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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following Revised Biological Resources Assessment (Assessment) provides the results of the biological surveys and background investigation conducted by Storrer Environmental Services, LLC (SES), on behalf of the Anthem Chapel Goleta Project, located on a 3-acre property in the City of Goleta (City).

The objectives of the Assessment are to: 1) provide a general characterization of biological resources for the property; 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 federally- or state-listed plants and animals or species afforded other special regulatory protection; 5) describe the property's biological constraints and applicable federal, state, and local land use policies and development standards; and, 6) recommend avoidance and minimizations measures to reduce potential impacts to biological resources from construction of the proposed new buildings/structures and associated parking.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The property is located at the intersection of N. Los Carneros Road and Covington Way, adjacent to the County Fire Station and the Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve (Latitude 34.44361111°, Longitude -119.85333333°) (Figure 1 – Project Area and Site Vicinity). Existing development on the property is in the northwest corner and includes the 2,500 square foot Christ Lutheran Church sanctuary, 960 square foot classroom, 900 square foot hall, 610 square foot office/nursery/restroom, and associated parking. The Project Area also contains ornamental landscaping, Anthem Chapel event tents, driveways, and dirt/gravel/asphalt parking areas (Appendix A – Site Photographs). The parcel (APN 077-160-022) has a zoning designation of RS-8, single-family residential and is 3 acres in size. For the purposes of this Assessment, the Project Area includes the entire parcel and the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) immediately adjacent to the parcel (i.e., historic monarch butterfly overwintering Site 72, historic raptor nest sites).

The Project involves construction of a new 500-seat Anthem Chapel sanctuary (including offices and facilities for a preschool, daycare, and youth groups) and associated parking, landscaping, and native habitat restoration in the undeveloped portions of the Project Area. The proposed Project includes a Tentative Parcel Map application to split the 3.423-acre lot into two parcels (one parcel for Christ Lutheran Church and one parcel for Anthem Chapel), a Minor Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for community assembly use in the RS zone, and a Development Plan for the new sanctuary and ancillary improvements (Figures 2a-2g). The Project is requesting a buffer reduction from the adjacent monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) from the prescriptive 100 feet to 50 feet. The Project has been designed so that all structural development is beyond the 100-foot buffer from the edge of the tree canopy associated with Site 72 and the proposed 50-foot buffer area would be entirely restored with native plant species and additional pollinator resources following initial grading and installation of the bioretention basin (Figures 2e-2f).

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is within the City limits and the Goleta General Plan (GGP) area which is situated between the Pacific Ocean and foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountain Range (City 2006). The GGP

governs land use and development within the area of the incorporated City limits. The Project Area is located north of the California Coastal Zone boundary. The surrounding land use includes residential neighborhoods, recreational/open space (i.e., Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve), and agricultural lands.

The Goleta 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 Project 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 2024). Average annual precipitation is 16.34 inches, with the majority of that falling between October and April.

The parcel is relatively flat, and ranges from 71 to 76 feet above mean sea level (msl). The perimeters of the Project Area are largely undeveloped and consist of dirt/gravel/asphalt parking lots and ornamental landscaping. The parcel is devoid of native or protected vegetation but is bordered by numerous coast live oak trees along the eastern boundary and near the southeastern corner. Based on aerial imagery analysis, the majority of the property appears to have been historically used for community assembly since at least 1994.

The Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve (Preserve), adjacent to the Project Area, provides valuable wildlife habitat and contains various types of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) (e.g., monarch butterfly habitat, raptor nesting habitat, significant native plant communities, and wetland habitat) (City 2006). A known monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) is located just outside the southeast corner of the parcel, between the Project Area and the Stow House. The eucalyptus grove and habitat around the nearby Lake Los Carneros also provide high quality nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species (i.e. Cooper’s hawk [*Accipiter cooperii*], red-shouldered hawk [*Buteo lineatus*], and white-tailed kite [*Elanus leucurus*]). Special-status native plants, such as Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*) can also be found in the Preserve (pers. comm. J. Cooper 2024). Santa Barbara honeysuckle has a CNPS Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B.2, meaning it is endangered in California and elsewhere (CNDDB 2024). Discussions of ESHA and relevant biological resources adjacent to and in proximity to the Project Area, including the nearby Preserve, are included in this Assessment.

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 applicable to the Project Area.

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 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 unlawful to “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.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.3.1 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.

Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 2081, CESA allows for incidental take permits to otherwise lawful development projects that could result in the take of a state-listed threatened or endangered species. The application for an incidental take permit under Section 2081(b) has a number of requirements including the preparation of a conservation plan, generally referred to as a Habitat Conservation Plan. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts to rare, endangered, and threatened species and to develop appropriate mitigation planning to offset project-caused losses of listed species.

2.2.2 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. In response to the federal 2020 Rule, SWRCB has adopted a new policy effective on May 28, 2020.

2.2.2.1 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.”

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 LAKE AND STREAMBED ALTERATION PROGRAM (CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE (CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE §1600-1616)

Under Sections 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates all activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake; change or use any material from the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or, deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream or lake. Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration must be submitted to CDFW for such activities. CDFW defines a stream as:

“...a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.”

CDFW jurisdiction typically includes all portions of the bed, banks, and channel of a stream, including intermittent and ephemeral streams, and extends outward to the upland edge of the riparian vegetation.

2.2.5 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 2008).

2.3 LOCAL LAND-USE POLICIES

Requirements for the protection of biological resources in the incorporated City limits, applicable to the Project Area, are provided in the City of Goleta General Plan (GGP) and the Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP). These Plans provide a framework of policies designed to protect special-status species and sensitive habitat areas. The policies applicable to the biological resources in the Project Area are described below.

2.3.1 CITY OF GOLETA GENERAL PLAN/COASTAL LAND USE PLAN (GGP/CLUP)

The GGP/CLUP policies and development standards applicable to the biological resources on and adjacent to the property are outlined in the Conservation Element (CE) and are listed below.

- CE-4: To preserve, protect and enhance habitats for monarch butterflies in Goleta, including existing and historical autumnal and winter roost or aggregation sites, and promote the long-term stability of over-wintering butterfly populations.
- CE-4.1: The monarch butterfly is recognized as a California and Goleta special resource. Sites that provide the necessary elements essential for successful monarch butterfly aggregation areas and are locations where monarchs have been historically present shall be considered ESHAs.
- CE-4.4: Monarch butterfly ESHAs shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses or development depending on maintaining such resources shall be allowed within these ESHAs or their buffer areas. The applicable following standards include:
- a. No development, except as otherwise allowed by this policy, shall be allowed within monarch butterfly ESHAs or ESHA buffers.
 - b. Since the specific locations of aggregation sites may vary from one year to the next, the focus of protection shall be the entire grove of trees rather than individual trees that are the location of the roost.
 - c. Removal of vegetation within monarch ESHAs shall be prohibited, except for minor pruning of trees or removal of dead trees and debris that are a threat to public safety.
 - d. Public accessways are considered resource-dependent uses and may be located within a monarch ESHA or its buffer; accessways shall be sited to avoid or lessen impacts to aggregation sites.
- CE-4.5: A buffer of a sufficient size shall be required to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the monarch butterfly habitat, including aggregations sites and the surrounding grove of trees. Buffers shall be measured from the outer extent of the tree canopy and shall not be less than 100 feet around existing and historic roost sites. The buffer area shall provide physical barrier to human intrusion and shall serve as transitional habitat. The buffer may be reduced to 50 feet in cases where the trees contribute to the habitat but are not considered likely to function as an aggregation site,

such as along narrow windrows. Grading and other activities that could alter the tree grove are prohibited within or adjacent to the buffer area.

CE-4.6: The following standards shall apply to consideration of proposals for new development adjacent to monarch ESHAs or ESHA buffers:

- a. A site-specific biological study, prepared by an expert approved by the City who is qualified by virtue of education and experience in the study of monarch butterflies, shall be required to be submitted by the project proponent.
- b. The study shall include preparation of a Monarch Butterfly Habitat Protection Plan, which at a minimum shall include: 1) the mapped location of the cluster of trees where monarchs are known, or have been known, to roost in both autumnal and over-wintering aggregations; 2) an estimate of the size of the population within the colony; 3) the mapped extent of the entire habitat area; and 4) the boundaries of the buffer zone around the habitat area.
- c. A temporary fence shall be installed along the outer boundary of the buffer zone prior to and during any grading and construction activities on the site.
- d. If an active roost or aggregation is present on the project site, any construction grading, or other development within 200 feet of the active roost, shall be prohibited between October 1 and March 1.

CE-8: To preserve and protect habitats for threatened, endangered, or other special-status species of plants and animals and to maintain biodiversity.

CE-8.1 Requisite habitats for individual occurrences of special-status plants and animals shall be preserved and protected, and their occurrences, including habitat requirements, shall be designated as ESHAs.

These habitats include but are not limited to:

- a. Habitat capable of supporting special-status invertebrate species, such as globose dune beetle (*Coelus globosus*), and roosting habitat for the monarch butterfly.
- b. Nesting and roosting areas for various species of raptors such as Cooper's hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), white-tailed kites (*Elanus leucurus*), and turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*).
- c. Nesting habitat for other special-status bird species such as western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), or tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*).

CE-8.2: All development shall be located, designed, constructed, and managed to avoid disturbance or adverse impacts to special-status species and their habitats: this includes spawning, nesting, rearing, roosting, foraging, and other behaviors.

CE-8.4: Development shall be designed to provide a 100-foot buffer around active and historical nest sites for protected raptor species. In existing developed areas, the buffer width may be reduced to correspond to the actual width of the buffer for adjacent development. If biological study determines that an active raptor nest site exists on the property, no development activity shall be allowed within a 300-foot radius of the nest site during the nesting and fledging season.

3.0 METHODS

To document sensitive biological resources within the Project Area, SES conducted background research, review of previous botanical and biological assessments completed in the region, and field investigations.

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 Project Site and vicinity. The literature review included an examination of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2024a), the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2024), the USFWS Endangered Species Database (USFWS 2024a), and the USFWS critical habitat portal (USFWS 2024b). SES also reviewed the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California, Northern Santa Barbara Area (NRCS 2024), the USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (USGS 2024a), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2024c), and weather data.

The CNDDB query provided locations of special-status plant populations, sensitive natural communities, and special-status wildlife documented within the Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Dos Pueblos Canyon USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangles. The CNDDB search included the Goleta quadrangle, which encompasses the Project Area, and the adjacent quadrangles, in order to evaluate the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species documented in the Project vicinity. Special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the Project Area are depicted in Figures 4 and 5 – CNDDB Plant and Wildlife Occurrences. The likelihood for special-status species to occur within the habitats present in the Project Area was also evaluated (see Table 2). In addition to the CNDDB, the following resources were reviewed for special-status species that have potential to occur in the Project vicinity:

- Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites Santa Barbara County, California (Monarch Report) (Meade et al. 2017).
- Xerces Society Western Monarch Count Data (pers. comm. C. van der Heide 2023).
- Bumble bees of the Western United States (Koch et al. 2012).
- Bumble Bees of North America (Willimas et al. 2014).
- Birds of Santa Barbara County, California (Lehman 2022).
- Santa Barbara County Breeding Bird Study (Audubon 2023).
- 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

The objective of the field reconnaissance was to enable a characterization of the biological attributes within and adjacent to the Project Area, with emphasis on monarch overwintering/aggregation sites, raptor nests, and native vegetation/ESHA. Mapping of sensitive features was performed in the field using an iPad tablet with ArcCollector and an EOS Arrow 100 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver, and aerial imagery. Table 1 provides a summary of survey type, dates, and field personnel.

Table 1 – Biological Survey Conducted in 2023

Type of Survey	Date/Time	Field Personnel	Area Surveyed
Botanical Survey Wildlife Survey Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Survey ESHA Mapping	12/12/2023 0728-1130	Jessica Peak Sophia Manning	Project Area and adjacent ESHA ¹ (Approx. 4 Acres)

¹ The Project Area includes the entire parcel.

3.2.1 BOTANICAL SURVEYS

The survey was 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 Project Area. All vascular plant species observed within the Project 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), *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson 2024), and *A Flora of the Santa Barbara Region, California, Second Edition* (Smith 1998). Nomenclature for plant species follows *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson 2024). The field survey also documented all vegetation communities and native trees present within the Project Area and field verified the extent of ESHA, per the GGP. 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 2024b).

3.2.2 WILDLIFE SURVEY

A list of all wildlife species observed within the Project Area during 2023 field survey was compiled (see Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory), and a general evaluation of the character and quality of wildlife habitat was made. The evaluation of wildlife use of the property was made in part through field reconnaissance but was also based on habitat suitability within the Project Area and known occurrence of various species in the site vicinity. Habitat conditions and current status of special-status wildlife species (e.g., monarch butterfly) were a particular focus of the wildlife surveys. Potential for nesting, roosting, or foraging by sensitive bird species, including Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and various other raptors was also assessed.

The survey was timed to coincide with the monarch butterfly migration/over-wintering season for the Santa Barbara region (October to February). Conditions were suitable for detecting monarch butterflies, if present (<55°F). The weather at the time of the survey was 45-64° F, clear and sunny,

with 4 mph northeastern winds. Biologists scanned all portions of the stands and individual trees adjacent to the Project Area for the presence of butterflies using 10 x 42 power binoculars. The stands were surveyed from their perimeter and from within.

4.0 RESULTS

The following sections provide a summary of environmental conditions in the Project Area including existing plant communities, soils, wildlife habitat, and potentially jurisdictional drainages documented during the field survey. Representative photographs of environmental conditions present in the Project Area are provided in Appendix A.

4.1 SOILS

Soil types within the Project Area were determined based on a review of the Web Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California, South Coastal Santa Barbara Area (NRCS 2024). There is one (1) mapped soil unit in the Project Area: Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam.

Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (MeC), 2 to 9 percent slopes, eroded: The MeC soil type is present throughout the entire Project Area. This is a moderately well-drained soil that forms on terraces. This soil type originates from mixed alluvium parent. The typical profile of this soil type is fine sandy loam from 0 to 25 inches, gravelly clay from 25 to 54 inches, and very gravelly sandy loam from 54 to 68 inches (NRCS 2024). The runoff class is very high and MeC is considered farmland of statewide importance.

4.2 HYDROLOGY

There are no jurisdictional streams/drainages on the property that qualify as waters of the U.S. or waters of the state. In addition, there are no wetland features present within the Project Area. Stormwater runoff is conveyed around the edges of the property toward Los Carneros Creek, an intermittent stream located approximately 700 feet to the west of the Project Area. Los Carneros Creek flows south from the Santa Ynez Mountains and converges with Tecolotito Creek and the Goleta Slough prior to entering the Pacific Ocean. Los Carneros Creek and the associated riparian habitat are jurisdictional waters and are regulated by the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB.

Lake Los Carneros, a man-made lake and GGP-designated wetland ESHA, is approximately 1,200 feet southeast of the Project Area. Biological connection from the lake to other water bodies is fragmented. The principal sources of water gains for the lake are direct precipitation and surface runoff from surrounding residential and agricultural areas (County 2000).

4.3 BOTANICAL RESOURCES

Three (3) vegetation communities/land use types and thirty-five (35) plant species were observed in and adjacent to the Project Area during the December 2023 survey. Of the species observed four (4) plant species are native (11%) and thirty-one (31) are non-native, naturalized, or ornamental/landscape species (89%) typical of disturbed areas. Native plant species (e.g., coast live oak, toyon, holly leaf cherry) outside of the Project Area, in the adjacent eucalyptus grove (Site 72). A comprehensive list of vascular plant species observed in the Project Area is provided in Appendix B.

4.3.1 VEGETATION AND LAND COVER TYPES

Vegetation communities and land use types in the Project Area are limited to ruderal/disturbed habitat and developed areas with ornamental trees/landscaping. In addition, there is a mature stand of eucalyptus trees present adjacent to the southeast corner of the property (Site 72). Vegetation communities and land cover types within and adjacent to the Project Area were mapped based on field observations and aerial imagery analysis and are depicted in Figure 3.

4.3.1.1 Ruderal/Disturbed

Most of the undeveloped portions of the property contain ruderal/disturbed habitat, including degraded asphalt/dirt/gravel parking areas. Ruderal habitat is typically heavily influenced by human disturbance and often dominated by invasive, opportunistic vegetation. This habitat type is not a recognized community in MV-II, as it typically consists of species not native to the region that have become naturalized and widespread in disturbed areas.

Ruderal/disturbed habitat in the Project Area is essentially denuded of vegetation due to heavy use by humans and vehicles. Non-native/invasive plant species observed in this habitat include summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), barley (*Hordeum murinum*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), prickly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), and Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*).

4.3.1.2 Developed/Ornamental Trees/Landscaping

There is ornamental landscaping surrounding Christian Lutheran Church in the developed portion of the property. Ornamental landscaping in the Goleta area often contains a mix of exotic species typical of Mediterranean climates. 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 that typically don't occur in the natural landscape outside of urban areas. Existing landscaping consists of a variety of ornamental tree and plant species including Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), camphortree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), olive (*Olea europaea*), Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), and foxtail agave (*Agave attenuata*).

4.3.1.3 Eucalyptus Stands (Eucalyptus Semi-Natural Woodland Stands)

Eucalyptus is a non-native, invasive species originally from Australia that grows throughout California. Eucalyptus are fire adapted species with seedlings that have tough coats that resist burning. Understories in these fast-growing, long-lived trees are usually sparse due to the negatively allelopathic chemicals in the soil and high volumes of vegetative debris (i.e., leaf and bark litter) that the eucalyptus trees produce (Meade et al. 2017).

A stand of mature lemon scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) and silver dollar gum (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*) is located near the southeast corner of the Project Area. The central portion of this eucalyptus stand supports a known monarch butterfly aggregation site (Site 72). Smaller coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and ornamental trees are mixed into the eucalyptus stand and there are coast live oaks and fig trees (*Ficus* sp.) along the southeastern corner of the property, which provide a physical buffer between the Project and the central monarch butterfly

aggregation/roosting area. Per the GGP policies, this habitat is considered sensitive and is mapped as ESHA by the City (Figure 3 – Existing Conditions & Required Setbacks).

4.3.2 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

The following seventeen (17) special-status plant species are documented by the CNDDDB in the surrounding Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Dos Pueblos Canyon USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNDDDB 2024). Occurrences of special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the Project Area are depicted in Figures 4 and 5.

- Refugio manzanita (*Arctostaphylos refugioensis*) (CRPR 1B.2, G3, S3)¹
- Late-flowered mariposa lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*) (CRPR 1B.3, G3, S3)
- Santa Barbara morning glory (*Calystegia sepium* ssp. *binghamiae*) (1A, G5, SX)
- Southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*) (CRPR 1B.1, G3, S2)
- Umbrella larkspur (*Delphinium umbraculorum*) (CRPR 1B.3, G3, S3)
- Ojai fritillary (*Fritillaria ojaiensis*) (CRPR 1B.2, G2, S2)
- Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*) (CRPR 1B.1, G4, S1)
- Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*) (CRPR 1B.2)
- Contra Costa goldfields (*Lasthenia conjugens*) (FE, CRPR 1B.1)
- Pale-yellow layia (*Layia heterotricha*) (CRPR 1B.1)
- Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*) (CRPR 1B.2, G5, S2)
- White-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*) (CRPR 1B.3, G4, S3)
- Gambel's watercress (*Nasturtium gambelii*) (FE, ST, CRPR 1B.1, G1, S1)
- Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) (CRPR 1B.1, G3, S3)
- Black-flowered figwort (*Scrophularia atrata*) (CRPR 1B.2, G2, S2)

¹ Listing Status:

FE – Federally listed Endangered

FT – Federally listed Threatened

SC – State Candidate Species

SE – State listed Endangered

ST – State listed Threatened

SSC – CDFW Species of Special Concern

FP – CDFW Fully Protected

CRPR: California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank

1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere

2B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA, common elsewhere

4 – Limited distribution in California

CRPR Extensions:

0.1 – Seriously endangered in California

0.2 – Fairly endangered in California

0.3 – Not very endangered in California

Global/State Rarity Ranking: G1/S1 – Critically imperiled (often 5 or fewer populations).
G2/S2 – Imperiled. Very few populations (often 20 or fewer).
G3/S3 – Vulnerable. At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer).
G4/S4 – Apparently Secure. Uncommon but not rare.
G5/S5 – Demonstrably Secure. Common; widespread and abundant.

- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*) (CRPR 2B.2, G5, S2)
- Santa Ynez false lupine (*Thermopsis macrophylla*) (SR, CRPR 1B.3, G1, S1)

No special-status plant species are present in the Project Area and none are expected to occur. The Project Area is entirely developed or disturbed and does not provide suitable habitat for any of the above listed plant species. Further, no rare plants were observed within adjacent habitat within 500 feet of the proposed Project.

4.4 WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The field reconnaissance enabled a characterization of habitat quality and assessment of potential for occurrence of special-status wildlife species in the Project Area. The developed areas, ornamental landscaping, and ruderal/disturbed areas in the parcel provide little to no habitat for wildlife. However, the adjacent eucalyptus grove is known to support a historic monarch butterfly roost and raptor nests (Figure 3 – Existing Conditions & Required Setbacks). A list of all wildlife species observed during the field survey is included as Appendix C – Wildlife Inventory.

Bird species observed during the field surveys included yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Townsend's warbler (*Setophaga townsendi*), orange-crowned warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*), cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*).

4.4.1 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Twenty-six (26) special-status wildlife species are documented by the CNDDDB in the surrounding Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Dos Pueblos Canyon USGS CA 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNDDDB 2024). Occurrences of special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the Project Area are depicted in Figures 4 and 5. Table 2 lists special-status animals that have a reasonable possibility to occur in the Project Area based on habitat requirements, elevation and geographic range, soils, topography, surrounding land uses, and proximity of known occurrences in the CNDDDB database to the Project Area. An assessment of the likelihood for special-status species to occur within and around the property is provided in Table 2.

Wildlife species dependent on coastal habitats (e.g., sandy beach tiger beetle, globose dune beetle, California linderiella, California brackishwater snail, tidewater goby, western snowy plover, great egret, snowy egret, great blue heron, black-crowned night heron, California brown pelican, double-crested cormorant, yellow rail, California black rail, light-footed Belding's savannah sparrow, and California least tern) are excluded from consideration due to the lack of suitable habitat and distance of the Project Area from the coast (approximately 2.6 miles).

Table 2 – Special-status Wildlife Species Documented within the Project Region

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking*	Habitat Requirements/Habitat Affinity	Suitable Habitat Present in Project Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within or near Project Area
Invertebrates				
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Candidate SE G3, S1	Inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. Nesting occurs underground, in colonies.	No	Suitable foraging/nesting habitat for bumble bees is limited in the Project Area because of the lack of vegetation and routine disturbance from vehicles and foot traffic. However, there are abundant nesting and foraging resources in the adjacent Preserve (i.e., open grassland and scrub habitat) that would support Crotch's bumble bee. This species may forage/nest in grasslands on the nearby properties, but the likelihood of occurrence in the Project Area is considered low.
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> (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.	Yes	The eucalyptus stand located southeast of the Project is a historic monarch overwintering site and is protected by City policies (Figure 3). No individual monarchs or clusters were observed during the December 2023 survey or during the November-December 2023 Xerces Society Monarch Thanksgiving Count. However, there is potential that the grove may provide a suitable microclimate for aggregations in the future.
Amphibians				
California red-legged frog (CRLF) <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT, SSC/ G2, S2	Found primarily in coastal drainages of central California, from Marin County, California, to northern Baja California, Mexico. Uses a variety of aquatic, riparian, and upland habitats. Requires a pond, slow-flowing stream reach, or deep pool within a stream with vegetation or other material to which egg masses may be attached. Uses both riparian and upland habitats for foraging, shelter, cover. Will also use small mammal burrows and moist leaf litter as refugia.	No	There are no drainages or water features in the Project Area that would attract or support CRLF. CRLF have been documented approximately 1 mile northeast of the Project Area in San Pedro Creek (CNDDDB 2024). This species is not expected to occur in the Project Area.

Table 2 – Special-status Wildlife Species Documented within the Project Region

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking*	Habitat Requirements/Habitat Affinity	Suitable Habitat Present in Project Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within or near Project Area
Coast range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	SSC/ G4, S4	Occurs in coastal drainages. Breeds in ponds, reservoirs, and slow flowing streams.	No	There are no drainages in the Project Area that would attract or support coast range newt. Newts have been documented in San Pedro Creek, approximately 1 mile northeast of the Project Area (CNDDDB 2024). This species is not expected to occur in the Project Area.
Reptiles				
Northern (silvery) legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra</i>	SSC/ G3, S3	Inhabits moist soil 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 shrubs in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Can also be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs.	No	There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area for legless lizard. Vegetation and leaf litter that would provide refugia for this species is absent. The closest known occurrence of this species is from 1995 at More Mesa, approximately 2.4 miles to the southeast (CNDDDB 2024). Legless lizard is not expected to occur in the Project Area.
Blainville's (Coast) horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC G3, S3	Occur in various scrublands, grasslands, coniferous and broadleaf forests, and woodlands at elevations up to 6,000 feet. Require loose, fine soils with open areas for basking and shrubs for refugia. Often occur in sandy sites.	No	Vegetation and loose, sandy soils that would support coast horned lizard are not present in the Project Area. The closest documented occurrence is from 2010, near Highway 154 at West Camino Cielo Road (CNDDDB 2024). Coast horned lizard is not expected to occur in the Project Area.
Coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	SSC/ G5, S2	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains.	No	Suitable brushy/chaparral habitat to support coast patch-nosed snake is not present in the Project Area. This species is not expected to occur in the Project Area due to a lack of habitat and its limited regional distribution.

Table 2 – Special-status Wildlife Species Documented within the Project Region

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking*	Habitat Requirements/Habitat Affinity	Suitable Habitat Present in Project Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within or near Project Area
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	SSC/ G4, S3	Generally found around pools, creeks, and other water sources. Often in rocky areas in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland and coniferous forests.	No	There is no aquatic habitat in the Project Area to support two-striped garter snake. The closest documented occurrence of two-striped garter snake is from Mission Creek approximately 6.5 miles east of the Project Area (CNDDDB 2024). This species is not expected to occur in the Project Area.
Birds				
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	WL, MBTA G5, S4	Nests in oak, riparian, and non-native woodlands. Frequents a wide variety of habitats while hunting.	Yes	Cooper's hawk pairs have historically nested in the eucalyptus stand adjacent to the Project Area and these nest sites have the potential to be used in the future (Audubon 2023) (Figure 3). The likelihood of occurrence of this species in the Project vicinity is considered high.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	WL, MTBA G4, S3	Found at all seasons in very open and dry areas in grassland, sagebrush plains, saltbush and greasewood flats, rangeland, desert, and agricultural areas, including over plowed fields.	No	Ferruginous hawks frequent open country and are most numerous in the grassland and agricultural areas of the Cuyama Valley, where they occur from October to early April. This species is a very rare fall transient and winter visitor but does not typically nest along the South Coast east of Gaviota (Lehman 2022). Ferruginous hawk is not expected to occur in the Project Area.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	FP, MTBA G5, S3	Found in a wide variety of open habitats in North America, including open oak grassland, desert grassland, agricultural areas, and marshes. Main requirements are trees for perching and nesting, and open ground with high populations of diurnally-active rodents.	Yes	There are numerous white-tailed kite nesting sites in the Preserve adjacent to the Project Area (Audubon 2023) (Figure 3). The likelihood of occurrence of white-tailed kite in the Project vicinity is considered high.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	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.	No	Suitable open grassland and burrows that would support burrowing owl are not present in the Project Area. The closest documented observation of burrowing owl is from More Mesa, 3.4 miles to the southeast (CNDDDB 2024). This species is not expected to occur in the Project Area.

Table 2 – Special-status Wildlife Species Documented within the Project Region

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking*	Habitat Requirements/Habitat Affinity	Suitable Habitat Present in Project Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within or near Project Area
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	WL, MBTA G5, S4	Occurs in open areas dominated by sparse low herbaceous vegetation or widely scattered shrubs.	No	Low growing vegetation and scattered shrubs are not present in the Project Area. The closest documented observation of California horned lark is from the North Campus Open Space Area, 2.4 miles to the southwest (CNDDDB 2024). California horned lark is not expected to occur in the property.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ST, MBTA/ G5, S2	Nest colonially in eroded banks of rivers, streams, lake, reservoirs, and coastal cliffs.	No	Bank swallows are rare to very rare migrants in Santa Barbara County and no longer breed in the County or elsewhere in southern California (Lehman 2022). Nearby historical occurrences of bank swallow are documented from Santa Barbara and Arroyo Burro Beach in 1913 and 1927 (CNDDDB 2024). This species is not expected to occur in the Project Area.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	WL, MBTA G5, S3	Inhabits rocky areas of foothills and lower canyons, in understory of pine-oak woods, or in chaparral or coastal scrub.	No	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow are uncommon to fairly common permanent residents in the Santa Ynez Mountains in Santa Barbara County, particularly along East Camino Cielo north of the Project Area (Lehman 2022). There no suitable habitat in the Project Area for this species. Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow is unlikely to occur in the Project Area
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SSC, MBTA G5, S3	Found in grassland, hayfields, prairies, and open fields with scattered shrubs.	No	Grasshopper sparrow is an uncommon and local summer resident the Project region and have been known to breed at More Mesa, approximately 2.4 miles southeast of the Project Area (Lehman 2022). There is no suitable habitat for grasshopper sparrow in the Project Area. This species is not expected to occur in the property.

Table 2 – Special-status Wildlife Species Documented within the Project Region

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking*	Habitat Requirements/Habitat Affinity	Suitable Habitat Present in Project Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within or near Project Area
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	WL, BCC MBTA G5, S3	Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	No	Bell's sage sparrow are very rare along the South Coast. There are a small number of birds known from East Camino Cielo to the north and from Hollister Ranch/Gaviota area to the west of the Project Area (Lehman 2022). There is no scrub or chaparral habitat in the Project Area to support this species. Bell's sage sparrow is unlikely to occur.
Tri-colored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ST, SSC, MBTA/ G2, S1	Found in areas near water including marshes, grasslands, and wetlands. Utilize grasslands and agricultural areas for foraging.	No	There is foraging and breeding habitat for tri-colored blackbird in the nearby Preserve. The species was documented in Lake Los Carneros in 1975 (CNDDB 2024). This species would be expected to stay in proximity to resources in the Preserve; there is no suitable habitat in the Project Area to attract tri-colored blackbird.
Mammals				
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC G5, S3	Occurs in a variety of habitats including deserts, moist oak woodlands, redwood forests of the coastal region, and open, dry habitats such as grasslands, oak savannah, and open scrublands. Roosts in rock crevices, caves, mines, tunnels, tree hollows, bridges and buildings	No	Roosting habitat for bats in the Project Area is limited to the existing Christ Lutheran Church buildings. However, there is abundant foraging and roosting habitat that could be utilized by bats in the adjacent Preserve. Individual bats may pass through the Project Area on a transitory basis, but the likelihood of roosting is considered low.
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC G3, S2	Found in a variety of habitats including coniferous forests and woodlands, deciduous riparian woodland, semi-desert and montane shrublands. Hibernates in mines or caves in the winter months. Roosts in a variety of features including limestone caves, lava tubes, and man-made structures.	No	

Table 2 – Special-status Wildlife Species Documented within the Project Region

Common Name Scientific Name (Arranged alphabetically by scientific name)	Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking*	Habitat Requirements/Habitat Affinity	Suitable Habitat Present in Project Area (Y/N)	Likelihood for Occurrence within or near Project Area
Western Mastiff Bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SSC G5, S3	Prefers broad open areas. Found in a variety of habitats, from dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, montane meadows, and agricultural areas. Primarily a cliff-dwelling species.	No	Roosting habitat for bats in the Project Area is limited to the existing Christ Lutheran Church buildings. However, there is abundant foraging and roosting habitat that could be utilized by bats in the adjacent Preserve. Individual bats may pass through the Project Area on a transitory basis, but the likelihood of roosting is considered low.
Western Red Bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillei</i>	SSC G5, S3	Solitary, tree or shrub roosting species often associated with intact riparian habitat.	No	
Hoary Bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	G5, S4	Thought to prefer trees at the edges of clearings, but have been found in dense forests, open wooded glades, and shade trees along urban streets and in city parks.	No	
Yuma myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	G5, S4	Found in a variety of habitats, ranging from juniper and riparian woodlands to desert regions near open water. More closely associated with water than any other North American species of bat. Roosts in caves, attics, buildings, mines, and under bridges.	No	
Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	SSC G5, S3	Rugged, rocky terrain. Prefer to roost in crevices, buildings, caves. Have also been found roosting in ponderosa pine, douglas fir, and desert shrubs. Migratory.	No	
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	SSC G5, S3	Coastal scrub, oak woodlands, chaparral, desert, and juniper/sagebrush habitats. Prefers rocky crevices for building nests.	No	There is no habitat for woodrats in the Project Area. San Deigo desert woodrat is considered unlikely to occur in the Project vicinity, although its congener, the big-eared (= dusky-footed) woodrat (<i>Neotoma macrotis</i>) is relatively common and likely occurs in the adjacent Preserve. San Diego desert woodrat is not expected to occur in or around the Project Area.

*Listing Status/ Rarity Ranking 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	CRPR Extensions
	1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere	0.1 – Seriously endangered in California
	2 – Rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but common elsewhere	0.2 – Fairly endangered in California
	4 – Limited distribution (Watch-list)	0.3 – Not very endangered in California
	CBR – Considered but Rejected	
CNDDB Element Rankings		
Global/State Rarity Ranking:	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.	
	G5/S5 – Demonstrably Secure. Common; widespread and abundant.	

¹ – Unless otherwise noted, habitat, elevation, and blooming period for special-status plant species is from *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* 2012 and CNPS 2024.

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the Project Area and none are expected to nest or take refugia in the disturbed habitat within the property. However, sensitive raptors (e.g., Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kite) and monarch butterflies are known to nest/roost adjacent to the Project Area and Crotch's bumblebee, tri-colored blackbird, and sensitive bats are also likely to occur in the habitats in the adjacent 140-acre Preserve.

4.4.1.1 Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Sites

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) overwintering sites are protected by State and City policies. Although the species is not officially threatened with extinction, its autumnal and winter aggregation sites are especially vulnerable to disturbance. Aggregations sites are found in wind-protected tree groves (typically eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress) that provide a microclimate with adequate sunlight and a nearby source of water and food. Known overwintering sites and any habitat with the above listed qualities is considered ESHA by the City (City 2006).

Monarchs begin to arrive at overwintering sites along the California coast in October, with most having arrived by November. In overwintering sites, the monarchs form clusters of tens to thousands on the interior branches of protected groves of trees. Clusters typically form on branches extending into the open interior of the overstory canopy (Meade et al. 2017). If sufficient cover and protection from winter storms is not present, monarchs will change clustering locations within an overwintering site, or move to a different site completely. Monarch butterflies search for sites that have just the right combination of light penetration, protection from the wind, and temperature (Meade et al. 2017). Sites should stay cool and moist on warm days, and warmer and moist on the coldest days. Variables influencing monarch overwintering habitats include: canopy cover and insulations, edge barrier and understory, temperature, sunlight, humidity and water, wind velocity, and nectar sources (Meade et al. 2017).

Stow House (Site 72)

As mentioned, a known monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) is located just outside the southeast corner of the parcel, between the Project Area and the Stow House. The Xerces Society boundary for Site 72 is depicted on Figure 3. This grove contains mature lemon scented gum, silver dollar gum, coast live oak, and scattered ornamentals. Historically, monarchs have used this site as an autumnal or transitory site as they move through the landscape and find improved habitats to use as climax sites for the remainder of the season. At its peak, this grove supported 145 individuals in November 1998 (Meade et al. 2017). In recent years, only single individuals have been observed at this site. In 2016, one individual was observed in October and no monarch butterflies were seen the remainder of the overwintering season (November to February). No individual monarchs or clusters were observed in Site 72 during the field survey on December 13, 2023 or during the November-December 2023 Xerces Society Monarch Thanksgiving Count (pers. comm. C. van der Heide 2023).

4.4.1.2 Historic Raptor Nesting Sites

Active and historic raptor nests are protected by Federal, State, and City policies. Protections and buffers for raptor nests are applicable during the nesting season and throughout fledging. The duration of the nesting bird season is from February 1st through August 31st. The eucalyptus grove adjacent to the Project Area supports numerous historic raptor nesting sites. Nearby Lake Los

Carneros and the surrounding Preserve also provides high quality nesting habitat for raptors and other bird species. Four (4) raptor nests [Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)] have been documented in proximity to the Project Area from 2018-2021 (Audubon 2023) (Figure 3 – Existing Conditions & Required Setbacks). These nests were all found in eucalyptus trees within 300 feet of the Project.

5.0 IMPACT DISCUSSION

The primary objective of this Assessment is to summarize sensitive biological resources in the vicinity and quantify potential impacts resulting from the Project. The Project Area is entirely developed/disturbed and there are no sensitive biological resources (e.g., ESHA, protected native trees, special-status plant species, jurisdictional waters/wetlands) present in the parcel that would be affected by the Project. The protected biological resources adjacent to the Project Area include Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Site 72 and nearby historic raptor nest sites.

Impacts from grading and construction are depicted in Figure 6. Permanent/direct impacts from the Project will occur in disturbed/ruderal areas that receive heavy vehicle/foot traffic and are routinely used for parking and Anthem Chapel services. Grading of the Project Area will result in temporary impacts (e.g., dust, noise) to the 100-foot ESHA buffer from the edge of Site 72. However, the buffer area is currently a dirt/gravel parking lot that is regularly used/disturbed and all of the surrounding land uses/buildings (City parking lot, entrance to the Preserve, Fire Station and driveway, South Coast Railroad Museum, Goleta Valley Historical Society, and Stow House) are also within 50 to 100 feet from Site 72 (Figure 2g – Context Site Plan). To improve habitat value and function for monarch butterfly and other pollinators, the Project proposes installation of 9,741 square feet (0.22-acre) of native vegetation and trees adjacent to Site 72. Temporary/indirect impacts (e.g., noise, dust) to adjacent sensitive habitat resulting from grading and construction activities can be minimized through implementation of the recommended avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and tree protection measures outlined in Section 6.0.

Table 3 – Summary of Project Impacts

Habitat Type Impacted	Project Component		
	Structural Development/ Parking Areas (square feet/acres)	Permeable Pavers/Landscaping in 100-foot ESHA Buffer (square feet/acres)	Bioretention Basin/ Native Habitat Restoration in 50-foot ESHA Buffer
Ruderal/Disturbed	69,014 sf/1.59 ac	9,259 sf/0.21 ac	4,974 sf/0.11 ac
Ornamental Trees/ Landscape Plantings	6,802 sf/0.16 ac	--	499 sf/0.01 ac

5.1 MONARCH BUTTERFLY OVERWINTERING SITE 72

Per the GGP, the adjacent monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) is considered ESHA and a prescriptive 100-foot buffer from the edge of the tree canopy is required. Consistent with City policy, the proposed Project has been designed so that all structural development is beyond the 100-foot buffer from the edge of the tree canopy associated with Site 72 and is 186 feet from the monarch butterfly roosting area in the center of the grove (Figure 6 – Project Impacts). Within 100 feet to 50 feet from the edge of Site 72 (186 to 136 feet from the roosting area), the Project

proposes only permeable pavers and native landscaping (Figure 2f). The proposed 50-foot ESHA buffer from the edge of Site 72 (136 to 86 feet from the roosting area in the center of the grove) will be entirely restored with native plant species and additional pollinator resources following initial grading and installation of the bioretention basin.

Over 9,700 square feet (0.22-acre) of native habitat restoration and landscaping is proposed within the 100-foot buffer, including installation of 14 large trees (12 California sycamores and 2 coast live oaks) adjacent to Site 72 that will improve wind protection. Native vegetation in the southeast corner will serve as transitional habitat between the Project and Site 72 and will increase foraging resources for overwintering monarch butterflies and other wildlife. Consistent with policy CE-4.5, fencing will be installed along the edge of the restoration area to limit human intrusion.

No direct impacts to Site 72 are expected to occur as a result of the Project. Construction will commence outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering season (October 1 to March 1) to avoid disturbance to the historic overwintering site. Site hydrology will not be significantly changed. Grading of the Project Area and installation of the bioretention basin will not alter the adjacent eucalyptus grove.

The Project is requesting a buffer reduction from 100 feet to 50 feet from the edge of Site 72 to accommodate outdoor space for a preschool, daycare, and youth groups (Figures 2c, 2e-2g). GGP Policy CE 4.5 states the following:

A buffer of a sufficient size shall be required to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the monarch butterfly habitat, including aggregations sites and the surrounding grove of trees. Buffers shall be measured from the outer extent of the tree canopy and shall not be less than 100 feet around existing and historic roost sites. The buffer area shall provide physical barrier to human intrusion and shall serve as transitional habitat. The buffer may be reduced to 50 feet in cases where the trees contribute to the habitat but are not considered likely to function as an aggregation site. Grading and other activities that could alter the tree grove are prohibited within or adjacent to the buffer area.

The proposed 50-foot buffer area is considered to be sufficient in this context and consistent with the intent of Policy CE 4.5 for several reasons:

- The Project will not only ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the monarch butterfly habitat, the proposed restoration and native landscaping will improve wind protection and supplement pollinator resources adjacent to Site 72.
- All structural development is beyond the 100-foot buffer from the edge of the tree canopy associated with Site 72 and is 186 feet from the monarch butterfly roosting area in the center of the grove.
- The historic monarch butterfly roost site is in the central portion of Site 72 and is physically buffered from the Project by the coast live oak, fig, and other ornamental trees that are encompassed by the site boundary (Figure 6). The restored 50-foot buffer area will add additional transitional habitat adjacent to Site 72.

- Permeable pavers, native landscaping, installation of native trees between 50 and 100 feet from the edge of Site 72 will not negatively impact monarch butterfly habitat and will be installed 136 feet from the central roosting area (Figure 6). Installation of native ground cover and trees will ultimately improve overall habitat function and value adjacent to Site 72.
- Grading and installation of the bioretention basin will not change site hydrology or alter conditions in a way that would negatively impact the adjacent monarch butterfly habitat. Temporary impacts from grading can be reduced/avoided and the bioretention basin will be vegetated as part of restoration of the 50-foot buffer area.

With implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures including pre-construction surveys, protective fencing, and BMPs, temporary impacts to Site 72 from construction would be reduced to a less than significant level. Recommended avoidance and minimization measures are included in Section 6.0 and the Monarch Butterfly Habitat Protection Plan (MBHPP) prepared for the Project (see Appendix D). The MBHPP was prepared in accordance with City of Goleta GCP Conservation Element (CE) policy 4.6 (City 2006).

5.2 IMPACTS TO NESTING BIRDS & SENSITIVE RAPTORS

The GGP requires a 100-foot buffer around active and historical nest sites for protected raptor species. There are four (4) historic raptor nesting sites (two red-shouldered hawk and two Cooper's hawk) in the eucalyptus grove adjacent to the Project Area that are within 100 feet and have buffers that overlap the southeast corner of the parcel (Audubon 2023) (Figure 3 – Existing Conditions & Required Setbacks). There is also a historic white-tailed kite nest approximately 360 feet to the east and numerous other historic raptor nest sites in the Preserve between the Stow House and Lake Los Carneros (Audubon 2023). The closest historic nest locations are directly adjacent to the public parking lot for Stow House and birds nesting in this area are adapted to a certain level of activity from the surrounding facilities (e.g., County Fire Station 14, Stow House, South Coast Railroad Museum) and the visiting public.

If development occurs during the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), a qualified biologist will conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys within 500 feet of the Project Area. If active non-raptor nests are found, an appropriate nest buffer will be established by a qualified biologist and the nest will be monitored. No work can take place within a nest buffer. If an active raptor nest is found, no development activity shall be allowed within a 500-foot radius of the nest. Nest buffers may be reduced in consultation with CDFW and with oversight from a qualified biologist to ensure construction does not cause nest failure. Temporary impacts to nesting birds during construction can be further reduced through implementation of the recommended minimization and avoidance measures outlined in Section 6.0 below.

6.0 RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

The following avoidance and minimization measures are recommended to reduce impacts to biological resources in and around the proposed Project Area.

1. Adhere to the Monarch Butterfly Protection Measures outlined in the MBHPP which includes the following:

- a. Construction should commence outside of the monarch butterfly overwintering season (October 1 to March 1) to avoid disturbance to the adjacent historic overwintering site (Site 72). If work occurs between October 1 and March 1, a qualified biologist shall be present to oversee all grading and construction within 100 feet of Site 72 (e.g., grading, bioretention basin) to ensure there are no impacts to monarch butterfly habitat or other sensitive wildlife.
 - b. Prior to the start of construction, an overwintering monarch butterfly survey will be conducted at Site 72 by a qualified biologist in October-December to document whether monarch butterflies are utilizing the roosting habitat. If an active roost/aggregation is present adjacent the Project, any construction grading, or other development within 200 feet of the active roost area, shall be prohibited between October 1 and March 1. After construction has begun, monarch butterfly overwintering surveys will take place annually until development is completed.
 - c. Prior to the start of construction, a worker environmental awareness training will be presented to all personnel (including site supervisors, equipment operators, and laborers). The training emphasizes the presence of special-status species within the Preserve and surrounding areas (e.g., monarch butterfly overwintering sites, historic raptor nesting locations), 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.
 - d. Prior to the start of construction, security fencing will be installed along the parcel boundary, physically separating construction equipment, personnel, and site traffic from Site 72 and the adjacent Stow House public parking lot.
 - e. Following grading and installation of the bioretention basin, the entire 50-foot buffer adjacent to Site 72 shall be planted with native trees and understory vegetation, per the Landscape Layout and Planting Plans (Figures 2e & 2f) to provide pollinator resources and additional wind protection for overwintering monarch butterflies. An additional protective fence shall be installed along the boundary of the 50-foot buffer zone to prevent human intrusion into the restoration area/Site 72.
2. If construction occurs during the bird nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey of the Project Area and adjacent habitats within 7 days of construction commencement (i.e., mobilization, staging, or grading) to avoid impacts to nesting raptors and other birds. Surveys shall be conducted in all areas within 500 feet of proposed disturbance areas. If breeding birds with active nests are found prior to (or during) Project construction, a qualified biologist shall oversee the establishment of a buffer (prescriptively 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors) around the nest; no activities will be allowed within the buffer(s) until the young have fledged from the nest or the nest fails. The prescribed buffers may be adjusted by a qualified biologist to reflect existing conditions, including but not limited to ambient noise, topography, and level of disturbance. Consultation with California Department of Fish and Wildlife may be necessary to implement reduced nest buffers.

3. All construction equipment shall be limited to the use of designated driveways/access roads and/or previously identified work and staging areas to avoid impacts to sensitive habitats.
4. All native trees adjacent to the Project Area shall be protected from grading and other disturbances, including the area 6 feet outside of the dripline of an oak. In the event oak trees are removed or damage to the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of a tree occurs during net construction or maintenance, they shall be replaced in a manner consistent with City standards.
5. Pesticide/insecticide use should be avoided to prevent impacts to sensitive bumble bees and monarch butterflies that have the potential to occur.
6. Dust generated by the construction activities shall be kept to a minimum with a goal of reducing impacts to adjacent habitat. A water truck or sprinkler system should be used to prevent excessive dust.

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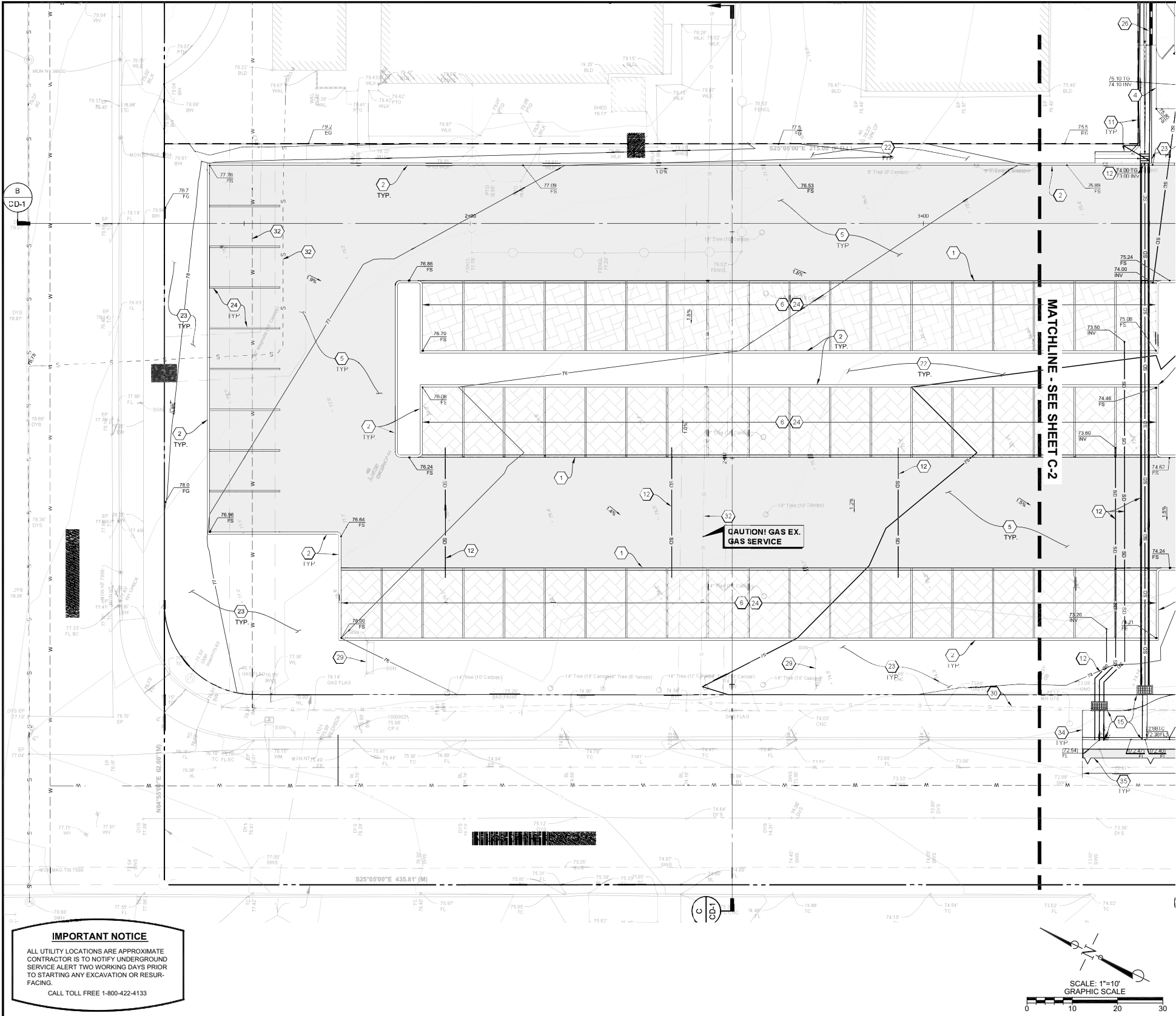
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FIGURES

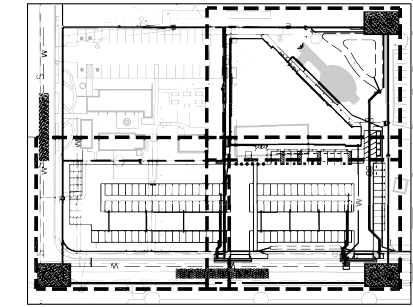




IMPORTANT NOTICE
ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY UNDERGROUND
SERVICE ALERT TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR
TO STARTING ANY EXCAVATION OR RESUR-
FACING.
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-422-4133

- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**
- A. SEE KEY MAP BELOW FOR SHEET ORIENTATIONS.
 - B. SEE SHEET U-1 FOR THE PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED WATER, FIRE WATER, SEWER, AND STORM DRAIN LINES AND COMPONENTS.
 - C. SEE SHEET CD-2 AND CD-3 FOR SITE CROSS-SECTIONS.
 - D. SEE SHEET RD-1 FOR REFERENCE AGENCY STANDARD DETAILS.
 - E. SEE SHEETS SW-1 & SW-2 FOR PRELIMINARY STORMWATER CONTROL PLANS.
 - F. REFER TO ARCHITECT'S AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS FOR ALL SETBACKS (BUILDING AND ESHA).
 - G. SEE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLAN FOR PROPOSED IRRIGATION PLAN, PROPOSED PLANT SCHEDULE, AND FOR TREE REMOVAL INVENTORY.
 - H. SEE ARCHITECT'S SITE PLAN FOR STRIPPING AND SITE PLAN DIMENSIONS.
 - I. EXISTING BURIED CONDUITS AND STRUCTURES KNOWN TO THE ENGINEER ARE SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. HOWEVER, ALL SUCH CONDUITS AND STRUCTURES MAY NOT BE SHOWN AND THE LOCATIONS OF THOSE SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY THE PREPARED OF THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INVESTIGATE, LOCATE AND MARK ALL EXISTING BURIED CONDUITS, PIPES AND STRUCTURES PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
 - J. CONTRACTOR TO POTHOLE EXISTING UTILITIES AT PROPOSED LOCATION OF CONNECTIONS TO CONFIRM SIZE, TYPE, LOCATION, AND DEPTH PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.
 - K. ALL UTILITY WORK SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH RESPECTIVE UTILITY PROVIDERS.
 - L. SLOPE INDICATION ON PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE AND PROVIDED FOR REFERENCE. ALL SITE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED BASED ON PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATIONS SHOWN.

- SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**
(NUMBERED ITEM BELOW CORRESPONDS TO NUMBER WITHIN HEXAGON ON DRAWING)
- 1. PROPOSED 0" CONCRETE CURB.
 - 2. PROPOSED 6" CONCRETE CURB.
 - 3. PROPOSED 2' LONG 6" CONCRETE CURB TAPER TO 0".
 - 4. PROPOSED REINFORCED CONCRETE HARDSCAPE. ELEVATIONS PER PLAN.
 - 5. PROPOSED ASPHALT PAVEMENT.
 - 6. PROPOSED PERMEABLE PAVER TRAFFIC-RATED SECTION PER DETAIL XXD ON SHEET CD-3.
 - 7. PROPOSED PERMEABLE PAVEMENT PATIO AREA PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 8. PROPOSED DETENTION BASIN WITH LANDSCAPING PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 9. PROPOSED BIORETENTION FACILITY.
 - 10. PROPOSED 6" WIDE, 1' TALL RETAINING CURB.
 - 11. PROPOSED 2' WIDE, 1' DEEP CONCRETE V-DITCH.
 - 12. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN PIPE.
 - 13. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN.
 - 14. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN CHANNEL DRAIN.
 - 15. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN SIDEWALK UNDERDRAIN WITH GRATED CLEANOUT BOX AND CURB OUTLET(S) PER PLAN.
 - 16. PROPOSED SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.
 - 17. PROPOSED WATER UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS.
 - 18. PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT.
 - 19. PROPOSED 6" THICK, 25' WIDE CONCRETE COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAY PER COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DETAILS 4-010, 4-040 (PLAN C), AND 4-060.
 - 20. PROPOSED PERGOLA POST PER ARCHITECT'S PLAN.
 - 21. PROPOSED BUILDING PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 22. PROPOSED LANDSCAPING PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 23. PROPOSED AT-GRADE PLANTER PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 24. PROPOSED PARKING LOT (STALL DIMENSIONS, STALL COUNT, WHEEL STOPS, AND USES [ADA, ELECTRICAL CONNECTIVITY, ETC.]) PER ARCHITECT'S PLAN.
 - 25. PROPOSED FENCING WITH ACCESS GATES PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLAN.
 - 26. PROPOSED 6' HIGH (ABOVE GROUND) PROTO II SCREEN WALL WITH VARIABLE RETAINING (2-3') WALL PER PLAN BY OTHERS.
 - 27. PROPOSED TRASH ENCLOSURE WITH SCREEN WALLS AND GATES PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 28. PROPOSED BICYCLE PARKING PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 29. EXISTING SIGN TO BE RELOCATED PER COORDINATION WITH EX. OWNERS.
 - 30. EXISTING WALL TO BE REMOVED.
 - 31. EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT TO BE RELOCATED.
 - 32. PROTECT IN PLACE EXISTING UTILITY.
 - 33. PROPOSED 6" STAIRS. COUNT PER PLAN.
 - 34. PROPOSED REPLACEMENT 5' WIDE PUBLIC SIDEWALK (PLAN A) WITH SCORING PER COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DETAILS 5-010 AND 5-040.
 - 35. PROPOSED 2' WIDE SAWCUT OF EXISTING PAVEMENT OR HARDSCAPE. CUT FULL DEPTH TO PROVIDE A SMOOTH, CLEAN JOIN LOCATION.
 - 36. PROPOSED ACCESSIBLE PARKING WITH SLOPES AT 2% OR LESS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
 - 37. PROPOSED BOLLARDS/PEDESTRIAN SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.



REVISIONS	
NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
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PRELIMINARY GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
PRELIMINARY ANTHEM CHAPEL IMPROVEMENT PLANS
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APN 077-160-022
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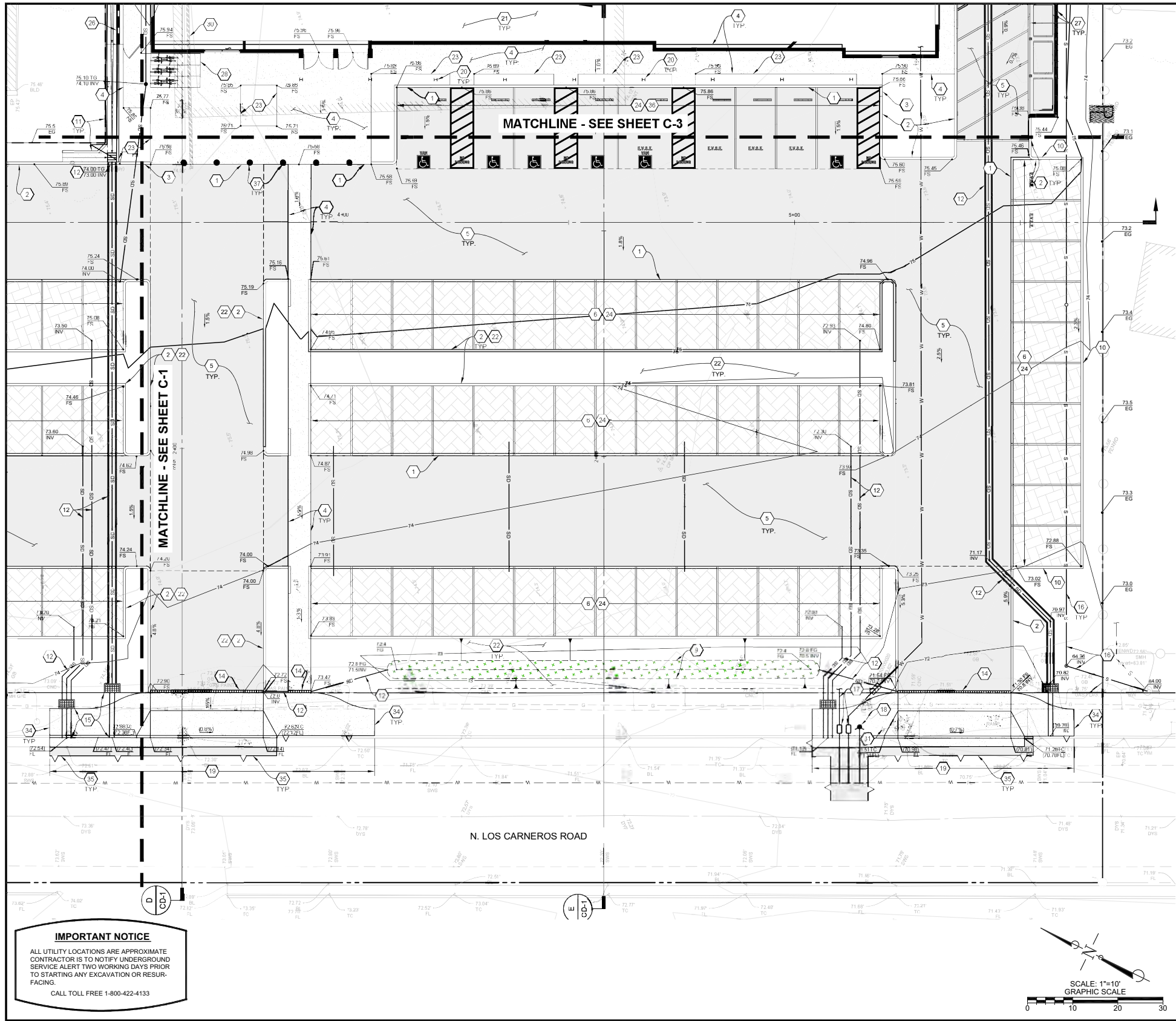
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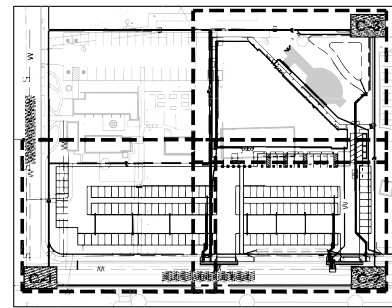
**Preliminary Grading Plans
Biological Resources Assessment
Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, CA**

Figure 2a October 28, 2024



IMPORTANT NOTICE
ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO STARTING ANY EXCAVATION OR RESURFACING.
CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-422-4133

- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**
- A. SEE KEY MAP BELOW FOR SHEET ORIENTATIONS.
 - B. SEE SHEET U-1 FOR THE PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED WATER, FIRE WATER, SEWER, AND STORM DRAIN LINES AND COMPONENTS.
 - C. SEE SHEET CD-2 AND CD-3 FOR SITE CROSS-SECTIONS.
 - D. SEE SHEET RD-1 FOR REFERENCE AGENCY STANDARD DETAILS.
 - E. SEE SHEETS SW-1 & SW-2 FOR PRELIMINARY STORMWATER CONTROL PLANS.
 - F. REFER TO ARCHITECT'S AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS FOR ALL SETBACKS (BUILDING AND ESHA).
 - G. SEE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLAN FOR PROPOSED IRRIGATION PLAN, PROPOSED PLANT SCHEDULE, AND FOR TREE REMOVAL INVENTORY.
 - H. SEE ARCHITECT'S SITE PLAN FOR STRIPPING AND SITE PLAN DIMENSIONS.
 - I. EXISTING BURIED CONDUITS AND STRUCTURES KNOWN TO THE ENGINEER ARE SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. HOWEVER, ALL SUCH CONDUITS AND STRUCTURES MAY NOT BE SHOWN AND THE LOCATIONS OF THOSE SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND HAVE NOT BEEN INDEPENDENTLY VERIFIED BY THE PREPARED OF THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INVESTIGATE, LOCATE AND MARK ALL EXISTING BURIED CONDUITS, PIPES AND STRUCTURES PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
 - J. CONTRACTOR TO POTHOLE EXISTING UTILITIES AT PROPOSED LOCATION OF CONNECTIONS TO CONFIRM SIZE, TYPE, LOCATION, AND DEPTH PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.
 - K. ALL UTILITY WORK SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH RESPECTIVE UTILITY PROVIDERS.
 - L. SLOPE INDICATION ON PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE AND PROVIDED FOR REFERENCE. ALL SITE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED BASED ON PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATIONS SHOWN.
- SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**
(NUMBERED ITEM BELOW CORRESPONDS TO NUMBER WITHIN HEXAGON ON DRAWING)
- 1. PROPOSED 0" CONCRETE CURB.
 - 2. PROPOSED 6" CONCRETE CURB.
 - 3. PROPOSED 2' LONG 6" CONCRETE CURB TAPER TO 0".
 - 4. PROPOSED REINFORCED CONCRETE HARDSCAPE. ELEVATIONS PER PLAN.
 - 5. PROPOSED ASPHALT PAVEMENT.
 - 6. PROPOSED PERMEABLE PAVER TRAFFIC-RATED SECTION PER DETAIL XXD ON SHEET CD-3.
 - 7. PROPOSED PERMEABLE PAVEMENT PATIO AREA PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 8. PROPOSED DETENTION BASIN WITH LANDSCAPING PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 9. PROPOSED BIORETENTION FACILITY.
 - 10. PROPOSED 6" WIDE, 1' TALL RETAINING CURB.
 - 11. PROPOSED 2' WIDE, 1' DEEP CONCRETE V-DITCH.
 - 12. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN PIPE.
 - 13. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN.
 - 14. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN CHANNEL DRAIN.
 - 15. PROPOSED STORM DRAIN SIDEWALK UNDERDRAIN WITH GRATED CLEANOUT BOX AND CURB OUTLET(S) PER PLAN.
 - 16. PROPOSED SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.
 - 17. PROPOSED WATER UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS.
 - 18. PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT.
 - 19. PROPOSED 6" THICK, 25' WIDE CONCRETE COMMERCIAL DRIVEWAY PER COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DETAILS 4-010, 4-040 (PLAN C), AND 4-060.
 - 20. PROPOSED PERGOLA POST PER ARCHITECT'S PLAN.
 - 21. PROPOSED BUILDING PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 22. PROPOSED LANDSCAPING PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 23. PROPOSED AT-GRADE PLANTER PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 24. PROPOSED PARKING LOT (STALL DIMENSIONS, STALL COUNT, WHEEL STOPS, AND USES [ADA, ELECTRICAL CONNECTIVITY, ETC.]) PER ARCHITECT'S PLAN.
 - 25. PROPOSED FENCING WITH ACCESS GATES PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S PLAN.
 - 26. PROPOSED 6' HIGH (ABOVE GROUND) PROTO II SCREEN WALL WITH VARIABLE RETAINING (2-3') WALL PER PLAN BY OTHERS.
 - 27. PROPOSED TRASH ENCLOSURE WITH SCREEN WALLS AND GATES PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 28. PROPOSED BICYCLE PARKING PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.
 - 29. EXISTING SIGN TO BE RELOCATED PER COORDINATION WITH EX. OWNERS.
 - 30. EXISTING WALL TO BE REMOVED.
 - 31. EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT TO BE RELOCATED.
 - 32. PROTECT IN PLACE EXISTING UTILITY.
 - 33. PROPOSED 6" STAIRS. COUNT PER PLAN.
 - 34. PROPOSED REPLACEMENT 5' WIDE PUBLIC SIDEWALK (PLAN A) WITH SCORING PER COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD DETAILS 5-010 AND 5-040.
 - 35. PROPOSED 2' WIDE SAWCUT OF EXISTING PAVEMENT OR HARDSCAPE. CUT FULL DEPTH TO PROVIDE A SMOOTH, CLEAN JOIN LOCATION.
 - 36. PROPOSED ACCESSIBLE PARKING WITH SLOPES AT 2% OR LESS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
 - 37. PROPOSED BOLLARDS/PEDESTRIAN SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE PER ARCHITECT'S PLANS.



PRELIMINARY GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
PRELIMINARY ANTHEM CHAPEL IMPROVEMENT PLANS
6595 COVINGTON WAY
APN 077-160-022
CITY OF GOLETA, CALIFORNIA

C-2
JULY 2024
SHT. 4 OF 11
W.O. 22027

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
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FLOWERS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
113 W. Canon Perdido Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Telephone (805) 966-2224
FAX (805) 966-2224
PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DATE: 7/24/24
BY: [Signature]

ENGINEER'S SEAL
Professional Engineer
No. 23990
Civil Engineering
State of California

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

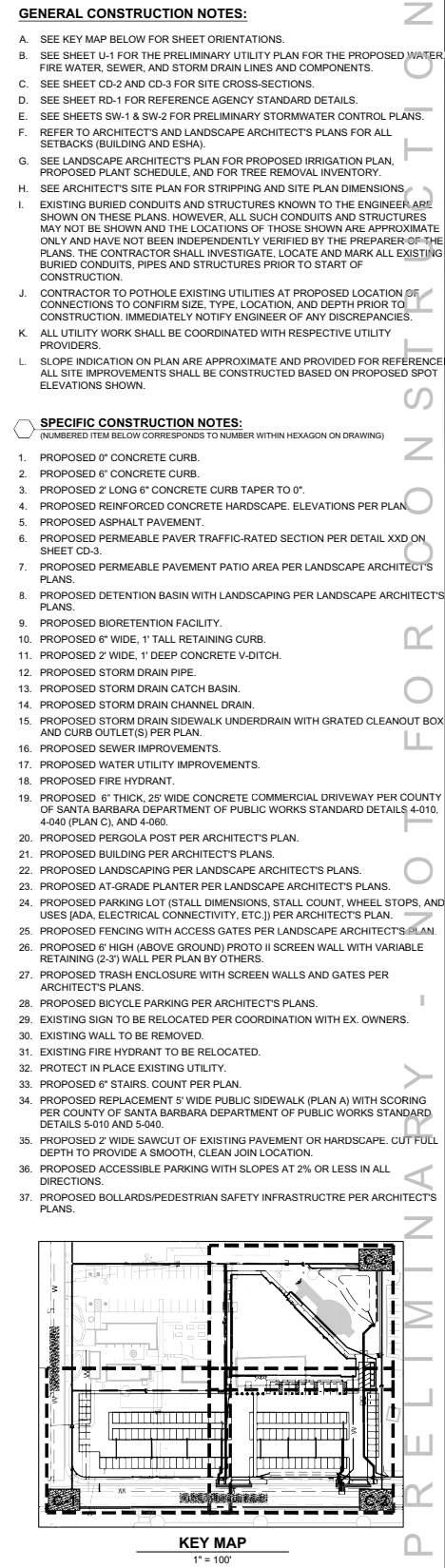
Terra Solutions
777 Mutsuhito Avenue
San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401
(805) 235-0632

STORRER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
2565 Puesta del Sol #3
Santa Barbara, CA. 93105
www.storrenenvironmental.com

**Preliminary Grading Plans
Biological Resources Assessment
Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, CA**

Figure 2b

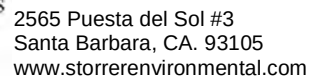
October 28, 2024



PRELIMINARY GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN PRELIMINARY ANTHEM CHAPEL IMPROVEMENT PLANS 6595 COVINGTON WAY APN 0771-160-022 CITY OF GOLETA, CALIFORNIA		C-3 JULY 2024		W.O. 220227	
SHT. 5 OF 11		BY: <u>ALICE E. GARDNER, P.E.</u> DATE: _____ PRELIMINARY 1515 W. Canon Perdido Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Telephone (805) 966-2224 FLOWERS & ASSOCIATES, INC. F&A CIVIL ENGINEERING - PLANNING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE			
NO. _____ DESCRIPTION _____ DATE APPROVED _____ REVISIONS		DATE _____ TIME _____ FILE # _____			

DATE	BY	PROJECT	REVISION
01/11/2017	001	001	001

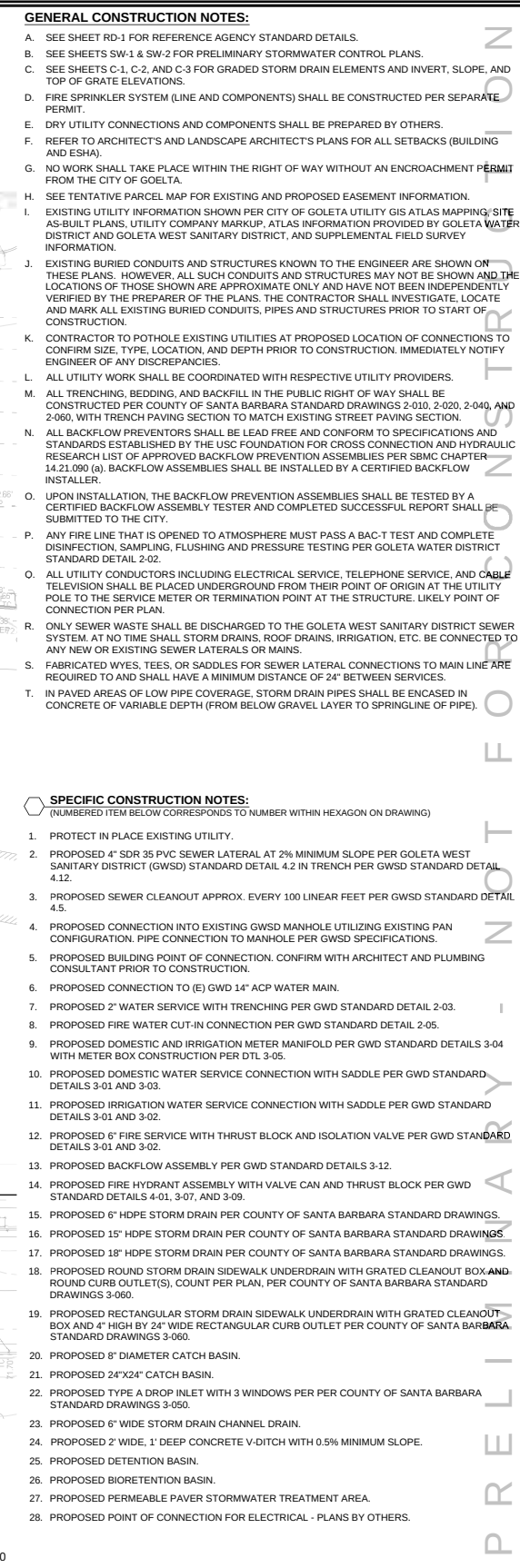
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**Preliminary Grading Plans
Biological Resources Assessment
Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, CA**

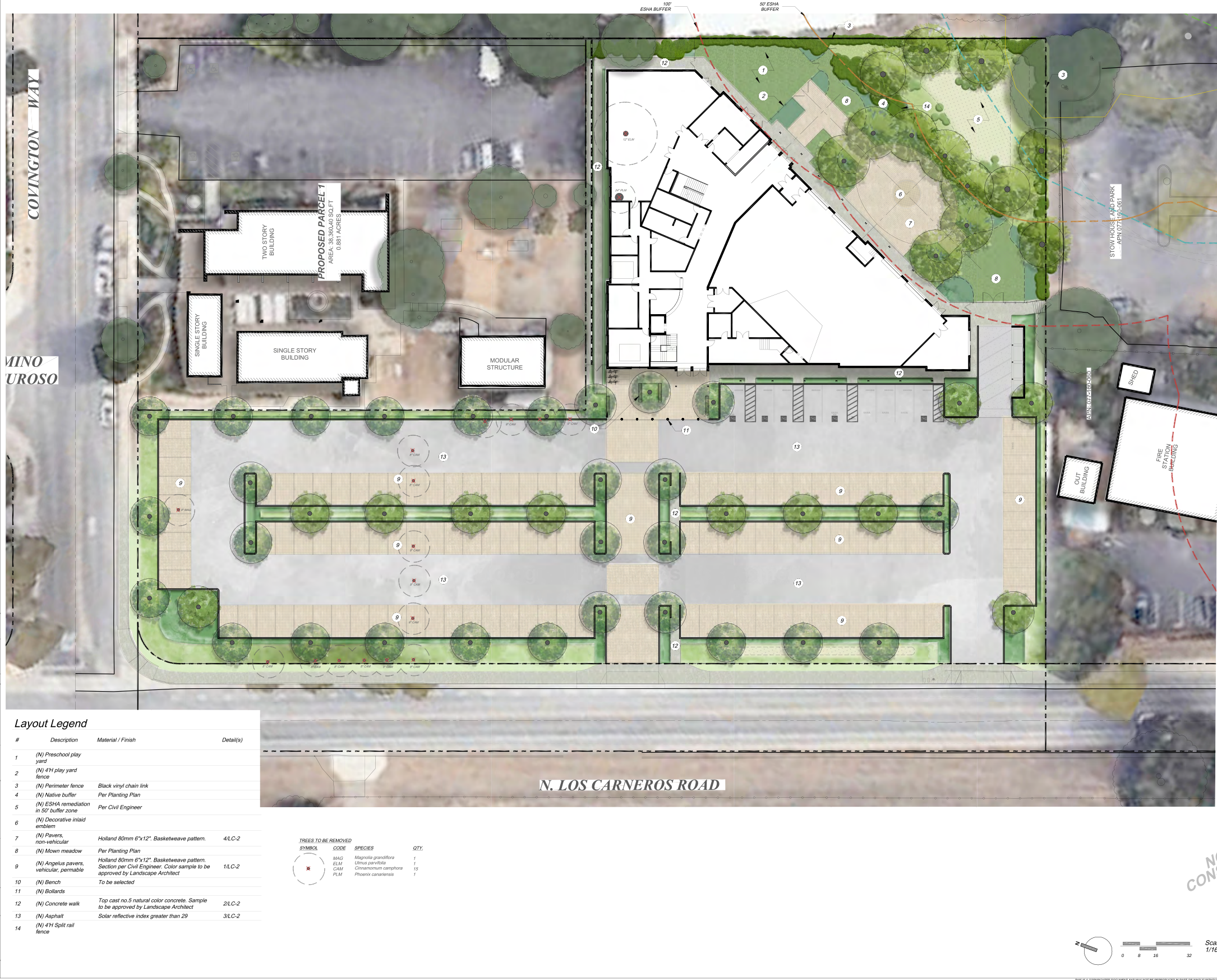
Figure 2c

October 28, 2024



U-1		UTILITY PLAN	
PRELIMINARY ANTHEM CHAPEL IMPROVEMENT PLANS 6595 COVINGTON WAY APN 077-160-022 CITY OF GOLETA, CALIFORNIA			
FLOWERS & ASSOCIATES, INC. 115 W. Canon Pedrito Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Telephone (805) 966-2224			
BY: _____ DATE: _____ PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION		NO DESCRIPTION REVISIONS	
SHT. 5 OF 11		DATE APPROVED	
W.O. 22027			

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN PREPARED SOLELY FOR USE FOR THE PROJECT SCOPE AND SITE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED HEREON. THE ENGINEER PREPARING THESE PLANS WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, OR LIABLE FOR, USE OF ANY PART OF THESE PLANS, INCLUDING ANY NOTE OR DETAIL, FOR ANY UNAPPROVED OR REVISED PROJECT SCOPE, OR FOR ANY OTHER PROJECT AT THIS OR ANY OTHER SITE.



202 East Coto Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
tel 805.962.9055
fax 805.962.5658
arcadiastudio.com



Revisions

ANTHEM CHAPEL GOLETA
6595 Covington Way
Goleta, CA 93117

LAYOUT PLAN

Issue

CUP 2024 04.23
Date 07.26.2024 Job Number 24.005
Drawn By SWS/KK Checked by KJ
Sheet of

LC-1



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Anthem Chapel Goleta
CONTEXT SITE PLAN

07/26/2024

1" = 30'-0"

AS101



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777 Mutsuhito Avenue
San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401
(805) 235-0632

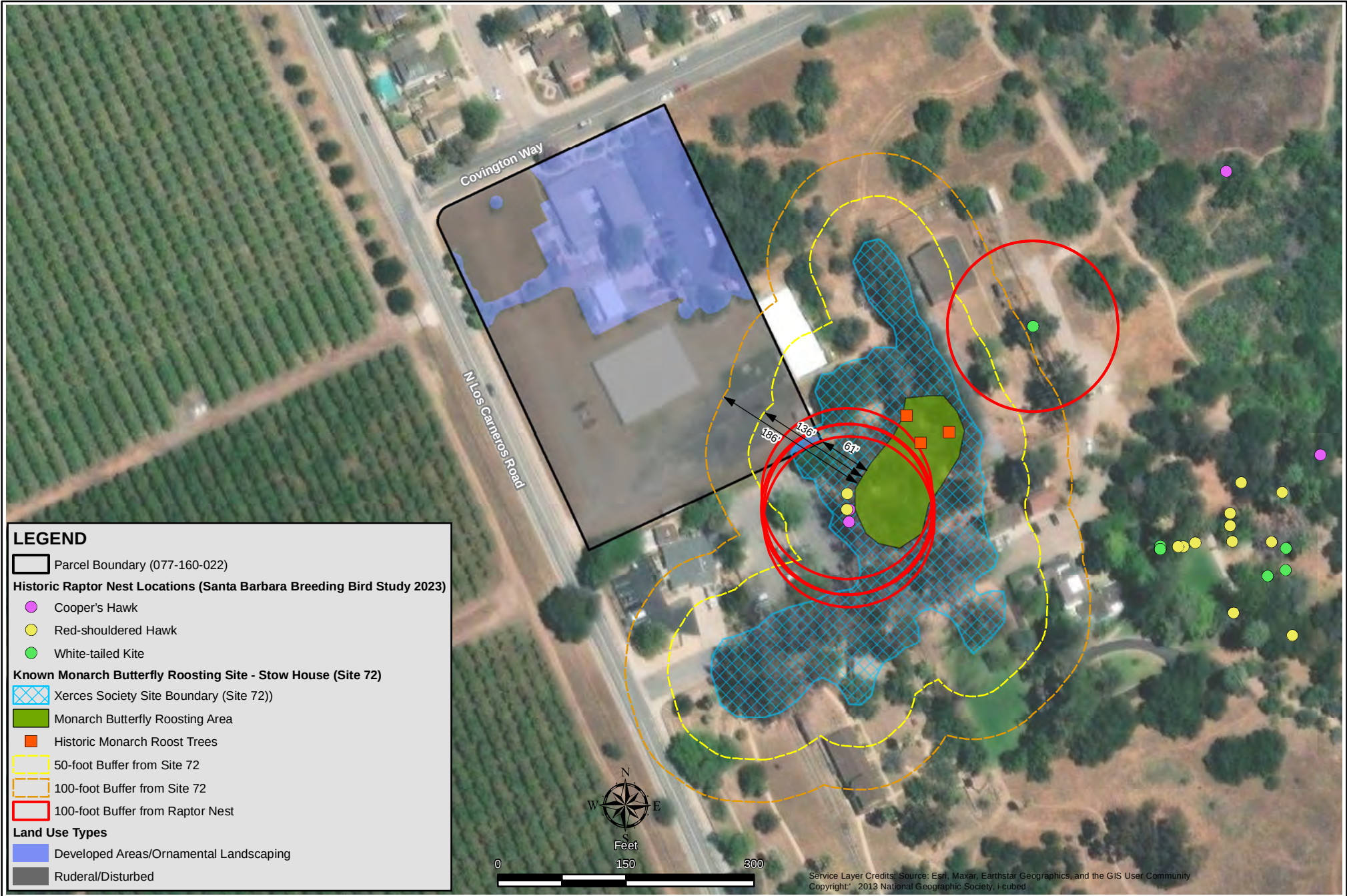


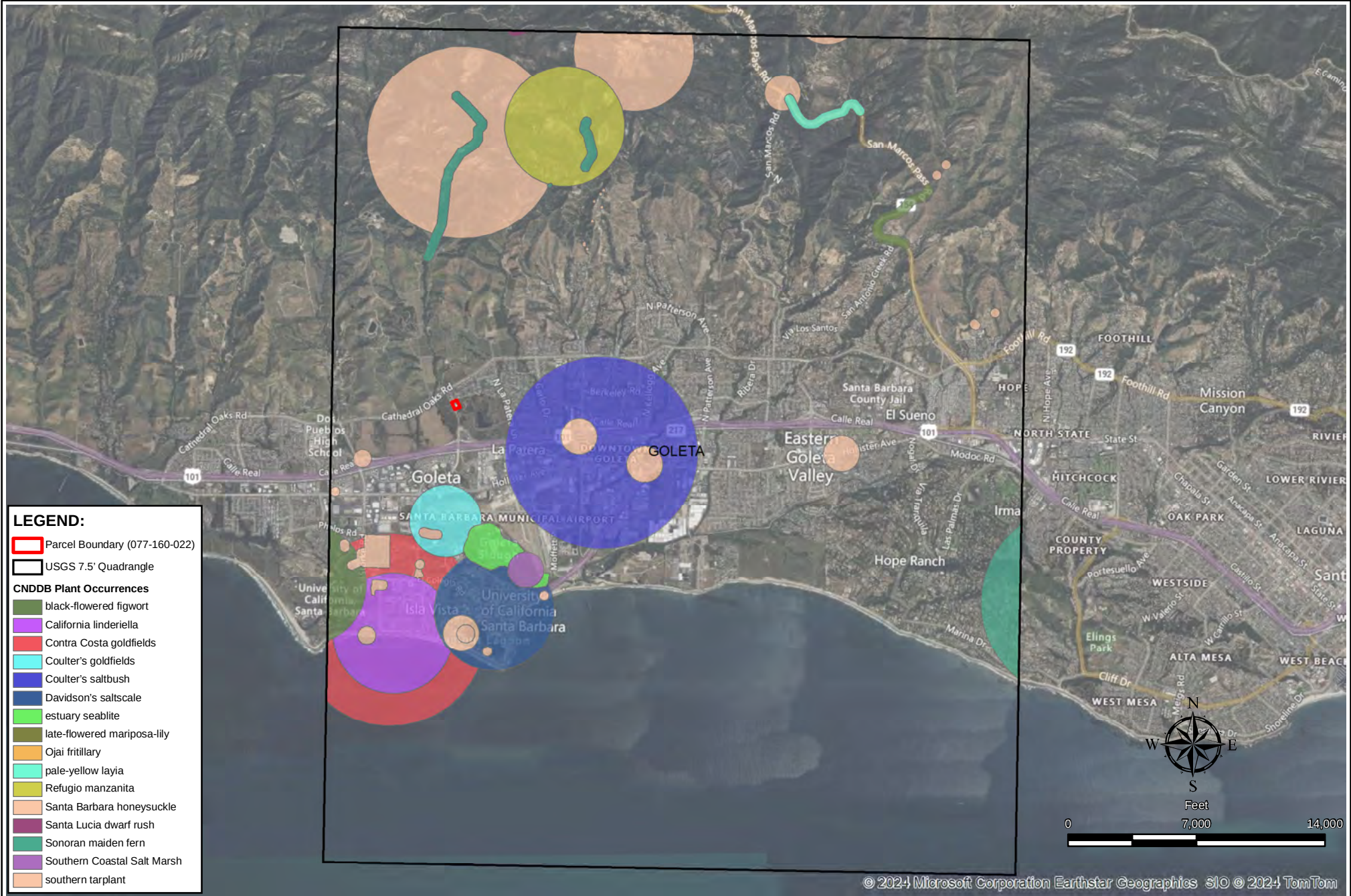
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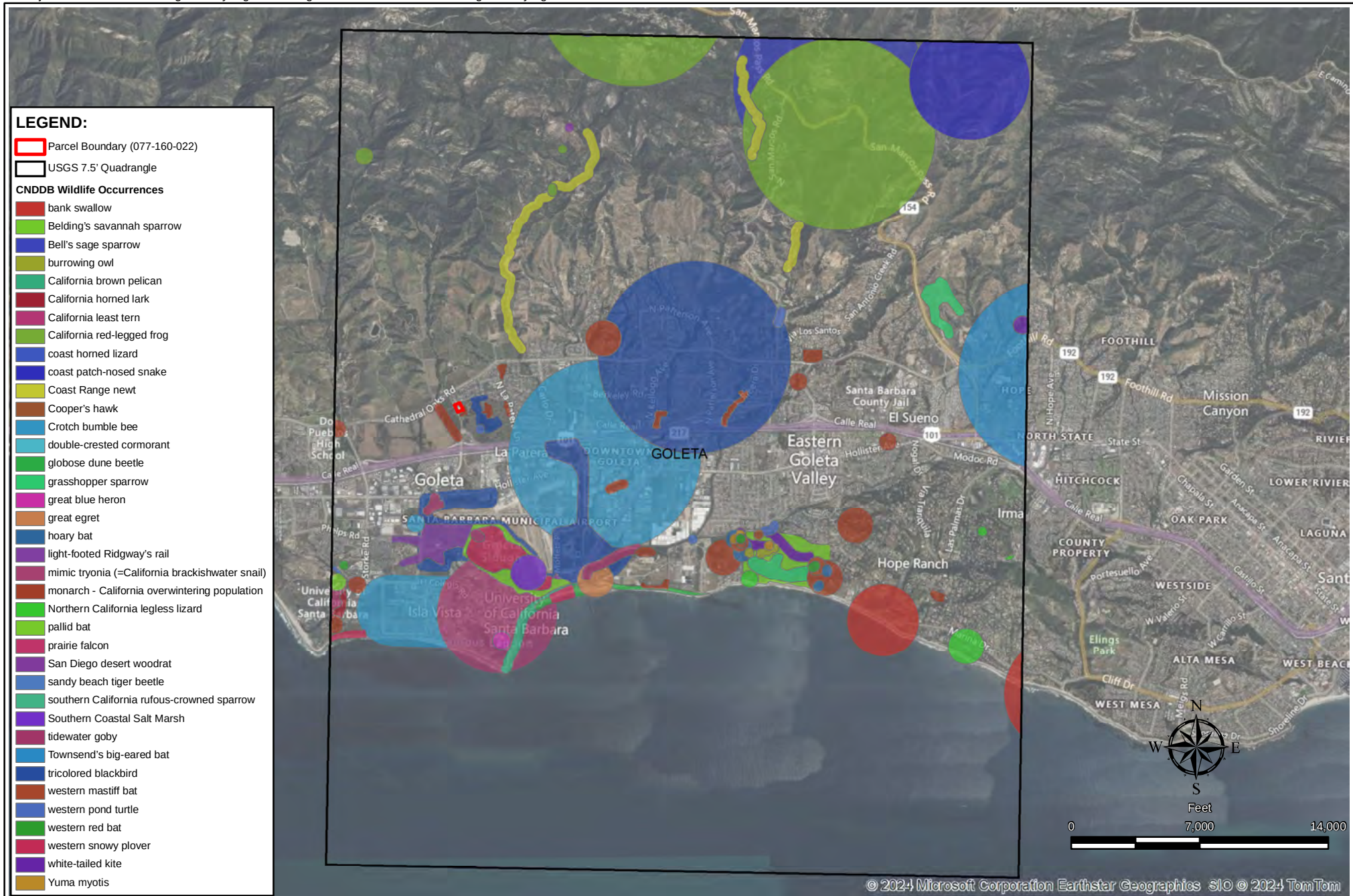
Context Site Plan
Biological Resources Assessment
Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, CA

Figure 2g

October 28, 2024









APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: View of Christ Lutheran Church parking lot entrance from Covington Way (Aspect: South).



Photo 2: Street view of the property at the parking lot entrance of Christian Lutheran Church (Aspect: West).



Photo 3: Anthem Chapel tents and event equipment in the central part of the property (Aspect: Northeast).



Photo 4: Gravel/asphalt/dirt parking area along N. Los Carneros Road viewed from the south end of the Project Area (Aspect: North).



Photo 5: Gravel/asphalt/dirt parking area and storage containers along the south end of the Project Area (Aspect: East).



Photo 6: View of agricultural area located across N. Los Carneros Road, west of the Project Area (Aspect: Northwest).



Photo 7: Southern parcel boundary with view of eucalyptus grove/monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) in the background (Aspect: Southeast).



Photo 8: View of the eucalyptus grove which consists of mature lemon scented gum (*Eucalyptus citriodora*) and silver dollar gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) (Aspect: South).



Photo 9: View of monarch butterfly roosting/aggregation area in the central part of the eucalyptus grove (Site 72) (Aspect: West).



Photo 10: Eucalyptus windrow located northeast of Site 72 (Aspect: Northeast).

APPENDIX B
VASCULAR PLANT INVENTORY

**Vascular Plant Species Observed
at Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, California**

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Cal-IPC Rating
GYMNOSPERMS				
<u>Araucariaceae</u>	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Oine	O	
ANGIOSPERMS - Dicots				
<u>Anacardiaceae</u>	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree	O	Limited
	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian pepper tree	O	Moderate
<u>Apiaceae</u>	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	sweet fennel	I	Moderate
<u>Asteraceae</u>	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I	
	<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>	African daisy	O	
	<i>Helmintheca echioides</i>	bristly ox-tongue	I	Limited
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce	I	
<u>Brassicaceae</u>	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	short-pod mustard	I	Moderate
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	wild radish	I	Limited
<u>Crassulaceae</u>	<i>Crassula ovata</i>	jade plant	O	
<u>Fagaceae</u>	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	coast live oak	N	
<u>Hamamelidaceae</u>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	O	
<u>Lauraceae</u>	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphortree	O	
<u>Malvaceae</u>	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed	I	
<u>Moraceae</u>	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	rusty leaf fig	O	
<u>Myrtaceae</u>	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	lemon-scented gum	I	
	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	silver dollar gum	I	
<u>Oleaceae</u>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive	O	
<u>Oxalidaceae</u>	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	I	Moderate
<u>Plantaginaceae</u>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I	Limited
<u>Platanaceae</u>	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	N	
<u>Polygonaceae</u>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	I	Limited
<u>Rosaceae</u>	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	wooly cotoneaster	I	Limited
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	N	
	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	hollyleaf cherry	N	
ANGIOSPERMS- Monocots				
<u>Agavaceae</u>	<i>Agave attenuata</i>	foxtail agave	O	Limited
<u>Areaceae</u>	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm	I	Limited
	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	I	Moderate

**Vascular Plant Species Observed
at Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, California**

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Cal-IPC Rating
<u>Asphodelaceae</u>				
	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	redhot poker	O	Watch
<u>Poaceae</u>				
	<i>Avena</i> sp.	wild oats	I	Moderate
	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome	I	Moderate
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> var. <i>leporinum</i>	hare barley	I	Moderate
	<i>Stipa miliacea</i> var. <i>miliacea</i>	smilo grass	I	Limited

NOTES

Scientific nomenclature follows: The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition, Baldwin et al. (2012); Jepson eFlora (2020).

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 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
WIDLIFE INVENTORY

**Wildlife Species Observed at
Anthem Chapel Goleta
6595 Covington Way (APN 077-160-022)
Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Regulatory Status
<u>Birds</u>		
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	MBTA
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	MBTA
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	MBTA
Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	MBTA
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	MBTA
California Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	MBTA
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	MBTA
Oak Titmouse	<i>Beaolophus inornatus</i>	MBTA
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	MBTA
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	MBTA
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	MBTA
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	MBTA
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	MBTA
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	MBTA
California Towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	MBTA
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	MBTA
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	MBTA
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendii</i>	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 D
MONARCH BUTTERFLY HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN

**MONARCH BUTTERFLY HABITAT PROTECTION PLAN
ANTHEM CHAPEL GOLETA
6595 COVINGTON WAY (APN 077-160-022)**

This Monarch Butterfly Habitat Protection Plan (Plan) was prepared on behalf of the Anthem Chapel Sanctuary Project (Project), as required by the City of Goleta General Plan (GGP) Conservation Element (CE) policies and development standards. Specifically, GGP/CLUP monarch butterfly policies and development standards applicable to the Project are listed below.

- CE-4.1: The monarch butterfly is recognized as a California and Goleta special resource. Sites that provide the necessary elements essential for successful monarch butterfly aggregation areas and are locations where monarchs have been historically present shall be considered Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs).
- CE-4.4: Monarch butterfly ESHAs shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses or development depending on maintaining such resources shall be allowed within these ESHAs or their buffer areas. The applicable following standards include:
- a. No development, except as otherwise allowed by this policy, shall be allowed within monarch butterfly ESHAs or ESHA buffers.
 - b. Since the specific locations of aggregation sites may vary from one year to the next, the focus of protection shall be the entire grove of trees rather than individual trees that are the location of the roost.
 - c. Removal of vegetation within monarch ESHAs shall be prohibited, except for minor pruning of trees or removal of dead trees and debris that are a threat to public safety.
 - d. Public accessways are considered resource-dependent uses and may be located within a monarch ESHA or its buffer; accessways shall be sited to avoid or lessen impacts to aggregation sites.
- CE-4.5: A buffer of a sufficient size shall be required to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the monarch butterfly habitat, including aggregations sites and the surrounding grove of trees. Buffers shall be measured from the outer extent of the tree canopy and shall not be less than 100 feet around existing and historic roost sites. The buffer area shall provide physical barrier to human intrusion and shall serve as transitional habitat. The buffer may be reduced to 50 feet in cases where the trees contribute to the habitat but are not considered likely to function as an aggregation site, such as along narrow windrows. Grading and other activities that could alter the tree grove are prohibited within or adjacent to the buffer area.
- CE-4.6: The following standards shall apply to consideration of proposals for new development adjacent to monarch ESHAs or ESHA buffers:

- a. A site-specific biological study, prepared by an expert approved by the City who is qualified by virtue of education and experience in the study of monarch butterflies, shall be required to be submitted by the project proponent.
- b. The study shall include preparation of a Monarch Butterfly Habitat Protection Plan, which at a minimum shall include: 1) the mapped location of the cluster of trees where monarchs are known, or have been known, to roost in both autumnal and over-wintering aggregations; 2) an estimate of the size of the population within the colony; 3) the mapped extent of the entire habitat area; and 4) the boundaries of the buffer zone around the habitat area.
- c. A temporary fence shall be installed along the outer boundary of the buffer zone prior to and during any grading and construction activities on the site.
- d. If an active roost or aggregation is present on the project site, any construction grading, or other development within 200 feet of the active roost, shall be prohibited between October 1 and March 1.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located on a 3-acre property in the City of Goleta (City) at the intersection of N. Los Carneros Road and Covington Way, adjacent to the County Fire Station and the Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve (Latitude 34.44361111°, Longitude -119.85333333°) (Figure 1 – Project Area and Site Vicinity). Existing development is in the in the northwest corner and includes the 2,500 square foot Christ Lutheran Church and associated classroom, office/nursery/restroom, and parking. The parcel also contains ornamental landscaping, Anthem Chapel event tents, driveways, and dirt/gravel/asphalt parking areas

The Project involves construction of a new 500-seat Anthem Chapel sanctuary (including offices and facilities for a preschool, daycare, and youth groups) and associated parking, landscaping, and native habitat restoration in the undeveloped portions of the Project Area. The proposed Project includes a Tentative Parcel Map application to split the 3.423-acre lot into two parcels (one parcel for Christ Lutheran Church and one parcel for Anthem Chapel), a Minor Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for community assembly use in the RS zone, and a Development Plan for the new sanctuary and ancillary improvements (Figures 2a-2g). Site hydrology will not be significantly changed. Grading of the Project Area and installation of the bioretention basin will not alter the adjacent eucalyptus tree grove. No tree removal is proposed and no impacts to pollinator habitat will occur as a result of the Project.

Within the 100-foot buffer (186 to 136 feet from the roosting area), the Project proposes only permeable pavers and native landscaping (Figures 2e & 2f). The 50-foot buffer area from the edge of Site 72 (136 to 86 feet from the roosting area in the center of the grove) will be entirely restored with native plant species and additional pollinator resources following initial grading and installation of the bioretention basin. Native habitat restoration includes installation of 14 native trees which will improve wind protection for Site 72. Native vegetation in the 50-foot buffer will act as transitional habitat between the Project and Site 72 and will provide additional foraging resources for overwintering monarch butterflies and other wildlife. Fencing will be installed along the edge of the restoration area to limit human intrusion.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is within the City limits and the Goleta General Plan (GGP) area which is situated between the Pacific Ocean and foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountain Range (City 2006). The GGP governs land use and development within the area of the incorporated City limits. The Project Area is located north of the California Coastal Zone boundary. The surrounding land use includes residential neighborhoods, recreational/open space (i.e., Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve), and agricultural lands.

The parcel is relatively flat, and ranges from 71 to 76 feet above mean sea level (msl). The perimeters of the parcel are largely undeveloped and consist of dirt/gravel/asphalt parking lots and ornamental landscaping. The parcel is devoid of native or protected vegetation but is bordered by numerous coast live oak trees along the eastern boundary and at southeastern corner. Based on aerial imagery analysis, the majority of the property appears to have been historically used for community assembly since at least 1994.

The Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve (Preserve), adjacent to the Project, provides valuable wildlife habitat and contains various types of ESHA (e.g., monarch butterfly habitat, raptor nesting habitat, significant native plant communities, and wetland habitat) (City 2006). A known monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) is located just outside the southeast corner of the parcel, between the Project and the Stow House.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) overwintering sites are protected by State and City policies. Aggregations sites are found in wind-protected tree groves (typically eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and cypress) that provide a microclimate with adequate sunlight and a nearby source of water and food. Known overwintering sites and any habitat with the above listed qualities is considered ESHA by the City (City 2006).

Monarchs begin to arrive at overwintering sites along the California coast in October, with most having arrived by November. In overwintering sites, the monarchs form clusters of tens to thousands on the interior branches of protected groves of trees. Clusters typically form on branches extending into the open interior of the overstory canopy (Meade et al. 2017). If sufficient cover and protection from winter storms is not present, monarchs will change clustering locations within an overwintering site, or move to a different site completely. Monarch butterflies search for sites that have just the right combination of light penetration, protection from the wind, and temperature (Meade et al. 2017). Sites should stay cool and moist on warm days, and warmer and moist on the coldest days. Variables influencing monarch overwintering habitats include: canopy cover and insulations, edge barrier and understory, temperature, sunlight, humidity and water, wind velocity, and nectar sources (Meade et al. 2017).

MONARCH BUTTERFLY ESHA – STOW HOUSE (SITE 72)

As mentioned, a known monarch butterfly overwintering site (Site 72) is located just outside the southeast corner of the parcel, between the Project and the Stow House. The Xerces Society boundary for Site 72 and prescribed buffers are depicted on Figure 3. This grove contains mature lemon scented gum, silver dollar gum, coast live oak, and scattered ornamentals. Historically, monarchs have used this site as an autumnal or transitory site as they move through the landscape

and find improved habitats to use as climax sites for the remainder of the season. At its peak, this grove supported 145 individuals in November 1998 (Meade et al. 2017). In recent years, only single individuals have been observed at this site. In 2016, one individual was observed in October and no monarch butterflies were seen the remainder of the overwintering season (November to February). No individual monarchs or clusters were observed in Site 72 during the field survey on December 13, 2023 or during the November-December 2023 Xerces Society Monarch Thanksgiving Count (pers. comm. C. van der Heide 2023).

The entire property is developed or disturbed and will be graded as part of construction. However, the Project has been designed so that all structures are beyond 100 feet from the edge of Site 72 and 186 feet from the historic roosting/aggregation area in the center of grove (see Figure 3). Following grading, only native landscaping and permeable surfaces will be located between the 100- to 50-foot buffers from Site 72 (Figures 2e & 2f). Within the 50-foot buffer from the edge of Site 72 (136 feet from the historic roosting/aggregation area in the center of grove) proposed features are limited to a vegetated bioretention basin and native habitat restoration to provide pollinator resources and additional wind protection for Site 72.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY PROTECTION MEASURES

The following measures are intended to prevent impacts to monarch butterfly habitat during Project grading and construction adjacent to Site 72.

Pre-construction Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Surveys

Prior to the start of construction, monarch butterfly overwintering surveys will be performed at Site 72 during the overwintering season to document if there is an active aggregation and how many butterflies are utilizing the habitat. Historically, monarch butterflies have been most abundant in October and November so surveys should target those months. If an active roost/aggregation is present adjacent the Project, any construction grading, or other development within 200 feet of the active roost area, shall be prohibited between October 1 and March 1.

Environmental Awareness Training

Prior to the start of construction, a worker environmental awareness training will be presented to all personnel (including site supervisors, equipment operators, and laborers). The training emphasizes the presence of special-status species within the Preserve and surrounding areas (e.g., monarch butterfly overwintering sites, historic raptor nesting locations), 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.

Protective Fencing

Prior to the start of construction, security fencing will be installed along the parcel boundary, physically separating construction equipment, personnel, and site traffic from Site 72 and the adjacent Stow House public parking lot. Following grading in the northeast corner and construction of the bioretention basin, an additional protective fence shall be installed along the boundary of the 50-foot buffer zone to prevent human intrusion into the restoration area/Site 72.

Biological Monitoring

If work occurs between October 1 and March 1, a qualified biologist will be present to oversee all grading and construction within 100 feet of Site 72 (e.g., grading, bioretention basin) to ensure there are no impacts to monarch butterfly habitat or other sensitive wildlife.

Pollinator Habitat Enhancement

Over 9,700 square feet (0.22-acre) of native habitat restoration and landscaping is proposed within the 100-foot buffer, including installation of 14 large trees (12 California sycamores and 2 coast live oaks) adjacent to Site 72 that will improve wind protection (Figures 2e & 2f). Native vegetation in the southeast corner will serve as transitional habitat between the Project and Site 72 and will increase foraging resources for overwintering monarch butterflies and other wildlife.