Biological Assessment
Goleta Fire Station No. 10
7952 Hollister Avenue (APN: 079-210-048)
Goleta, California

Prepared for:
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ATTACHMENTS
Attachment 1. Photographs of Project Site

APPENDICIES
Appendix A. CEQA Checklist for Biological Resources
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared by Watershed Environmental, Inc. under contract to the City of Goleta. This report describes the existing biological resources located at 7952 Hollister Avenue (APN: 079-210-048) where a new fire station is proposed. The existing biological resources on the property were surveyed and are described in this report. The potential impacts of the proposed project are evaluated and discussed per the adopted City of Goleta Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (SBCO 1995) and the amended California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Title 14 2009). The project site is located within the City of Goleta, near the western terminus of Hollister Avenue in the Coastal Zone (Fig. 1). The parcel is 1.22 acres in size and is currently undeveloped (no residential structures) but historically, contained a gas/service station in the western portion of the property that was removed in 1993.

The purposes of this report are to: 1) identify existing biological resources; 2) evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project on biological resources; and 3) identify biological mitigation measures to avoid or reduce potential biological impacts to acceptable (less-than-significant) levels.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site is approximately 1.22 acre in size. A new single story approximately 8,000 sq. ft. fire station facility is proposed at this location. The structure will contain three drive through bays for fire trucks and storage of associated equipment, four bedrooms with individual bathrooms, communal kitchen, dining area, and office for the fire station captain. Other facilities within this structure will include: a handicapped accessible public restroom, a public entry area, laundry room with extractor units, turnout storage area, day room, workout area, conference/ training room, engineers workshop, breathing apparatus repair and high pressure bottle filling workshop, hose storage room, and emergency generator room. Exterior facilities will include an above-ground fueling station, hose drying tower, flag pole, employee parking (8-10 spaces), public parking (four spaces), yard hydrants, exterior trash dumpster enclosure, and storage for lawn and gardening tools. The areas adjacent to the structure and exterior facilities will be landscaped with a mixture of ornamental and native vegetation.

3.0 SURVEY METHODS

Watershed Environmental, Inc. biologist Mark de la Garza and environmental analyst Melodee Hickman performed field surveys of the project site on February 25, and April 8, 2010. Surveys consisted of walking the 1.22 acre property. Field notes were used to record direct observations of plant community/habitat types and botanical and wildlife resources. Botanical surveys were performed following the California Native Plant Society’s recommended survey guidelines (CNPS 2001), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants (USFWS 2001), and the CDFG Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFG 2009). Wildlife surveys followed standard professional practices and the City of Goleta Biological Survey Guidelines.
(SBCO 1995; contained in SBCO’s Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, updated 2002). Background biological information was obtained from the Special-Status Species and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Map (City of Goleta 2008), the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CDFG 2010), the Haskell’s Landing Project Addendum to 94-EIR-9 Goleta General Plan EIR (City of Goleta 2009) and the Hollister/Cathedral Oaks Overcrossing Replacement, Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration (Caltrans 2006).

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 Land Use

The property is zoned for commercial use and has a zoning designation of limited commercial (zoning map symbol C-1). The southern edge of the property abuts Hollister Avenue. Existing and future vehicle access to the site will be from Hollister Avenue.

Adjacent land use to the north is a transportation corridor which includes the Southern Pacific Railroad and the 101 Freeway. The parcel to the east is currently undeveloped but a 101 unit residential development project called Haskell’s Landing was approved by the City of Goleta on May 19, 2010. The Sandpiper Golf Course is located across Hollister Avenue south of the project site. The western edge of the project site is where a new overpass (across the 101 Freeway and Southern Pacific Railroad) for Cathedral Oaks Road is being constructed by Caltrans.

4.2 Topography and Soils

The site is nearly level, with a gradual (less then 2 percent) slope to the south. Elevations range from a high of 120 ft. in the northwest corner to a low of 114.5 ft. in the southeast corner. The Union Pacific Railroad property located immediately adjacent (north) to the project site has a steep eroded cut bank that drops down 10-15 ft. to the railroad bed.

The soils on the project area are Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (MeC) (USDA 1972). This soil complex consists of 40 percent Milpitas fine sandy loam and 40% Positas fine sandy loam. This soil typically occurs on terraces. Milpitas soils are classified as being moderately well drained, having a medium runoff rate, and moderate erosion hazard. Positas soil is classified as being moderately well drained, with a medium runoff rate, and moderate erosion hazard. The Milpitas and Positas fine sandy loam soils are not listed on the California Hydric Soils list (NRCS 1995).

4.3 Creeks and Drainages

There are no creeks or drainages on the 1.22 acre project site, nor are there any drainage improvements such as a man-made drainage ditch, drainage pipe or culvert. The nearest creek/drainage is Devereaux Creek which traverses in a north south direction through the adjacent property to the east and is approximately 675 ft. from the project site. The segment of Devereaux Creek on the adjacent property to the east is mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey as a dashed blue line stream indicating it has intermittent ephemeral flow (USGS 1995).

4.4 Environmentally Sensitive and Critical Habitat

The project site does not contain any previously mapped or identified special status species habitat or environmentally sensitive habitat (City of Goleta 2006, County of...
Santa Barbara 2007, Caltrans 2006). As part of this assessment, we reviewed the critical habitat maps for California red-legged frog (Federal Register 2006 2008), vernal pool fairy shrimp (Federal Register 2006), Gaviota tarplant (Federal Register 2002) and southern steelhead (Federal Register 2005) all of which are known to occur along the south coast of Santa Barbara County. The project site is not within any federally designated critical habitat for these endangered or threatened species or any other federally listed species.

The nearest known locally designated environmentally sensitive habitat is a eucalyptus tree grove that is used by monarch butterflies as a winter roost/aggregation site and riparian/marsh/vernal habitat both of which are located on the adjacent property to the east. The monarch butterfly roosting/aggregation site is located in a eucalyptus grove approximately 720 ft. east of the project site and the riparian/marsh/vernal habitat is located approximately 675 ft. east of the project site adjacent to Devereux Creek. Two other environmentally sensitive habitat areas in the project vicinity were identified by Caltrans in their environmental review of the Hollister/Cathedral Oaks Overcrossing Replacement (2006 Caltrans). These two environmentally sensitive habitat areas include a plunge pool below the Highway 101 Devereux Creek culvert on the south side of the 101 freeway where an individual California red-legged frog was observed in 2001, and a patch of coastal sage scrub vegetation containing approximately 25 Santa Barbara honeysuckle plants north of Calle Real and west of Cathedral Oaks Drive.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Vegetation community and land cover mapping was performed by identifying the vegetation and land cover types on the ground while we were performing the surveys in the field and mapping the aerial extent on a 1-in.=40-ft. color aerial photograph taken in September of 2008. Land cover is a term used to describe developed areas which do not contain any vegetation and typically includes paved surfaces, and structures. The mapped vegetation and land cover types were then converted into Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles so that area calculations and figures could be generated.

Within the 1.22 acre project area we identified 5 different vegetation community types. (Table 1). Figure 3 depicts the locations of the existing plant community and land cover types, followed by a description of each vegetation community and land cover type. A description of the dominant species observed in each plant community type is provided below.

Table 1. Existing Vegetation Communities/Wildlife Habitat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation Community Type</th>
<th>Area (Sq. Ft.)</th>
<th>Area (Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Sage Scrub</td>
<td>5,388</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbed Non-Native Annual Grassland with Scattered Coastal Sage Scrub</td>
<td>11,805</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucalyptus Woodland</td>
<td>13,767</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-native Annual Grassland</td>
<td>20,276</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental Landscape Trees</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,143</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.1 Description of Vegetation Communities

Coastal Sage Scrub this community occurs in the westernmost portion of the property in an area located east of where the gas/service station was located, and adjacent to where the new Cathedral Oaks Avenue freeway overcrossing is being constructed (refer to Figure 3). This community type has two dominant native perennial shrubs California sagebrush, and coyote brush and one dominant non-native annual herb black mustard that makeup the bulk of this plant community. The coastal sage scrub community in this study area has very low plant diversity compared to other coastal sage scrub communities occurring nearby. The only other native sage scrub species found onsite within the community are: bee plant, small-flowered melic, poison oak, and green everlasting. These other plants are present in low numbers and are not considered to be dominants.

Non-native Annual Grassland this vegetation type occurs in the eastern portion of the property (refer to Figure 3). The dominant species in this community are: bur clover, ripgut brome, sour-grass and English plantain.

Eucalyptus Woodland this vegetation type occurs in the northern and southeastern portion of the project site (refer to Figure 3). The dominant tree in this community is blue gum eucalyptus. There is little understory vegetation beneath the canopy of these trees due to the deep accumulation of leaf litter and the leaching of phytotoxins (phenolic acids and terpenes) from the leaf litter and fog drip from the tree leaf canopy.

Disturbed Non-Native Annual Grassland with Scattered Coastal Sage Scrub this community type occurs in the area that was previously occupied by the gas/service station (refer to Figure 3). This area previously contained a structure, asphalt and concrete pavement, and underground storage tanks. The structures, pavement, and underground storage tanks were removed in 1993 and the site is now vegetated with non-native annual grass vegetation and a few scattered native California sagebrush, and coyote brush shrubs.

Ornamental Landscape Trees this community type occurs in the southwest portion of the project site adjacent to the old gas/service station entrances to Hollister Avenue. There are three carrot wood trees located in this community type. These trees are non-native and were planted as part of the landscaping for the gas/service station.

5.1.2 Vegetation

A total of 44 different species of plants were observed on the property (Table 2). Approximately 89 percent of the species present are nonnative and 11 percent are native. The number of nonnative plant species is higher than normal, but reflects the fact that the site was previously developed.

### Table 2. Vegetation Observed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Native (N) Introduced (I)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaryllis belladonna</td>
<td>naked lady</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anagallis arvensis</td>
<td>scarlet pimpernel</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemisia californica</td>
<td>California sagebrush</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atriplex semibaccata</td>
<td>Australian saltbush</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
<td>wild oat</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Native (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea</em></td>
<td>coyote brush</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brassica nigra</em></td>
<td>black mustard</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bromus carinatus var. carinatus</em></td>
<td>California brome</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bromus diandrus</em></td>
<td>ripgut brome</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bromus hordeaceus</em></td>
<td>soft chess</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bromus madritensis rubens</em></td>
<td>red brome</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carduus pycnocephalus</em></td>
<td>Italian thistle</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Convolvulus arvensis</em></td>
<td>bindweed</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Coryza bonariensis</em></td>
<td>flax-leaved fleabane</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cynodon dactylon</em></td>
<td>bermudagrass</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Erodium cicutarium</em></td>
<td>redstem filaree</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eucalyptus globulus</em></td>
<td>blue gum eucalyptus</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphorbia peplus</em></td>
<td>petty spurge</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Foeniculum vulgare</em></td>
<td>fennel</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Geranium dissectum</em></td>
<td>cut-leaved geranium</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gnaphalium californicum</em></td>
<td>green everlasting</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Heterotheca grandiflora</em></td>
<td>telegraphweed</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hordeum murinum</em></td>
<td>foxtail</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypochoeris glabra</em></td>
<td>smooth cat's ear</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypochoeris radicata</em></td>
<td>hairy cat's ear</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juniperus communis</em></td>
<td>juniper bush</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lactuca serriola</em></td>
<td>prickly lettuce</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lolium multiflorum</em></td>
<td>Italian rye</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malva parviflora</em></td>
<td>cheeseweed</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Medicago polymorpha</em></td>
<td>bur clover</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melica imperfecta</em></td>
<td>small-flowered melic</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mellilotus indicus</em></td>
<td>yellow sweet clover</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Olea europaea</em></td>
<td>olive tree</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oxalis pes-caprae</em></td>
<td>sour-grass</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalaris aquatic</em></td>
<td>Harding grass</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Piptatherum (Oryzopsis) milaceum</em></td>
<td>smilo grass</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plantago lanceolata</em></td>
<td>English plantain</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Raphanus sativus</em></td>
<td>wild radish</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Scrophularia californica var. californica</em></td>
<td>bee plant</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sonchus oleraceus</em></td>
<td>sowthistle</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taraxacum officinale</em></td>
<td>dandelion</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Toxicodendron diversilobum</em></td>
<td>poison oak</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vicia sativa</em></td>
<td>common vetch</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vulpia myuros var. myuros</em></td>
<td>rattail fescue</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.2 Wildlife

Wildlife use is limited to a few relatively common species that are adapted to an urban environment and can tolerate high levels of noise, night lighting, and human disturbance. The only wildlife species observed during the performance of the February 25 and April 8, 2010 field surveys were common birds, and a few common reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. Table 3 contains a list of wildlife species observed and expected to occur on the project site.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Seasonal Status</th>
<th>Site Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amphibians</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black-bellied slender</td>
<td>Batrachoseps nigriventris</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salamander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California tree frog</td>
<td>Pseudacris (=Hyla) cadaverina</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western toad</td>
<td>Bufo boreas</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific tree frog</td>
<td>Pseudacris (=Hyla) regilla</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reptiles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common king snake</td>
<td>Lampropeltis getulus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gopher snake</td>
<td>Pituophis catenifer</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southern alligator lizard</td>
<td>Elgaria multicarinata</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western fence lizard</td>
<td>Sceloporus occidentalis</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western skink</td>
<td>Eumeeres skiltonianus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>western rattlesnake</td>
<td>Crotalus viridis</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acorn woodpecker</td>
<td>Melanerpes formicivorus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen's hummingbird</td>
<td>Selasphorus sasin</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American crow</td>
<td>Corvus brachyrhynchos</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American goldfinch</td>
<td>Carduelis tristis</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American kestrel</td>
<td>Falco sparverius</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American robin</td>
<td>Turdus migratorius</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna's hummingbird</td>
<td>Calyptea anna</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ash-throated flycatcher</td>
<td>Mynicurus cinerascens</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>band-tailed pigeon</td>
<td>Columba fasciata</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barn owl</td>
<td>Tyto alba</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barn swallow</td>
<td>Hirundo rustica</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewick's wren</td>
<td>Thryomanes bewickii</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black phoebe</td>
<td>Sayornis nigriceps</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black-headed grosbeak</td>
<td>Pheucticus melanocephalus</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black-shouldered kite</td>
<td>Elanus axillaris</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown towhee</td>
<td>Pipilo fuscus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown-headed cowbird</td>
<td>Molothrus ater</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bushtit</td>
<td>Psaltriparus minimus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California quail</td>
<td>Callipepla californica</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California thrasher</td>
<td>Toxostoma redivivum</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California towhee</td>
<td>Pipilo crissalis</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedar waxwing</td>
<td>Bombycilla cedrorum</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cliff swallow</td>
<td>Hirundo pyrrhonota</td>
<td>SB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common yellowthroat</td>
<td>Geothlypis trichas</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper's hawk</td>
<td>Accipiter cooperii</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark-eyed junco</td>
<td>Junco hyemalis</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>downy woodpecker</td>
<td>Picoides pubescens</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European starling</td>
<td>Sturnus vulgaris</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>golden-crowned sparrow</td>
<td>Zonotrichia atricapilla</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great blue heron</td>
<td>Ardea herodias</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great horned owl</td>
<td>Bubo virginianus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Seasonal Status</td>
<td>Site Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house finch</td>
<td>Carpodacus mexicanus</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house sparrow</td>
<td>Passer domesticus</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>white-throated swift</td>
<td>Aeronauta saxatalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wrentit</td>
<td>Chamaea fasciata</td>
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<td>yellow warbler</td>
<td>Dendroica petechia</td>
<td>V</td>
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<tr>
<td>yellow-rumped warbler</td>
<td>Dendroica coronata</td>
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**Mammals**

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<th>Site Status</th>
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<td>black-tailed deer</td>
<td>Odocoileus hemionus</td>
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<td>black rat</td>
<td>Rattus rattus</td>
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<tr>
<td>bobcat</td>
<td>Lynx rufus</td>
<td>RB</td>
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<td>Thomomys bottae</td>
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<td>Tadarida brasiliensis</td>
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<td>Sorex ornatus</td>
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<td>pallid bat</td>
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<td>Procyon lotor</td>
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<tr>
<td>western spotted skunk</td>
<td>Spilogale gracilis</td>
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</table>

**Codes**
- **Seasonal Status**: RB = Resident Breeder; SB = Summer Breeder; M = Migrant; V = Visitor; WV = Winter Visitor; I = Introduced Species
- **Site Status**: E = Expected to occur at the project site; O = Observed on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site; P = Potential to occur

### 5.2.1 Migration Corridors and Wildlife Movement

The project site is surrounded on three sides by development, the 101 Freeway and Union Pacific Rail Road transportation corridor to the north, the Cathedral Oaks Road bridge/overcrossing (which is currently under construction) to the west, and Hollister Avenue and the Sandpiper Golf Course to the South. The only undeveloped property is located to the east. The property to the east is 14.46 acres in size and is the site of the approved Haskell’s Landing residential project. Haskell’s Landing has yet to be built, but will have 101 residential units with approximately 2 acres of undeveloped open space adjacent to Devereux Creek. The Fire Station No. 10 project site is currently physically isolated by major transportation corridors and development on three sides, and will upon completion of the Haskell’s Landing project be surrounded by development on all four sides. During the performance of our field surveys, we did not see any evidence (game trails, scat accumulations, or tracks) of a wildlife corridor, nor does the project site contain any creeks, drainages water courses, or swales that could be used by aquatic or terrestrial wildlife as a migration or movement corridor. The terrestrial wildlife that exist in the project area, are considered resident species that do not migrate.

### 5.3 Sensitive Species and Habitats

As part of our assessment, we reviewed the CDFG 2010 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrence records, the City of Goleta’s Special-Status Species and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Map (City of Goleta 2006), the Haskell’s Landing Project Addendum to 94-EIR-9 Goleta General Plan EIR (City of Goleta 2009) and the Hollister/Cathedral Oaks Overcrossing Replacement, Initial Study with Mitigated Negative Declaration (Caltrans 2006) to see if any sensitive wildlife or plant species observation records existed in the project vicinity. Review of these documents revealed that there are no previously recorded sensitive species.
observations on the proposed fire station property, however there are recent and historic sensitive wildlife and plant species observations in the project vicinity (Figure 4).

The following sensitive species have been seen in the project vicinity but were not seen on the project site:

California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*)
Status: federally endangered, CDFG Sensitive Species.
A single California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) was seen in plunge pool below the Highway 101 Devereux Creek culvert on the south side of the 101 freeway in 2001 (Caltrans 2006). The location where this frog was seen is approximately 480 ft. from the eastern parcel boundary of the proposed fire station. California red-legged frogs are also known to occur in the large pond located on the Sandpiper Golf Course approximately 875 ft. southwest of the project site. Surveys were performed by Watershed Environmental biologist Mark de la Garza in February and April of 2010 and this species was not found. No aquatic habitat exits on the project site. The project site is not hydrologically connected (i.e. drainage courses) to the aquatic habitat in which these frogs were seen. Given the lack of hydrologic connection, and obstacles (i.e., Hollister Avenue, construction zone for the Cathedral Oaks freeway overpass, and the Southern Pacific Railroad embankment) to movement of red-legged frogs from the nearest locations where they have been reported, we have concluded that there is little to no potential for red-legged frogs to occur in the project area.

Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*)
Status: CNPS List 1B
Approximately 25 Santa Barbara honeysuckle plants were found in 2005 growing in coastal sage scrub/grassland vegetation north of Calle Real and west of Cathedral Oaks Drive (Caltrans 2006). This patch of Santa Barbara honeysuckle plants is located approximately 575 ft. north of the proposed fire station northern parcel boundary. Surveys were performed for this plant by Watershed Environmental biologists in February and April of 2010 and this plant was not found on the property where the fire station is proposed.

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)
Status: CDFG Sensitive Species, and Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species
The Hollister Avenue Bridge over the Union Pacific Railroad contains a colony of pallid bats and a maternity colony of Mexican free-tailed bats. This colony is located approximately 480 ft. east of the of the proposed fire station eastern parcel boundary. The 1.22 acre parcel where the fire station is proposed does not contain any suitable pallid bat roost or colony sites.

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)
Status: Winter aggregation sites are listed by the CDFG as vulnerable to extirpation (S3).
There is a known monarch butterfly winter aggregation site in a grove of eucalyptus trees located approximately 720 ft. east of the proposed fire station parcel boundary. A small grove of blue gum eucalyptus trees exists in the southeast corner of the project site and extends into the adjacent Hollister Avenue road right-of-way. These trees are however not considered to be suitable for use by monarch butterflies as a winter aggregation site.
Figure 4. Sensitive Species and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat in Project Vicinity

Goleta MEA Sensitive Species
- Kite Nest
- Monarch Butterfly Aggregation
- Red Legged Frog
- Tidewater Goby

Project Site
- Existing Raptor Nest Site
- Pallid Bat Roost (Caltrans)
- S.B. Honeysuckle Habitat (Caltrans ESHA)
- Goleta Community Plan Special Status Habitat
- Monarch Butterfly/Raptor Roosting Habitat

SBCO Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESHA)
- ESHA Reach
- Natural Diversity Database (March 2010)
  - Santa Barbara honeysuckle
  - Santa Barbara morning-glory
  - black-flowered figwort
  - globose dune beetle
  - monarch butterfly
  - tidewater goby

Biological Assessment
Goleta Fire Station No. 10
7952 Hollister Avenue
Goleta, California

Watershed Environmental, Inc, 6/24/10
Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

Status: Raptor nest sites are protected by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. There is a red-shouldered hawk nest located in a eucalyptus tree in the northern portion of the proposed fire station property (refer to Figure 4). There were also several red-tailed hawk nests in eucalyptus trees located within the new Caltrans Hollister/Cathedral Oaks Overcrossing construction area. The eucalyptus trees within the overcrossing construction area were removed by Caltrans in February of 2010 prior to the beginning of the raptor nesting season.

### 6.0 POTENTIAL PROJECT EFFECTS TO BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section describes the potential short-term and long-term impacts to biological resources resulting from construction and operation of the new fire station. Short-term impacts are those associated with site preparation, and construction. Long-term impacts are those that would persist after construction during operation of the facility.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that the potential effects of a project be evaluated by the lead agency responsible for issuing a permit. In this case, the City of Goleta is the lead agency. Factors are considered to have a "significant effect on the environment" if they cause a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change in any of the existing physical conditions within the area affected by the project (CEQA Guidelines 15382).

To facilitate the CEQA environmental review of the project, we have provided a completed CEQA checklist for biological resources in Appendix A of this report. We have also classified biological impacts into the following categories:

- **beneficial**
- adverse, significant, and unavoidable
- adverse, significant, but mitigatable
- adverse, but less than significant
- none, no impact

### 6.1 Wildlife

**Impact 1. Wildlife Habitat Loss**

The wildlife species observed and expected to occur in the project area are for the most part commonly found widespread species. Construction of the project will require clearing the site of all vegetation including: 0.12 acre of coastal sage scrub, 0.32 acre of non-native eucalyptus woodland, 0.27 acre disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered coastal sage scrub, 0.47 acres of non-native annual grassland, and 0.04 acre of ornamental landscape trees. None of the vegetation that will be removed is considered rare, threatened or endangered. In fact most of the vegetation that will be removed is non-native. The loss of this habitat caused by development will displace the wildlife that is currently residing there. Highly mobile species such as birds are expected to relocated to other areas, while less mobile species such as ground dwelling small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians will likely be killed during the site development and construction phase of the project. Upon completion of construction, the undeveloped portions of the project site will be landscaped with a mixture of native and ornamental trees, native and non-native shrubs, and turf grass. This landscaping will provide wildlife habitat for many of the species that currently occupy the site.
The short- and long-term loss of 0.12 acre coastal sage scrub, 0.32 acre of non-native eucalyptus woodland habitat, 0.27 acre disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered coastal sage scrub, 0.47 acres of non-native annual grassland habitat, and 0.04 acre of ornamental landscape trees is considered **adverse, but less than significant** because these community types are common in the area, and are not considered high-quality wildlife habitat due to the isolated location from other wildlife habitat.

**Impact 2. Increased Noise and Light Wildlife Disturbance**

Development of the proposed project will increase the already high human presence in the area. Heavy equipment operation and construction noise will cause short-term impacts. Long-term impacts will occur with increased human utilization and additional night lighting. This increased noise and light has the potential to reduce wildlife usage, particularly for nesting birds. However, given the project site proximity to Hollister Avenue, the 101 freeway, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Hollister/Cathedral Oaks Overcrossing which is currently under construction, the increased noise and night lighting due to the project will be incrementally small.

The short- and long-term impacts of increased noise and light on wildlife is considered **adverse, but less than significant**.

**Impact 3. Nesting Bird Disturbance**

Construction of the proposed project will require the permanent removal of approximately 41 non-native blue gum eucalyptus trees (0.32 acre of eucalyptus woodland habitat) and three non-native carrot wood trees and several small non-native olive trees (0.04 acre of ornamental landscape trees). There are also approximately 15 blue gum eucalyptus trees growing in the Hollister Avenue road right-of-way adjacent to the project site that will be removed. Surveys were performed for active and inactive raptor nests within and adjacent to (within 500 ft. of) the project site. An inactive (historic) raptor nest was found in a eucalyptus tree in the northern portion of the project site during the field survey for this environmental evaluation (refer to Figure 3 for location). The tree in which this nest is located is in close proximity to where construction is occurring for the Cathedral Oaks Road/101 freeway overcrossing. The construction activity associated with the overcrossing may have caused the raptors to choose an alternative nest location. There are no known communal raptor roost sites in or adjacent to the project area. Since a specific time frame has not been set for construction of the project or vegetation/tree removal, the potential still exists for disturbance of active raptor nests, and other bird nests in trees and shrubs within and adjacent to the project site. Raptor nests are specifically protected by the California Department of Fish and Game sections 3500-3516, all migratory bird nests are protected by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the City’s conservation element policy 8.4 requires protection of active and historical raptor nest sites when feasible.

In addition to the tree removal, approximately 0.12 acres of coastal sage scrub, 0.47 acre of non-native annual grassland, 0.27 acre of disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered coastal sage scrub, and 0.04 acre of ornamental landscape trees will be removed. Birds are not expected to be nesting in the non-native grassland habitat onsite, but may be present during the nesting season (March 1 – July 1) within the coastal sage scrub vegetation and within the scattered sage scrub vegetation that exists in the area where the former gas station was located.
Short-term impacts to nesting birds caused by removal of vegetation specifically eucalyptus trees, sage scrub habitat, and shrubs within the disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered coastal sage scrub is considered adverse, significant, but mitigable.

Long-term impacts to nesting birds are considered none, no impact.

6.2 Vegetation

Impact 4. Vegetation Removal
The majority of the vegetation present on the 1.22 acre project site is non-native. Of the five vegetation community types identified and mapped on the property, only the 0.12 acre of coastal sage scrub and the 0.27 acre of disturbed non-native annual grassland with scattered coastal sage scrub contains any native vegetation species. None of the native plant species occurring on the project site are considered sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered. The majority of the 0.12 acre of coastal sage scrub vegetation on the project site is located in the western most portion of the project area and is isolated by the Cathedral Oaks Road/101 freeway overcrossing to the west which is currently under construction, the southern pacific railroad to the south, and the disturbed area that previously contained a gas station and is now supports disturbed non-native annual grassland with few scattered coastal sage scrub bushes.

The City of Goleta Conservation Element Policy CE 1.2 identifies specific areas containing coastal sage scrub vegetation as a significant natural plant community and as such has designated these areas as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA's). The coastal sage scrub vegetation occurring on the project site is not one of the areas identified as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area by the City (City of Goleta 2006). Areas that are not designated by the City as ESHA are subject to the same protections provided that these areas meet the City’s criteria to be classified as ESHA stated in Conservation Element Policy CE 1.1. The criteria to be classified as ESHA are provided below:

a. Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and that could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.

b. Any area that includes habitat for species and plant communities recognized as threatened or endangered by the state or federal governments; plant communities recognized by the State of California (in the Terrestrial Natural Communities Inventory) as restricted in distribution and very threatened; and those habitat types of limited distribution recognized to be of particular habitat value, including wetlands, riparian vegetation, eucalyptus groves associated with monarch butterfly roosts, oak woodlands, and savannas.

c. Any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by a competent authority.

The coastal sage scrub vegetation on the project site is dominated by Coyote Brush and California Sagebrush (Baccharis pilularis, Artemisia californica) this type of scrub vegetation is not considered “rare” or to be a “special community” by the State of California (CDFG 2003) and it is not in our professional opinion considered to be “especially valuable” due to its small size, low diversity, and isolated location.
In addition to the policies described above, Conservation Element Policy CE 5.3 specifically protects coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat and reads as follows:

a. For purposes of this policy, existing coastal sage scrub is defined as a drought tolerant, Mediterranean habitat characterized by soft-leaved, shallow-rooted subshrubs such as California sagebrush (Artemisia californica), coyote bush (Baccharis pilularis), and California encelia (Encelia californica). It is found at lower elevations in both coastal and interior areas where moist maritime air penetrates inland. Chaparral is composed mainly of fire- and drought-adapted woody, evergreen, shrubs and generally occupies hills and lower mountain slopes.

b. To the maximum extent feasible, development shall avoid impacts to coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats that would destroy, isolate, interrupt, or cause a break in continuous habitat that would (1) disrupt associated bird and animal movement patterns and seed dispersal, and (2) increase erosion and sedimentation impacts to nearby creeks or drainages.

c. Impacts to coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats shall be minimized by providing at least a 25-foot buffer restored with native species around the perimeter of the delineated habitat area.

d. Removal of nonnative and invasive exotic species shall be allowed; revegetation shall be with plants or seeds collected within the same watershed whenever feasible.

It is our interpretation that policy CE 5.3 does not apply to the coastal sage scrub vegetation present on the project site. This policy is intended to protect coastal sage scrub vegetation that is designated as ESHA and/or meets the City’s criteria to be classified as ESHA. The coastal sage scrub vegetation on the project site does not meet this criteria for the reasons described above. However, the City of Goleta may interpret this policy more broadly and may conclude that this policy does apply, in which case, the project would need to conform to the protection standards described in the policy or provide a plan for offsite mitigation should it be determined that preservation of the coastal sage scrub vegetation is not feasible or is incompatible with the project.

Short-term impacts to vegetation caused by removal of coastal sage scrub vegetation is considered adverse, significant, but mitigatable. This finding is dependent upon the City concluding that conservation element policy CE 5.3 applies to the sage scrub vegetation present on the project site. Should the City conclude that this policy does not apply to the sage scrub vegetation on the project site then short-term impacts resulting from the removal of coastal sage scrub vegetation would be considered adverse, but less than significant.

Long-term impacts to vegetation caused by removal of coastal sage scrub vegetation is considered adverse, but less than significant.

6.3 Special Status Species & Habitats

Impact 5. Direct and Indirect Impacts to Sensitive Species
Surveys for special status species were performed within and adjacent to the project area. No sensitive wildlife species, sensitive wildlife breeding habitat, or sensitive plants were found. However, there are a number of sensitive species observations in the project vicinity including: California red-legged frog (Rana aurora draytonii),
pallid bat (Antrozous pallidus), red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), red shouldered hawk (Buteo lineatus), and monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus). Refer to Figure 4 for location of these occurrence records. The project site is isolated by the Cathedral Oaks Road freeway overpass (currently under construction) to the west, the Union Pacific Railroad and 101 freeway to the north, and Hollister Avenue/Sandpiper Golf Course to the south. The project site will be completely isolated from any undeveloped area when the approved Haskell's Landing project to the east is constructed. The habitat present on the project site is degraded from past land use activities, and the adjacent construction of the Cathedral Oaks Road freeway overpass. Sensitive wildlife and plant species were not found in the project site during performance of the February and April 2010 field surveys, nor are they expected to occur on the project site in the future.

Short-and long-term direct and indirect impacts to special status species, and habitats are considered to be **none, no impact.**

### 7.0 POLICY SETTING

This section provides an analysis of the proposed project consistency with the applicable City’s biological resources protection policies contained in the *Conservation Element of the Goleta General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan* (City of Goleta 2003).

**Policy CE 1.1 Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas**

None of the habitat and/or plant communities present on the project site meet the criteria to be classified as ESHA.

**Policy CE 1.2 Designation of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas**

The project site does not contain any City or state designated/mapped ESHA.

**Policy CE 1.3 Site-Specific Studies and Unmapped ESHAs**

The coastal sage scrub vegetation on the project site was evaluated to determine if it met the City’s criteria to be classified as ESHA. The coastal sage scrub vegetation on the project site is dominated by coyote brush and California sagebrush (*Baccharis pilularis, Artemisia californica*) this type of scrub vegetation is not considered “rare” or to be a “special community” by the State of California (CDFG 2003) and it is not in our professional opinion considered to be “especially valuable” due to its small size, low diversity, and isolated location.

**Policy CE 1.6 Protection of ESHA's**

We have concluded that the coastal sage scrub and other habitat types occurring on the project site do not meet the City's ESHA designation criteria, therefore the ESHA protection standards contained in this policy do not apply.

**Policy CE 4.1 through CE 4.6 Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas**

The small grove of eucalyptus trees located in the eastern portion of the project site and within the adjacent Hollister Avenue road right-of-way lacks the necessary characteristics to be utilized by monarch butterflies as autummal and winter roost sites, therefore the monarch butterfly protection standards contained in CE policies 4.1 through CE 4.6 do not apply.
Policy CE 5.1 Designation of ESHAs
This policy designates native grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats as ESHAs. The policy does not state whether or not that these habitat types must meet the ESHA criteria contained in policy CE 1.1. The coastal sage scrub vegetation present in the project site does not meet the ESHA criteria, but this policy may still apply. The City needs to make a determination as to whether this policy applies to the sage scrub vegetation present on this project site.

Policy CE 5.3 Protection of Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral
This policy states that it is in addition to the provisions of Policy CE 1 (which is the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy) that “to the maximum extent feasible, development shall avoid impacts to coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats” and that a 25-ft. wide buffer area around the perimeter of the delineated habitat be restored with native species. This policy is similar to policy 5.1 in that it does not clearly state if the policy is applicable to all coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat regardless of their condition, size, or habitat functions, or if this policy only applies to those habitats that meet ESHA criteria contained in policy CE 1.1. The City needs to make a determination as to whether this policy applies to the sage scrub vegetation present on this project site or if this policy is only applicable to sage scrub vegetation meeting the ESHA designation criteria.

CE 8.4 Raptor Nest Protection Policy
The policy states that development shall be designed to provide a 100-foot buffer around active and historical nest sites for protected species of raptors when feasible. There is an inactive (historical) raptor nest in a eucalyptus tree in the northern portion of the project site (refer to Figure 3 for location). The tree in which this inactive nest is located will be removed to construct the project. It is not feasible to re-design the project to retain the tree containing the historical raptor nest. Monitoring will need to take place to ensure project consistency with this condition and project compliance with state and federal laws protecting raptor and migratory bird nests.

8.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES
CEQA requires that feasible mitigation measures or alternatives be incorporated into the project description in order to avoid or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment will occur. The actual incorporation of mitigation into the project description depends on the type of CEQA document prepared, and can consist of applicant-proposed mitigation and/or lead agency permit condition requirements. In either case, mitigation measures are required for impacts identified as significantly adverse.

The Goleta Fire Station No. 10 project analyzed in this report, has the potential to cause adverse, significant, but mitigatable short-term impacts to nesting birds and vegetation removal specifically removal of coastal sage scrub vegetation. In order to ensure that project impacts are reduced to less than significant levels the following mitigation measures are recommended:

Mitigation Measure 1. Wildlife Habitat Loss
Mitigation is not required because the short- and long-term impacts, while adverse, are considered less than significant.
Mitigation Measure 2. Increased Noise and Light Wildlife Disturbance
Mitigation is not required because the short- and long-term impacts, while adverse, are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measure 3. Nesting Bird Disturbance
The following mitigation is recommended to protect breeding birds that may be impacted by tree removal and shrub removal operations during site preparation and construction. Tree removal and/or trimming activities shall not occur during nesting season (March 1 – July 1). If these activities must occur during this time, a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey of the trees no more than one week prior to the activity to identify active nests and nest holes. The biologist shall map the location of all active and inactive nests and nest holes in trees. A 300-foot radius no-disturbance buffer shall be established around trees containing active nests and this buffer shall be maintained until the biologist has verified that young birds have fledged the nest.

Mitigation Measure 4. Vegetation Removal
The following mitigation is recommended to reduce short-term impacts to vegetation caused by removal of 0.12 acre of coastal sage scrub vegetation and to ensure project consistency with the City’s conservation element policy CE 5.3. This mitigation is based upon the assumption that City will make the finding that the existing coastal sage scrub vegetation on the project site is subject to the protections provided in policy CE 5.3.

If feasible, the coastal sage scrub vegetation in the northwest corner of the project site shall be preserved, and a 25 ft. wide buffer shall be extended eastward from the outer edge of this vegetation. The coastal sage scrub buffer shall be planted with compatible native coastal sage scrub species from plants or seeds collected within the same watershed area. Non-native and invasive exotic species shall be removed and periodically managed so as to preserve the coastal sage scrub species in the preserved area and within the 25 ft. wide buffer zone. The landscape plans for the project site shall depict the area where existing coastal sage scrub vegetation will be preserved, and shall include a planting pallet and plan for the 25 ft buffer zone.

If on-site preservation of the coastal sage scrub vegetation is deemed unfeasible due to health and safety concerns or incompatibly with the operation and management of the fire station, then off-site mitigation shall be performed at a minimum 2:1 ratio at the City owned Sperling Preserve. In the event that off-site mitigation of coastal sage habitat is required, a habitat restoration plan shall be prepared by a qualified city approved biologist which describes the site selection criteria; where restoration/mitigation will occur; the existing conditions in the restoration/mitigation area; the site preparation and planting methods; a planting pallet using locally obtained coastal sage scrub plant materials; a maintenance schedule; mitigation goals, objectives, and success criteria; and a description of the monitoring methods and reporting that will be used to document and measure the progress of the restoration/mitigation effort. The habitat restoration/mitigation performance standard shall be a minimum 80 percent native herb and shrub cover, with no more than 15 percent non-native weeds (excluding non-native annual grasses) to be achieved within 5 years after initial planting.

Mitigation Measure 5. Direct and Indirect Impacts to Sensitive Species
Mitigation is not required because the short- and long-term impacts to sensitive species, are considered none, no impact.
9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Construction of the proposed Goleta Fire Station No. 10 is not expected to result in any short- or long-term adverse significant and unavoidable environmental impacts to biological resources. Biological impacts identified in this report include: wildlife habitat loss, increased noise and light wildlife disturbance, nesting bird disturbance, vegetation removal, and direct and indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species. The short- and long-term project impacts to wildlife habitat loss, and increased noise and light wildlife disturbance are considered adverse, but less than significant. Potential short-term impacts to nesting birds, vegetation removal specifically removal of 0.12 acre of coastal sage scrub vegetation are considered to be adverse, significant, but mitigatable. Short- and long-term project impacts to sensitive wildlife species are considered to be none, no impact.
10.0 REFERENCES


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Watershed Environmental Inc.
June 24, 2010


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CDFG: Sacramento, California.
Attachment 1
Photographs of the Proposed Project Site
Attachment 1: Photographs of the Project Site

Photo 1. Non-native annual grassland with scattered coastal sage scrub, view facing west.

Photo 2. Proposed location of new fire station with eucalyptus woodland and non-native annual grassland understory, view facing north-east.

Photo 3. Location of disturbed non-native annual grassland and scattered coastal sage scrub in area where former gas station existed, view facing southwest.
Appendix A

CEQA Checklist for Biological Resources
## Appendix A
California Environmental Quality Act
Checklist for Biological Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Would the project:</th>
<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
<th>Less Than Significant Impact</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A (continued)
California Environmental Quality Act
Checklist for Biological Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE</th>
<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
<th>Less Than Significant Impact</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (&quot;Cumulatively considerable&quot; 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)?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>