revetment can be quantified by comparing the pre- and post-revetment beach widths. Although there is no historic beach profile data available for the beach at Sandyland pre-construction of the revetment, historic aerial photos are available during this time period to give a visual representation of beach width. Other regional factors that may have affected the beach width at Sandyland must also be considered. These could include drought years, major El Nino events, and the construction of any upcoast structure that may impede natural sediment supply to Sandyland. The most significant event that likely affected beach widths at Sandyland before the implementation of the 1964 revetment was the construction of Santa Barbara Harbor in 1929. Revell et al (2008) found that the construction of the harbor may have caused an erosional wave that propagated downcoast and could have affected beach widths at Sandyland within a decade of the harbor’s construction. Therefore, historic aerials taken in the approximate time period of b between 1940 and 1964 were examined to establish an understanding of pre-construction beach width trends at Sandyland which were outside the period of initial erosional influence of the harbor.

Figure 4-6 shows historic aerial photographs of Sandyland dating from 1947 to 1962 (prior to construction of the Sandyland revetment and after construction of Santa Barbara Harbor). The exact time of day of these aerials is unknown so no tidal corrections could be made, however a general understanding of pre-construction beach widths at Sandyland can be observed. The photos show that a significantly wider beach did not exist at Sandyland before the revetment was installed (with the exception of the time period prior to the construction of Santa Barbara Harbor), indicating that the revetment has not had a significant impact on active erosion at the site. Further, as previously discussed in Section 4.1, records indicate that the average shoreline position shifted seaward by approximately 80 ft from approximately 1984 to 2017, which would have been after construction of both the 1964 and 1983 revetment sections, i.e. the Sandyland beach was in an accretional (not erosional) condition following construction of the revetment.

Figure 4-7 shows a July 1961 aerial photograph (prior to construction of the Sandyland revetment and after construction of Santa Barbara Harbor), in comparison to a July 2023 aerial photo (following construction of the revetment) for the downcoast beaches. As can be seen in this comparison, with the exception of the area immediately adjacent to the tidal inlet where rock stabilization has been placed on both sides of the inlet, the 2023 downcoast beach width is relatively similar to the 1961 conditions. Review of other recent aerial photographs show similar beach conditions.

In summary, this assessment indicates that the existing Sandyland rock revetment has not significantly affected erosional trends along the fronting beach or upcoast and downcoast beaches.

- The existing revetment does not significantly alter the sand supply to downcoast beaches, due to the fact that the area behind the revetment is not underlain by eroding bluffs or a significant volume of sand. Sandyland sits atop a low-lying spit fronting a salt marsh, which does not contribute a substantial amount of sediment to the littoral system.
- Although some localized changes may occur at the marsh tidal inlet, these are limited in scope, potentially beneficial, and unlikely to influence the broader littoral system.
- Passive erosion is not currently a significant issue due to the historically stable shoreline, and under future SLR scenarios, impacts would likely be comparable regardless of whether the revetment and/or existing infrastructure remain in place.
- Research indicates that shoreline protection structures do not cause seasonal or long-term effects on fronting beach widths and profiles on California beaches (Griggs et al., 1994).
- Active erosion mechanisms such as end effects are not anticipated to affect upcoast or downcoast beaches.
- Historic aerial imagery suggests that beach widths along Sandyland have not significantly changed since the construction of the revetment, indicating that the revetment has not had a large impact on active erosion at the site.
- Downcoast beaches were also unaffected by the construction of the existing revetment based on a visual assessment of the historic aerials.

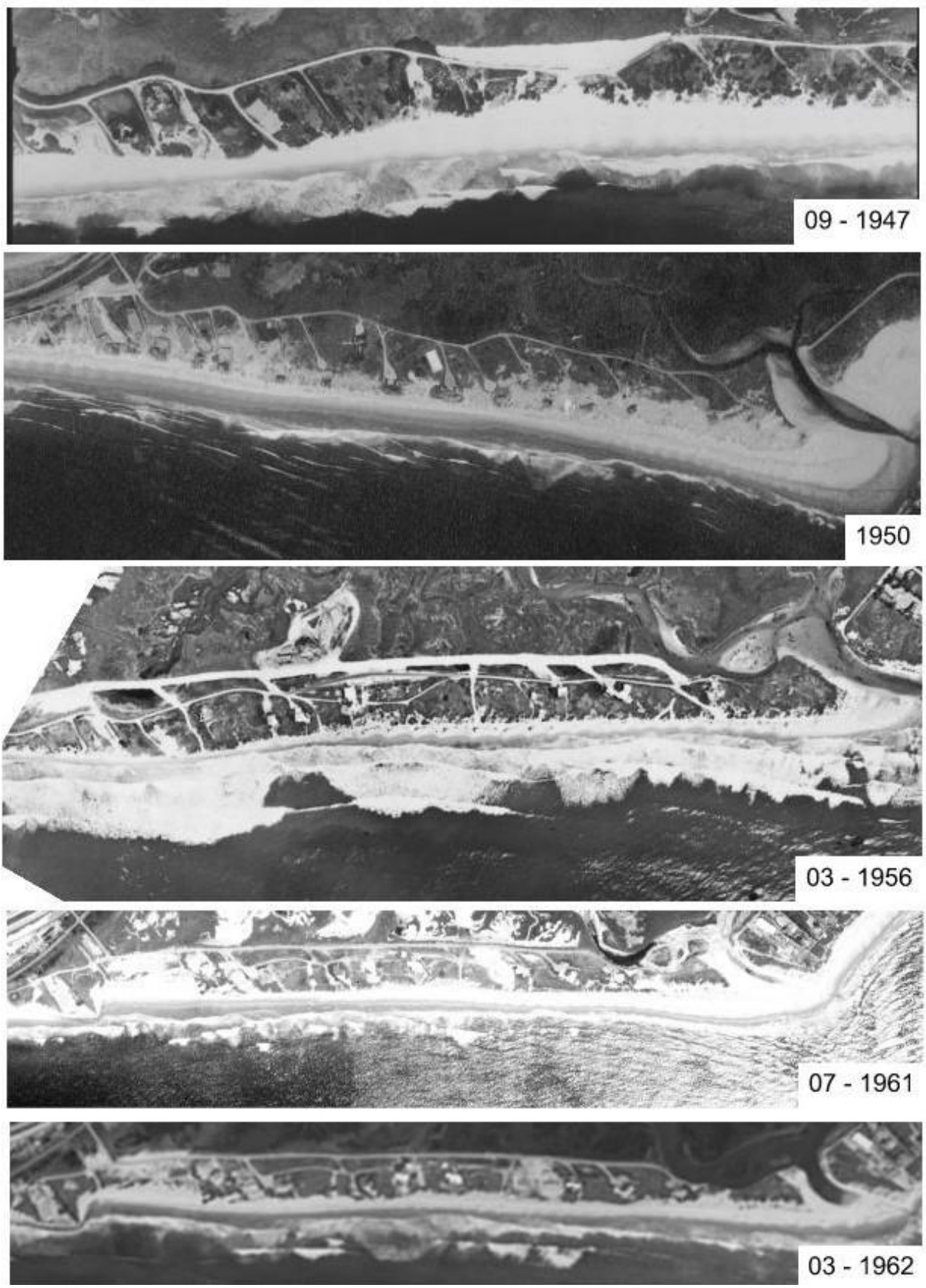


Figure 4-6: Pre-Construction Aerial Photos of Sandyland.



Figure 4-7: Pre-and Post-Construction Aerial Photos of Downcoast Beaches

5. Flood Hazards

Flood hazards at Sandyland may be caused by numerous environmental factors. The Sandyland site is located in a particularly vulnerable spot between the open coastline and the Carpinteria Marsh at the outlets of Santa Monica Creek and Franklin Creek. This leaves the Sandyland homes exposed to flooding not only from the seaward edge but also from the backland marsh area. To thoroughly analyze the flood hazards present at Sandyland, all environmental factors must be considered. This section analyzes the relevant factors that may cause flooding at Sandyland for present-day and future extreme conditions, with the proposed project (repair/restoration of the 1983 design revetment).

5.1. Coastal Flooding

Coastal flooding can be caused by increases in still water levels, storm conditions, and wave runup. Still water levels fluctuate with ocean tides variability and changes in mean sea level, e.g. future sea level rise. Elevated still water levels typically cause inundation over the course of hours or longer. Wave runup, on the other hand, is generated by waves at the still water level acting on coastal structures and typically causes intermittent flooding over the course of minutes. Wave runup typically reaches much higher elevations than the still water level as the forward momentum associated with the wave propels water up the face of a beach, bluff, or coastal protection structure as shown in (Figure 5-1).

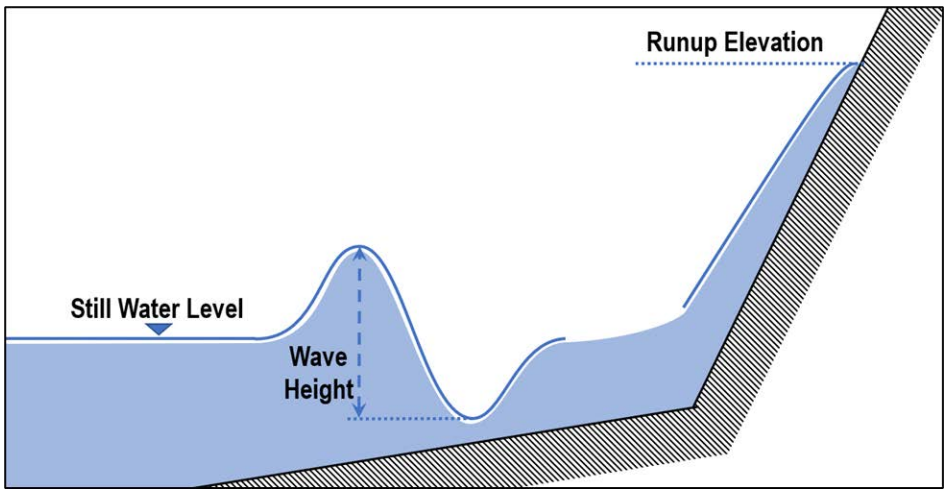


Figure 5-1: Flood Hazard Definitions.

5.1.1. Still Water (Tidal) Flooding

To determine the extent of present-day and future flood hazards due to still water levels (ocean tides), the elevations associated with mean higher high water (MHHW) (mean of daily maximum water levels), the annual maximum water level, and the 100-year extreme water level for present-day and future sea level conditions (see Table 5-1) were compared to the most recent topographic survey of the revetment. Extreme present-day still water levels were calculated using the NOAA tide gauge at Santa Barbara (see Section 3.3.2) and future still water levels were calculated by adding the SLR values.

Table 5-1: Daily, Annual, and Extreme Still Water Surface Elevations (ft, NAVD) for Present-day and Future Sea Levels.

	Present-day	Future with Sea Level Rise			
		+0.6 ft	*+1.6 ft*	*+2.8 ft*	*+4.5 ft*
Daily (MHHW) WL	5.3 ft	5.9 ft	6.9 ft	8.1 ft	9.8 ft
Annual (1-year) WL	7.0 ft	7.6 ft	8.6 ft	9.8 ft	11.5 ft
Extreme (100-year) WL	8.0 ft	8.6 ft	9.6 ft	10.8 ft	12.5 ft

The 1983 design crest elevation of the revetment is 16.4 ft NAVD, so theoretically none of the still water levels listed in Table 5-1 would breach the crest of the designed revetment in the absence of waves. The existing crest elevation is not necessarily as high as 16.4 ft NAVD (see Section 2.2.1), but the lowest points of the crest (~14 ft NAVD) will still protect from the still water levels even with +4.5 ft of SLR in the absence of waves. With a freeboard (vertical distance from the water level to the revetment crest) of only 1.5 ft, however, the addition of even small waves to the 100-year still water level with +4.5 ft of SLR would likely overtop the revetment and cause flooding at the site.

5.1.2. Coastal Storm Flooding

Extreme coastal flooding occurs during the co-occurrence of high tides, storms, and large wave events that can cause significant flooding along the coastline. In this section, the spatial effects of coastal flooding across the project site are discussed. The intermittent flooding associated with wave runup and overtopping is not included.

To project the areas vulnerable to extreme coastal flooding at Sandyland, the USGS CoSMoS coastal flooding model was used. As mentioned in Section 4.2, CoSMoS has the capability to map detailed predictions of coastal flooding based on existing and future climate scenarios for Southern California. The projected water levels used in the flood mapping consider future shoreline changes, tides, sea level anomalies such as El Niño, storm surge, wave setup (but not wave runup) and SLR.

To understand the vulnerability to coastal flooding at Sandyland, the CoSMoS flooding results for mean high water, the 1-year storm, and the 100-year storm for present-day and future sea level scenarios were mapped and are presented in the following figures. Dynamic wave setup, or the increase in mean water level above the still water line due to the transfer of momentum by breaking waves, is included in the flood extent estimates. Wave setup typically lasts several to ten times the length of the incident wave period (Barnard, Ormondt, Erickson, & Eshleman, 2014) and can therefore flood areas for periods of time greater than one minute.

CoSMoS generally incorporates fluvial inputs of larger coastal rivers within the flood results, however, most smaller creeks and streams are not incorporated. For the Sandyland site, discharges from Santa Monica Creek and Franklin Creek are not integrated into the CoSMoS flood model. This does not mean backland flooding from Carpinteria Marsh is not incorporated; it simply means that only the still water (tidal/storm surge) component is modeled. Fluvial flooding is discussed further in Section 5.1.3.

Figure 5-2 shows the present-day flood extents at Sandyland for mean high water, 1-year storm (King Tide), and 100-year storm. A present-day King Tide inundates the majority of the marsh basin landward of Sand Point Road. With 100-year storm water levels, a low point in the northern

section of the Sand Point Road is breached and the roadside portion of several houses becomes flooded. CoSMoS shows no flooding of the existing revetment during the 100-year storm, but wave overtopping will likely occur with the addition of the wave runup component.

Figure 5-3 shows the coastal flood extents for mean high water, 1-year storm, and 100-year storm events with +0.8 ft of SLR. There is still no flooding of the existing revetment observed, however, flooding from the backland marsh area worsens. Sand Point Road is breached along parts of its southern portion and the landside edges of many of the residential properties become flooded.

Figure 5-4 shows the coastal flood extents for mean high water, 1-year storm, and 100-year storm events with +1.6 ft of SLR. There is still no flooding of the revetment observed, however, flooding from the backland marsh area worsens. Sand Point Road is breached along the entirety of the southern portion of the road and the roadside edges of many of the residential properties become flooded.

Figure 5-5 shows the coastal flood extents for mean high water, 1-year storm, and 100-year storm events with +3.3 ft of SLR. With this amount of SLR, the backland area will regularly flood (during mean high water) over Sand Point Road and into the majority of the Sandyland properties. King Tides do not change this inundation area much, however, the 100-year storm will flood the existing revetment and begin to fill the swale area behind the revetment crest. This occurs along the central and southern portions of the revetment.

Figure 5-6 shows the coastal flood extents at Sandyland for mean high water, 1-year storm, and 100-year storm events with +4.9 ft of SLR. With this amount of SLR, the revetment will regularly be flooded during mean high water and almost all of the land at Sandyland will be inundated.

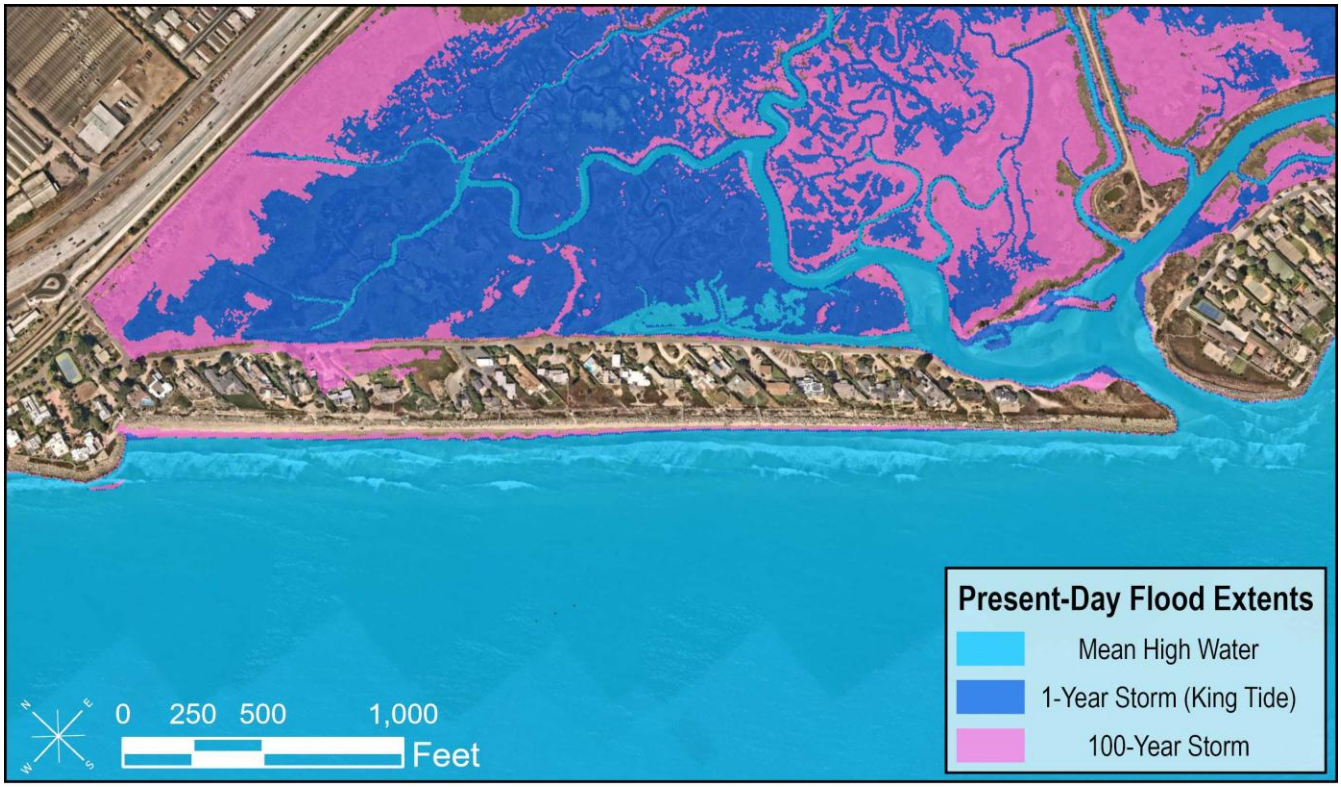


Figure 5-2: CoSMoS Present- Day Flood Extents for Mean High Water, 1-Year Storm, and 100-Year Storm Events.

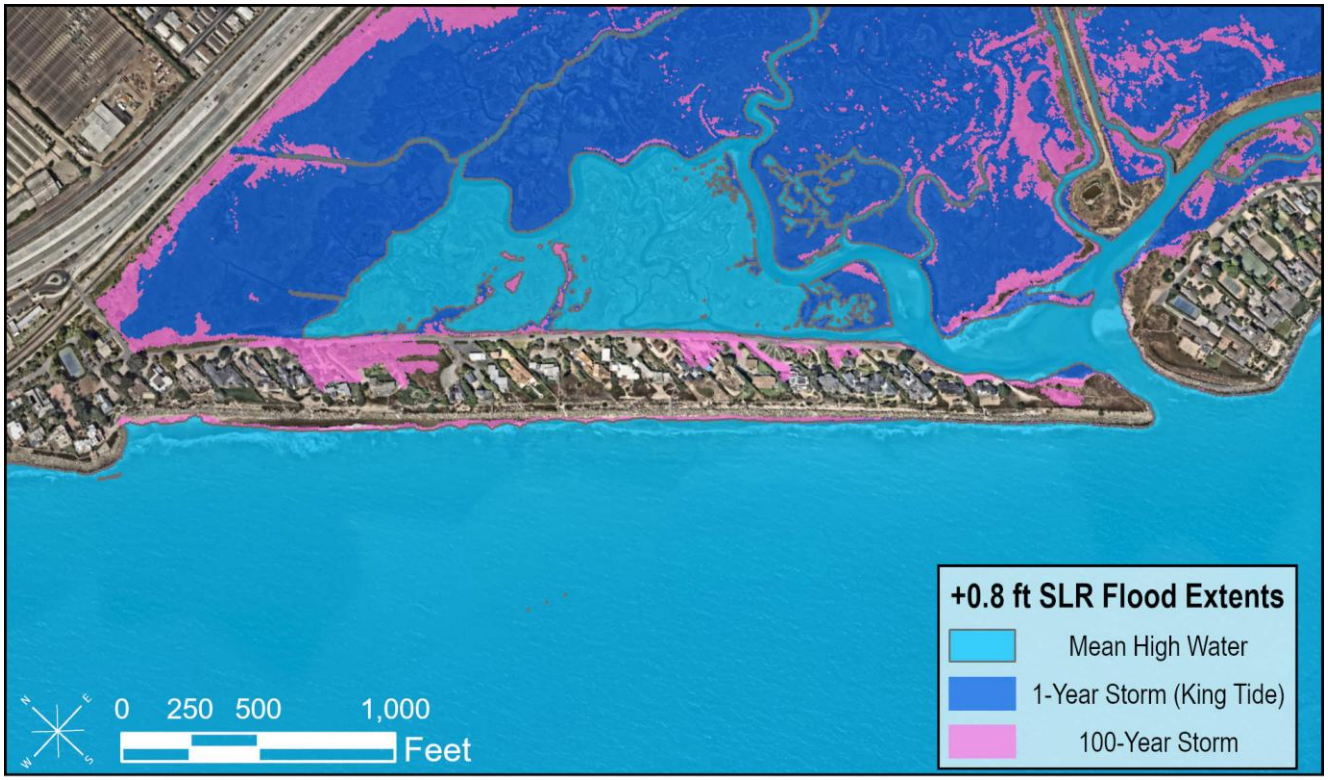


Figure 5-3: CoSMoS Flood Extents with +0.8 feet of Sea Level Rise for Future Mean High Water, 1-Year Storm, and 100-Year Storm Events.

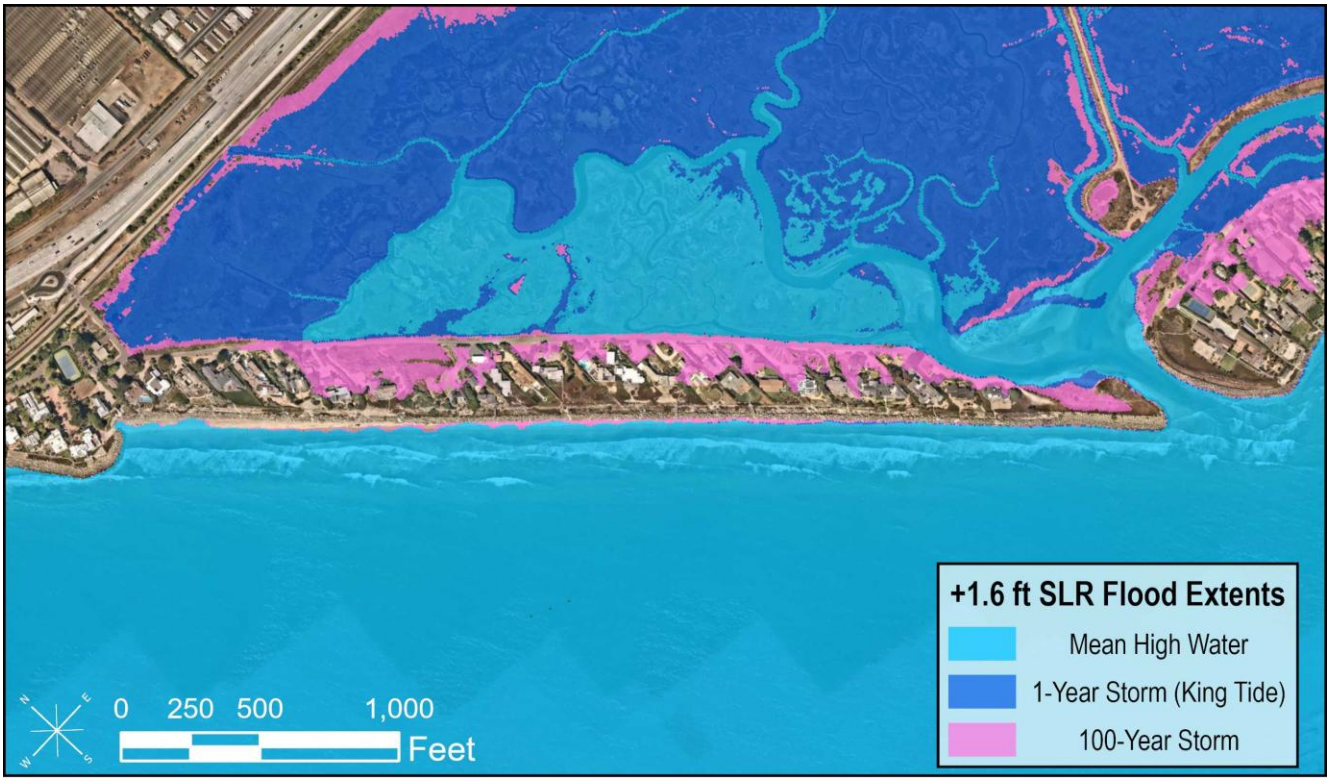


Figure 5-4: CoSMoS Flood Extents with +1.6 feet of Sea Level Rise for Future Mean High Water, 1-Year Storm, and 100-Year Storm Events.

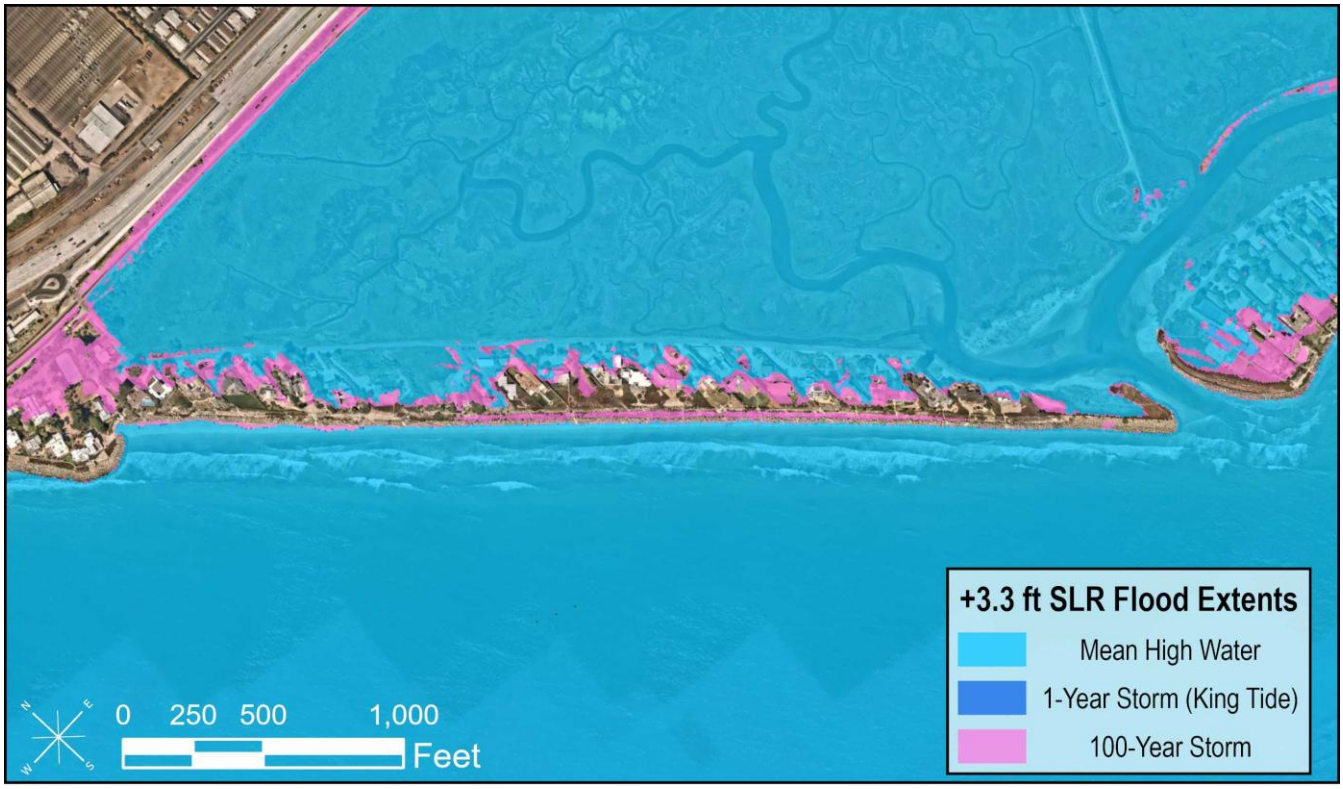


Figure 5-5: CoSMoS Flood Extents with +3.3 feet of Sea Level Rise for Future Mean High Water, 1-Year Storm, and 100-Year Storm Events.

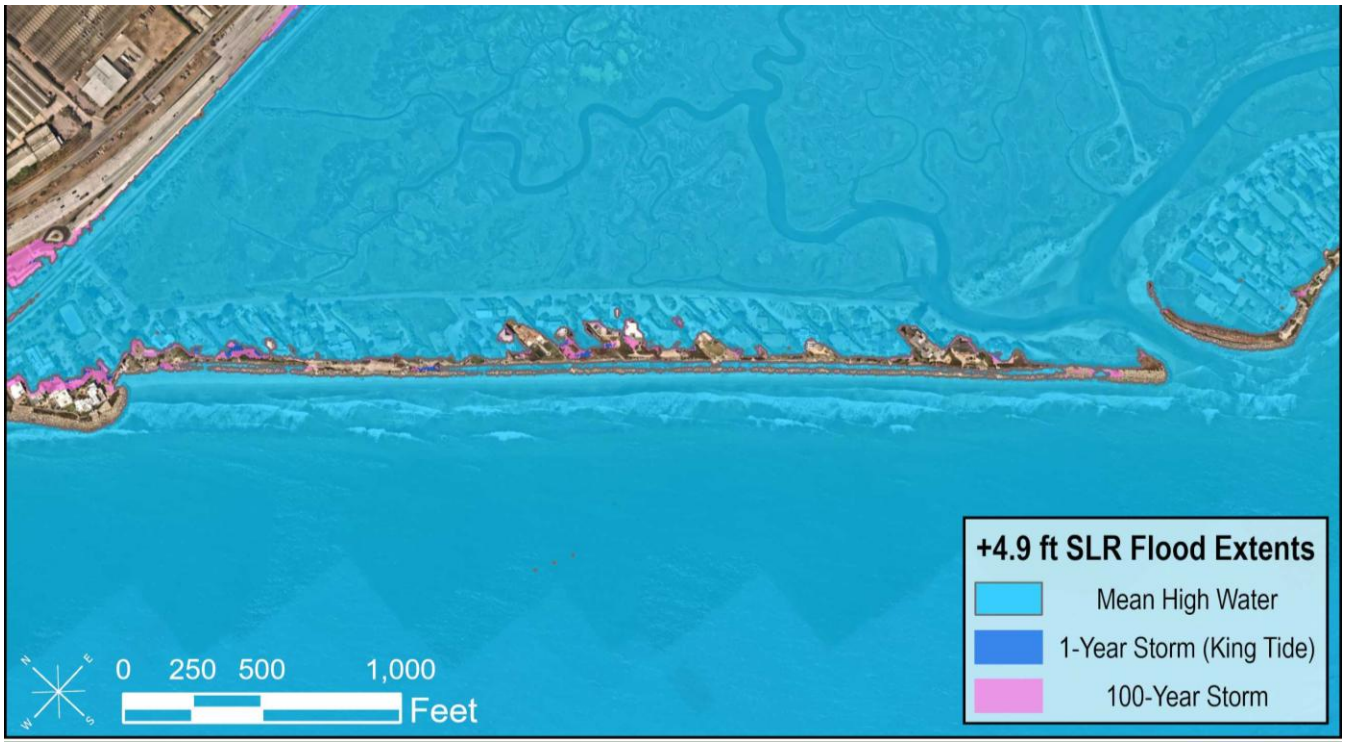


Figure 5-6: CoSMoS Flood Extents with +4.9 feet of Sea Level Rise for Future Mean High Water, 1-Year Storm, and 100-Year Storm Events.

5.1.3. Wave Runup and Overtopping

Wave runup can be defined as the theoretical elevation to which waves reach up the slope of a revetment, beach, or other structure (Figure 5-1). Wave runup is an important design parameter to consider when assessing a shoreline protection structure. Runup depends on several physical parameters of the structure such as slope, material, and foreshore slope of the beach fronting it as well as offshore wave characteristics.

Wave runup elevations for the 1983 design revetment at Sandyland were determined following the FEMA (FEMA, 2021) framework for wave runup. The FEMA framework for wave runup calculations evaluates potential runup elevations through methods described by (Stockdon, et al., 2006), DIM guidance (FEMA, 2005), and TAW operating guidance (van der Meer, 2002) as appropriate for the specific wave-shore profile conditions. In order to be consistent with the previous wave uprush study completed at this site (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006), the methodology from the *Shore Protection Manual* (SPM) (USACE, 1984) was also used herein for comparison.

Wave runup was determined based on the following:

- The 1983 revetment design cross-section with a maximum amount of beach scour to 0 ft NAVD; beach scour was determined by analyzing the most recent beach profile surveys and considering the toe elevation of the 1964 revetment design (roughly 0 ft NAVD).
- The 100-year still water level for present-day (8.0 ft NAVD) and each SLR scenario.
- Design wave conditions for each still water level using a depth-limited breaking wave height at the toe of the structure using methods described in the SPM (USACE, 1984).
- A design wave period of 18 seconds (s), selected as a conservative estimate of local storm wave conditions; (note this is higher than the 2006 wave uprush study based on a 16 second design wave period).

Estimated wave runup elevations, for both methodologies, are shown in Table 5-2. As all of these elevations exceed the revetment crest elevation, runup would not actually reach these elevations but overtopping of the backlands area would occur. The higher the runup elevation, the more overtopping would occur. It should be noted that these runup elevations are based on the 1983 revetment design; thus runup for the existing revetment (deteriorated condition) would be higher in areas with a lower crest elevation or deteriorated revetment slope.

Table 5-2: Estimated Theoretical Wave Runup Elevations (ft, NAVD) for the Sandyland Revetment under Extreme Conditions (Scoured Beach and 100-Year Water Levels)

Calculation Method	Wave Runup Elevation (ft, NAVD)				
	Present-day	*+0.6 ft SLR*	*+1.6 ft SLR*	*+2.8 ft SLR*	*+4.5 ft SLR*
USACE SPM	21.8	24.1	26.7	29.5	34.7
FEMA-TAW	25.7	26.9	30.8	34.5	39.9
Average	**23.7**	**25.5**	**28.7**	**32.0**	**37.3**

The wave runup analyses show that the SPM methodology results in lower runup elevations than the TAW methodology. For present-day sea level, the results show an average wave runup elevation of 23.7 ft NAVD, which is approximately 8 ft higher than the design crest elevation of 16.4 ft NAVD. In comparison, a wave runup elevation of 21.6 ft NAVD was calculated in the

previous wave uprush study for a design wave period of 16 seconds (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006). As SLR increases, wave runup elevations increase exponentially. Increased water levels at the toe of the revetment allow a larger depth-limited design wave to impact the structure, thus the increased design wave height and SWL increase the wave runup elevation.

FEMA flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) depict 100-year wave runup elevations at coastal locations based on calculations along discrete, evenly spaced shore-perpendicular transects that are analyzed under current sea levels (only). There is a FEMA transect located along the southern portion of the Sandyland revetment (Figure 5-7). The 100-year wave runup at this location was estimated to be 16 ft NAVD. The analysis transect to the north (Casa Blanca shoreline) has a 100-year wave runup value of 27 ft NAVD, showing that these runup values are highly dependent on the geometry of the cross section of the shoreline. These two 100-year wave runup elevations calculated by FEMA may be used as validation for the present-day runup elevations in Table 5-2. The present-day wave runup values shown in Table 5-2 (21 to 26 ft NAVD) fall within the range of runup elevations given by FEMA (16 to 27 ft NAVD). FEMA does not predict wave runup with the addition of SLR.

Wave overtopping occurs when the crest elevation of a given structure is below the wave runup elevation and water is discharged over the top of the structure. Overtopping rates describe the average quantity of water that is discharged per linear length of the structure by waves. Overtopping is expected for all wave runup values listed in Table 5-2 as all runup values are higher than the design crest elevation of the revetment.

Wave overtopping rates were calculated using three different methodologies for comparison: Ward 1992 (Ward, 1992), TAW (van der Meer, 2002), and the EurOtop Manual (EurOtop, 2018). The overtopping results for each methodology and water level scenario are shown in Table 5-3. These rates are estimates of overtopping over the seaward section of the revetment into the splash wall/swale and are not meant to reflect the overtopping of the splash wall. Overtopping rates calculated using the Ward 1992 methodology are much larger than both the TAW and EurOtop rates and thus should be used as a more conservative estimate for overtopping.

Table 5-3: Wave Overtopping Rates (cfs/ft) for the 1983 Revetment Design (Crest Elevation +16.4 ft NAVD)

Calculation Method	Overtopping Rate (cfs/ft)				
	Present-day	*+0.6 ft SLR*	*+1.6 ft SLR*	*+2.8 ft SLR*	*+4.5 ft SLR*
Ward 1992	1.52	2.90	8.56	24.74	89.41
TAW	0.44	0.64	2.18	5.29	14.65
EurOtop	0.78	1.40	3.23	6.68	14.50
Average	**0.91**	**1.65**	**4.66**	**12.23**	**39.52**

Limited information exists regarding acceptable levels of overtopping. Much of the impact depends on the amount of setback distance available between the shore protective device and landward infrastructure. The swale and splash wall incorporated into the 1983 design provide an additional level of buffer and protection from wave overtopping, thus allowing a higher overtopping rate to be tolerable before property damage is incurred. The elevation at the top of the splash wall is comparable in elevation to the crest of the revetment. The setback distances of the homes range from about 50 to 100 feet from the crest of the existing revetment, providing a buffer between residential structures and storm-related coastal flooding.

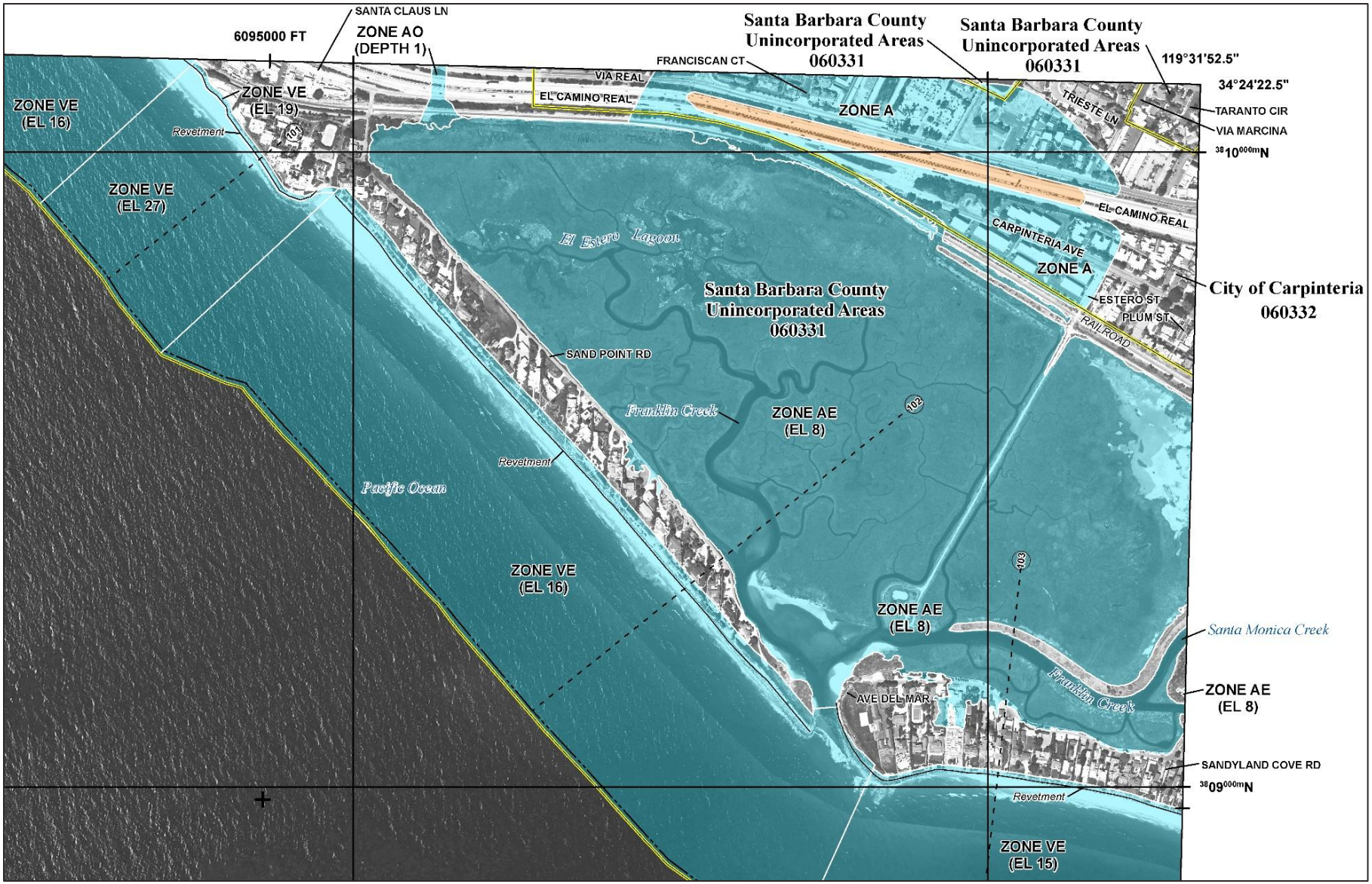


Figure 5-7: Excerpt from FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer (FIRM 06083C1418H); the 100-year wave runup elevation is depicted as the Zone VE elevation.

The Coastal Engineering Manual (CEM) identifies a critical value of overtopping for structural safety of 0.5 cubic feet per second per foot (cfs/ft) for a shore protective device when the backland is unpaved and 2.0 cfs/ft when the backland is paved. With the existence of the swale/splash wall, the 2.0 cfs/ft threshold is assumed to be considered acceptable. The 100-year-return-period average overtopping rate of 0.9 cfs/ft falls within this range for present day sea level. With +1.6 ft of SLR, the estimated overtopping rate exceeds the threshold and may cause damage to the backland area behind the revetment. Overtopping rates continue to exponentially increase with increased SLR similar to wave runup estimations.

5.2. Fluvial Flooding

As discussed previously, Carpinteria Marsh backs the inland side of Sandyland and Sand Point Road acts as a barrier between the homes and the marsh. There are two small creeks that connect to this wetland area: Santa Monica Creek and Franklin Creek. These creeks are predominantly channelized through the urbanized areas of Carpinteria but also extend further inland into drainages of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Figure 5-8 shows the extent of the watersheds which feed these creeks and the Carpinteria Marsh.

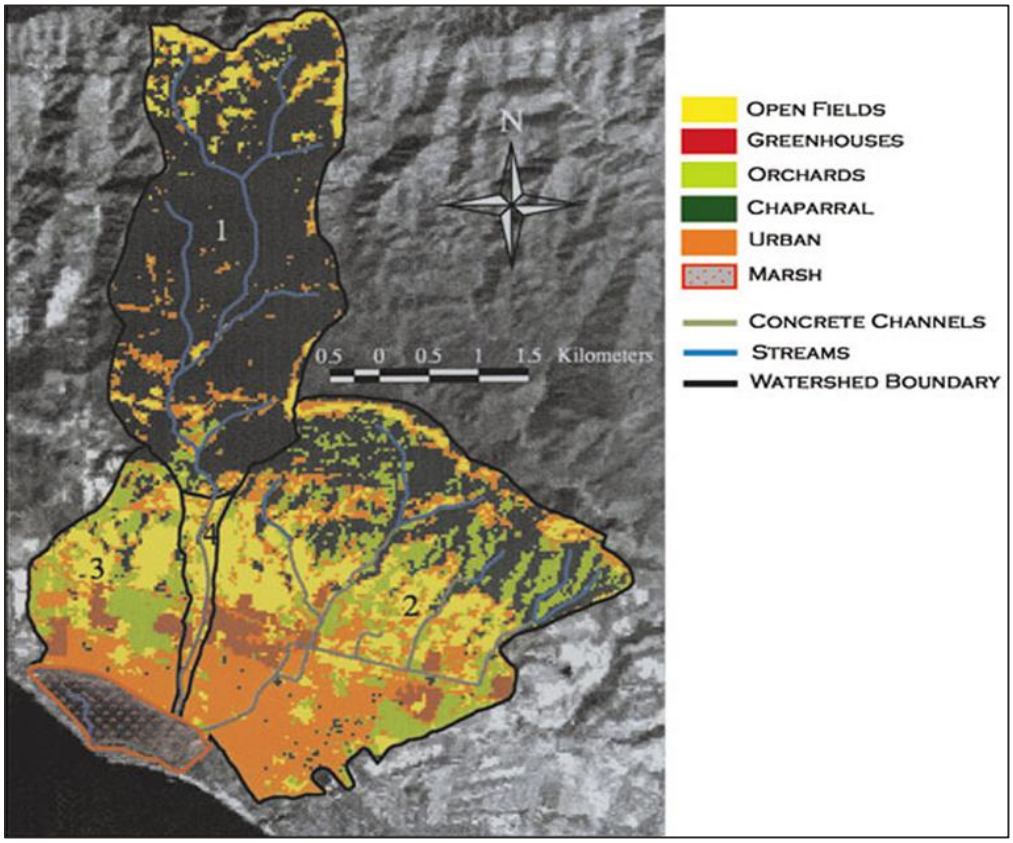


Figure 5-8: Contributing Watersheds to the Carpinteria Salt Marsh. Source: (Ferren, Page, & Saley, 1997).

The proximity of the marsh puts the project site at risk of fluvial flooding hazards under high water level and rainwater conditions. While the scope of this project remains focused on coastal hazard protection from the ocean side of the site; the potential risks of backland fluvial flooding on Sandyland are also relevant to discuss for this report.

During high rains, large amounts of fresh water will collect throughout the watersheds and pushed through the Carpinteria Marsh via Santa Monica Creek and Franklin Creek. Under ideal conditions this water should exit through the marsh's tidal inlet located to the southeast of Sandyland. However, should this inlet ever be closed due to sediment build up along the beach, the marsh could become overwhelmed with fluvial input and overflow. This could result in a flooding hazard for the backland of Sandyland if the elevation along Sand Point Road is also overtopped.

In January 2023, heavy rains caused extreme sedimentation within the creeks and marsh area which obstructed important drainage channels. These blockages created a fluvial flooding hazard for the City of Carpinteria forcing local government to start an emergency dredging operation through the marsh. This also occurred following the debris flows in 2018. A dredge was placed in the marsh to clear sedimentation and deepen any obstructed channels to prevent further flooding in the surrounding areas. If dredging was not able to be funded and channel obstructions existed during a heavy rainfall, backland flooding of Sandyland would likely occur. One potential benefit of this heavy sedimentation, on the other hand, is that it supplies the surrounding beaches with sand and thus helps to address coastal erosion. This watershed is not large enough to supply a significant supply of sand to the beaches though.

SLR will directly affect the wetland area as the marsh is tidally influenced and connected to the open ocean, as displayed in Section 5.1.2. Sand Point Road separates the marsh from Sandyland and has an average elevation of 8 ft NAVD. Should the water level increase past this elevation the backland side of the project site will flood. According to CoSMoS flood data with present day sea levels, a small backland section of Sandyland will flood during a 100-year storm (Figure 5-2). With +0.8 ft of SLR, a small portion of the backland area of the project site will be flooded with a 100-year storm (Figure 5-3). Starting at +1.6 ft of SLR, a larger section of the backland of the project site will be flooded with a 100-year storm (Figure 5-4). With +3.3 ft of SLR the backland of Sandyland will flood at mean high water (Figure 5-5). A flood control berm may need to be added in the future to decrease the site's exposure to backland flooding.

5.3. Groundwater

As sea levels rise, groundwater will also be pushed closer to the surface. This can lead to future emergent groundwater issues at sites with already high water tables. Recent geotechnical reports (Fugro, 2024) (Earth Systems Associates, 2021) estimate that groundwater can be assumed to be at a depth of 5 ft or shallower bgs at Sandyland. No geotechnical borings were taken on site for this project, however.

CoSMoS provides projections of the depth of groundwater below the existing ground surface with various future sea level rise projections. At present day water levels, CoSMoS predicts groundwater to be at depths between 3.3 ft (1 meter) bgs and 6.6 ft (2 meters) bgs for the majority of the Sandyland project site. Some areas closest to the marsh show groundwater at depths less than 3.3 ft bgs, while areas under the houses are predicted to be much deeper at 6.6 ft to 16.4 ft bgs. With +0.8 ft and +1.6 ft of SLR the groundwater depth stays relatively consistent to what is seen today. At +3.3 ft of SLR the data suggests groundwater for the entire site will be no deeper than 6.6 ft bgs. According to CoSMoS results, emergent groundwater is much less of an issue at Sandyland than coastal and backland flooding.

6. Alternatives Performance Analysis

As a part of the scope of this project, several alternative concepts were developed to repair, improve, rebuild or replace the existing rock revetment at Sandyland. Three categories of alternatives are presented below: the proposed project, alternatives analyzed herein, and alternatives considered but dismissed.

6.1. Proposed Project

The proposed project is to repair the existing rock revetment within the 1983 design footprint along its 3,700 lf shoreline length (Figure 6-1). This repair will involve relocation and import of new rock to restore the 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) seaward slope and design crest elevation of +14 ft NGVD (+16.4 ft NAVD). No repairs will be made to the landward "splash wall" section. Dune vegetation enhancement could be added along the splash wall and within the swale.

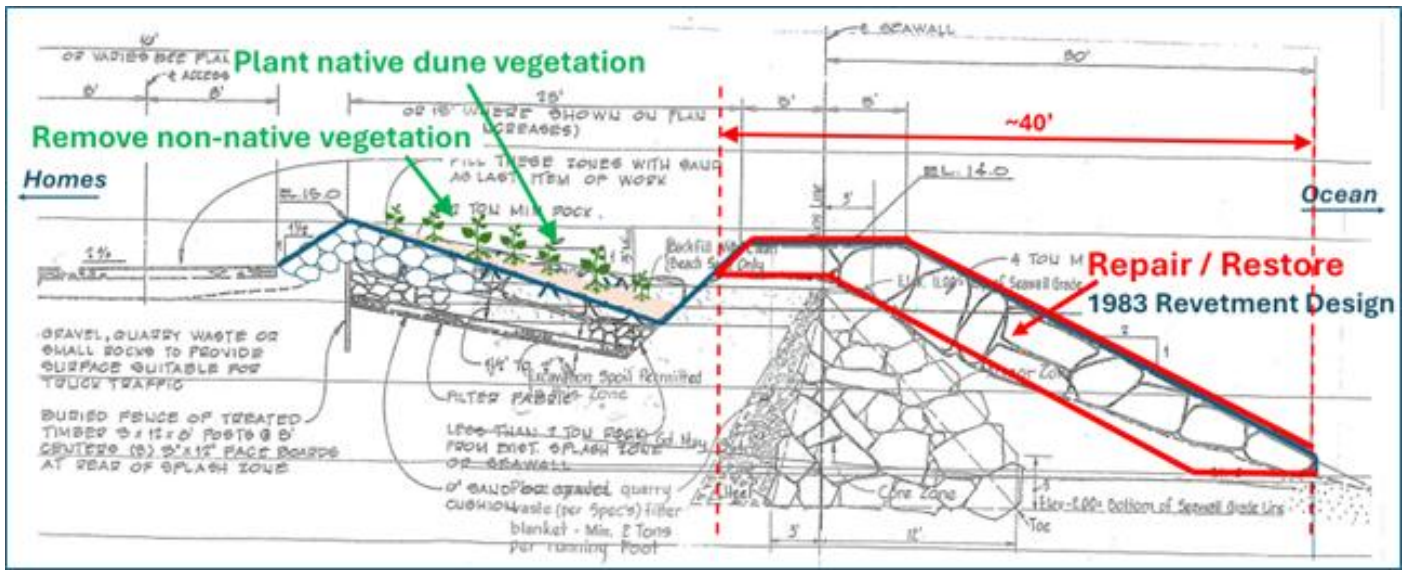


Figure 6-1: Cross Section of the Proposed Project Cross Section

The placement of sand for the dune vegetation would take into consideration the need for overtopping water storage volume within the swale. Sand from areas within the swale that are bare or covered with non-native vegetation to be removed can be relocated to the splash wall to minimize sand import. Native dune vegetation would only be planted along the slope of the splash wall so that the storage capacity of the swale is not or minimally affected. Performance of this design is based on an overtopping damage threshold of 2.0 cfs/ft, however this rate of overtopping may damage the planted vegetation resulting in the potential need for repair/replanting after a large storm.

The performance of the proposed project is what was calculated in Section 5.1. The proposed project design (design crest elevation) provides adequate protection for current sea level and remains resilient to SLR through 2050 (+0.6 ft). But at 2080 (+1.6 ft), the overtopping discharge exceeds the damage threshold of 2.0 cfs/ft. In order to remain resilient in higher levels of SLR, additional crest elevation could be incrementally added to the proposed project design when certain trigger points are reached. Table 6-1 shows the required crest elevation for each SLR

scenario in order to maintain an overtopping discharge rate of <2.0 cfs/ft for the 100-year storm condition.

The discussion of potential shoreline impacts in Section 4.3 for the existing revetment is directly applicable to the proposed project design.

Table 6-1: Required Crest Elevation for Each Sea Level Rise Scenario.

SLR (ft)	Additional Crest Elevation Needed *(ft)*	*Crest Elevation (ft, NAVD)*
0	0	16.4
0.6	0	16.4
1.6	2.6	19
2.8	5.6	22
4.5	9.6	26

6.2. Conceptual Alternatives

6.2.1. Alternative 1a: No Project – No 1983 Revetment

This No Project alternative is to remove all of the "unpermitted" revetment and splash wall rock placed in 1983 along the existing revetment's entire 3,700 lf shoreline length (Figure 6-2). The remaining 1964 revetment design would be restored/rebuilt using existing on-site rock. Approximately 40,000 tons of existing rock from the 1983 revetment and splash wall would be removed and hauled off to an upland disposal site. The crest elevation is lowered by 3 ft and the crest width is decreased by 7 ft. The seaward slope is steepened to 1:1 which decreases the overall stability of the revetment, making damage from wave impact more likely.

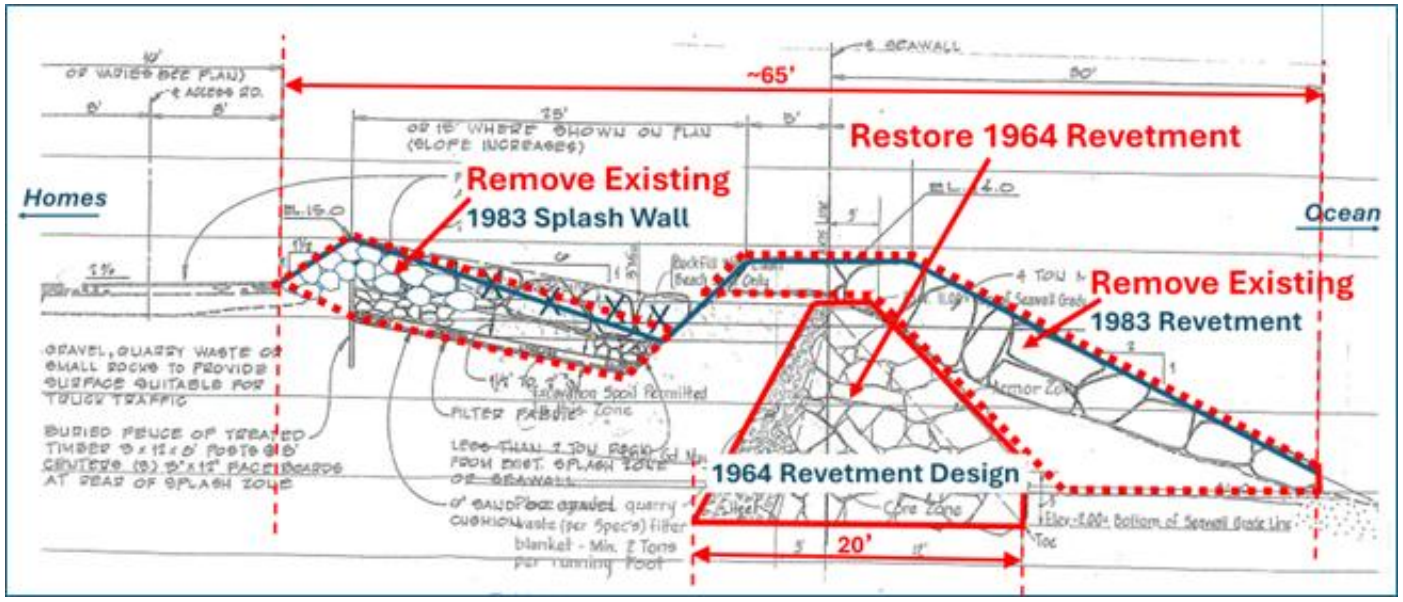


Figure 6-2: Cross Section of the No Project - No 1983 Revetment Alternative 1a.

To quantify the impacts to shoreline protection performance based on the lower and smaller revetment cross-section, wave overtopping calculations were performed for the 1964 design and shown in Table 6-2. The overtopping threshold for the existing revetment (with splash wall and swale) is 2.0 cfs/ft. For this No Project alternative, however, the existing swale and splash wall would be removed, thus there is lower tolerance (lower threshold) for wave overtopping. Literature cites 0.5 cfs/ft threshold for these conditions, as previously discussed. As shown in Table 6-2, wave overtopping for this alternative is more than for the proposed project and significantly above the 0.5 cfs/ft threshold (as well as 2.0 cfs/ft threshold) for all calculation methods, even in present-day conditions.

Removing the existing 1983 revetment rock would have a significant effect on the shoreline protection performance. Significant flooding and damages would be incurred along the entire shoreline during present-day winter storms and/or higher tides.

Table 6-2: Wave Overtopping Rates (cfs/ft) for the 1964 Revetment Design (Crest Elevation +13.4 ft NAVD).

Calculation Method	Overtopping Rate (cfs/ft)				
	Present-day	*+0.6 ft SLR*	*+1.6 ft SLR*	*+2.8 ft SLR*	*+4.5 ft SLR*
Ward 1992	5.23	14.15	24.28	61.04	186.72
TAW	2.13	3.66	8.12	17.10	40.24
EurOtop	3.00	4.65	8.59	14.59	25.05
Average	**3.46**	**7.49**	**13.66**	**30.91**	**84.01**

6.2.2. Alternative 1b: No Project – No Action

This No Project alternative is a “do nothing” approach, i.e. there will be no import or export of rock, no change to the existing revetment conditions, no repairs and no improvements to public access.

The 2024 topographic survey indicates that there are segments of the existing revetment with reduced crest elevations of up to 2.5 feet, which will result in increased wave overtopping in these areas. Although this No Project-No Action alternative was not analyzed, wave overtopping in the unrepaired deteriorated revetment segments will likely exceed the wave overtopping threshold of 2.0 cfs/ft (based on the Alternative 1a analyses with a lower crest revetment) and thus cause coastal flooding damage to the homes in the vicinity of the deteriorated revetment segments, during present-day winter storms with a combination of large waves and high water levels.

Further, the steepened slopes and void areas along segments of the existing revetment will likely result in increased loss of rock from the revetment section and possibly long-term instability of the revetment’s seaward slope.

6.2.3. Alternative 2: Improvement of 1983 Design for SLR

This alternative (Figure 6-3) is to improve upon the 1983 design by proactively raising the crest elevation to +19 ft NAVD (an increase in height of 2.6 ft to the 1983 design revetment) to accommodate future sea level rise of up to approximately +1.6 ft. Additional increases to accommodate additional future SLR would be done, if needed, as future adaptation measures. The existing rock section (1983 design) would also need to be repaired/restored as in the proposed project. Similar to the proposed project, no repairs will be made to the landward “splash

wall" section and dune vegetation enhancement would be provided along the splash wall and within the swale.

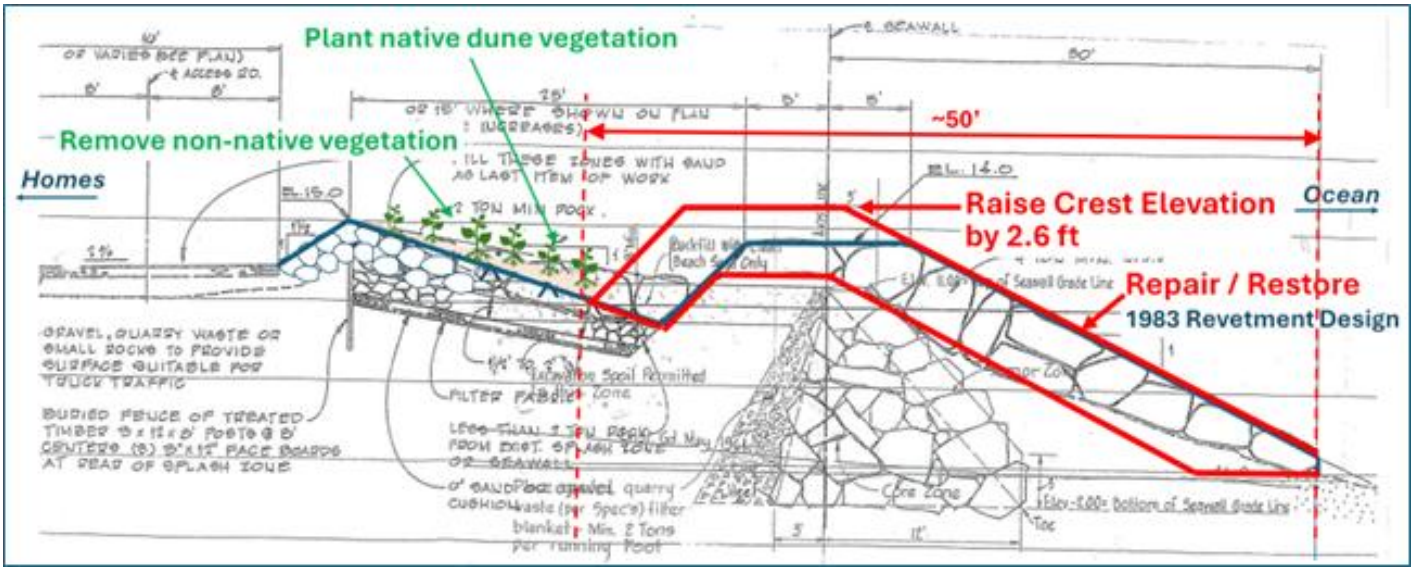


Figure 6-3: Cross Section of the Improved Revetment Alternative 2.

In order to determine the necessary crest elevation of this alternative, a wave overtopping analysis was performed to idealize the design for the likely amount of SLR during the 50 year design life (+1.6 ft SLR; see Section 3.3.4). Ideally, the design would provide the same level of protection at +1.6 ft of SLR that the 1983 design provides at present-day sea levels. As discussed in Section 5.1.3, an overtopping rate of <2.0 cfs/ft is tolerable with the existence of the swale and splash wall landward of the revetment. The same overtopping calculation methods were used to determine at which crest elevation the overtopping rate becomes less than 2.0 cfs/ft. Table 6-3 shows the required crest elevations, based on the results of the overtopping analysis, to keep rates under 2.0 cfs/ft with +1.6 ft of SLR. The highest crest elevation from Ward (1992) was rounded to +19 ft NAVD to be conservative and used as the basis of design for this alternative.

Table 6-3: Required Crest Elevation for Improved Revetment Design with +1.6 ft of Future Sea Level Rise

Calculation Method	Required Additional Crest Elevation (ft)	Crest Elevation (ft NAVD)
Ward 1992	1.7	18.1
TAW	0	16.4
EurOtop	1.3	17.7

The increases in crest elevations shown in Table 6-1 to accommodate (adapt to) additional (beyond 1.6 ft) of future SLR apply to this alternative as well.

6.2.4. Alternative 3: Rebuild of 1983 Design Revetment

This alternative (Figure 6-4) is to rebuild the existing rock revetment within the 1983 design footprint along its 3,700 ft shoreline length. While the proposed project will restore the 1983 design based on the addition of imported rocks within the existing section, this alternative will

involve temporary removal of existing rock and rebuild of the armor layer using the existing rock, as well as imported rock.

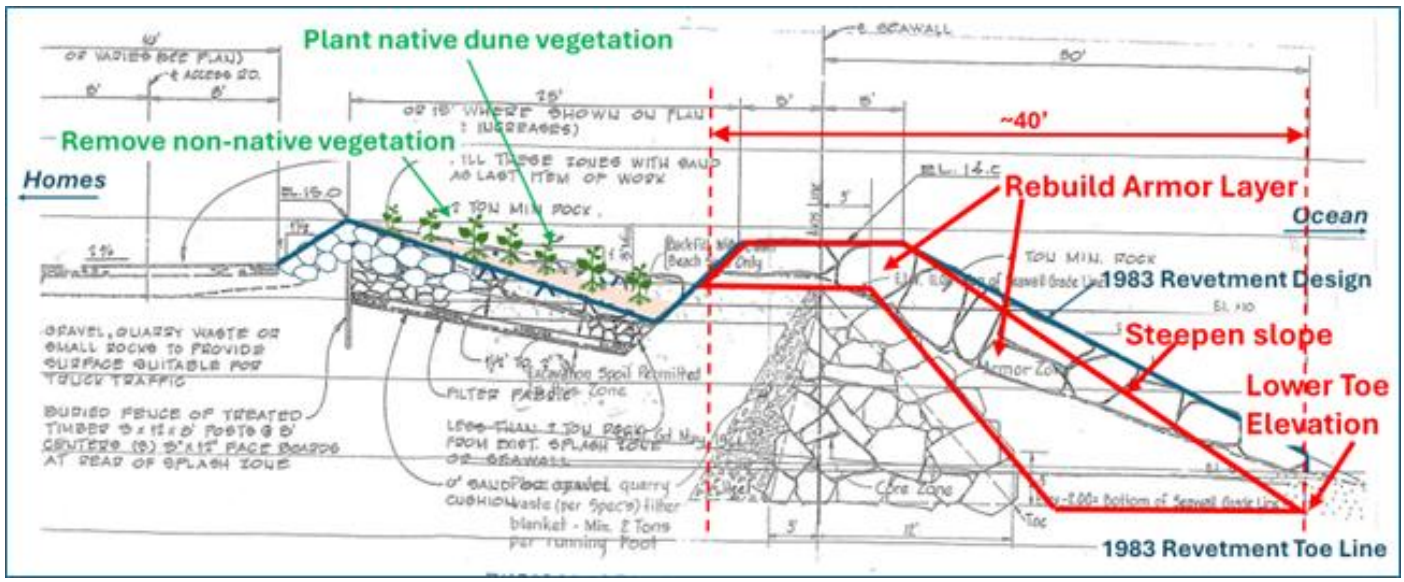


Figure 6-4: Cross Section of the Rebuild Revetment Alternative 3.

The objective of rebuilding the revetment (versus just repair) is to provide a more stable, robust, and durable long-term protective device. Similar to the proposed project, no repairs will be made to the landward “splash wall” section and dune vegetation enhancement would be provided along the splash wall and within the swale.

Limited information and research exists that directly compares the performance of a revetment with a 2:1 seaward slope to a 1.5:1 slope. Most of the wave runup and overtopping calculation methodologies do not include effects from the revetment slope unless the difference in slope is drastically different. The EurOtop manual (EurOtop, 2018) suggests that smooth coastal dikes and embankments have lower runup and overtopping values if the seaward slope is steeper. This indicates the performance of this alternative, with a steeper seaward slope, would provide better protection than the existing design. Although overtopping may be decreased, the stability of the revetment will also be affected. This may require larger sized armor rock to be used.

A steeper seaward slope also increases the amount of wave reflection that may occur during high water levels and wave conditions. Wave reflection in front of a coastal protection structure causes increased scouring at the toe. This can cause the revetment to slump or become unstable as well as create the potential for deeper water levels at the toe. Changes in scour potential is difficult to quantify, however, and there may not be significant change from a 2:1 slope to a 1.5:1 slope.

6.2.5. Alternative 4: Pull-back Revetment

This alternative (Figure 6-5) is to pull back the revetment toe line landward to the 1964 revetment design toe, a revetment footprint shift of approximately 18 ft landward. The new pull-back revetment would need to have a 2-feet higher crest elevation than the existing 1983 design to afford approximately the same level of wave overtopping protection as the existing revetment with the swale and splash wall. The existing splash wall and swale would be removed (replaced with the new revetment).

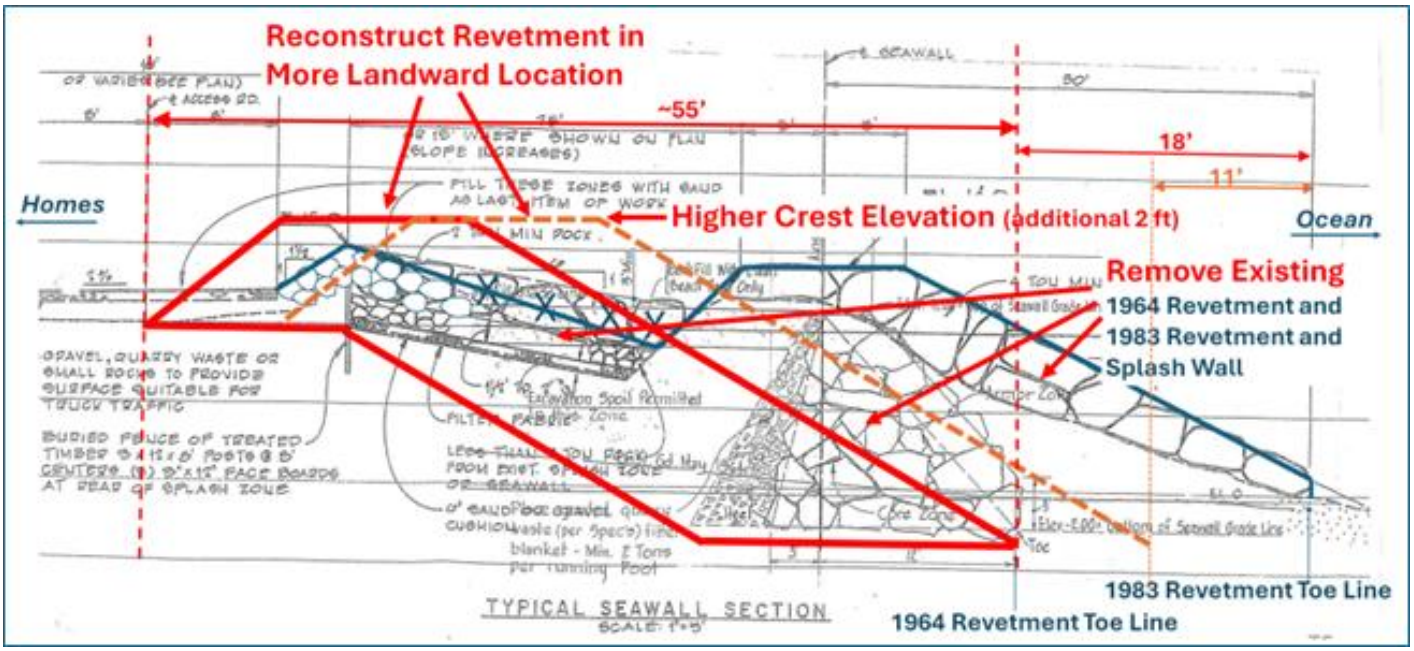


Figure 6-5: Cross Section of the Pull-Back Revetment Alternative 4.

An overtopping analysis was performed to determine the crest elevation for this alternative, too. This design was intended to provide the same level of protection as the original 1983 design at present-day sea levels. As discussed in Section 5.1.3, an overtopping rate of <2.0 cfs/ft is tolerable with the existence of the splash wall behind the revetment. This alternative, however, removes the splash wall and pulls the revetment crest line landward and therefore the tolerable overtopping rate is lower than with the splash wall and swale. The threshold rate for an unpaved backland (<0.5 cfs/ft; see Section 5.1.3) was used to determine the crest elevation required.

The same overtopping calculation methods were used to determine at which crest elevation the overtopping rate becomes less than 0.5 cfs/ft. Table 6-3 shows the results of the wave overtopping analysis and defines the crest elevations required to keep overtopping rates under 0.5 cfs/ft for present-day sea levels. The highest crest elevation from Ward (1992) was rounded to be an additional 2 ft of crest elevation from the 1983 design to be conservative and used as the basis of design for this alternative.

Table 6-4: Required Crest Elevation for Pull-Back Revetment Design at Present-Day Sea Levels.

Calculation Method	Required Additional Crest Elevation (ft)	Crest Elevation (ft NAVD)
Ward 1992	1.4	17.8
TAW	0.0	16.4
EurOtop	1.3	17.7

6.3. Alternatives Considered but Dismissed (Not Feasible)

6.3.1. Vertical Wall

This alternative is to remove the existing rock revetment and replace it with a vertical wall located landward of the 1964 revetment design toe line. The wall would likely consist of steel sheet pile,

embedded to approximately -40 ft NAVD elevation, and a concrete cap with an elevation of +21 ft NAVD, i.e. approximately 5 feet higher than the 1983 design revetment. The existing revetment would be demolished and the rock hauled off site.

Vertical seawalls function very differently than rock revetments. Instead of dissipating wave energy within the voids of the rock slope, vertical seawalls completely reflect the wave impact forces off the solid vertical seaward face of the structure. Much of the wave energy is reflected toward the ocean but some water is also pushed upward and may overtop the structure.

Different overtopping calculation methods must be used for the analysis of vertical walls. To determine the crest elevation of the wall, methods described in the EurOtop Manual for solid vertical seawalls were used (EurOtop, 2018). Figure 6-6 shows overtopping rates (q) as a function of crest elevation of the vertical wall for present-day and future sea level scenarios. Both the 2.0 cfs/ft and 0.5 cfs/ft thresholds are bolded to show the required crest elevation for each water level to stay below the thresholds. For present-day sea levels, a crest elevation of approximately 16.5 ft NAVD is required to maintain an overtopping rate of 2.0 cfs/ft during extreme storm conditions. The 0.5 cfs/ft threshold was not used because the vertical seawall is placed seaward a significant distance from the houses so a higher overtopping rate would be tolerable.

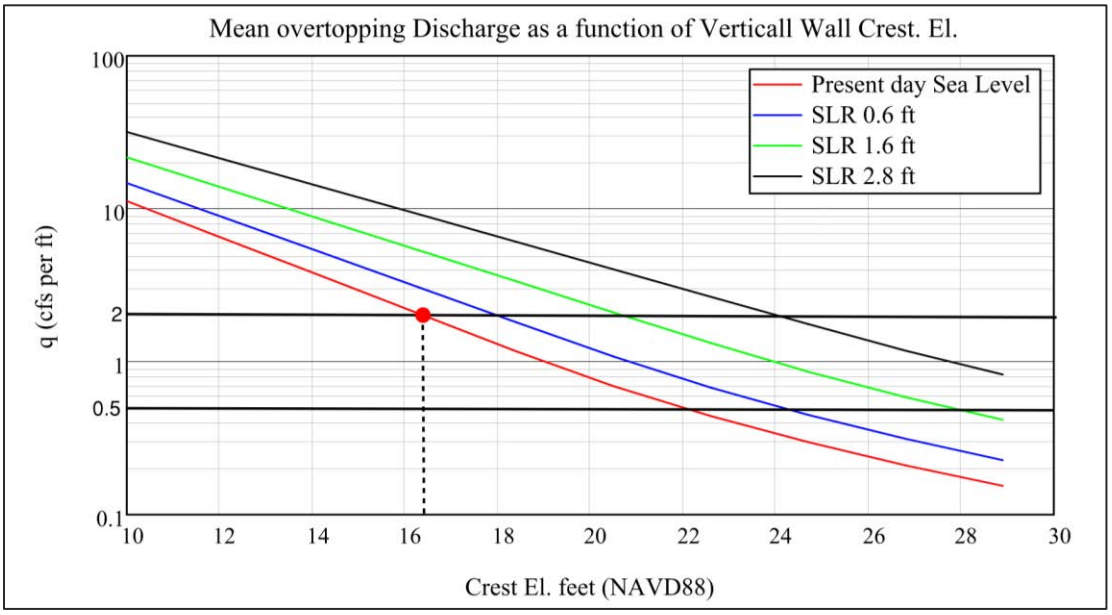
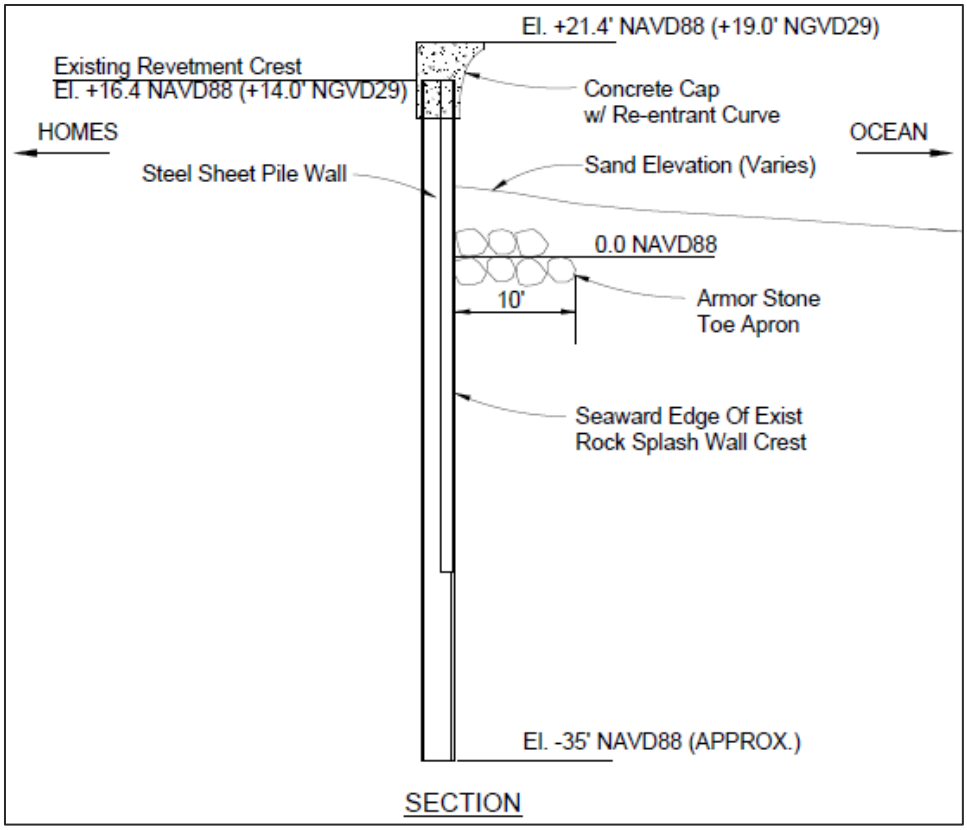


Figure 6-6: Mean Overtopping Rate as a Function of Vertical Seawall Crest Elevation for Different Water Level Scenarios.



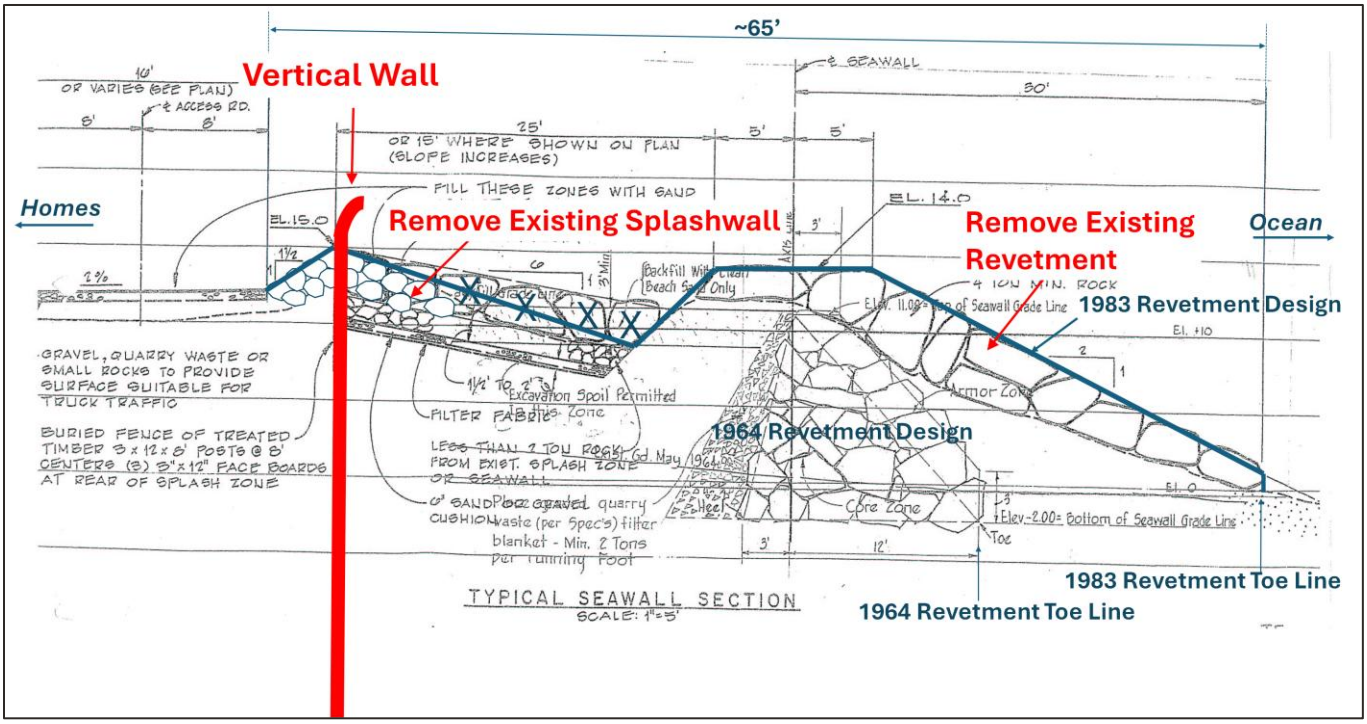


Figure 6-7: Cross Section of the Vertical Wall Alternative.

6.3.2. Removal of Existing Rock Revetment and Replacement with Cobble Revetment

This alternative is to remove the existing rock revetment and replace it with a cobble revetment. The cobble would be dynamic over time, i.e., its footprint and slope would change based on wave conditions. The existing rock would be completely removed and replaced with an amount of cobble sufficient enough to provide analogous protection from coastal hazards. The performance of this concept is unknown, as there are limited examples of cobble (only) shore protection and given the relatively narrow Sandyland beach. A wide fronting beach is generally required for a cobble revetment to remain in place and provide sufficient coastal protection. Cobble can be transported offshore and downcoast during large wave events so high levels of maintenance would likely be required including import of new cobble.

6.3.3. Removal of Existing Rock Revetment and Replacement with Wide Sandy Beach

This alternative is to remove the existing rock revetment and instead depend upon a wide sandy beach, created from imported sand, to afford an analogous level of protection as the existing revetment. It is assumed the beach berm would need to be at least 100 feet wide to account for seasonal episodic erosion. If a large beach nourishment berm was placed at Sandyland, however, the beach would likely equilibrate into a more natural beach profile and disperse the added sand. This could involve the formation of offshore sandbars or some of the sand moving into the marsh inlet. The beach would likely need to be re-nourished every 5-10 years to maintain the 100 ft wide sand berm and adequate protection from storm events. When large storm events occur with high water levels, the sole protection of the nourished beach would likely not be enough to stop waves from damaging the homes along the beach.

6.3.4. Retention of Existing Rock Revetment and Burial with Sand

This alternative is to retain the existing rock revetment and place imported sand to partially bury the seaward slope of the existing revetment in order to increase sandy beach area. It is assumed this beach width increase would be 10-15 feet along the length of the revetment but would be subject seasonal episodic erosion. This could also potentially create dune habitat area along the buried seaward slope of the revetment. The smoothing of the revetment slope would increase wave runup and overtopping values, as the voids and roughness of the amor rock would no longer be decreasing runup potential. If waves were overtopping the sand buried revetment, some of the sand would be transported into the swale area which would decrease its water storage capacity. Maintenance of the swale area and renourishment of the buried revetment would likely be required.

7. Summary/Conclusions

The existing rock revetment (seawall) at Sandyland is located within an area that is subject to coastal hazards of shoreline erosion and flooding. The proposed project aims to mitigate effects from these coastal hazards and provide a solution that is adaptable to sea level rise. A summary of the coastal hazards is provided below:

***Beach Erosion**:* Analysis of historic shoreline position data indicates that the beach fronting the Sandyland revetment has receded approximately 300 ft since the early 1900s but has become relatively stable over the past 50 years. The large retreat of the beach in the early- to mid-1900s was likely due to the upcoast construction of the Santa Barbara Harbor in the 1930s impeding downcoast sediment transport. Shoreline trends calculated from historic aerials and elevation datasets indicate the beach has accreted at rates ranging from +0.3 to +1.7 ft per year over the past 50 years but has eroded at a rate of -3.5 ft per year on average over the past 10 years.

Site-specific historic beach profile data indicates that sandy beach material thicknesses vary seasonally and beach elevations at the toe of the revetment may change vertically by up to 10 ft. Historic aerial photos analysis indicates that the shoreline location fluctuates up to ±150 ft horizontally in a given year, with the most eroded beach states occurring in Winter months.

Wave runup and overtopping of the revetment is sensitive to the eroded state of the beach at this location. When the beach is in an eroded state, higher wave runup will occur during storms and the possibility of overtopping of the revetment is increased.

With SLR, the beach at Sandyland is expected to retreat significantly. CoSMoS shoreline projections with SLR show the beach eroding at a rate that will push the mean high water line landward of the revetment with +4.9 ft of SLR. However, if the revetment is kept in place this will halt the erosion at the revetment.

An assessment of potential impoundment, passive erosion and active erosion effects indicates that the existing Sandyland rock revetment would cause little, if any, erosional impacts to downcoast beaches, primarily because the existing revetment does not significantly alter the sand supply to downcoast beaches.

***Still Water (Tidal) Flooding**:* The lowest existing points along the crest are approximately +14 ft NAVD. This is above the 100-year extreme water level for present day tidal levels and with up to +4.5 ft of future SLR (elevation of 12.5 ft NAVD). Thus, tidal still water flooding over the revetment is not likely to occur.

Although tidal flooding is not projected to be an issue along the coastal (ocean) side of Sandyland, it should be noted that the extreme still water levels analyzed would cause flooding from the Carpinteria Marsh (inland) side over Sand Point Road. These effects are out of the scope of this project but are still relevant to discuss within a coastal hazards assessment.

***Coastal Storm Flooding**:* A present-day 1-year water level (king tide) inundates the majority of the marsh backing Sand Point Road. With 100-year storm water levels, a low point in the northern section of the Sand Point Road is breached and the roadside portion of several houses becomes flooded. CoSMoS shows no flooding over the existing revetment during the 100-year storm.

With up to +1.6 ft of SLR, there is still no flooding over the existing revetment, however, flooding from the backland area worsens for the 100-year storm. Sand Point Road is breached along the southern portion of the road and the roadside edges of many of the properties become flooded.

With +3.3 ft of SLR, the 100-year storm will flood over the existing revetment and begin to fill the swale area behind the revetment crest. The backland area (marsh edge) will regularly flood (during mean high water) over Sand Point Road and into the majority of the Sandyland properties. With +4.9 ft of SLR, the revetment will regularly be flooded during mean high water and almost all of the land at Sandyland will be inundated from the marsh side.

***Wave Runup and Overtopping Flooding**:* Wave runup along the Sandyland revetment was evaluated for depth-limited breaking wave heights calculated using a highly scoured beach condition, a 100-year water level elevation, and a wave period of 18 seconds. The runup estimates were based on two different methods: the USACE Shore Protection Manual method and FEMA's TAW method. The 100-year wave runup is projected to reach approximately 24 ft NAVD and thus overtop the existing revetment. As SLR increases, wave runup elevations increase significantly.

Overtopping occurs when wave runup elevations are greater than the existing crest elevation of the revetment. Overtopping is projected to occur at Sandyland for all sea level scenarios analyzed, including present-day. The acceptable level of overtopping used for the existing revetment is 2.0 cfs/ft given the existence of the swale/splash wall. Overtopping rates for present day conditions and with 0.6 ft of future SLR, are estimated to be 0.9 cfs/ft and 1.6 cfs/ft, respectively, i.e. within an acceptable threshold. However, with +1.6 ft or more of future SLR, the projected overtopping rates exceed the threshold.

***Fluvial Flooding**:* During high rains, large amounts of fresh water are pushed through the Carpinteria Marsh from the Santa Monica Creek and Franklin Creek watersheds. The ocean inlet to Carpinteria Marsh is to the south/east of Sandyland and is generally open to tidal flow in/out of the ocean. If the inlet were to become blocked by sediment, however, the input of freshwater into the marsh could cause increased backland flooding to occur. The existing elevation of Sand Point Road is only +8 ft NAVD. With rising sea levels, the road elevation may need to be raised or an earthen berm built along the marsh edge to protect the homes from backland flooding.

***Groundwater Emergence**:* Groundwater is estimated to be 5 ft bgs or less at the project site. CoSMoS projects no groundwater emergence at the site for any SLR values analyzed.

This coastal hazard analysis provides a basis of design for the proposed revetment repair/rebuild. The proposed alternatives were designed to accommodate the various coastal hazards analyzed in this report. The extreme water levels, wave parameters, and shoreline erosion used to analyze the existing revetment were also used to verify design crest elevations of the conceptual alternatives. Crest elevations were determined based on the acceptable overtopping rates discussed. Each alterative was designed to be adaptable to different levels of SLR by incrementally adding crest elevation as needed. A rebuilt/redesigned revetment is necessary to accommodate increasing future coastal.

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Appendix J
Geotechnical Desktop Report

Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
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Transportation Division

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FUGRO
Fugro USA Land, Inc.
4820 McGrath Street, Suite 100
Ventura, California 93003
1 805 650-7000

Moffatt & Nichol
4225 E. Conant Street
Long Beach, California 90808
Attention: Ms. Kimberly Garvey

May 6, 2024

Subject: **Geotechnical Desktop Report,**
Sandyland Seawall Design/Repair/Replacement Project,
Santa Barbara County, California
Fugro Project No.: 04.00208924

Dear Ms. Garvey,

Fugro is pleased to submit our geotechnical desktop report to assist Moffatt & Nichol in the design of improvements to an existing beach revetment at Sand Point Road in Santa Barbara County, California. We prepared this report in accordance with our proposal dated February 23, 2022, and our services were authorized by a subconsultant agreement between Moffatt & Nichol and Fugro dated December 11, 2023.

Proposed Project

We understand an existing 3,300-foot-long rock revetment provides coastal protection for residential properties along Sand Point Road in southern Santa Barbara County. The revetment was first constructed in 1964, and repairs and improvements were made after the winter storms of 1982-1983. Construction of the 1983 revetment raised the crest elevation and extended and flattened the armor stone seaward.

We understand that Moffatt & Nichol developed plans in 2006 for repair of the seawall (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006), but improvements outlined on the plans were not implemented. The plans provide as-built data and indicate the existing seawall was constructed (or updated) in 1983 and consisted of an inner prism of core stone capped with armor rock with a crest width of 3 feet and a base width of 15 feet. That inner prism extended from El. 11 feet to -2 feet and was capped with 4-ton armor rock at a design gradient of 2h:1v. The outer 4-ton armor rock extended from El. 14 feet to El. 0 feet. Repairs shown in the 2006 plans generally involved the addition of rock to fill voids, restore the design crest elevation and restore the 2h:1v profile.

The revetment appears to be comprised of a variety of rock types that range from igneous rocks (primarily basaltic and andesitic breccias and agglomerates) to sedimentary materials (sandstone and siltstone). Observations made during the reconnaissance site visit suggest many of the sedimentary rocks in the revetment have likely been reshaped and eroded by wave action over time. The igneous rocks seem more resistant to erosion than the sedimentary rocks.

Continued exposure to periodic storm events has resulted in damage to the revetment over time and that repair is necessary to restore the protective function of the revetment. This proposed project will modify the revetment to restore its design function and bring it into conformance with current coastal engineering design standards. We understand that primary modification work will likely involve improvements to the existing rock rip rap. In addition, we understand that there is a possibility that improvements could involve removing the seawall and moving it further inland, or installation of a vertical wall such as a sheet pile wall.

Purpose

Based on our understanding of the project, Fugro will support Moffatt & Nichol in their design of the revetment improvements. The purpose of our desktop study is to provide general subsurface characterization data and input to Moffatt Nichol relative to their scour evaluations and proposed improvements to the existing rock rip rap. Findings provided herein are based on observations made during a site visit with the project team in January 2024 and readily available existing geotechnical data and published geologic maps. Our work did not include performing project-specific geotechnical exploration, testing, and characterization, and related engineering evaluation and reporting services.

Geotechnical Engineering Desktop Study

Site Reconnaissance

Fugro participated in a site reconnaissance with the Moffatt & Nichol project team on January 8, 2024. Personnel from Santa Barbara County and some residents along Sand Point Road also participated in the reconnaissance site visit. Photographs of the existing seawall revetment taken during the reconnaissance site visit are provided in Appendix A – Reconnaissance Site Photographs. Only the outer armor rock was visible and consisted of large rock of various shapes (angular to elongated). Rock types included volcanic and sedimentary. From observations, the gradient of the armor rock appears to vary along the length of the seawall to a limited extent and is estimated to vary from about 2h:1v to about 3h:1v. Considering the large size of the armor rock, relatively large void spaces are present between the individual rocks.

Existing Geo-Data

We reviewed our files for past projects in the Sand Point Road area and searched for readily available data available online through Caltrans (GeoDog website) and the Department of Water Resources (Geotracker). We also received data from the County of Santa Barbara prepared by Earth Systems for

proposed development of the parcel at 501 Sand Point Road. We also reviewed readily available published geologic maps of the area (Dibblee, 1986; Gurrola, 2004; Minor et al., 2009; and Johnson et al., 2013). Those and other references acquired and reviewed are listed in the references section of the report.

Geologic Setting

The Sandyland revetment, Sand Point Road and the adjacent residential properties are situated on a low-lying narrow strip of sandy beach, flanked on the south-southwest by the Pacific Ocean and on the north-northeast by the Carpinteria Slough. The slough consists of a large coastal wetlands area, between Highway 101 and the Pacific Ocean west of Carpinteria, that occupies an area of about 230 acres.

The existing revetment at Sand Point Road is located in the Western Transverse Range Province of California. East-west trending mountain ranges, faults, and folds characterize the Transverse Ranges Province which extends from Point Arguello in Santa Barbara County eastward about 300 miles into the Mojave and Colorado Desert Provinces in Kern and San Bernardino Counties. Gurrola and Keller (2000) describe the Carpinteria-Santa Barbara-Goleta coastal plain as the Santa Barbara fold and fault belt (SBFFB). The SBFFB consists of upland regions on the coastal plain that are geomorphic expressions of west to northwest trending folds and blind reverse faults that, onshore, deform the late Pleistocene to Holocene-aged marine terraces, terrace deposits, and alluvial fans.

Most bedrock units in the SBFFB are comprised of Tertiary age sedimentary marine and non-marine claystones, siltstones, and sandstones. In the Carpinteria-Montecito area, these south-dipping rock units are typically overlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine terrace deposits.

The region is seismically active. However, published geologic maps do not show faults at or in the immediate vicinity of the revetment and the area is not within an Alquist-Priolo fault rupture hazard zone. Based on our data review, known active or potentially active faults do not trend toward or traverse the project site. The Mesa-Rincon Creek fault and the Red Mountain fault are mapped offshore from the site. Johnson et al. (2013) maps the Mesa-Rincon Creek fault merging with the Red Mountain fault offshore of Carpinteria and the Red Mountain fault at about 1,000 to 1,500 feet south of the site. The USGS Quaternary Fault Database[1] does not map the Mesa-Rincon Creek fault offshore and maps the Red Mountain fault about 5,000 feet south of the site.

Published geologic maps of the region map the soils in the vicinity of Sand Point Road and the Sandyland seawall as beach sand deposits consisting of late Holocene unconsolidated, poorly graded fine to coarse sands. The soils in the adjacent Carpinteria Slough are mapped as estuarine deposits comprised of organic-rich clays, silts, and sands. Because the area is developed with residential buildings, surficial deposits of artificial fill are likely present throughout the area inland from the revetment.

[1] USGS Quaternary Fault Database accessed at https://usgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5a6038b3a1684561a9b0aadf88412fcf

Interpreted Geotechnical Conditions

Data from Earth Systems (2021) suggest the beach sand deposits in the vicinity of the revetment extend to a depth of about 15 to 20 feet below the existing ground surface and are underlain by alluvial deposits primarily comprised of medium stiff to very stiff clay, clayey silt and loose to medium dense clayey sand with interbedded layers of sand and silty sand. Cone penetration test explorations performed by Earth Systems encountered a stratum of very dense sand at a depth of about 50 feet and were terminated in this unit at a depth of 55 feet. Caltrans (1962) reports that loose silty sand was encountered in borings at the Padaro Road Undercrossing (located approximately 4,000 to 5,000 feet northwest of the Sandyland seawall) to depths of about 20 to 25 feet with those materials overlying about 30 to 35 feet of stiff clayey silt and medium dense silty sand. Dense silty sand was encountered in the Caltrans borings to the maximum depth explored of 95 feet bgs. Groundwater in the project area is shallow and likely present at depths of 5 feet or less.

Explorations performed for Caltrans (2021) for modifications to the Padaro Road Undercrossing and Holguin and Fahan Associates (2005) primarily encountered layered alluvial soils comprised of sandy, silty and clayey soils and reportedly did not encounter near surface beach sand deposits. Explorations for Holguin Fahan (2005) were performed at the property at 3717 Santa Claus Lane and located about 3,000 feet northwest of the site.

Our idealized soil profile for the Sandyland project site interpreted from the data reviewed for the project is described in Table 1.

Table 1: Idealized Soil Profile

Depth Range[1,2]	Predominate Soil Type[3]
0 to 20 feet	Medium dense to dense poorly graded sand and silty sand (Map Unit Qb)
20 to 50 feet	Stiff to very stiff lean clay and clayey silt with sand with local strata of medium dense to dense silty sand (Map Unit Qes and Qfy)
50 to 80 feet	Dense silty sand and sandy silt (Map Unit Qfy to Qomp)

Notes:
1 – Assume ground surface elevation of about +10 feet NAVD88, consistent with topography in Earth Systems (2021)
2 – Assume depth to groundwater of 5 feet
3 – Map Units from Johnson et al. (2013)

Based on the data provided in Earth Systems (2021), we interpret the maximum historic scour depth in the project area can potentially be interpreted to extend down to the fine-grained undifferentiated estuarine/alluvial soil strata encountered at a depth of about 20 feet below the ground surface in explorations performed by Earth Systems. Assuming a ground surface elevation of about 10 feet at the exploration locations, we interpret the fine-grained soil strata (Qes and Qfy listed in Table 1) are present at or below an elevation of about -10 feet (NAVD88). Additional exploration would be required to

confirm the presence, depth/elevation, and continuity of the fine-grained soils to confirm the generalized interpretation of historic scour provided here.

Geologic Hazards

Ground Surface Rupture Potential

As discussed above, the site is proximal to the Mesa-Rincon Creek and Red Mountain faults. However, those faults are mapped more than 1,000 feet from the site and should not represent a ground rupture hazard to the proposed revetment improvements.

Tsunami Hazard

A tsunami is a series of sea waves generated by rapid displacement of a large volume of sea water resulting from vertical movements of the seafloor. The displacement may result from seismically induced vertical warping of the seabed, large-scale submarine or coastal landslides, or volcanic eruptions in or near ocean basins. Tsunamis are usually described as local- or distant-sourced.

In the open ocean, distant-source tsunami waves have a very long period and wavelength and can travel at speeds of greater than 300 miles (500 km) per hour. As a tsunami moves into shallow water, the wave heights increase and the wavelength and speed decreases. Historical records indicate that the character of tsunami waves varies depending on factors such as the shape of the coastline, coastal seafloor topography, the existence of offshore islands, and the direction of the incoming waves.

Predicting the hazards of tsunamis in the project region is difficult because of their rare occurrence and lack of evidence. However, the project site is located on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and is, therefore, considered to be vulnerable to the potential hazards of a tsunami event. Thrust or reverse faulting associated with major faults of the western Transverse Ranges are known sources of local tsunamis in southern California. In the Santa Barbara Basin, earthquake sources that could generate a tsunami include the Channel Islands Thrust fault, the North Channel and Pitas Point fault, the Red Mountain fault, and the Oak Ridge fault.

ASCE 7-22 provides design requirements for tsunami hazards associated with marine earthquake events. The design is probabilistically based and defines a Tsunami Design Zone as a coastal region that is susceptible to flooding and inundation by the Maximum Considered Tsunami, which represents a tsunami event with a 2,475-year return period (2 percent probability of exceedance in a 50-year exposure period). Tsunami Design Maps indicating inundation areas and providing runup elevation data for the Maximum Considered Tsunami are available online through a web application developed for ASCE 7-22 (https://asce7tsunami.online/). Using that web application, the runup elevation for the project site is estimated to be about El. 25 to 28 feet (NAVD88) with the inundation area extending upland from Highway 101 with inundation depths of about 10 to 13 feet in the vicinity of Sand Point Road.

Ground Shaking

The site is located within a seismically active area, and strong ground motion from nearby or distant earthquakes could affect the project during the structure's design life. The primary effects will be those associated with shaking and/or ground acceleration.

We performed a probabilistic seismic hazard analysis for the site using the USGS deaggregation web application (USGS, 2014) with assumed Site Class D conditions.

Table 2: Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis Results summarizes probabilistic peak ground accelerations for the site for return periods of 475, 975, and 2,475 years.

Table 2: Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis Results

Return Period (years)	Peak Horizontal Ground Acceleration (g)	Mean Earthquake Magnitude (Mw)
475	0.50	6.9
975	0.68	7.0
2,475	0.95	7.1
Site Location: Latitude: 34.401190° Longitude: -119.542324°		

Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading

Based on the subsurface data in Earth Systems (2021) a portion of the loose to medium dense beach sand deposits and some of the medium dense granular alluvial deposits at the site appear to be susceptible to liquefaction. Potential consequences of liquefaction could include ground settlement and lateral deformation. Calculations performed by Earth Systems suggests ground settlements from liquefaction could range up to about 2 to 2-1/2 inches and analyses of lateral spreading suggest that lateral deformations of approximately 3 feet could occur[2].

Based on data and analyses provided in Earth Systems (2021), we believe that some of the soil units underlying the site are likely susceptible to liquefaction and the revetment could be subject to risks from liquefaction-induced settlement and lateral spreading under a design-basis earthquake. Although potentially significant, we have assumed that hazards to the revetment improvements from liquefaction would likely be difficult and economically challenging to mitigate and that the potential risks from settlement and lateral spreading are acceptable to Santa Barbara County.

[2] Earth Systems evaluated liquefaction triggering assuming a code/mapped-based PGA of about 1.0g and 1.1g and lateral spreading was evaluated using the procedure described in Youd et al., (2002).

Seawall Improvement Alternatives

Based on information from Moffatt & Nichol, we understand that alternatives to improve the performance of the Sandyland seawall consist of:

- Implementing the repairs described in the 2006 revetment repair plans (Moffatt & Nichol, 2006) and is anticipated to be the preferred approach;
- A "pull-back" revetment that would remove and rebuild the existing revetment in a position farther landward than it is now; or
- Removing the existing revetment and replacing it with a vertical wall, such as a concrete sheet pile wall. From discussions with Moffatt & Nichol, we understand it is unlikely that improvements to the revetment will incorporate a sheet pile wall.

In addition to the 2006 repair plans, Moffatt & Nichol has also developed concept-level plans for the pull-back revetment and the vertical wall alternatives. We anticipate that the design for the 2006 repairs and the pull-back alternatives can be updated with limited geotechnical input. However, we understand that information such as the generalized stratigraphy and depth of historic scour as outlined previously would be relevant to advancing the design of those alternatives.

Although we understand the vertical wall alternative is unlikely, from a conceptual standpoint, the vertical wall alternative is considered geotechnically feasible. Concept-level plans developed by Moffatt & Nichol (Moffatt & Nichol, 2009) assume the wall would be embedded to a tip elevation of -37 feet. At that elevation, the wall would be constructed in and penetrate the upper stratum of beach sands and may extend through the primarily fine-grained estuarine/alluvial deposits (map units Qe and Qfy) with the base of the wall reaching the dense to very dense alluvium/older paralic deposits interpreted to be present below a depth of about 50 feet (elevation -40 feet).

Installation of driven concrete sheet piles in these soils appears to be feasible. Lateral earth pressures on the wall can be interpreted assuming a presumptive shear strength/friction angle of 32 degrees for the beach sand deposits with an estimated active earth pressure coefficient (ka) of 0.3 and a passive earth pressure coefficient (kp) of 3. For long term loading, a presumptive shear strength/friction angle of 20 degrees can be assumed for the alluvial/estuarine deposits with an estimated active earth pressure coefficient (ka) of 0.5 and a passive earth pressure coefficient (kp) of 2. For short term loading, a presumptive undrained shear strength of 750 psf can be assumed with estimated ka and kp values of 1. A total unit weight of 120 pcf can be assumed for the soils at the site. For modeling purposes, groundwater or differential water pressures should be evaluated from the various design flood stages. The unit weight of water may be taken as 64 pcf.

From a qualitative perspective the wall embedment depth outlined in the conceptual plans appears reasonable. We anticipate the geotechnical parameters outlined above can be considered to refine the concept-level design, including the estimated embedment depth, if needed. Additional geotechnical

services consisting of project-specific exploration and analyses should be performed for as part of future design work for design of the revetment improvements.

Limitations

Fugro characterized the general subsurface conditions at the site and developed the conclusions and professional opinions presented in this report based only on a desktop study and in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices at the time and location this report was prepared. This statement is in lieu of all warranties, express or implied. Work for the project was performed at a desktop level and characterization of the site conditions is based on our interpretation of existing data acquired by others, with limited data in the immediate vicinity of the project site. Therefore, findings and opinions presented should be considered applicable to concept design only.

We prepared this report for Moffatt & Nichol, and their authorized agents only. It may not contain sufficient information for the purposes of other parties or other uses. If any changes are made in the project or site conditions as described in this report, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report should not be considered valid unless Fugro reviews the changes, modifies, and approves, in writing, the conclusions and recommendations of this report. The report and any drawings contained in this report are not intended to act as construction drawings or specifications.

Soil and rock deposits will vary in type, strength, and other geotechnical properties between points of observation and exploration. Additionally, groundwater and soil moisture conditions can also vary seasonally or for other reasons. Therefore, we do not and cannot have complete knowledge of the subsurface conditions underlying the site. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are based upon review of data collected by others and the findings at the points of exploration, and interpolation and extrapolation of information between and beyond the points of observation and are subject to confirmation based on the conditions revealed during construction.

The scope of services did not include any environmental assessments for the presence or absence of hazardous/toxic materials in the soil, surface water, groundwater, or atmosphere. Any statements or absence of statements in this report or data presented herein regarding odors, unusual or suspicious items, or conditions observed are strictly for descriptive purposes and are not intended to convey engineering judgment regarding potential hazardous/toxic assessment.

Closure

We appreciate the opportunity to work with Moffatt & Nichol on this study. Please call if you have any questions regarding the information presented in our desktop study report.

Sincerely,





Gregory Denlinger, GE
Principal Engineer

Document Control

Document Information

Project Name	Sandyland Seawall Design/Repair/Replacement
Document Title	Geotechnical Engineering Desk Top Report, Sandyland Seawall Design/Repair/Replacement Project Santa Barbara County, California
Fugro Project No.	04.00208924
Fugro Document No.	04.00208924-PR-001
Issue Number	02
Issue Status	Final
Fugro Legal Entity	Fugro USA Land, Inc.
Issuing Office Address	4820 McGrath Street, Suite 100, Ventura, California 93003

Revision History

Issue	Date	Status	Comments on Content	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
01	4/16/2024	Draft	Submitted for Client Review	GSD	MS	MS
02	5/6/2024	Final	Incorporate Review Comments	GSD	MS	MS

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Appendix A

Site Reconnaissance Photographs













Appendix K
Project Alternatives

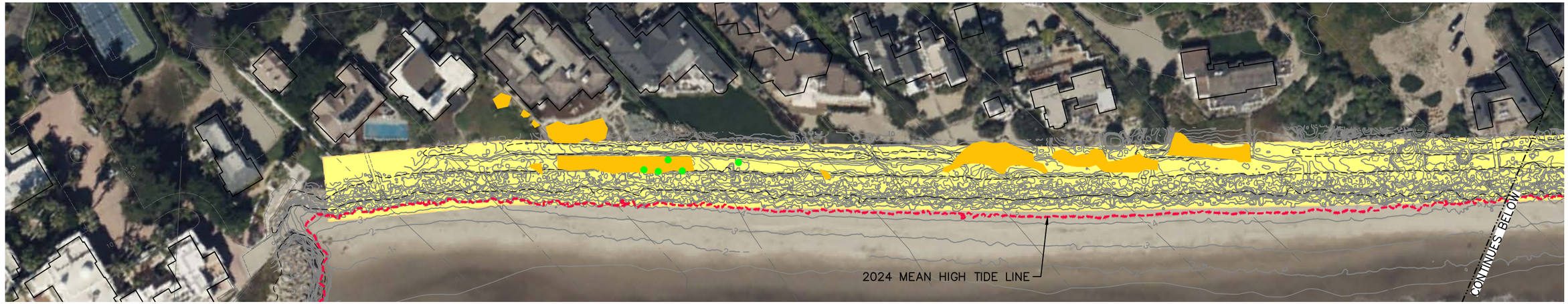
Sandyland Shoreline Protection Project

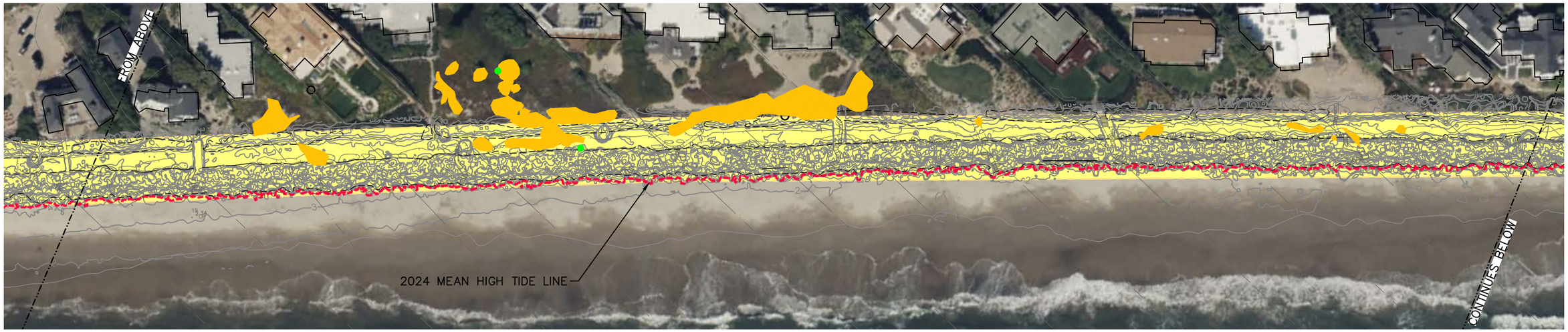
Project Website:
https://www.countyofsb.org/4402/Sandyland-Shoreline-Protection-Project

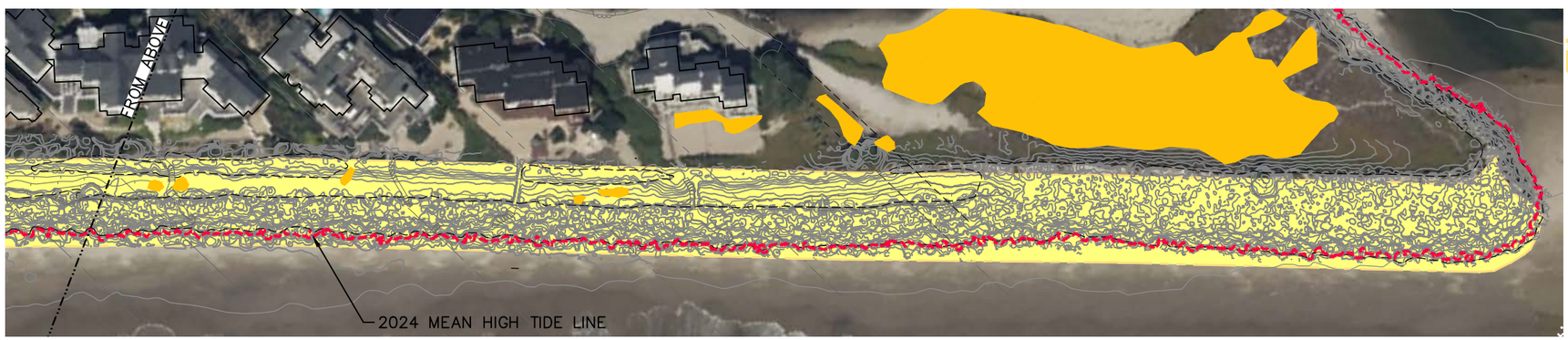
Contact:
Morgan M. Jones, Environmental Project Manager
(805) 568-3059
mmjones@countyofsb.org

Transportation Division

123 E. Anapamu St. • Santa Barbara, CA 93101 • (805) 568-3019







LEGEND

- EXISTING ROCK REVETMENT FOOTPRINT (1983 DESIGN) INCLUDING ROCK COVERED BY SAND & ICEPLANT/VEGETATION
- ROCK REVETMENT VISIBLE LIMITS IN MAY 2005
- 2024–MARCH MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- EXISTING TOPO (JAN. 2024)
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING RARE PLANTS
- EXISTING SENSITIVE VEGETATION

*MEAN HIGH TIDE = MEAN HIGH WATER = EL +4.5' NAVD88 (PER SANTA BARBARA NOAA NOS TIDE STATION)

50' 0' 50' 100'
1"=100'

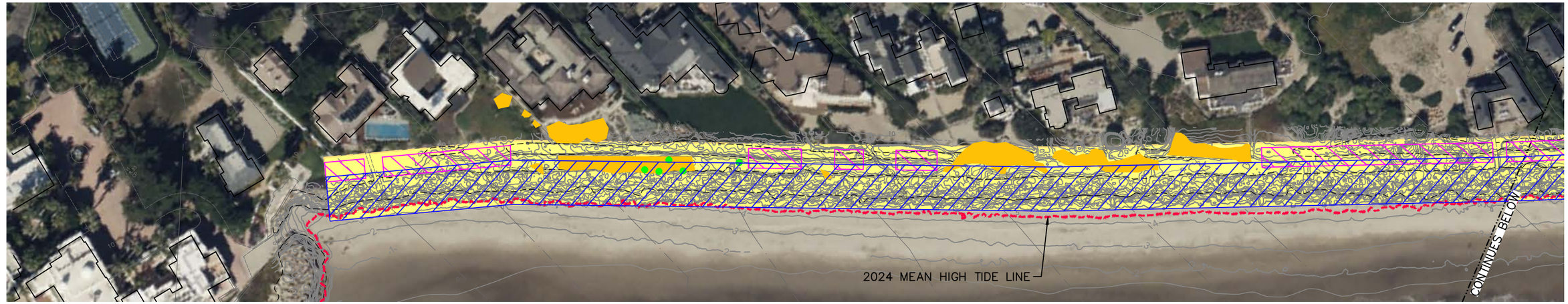
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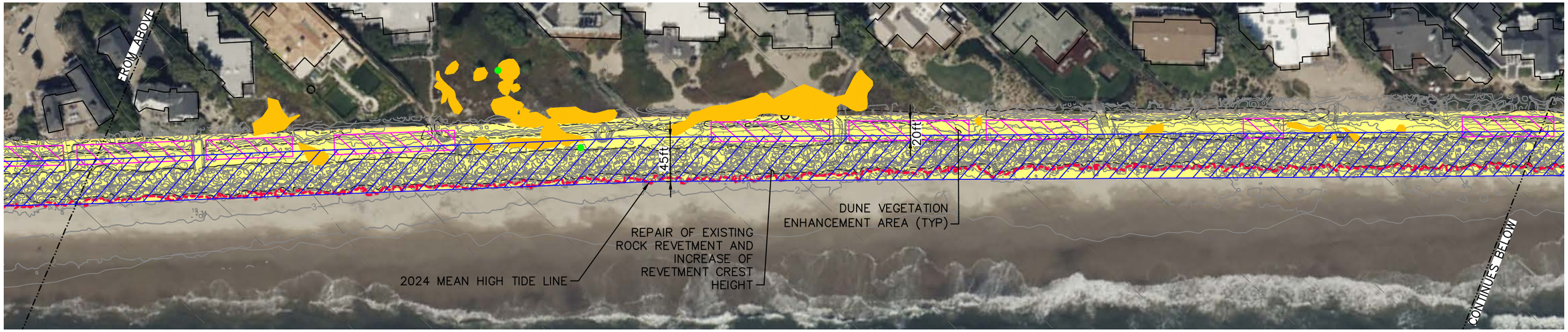
CONCEPTUAL

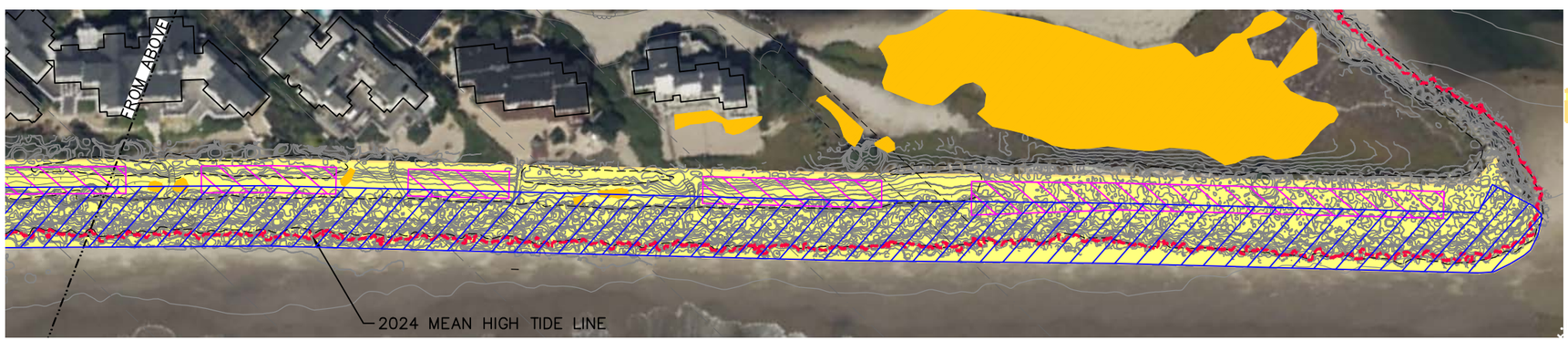
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Exp. ____ CIVIL

CONSTRUCTION STARTED:		PROJECT ENGINEER:	COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	DESIGN BY: NAME	CHECKED BY: NAME	SCALE: 1"=50'	PROJECT NO.: 720548
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DRAWN BY: NAME	CONSTRUCTABILITY REVIEW BY: NAME		
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:		DATE				SANDYLAND EXISTING CONDITION	SHEET NO.: 1 OF 1 FILE NO.: *
SURVEY CHECKED BY:			FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2 3			DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →	REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)

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LEGEND

- REVETMENT REPAIR AND INCREASED CREST ELEVATION
- DUNE VEGETATION ENHANCEMENT
- EXISTING ROCK REVETMENT FOOTPRINT (1983 DESIGN) INCLUDING ROCK COVERED BY SAND & ICEPLANT/VEGETATION
- ROCK REVETMENT VISIBLE LIMITS IN MAY 2005
- 2024–MARCH MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- EXISTING TOPO (JAN. 2024)
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING RARE PLANTS
- EXISTING SENSITIVE VEGETATION

*MEAN HIGH TIDE = MEAN HIGH WATER = EL +4.5' NAVD88 (PER SANTA BARBARA NOAA NOS TIDE STATION)

50' 0' 50' 100'
1"=100'

THE ACCESSWAYS FOR THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE THE SAME AS FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

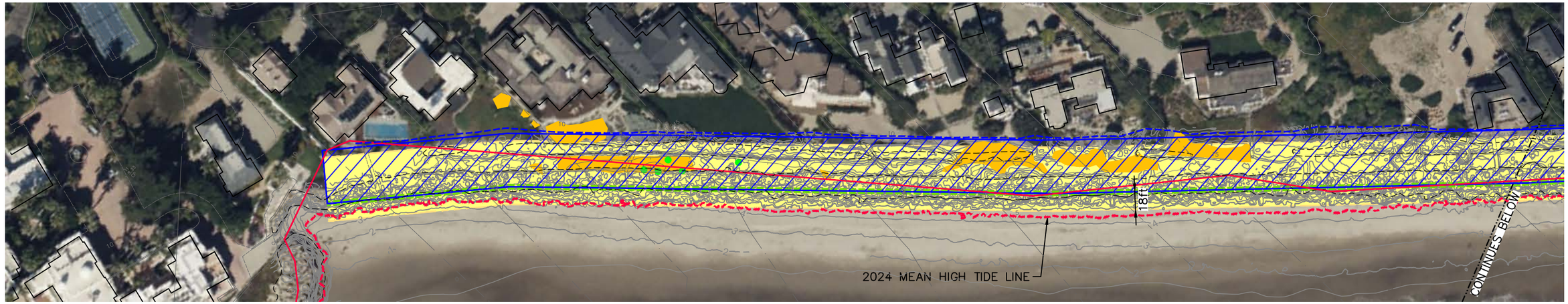
CONCEPTUAL

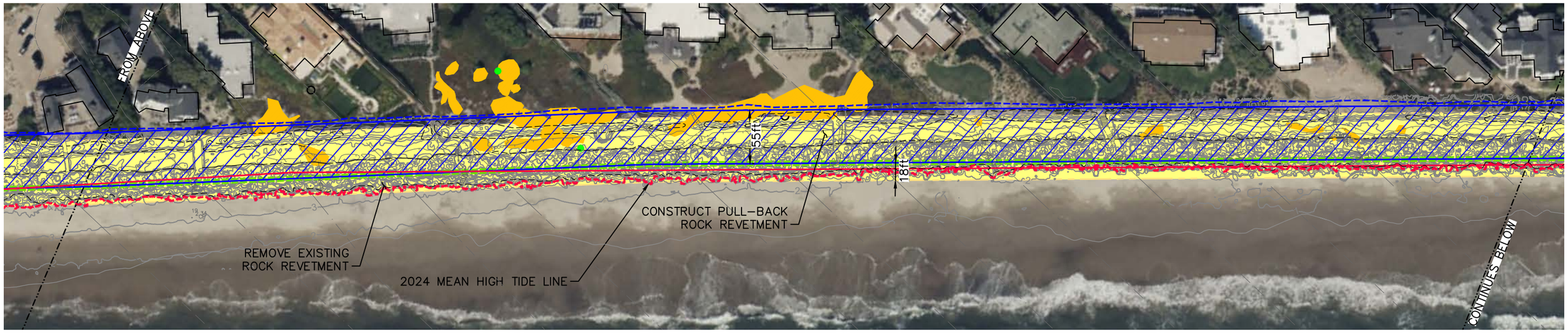
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
Exp. ____
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

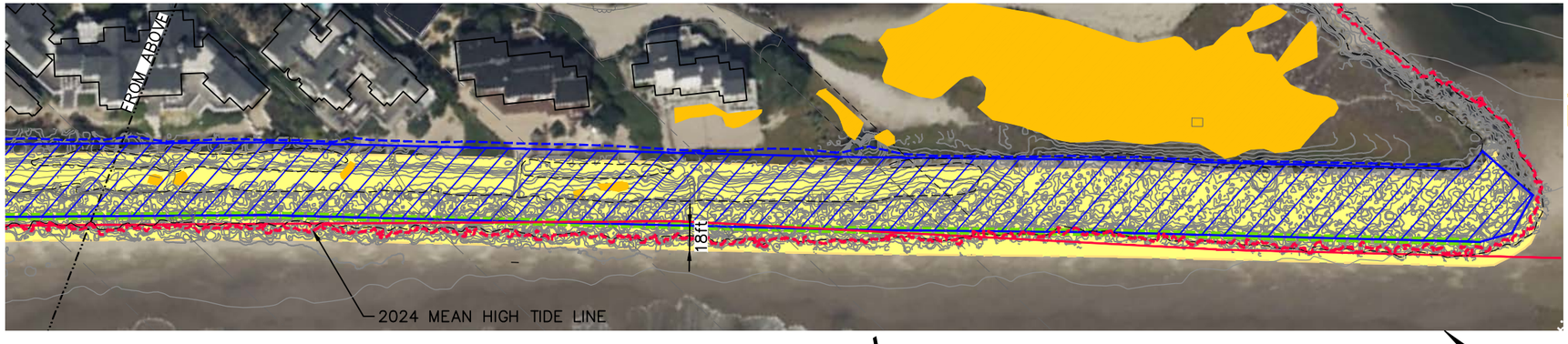
FIGURE 4b

CONSTRUCTION STARTED:		PROJECT ENGINEER:	COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	DESIGN BY: NAME	CHECKED BY: NAME	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	SANDYLAND ALTERNATIVE 2 - ENHANCED RESILIENCY
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:				DRAWN BY: NAME	CONSTRUCTABILITY REVIEW BY: NAME	1"=50'	720548	SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:		DATE						FILE NO. *
SURVEY CHECKED BY:			FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2 3			DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →		REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)

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LEGEND

- PULL-BACK REVETMENT
- PULL-BACK REVETMENT LANDWARD EXCAVATION LINE
- EXISTING ROCK REVETMENT FOOTPRINT (1983 DESIGN) INCLUDING ROCK COVERED BY SAND & ICEPLANT/VEGETATION
- ROCK REVETMENT VISIBLE LIMITS IN MAY 2005
- 2024-MARCH MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- EXISTING TOPO (JAN. 2024)
- 1964 MEAN HIGH* TIDE LINE
- 1964 REVETMENT TOE
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING RARE PLANTS
- EXISTING SENSITIVE VEGETATION

50' 0' 50' 100'
1"=100'

*MEAN HIGH TIDE = MEAN HIGH WATER = EL +4.5' NAVD88 (PER SANTA BARBARA NOAA NOS TIDE STATION)

FIGURE 6b-v1

CONSTRUCTION STARTED:
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED:
RECORD DRAWING APPROVED BY:
SURVEY CHECKED BY:
PROJECT ENGINEER:
DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER Exp. CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CONCEPTUAL

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

FOR REDUCED PLANS ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1 2 3

DESIGN BY:	CHECKED BY:
NAME	NAME
DRAWN BY:	CONSTRUCTABILITY REVIEW BY:
NAME	NAME

SCALE	PROJECT NO.
1"=50'	720548

SANDYLAND
ALTERNATIVE 4-v1 - PULL-BACK REVETMENT

SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
FILE NO. *

DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES →
REVISION DATES (PRELIMINARY STAGE ONLY)

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