

California Environmental Quality Act
FINAL INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Mission Canyon Stream Habitat Restoration Project

Lead Agency:



*California Department of Fish and
Wildlife South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, California 92123
858.395.9692
Contact: Heather Pert
AskR5@wildlife.ca.gov*

Prepared by:

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

*3536 Concoors Street, Suite 100
Ontario, California 91764
909.974.4933
Contact: Alicia Gonzalez
Alicia.Gonzalez@mbakerintl.com*



This page intentionally left blank.



Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....1-1

2.0 CHANGES TO THE MND.....2-1

2.1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Page ii of the Draft IS/MND)2-2

2.2 SECTION 1.6, SUMMARY OF FINDINGS (Page 1-3 of Draft IS/MND)2-3

2.3 SECTION 2.2, PROJECT LOCATION (Pages 2-1 through 2-2 of Draft IS/MND)2-4

2.4 SECTION 2.5, PROJECT BASELINE AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS
(Page 2-11 of Draft IS/MND).....2-5

2.5 SECTION 2.6, ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING (Page 2-15 of Draft IS/MND)2-9

2.6 SECTION 2.7, PROJECT ELEMENTS (Page 2-21 of Draft IS/MND).....2-10

2.7 SECTION 2.7.3, MITIGATION FOR UNRECOVERABLE SIDECAST AND
TEMPORAL LOSS (Pages 2-26 through 2-27 of Draft IS/MND)2-11

2.8 SECTION 2.7.4, PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES (Pages 2-27 through
2-28 of Draft IS/MND).....2-12

2.9 SECTION 2.7.5, APPLICANT PROPOSED MEASURES (Page 2-36 of Draft
IS/MND).....2-13

2.10 SECTION 2.7.6, MITIGATION MEASURES (Page 2-49 of Draft IS/MND).....2-15

2.11 SECTION 2.7.7, PROJECT CONSTRUCTION (Page 2-64 of Draft IS/MND)2-25

2.12 SECTION 3.2, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED
(Page 3-2 of Draft IS/MND).....2-26

2.13 SECTION 4.1, AESTHETICS (Page 4-1 of Draft IS/MND).....2-27

2.14 SECTION 4.2, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES (Page 4-10 of
Draft IS/MND).....2-28

2.15 SECTION 4.4, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Page 4-23 of Draft IS/MND)2-29

2.16 SECTION 4.5, CULTURAL RESOURCES (Page 4-40 of Draft IS/MND)2-30

2.17 SECTION 4.13, NOISE (Page 4-73 of Draft IS/MND)2-31

2.18 SECTION 4.15, PUBLIC SERVICES (Page 4-78 of Draft IS/MND).....2-32

2.19 SECTION 4.16, RECREATION.....2-33

2.20 SECTION 4.17, TRANSPORTATION (Pages 4-93 through 4-94 of Draft IS/MND)2-41

2.21 SECTION 4.21, MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Pages 4-107
through 4-111 of Draft IS/MND)2-46

2.22 Chapter 4, REFERENCES (Page 6-7 of Draft IS/MND).....2-53

3.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM.....3-1

List of Tables

3-1 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program3-2



List of Exhibits

2	Project Vicinity	2-7
4	Project Areas	2-17
4a	Project Areas	2-19
4b	Project Areas	2-21
4c	Project Areas	2-23
7a	Trails in Project Vicinity	2-35
7b	Front Country Trails in Project Area	2-37
8	Proposed Haul Route	2-43
9	Cumulative Projects	2-51



Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
IS	Initial Study
MMRP	mitigation monitoring and reporting program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration



This page intentionally left blank.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

An Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was prepared for the proposed Mission Canyon Stream Habitat Restoration Project (herein referenced as the “Proposed Project” or “Project”) and made available for public comment for an initial 30-day public review period from period from February 6, 2024, to March 7, 2024. CDFW subsequently extended the comment period by 2 weeks through March 21, 2024. Notification of the public comment period was sent through the mail to approximately 90 recipients, including nearby residents, and via email to approximately 50 recipients. The Notice of Intent was filed with the county clerk and the IS/MND was made available for general public review at the Santa Barbara Public Library (Reference-Government Docs. Section, 40 E Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife South Coast Region Office (3030 Old Ranch Parkway, Suite 400, Seal Beach, California 90740). In addition, an electronic version of the Draft IS/MND was made available on the CDFW website at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Notices/CEQA>. A legal notice was also placed in the Santa Barbara Independent during the first week of the comment period (February 8 edition) and another legal notice was placed for the extension of the comment period (February 29 edition). In response to discussions with interested parties during the public comment period, two 24-inch by 36-inch A-frame informational signs were placed at the Proposed Project site on February 26, 2024, one at the Tunnel Trail Trailhead and one at Mission Creek Bridge. The signs included Project information such as a map of the Project site, the location of the Project, a brief Project description, and a Project timeline. They also clearly indicated how the public could access the Draft MND by including the website where the MND was posted and a QR code that linked directly to the website.

Prior to approving a project, the decision-making body of the lead agency shall consider the proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration together with any comments received during the public review process. The decision-making body shall adopt the proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration only if it finds on the basis of the whole record before it (including the initial study and any comments received) that there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and that the negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration reflects the lead agency’s independent judgment and analysis. During the public review period, 58 public comment letters were received. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) do not require a lead agency to provide written responses to comments received on an IS/MND. However, all comments were considered in the development of this Final IS/MND and text changes have been made to the environmental analysis in response to some comments, as appropriate. Changes have also been made to provide minor corrections and clarifications (see Chapter 2 of this document). None of the changes are substantial in nature. Additionally, no impact determinations have been changed and no mitigation measures have been added or substantially revised.

CDFW has also prepared a mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(d), which requires that a lead or responsible agency adopt a mitigation monitoring plan when approving or carrying out a project when an MND identifies measures to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. The MMRP constitutes Chapter 3 of the Final IS/MND.

CEQA Guidelines Regarding Recirculation

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15073.5, the lead agency is required to recirculate an IS/MND when the document is substantially revised after public notice of its availability but prior to its adoption. A substantial revision is identified as follows: (1) a new avoidable significant effect is identified and mitigation measures or project revisions must be added in order to reduce the effect to insignificance or (2) the lead agency determines that the proposed mitigation measures or project revisions will not reduce potential effects to less than significant and new measures or revisions must be required.



CDFW has determined that based on CEQA Guidelines Section 15073.5, recirculation of the IS/MND prior to adoption is not required. This conclusion is based on the fact that no new, avoidable significant effects have been identified, no new mitigation measures were added, and no substantive changes have been made the text of the document.

Record of Proceedings

The documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which CDFW's project approval is based are located at the address below:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
South Coast Region Office
3030 Old Ranch Parkway, Suite 400
Seal Beach, California 90740

CDFW South Coast Region is the custodian of such documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings. The location of and custodian of the documents or other materials that constitute the record of proceedings for the Proposed Project are provided in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(c).



2.0 CHANGES TO THE MND

This chapter shows the changes made to the Draft IS/MND. Changes are shown in ~~strikeout~~/underline format (additions are underlined, deletions stricken out) and their page numbers in the Draft IS/MND are indicated. The changes made to the draft are minor corrections and clarifications. None of the changes are substantial in nature. Additionally, no impact determinations have been changed and no mitigation measures have been added or substantially revised.



2.1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Page ii of the Draft IS/MND)

TIP	Technical Implementation Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TROW	Transmission Right of Way
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



2.2 SECTION 1.6, SUMMARY OF FINDINGS (Page 1-3 of Draft IS/MND)

Chapter 4, Environmental Analysis, of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project.

Based on the resource issues evaluated in Chapter 4, it was determined that the Proposed Project would have no impact or a less-than-significant impact on the following resource issue areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

The following list of resource areas require mitigation to avoid or minimize potential environmental impacts. With implementation of the mitigation identified within this IS/MND, it was determined that the Proposed Project would have a less-than-significant impact on the following resource issue areas:

- Biological Resources
- ~~Cultural Resources~~
- ~~Geology and Soils~~
- ~~Hazards and Hazardous Materials~~
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- ~~Transportation~~
- ~~Tribal Cultural Resources~~
- ~~Wildfire~~
- Mandatory Findings of Significance



2.3 SECTION 2.2, PROJECT LOCATION (Pages 2-1 through 2-2 of Draft IS/MND)

The Project site is located along portions of Mission Creek within Mission Canyon, Santa Barbara County, California (Exhibit 1, Regional Vicinity). The site access coordinates are Latitude: 34.465018, Longitude: 119.712531. The Project is in the Mission Canyon Watershed (Exhibit 2, Project Vicinity). The Project site is in the Mission Creek–Frontal Santa Barbara Channel hydrologic unit (HUC12: 180600130203). Mission Creek flows for 16 miles from its headwaters directly to the Pacific Ocean and is an intermittent stream that is mapped as Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland and Riverine in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI). Mission Creek and its tributaries are considered waters of the United States and waters of the State. Mission Creek in the Project area is an intermittent waterway that has been impacted by current land use practices and drought.

The Project site is in an unincorporated area of the County on two distinct parcels: a majority of the Project site lies within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 153-270-009 (owned by the City), while a small portion (approximately 120 linear feet of road and 0.028 acres of sidecast area) at the northeast corner of the Project site occurs within APN 153-270-028 (under private ownership) (Exhibit 3, Project Site). The Project area is in Sections 33 and 34 of Township 5 North, Range 27 West, San Bernardino meridian, and is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Santa Barbara, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The Project area is on the southern slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains, between 900 and 1,500 feet above mean sea level. Aspects are mostly southwest or east and slopes average 40% to 65%.

The total Project footprint encompasses 7.24 acres within Mission Canyon, including 2.48 acres of sidecast removal areas where rock and sediment have slid into Mission Creek's bed and bank and adjacent upland slopes. The total area of habitat restoration of the Project encompasses 2.60 acres consisting of 2.48 acres of sidecast removal and habitat restoration (of which 1.01 acres are within CDFW/RWQCB regulated areas) and habitat restoration of 0.12 acres of currently unvegetated staging areas (non-sidecast areas). Habitats to be restored by sidecast removal and restoration consist of 1.06 acres of woodland and forest habitats and 1.42 acres of upland habitats. The Project will also implement 0.91 acres of habitat enhancement by seeding exposed road cut areas and conducting species-targeted weed abatement. (A total of 1.27 acres of road cuts will be seeded to make allowances for rock surfaces where seeding may not take hold.)

The Project makes use of 1.8 acres of existing maintenance roads (for vehicular and equipment travel, access to the sites, etc.) and utilizes 0.37 acres of unvegetated parking/storage areas (for storage of materials and staging equipment). The Project also consists of ~~0.5 acres of berm stabilization or reconstruction~~ of 0.5 acres of existing berms and revegetation ~~one-time seeding with native seed mix; the existing berms will subsequently be subject to future and ongoing disturbance associated with, but not limited to, vegetation management and roadside maintenance activities.~~ A total of 0.27 acres has been identified as contingency areas to allow for foot trails for crews to access sidecast piles and conduct removal operations safely within Road Areas 1 and 2 and Creek Sites 1–4. Following Project activities, disturbance within the contingency buffer will be mapped and restored in accordance with the HRMP (Appendix A).

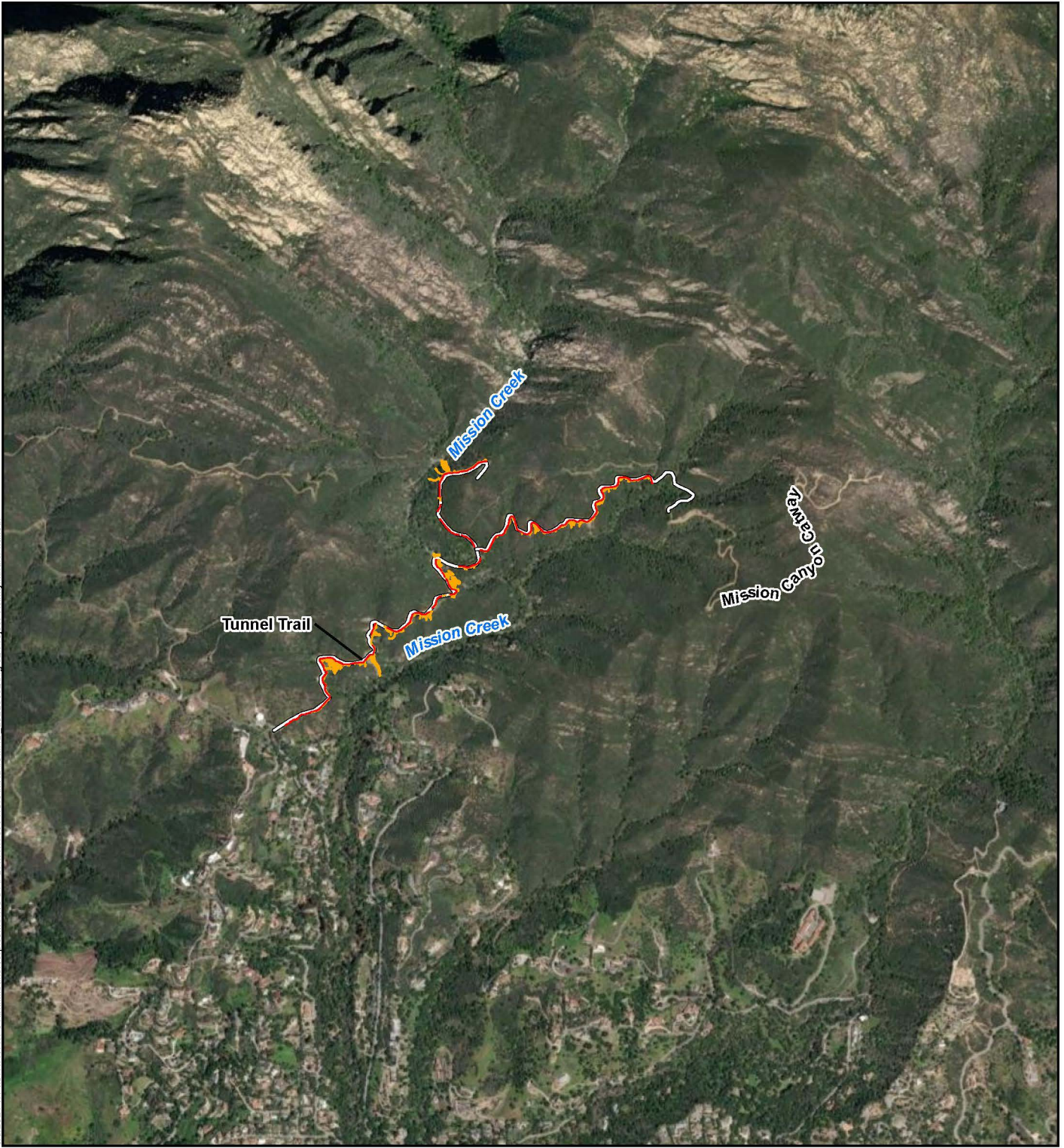


**2.4 SECTION 2.5, PROJECT BASELINE AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS
(Page 2-11 of Draft IS/MND)**



This page intentionally left blank.

5/9/2024, IN:\MONTACA\FS1\mkr.mbakercorp.com\HRC\OT\DATA\175554\GIS\MXD\VIS\MIND_20220302\Fig.02_Project_Vicinity.mxd\BPhaneuf



Legend

- Project Site
- Sidecast Areas
- Earthen Berms

MISSION CANYON STREAM HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT

Project Vicinity

Exhibit 2



Source: ArcGIS Online (2022)



This page is intentionally left blank



2.5 SECTION 2.6, ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING (Page 2-15 of Draft IS/MND)

The Project area is located within the Mission Creek Frontal Santa Barbara Channel watershed (Hydrologic Unit Code 180600130203), defined by Mission Creek and its tributaries. Mission Creek flows south along Tunnel Trail, ~~parallel to Spyglass Ridge Road,~~ and eventually to the Pacific Ocean at Stearns Wharf. Within the Project site, Mission Creek is classified as both Riverine habitat and Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland by the NWI.



2.6 SECTION 2.7, PROJECT ELEMENTS (Page 2-21 of Draft IS/MND)

This section describes the Project activities proposed by SCE to restore the resources impacted by the December 2019 work. A more detailed description of Project implementation planning, restoration activities, maintenance, monitoring, and reporting is included in the HRMP (Appendix A). The Project is specifically designed for the full removal of sidecast rock and sediments deposited in Mission Creek and adjacent upland locations to restore stream hydrology (e.g., pools and riffles) and habitat within the Project area to support native species use to levels that existed prior to the December 2019 work and to stabilize creek banks and slopes. The Project would also restore impacted native vegetation habitats and promote the regrowth of chaparral and woodland/forest habitats, rehabilitate sensitive species populations within the Project site, restore aquatic habitat including pools and riffles, and remediate impacted trees within Mission Creek. Pre-Project activities would include a stream hydrology survey, seed collection, weed abatement, avoidance flagging of sensitive resources, and mobilizing equipment into designated staging and stockpiling locations. The Project also consists of stabilization or reconstruction of 0.5 acres of existing berms and one-time seeding with native seed mix; the existing berms will subsequently be subject to future and ongoing to disturbance associated with, but not limited to, vegetation management and roadside maintenance activities. Finally, one McCarthy drain in Road Area 1 would need to be temporarily removed to enable sidecast removal. Upon completion of the sidecast removal, the McCarthy drain would be reinstalled at the same location. This drain structure includes an approximately 30-foot corrugated metal flume and a 15-foot by 6-foot riprap dissipater. The in-kind replacement drain would be the same size and configuration as the existing drain. Approximately 0.026 acres within Road Area 1 would be temporarily impacted by removal and reinstallation of the structure. The temporary impact would be wholly contained within the sidecast removal disturbance area. These Proposed Project activities by area are listed in Table 2-6, Proposed Project Activity by Area.



2.7 SECTION 2.7.3, MITIGATION FOR UNRECOVERABLE SIDECAST AND TEMPORAL LOSS (Pages 2-26 through 2-27 of Draft IS/MND)

Due to major rainstorm events that impacted the Project site in early 2023, the total volumes of sidecast material remaining on the Project site at the time of Project construction would likely be less than the estimated volumes recorded in Table 2-1. Representative photos of the effects of the major rainstorm events to the Project site are included as Attachment C of the HRMP (Appendix A). Sidecast material that has moved outside the Project area due to 2023 rain events is no longer recoverable and would not be collected or removed as part of the Project.

The baseline condition used for the analysis of impacts under CEQA is the existing condition of the Project site at the time of Project initiation, which in this case is the impacted condition where the sidecast material is present within the Project site. However, an assessment of Project impacts relative to this baseline does not account for the temporal loss of stream function and natural habitat or the periodic transport of sidecast material downstream of the Project site in the intervening time between now and December 2019, when the unauthorized activities caused the material to be deposited into the Project site from the access road.

To account for a temporal loss of stream function and natural habitat and the periodic transport of sidecast material downstream, and to address any material that cannot be removed and left in place due to infeasibility of removal, the response to remediate the impacts of the December 2019 work also includes the payment of funds by SCE. SCE has committed to provide a minimum of \$700,000.00 into an ~~endowment fund~~ to be used toward a future separate fish passage or other stream restoration project in the County. The primary priority of the funds are to support a project that will have the most beneficial impact for fish passage within the watershed, with a secondary priority of supporting a project in close proximity to the Mission Canyon Steam Habitat Restoration site. If possible, the funds would be used to fund an impactful fish passage or stream restoration project that is close to the Proposed Project site. If that is infeasible, the funds would be used to fund an impactful fish passage or stream restoration project within the same watershed as the Proposed Project. If no project is identified in the same watershed, then the funds would be used along the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. Authorization of any such future project would comply with CEQA at the time that a specific project is developed and is not part of the Proposed Project being analyzed in this IS/MND.



2.8 SECTION 2.7.4, PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES (Pages 2-27 through 2-28 of Draft IS/MND)

Phase 2: Habitat Restoration Installation (see HRMP Section 3, Project Description, and Section 6, Habitat Restoration Installation, for details)

Habitat Restoration Installation comprises the Construction Activities and Restoration Installation Activities.

- Construction Activities include, but are not limited to:
 - Removal of sidecast from regulatory and upland areas, as described in Section 2.7.1
 - Tree remediation through the removal of sidecast material
 - Restoration of stream hydrology and function
 - Slope stabilization

Construction Activities would take approximately 6 months to complete (either continuous or broken into two or more construction periods totaling approximately 6 months) and would require temporary closure of the lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead.

- Restoration Installation Activities include, but are not limited to:
 - Hydroseeding
 - Planting
 - Cutting collection
 - Cutting installation
 - Post-planting watering
 - Species-specific rehabilitation
 - Weed abatement

Restoration Installation Activities are anticipated to take approximately 4 to 6 weeks to complete and would not require temporary closure of the lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead. Restoration Installation Activities may take place concurrently with or after Construction Activities, and in one or more time periods, to ensure the Restoration Installation Activities occur during the appropriate times of year (e.g., planting seasons) to facilitate Project success.



2.9 SECTION 2.7.5, APPLICANT PROPOSED MEASURES (Page 2-36 of Draft IS/MND)

APM-ENV-4 Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP): During Site Preparation Activities and prior to materials/equipment mobilization and Habitat Restoration Installation, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) will be developed. All workers on the Project site must receive WEAP training prior to beginning work on the Project. The WEAP training will identify the Qualified Biologists who have stop-work authority and will describe how the action would be implemented in a situation where work must be halted. (Timing: Phases 1, 2, and 3). In addition, all construction personnel will receive the following:

- Instruction on the individual responsibilities under the CWA, the Project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, site-specific best management practices, and the location of Safety Data Sheets for the Project.
- Instructions to notify the supervisor and regional spill response coordinator if a hazardous materials spill or leak from equipment occurs, or upon the discovery of soil or groundwater contamination.
- Instructions and guidance on sensitive species and their habitat, specific measures to protect the species and their habitat during the implementation of the Project, and what to do if the species is observed.
- Instructions on procedures to take if hazardous wildlife (such as rattlesnakes) is encountered, including stopping work, advising crew and supervisors, immediately moving away from the individual(s), keeping an eye on the individual(s) from a distance, allowing the individual(s) to move out of the area on their own, and providing contact information for local wildlife services if removal and relocation is necessary.
- Instruction on ensuring all food scraps, wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash from the Project area will be deposited in closed trash containers. Trash containers will be removed from the Project area as required and will not be permitted to overflow.

Upon completion of the WEAP training, all workers shall sign a form stating that they attended the training and understand all protection measures. These forms shall be filed at the worksite offices and be available to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or other regulatory agencies upon request.

(Page 2-38 of Draft IS/MND)

APM-BIO-2 Resource Specialists: All Resource Specialists referred to in HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024~~3~~ Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan and this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to the initiation of Project activities. These Resource Specialists shall be authorized to stop any Project activities, if necessary, to protect fish and wildlife resources. (Timing: Phases 1, 2, and 3).

(Pages 2-41 through 2-42 of Draft IS/MND)

APM-BIO-8 Tree Protection: A tree protection plan will be prepared by a Certified Arborist and implemented throughout this Project (~~HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project Habitat Restoration Plan~~). (Timing: Phases 1 and 2). Specifically, tree protection measures include:

- A minimum 4-foot-tall, brightly colored, synthetic fence shall be installed around the critical root zone (defined by the County of Santa Barbara as the dripline plus 6 feet in its 2020 Initial Feedback Letter City of Santa Barbara Grading & Restoration Project) to delineate the boundary of the environmentally sensitive area. Fencing shall remain in place until all Construction Activities and Restoration Installation Activities have ceased.
- No digging, trenching, compaction, or other soil disturbance shall be allowed in the fenced area.
- The storage of construction equipment or hazardous materials such as gasoline, oil, or other toxic chemicals shall not be allowed in or adjacent to the fenced area.



- All stockpiled soil will be placed outside of any critical root zone unless specifically authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Specific authorization will include locations of critical root zone encroachment, the volume of material, and the timing for stockpile storage.
- Grade changes shall be avoided near fenced areas.
- Designated roads and parking areas shall be established. All construction personnel shall be restricted to driving and parking in designated areas. Prolonged discharge (idling) of exhaust from construction vehicles and equipment shall not be allowed near the critical root zone.
- All work shall be performed under the direction of a Certified Arborist.
- A monitoring biologist will regularly inspect fencing and document any encroachments to native tree critical root zone and corresponding corrective measures for incorporation in the post-construction compliance report. Work around trees will be overseen by a Certified Arborist to ensure trees are adequately protected and no additional impacts occur.

APM-BIO-9 Restoration of Disturbance to Native Vegetation or Sensitive Plants: Following Project activities, any disturbance to native vegetation communities or sensitive plants as a result of Proposed Project activities will be mapped and restored in accordance with HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024~~3~~ Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan. (Timing: Phases 2 and 3).

...

APM-BIO-11 Collection of Rare Plant Propagules: During the appropriate season, seed, bulbs, or cuttings of sensitive plant species within the work area that have the potential to be impacted or cannot be avoided may be collected for restoration purposes in accordance with Section 4.8 of HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024~~3~~ Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan. In this instance, Southern California Edison will notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to impacting rare plants to allow adequate time to salvage the plants. Species targeted for cutting collection include Plummer's baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *Plummerae*), while seed of Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*) may be collected. Collection practices will follow industry standards for extraction, potting, storage, and care prior to transplanting. (Timing: Phases 1, 2, and 3).

...

APM-BIO-13 Species-Specific Rehabilitation: Three sensitive plant species—Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*), Plummer's baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *Plummerae*), and Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*)—are known to occur within the Project area and will be incorporated into the revegetation program in Sections 6–9 of HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024~~3~~ Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan as part of the Project work. (Timing: Phases 2 and 3).



2.10SECTION 2.7.6, MITIGATION MEASURES (Page 2-49 of Draft IS/MND)

MM-HYD-1: Technical Implementation Plan: Prior to initiating Construction Activities or Restoration Installation Activities within a stream or tributaries at the Project site, Southern California Edison will prepare a Technical Implementation Plan (TIP) for California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Board review and approval. The purpose of the TIP is to provide an implementation document to guide the process of monitored sidecast removal and the restoration and repair of stream features identified within impacted areas of Mission Creek. The TIP will present protocols to differentiate sidecast material from existing creek materials, identification of pre-impact creek bed and banks and evaluation of stream integrity and determination for in-stream restoration. These protocols will be implemented to achieve the restoration goals in HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024³ Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan (HRMP) while protecting and restoring the existing natural stream topography, habitat, and function. Protocols and restoration guidance will be based, in part, on established stream restoration science as well as information gathered during stream surveys. In addition, the site-specific information will include a description of the creek within the Project area and a characterization of the geomorphology of both the sidecast impacted and non-impacted reaches of the creek. The TIP will also develop habitat unit-specific sidecast characterizations, a longitudinal profile, and cross-section transects that will illustrate current creek bed and bankfull elevations relative to thalweg extending upstream and downstream of the Project, beginning approximately 10 times the bankfull channel width upstream of Creek Site #1, and ending approximately three bankfull channel widths below Control Site #2 (HRMP Figure 8c). The longitudinal creek profile will establish geomorphological elevations at identified habitat units and other prominent geomorphic features through the Project Area, which may be important to the restoration process. (Timing: Phase 1 or Phase 2).

(Pages 2-53 through 2-57 of Draft IS/MND)



This page intentionally left blank.



\\MONTACA1\FIS\HROOT\IPDATA\178554\GIS\APRX\SCE Figures.aprx

	Extent of Current Aerial
	RWQCB/CDFW Regulatory Limit
	Existing Access Road
	Parking/Staging Area
	Storage/Staging Area
	Existing McCarthy Drain
	Contingency Buffer
	Berm Reconstruction and Seeding ¹
	Existing Berm Repair and Seeding ¹
Restoration Activity	
	Restoration Area
	Potential In-Stream Habitat Features
	Tree with Proposed Remediation
	Tree remediated in November 2020

¹ All berms are existing. Revegetated berms will be subject to future and ongoing disturbance associated with, but not limited to vegetation management and roadside maintenance activities.



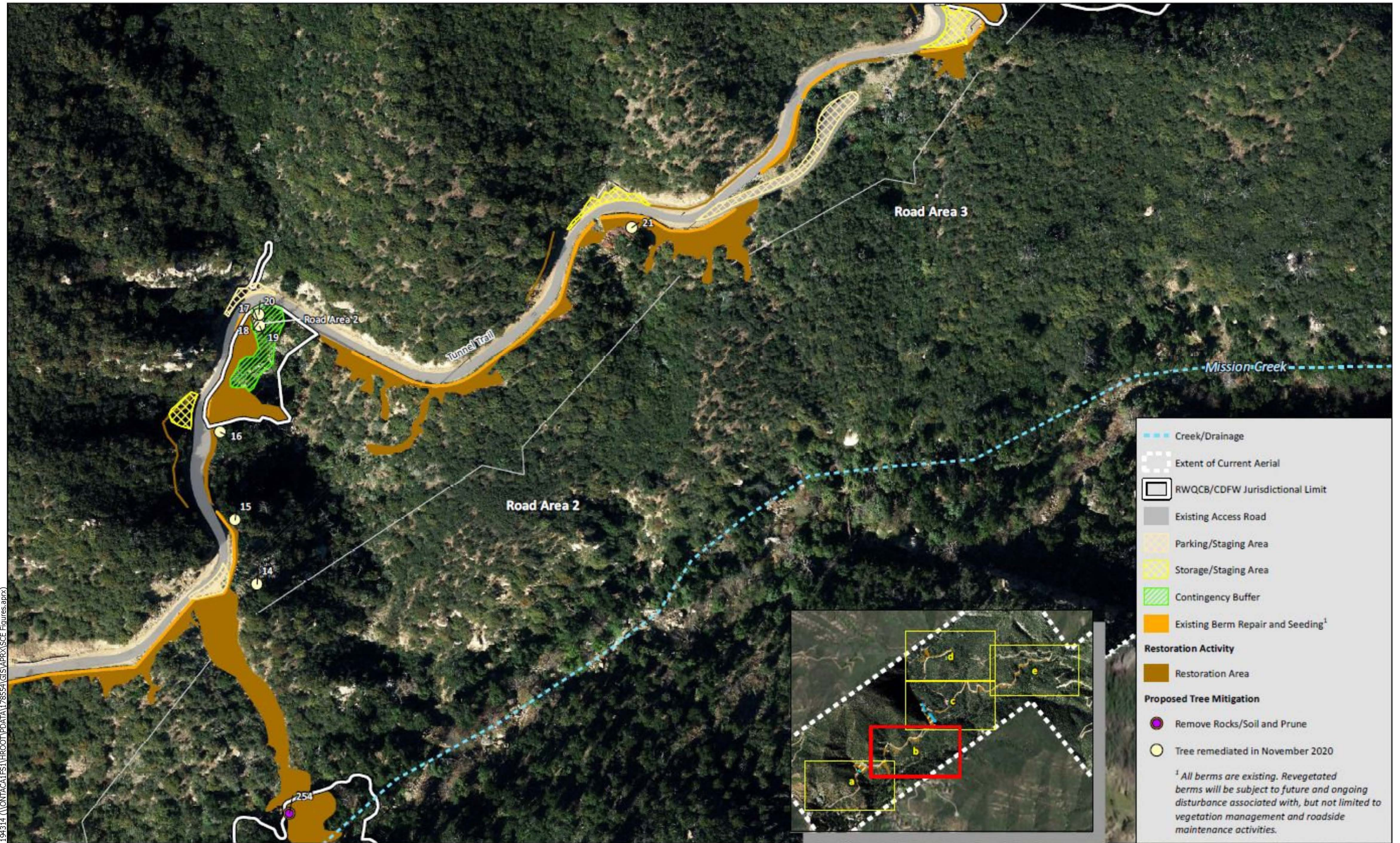
This page is intentionally left blank



194314 \\MONTACA1\FIS\HROO\IPDATA\178554\GIS\APRX\SCE Figures.aprx



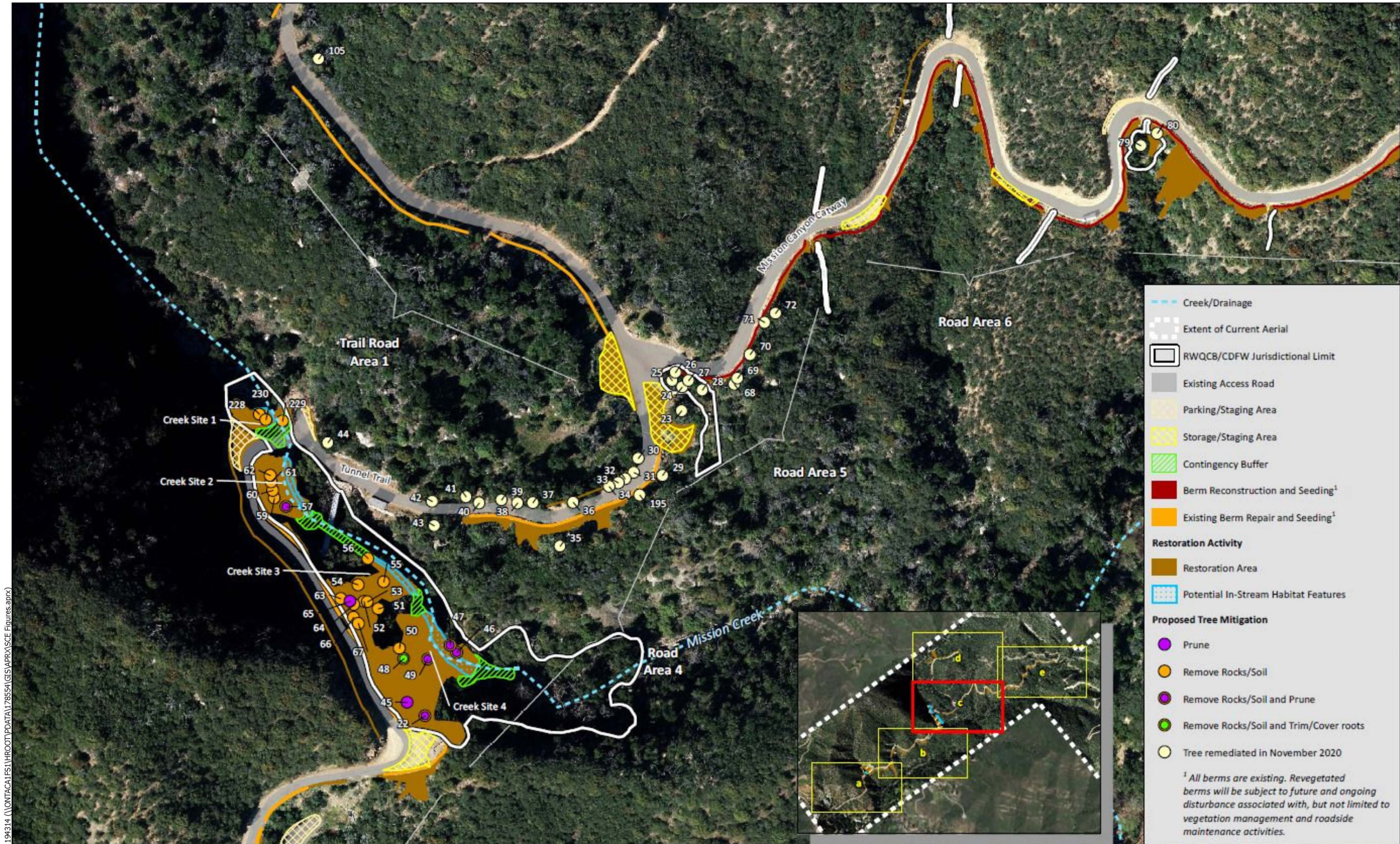
This page is intentionally left blank



194314 \\MONTACA1\FIS\HROOT\IPDATA\178554\GIS\APRX\SCE Figures.aprx



This page is intentionally left blank



194314 \\MONTACA1\FIS\HROO\TIPDATA\178554\GIS\APRX\SCE Figures.aprx



This page is intentionally left blank



2.11 SECTION 2.7.7, PROJECT CONSTRUCTION (Page 2-64 of Draft IS/MND)

Material Management and Disposal

The total estimated volume of sidecast material within Regulatory Areas is approximately 1,413.0 cubic yards, contained within Creek Sites 1 through 4, unnamed tributaries in Road Areas 1 and 2, and Sidecast 3 Rock Outliers. The total estimated volume of sidecast material within upland areas (excluding what was previously used for berm construction [approximately 600 cubic yards]) is approximately 918.8 cubic yards. SCE anticipates that nearly 100% of this material remaining at the Project site at the time of Project implementation would be removed with possible constraints, as noted in Section 2.7.2.

Once sidecast materials are removed, they would be transferred to a stockpile location that would be managed for loading onto bobtail dump trucks (which can hold 12 cubic yards of material) for transportation and disposal to Tajiguas Landfill, located approximately 27.6 miles west of the Proposed Project area in the City of Goleta. Disposing of the materials would require approximately six trucks and 165 total vehicle miles per day, for a total of approximately 45 haul days. The haul route would include ~~Spyglass Ridge Road/Tunnel Road~~ to Foothill Boulevard/CA-192 for 3.3 miles, then North Ontare Road and State Street for 1.3 miles to reach Pacific Coast Highway. From Pacific Coast Highway, the haul route extends 22.3 miles to the Tajiguas Landfill, located east of the highway.



2.12SECTION 3.2, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED (Page 3-2 of Draft IS/MND)

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is “Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated,” as indicated by the following checklist.

	Aesthetics		Mineral Resources
	Agriculture and Forestry Resources		Noise
	Air Quality		Population and Housing
X	Biological Resources		Public Services
X	Cultural Resources		Recreation
	Energy	X	Transportation
X	Geology and Soils	X	Tribal Cultural Resources
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Utilities and Service Systems
X	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	X	Wildfire
X	Hydrology and Water Quality	X	Mandatory Findings of Significance
	Land Use and Planning		



2.13 SECTION 4.1, AESTHETICS (Page 4-1 of Draft IS/MND)

Scenic Vistas and Scenic Resources

A scenic vista is generally defined as a view of undisturbed natural lands exhibiting a unique or unusual feature that comprises an important or dominant portion of the viewshed. Scenic vistas may also be a distant view that provides visual relief from less attractive views of nearby features. State and federally managed lands, as well as local open space or recreational areas, may be scenic vistas if they represent a valued aesthetic view.

The Project site primarily traverses the Mission Canyon area of the Santa Ynez Mountains located in unincorporated Santa Barbara County. The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Open Space Element identifies and ranks areas of scenic value within the County and the scenic travel corridors that give residents and visitors the greatest exposure to the County's visual attributes. The Project site is not specifically identified in the Comprehensive Plan as an area of scenic value. However, the Comprehensive Plan states that the mountains, coastline, and open space backdrop to the County's urban areas are an "extremely important aspect of scenic quality" for the County.

The Project site is located within a non-urbanized area and surrounded on all sides by open space associated with the Santa Ynez Mountains. Within the Project limits, views include the steep canyon walls, existing access road, and vegetation associated with the Mission Creek riparian corridor. Existing public views of the Project site include those available to vehicles traveling along ~~Spyglass Ridge Road~~ Tunnel Trail and the Mission Canyon Catway. In addition, the Project area includes part of a popular public trail (lower Tunnel Trail/Inspiration Point trailhead) for hiking and mountain biking. In some areas, views of the sidecast areas may be visible to the public within Mission Canyon (see Table 4-1). Other Project areas, such as the Sidecast Area 3 Rock Outliers (see Table 2-5, Project Site Photographs – Existing Conditions), are not readily visible from the access road and trails.



2.14 SECTION 4.2, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES (Page 4-10 of Draft IS/MND)

Williamson Act Contracts

The project site is not under a Williamson Act Contract. However, a portion of the Proposed Project site is located on land under Williamson Act contract (APN 153-270-028) (County of Santa Barbara 2017, 2020a). has an identified conservation easement (98CE005) held by the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County. The Land Trust has confirmed that the plan does not appear to violate the terms of the conservation easement or interfere with the conservation value (Schmuckal, pers. comm., 2024).



2.15 SECTION 4.4, BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Page 4-23 of Draft IS/MND)

Special-Status Plants

The records search resulted in a list of 33 special-status plant species that could occur within 5 miles of the Project site based on previous records (refer to Potential to Occur Table D-1, Appendix D of the BTR), eight of which have the potential to occur within the Project area. Five special-status plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B or 2B were determined to have potential to occur within the Project area, only one of which was identified within the Project area during 2020 rare plant surveys. These five plant species include Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2), Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*; CRPR 2B.2), late-flowered mariposa lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus*; CRPR 1B.3), coastal sage scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*; CRPR 1B.1), and white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *hypoleuca*; CRPR 1B.3). In addition, two species—white snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*; Locally Rare; CRPR Not Listed) and sandpaper vervain (*Verbena scabra*; Locally Rare; CRPR Not Listed)—are included in the Draft Rare Plants of Santa Barbara County list and are therefore included in this discussion.

No federal- or state-listed plant species were identified within the Proposed Project study area. A summary of the potential for direct impacts to these special-status plant species is provided below:

- **White snapdragon (*Antirrhinum coulterianum*; Locally Rare; CRPR Not Listed):** White snapdragon is included in the Draft Rare Plants of Santa Barbara County list. White snapdragon was documented during botanical surveys for the Project between December 27, 2019, and April 21, 2022, but location data were not collected. As an annual herb that is often associated with disturbed upland areas, it has potential to occur in ruderal habitat along ~~Spyglass Ridge Road~~ Tunnel Trail. Direct impacts to white snapdragon may occur as a result of Project activities; an unknown number of individuals are present at the Project site.
- **Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2):** Direct impacts to individual Santa Barbara honeysuckle may occur as a result of the Proposed Project activities in Creek Sites 3 and 4. Approximately 115 occurrences were observed across all biological surveys and focused plant surveys conducted by SWCA in 2020; 18 occurrences are within the Project area and may be directly impacted.
- **Plummer's baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae* ssp. *plummerae*; CRPR 4.3):** Direct impacts to individual Plummer's baccharis may occur as a result of the Proposed Project activities in Creek Sites 2–4, and in Trail Road Area 2. Forty-nine occurrences were recorded, including three large patches of the plants. Of the individuals observed, six are within the Project footprint and may be directly impacted during construction.
- **Hubby's phacelia (*Phacelia hubbyi*; CRPR 4.2):** Direct impacts to individual Hubby's phacelia may occur as a result of the Proposed Project activities. Ten occurrences were recorded during surveys, two of which are within the Project area and may be directly impacted by restoration activities.
- **Coastal sage scrub oak (Nuttall's scrub oak) (*Quercus dumosa*; CRPR 1B.1):** Approximately 20 individuals were documented, mainly near the parking area at the trailhead, with two individuals farther east along ~~Spyglass Ridge Road~~ Tunnel Trail. The individuals near the trailhead are adjacent to parking and staging areas, and may be impacted inadvertently by vehicles, trampling, or fugitive dust.
- **Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*; CRPR 2B.2):** No impacts are anticipated to occur to Sonoran maiden fern as a result of the Proposed Project activities. Three occurrences were documented outside the Project footprint.



2.16 SECTION 4.5, CULTURAL RESOURCES (Page 4-40 of Draft IS/MND)

- a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?*

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project's cultural resources assessment determined that three historic-era cultural resources are located within the Project area as described above: Mission Tunnel Water System Features (P-42-001712), which includes the Mission Creek Trail Bridge; Mission Tunnel (P-42-002683); and Tunnel Caretakers' Home Site (SBA-2722H). The Project's potential impacts to each resource are discussed below.

- Mission Tunnel Water System Features (P-42-001712) including the Mission Creek Trail Bridge: Structural features observed during the most recent pedestrian survey include dam remnants; water system remnants; a bridge with stone and cement abutments, metal girder substructure, a wood deck covered by metal plates; and a sandstone retaining wall. No artifacts are associated with this resource. The site is located on either side of Mission Creek and is intersected by the Mission Canyon Trail. The site appeared as previously described, with the addition of the previously noted but unrecorded bridge newly designated as the Mission Canyon Trail Bridge. The Mission Canyon Trail bridge appears to have been constructed circa 1910-1920. The bridge carries the Mission Canyon Trail (also known as ~~Spyglass Ridge Road~~ Tunnel Trail) across Mission Creek and consists of a single span supported by stone abutments. The bridge spans east and west and Mission Creek flows north to south beneath the bridge. The bridge measures approximately 30 feet between abutments and is approximately 12 feet wide.



2.17 SECTION 4.13, NOISE (Page 4-73 of Draft IS/MND)

The use of trucks and passenger vehicles on local roadways would be required to deliver equipment to the site, to remove sediment and other material to the landfill, and for daily work commutes by Project construction personnel. The Project would require the delivery by truck of construction equipment to the Project site prior to initiation of work and removal of construction equipment by truck following completion of the Project activities. Passenger vehicles used by construction personnel (maximum of 44 workers per day) would generate trips in the morning to arrive at the Project site and then in the evening to leave the Project site during the period when Construction Activities would occur. Additionally, the Project would generate a maximum of six hauling trips per day for a period of approximately 45 days to transport soil and rock material removed from the streambeds and sidecast areas to the Tajiguas Landfill, at 14470 Calle Real in the City of Goleta. The proposed haul route would include the following roadways from the Project site: south on Mission Canyon Road via ~~Spyglass Ridge Road and Tunnel Road~~; west on Foothill Road/CA-192; south on Ontare Road; west on State Street; west on US-101 N; and north on Tajiguas Landfill Road. This haul route will be described in the TMP (**APM-TR-1**) to restrict trucks from using other routes through neighborhoods. This level of temporary construction-related trip generation would be minor. There would be no long-term increase in traffic associated with the Proposed Project. Therefore, traffic noise impact associated with construction trips would be less than significant.

Page 4-74 of Draft IS/MND

The nearest structures are single-family residences located approximately 270 feet south of the proposed storage/staging area within Road Area Gate and approximately 700 feet south of the proposed construction limits within Road Area 1. As indicated in Table 4-18, vibration velocities from typical heavy construction equipment used during Project construction would range from 0.0002- to 0.002-inch-per-second PPV at the nearest structures, which would not exceed the structural damage or human annoyance criteria of 0.2-inch-per-second PPV. It is acknowledged that the Project would include part of a popular public trail (lower Tunnel Trail/Inspiration Point trailhead) used for hiking and mountain biking. However, the lower portion of lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead would be closed during period for Construction Activities. As a result, groundborne vibration generated from Construction Activities would not be perceptible for people recreating in the general vicinity of the Project site. Further, although structures may be located in close proximity to the proposed haul route, the vibration generated from rubber-tired traffic traveling along paved roadways is rarely perceptible (FTA 2018, p. 112). Therefore, groundborne vibration generated from use of the proposed construction equipment during Habitat Restoration Installation would be less than significant.



2.18 SECTION 4.15, PUBLIC SERVICES (Page 4-78 of Draft IS/MND)

iv) Parks?

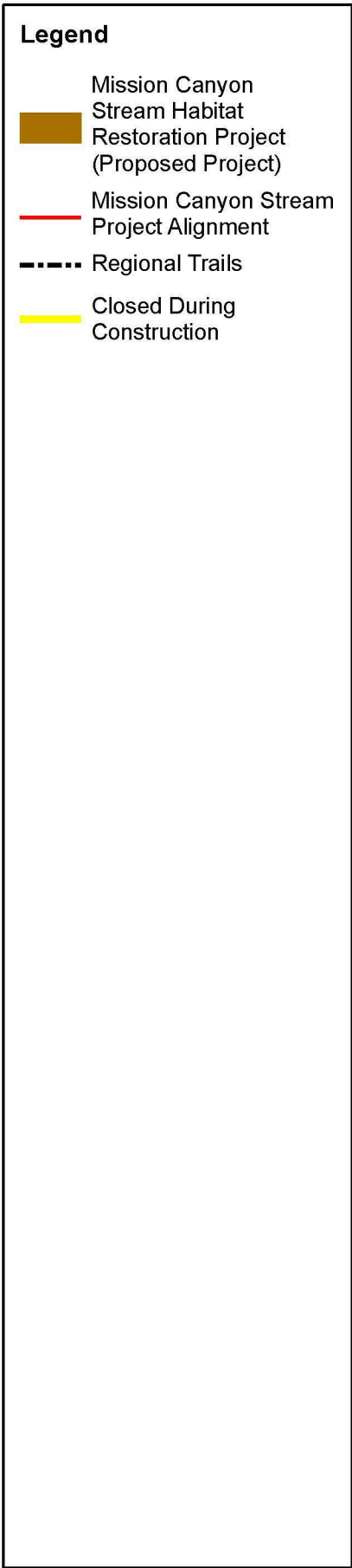
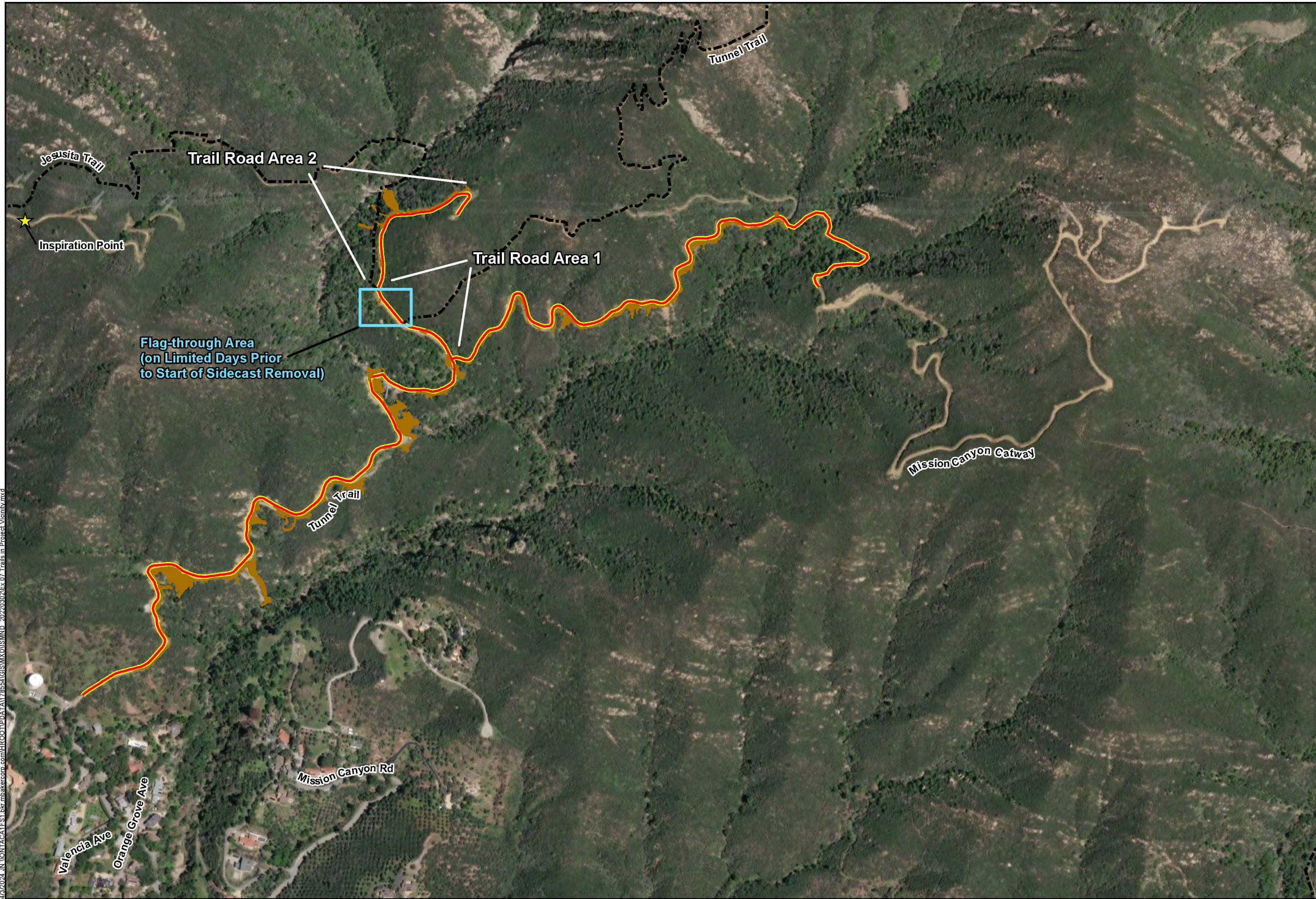
Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the Mission Canyon area in unincorporated Santa Barbara County, which supports a number of designated trails, as well as informal trails and access roads used by the public for hiking, mountain biking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The access road within the Project site is referred to alternatively as Mission Canyon Catway or the lower Tunnel Trail. The Tunnel Trail connects to other area trails including the Rattlesnake Canyon Trail and Jesusita Trail (leading to Inspiration Point); refer to Exhibits 7a and 7b. Temporary closure of the access road would occur for public safety purposes during Construction Activities. The temporary closure of the access road would require temporary closure of lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead; however, access to Inspiration Point via the Jesusita Trail will not be affected by the Project's temporary closure of the lower Tunnel Trail. On limited days and times during the Construction Activities phase prior to the start of sidecast removal activities, Project personnel may flag trail users through the part of Trail Road Area 1 connecting the Jesusita Trail to the Tunnel Trail section that remains open above the Project site when safe to do so (see "Flag-through Area" identified on Exhibits 7a and 7b). Project Construction Activities requiring trail closure would be of short duration (see Section 2.7.4) and would not result in permanent alterations or changes to any existing trails or parks. As discussed in the environmental setting above and in the Recreation impacts analysis at response 4.16.2(a) below, the Santa Barbara area hosts many parks and other trails, so there would be no need for new trails or parks to serve recreationalists during the temporary closure. Following completion of Construction Activities, the lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and Inspiration Point Trailhead would be reopened for public use. No local trails would be closed to public use as a result of the Project during Restoration Installation Activities or Maintenance and Monitoring Activities (see Section 2.7.4). The Project would not include the addition of residential uses, nor would it propose nonresidential uses that could indirectly result in population growth in the area that might require the development of additional parklands or facilities to adequately serve residents. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.



2.19 SECTION 4.16, RECREATION



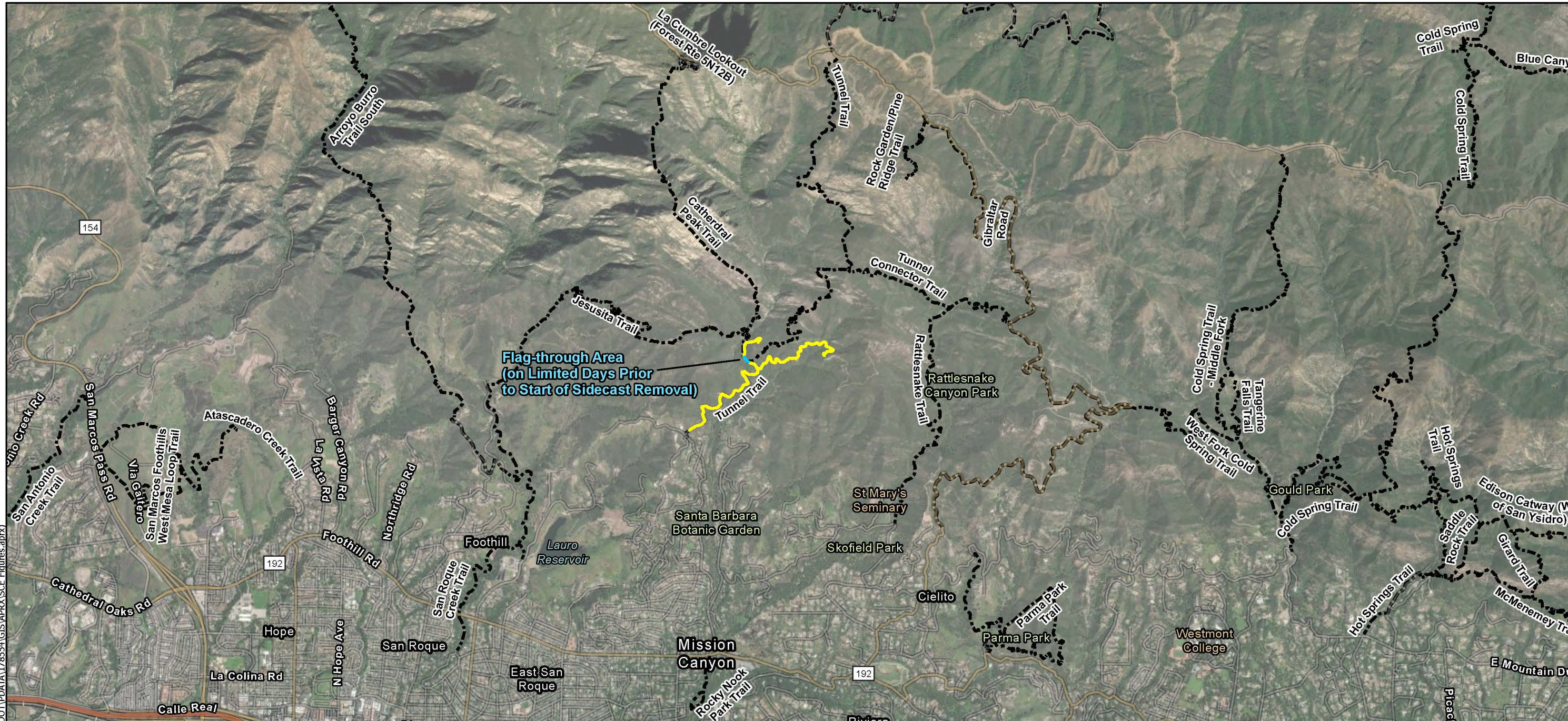
This page intentionally left blank.



4/3/2024 J:\MONTACA\FES1\lbr.mbakercorp.com\HROO\TPDATA\178654\GIS\MXD\MIND_20220302\Ex_07_Trails in Project Vicinity.mxd



This page is intentionally left blank



- Closed During Construction
- Regional Trails

4/3/2024 PN: 194314 (\NONTACA\F51\HROOT\PDATA\178554\GIS\APRX\ISCE Figures.aprx)



This page is intentionally left blank



(Pages 4-92 and 4-93 of Draft IS/MND)

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are no public parks within the Project area; however, the Project site is located within the Mission Canyon area on property that supports a designated trailhead (the Inspiration Point Trailhead/Tunnel Trail), as well as informal trails and access roads used by the public for hiking, mountain biking, and other types of outdoor recreation. The access road within the Project site is referred to alternatively as Mission Canyon Catway or lower Tunnel Trail. The Tunnel Trail connects to other area trails including the Rattlesnake Canyon Trail and Jesusita Trail (leading to Inspiration Point); refer to Exhibit 7b. Temporary closure of the access road would occur for public safety purposes during Construction Activities. The temporary closure of the access road would require temporary closure of the lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead (see Exhibits 7a and 7b); however, access to Inspiration Point via the Jesusita Trail would not be affected by the Project's temporary closure of the lower Tunnel Trail.

Construction would occur 6 days per week. SCE initially explored various construction scenarios to allow for intermittent recreational trail access, such as 5 days per week and 12 days on, 2 days off. However, these construction schedules would have resulted in a substantially longer overall trail closure period, and minimizing the overall length of the closure was determined to be a high priority. Additionally, cessation of active construction for short periods would not necessarily allow for recreation trail access during those times. Access would still be contingent on an assessment of safety conditions based on the specific construction activities, location and equipment on site at any given time. However, on limited days and times during the Construction Activities phase prior to the start of sidecast removal activities, Project personnel may flag trail users through the part of Trail Road Area 1 connecting the Jesusita Trail to the Tunnel Trail section that remains open above the Project site when safe to do so (see "Flag-through Area" identified on Exhibits 7a and 7b).

Construction Activities requiring temporary trail closure would be of short duration (either continuous or broken into two or more construction phases totaling approximately 6 months) and would not result in permanent alterations or changes to any existing trails. Additionally, based upon a review of trails and other recreation facilities identified in the Parks, Recreation, and Trails Map (Figure PRT-3) in the County Comprehensive Plan (County of Santa Barbara 2016), and Exhibits 7a–d, several other public trails and recreational facilities in the vicinity of the Project site would remain open to the public during the Project activities (City of Santa Barbara 2022). For example, the Rattlesnake Canyon Trail and the upper Tunnel Trail would continue to be accessible throughout implementation of the Project activities via the Rattlesnake Canyon Trailhead at Los Canoas Road and the Tunnel Trail Trailhead at East Camino Cielo, respectively. Similarly, the Jesusita Trail leading to Inspiration Point, as well as its connection to the Arroyo Burro Trail, would continue to be accessible throughout implementation of the Project activities via the Jesusita Trail Trailhead at San Roque Road. Many of these trails lead north into the Los Padres National Forest where they connect with a system of additional trails. Following completion of Construction Activities, the lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and Inspiration Point Trailhead would be reopened for public use. No trails will be closed to public use by the Project during Restoration Installation Activities or Maintenance and Monitoring Activities (see Section 2.7.4).

Because of the short duration of the temporary closure of the lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead, the Project is not expected to increase the use of any other trail or recreational facility such that substantial physical deterioration of any recreational facility would occur. In December 2023, CDFW conducted trail user counts and surveys on the lower Tunnel Trail, Rattlesnake Canyon Trail, Jesusita Trail, and Cold Springs Trail. When lower Tunnel Trail users were asked what they would have done instead if the Tunnel Trail were closed on the day of the survey¹, the

¹ Specifically, survey participants were asked, "If this trail were closed, where would you go instead?"



majority of survey participants (113 out of 134) responded that they would use another trail in the area (such as Rattlesnake Canyon, Jesusita, Cold Springs, Hot Springs, or another trail), while the remainder responded with a variety of alternative recreational and non-recreational activities (not limited to visiting the beach, farmers market, the gym, a park, or preserve; surfing; bike riding; walking sidewalks/streets; or staying home). Based on these results, it is reasonable to anticipate that prospective users of lower Tunnel Trail on other days would similarly choose to pursue a variety of alternative trails and activities if unable to use the lower Tunnel Trail due to a temporary trail closure. It follows further that persons who would be unable to use the lower Tunnel Trail during implementation of Construction Activities are likely to similarly disperse to various other trails and alternative activities, thereby limiting any potential physical impact from temporary increased use of other recreational resources. Importantly, there are no capacity limits identified for any of the front country trails in the County, and no quantitative CEQA significance thresholds have been established relating to trail or other recreational resource use.

The Project would include ***APM-REC-1 Trail Access Plan*** that requires the preparation of a Trail Access Plan that maximizes trail access during Project implementation to the maximum extent that is feasible and safe for project personnel and the public. The plan would specify which Construction Activities are anticipated to require full or partial trail closure and would describe strategies, methods, and tools to safely maximize public access, including access controls and communication of scheduled closures to the public. For example, the plan would include details about the content and location of signage to inform trail users about trail route closure dates and durations; scheduling strategies SCE would implement to minimize trail closure; the deployment of traffic control officers and barriers at the Project site; a Project communications strategy that would include a website, fact sheet, posts on social media and trail-oriented mobile applications, and regular communications with trail user groups and community organizations; and other recreational trails, facilities, and opportunities in the Santa Barbara area that would be available for the public to use during Project Construction Activities. The Trail Access Plan would be submitted to the County for review and approval.

The plan would specify scheduling strategies that SCE would implement to minimize trail closures. Such strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Overlap Project activities to perform construction activities at multiple locations concurrently to expedite the construction timeline.
- Extend work hours and work weeks to compress construction activities to within the estimated 6 months total in compliance with APM NOI-1.
- Conduct habitat restoration installation activities (e.g., planting, seeding, irrigation system installation) concurrently with construction activities. Alternatively, if the restoration planting and seeding activities are completed separately to accommodate appropriate planting season, they will be performed with Tunnel Trail open to the public.
- Evaluate the feasibility of performing construction work in two or more phases such that recreational use of the trail could occur in between construction phases.
- On limited days and times during construction activities that occur prior to the start of sidecast removal activities, and when it is safe to do so, Project personnel may flag trail users through the part of Trail Road Area 1 connecting the Jesusita Trail to the Tunnel Trail section that remains open above the Project site (see "Flag-through Area" identified on Exhibits 7a and 7b.

The Trail Access Plan would be developed in coordination with the County and would be submitted to the County for review and approval.

With implementation of the Trail Access Plan, the potential for Project impacts associated with the deterioration of existing recreational facilities would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.



2.20 SECTION 4.17, TRANSPORTATION (Pages 4-93 through 4-94 of Draft IS/MND)

Environmental Setting

Existing highways and local roads would be used to transport equipment, to haul sediment by truck to Tajiguas Landfill in Goleta, and for travel by construction workers and monitors to and from the site. The soil and rock material removed from the streambeds and sidecast areas would be temporarily stockpiled on site at the designated staging areas, then hauled to the Tajiguas Landfill at 14470 Calle Real, Goleta, California, located 27.6 miles west of the Project site. As part of the Project's Traffic Management Plan (TMP) (*APM-TR-1*), contractors would use the approved haul route, which includes the following roadways from the Project site: south on Mission Canyon Road via ~~Spyglass Ridge Road~~ and Tunnel Road; west on Foothill Road/CA-192; south on Ontare Road; west on State Street; west on US-101 N; and north on Tajiguas Landfill Road; refer to Exhibit 8, Proposed Haul Route.

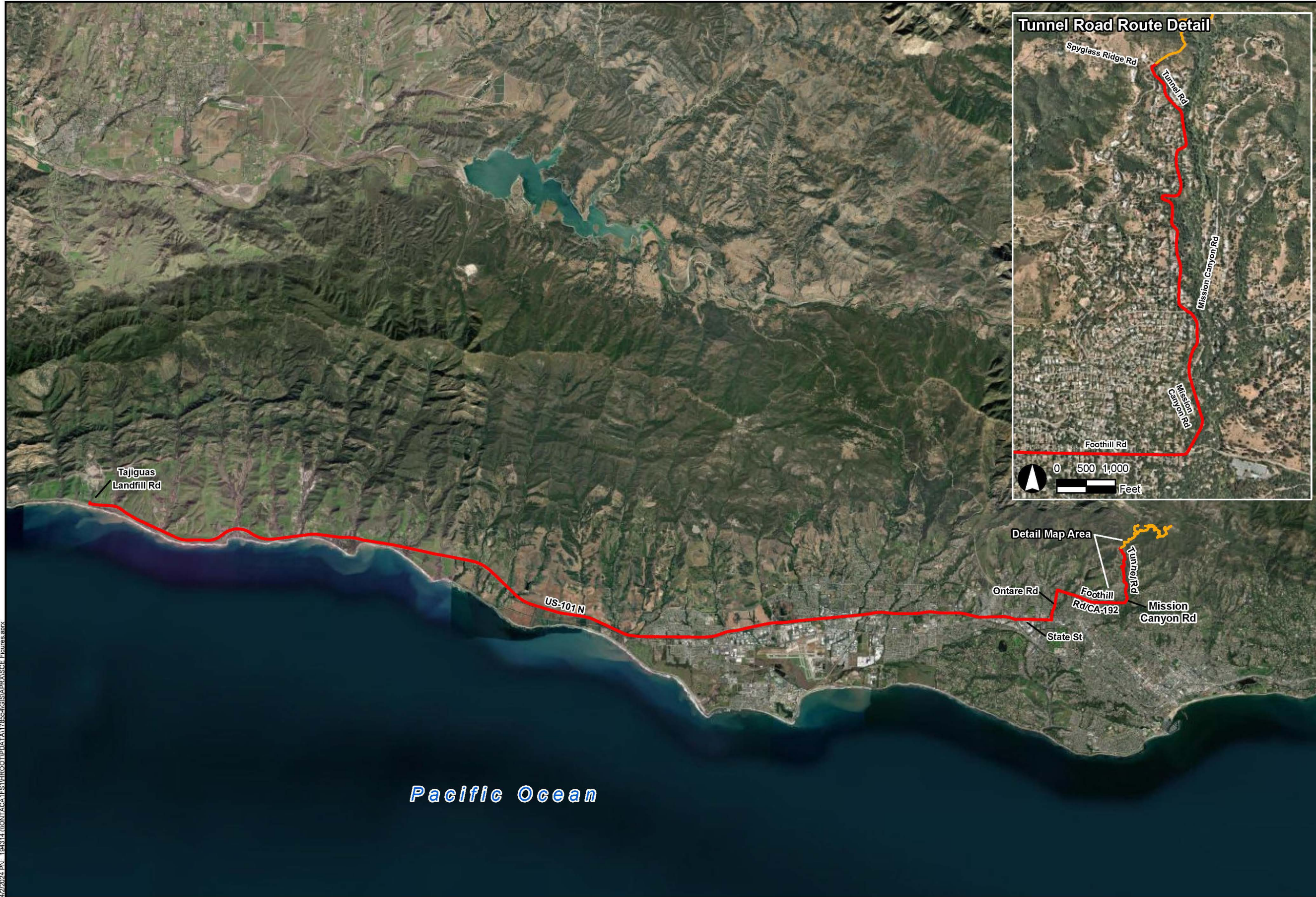
(Page 4-97 of Draft IS/MND)

The soil and rock material removed from the streambeds and sidecast areas would be temporarily stockpiled on site at the designated staging areas, then hauled to the Tajiguas Landfill at 14470 Calle Real, Goleta, California, located 27.6 miles west of the Project site. The proposed haul route would include the following roadways from the Project site: south on Mission Canyon Road via ~~Spyglass Ridge Road~~ and Tunnel Road; west on Foothill Road/CA-192; south on Ontare Road; west on State Street; west on US-101 N; and north on Tajiguas Landfill Road. Trip generation data developed for the Proposed Project (refer to Appendix K, Truck and Vehicle Trip Generation) indicate that the Project would result in approximately 12 daily dump truck trips, which equates to 14,904 total vehicle miles over 45 haul days assuming full removal of all sidecast material remaining on the Project site, potentially excepting only minor areas where constraints to full removal may exist.² In addition, a total of 28 daily light truck trips to bring construction crew members, Qualified Biologists and Archaeological Monitors, and restoration specialists to and from the Project site for the Habitat Restoration Installation phase. During this time, a total of six daily trips by light trucks and Type 6 and Type 7 engines would be required to provide fire safety and equipment to the Project site. In addition, during the berm removal and replacement period, an additional 14 light duty truck trips would be required to transport construction crew and Qualified Biologists. The total daily trips will vary depending upon the work that is occurring, and would range from 20 to 60 trips per day. A total of three watering trucks would be used on site; however, these trucks would be stored on site and would only be transported on adjacent roads during the mobilization and demobilization phases.

² Calculation based on truck capacity of 12 cubic yards per load and an average truck travel route (from the Project site to the landfill) of 27.6 miles each way.



This page intentionally left blank.



Legend

- Project Alignment
- Proposed Haul Route

4/2/2024 PN: 194314.MONTACA.FS1\HROOT\PDAT\AVT\78554\GIS\APR\XISCE\Figures.aprx

Pacific Ocean

MISSION CANYON STREAM HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT



This page is intentionally left blank



(Page 4-97 of Draft IS/MND)

The soil and rock material removed from the streambeds and sidecast areas would be temporarily stockpiled on site at the designated staging areas, then hauled to the Tajiguas Landfill at 14470 Calle Real, Goleta, California, located 27.6 miles west of the Project site. The proposed haul route would include the following roadways from the Project site: south on Mission Canyon Road via ~~Spyglass Ridge Road and Tunnel Road~~; west on Foothill Road/CA-192; south on Ontare Road; west on State Street; west on US-101 N; and north on Tajiguas Landfill Road. Trip generation data developed for the Proposed Project (refer to Appendix K, Truck and Vehicle Trip Generation) indicate that the Project would result in approximately 12 daily dump truck trips, which equates to 14,904 total vehicle miles over 45 haul days assuming full removal of all sidecast material remaining on the Project site, potentially excepting only minor areas where constraints to full removal may exist.³ In addition, a total of 28 daily light truck trips to bring construction crew members, Qualified Biologists and Archaeological Monitors, and restoration specialists to and from the Project site for the Habitat Restoration Installation phase. During this time, a total of six daily trips by light trucks and Type 6 and Type 7 engines would be required to provide fire safety and equipment to the Project site. In addition, during the berm removal and replacement period, an additional 14 light duty truck trips would be required to transport construction crew and Qualified Biologists. The total daily trips will vary depending upon the work that is occurring, and would range from 20 to 60 trips per day. A total of three watering trucks would be used on site; however, these trucks would be stored on site and would only be transported on adjacent roads during the mobilization and demobilization phases.

³ Calculation based on truck capacity of 12 cubic yards per load and an average truck travel route (from the Project site to the landfill) of 27.6 miles each way.



2.21 SECTION 4.21, MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Pages 4-107 through 4-111 of Draft IS/MND)

- a) *Does the project have 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, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section 4.4, Biological Resources, the Proposed Project would involve Construction Activities and Restoration Installation Activities of short duration (see Section 2.7.4) and periodic Maintenance and Monitoring Activities along an existing access road and within Mission Canyon including a portion of Mission Creek and tributaries to Mission Creek. As Project work would occur within the creek and associated banks, all removal and associated revegetation and stabilization activities would occur under dry conditions to ensure work can be completed safely.

Based upon the results of the habitat assessments, rare plant surveys, fish habitat surveys, and vegetation mapping, the Proposed Project has the potential to result in direct impacts to one special-status plant species—Santa Barbara honeysuckle (CRPR 1B.2)—and five special-status wildlife species—Southwestern pond turtle (SSC), Coast Range newt (SSC), coastal whiptail (SSC), coast horned lizard (SSC), and two-striped gartersnake (SSC).

The Proposed Project would not result in significant temporary or permanent impacts to any state- or federally listed plant or wildlife species. The APMs and **MM-FGC-1, MM-FGC-2, MM-FGC-3, MM-FGC-4, MM-FGC-5, MM-BIO-1, and MM-BIO-2** are incorporated into the Project to ensure impacts to sensitive plant and wildlife species and sensitive vegetation communities are kept to less-than-significant levels during implementation of the Project activities. The Project would include the removal of stream impediments caused by sidecast to restore natural stream hydrology and habitat within the Project area. The Project would also restore impacted native vegetation habitats and promote the regrowth of upland chaparral habitats, sensitive plants, and native trees. As such, the Project is not anticipated to 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.

As discussed in Section 4.5, Cultural Resources, and Section 4.18, Tribal Cultural Resources, unanticipated discovery of cultural resources and/or Tribal Cultural Resources (including human remains) may occur during the Project's ground-disturbing activities. However, implementation of **APM-CUL-1** through **APM-CUL-5**, and **APM-TCR-1** and **APM-TCR-2** would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Lastly, as described in Section 4.7, Geology and Soils, three geologic units occurring on the Project site, the Quaternary Landslide Deposits, Sespe Formation, and Coldwater Formations, have high potential for containing fossils. A variety of common fossil types were identified in rock outcroppings and in debris piles from prior road work in the Project area. Minimal subsurface excavation (maximum depth of 18 to 24 inches) may occur in previously undisturbed soil to plant trees and container plants; however, SCE would retain a qualified paleontologist to conduct monitoring when Project activities take place in areas that have not been previously disturbed. The level of monitoring may be adjusted in response to subsurface conditions at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. The Proposed Project also includes an APM that requires that work be stopped and the SCE cultural resource specialist contacted if there is a discovery of fossils during construction as set forth in **APM-GEO-1** through **APM-GEO-5**. Thus, the Project is not anticipated to eliminate examples of California history or prehistory.

Mitigation Measures: Implementation of **MM-FGC-1, MM-FGC-2, MM-FGC-3, MM-FGC-4, MM-FGC-5, MM-BIO-1, and MM-BIO-2** would ensure that impacts to sensitive plant and wildlife species and sensitive vegetation communities are kept to less-than-significant levels during implementation of the Project activities.



- b) **Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?**

Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. An impact of the Proposed Project is cumulatively considerable if the *incremental effect* of conducting the Proposed Project would result in the combined impacts of past, current, and probable future projects increasing from below to above a significance threshold (i.e., a *less-than-significant* cumulative project impact would become *significant* if the impact of the Proposed Project is added). If the Proposed Project would not result in a direct or indirect impact to a resource, it would not contribute to a cumulative impact on that resource and need not be evaluated with respect to potential cumulative impacts. Resources for which direct or indirect impacts are not anticipated (agriculture and forestry resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, and population and housing), or for which the Project’s potential impacts were already analyzed in a cumulative context (air quality, energy, GHG emissions, and noise), are not evaluated again here.

In analyzing the potential for the Proposed Project to have a cumulatively considerable impact, the fact that the purpose of the Project is to restore impacted habitat must be considered. The Project would have less than significant impacts or impacts that can be mitigated to a less than significant level in the areas of aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, public services, recreation, transportation, tribal cultural resources and wildfire. These impacts would be limited to a finite construction and maintenance/monitoring period. Once success criteria are met, project activities and associated impacts would cease. In the long term, the Proposed Project would restore the habitat and hydrology of the Project site.

The potential for the Proposed Project to result in cumulatively considerable impacts is evaluated in the context of past, current, and probable future projects within the upper Mission Canyon Watershed that are similar to the Proposed Project in type or potential impacts. The past and probable future SCE projects in the upper Mission Canyon Watershed are:

- Past Projects
 - The December 2019 work
 - 2020 emergency work at Tunnel Trail Road and Inspiration Point Trailhead
 - 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project
 - 2023 Storm Event Tunnel Trail Road Repair Project (2023 Transmission Right Of Way (TROW) Storm Recovery Project)
 - 2023 Tunnel Trail Drainage Enhancement Project
- Probable Future Projects
 - 2024 TROW Storm Recovery Project
 - Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project
 - Drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9

Past projects conducted within the upper Mission Canyon Watershed that are similar in type or potential impacts to the Proposed Project include the December 2019 work; 2020 emergency work at Tunnel Trail Road and Inspiration Point Trailhead (County Emergency Permit 20EMP-00000-00001); the 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project; the 2020 Mission Canyon Sidecast, Drain, and Tree Repair Project (conducted as part of the 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project) (the 2020 work, collectively, authorized under ministerial County LUP No: 20LUP-00000-00132 and Grading Permit 20GRD-00034, and SWRCB Construction General Permit WDID #3 42C389878); the TROW Storm Recovery Project (County Emergency Permit 23EMP-00007); and the 2023 Tunnel Trail Drainage Enhancement Project (See Exhibit 9, Cumulative Projects). Except for the TROW Storm Recovery Project and the Tunnel Trail Drainage Enhancement Project (County LUP Exemption No: 22EXE-00000-00043), these past projects are each separate projects that acted to lessen or remediate different long-term impacts of the December 2019 work. The TROW Storm Recovery Project and the Tunnel Trail Drainage Enhancement Project are each separate projects unrelated to the



December 2019 work. The TROW Storm Recovery Project was an emergency project needed to clear debris and repair the access road after major winter storms rendered the access road impassable. The Tunnel Trail Drainage Enhancement Project installed a single McCarthy drain with energy dissipator and three water diverters on the access road.

SCE submitted notifications to CDFW and obtained all other necessary regulatory authorizations to conduct the past projects listed above. SCE submitted a notification to CDFW for emergency work pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1610 for the 2020 emergency work at Tunnel Trail Road and Inspiration Point Trailhead (Notification No. 1600-2020-0090-R5). SCE submitted a notification to CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1602 for the 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project (Notification No. 1600-2020-0142-R5); CDFW determined on August 26, 2020, that based on the notification an LSA agreement was not needed because the project would not substantially adversely affect an existing fish or wildlife resource. SCE submitted a notification to CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1602 for the 2020 Mission Canyon Sidecast, Drain, and Tree Repair Project (Notification No. 1600-2020-0146-R5); CDFW determined on October 28, 2020, that based on the notification an LSA agreement was not needed because the project would not substantially adversely affect an existing fish or wildlife resource. SCE submitted a notification to CDFW for emergency work pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1610 for the 2023 TROW Storm Recovery Project (Notification No. EPIMS-SBA-37214-R5) on February 28, 2023. The following projects are all complete: 2020 emergency work at Tunnel Trail Road and Inspiration Point Trailhead; the 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project; the 2020 Mission Canyon Sidecast, Drain, and Tree Repair Project; the 2023 TROW Storm Recovery Project; and the Tunnel Trail Drainage Enhancement Project. No discretionary authorizations were required to perform any of these past projects and, therefore, each was determined exempt from CEQA. All of the past projects have been completed and do not involve long-term operations that would overlap with the Proposed Project. Additionally, they were all projects to restore habitat, repair existing improvements, or make minor modifications to existing improvements. The Proposed Project is a limited and temporary project that would result in the restoration of impacted habitat and hydrologic features after construction.

Future projects in Mission Canyon that could occur at the same time as (unlikely) or before or after (likely) the Proposed Project include the 2024 TROW Storm Recovery Project, the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project, and drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9 (-see Exhibit 9). For the 2024 TROW Storm Recovery Project, SCE anticipates the need to perform additional storm recovery cleanup and repairs on the Tunnel Trail and Mission Canyon Catway access roads following major winter storms in 2024 (i.e., clearing debris and repairing the existing road prism to restore safe passage to SCE's infrastructure). The 2024 TROW storm recovery project activities and environmental protection measures would be similar to the 2023 TROW Storm Recovery Project performed in 2023, but of a more limited scope and duration (approximately 3 weeks), and are not expected to require trail closure. The Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project involves maintenance grading, road improvements (installation of McCarthy drains, rolling dips/water bars, earthen berms, and riprap aprons) along Tunnel Trail Road/Mission Canyon Catway access roads. Impacts to regulatory waters and sensitive vegetation communities associated with the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project would total less than 1 acre. A Habitat Restoration Plan has been prepared to mitigate for impacts associated with implementation of the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project, which would involve seeding and planting of native vegetation in sites within and adjacent to the Proposed Project. SCE separately anticipates installing McCarthy drains and riprap aprons within Road Areas 5–9 to improve drainage along Tunnel Trail Road. SCE submitted a notification to CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1602 for the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project and proposed drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9 (Notification No. EPIMS-LAN-13408-R5). As part of its issuance of an LSA agreement for the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project and the drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9, CDFW determined that the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project and drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9 would result in less-than-significant environmental impacts and issued a CEQA Notice of Exemption (State Clearinghouse No. 2021090575) on September 29, 2021, based on CCR, Title 14, Sections 15301, 15303, and 15304. On February 19, 2021, the Central Coast RWQCB issued CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 34220WQ17 authorizing USACE Nationwide Permit 12 coverage for the project under CWA Section 404, concluding that if implemented as described, the Project actions would be protective of beneficial uses of State



waters in compliance with applicable provisions of Sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 303 (Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans), 306 (National Standards of Performance), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards) of the CWA and State Water Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ. The project also obtained authorization under SWRCB Construction General Permit WDID #3 42C393135. The Central Coast RWQCB determined the project exempt from review under CEQA pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 15031. The Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project and drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9 include the maintenance and repair of the existing unpaved road, including minor grading of slopes less than 10%, trenching, and other associated alterations to topographical features to provide access to power lines and related structures to supply power to the public. The repair, maintenance, and minor alteration of the existing public roadway would not result in expansion of roadway capacity and was designed to reduce siltation from the road use to Mission Creek.

~~The incremental impacts of the Proposed Project would not be cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with effect of the future projects described above because the~~ The impacts of the of the 2024 TROW Storm Recovery Project, Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance Project, and proposed drainage improvements for Road Areas 5–9 are limited and temporary and involve maintenance and minor improvements to existing SCE facilities that do not expand capacity. Impacts to regulatory waters and sensitive vegetation communities from the Goleta-Santa Barbara Access Road Maintenance would be mitigated through seeding and planting of native vegetation. The Proposed Project is a limited and temporary project that would result in the restoration of impacted habitat and hydrologic features after construction.

As part of the Proposed Project, to remediate the impacts of the December 2019 work, SCE has also committed to provide a minimum of \$700,000.00 into an ~~endowment fund~~ to be used toward a future separate fish passage or other stream restoration project in Santa Barbara County. The primary priority of the fund is to support a project that will have the most beneficial impact for fish passage within the watershed, with a secondary priority of supporting a project in close proximity to the Mission Canyon Steam Habitat Restoration site. If possible, the funds would be used to fund an impactful fish passage or stream restoration project that is close to the Proposed Project site. If that is infeasible, the funds would be used to fund an impactful fish passage or stream restoration project within the same watershed as the Proposed Project. If no project is identified in the same watershed, then the funds would be used along the South Coast of Santa Barbara County. No specific project has been identified at this time, and any future project would be subject to separate CEQA review when a specific project is developed.

The Project is located in the Mission Canyon area and will require a 6-month closure of lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead. No other trails are closed within the Mission Canyon area; however, the winter storms of 2023 did close a number of trails nearby in Montecito and other parts of the County. These trails include the Arroyo Burro trail west of the Project site and the North Tunnel and Mattias Trails located on the back side of the Santa Ynez Mountains. In addition, the front side of the Romero Canyon Trail, portions of the San Ysidro Trail, and the Franklin Trail in Montecito are closed according to the U.S. Forest Service. These trail closures are temporary until necessary repairs have been completed. In addition, the County is processing a permit for a project that ~~would~~ may require the temporary closure of the Hot Springs Trail in order to construct a new bridge. The project is estimated to require a temporary closure of the trail for 4 months. This project is in the land use entitlement phase so it is unclear when or if construction will occur. A substantial number of trails will remain open within the south coast area of Santa Barbara County and are available for use by the public during the proposed closure of Tunnel Trail. The trails that are open to the public include the following: portions of the Jesusita Trail, Rattlesnake Trail, Cold Springs Trail (both east and west), Hot Springs Trail, and Buena Vista Trail. In addition, numerous other recreational opportunities exist within Santa Barbara County, including a number of beaches, parks, and open space areas. The temporary closure of lower Tunnel Trail, Mission Canyon Catway, Trail Road Areas 1 and 2 (including where the Jesusita Trail connects to Tunnel Trail), and the Inspiration Point Trailhead to conduct the restoration work would not cause a significant degradation of these other trails from overuse by additional hikers because the closure is temporary and a substantial number of trails and other sources of recreation within the County remain open to accept the additional people that are not able to hike



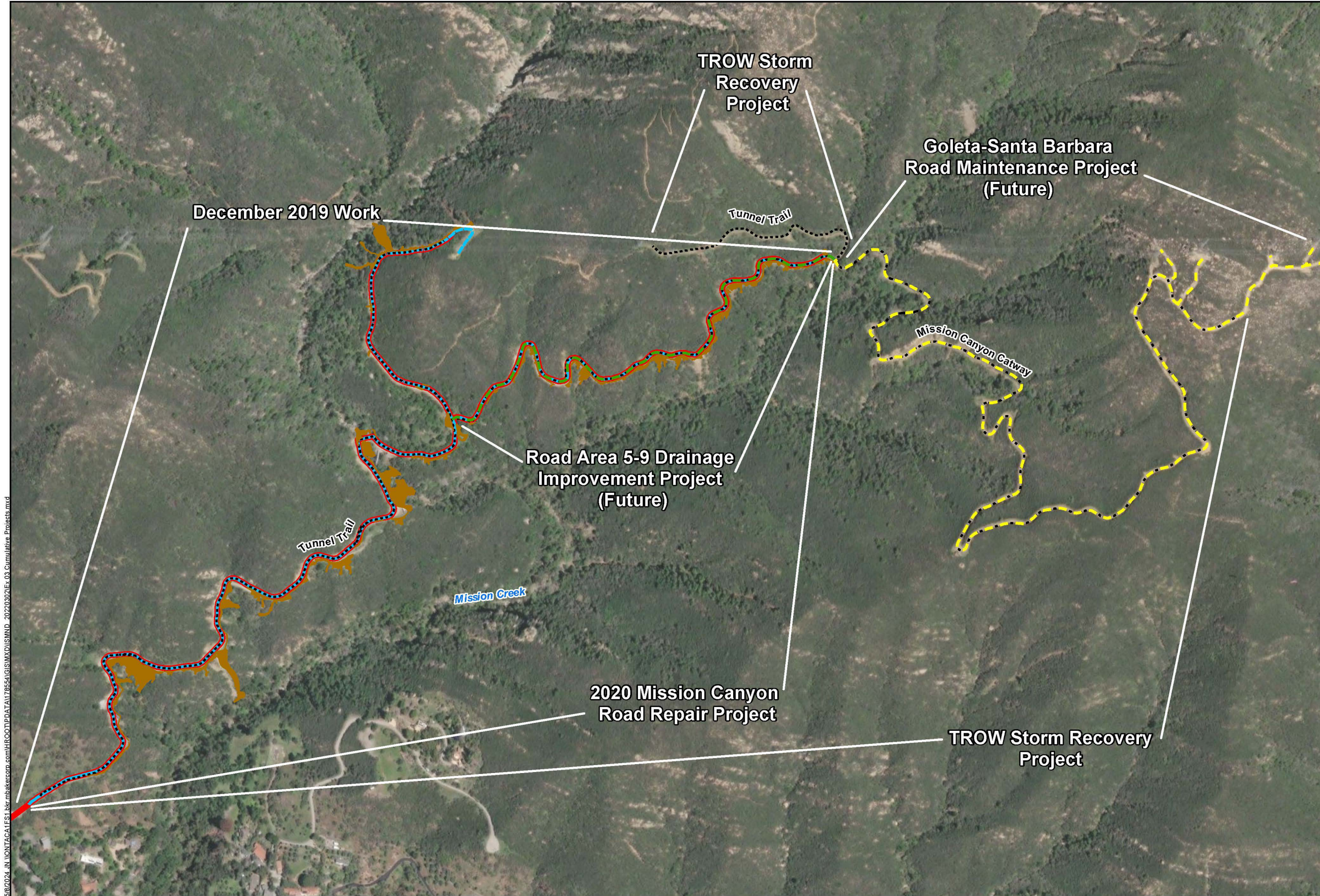
Tunnel Trail during the closure. Since a substantial number of trails and other recreational opportunities would remain open in the south coast area of the County and are not expected to be degraded by the additional hikers, the Project would not have a cumulatively considerable effect on recreational resources within the County.

The incremental effects of the Proposed Project are not cumulatively considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects and probable future projects. As discussed in Chapter 4, the Proposed Project's potential impacts are generally related to restoring aesthetic and biological resources, geology and soils, and hydrology and water quality (less-than-significant temporary impacts and long-term benefits), along with less-than-significant temporary increases in use of water, energy and hazardous materials, hazards (including wildfire), noise, and air quality impacts associated with construction equipment use and hauling of sediment and rock to the landfill. Potential indirect impacts to public services (parks) and recreation would also be temporary and less than significant. Temporary impacts would cease upon completion of the Project and would only have the potential to combine with similar impacts of other projects if they occur at the same time and in proximity. Similar projects are unlikely to occur in the upper Mission Canyon Watershed concurrent with the Proposed Project.

The Project design, as well as APMs and MMs applied to the Project, would ensure that the Proposed Project is conducted in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements to protect environmental resources and the incremental effect of the Project's potential direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant. Following completion of the Proposed Project, the proposed slope stabilization, restoration of native vegetation, and removal of rock and sediment from the creek bed would result in benefits to biological resources, geology and soils, hazards, hydrology and water quality, and other environmental resources on the Project site and in the surrounding area of the upper Mission Canyon Watershed, including safer access for work crews and recreationalists, improved scenic vistas, and restored overall visual character and quality. Therefore, the Proposed Project's incremental effects on aesthetics, biological resources, tribal and other cultural resources, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, transportation, hazards (including wildfire) and hazardous materials, public services, recreation, utilities and service systems, and other resources, when combined with the identified past and probable future projects, are not anticipated to result in any short- or long-term significant cumulative impact.

Mitigation Measures: Implementation of *MM-FGC-1*, *MM-FGC-2*, *MM-FGC-3*, *MM-FGC-4*, *MM-FGC-5*, *MM-BIO-1*, *MM-BIO-2* and *MM-HYD-1* would ensure that impacts of the Project would not be cumulatively considerable.

(Page 4-113 of Draft IS/MND)



Legend

- December 2019 Work
- - - 2020 Mission Canyon Road Repair Project
- - - Proposed Drainage Improvements Proposed for Road Areas 5-9
- - - Goleta-Santa Barbara Road Maintenance Project
- - - - - TROW Storm Recovery Project
- Mission Canyon Stream Habitat Restoration Project (Proposed Project)

5/8/2024 10:15:15 AM \\NONTACA\FES1\lbr.mbakercorp.com\HROO\TPDATA\178654\GIS\MXD\MIND_20220302\Ex_03_Cumulative Projects.mxd



This page intentionally left blank.



2.22 Chapter 4, REFERENCES (Page 6-7 of Draft IS/MND)

SWCA. 2023c. *Phase 2 Testing Results for Site CA-SBA-2722H, Mission Creek Habitat Restoration Project, Santa Barbara County, California.* ~~April~~ May 2023.

Schmuckal, C. 2024. Correction to Agricultural and Forestry Resources Section of Draft MND. Email between C. Schmuckal and Rieman. March 1, 2024.



This page intentionally left blank.



3.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Fish and Game Code			
MM-FGC-1. Stream Monitoring: A Qualified Biologist shall conduct monitoring of Mission Creek upstream and downstream of the Project site when water is present in the Project area during Project activities. The Qualified Biologist shall monitor instream flow conditions (i.e., no flows, insufficient flow to sustain aquatic life, isolation of pools) and water quality (i.e., water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity levels). These selected locations shall be monitored daily during Habitat Restoration Installation in the stream and tributaries when water is present. The Qualified Biologist shall immediately report any signs of aquatic wildlife distress to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The results of the daily stream monitoring shall be submitted to CDFW and the Regional Water Quality Control Board for review weekly.	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	
MM-FGC-2. Turbidity: If work occurs within the stream or tributaries when water is present, turbidity levels in the stream resulting from Project-related activities shall not exceed 10% of natural turbidity levels, as measured 200 feet upstream from the Project site. Conditions shall be monitored and measured daily and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for review. Upon CDFW and/or RWQCB determination that turbidity/siltation levels, resulting from Project-related activities, constitute a threat to aquatic life or additional impacts downstream of the Project site, activities associated with the turbidity/siltation shall be halted until effective CDFW-approved and RWQCB-approved control devices are installed, or CDFW-approved and RWQCB-approved abatement procedures are initiated	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	
MM-FGC-3 Hydrologic Monitor: A qualified hydrologic monitor (hydrologic monitor from the fluvial morphology team identified in Section 3.5.3 of the Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan), approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, will monitor work activity within streams. The hydrologic monitor will have the capacity to help identify sidecast material versus native material and will work with the contractor to determine materials that may remain in place and not impact the overall hydrology of the system.	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	
MM-FGC-4 Southwestern Pond Turtle Pre-Construction Surveys: Prior to Habitat Restoration Installation, surveys for southwestern pond turtle (<i>Actinemys pallida</i> ; SWPT) shall be conducted by a Qualified Biologist 14 days before and 24 hours before the start of vegetation-clearing and ground-disturbing activities where suitable habitat exists (e.g., along riparian areas, freshwater emergent wetlands, and adjacent upland areas), as well as an appropriate distance upstream and downstream of these areas, to determine presence or	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>absence of SWPT following the U.S. Geological Survey's 2006 Western Pond Turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>) Visual Survey Protocol for the Southcoast Region. No trapping will be performed. Documentation of these surveys and findings shall be submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for review prior to the commencement of Habitat Restoration Installation and within 30 days following the completion of the surveys. If there is a pause of more than 5 days in Project activities, SWPT surveys shall be repeated and the findings shall be submitted to CDFW for review prior to recommencement of work</p> <p>If SWPT or their nests are observed during surveys, a Qualified Biologist shall be on site to monitor Project-related activities in suitable SWPT habitat. SWPT found within the Project area will be allowed to leave of its own volition, or it will be captured by a Qualified Biologist and relocated out of harm's way to the nearest suitable habitat immediately upstream or downstream from the Project site. Should SWPT become federally listed, Southern California Edison and/or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to ensure impacts to SWPT are fully avoidable or whether permitting is required. If SWPT becomes listed, handling/relocation will not be conducted without authorization from USFWS.</p> <p>If SWPT nests are identified in the work area during surveys, a 450-foot, no-disturbance buffer shall be established between the nest and any areas of potential disturbance. Buffers shall be clearly marked with temporary fencing. Construction Activities and Restoration Installation Activities will not be allowed to commence in the exclusion area until hatchlings have emerged from the nest, or the nest is deemed inactive by a Qualified Biologist.</p>			
<p>MM-FGC-5 Aquatic Species Protection: SCE shall monitor the National Weather Service 72-hour forecast for the Project area and shall consider precipitation forecasts and potential increases in stream flow when planning Project activities within or adjacent to streams. No Project-related activities, including access, shall be conducted within or adjacent to streams with flowing or ponded water except for Qualified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Practitioner or water quality inspections. Project activities shall cease, and all work materials shall be removed from within or adjacent to streams prior to any substantial rain. Substantial rain is when the National Weather Service has predicted a 50% or more chance of at least 0.3 inches of rain in 24 hours. Weather forecasts shall be documented and available to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife upon request.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Biological Resources			
<p>MM-BIO-1 Biological Monitoring Plan. Prior to Project implementation, a Biological Monitoring Plan will be developed that (1) outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Qualified Biologists, (2) identifies communication protocols should the Qualified Biologists need to stop work, (3) outlines how the Qualified Biologists will communicate and coordinate with crews daily, (4) outlines a Worker Environmental Awareness Program that identifies specific work activities likely to impact to resources (e.g., soil vacuuming) that will be administered by the Qualified Biologists prior to initiation of work and material/equipment mobilization, and (5) describes safety protocols that the Qualified Biologists will adhere to while working in the Project area. The Biological Monitoring Plan must be approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to Project initiation and hardcopies will be kept with a Qualified Biologist and an on-site construction foreman during Project activities.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
<p>MM-BIO-2 Best Management Practices for Working in Aquatic Habitats. To prevent the introduction, transfer, and spread of invasive species, including plants, animals, and microbes (e.g., algae, fungi, parasites, bacteria, etc.), all personnel working in aquatic habitats will follow the guidelines and decontaminated methods listed in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) 2022 Aquatic Invasive Species Decontamination Protocol. The following best management practices will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When working in areas subject to the regulatory authority of CDFW, begin upstream and work downstream to avoid transporting invasive species to upstream areas. • Only work in one waterbody per day and decontaminate equipment at the end of the day (all aquatic resources within the Project site are considered a single waterbody for the purposes of this measure). • If working in multiple waterbodies, use separate equipment for each site and decontaminate it at the end of the day. Bag used equipment and keep separate from unused equipment to prevent cross-contamination. • If working in multiple waterbodies in a single day and cannot use separate equipment, decontaminate it at the site prior to traveling to the next site. • Wear rubber soled footwear for ease of decontamination. 	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean all equipment before decontaminating. Debris reduces the efficacy of all decontamination methods by sheltering organisms from exposure and/or neutralizing chemicals. 			
<p>APM-BIO-1 Qualified Biologist: A Qualified Biologist, who is approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), shall be on site during all vegetation- and ground-disturbing activities to ensure all avoidance and minimization measures are implemented. The Qualified Biologist shall be knowledgeable and experienced in the biology and natural history of local fish and wildlife resources present at the Project site. The Qualified Biologist shall be familiar with the appropriate species survey methodology and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service- and/or CDFW-accepted species-specific survey protocols, available here: https://wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/survey-protocols. The Qualified Biologist shall be authorized to stop any Project activities, if necessary, to protect fish and wildlife resources.</p>			
<p>APM-BIO-2 Resource Specialists: All Resource Specialists referred to in HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024 Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan and this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to the initiation of Project activities. These Resource Specialists shall be authorized to stop any Project activities, if necessary, to protect fish and wildlife resources.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-BIO-3 Daily Pre-Work Clearance Survey: Prior to work occurring for the day, a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)-approved Qualified Biologist shall conduct a survey of the work area and an appropriate buffer (based on the habitat and the nature of the proposed work) prior to the commencement of any work or Project-related activities. The purpose of the survey is to identify special-status species and other sensitive biological resources that may be impacted by the proposed work. If a sensitive resource is observed or determined to be likely to occur in the work area based on the results of the survey, the Qualified Biologist will develop resource- and site-specific avoidance measures to avoid adverse effects and shall submit these avoidance measures to CDFW for review and approval.</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-BIO-4 Injured/Trapped Wildlife: Prior to work occurring for the day, a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)-approved Qualified Biologist shall inspect the Project site for any injured or dead wildlife. In addition, a CDFW-approved Qualified Biologist shall also inspect construction material and equipment for any trapped wildlife. All work areas will be secured and holes covered to prevent injury or wildlife entrapment. If any</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>incidentally trapped wildlife is discovered, it shall be allowed to escape and leave the work area voluntarily</p>			
<p>APM-BIO-5 Avoid Drainages: All debris (i.e., spoils), vehicles and equipment, and construction materials will be kept from entering drainage features unless the drainage feature is actively being worked on or must be traversed to gain access to an active work area.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-BIO-6 Nesting Bird Monitoring: Southern California Edison (SCE) is responsible for avoiding impacts to nesting birds any time birds are nesting on site. SCE shall ensure that impacts to nesting birds are avoided through the implementation of pre-work surveys, ongoing monitoring, and, if necessary, the establishment of minimization measures such as nesting bird buffers. No Project-related vegetation- or ground-disturbing activity shall be conducted during nesting bird season unless a Qualified Biologist completes nesting bird surveys prior to the start of Project-related activities. Nesting bird season is typically February 1 through September 15 for most bird species and January 1 through September 15 for raptors. During nesting bird season, pre-work nesting bird surveys shall be conducted by a Qualified Biologist within 3 days prior to the initiation of Project activities, as well as daily before work activities begin. If the Project site is inactive for 1 week, nesting bird surveys shall be repeated. Results of pre-work surveys shall be provided to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) at least one business day prior to the commencement of Project activities. SCE may also propose an alternative plan for the avoidance of nesting birds for CDFW concurrence based on Project-specific, site-specific, and species-specific information. SCE shall implement the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Qualified Biologist shall have experience with the following: identifying local and migratory bird species; conducting bird surveys using appropriate survey methodology (e.g., the Handbook of Field Methods for Monitoring Landbirds. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station [Ralph et al. 1993]) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service- and/or CDFW-accepted species-specific survey protocols, available here: https://wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/survey-protocols; nesting surveying techniques, recognizing breeding and nesting behaviors, locating nests and breeding territories, and identifying nesting stages and nest success (e.g., Nest-Monitoring Plots: Methods for Locating Nests and Monitoring Success [Martin and Geupel 1993]); determining/establishing appropriate avoidance and minimization 	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>measures; and monitoring the efficacy of implemented avoidance and minimization measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-work surveys shall be conducted by the Qualified Biologist at the appropriate time of day/night during appropriate weather conditions. Surveys shall encompass all suitable areas, including trees, shrubs, bare ground, burrows, cavities, and structures. Survey duration shall take into consideration the size of the Project area, density and complexity of the habitat, number of survey participants, and survey techniques employed, and shall be sufficient to ensure the data collected are complete and accurate. Pre-work surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior (e.g., copulation, carrying of food or nest materials, nest building, removal of fecal sacks, flushing suddenly from atypically close range, agitation, aggressive interactions, feigning injury or distraction displays, or other behaviors). If a nest is suspected, but not confirmed, the Qualified Biologist shall establish a disturbance-free buffer until additional surveys can be completed or until the location can be inferred based on observations. The Qualified Biologist shall not risk failure of the nest to determine the exact location or status and will make every effort to limit the nest to potential predation as a result of the survey/monitoring efforts (e.g., limit number of surveyors, limit time spent at/near the nest, scan the site for potential nest predators before approaching, immediately depart nest area if indicators of stress or agitation are displayed). If a nest is observed but thought to be inactive, the Qualified Biologist shall monitor the nest for 1 hour (4 hours for raptors during the non-breeding season) prior to approaching the nest to determine its status. The Qualified Biologist shall use their best professional judgment regarding the monitoring period and whether approaching the nest is appropriate. When an active nest is confirmed, the Qualified Biologist shall implement a default 300-foot minimum avoidance buffer for all common passerine birds and a 500-foot minimum avoidance buffer for all special-status passerine and raptor species. CDFW may consider variances from these buffers when there is a compelling biological or ecological reason to do so, such as when the Work Area would be concealed from a nest site by topography. The breeding habitat/nest site shall be fenced and/or flagged in all directions. The buffer shall be delineated to ensure that its location is known by all persons working within the vicinity but shall not be marked in such a manner that it attracts predators. Once the buffer is established, the Qualified Biologist shall document baseline behavior, stage of reproduction, 			



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>and existing site conditions, including vertical and horizontal distances from proposed work areas, visual or acoustic barriers, and existing level of disturbance. The Qualified Biologist shall monitor the nest at the onset of Project activities, and at the onset of any changes in Project activities (e.g., increase in number or type of equipment, change in equipment usage, etc.) to determine the efficacy of the buffer. If the Qualified Biologist determines that Project activities may be causing an adverse reaction, the Qualified Biologist shall adjust the buffer accordingly. The nesting bird area shall not be disturbed until the nest becomes inactive, the young have fledged, the young are no longer being fed by the parents, the young have left the area, and the young will no longer be impacted by the Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Qualified Biologist shall be on site daily to monitor all existing nests and the efficacy of established buffers and to document any new nesting occurrences. The Qualified Biologist shall document the status of all existing nests, including the stage of reproduction and the expected fledge date. If a nest is suspected to have been abandoned or failed, the Qualified Biologist shall monitor the nest for a minimum of 1 hour (4 hours for raptors), uninterrupted, during favorable field conditions. If no activity is observed during that time, the Qualified Biologist may approach the nest to assess the status. If nesting birds are detected within Project site(s) during Project implementation and construction, SCE shall notify CDFW immediately in writing. • SCE, under the direction of the Qualified Biologist, may also take steps to discourage nesting on the Project site, including moving equipment and materials daily, covering material with tarps or fabric, and securing all open pipes and construction materials. The Qualified Biologist shall ensure that none of the deterrent materials pose an entanglement risk to birds or other species. The Qualified Biologist shall include a detailed account of any steps taken to discourage nesting within the Project site in the summary reports. • Observations of breeding/nesting threatened or endangered bird species during surveys shall be reported immediately to CDFW. The Qualified Biologist shall be responsible for providing summary reports regarding the nesting species identified on site, discovery of any new nests, the status/outcome of any previously identified nest, buffer distances established for each nest, and any adjustments made to established buffers. If Project activities result in the abandonment of, or damage to a nest, SCE shall notify CDFW within 24 hours of detection. 			



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>APM-BIO-7 Special-Status Herpetofauna Species: Pre-work surveys for special-status herpetofauna species such as Coast Range newt (<i>Taricha torosa</i>), two-striped gartersnake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>), coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>), and coastal whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>) shall be conducted by a Qualified Biologist 14 days and 24 hours before the start of vegetation- or ground-disturbing activities. Separate and species-specific surveys shall be conducted at the appropriate time and with the appropriate methodology to determine if any special-status herpetofauna species are present within the Project area. Surveys shall incorporate appropriate methods to detect these species, including individuals that could be concealed in burrows, beneath leaf litter, or in loose soil prior to any Project-related activities in areas that have or may have the potential to support these species. Should any special-status herpetofauna be found during pre-work surveys in an identified work area, the Qualified Biologist shall delay all Project ground-disturbing or vegetation-disturbing activities until the species has left the work area voluntarily. Southern California Edison shall notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) of the discovery of any special-status herpetofauna immediately, and work shall not commence or resume (whichever applies) until CDFW provides written authorization. The results of these surveys shall be provided to CDFW, along with copies of all field notes, prior to the start of Habitat Restoration Installation.</p>	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-BIO-8 Tree Protection: A tree protection plan will be prepared by a Certified Arborist and implemented throughout this Project. Specifically, tree protection measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum 4-foot-tall, brightly colored, synthetic fence shall be installed around the critical root zone (defined by the County of Santa Barbara as the dripline plus 6 feet in its 2020 Initial Feedback Letter City of Santa Barbara Grading & Restoration Project) to delineate the boundary of the environmentally sensitive area. Fencing shall remain in place until all Construction Activities and Restoration Installation Activities have ceased. • No digging, trenching, compaction, or other soil disturbance shall be allowed in the fenced area. • The storage of construction equipment or hazardous materials such as gasoline, oil, or other toxic chemicals shall not be allowed in or adjacent to the fenced area. • All stockpiled soil will be placed outside of any critical root zone unless specifically authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Specific authorization 	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>will include locations of critical root zone encroachment, the volume of material, and the timing for stockpile storage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade changes shall be avoided near fenced areas. • Designated roads and parking areas shall be established. All construction personnel shall be restricted to driving and parking in designated areas. Prolonged discharge (idling) of exhaust from construction vehicles and equipment shall not be allowed near the critical root zone. • All work shall be performed under the direction of a Certified Arborist. • A monitoring biologist will regularly inspect fencing and document any encroachments to native tree critical root zone and corresponding corrective measures for incorporation in the post-construction compliance report. Work around trees will be overseen by a Certified Arborist to ensure trees are adequately protected and no additional impacts occur. 			
<p>APM-BIO-9 Restoration of Disturbance to Native Vegetation or Sensitive Plants: Following Project activities, any disturbance to native vegetation communities or sensitive plants as a result of Proposed Project activities will be mapped and restored in accordance with HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024 Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan.</p>	Phases 2 and 3	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-BIO-10 Environmentally Sensitive Area Flagging and Monitoring: Prior to materials/equipment mobilization and Habitat Restoration Installation, the hydrologic monitor will flag regulated areas that will need to be avoided or monitored as part of the installation. Throughout work activities, the hydrologic monitor will ensure the protection of the adjacent regulatory resources.</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-BIO-11 Collection of Rare Plant Propagules: During the appropriate season, seed, bulbs, or cuttings of sensitive plant species within the work area that have the potential to be impacted or cannot be avoided may be collected for restoration purposes in accordance with Section 4.8 of HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024 Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan. In this instance, Southern California Edison will notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to impacting rare plants to allow adequate time to salvage the plants. Species targeted for cutting collection include Plummer's baccharis (<i>Baccharis plummerae</i> ssp. <i>Plummerae</i>), while seed of Santa Barbara</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>) may be collected. Collection practices will follow industry standards for extraction, potting, storage, and care prior to transplanting.			
APM-BIO-12 Change in Seed Lists or Plant Lists: Changes to seed or plant lists will be submitted to Southern California Edison (SCE) and SCE's Restoration ecologist for review and approval prior to application.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-BIO-13 Species-Specific Rehabilitation: Three sensitive plant species—Santa Barbara honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>), Plummer's baccharis (<i>Baccharis plummerae</i> ssp. <i>Plummerae</i>), and Hubby's phacelia (<i>Phacelia hubbyi</i>)—are known to occur within the Project area and will be incorporated into the revegetation program in Sections 6–9 of HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024 Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan as part of the Project work.	Phases 2 and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-BIO-14 Adaptive Management Herbicide Use: Any use of herbicide will be prescriptive, targeted to control particularly noxious weeds such as carnation spurge (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>), fountain grass (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>), and French broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>). Targeted herbicide application to mustard (<i>Brassica</i> spp., or <i>Hirschfeldia</i> spp.) in sidecast areas away from public access may also be considered an adaptive management tool. Herbicide application would not be applied during wind conditions with gusts above 5 miles per hour or within 24 hours of a rain event. All applications would be completed in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and state and local regulations, by licensed applicators. The County and City of Santa Barbara will be consulted prior to herbicide use, and pesticide use reports will be submitted to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation database.	Phase 3	Southern California Edison	
Hydrology and Water Quality			
MM-HYD-1 Technical Implementation Plan: Prior to initiating Construction Activities or Restoration Installation Activities within a stream or tributaries at the Project site, Southern California Edison will prepare a Technical Implementation Plan (TIP) for California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Board review and approval. The purpose of the TIP is to provide an implementation document to guide the process of monitored sidecast removal and the restoration and repair of stream features identified within impacted areas of Mission Creek. The TIP will present protocols to differentiate sidecast material from existing creek materials, identification of pre-impact creek bed and banks and evaluation of stream integrity and determination for in-stream restoration. These protocols will be implemented to achieve the restoration goals in HELIX	Phase 1 or Phase 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>Environmental Planning, Inc.'s 2024 Mission Creek Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan (HRMP) while protecting and restoring the existing natural stream topography, habitat, and function. Protocols and restoration guidance will be based, in part, on established stream restoration science as well as information gathered during stream surveys. In addition, the site-specific information will include a description of the creek within the Project area and a characterization of the geomorphology of both the sidecast impacted and non-impacted reaches of the creek. The TIP will also develop habitat unit-specific sidecast characterizations, a longitudinal profile, and cross-section transects that will illustrate current creek bed and bankfull elevations relative to thalweg extending upstream and downstream of the Project, beginning approximately 10 times the bankfull channel width upstream of Creek Site #1, and ending approximately three bankfull channel widths below Control Site #2 (HRMP Figure 8c). The longitudinal creek profile will establish geomorphological elevations at identified habitat units and other prominent geomorphic features through the Project Area, which may be important to the restoration process.</p>			
<p>APM-HYD-1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared for the Project to address all Project-related activities, equipment, and materials that have the potential to affect water quality during Project implementation. The SWPPP will identify the sources of pollutants that may affect the quality of stormwater and include best management practices (BMPs) such as sediment control, erosion control, construction materials, and waste management, to control the pollutants, as well as other non-stormwater BMPs. All construction site BMPs will be designed to control and minimize the effects of construction and construction related activities, material, and pollutants on the watershed. A Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) and/or delegated monitor will inspect the site per California Construction General Permit requirements. As the Project progresses, the SWPPP will be modified and amended to reflect modifications to stormwater control measures as construction conditions change. Stormwater controls for this Project include BMPs that will be installed to reduce or eliminate pollutants from entering Mission Creek and associated sensitive habitats. All BMPs will be weed free, plastic free, and fully biodegradable, and will be made of material that prevents wildlife from becoming trapped. Mulch will have no invasive seeds, plant material, or plastic. Hydroseeding shall be done with native seeds only, including grasses. The SWPPP must be kept on site and amended to reflect the current site conditions until final stabilization and termination requirements are met. If field circumstances do not allow the SWPPP to remain on site, then the QSP will retain the hardcopy of the SWPPP, which will be made available upon request to state or municipal inspectors.</p>	<p>Phases 1, 2, and 3</p>	<p>Southern California Edison</p>	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
General Environmental Requirements			
APM-ENV-1 Tailboard Briefing: A tailboard briefing will be conducted every day prior to the start of work to communicate safety and environmental requirements for the planned work activities and stop-work protocols.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-2 Approved Work Areas: All ground disturbance, vehicles, and equipment must remain in approved work areas, including approved access routes and work areas defined in the Project scope. Approved work areas include the following: sediment and rock disposal removal areas; stream, bank, and slope stabilization areas; upland sidecast removal areas; native tree restoration and mitigation areas; native vegetation restoration areas; berm stabilization areas; construction areas; staging and storage areas; and contingency buffer areas.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-3 Delineation of Work Areas: To minimize temporary impacts to native habitats adjacent to Project areas, flagging and/or temporary fencing will be installed during Site Preparation Activities and prior to Habitat Restoration Installation. Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the areas shall also be taken. The limits of disturbance, including the upstream, downstream, and lateral extents on either side of any stream adjacent to the Project impact footprint, will be clearly defined. Monitoring personnel (biological and wetlands) will review the limits of disturbance during Site Preparation Activities and prior to materials/equipment mobilization and Habitat Restoration Installation. Approved limits of staging and stockpiling areas will be clearly defined. Sensitive resources will be flagged for impact minimization and avoidance.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-4: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP): During Site Preparation Activities and prior to materials/equipment mobilization and Habitat Restoration Installation, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) will be developed. All workers on the Project site must receive WEAP training prior to beginning work on the Project. The WEAP training will identify the Qualified Biologists who have stop-work authority and will describe how the action would be implemented in a situation where work must be halted. In addition, all construction personnel will receive the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruction on the individual responsibilities under the CWA, the Project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, site-specific best management practices, and the location of Safety Data Sheets for the Project. 	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructions to notify the supervisor and regional spill response coordinator if a hazardous materials spill or leak from equipment occurs, or upon the discovery of soil or groundwater contamination. Instructions and guidance on sensitive species and their habitat, specific measures to protect the species and their habitat during the implementation of the Project, and what to do if the species is observed. Instructions on procedures to take if hazardous wildlife (such as rattlesnakes) is encountered, including stopping work, advising crew and supervisors, immediately moving away from the individual(s), keeping an eye on the individual(s) from a distance, allowing the individual(s) to move out of the area on their own, and providing contact information for local wildlife services if removal and relocation is necessary. Instruction on ensuring all food scraps, wrappers, food containers, cans, bottles, and other trash from the Project area will be deposited in closed trash containers. Trash containers will be removed from the Project area as required and will not be permitted to overflow. <p>Upon completion of the WEAP training, all workers shall sign a form stating that they attended the training and understand all protection measures. These forms shall be filed at the worksite offices and be available to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or other regulatory agencies upon request</p>			
<p>APM-ENV-5 Material Management: Any refuse material that needs to be hauled off site will be taken to a Southern California Edison-approved disposal facility.</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-ENV-6 Secondary Containment: Vehicles/equipment/materials shall only be staged in areas approved by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife where the materials will not enter Regulatory Areas. Best management practices (e.g., oil drip pans, plastic sheeting) are required for any equipment or vehicles staged overnight.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-ENV-7 Spill Release/Prevention: Vehicles/equipment must be inspected for leaks (e.g., fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, etc.) and repaired prior to work. Equipment fueling will be contained to the designated staging areas to contain spills, to facilitate cleanup, and for proper disposal. Spill kits/absorbent cleanup materials shall be available on site and, if used, disposed of properly. Spill response procedures will be included in the Project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
APM-ENV-8 Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs): The Project shall adhere to avoidance and/or monitoring requirements within established environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs), as prescribed by agency permits and authorizations applicable to the Project. ESAs include Regulatory Areas, critical root zones, and areas containing sensitive plant species.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-9 Material and Equipment Storage: Project materials and equipment will only be stored on site within staging and storage areas identified in the Project scope.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-10 Clean Work Areas: Project-generated trash will be contained in vehicles or secured receptacles and removed from the work site daily.	Phases 2 and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-11 Weather Limitations: Southern California Edison (SCE) shall monitor the National Weather Service (NWS) 72-hour forecast for the Project area and shall consider precipitation forecasts and potential increases in runoff and stream flow when planning Project activities. Project activities shall not occur if runoff from construction areas or exposed slopes is possible. Project activities shall cease, and the Project site work materials shall be removed or secured to avoid runoff prior to any substantial rain. Substantial rain is when the NWS has predicted a 50% or more chance of at least 0.5 inches of rain in 24 hours. SCE shall implement erosion control measures throughout all phases of operation where sediment runoff from exposed slopes threatens to enter a river, stream, or lake. Weather forecasts shall be documented and available to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Board upon request	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-12 Post-Storm Event Inspection: After any storm event, the qualified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan practitioner shall inspect all sites scheduled to begin or continue construction within the next 72 hours. Corrective action for erosion and sedimentation shall be taken as needed. National Weather Service 72-hour weather forecasts shall be reviewed prior to the start of any phase of the Project that may result in sediment runoff to the stream, and plans adjusted to meet this requirement.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-ENV-13 Night Work Restriction: Project activities shall be limited to the period of daylight hours to limit disturbances on wildlife activity.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures			
APM-EC-1 Erosion and Sediment Control: The Proposed Project will implement erosion and sedimentation controls, both during Project activities and during the establishment of the native vegetation, to reduce potential hydrological impacts regarding erosion. Temporary stabilization measures are methods and materials that are implemented in the short term to	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>stabilize soil and sediment flow prior to Project actions (e.g., filter fabric, silt fencing, straw wattles). Long-term stabilization measures are installed to promote the stabilization of stream banks and slopes and may include approved soil binders, hydromulch, or rolled erosion control products (e.g., coir matting). Erosion control measures will be accompanied by sediment controls, typically burlap-wrapped fiber rolls or biodegradable gravel bags. All best management practices will be biodegradable, weed-free, and plastic-free, and made of material that prevents wildlife from becoming trapped. Fiber rolls or erosion control mesh shall be made of loose-weave mesh that is not fused at the intersections of the weave, such as jute, coconut (coir) fiber, or other fibers without welded weaves. Non-welded weaves reduce entanglement risks to wildlife by allowing animals to push through the weave, which expands when spread. These temporary features include the application of stabilizing soil binders to disturbed areas, which will locally stabilize soils to impede point source erosion and sheet flow.</p> <p>Temporary stabilization measures typically require intermittent maintenance to ensure proper functionality by removing accumulated sediments from behind the stabilization device. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared and implemented to address the short-term stabilization of soils and water flows within the Proposed Project area.</p>			
<p>APM-EC-2 Sediment and Runoff Control: Removed sidecast shall not be placed in areas where it might likely be washed into the stream or inundated by high flows prior to storm events. Removed sidecast shall not be placed where it is likely to have a negative impact on emergent native vegetation or native trees. Preparation shall be made so that runoff from steep, erodible surfaces will be diverted into stable areas with little erosion potential. Frequent water checks shall be placed on dirt roads, cat tracks, or other work trails to control erosion.</p>	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-EC-3 Contaminated Site Water: Water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from equipment washing or other activities, shall not be allowed to enter a flowing stream, dry ephemeral stream, or storm drains. Such water shall be settled, filtered, or otherwise treated prior to discharge back into the water body.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-EC-4 Inspection of Project Equipment: The Qualified Biologist shall inspect all vehicles, tools, waders and boots, and other Project-related equipment and remove all visible soil/mud, plant materials, and animal remnants prior to entering and exiting the Project site.</p>	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Invasive Weed Species Control			
APM-INV-1 Clean Vehicles and Equipment: All vehicles and any ground- or vegetation-disturbing equipment/tools must be cleaned and free of mud, soil, and plant material prior to entering the Project site. Cleaning can be done through car washes, compressed air, pressure washers, brushes, or similar equipment. All vehicles will be inspected prior to coming on site. A record of wash/inspection time, date, location of where the equipment was cleaned, and the distance to the work site, will be maintained.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
APM-INV-2 Weed-Free Materials: All best management practice materials will be weed-free, plastic-free, and fully biodegradable. All specifications in the Project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be implemented on site.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	
Cultural Resources			
APM-CUL-1 Qualified Archaeologist. Prior to initiating any Project-related ground-disturbing activities, Southern California Edison shall retain a Qualified Archaeologist. A Qualified Archaeologist is defined as one who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards for professional archaeology and those defined for a Principal Investigator by the Society for California Archaeology (SCA). The qualifications shall be presented as part of a resume for at least one primary point of contact who will act in capacity as the Qualified Archaeologist but also other key staff who may serve in this role. The resume shall demonstrate their SOI and SCA qualifications and shall be subject to approval by the County of Santa Barbara. The Qualified Archaeologist shall provide the services of an on-site representative known as an Archaeological Monitor. Ground-disturbing activities are defined as excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing trees, clearing, driving posts or pilings, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil, or a similar activity at the Project site.	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison and County of Santa Barbara	
APM-CUL-2 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring and Unanticipated Discovery Plan. Prior to initiating any Project-related ground-disturbing activities, a Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring and Unanticipated Discovery Plan (Monitoring Plan) shall be prepared by the Qualified Archaeologist and submitted to Southern California Edison, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the County of Santa Barbara. The Monitoring Plan shall be prepared in conformance with Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. The Monitoring Plan shall outline the roles and responsibilities of the Tribal Monitors and	Phase 1	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Archaeological Monitors, as well as monitoring and resource discovery and treatment methods. It shall identify the resources that will require protection and the work activities that will require monitoring. It shall also define the construction worker training program.			
<p>APM-CUL-3 Worker Training. The Qualified Archaeologist or a designee working under their direction (e.g., the Archaeological Monitor) shall provide training to on-site Project personnel who are responsible for overseeing ground-disturbing activities (i.e., a foreman or site supervisor) and any machine operators. The initial training shall be conducted prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities at the Project site. The training shall brief the crew(s) on the regulatory compliance requirements and measures that must be adhered to during ground-disturbing activities for the protection of archaeological resources. As an element of the worker training, the Qualified Archaeologist or their designee shall advise the construction crews on proper procedures to follow if an unanticipated archaeological resource, including human remains, is discovered during Project implementation, including the authority of a Tribal Monitor and an Archaeological Monitor to temporarily halt or redirect work away from such a discovery. Workers shall be shown examples of the types of archaeological resources that would require notification of the archaeologist, if encountered. The workers shall be provided with contact information for the Qualified Archaeologist and their designee(s) as part of a brief hand-out summarizing the critical components of the training. Once the ground-disturbing activities have commenced, the need for additional or supplemental worker trainings shall be determined by the Qualified Archaeologist based upon consultation with Project personnel. Within 5 days of completing each training, a list of those in attendance shall be provided by the Qualified Archaeologist to a point of contact designated by Southern California Edison.</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-CUL-4 Archaeological Resources/Human Remains Discovered. Throughout the duration of all ground-disturbing activities, Tribal Monitors and an archaeologist shall be present at all times to observe and catalog any cultural resources that could be impacted by the Project, unless otherwise advised by the Tribal Monitor. If archaeological resources (Native American or historical artifacts), fossils, or human remains are encountered, work will be stopped. Tribal Monitors, archaeologist(s), and Southern California Edison’s (SCE) cultural resource specialist have the authority to stop work at any time to protect archaeological resources, fossils, or human remains. The tribal monitors, archaeologist(s), and SCE’s cultural resource specialist must give their unified approval for work to recommence after a stop work event</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>APM-CUL-5 Archaeological Monitoring. At least one Archaeological Monitor working under the direction of the Qualified Archaeologist shall be present to implement the Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring and Unanticipated Discovery Plan (Monitoring Plan). During tree planting within site SBA-2722H, the Archaeological Monitor should directly observe tree planting within the portion of the Area of Potential Impact within the site boundary and provide direction on the locations of tree installation to avoid any historical refuse that may be present on the surface. The Archaeological Monitor shall also be present for the establishment of the laydown yard to ensure that its boundaries avoid known archaeological resources. The use of Archaeological Monitors to ensure the avoidance of significant impacts to historical resources in conjunction with other activities and to ensure an appropriate response to unanticipated discoveries shall be done in accordance with the Monitoring Plan.</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
Tribal Cultural Resources			
<p>APM-TCR-1 Local Tribal Representative. Prior to initiating any Project-related ground-disturbing activities within the Project Area of Potential Impact, Southern California Edison shall retain a representative(s) of a Native American tribe(s) that has/have been actively engaged in consultation on this Project during the environmental review process as a Tribal Representative. The Tribal Representative(s) shall provide the services of an on-site representative known as a Tribal Monitor.</p> <p>Ground-disturbing activities are defined as excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing trees, clearing, driving posts or pilings, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil, or a similar activity at the Project site</p>	Phase 1	Southern California Edison	
<p>APM-TCR-2 Tribal Monitoring:. At least one Tribal Monitor under the direction of the Tribal Representative shall be present to implement the Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources Monitoring and Unanticipated Discovery Plan. The Tribal Monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect Construction Activities and/or Restoration Installation Activities when potential Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074(a) are encountered, as determined by the Tribal Representative. The Tribal Monitor shall complete a written log documenting their observations during Construction Activities and Restoration Installation Activities, which shall be submitted to the Qualified Archaeologist on a monthly basis and included in the Monitoring Report.</p>	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Paleontological Resources			
APM-GEO-1: Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan. A qualified Project Paleontologist shall be retained to prepare and implement a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PRMMP). The PRMMP plan shall address specifics of monitoring and mitigation, including but not limited to pre-construction meeting attendance requirements, monitoring methods and procedures, monitoring staff qualifications, worker training, unanticipated discovery protocols, notification procedures, fossil salvage or sampling requirements, final reporting, and accessioning of any discovered paleontological resources into a recognized repository such as a museum should fossils be found. The PRMMP shall comply with the recommendations of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's 2010 Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources. The Project Paleontologist shall also prepare a report of the findings of the PRMMP after Habitat Restoration Installation is completed.	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
APM-GEO-2: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training. The Project Paleontologist shall develop a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) to be incorporated into the general WEAP training for the construction crew on the legal requirements for preserving fossil resources and procedures to follow in the event of a fossil discovery. This training program shall be given to the crew before ground-disturbing work commences and shall be given to new workers upon onboarding.	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	
APM-GEO-3: Paleontological Monitoring. Certain ground-disturbing activities used for sidecast removal will require initial full-time paleontological monitoring. Monitoring should be conducted by a Paleontological Monitor who meets the standards of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's 2010 Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources under the supervision of the Project Paleontologist. The Project Paleontologist may periodically inspect Construction Activities to adjust the level of monitoring in response to subsurface conditions. Monitoring can be reduced to part-time frequency or ceased entirely if determined adequate by the Project Paleontologist. The Paleontological Monitor shall have authority to temporarily divert activity away from exposed fossils to evaluate the significance of the find and, should the fossils be determined significant, professionally and efficiently recover the fossil specimens and collect associated data. Paleontological Monitors shall record pertinent geologic data and collect appropriate sediment samples from any fossil localities. For both the Hand and Guzzler Removal method and the Hand Rock Removal method, initial full-time paleontological monitoring shall occur during manual (hand) removal of sidecast	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<p>clasts greater than 3 inches in diameter, as well as during manual breakage of large rocks and boulders greater than 24 inches in diameter by sledgehammers, pickaxes, expansive rock-breaking agents, or jackhammers prior to removal by excavators. In instances where high incline fall protection for technicians removing the sidecast is required for the safe removal of the sidecast material (such as in the Hand Rock Removal method), the Paleontological Monitor shall inspect the sidecast clasts for significant fossils from along the road or from an accessible safe location. In locations where Helicopter Removal is necessary to remove sidecast material, paleontological monitoring is not required; however, at the discretion of the Project Paleontologist, the Paleontological Monitor may inspect stockpiles of soil removed by the Hand and Guzzler Removal method, the Hand Rock Removal method, or the Helicopter Removal method prior to being hauled away for disposal. Sidecast clasts less than or equal to 3 inches in diameter and/or sidecast material subject to guzzler vacuum truck removal do not require paleontological monitoring.</p>			
<p>APM-GEO-4: Fossil Discovery and Salvage. In the event of a fossil discovery, whether by the Paleontological Monitor or a member of the construction crew, all work shall cease in a 15-meter (50-foot) radius of the find while the Project Paleontologist assesses the significance of the fossil and documents its discovery. Should the fossil be determined significant, it shall be salvaged following the procedures and guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's 2010 Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources and in consultation with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Recovered fossils shall be prepared to the point of curation, identified by qualified experts, listed in a database to facilitate analysis, and deposited in a designated paleontological curation facility. The most likely repository is the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.</p>	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison and Los Angeles County	
<p>APM-GEO-5: Paleontological Monitoring Documentation. Upon conclusion of ground-disturbing activities, the qualified Project Paleontologist overseeing paleontological monitoring shall prepare a final Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report (PRMR) that documents the paleontological monitoring efforts for the Project and describes any paleontological resource discoveries observed and/or recorded during the life of the Project. If paleontological resources are curated, the PRMR and any associated data pertinent to the curated specimen(s) shall be submitted to the designated repository. A copy of the final PRMR shall be filed with the County of Santa Barbara.</p>	Phase 2	Southern California Edison and Santa Barbara County	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Recreation			
APM-REC-1 Trail Access Plan: Southern California Edison (SCE) shall prepare a Trail Access Plan that maximizes trail access during Project implementation to the maximum extent feasible and safe for Project personnel and the public. The plan will specify which Project-related activities are anticipated to require full or partial trail closure. The plan will also describe strategies, methods, and tools SCE may utilize to safely maximize public access, including access controls and communication of scheduled closures to the public. The Trail Access Plan shall be submitted to Santa Barbara County for review and approval prior to Land Use Permit issuance. The Trail Access Plan may be combined as part of another Project plan (such as the Parking and Trail Closure Plan) requiring Santa Barbara County review and approval. Santa Barbara County permit compliance staff will verify the implementation of the approved Trail Access Plan through site inspections as needed during Project implementation.	Phases 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison and Santa Barbara County	
Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Control			
APM-AQ-1 Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Control: During Habitat Restoration Installation, standard best management practices shall be implemented to minimize dust consistent with the dust control requirements of Santa Barbara County's Grading Ordinance (Section 14-23) and Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Rule 345. These measures require maintenance of mobile and other construction equipment, watering exposed surfaces to prevent dust from leaving the site, creating a crust after each day's activities cease, covering stockpiles when required (e.g., non-active, prior to onset of precipitation, etc.), watering all haul roads daily, and limiting speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour. All temporary areas of ground disturbance shall be treated (e.g., with water or dust suppressant) to prevent visible emissions of dust.	Phase 2	Southern California Edison	
Noise			
APM-NOI-1 Construction Hours: Project-related activities that generate noise will be limited to weekdays and Saturdays between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., unless other hours are approved by Santa Barbara County. Night work will not be performed. Project-related activities that do not generate noise or impact surrounding residents will be limited to weekdays and Saturdays between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., unless other hours are approved by Santa Barbara County. Project helicopter use will be limited to weekdays between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.	Phase 1, 2, and 3	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
Fire Prevention			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APM-HAZ-1: Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan: Thirty (30) days prior to the start of any Project-related activities (e.g., prior to the use of vehicles or mechanical equipment on site), Southern California Edison (SCE), in coordination with its contractors, shall prepare a Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan for review and approval by Santa Barbara County Fire Department (SBCFD) that includes, but would not be limited to, the following information along with provisions to be implemented during Project implementation • Responsibilities of the SCE, its contractor(s) (including fire watch services contractor), and SBCFD with respect to fire prevention and inspection of work areas • On-site personnel in charge of overseeing Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan implementation • Information on where Construction Activities, staging/storage, Habitat Restoration Activities, and monitoring activities will occur • Traffic control requirements and approvals from Santa Barbara County • Emergency communication, response, and reporting procedures • Procedures for minimizing potential ignition, including, but not limited to, vegetation clearing, parking requirements/restrictions, idling restrictions, smoking restrictions, proper use of gas-powered equipment, use of spark arresters, and hot work restrictions • Construction staff and equipment that can be used for fighting fire • Worker training for fire prevention, initial attack firefighting, and fire reporting • Identification of fire suppression equipment to be maintained in work areas and staging areas • Emergency measures for construction curtailment • Provisions for fire/emergency services access if roadway blockage occurs during construction • Designated cleared, maintained worker parking and construction staging areas; no parking or Project activities in non-designated areas 	Phase 1	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibition of smoking and open fires at the Project site during the Project, with a copy of the notification to all contractors regarding prohibiting smoking and burning to be provided to SBCFD Assurances that all internal-combustion construction equipment are equipped with appropriate spark arresters and that fire extinguishers are immediately available and maintained in readiness for use at all times Presence of a fire watch with appropriate firefighting equipment available at the Project site at all times when welding or other spark-generating activities are taking place; prohibition of spark-producing activities (such as welding and metal cutting) when sustained winds exceed limits set forth by SBCFD Appropriate hot work permits/approvals (for activities such as welding and metal cutting) to be obtained from SBCFD Curtailment of all Project activities in the event of a fire or when fuel and weather conditions get into the “very high” and “extreme” ranges (Red Flag Warning), as determined by the National Weather Service Red Flag Warning restrictions for maintenance work Other information as required by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and SBCFD, as applicable 			
Traffic Management			
<p>APM-TR-1: Traffic Management Plan. Southern California Edison shall implement an approved Traffic Management Plan (TMP) for use by all contractors and Project personnel that must include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of approved haul routes Caution signs and/or flagmen to regulate traffic where necessary and to maintain a safe transportation corridor during mobilization, construction, and demobilization Provide construction notice and schedule to emergency providers and the residential community located south of the Project site and along the proposed haul route a minimum of 15 days in advance of Project activities Specify and enforce 15 miles per hour as the maximum vehicle speed limit to minimize risk of wildlife collisions and fugitive dust 	Phases 1 and 2	Southern California Edison	



Table 3-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measure/Applicant Proposed Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide signage and barriers used for temporary closure of recreational trails during construction <p>The TMP shall be submitted to Santa Barbara County for review and approval at least 30 days prior to the start of Project construction.</p>			

REFERENCES



This page intentionally left blank.