4.6 GEOLOGIC PROCESSES

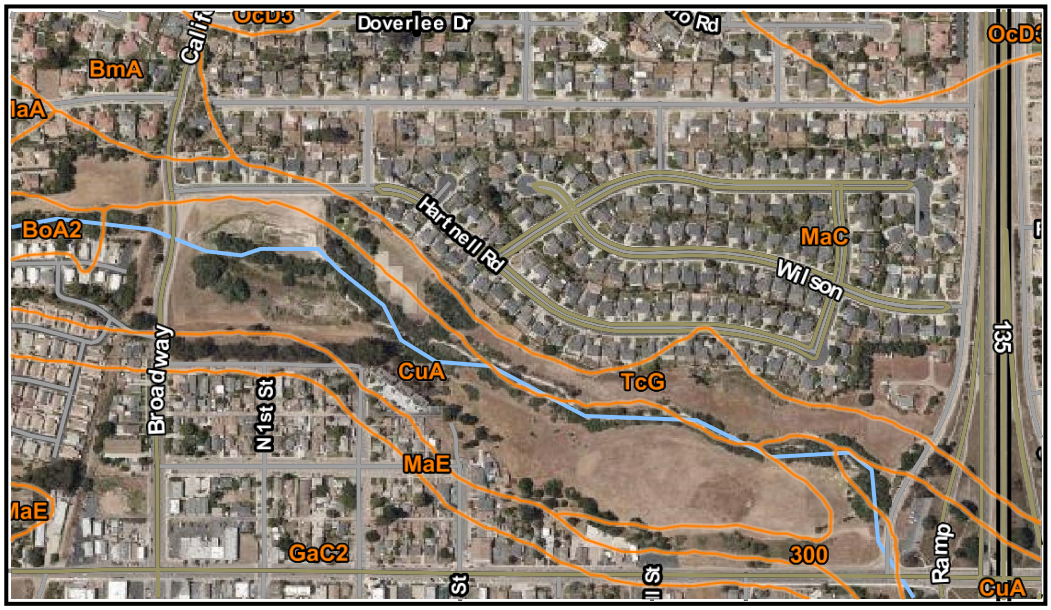
4.6.1 SETTING

A geotechnical report was prepared for the OASIS site/proposed development by GSI Soils, Inc (May 2016).The GSI report is summarized below and the full report is available in Appendix D-6. The GSI report evaluated the proposed building area. The proposed access road from Foxenwood Lane was evaluated and designed by Stantec and is identified in the Stantec Preliminary Grading Plan (Figure 4.6-3 below, also included at the end of Section 2.0 with the rest of the project plans). Project plans are also available for review at the Planning & Development Office, 324 W. Foster Road in Santa Maria by contacting the project planner, Natasha Campbell, ncampbell@co.santa-barbara.ca.us, 805-570-4871 or 805-934-6250 (P&D Reception) and the plans are also available online on the project webpage at: https://www.countyofsb.org/plndev/projects/oasiscenter.sbc .

Topography: The majority of the project site is level, with the exception of steep slopes near the OASIS property southern property line and along portions of the proposed access road. Slopes on the north side of the access road exceed 50 percent slope and slopes on the south side of the access road/adjacent pedestrian path exceed 30 percent slope. See Figure 4.6-2 (Topographic Map) and Figure 4.6-3, (Preliminary Plan) below.

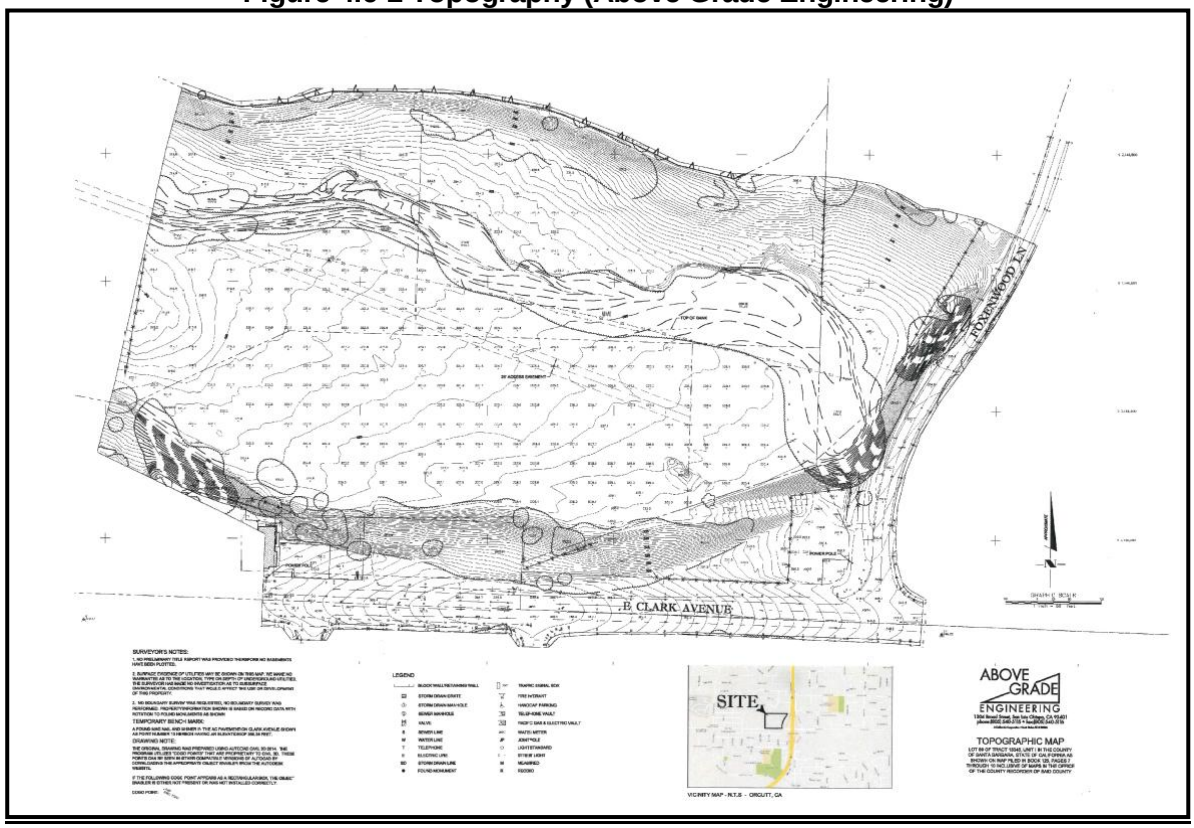
Soils: Figure 4.6-1 identifies onsite soils. The primary soil type in the proposed development area is Corralitos loamy sand, 0-2 percent slopes (CuA), with a small area of Riverwash (Rs) along the southern property line and access road. CuA is found in nearly level areas and often occurs on flood plains. CuA is associated with rapid permeability, very slow runoff, high hazard of soil blowing, no hazard of erosion by water, and low fertility. Rs soil is characterized as a miscellaneous land use type. It consists of unstabilized, water-deposited sand, gravel, cobblestones and stones in stream channels.

Figure 4.6-1 Soil Map



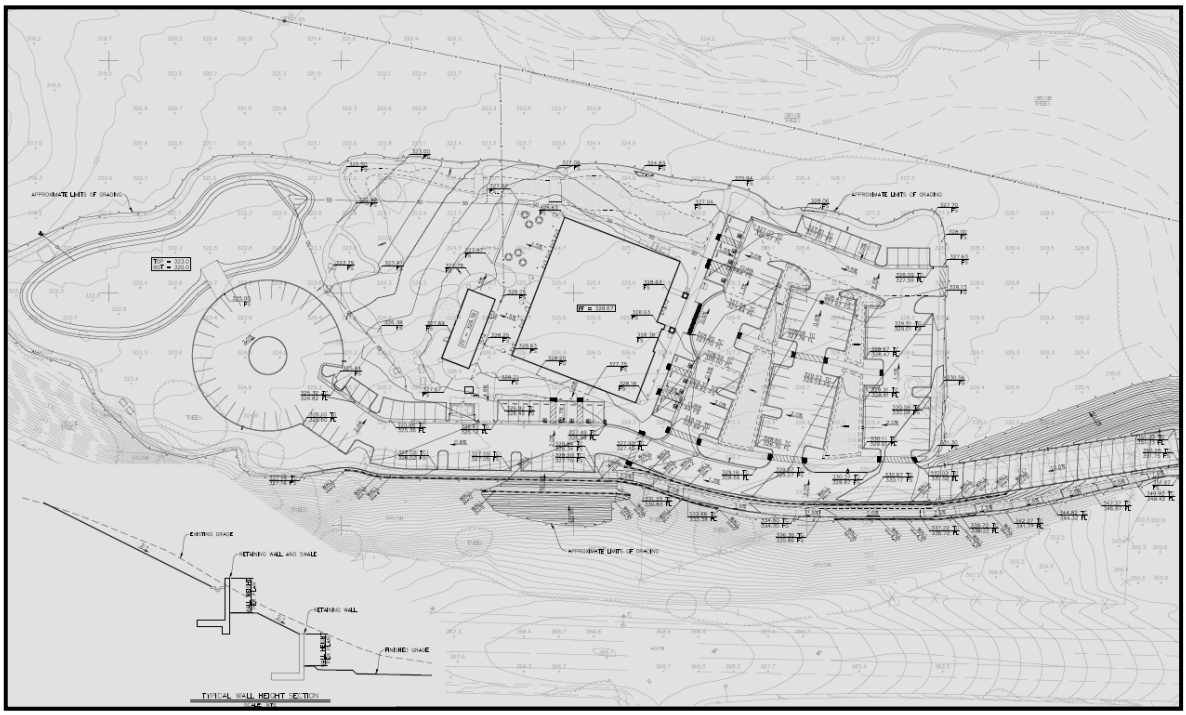
Source: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

Figure 4.6-2 Topography (Above Grade Engineering)



Source: Above Grade Engineering

Figure 4.6-3 Preliminary Grading Plan (Stantec)



Source: Stantec

Slope Stability: The building pad is located in a level area, but there are steep slopes to the south between the building pad and Clark Avenue. No visual evidence of overall instability was identified, although the GSI report notes that shallow instability could occur if there were over-saturated conditions.

The GSI report does not address slope stability associated with the improved access road and adjacent pedestrian path, which would generally follow the existing dirt driveway. Although a separate slope stability analysis was not submitted for the access road, Stantec addressed slope stability issues in the design of the access road, including with incorporation of retaining walls on the slope south of the access road. As identified on the Preliminary Grading Plan, the slope to be graded north of the access road is very steep (50%+ slope) and extends into the Orcutt Creek corridor just west of Foxenwood Lane. Stantec has identified that retaining walls would not be necessary on the north side of the access road to support the proposed access road. (B. Hain, Stantec) unless the final grading plan determines that retaining walls are needed to ensure that grading on the slope north of the access road would not extend into the Orcutt Creek banks.

Depth to Groundwater: The GSI report identifies the presence of free groundwater encountered at a depth of 35 feet below existing grades, with an expectation that groundwater would rise to at least 30 feet below existing grades in wet winter years. Further very moist conditions should be expected in the upper three to four feet during wet winter months and dewatering may be necessary during project construction.

Liquefaction: A specific liquefaction study was not performed as part of the geotechnical report. However, the GSI report provides a preliminary opinion, based on the results of their soil borings and experience in the project area, that there is a “relatively low potential for liquefaction to occur” on the property.

Lateral Spreading: The potential for lateral displacements to occur on the property is identified as low, due to the near level terrain and the high relative densities of the underlying soils.

Faulting: The site is not located within a state Fault Hazards Zone and the closest active or potentially active fault, the Casmalia Fault, is located over one mile to the south of KS18 (KS18).

4.6.2 REGULATORY SETTING

International Building Code (IBC): The IBC addresses all buildings except detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses up to three stories. The IBC includes structural engineering design standards and codes governing structural as well as fire- and life-safety provisions, including seismic, wind, accessibility, egress, occupancy, and roofs.

STATE

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act: The Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults, addressing the hazard of surface fault rupture. It also provides for special seismic design considerations if developments are planned in areas adjacent to active or potentially active faults. The Act is not directed toward other earthquake hazards.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act: The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (SHMA) of 1990 (Public Resources Code, Chapter 7.8, Section 2690-2699.6) applies to public buildings and most private buildings intended for human occupancy, addressing geo-seismic hazards other than surface faulting. The SHMA directs the Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey to identify and map areas with earthquake related hazards, including earthquake-induced landslides, liquefaction, and amplified ground shaking, to reduce threats to public safety, and to loss of life and property.

California Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, 2016 (Title 24): Title 24 is a broad set of requirements for "energy conservation, green design, construction and maintenance, fire and life safety, and accessibility" that apply to the "structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems" in a building. Title 24 requires, among other things, seismically resistant construction and foundation and soil investigations prior to construction. The CBC also establishes grading requirements that apply to excavation and fill activities, and requires the implementation of erosion control measures. The County is responsible for enforcing the Title 24.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Santa Barbara County Code, Section 14-29, Drainage, Erosion, and Sediment Control: Section 14-29 of the Santa Barbara County Code requires preparation and execution of an erosion and sediment control plan as part of grading plan requirements. The erosion and sediment control plans are required to incorporate applicable County-approved best management practices. In lieu of such a plan, the County may accept a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) if it contains the requirements of the County's erosion and sediment control plan. Erosion and sediment control measures must be in place prior to any grading on hillsides, sloping or mountainous terrain.

Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, Seismic Safety Element: The Seismic Safety and Safety Element of the County's Comprehensive Plan (updated in February 2015) is intended to guide land use planning with goals and policies to minimize the adverse effects of hazards related to geology, seismicity, fires, and flooding. The following goals and policies are pertinent to the proposed project:

- *Geologic and Seismic Goal 1: Protect the community to the extent feasible from risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence, liquefaction and other seismic hazards pursuant to Government Code §65302(g)(1), Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body.*

- *Geologic and Seismic Protection Policy 1: The County shall minimize the potential effects of geologic, soil, and seismic hazards through the development review process.*

- *Geologic and Seismic Protection Policy 2: To maintain consistency, the County shall refer to the California Building Code, the Land Use Development Code, County Ordinances, the Coastal Land Use Plan, and the Comprehensive General Plan when considering the siting and construction of structures in seismically hazardous areas.*

- *Geologic and Seismic Protection Policy 6: The County should reference the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan when considering measures to reduce potential harm from seismic activity to property and lives.*

Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, Orcutt Community Plan: The Orcutt Community Plan (most recent update in 2013) provides for orderly development in the unincorporated area of Orcutt, in a manner consistent with the overarching Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan. The Orcutt Community Plan contains policies, actions, and development standards to minimize hazards related to geology and soils, including *Policy GEO-O-1(Development sited to avoid geologically hazards,* DevStd GEO-O-1.1- *(New construction setbacks from mapped faults),* Policy GEO-O-2 *(development siting/design to minimize erosion),* DevStd GEO-O-2.2 *(Development to avoid steep slopes),* DevStd GEO-O-2.6 (*landscape plans to address revegetation*)*..*

PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

OCP EIR Volume I evaluated geological impacts resulting from development in the Orcutt Planning Area under buildout of the OCP. OCP EIR Volume II includes a Mini-EIR for KS18-Southpoint, which evaluated site-specific impacts from development of KS18 under the OCP. (The OASIS portion of KS18 was identified for open space and future public park uses in the OCP).

The following general impacts from OCP EIR Volume I, Section 5.4 and site specific impacts identified in the OCP EIR Volume II, Mini EIR for KS18 were anticipated to result from future buildout assumed in the OCP for KS18.

- *Impact GEO-2: Blowing Sand: Grading and site preparation activities associated with future development on soils underlain by "Dune Sand" and Orcutt Formation deposits would create potentially significant impacts due to blowing sand, which would contribute to the County's PM_{10} nonattainment, as well as creating a nuisance for surrounding land uses.*

- *Impact KS18-GEO-l Unstable Slopes: Slope engineering for placement of access roads serving the proposed park could result in potentially significant impacts due to unstable cut slopes. The weight of structures along Clark Avenue could also increase the potential for slope collapse.*

- *Impact KS18-GEO-2 Siltation of Orcutt Creek: Grading and clearing in the short-term, and construction of impervious surfaces (buildings, parking) in the long-term from increased runoff over the site's erodible soils, would result in potentially significant increases in erosion, and subsequent siltation of Orcutt Creek.*

- *Impact KS18-GEO-3 Soil Blowing: Removal of surface vegetation during construction activities could result in potentially significant impacts due to severe soil blowing and deposition of wind-borne sediment on adjacent properties.*

The following mitigation measures from OCP EIR Volume I and the Volume II KS18 Mini-EIR were determined to mitigate impacts of development pursuant to the OCP on KS18:

- *Mitigation GEO-6*: *Landscape plans shall be required for all new development in areas of sandy soils to ensure revegetation of graded areas. All landscape plans shall be reviewed by the County BAR; landscape securities (bonds) shall be required unless expressly waived by P&D.* (addresses Impact GEO-I and 2).

- *Mitigation GEO-9: All finished cut and fill slopes and other areas of exposed soils shall be revegetated with ground cover immediately after construction. A landscape maintenance plan shall be prepared for County review and approval. (*addresses Impact GEO-2)

- *Mitigation KS18-GEO-I: Grading plans for development of access roads and buildings shall clearly address slope stability and soil collapse issues, including the use of retaining walls or other slope stabilization methods when necessary, and shall be submitted for P&D review prior to land-use clearance. These methods shall be documented in a soils report if deemed necessary by P&D.* (addresses Impact KSI8-GEO-I)

- *Mitigation KS18-GEO-2: Erosion control measures shall be implemented to prevent runoff into the creek channel. Silt fencing, straw bales, sand bags, and vegetation of cut or filled slopes shall be used in conjunction with other methods to prevent erosion on slopes and siltation of the stream channel. An erosion control plan shall be submitted to and approved by P&D, Public Works Grading Division, and Flood Control prior to Land Use clearance, and implemented prior to commencement of grading or construction.* (addresses Impact KS18-GEO-2)

- *Mitigation KS18-GEO-3: All cleared areas shall be watered at the end of each work period and frequently during construction*. (This OCP EIR mitigation addresses Impact KS18-GEO-3. (The Findings for adoption of the OCP note that mitigation KS18-GEO-3 is addressed by Policy AQ-O-2 and standard development review practices and conditions of project approval.

4.6.3 IMPACT ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGY AND THRESHOLDS

CEQA APPENDIX G

A project would result in a significant impact if it would:

1. *Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*

    a) *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist- Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault;*

        i. *Strong seismic ground shaking;*
        ii. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; and*
        iii. *Landslides.*

2. *Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil;*

3. *Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse;*

4. *Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property; and/or*

5. *Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.*

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Per the County of Santa Barbara Thresholds Manual (Revised 2015), impacts are classified as significant with regard to geology if the proposed development activity, including all proposed mitigation measures, could result in substantially increased erosion, landslides, soil creep, mudslides, and unstable slopes. In addition, impacts are considered significant if people or structures would be exposed to major geologic hazards upon implementation of the project.

If the project involves any of the following, impacts related to geology are potentially significant:

1. *The project site or any part of the project is located on land having substantial geologic constraints, as determined by Planning and Development or Public Works. Areas constrained by geology include parcels located near active or potentially active faults and property underlain by rock types associated with compressible/collapsible soils or susceptible to landslides or severe erosion. Special problem areas designated by the Board of Supervisors have been established based on geologic constraints, flood hazards and other physical limitations to development;*

2. *The project results in potentially hazardous geologic conditions such as the construction of cut slopes exceeding a grade of 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical;*

3. *The project proposes construction of a cut slope over 15 feet in height as measured from the lowest finished grade; and*

4. *The project is located on slopes exceeding 20% grade.*

The project's physical impacts on the environment would result from the proposed construction and long-term use of the OASIS property. Also refer to discussion in section 6.1 (Growth Inducing Effects) regarding increased development potential related to the General Plan Amendments, Lot Line Adjustment, and Government Code consistency requests.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The OASIS building and parking areas are located in an area with nearly level topography. However, the project access road and separated pedestrian path would traverse an area with steep (exceeding 20 and 30 percent slope) and potentially unstable slopes between Foxenwood Lane and the OASIS property. A dirt access road exists in the general location of the proposed access road, but the proposed access road would require engineered improvements (e.g., grading, paving, retaining walls) to meet Santa Barbara County Fire District (SBCFD) standards and to accommodate pedestrian and bicycles. Feasible mitigation identified below, including required P&D review and approval of project Grading and Drainage plans for the facility, access road, and Erosion and Sediment Control plan, would reduce impacts to less than significant levels.

Impact GEO-1: The project would result in potentially significant impacts from siltation/sedimentation of Orcutt Creek (Short-Term Construction Period and Long-Term Operations). (Class II)

Impact GEO-2: The project would result in potentially significant impacts related to unstable slopes/soil collapse due to the steep slopes, the weight of future structures on Clark Avenue above the OASIS building pad, and potential for unstable slopes along the proposed access road. (Class II)

Impact GEO-3: The project would result in potentially significant impacts from soil blowing during the short-term construction period (Class II)

The Mini-EIR for KS18 identified potentially significant impacts from The Mini-EIR for KS18 identified potentially significant geologic impacts from Siltation of Orcutt Creek, Unstable Slopes/Soil Collapse and Soil Blowing. These impacts would also apply to the proposed project. The Preliminary Grading Plan dated April 2019 (Figure 4.6-3/Figure 2-32) and detail for grading on the slope north of the access road (Figure 2-32a), prepared by Stantec, identify proposed grading for the access road. A separated pedestrian path is included just south of the access road. Slopes to the south of the access road exceed 30% slope. Retaining walls are proposed along on the slope south of the access road (along approximately 400 feet), in some locations on both sides of the pedestrian path. Grading is shown from the top to the bottom of the slope north of the access road, in an area with slopes that exceed 50 percent slope. No retaining walls are currently determined to be necessary north of the access road. However, the project engineer (B. Hain, Stantec) has indicated that retaining walls will be installed if determined to be necessary to ensure no grading would extend into the creek banks.

The OASIS project would involve similar potentially significant impacts, as are described in the KS18 Mini-EIR, from site preparation activities (e.g., vegetation removal, grading, trenching, etc.) associated with the construction of new buildings, parking areas, the access road, retention basin, utilities, landscaping, internal walkways, and installation of a section of the OCP multi-use Orcutt Creek Trail, including paved Class I bikeway. Increased runoff from an increase in impervious surfaces (e.g., new structures, parking areas, access road) could also result in increased erosion/sedimentation of Orcutt Creek over the long-term, if the drainage plan does not adequately address the potential for long-term erosion/sedimentation from stormwater runoff. Unstable slopes and soil collapse could result in significant geologic impacts if 1) the proposed access road is not adequately designed/constructed to address steep slopes to the north and south of the existing dirt road and 2) if the long-term stability of the slope/soils to the south of the proposed OASIS structures are not adequately addressed in the building design.

Project impacts GEO-1, GEO-2, and GEO-3 would be potentially significant but can be reduced to less than significant levels with feasible mitigation identified later this Section.

Impact GEO-4: The project is not expected to result in significant impacts related to faults, lateral spreading, liquefaction, coastal hazards, unique or significant geologic, paleontological or physical features, soil constraints for onsite septic disposal, geologic constraints requiring the need for caissons or other construction methods associated with significant vibrations, and the project does not involve mining, or excessive spoils, tailings or over-burden. (Class III)

The project is not expected to result less than significant geologic hazards related to the following geotechnical issues, based on the assessment and conclusions in the OCP Mini-EIR for KS18 and on the 2016 GSI report for the proposed OASIS project:

- *Faults*: The closest identified active or potentially active earthquake fault is the Casmalia Fault, which is located over one mile south of the property. Further standard compliance with existing building regulations, including seismic requirements, would ensure potential ground shaking impacts caused by movement along a distant fault would be less than significant
- *Lateral Spreading*: The proposed building site has nearly level terrain and the underlying soils have high relative densities;
- *Liquefaction*: Although a specific liquefaction study was not performed, GSI's preliminary opinion is that the there is a "relatively low potential for liquefaction to occur" on the property, based on the results of GSI's soil borings and their experience in the project area.
- *Coastal Hazards*: The site is located over 10 miles inland from the coast. Therefore, the site is not associated with coastal geologic hazards (e.g., sea cliff retreat, rising sea levels) which would impact site development or public safety;
- *Unique Features*: No unique or significant geologic, paleontological or physical features on the site, which would be destroyed, covered or modified by project implementation have been identified onsite in the Key Site Mini-EIR or the 2016 GSI report;
- *Soil Constraints for wastewater disposal*: The site would be served by municipal sewer, so there would be no soil constraints affecting onsite septic systems;
- *Construction methods generating vibrations*: Soil/geologic constraints have not been identified onsite that require construction methods involving the need for caissons or other methods associated with significant construction-related vibrations; and
- *Spoils, tailings from mining*: The project does not involve mining activities, or excessive spoils, tailings or over-burden.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The proposed project, in conjunction with other cumulative projects proposed in Santa Maria and the unincorporated Santa Barbara County area, would expose additional people and property to geologic hazards that exist in the region. The magnitude of geologic hazards for individual projects would depend upon the location, type, and size of development and the specific hazards associated with individual sites. Specific geologic hazards associated with each individual site would generally be limited to that site. In addition, County regulations and policies (including compliance with California Building Code requirements) would require either relocation of development or incorporation of grading/construction design features to reduce seismic and geologic hazards to acceptable levels. The OASIS project would result in potentially significant but feasibly mitigated geologic impacts. In addition, cumulative projects under buildout of the OCP would be addressed on a case-by- case basis. Therefore, the project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. Cumulative geologic hazard impacts would be adverse, but less than significant (Class III).

Approval of the proposed General Plan Amendment components, Recorded Map Modifications and Government Code 65402 Consistency requests may encourage similar requests for the other Southpoint Estates (KS18) open space parcels, as well as for other designated open space parcels in the Orcutt area or elsewhere in the County. Approval of such requests would increase the development potential of additional open space areas, which were set aside as part of past land use decisions for the purpose of preserving resources and offsetting various environmental impacts of development projects. The amount and types of increased development that could result from similar requests throughout the County's unincorporated area are not specifically known. However, increased conversion of open space to development would result in potential impacts to geologic and soil hazards that would be most affected by a specific locations' presence/absence/extent of onsite soil and geologic constraints, including but not limited to expansive or highly erosive soils, steep slopes, landslide potential, potentially active/active faults, etc., as well as the locations of proposed grading and development. (Also see Section 6.1, Growth Inducing Effects).

MITIGATION AND RESIDUAL IMPACT

GEO-1. WatConv-01 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. As determined by the latest edition of the California Green Code and/or Chapter 14 of the Santa Barbara County Code, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) and/or an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) shall be implemented as part of the project. Grading and erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to minimize erosion during construction and shall be implemented for the duration of the grading period and until re-graded areas have been stabilized by structures, long-term erosion control measures or permanent landscaping. The Owner/Applicant shall submit the SWPPP, SWMP or ESCP using Best Management Practices (BMP) designed to stabilize the site, protect natural watercourses/creeks, prevent erosion, convey storm water runoff to existing drainage systems keeping contaminants and sediments onsite. The SWPPP or ESCP shall be a part of the Grading and Drainage Plan submittal and will be reviewed for its technical merits by P&D, Flood Control District and Project Clean Water as applicable. Information on Erosion Control requirements can be found on the County web site re: Grading Ordinance Chapter 14 (http://sbcountyplanning.org/building/grading.cfm, (refer to California Stormwater Best Management Handbook and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements); and in the California Green Code for SWPPP (projects < 1 acre) and/or SWMP requirements.

PLAN REQUIREMENTS: The grading and SWPPP, SWMP and/or ESCP shall be submitted for review and approved by P&D prior to approval of zoning clearances. The plan shall be designed to address erosion, sediment and pollution control during all phases of development of the site until all disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. **TIMING**: The SWPPP requirements shall be implemented prior to the commencement of grading and throughout the year. The ESCP/SWMP requirements shall be implemented between November 1st and April 15th of each year, except pollution control measures shall be implemented year round. **MONITORING**: P&D shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

GEO-2. Grading plans shall clearly address slope stability and soil collapse issues for the access road, pedestrian path, bikeway, and buildings, including the use of retaining walls or other slope stabilization methods. **PLAN REQUIREMENTS AND TIMING**: The grading plan shall be submitted for P&D review and approval prior to land-use clearance. The proposed slope stabilization methods shall be documented in a soils report if deemed necessary by P&D, including Building & Safety. **MONITORING**: P&D shall perform site inspections throughout the construction phase.

IMPACTS AFTER MITIGATION

Impact GEO-1: The project would result in potentially significant impacts from siltation/sedimentation of Orcutt Creek (Short-Term Construction Period and Long-Term Operations). (Class II)

Impact GEO-1 would be reduced to less than significant levels subject to the requirements of the County's standard regulatory process[1], implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, Mitigation Measures W-3, W-5, and W-6 in Section 4.13 (Water Resources and Flooding) and compliance with the Flood Control District and Project Clean Water letters (included in Appendix D-13).

Impact GEO-2: The project would result in potentially significant impacts related to unstable slopes/soil collapse due to the steep slopes, the weight of future structures on Clark Avenue above the OASIS building pad, and potential for unstable slopes along the proposed access road. (Class II)

Impact GEO-2 would be reduced to less than significant levels by implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-2.

Impact GEO-3: The project would result in potentially significant impacts from soil blowing during the short-term construction period (Class II)

Impact GEO-3 would be reduced to less than significant levels by implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 and compliance with Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District measures for control of fugitive dust.

Impact GEO-4: The project is not expected to result in significant impacts related to faults, lateral spreading, liquefaction, coastal hazards, unique or significant geologic, paleontological or physical features, soil constraints for onsite septic disposal, geologic constraints requiring the need for caissons or other construction methods associated with significant vibrations, and the project does not involve mining, or excessive spoils, tailings or over-burden. (No impacts identified)

No mitigation required to address Impact GEO-4 – no impact.

Cumulative Geologic Impacts: The OASIS project would result in potentially significant but feasibly mitigated geologic impacts. In addition, cumulative projects under buildout of the OCP would be addressed on a case-by- case basis. Therefore, the project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. Cumulative geologic hazard impacts would be adverse, but less than significant (Class III)

The project would not result in a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to geologic processes.

[1] The standard regulatory process requires implementation of SBCAPCD construction period emission control measures (Appendix D-2 and OCP Policy AQ-O-2), implementation of a P&D approved landscape plan (LUDC §35.34.090.E , OCP GEO-O-2, GEO-O-2.6), and building permit requirements for soils and foundation reports.