

CHAPTER 4.0 FUTURE CITY SERVICE AREA/SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

This chapter addresses the following for the proposed future City service area/sphere of influence, as designated in the Land Use Element of the General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan (GP/CLUP):

- environmental setting (existing conditions and regulatory setting) relating to the GP/CLUP;
- the impacts that would result from the proposed future service area/sphere of influence, including impacts associated with the land-use plan designations for properties within this area; and
- mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid any potentially significant impacts.

Information regarding the regulatory framework as it applies to the proposed future service area/sphere of influence is the same as set forth in Chapter 3.0 for each environmental component, and this information is not repeated in this chapter. The setting, impacts, and mitigation measures for the area within the existing City boundary are described in Chapter 3.0, "Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation." Chapter 5.0, "Alternatives to the Proposed Project," discusses the impacts of the alternatives to the proposed project.

The future service area is defined as the geographic area which the City of Goleta anticipates requesting the Santa Barbara County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo) to be included as part of its Sphere of Influence, and therefore an area which could be annexed into the City territory and where municipal services could be provided in the future. The future service area includes five separate subareas as identified in section LU 12.2 of Policy LU-12. These are as follows (see Figure 4-1, Future Service Areas):

Subarea A

Subarea A is centrally located adjacent to the eastern part of Old Town, east of Highway 217, south of Hollister Avenue, and north of Atascadero Creek and the Coastal Zone. Existing land uses and the County's zoning designation for the entirety of this subarea are Agriculture. The City's proposed land use designation for this tract of land is also Agriculture. This subarea includes two properties, one of which is the site of the proposed St. Athanasius Church complex, recently approved by the County.

Subarea B

Subarea B is located east of the City's Northeast Residential Area, north of US-101, south of Cathedral Oaks Drive, adjacent to the City's easterly boundary and extending eastward to Maria Ignacio Creek. Existing land uses are residential, agricultural, and recreation/open space. County zoning designations include Residential, Recreation, Commercial, and Agriculture. The City's proposed land use designations parallel the County zoning and include Residential, a small area of general commercial, Agriculture, Public/Quasi-Public, and Open Space/Passive Recreation.

Subarea C

Subarea C is located in the foothills north of Subarea B and north of Cathedral Oaks Drive, near the northeasterly City boundary. Existing land uses are residential, agricultural, and recreation/open space. County zoning designations include Residential, Recreation, and

Agriculture. The City's proposed land use designations, which parallel existing County zoning, are Residential, Agriculture, and Open Space/Passive Recreation.

Subarea D

Subarea D is located south of Goleta, extending from Phelps Road and the University Village Neighborhood on the north to the Devereux Slough and Pacific shoreline on the south. It is bounded on the east by Storke Road and on the west by Ellwood Mesa. Existing land uses include the Ocean Meadows Golf Course, UCSB North Campus, the Venoco Ellwood Oil Marine Terminal, and the COPR area. The City's proposed land use designations for Service Area D include Planned Residential, Open Space/Active Recreation, and Open Space/Passive Recreation. Several proposed residential development projects are pending in this subarea adjacent to the present Goleta boundary, including the 55-unit Residences at Ocean Meadows project, the 236-unit Faculty Housing project of UCSB, and the 151-unit family student housing project of UCSB. Portions of this subarea south of these pending projects are intended to be preserved as permanent open space.

Subarea E

Subarea E is located north of the Northwest Residential Subarea, north of Cathedral Oaks Drive and west of Glen Annie Road. The site currently consists solely of the Glen Annie Golf Course. The County zoning designation is Agriculture. The City's proposed land use designation is Open Space/Active Recreation.

4.1 VISUAL RESOURCES

4.1.1 Existing Conditions

The following describes the existing visual resources setting in relation to the five subareas of the potential future Goleta Sphere of Influence and City service area.

Subarea A

The existing visual character of subarea A is defined by its agricultural land use, which includes lemon orchards on the larger of the two properties.

Subarea B

The existing visual character of Subarea B is defined by single-family residential development interspersed with vacant parcels zoned for single-family residential development, as well as a several agricultural parcels. This subarea also includes a linear open space/passive recreation area associated with San Jose Creek in the vicinity of Kellogg Avenue.

Subarea C

The existing visual character of Subarea C is similar to that of Subarea B, except that the terrain changes to the lower foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains.

Subarea D

The existing visual character of Subarea D is predominantly open space associated with the Ocean Meadows Golf Course, Devereux Creek, and Devereux slough, which extends to the its outlet at the Pacific shoreline.

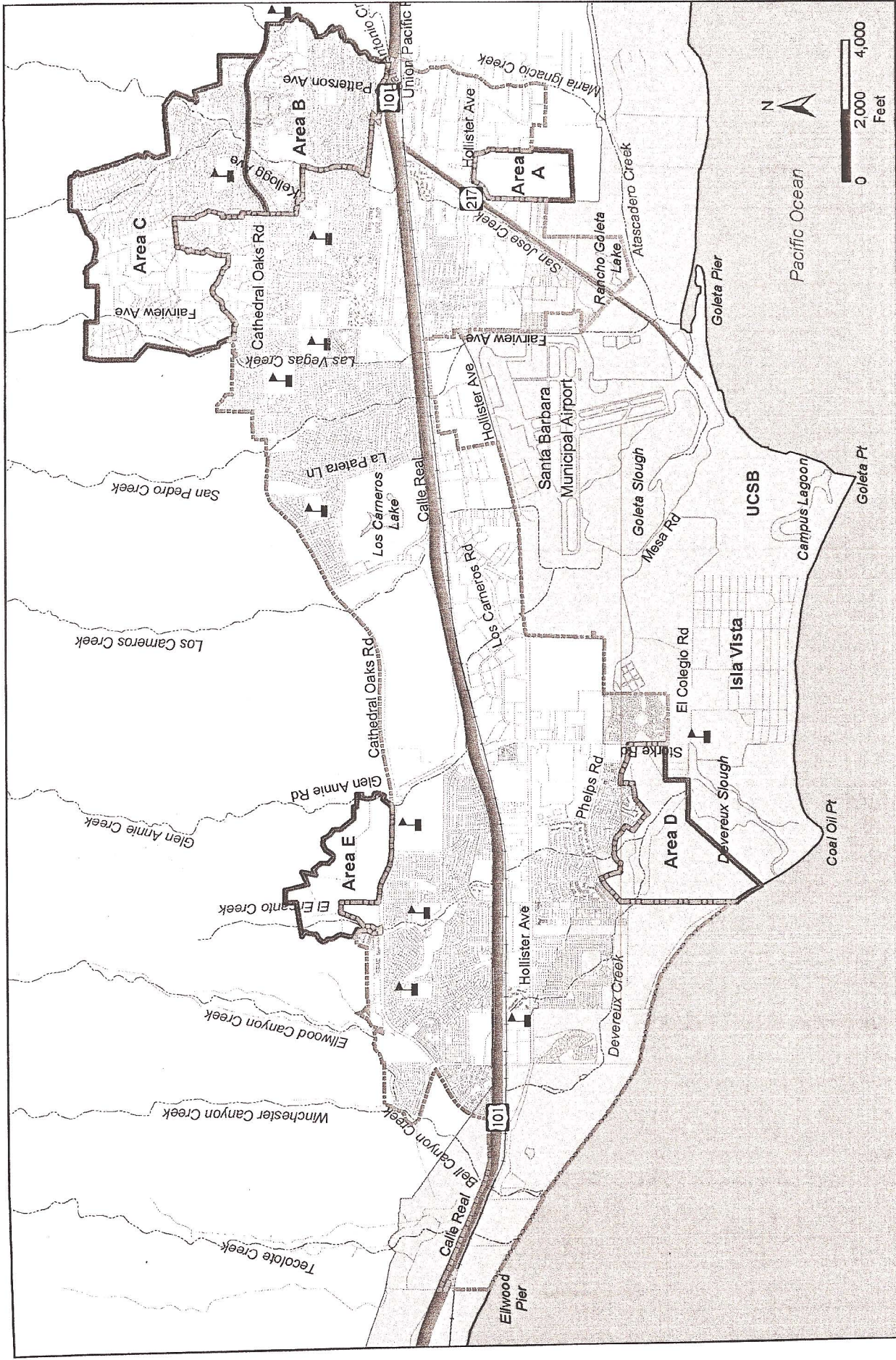


Figure 4-1
FUTURE SERVICE AREAS



- Legend**
- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Service Area Boundary | | Other Features |
| | Future Service Area Boundary | | Goleta City Boundary |
| | Future Service Area Boundary | | Coastal Zone |
| | Creeks | | Schools |

Subarea E

The existing visual character of Subarea E comprises an active recreation area/golf course in the rolling terrain of the lower foothills.

4.1.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal, State, and local regulations related to aesthetics and visual resources are the same as presented in Section 3.1.

4.1.3 Service Area Impacts and Mitigation**4.1.3.1 Thresholds of Significance**

Thresholds of significance for the service areas are the same as those presented in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics and Visual Resources."

4.1.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

GP/CLUP policies for the service areas are the same as those identified in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics and Visual Resources."

4.1.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation***Class I Impacts***

There are no short- or long-term Class I impacts of the proposed Goleta GP/CLUP related to aesthetics that would be caused by including the future service areas as part of the Goleta sphere of influence or by annexation and development of the subject areas consistent with the land-use plan map in Figure 2-4 of the GP/CLUP. Except for several vacant parcels, the GP/CLUP is intended to reflect existing development as of 2005.

Class II Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class II impacts related to aesthetics associated with the service areas/sphere of influence.

Class III Impacts**Short-Term Impacts**

There are no short-term Class III impacts associated with the service areas. The visibility of construction equipment and activities associated with the buildout of vacant land within Sub Areas B, C, and D could impact aesthetic resources. However, impacts associated with future construction activities are not considered to be impacts of the GP/CLUP. If Subareas B, C, and D are included within the sphere of influence and annexed into the City, future development projects would be required to undergo separate environmental review, during which short-term impacts would be further addressed and applicable mitigation identified.

Long-Term Impacts

Impact 4.1-1. Impacts of Service Areas on Visual Character

With implementation of the GP/CLUP, existing and planned land uses within the service areas would not change from those currently allowed by the applicable zoning districts of the County of Santa Barbara. Future development of several vacant land areas could occur in Subareas B, C, and D. In Subareas B and C, vacant parcels exist east of Patterson Avenue and south of Cathedral Oaks Road, as well as east of Fairview Avenue and north of Cathedral Oaks Road. The vacant land is currently zoned for residential uses by the County. However, such development within Subareas B and C would represent an extension of single-family residential uses in the northern portion of the City. Vacant lots in Subarea D on the west side of Storke Road and south of Phelps Road that are planned for residential uses in association with approved County and UCSB projects would be a visual extension of existing residential uses within the City. The open space areas associated with Devereux slough would not be altered in association with development of the residential uses. Therefore, inclusion of these areas in a future sphere of influence and potential annexation into the City would not result in impacts to the existing and planned visual character of the City or the future service areas/sphere of influence.

Impact 4.1-2. Impacts of Service Areas on Visual Resources—Santa Ynez Mountains and Foothills

Subareas B, C, and E are located within the foothill areas immediately to the north of the City. These future service areas, including the Glen Annie Golf Course, would be maintained for recreational use with the implementation of the GP/CLUP. The visual character of Subareas B and C would consist of existing single-family residential uses and development of vacant parcels with residential uses in accordance with County zoning. Subarea E would extend within the foothill areas to the north of the City in proximity to the Glen Annie Golf Course and Fairview Avenue. Because the GP/CLUP would not change the existing or planned land uses within these service areas, provision of service by the City to the service areas would not result in a significant adverse impact to the visual character of the foothills or views of the foothills from areas within the City.

Class IV Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class IV impacts related to aesthetics associated with the service area.

4.1.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics and Visual Resources."

4.1.3.5 Mitigation

Modifications to Proposed General Plan Policies

No modifications are required.

Additional Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

4.1.3.6 Residual Impacts

There would be no residual impacts.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FARMLAND

4.2.1 Existing Conditions

The following section describes the existing agriculture and farmland setting in relation to the five potential future Goleta service areas.

4.2.1.1 Existing and Planned Agriculture and Farmland in the Future Service Area

Subarea A

Subarea A includes two large tracts of unincorporated County agricultural land. This subarea is part of what is known as the South Patterson Agricultural Block, which is a 610-acre area made up of numerous contiguous parcels of different sizes, zoned by the County for agriculture uses. The area supports orchards and row crops, and contains land classified as Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance. The soils on site include both prime and nonprime soils, including Elder sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes—Class II), Goleta loam (0 to 2 percent slopes—Class I), and Camarillo fine sandy loam. Access to the service area is via Goleta City streets. A piece of the area is in the flight path of the City of Santa Barbara Airport, which could constrain other possible future uses besides agriculture in that area. This entire 85.4 acres is planned for Agriculture use under the GP/CLUP.

Subarea B

Subarea B consists primarily of residential housing, with open space/recreation and agriculture land uses. Area B contains a 25.9-acre existing agricultural site that is currently the Noel Christmas Tree Farm. The property was once part of a larger agricultural area that has been gradually diminished in size with the building of the nearby Sunrise Village and Cathedral Pointe residential developments. The southwest corner of the property abuts the City of Goleta's eastern boundary at San Jose Creek. The parcel is entirely classified as Prime Farmland, and the soils on site include Elder sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes—Class II) and Goleta loam (0 to 2 percent slopes—Class I). This entire 25.9 acres is planned for continued Agriculture use under the GP/CLUP.

Subarea C

Subarea C consists of residential housing, open space/recreation, and agriculture land uses. Two small existing agricultural parcels comprising 5.8 acres and 3.8 acres are located in the southeastern portion of Subarea C. The parcels are not currently classified as Important Farmland and do not contain prime agriculture soils; the soils on site are made up of Elder-Soboba complexes (2 to 9 percent slopes) and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (15 to 30 percent slopes). The combined 9.6 acres are planned for continued Agriculture use under the GP/CLUP.

Subarea D

Subarea D does not contain any existing or proposed agricultural land, nor does it contain prime agriculture soils. The soils on site are made up of Aquents (fill areas) Xerothents (cut and fill

areas), Concepcion fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes), Concepcion fine sandy loam (2 to 9 percent slopes) and Concepcion fine sandy loam (15 to 30 percent slopes).

Subarea E

Subarea E does not contain any existing or proposed agricultural land. The parcels are not currently classified as Important Farmland (a small portion along the western boundary is classified as Grazing Land), and do not contain prime agriculture soils. The soils on site are made up of Ayar clay (15 to 30 percent slopes and 30 to 50 percent slopes), Goleta fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes), Diablo clay (2 to 9 percent slopes), and Concepcion fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes, 2 to 9 percent slopes, and 15 to 30 percent slopes).

4.2.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal, state, and local regulations related to "Agriculture and Farmland" resources are the same as presented in Section 3.2.

4.2.3 Service Area Impacts and Mitigation

4.2.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of significance for the future service areas are the same as those presented in Section 3.2, "Agriculture and Farmland."

4.2.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

GP/CLUP policies for the future service areas are the same as those identified in Section 3.2, "Agriculture and Farmland."

4.2.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation

Class I Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class I impacts related to agriculture and farmland associated with annexation of the future service area.

Class II Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class II impacts related to agriculture and farmland associated with annexation of the future service area.

Class III Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class III impacts related to agriculture and farmland associated with annexation of the future service area.

Class IV Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

There are no short-term Class IV impacts related to agriculture and farmland associated with the future service area.

Long-Term Impacts

Impact 4.2-1. Preservation of Agricultural Land

With implementation of the GP/CLUP, existing agricultural land uses within the service areas would be preserved as agricultural land uses. The preservation of this agricultural land is considered to be consistent with the proposed GP/CLUP, and further advances GP/CLUP Goal 3 in the Land Use Element and Goal 8 in the Conservation Element. The implementation of Policy CE 11, Preservation of Agricultural Lands, would help to discourage further conversion of agricultural lands to noncompatible and urbanized uses, and would minimize the loss of agricultural land in the future service area. Therefore, incorporation of the future service area into the City's sphere of influence would result in beneficial impacts to agriculture and farmland in the future service area.

4.2.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

There would be no cumulative impacts associated with the future service area. Implementation of the proposed GP/CLUP would result in the preservation of existing agricultural land uses. When combined with impacts from other cumulative projects, the proposed project would be considered cumulatively beneficial. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to agriculture and farmland.

4.2.3.5 Mitigation

Modifications to Proposed General Plan Policies

No modifications are required.

Additional Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

4.2.3.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts associated with agriculture and farmland in the future service area would be beneficial.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

4.3.1 Existing Conditions

The existing air quality setting for the future service area is the same as presented in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

4.3.2 Regulatory Framework

The federal and state regulatory frameworks for the future service area related to air resources are the same as those presented in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

4.3.3 Service Area Impacts and Mitigation

4.3.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of significance for the future service area are the same as those presented in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

4.3.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

GP/CLUP policies for the future service area are the same as those identified in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

4.3.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation

Class I Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

There are no short-term Class I impacts related to air quality associated with the future service area.

Long-Term Impacts

There are no long-term Class I impacts related to air quality associated with the future service area.

Class II Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

Short-term Class II impacts related to air quality associated with the service areas would be similar to those identified in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

Long-Term Impacts

There are no long-term Class II impacts related to air quality associated with the service areas.

Class III Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

There are no short-term Class III impacts related to air quality associated with the service areas.

Long-Term Impacts

Long-term Class III impacts related to air quality associated with the service areas are the same as those identified in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

Class IV Impacts

There are no short-or long-term Class IV impacts related to air quality associated with the service areas.

4.3.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

4.3.3.4 Mitigation

Modifications to Proposed General Plan Policies

No modifications are required.

Additional Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

4.3.3.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.3, "Air Quality."

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.4.1 Existing Conditions

The following section describes the existing biological resources and conditions in the future service area/sphere of influence. All habitat types that occur in the City also occur in the service area/sphere of influence and are associated with same set of special status species (see Table 3.4-2). Table 4.4-1 indicates the estimated acreage of habitats in each service area by type, together with ESHA types. Distribution of habitats in the service areas is depicted in Figures 3.4-1 and 3.4-2.

Subarea A

This area is almost entirely in active agricultural use and would remain designated for agriculture under the GP/CLUP.

Subarea B

Approximately 87% of this area is developed land. Maria Ignacio Creek meanders south along the eastern edge and San Jose Creek meanders south along and through the western portion. ESHA habitats are limited to linear riparian areas along the creeks.

Subarea C

This area includes a combination of developed lands and agriculture, together with approximately 53.7 acres of ESHA types. There is more riparian/marsh/vernal ESHA in this area (53.0 acres) than in any of the other service areas. The area also includes 1.5 acres of ESHA scrub types. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the eucalyptus woodland is potential roosting habitat for monarch butterflies and/or raptors.

Subarea D

This area includes lands covered by the Ellwood-Devereaux Open Space and Habitat Management Plan. It contains the widest variety of natural habitats among the subareas of the

future service area/sphere of influence, including approximately 42.7 acres of ESHA types. Devereux Slough is located just to the east of this subarea, and Devereux Creek drains through the area to its confluence with Devereux Slough. The primary habitat type on the area is nonnative grassland (81.8 acres).

**TABLE 4.4-1
HABITAT TYPES IN THE POTENTIAL FUTURE SERVICE AREAS**

Habitat Types	SA-A	SA-B	SA-C	SA-D	SA-E
Native grassland (ESHA)	0	0	0	0.4	0
Non-native grassland	0	0	7.3	81.8	0
Native Scrub (ESHA)	0	0	1.5	26.8	12.5
Native Upland Woodland/Savannah (ESHA)	0	0	0	0	0
Eucalyptus woodland/Monarch Butterfly and/or Raptor Roosting Habitat (ESHA) ¹	0	0	1.2	9.4	0
Riparian/Marsh/Vernal (ESHA)	0.2	27.1	53.0	18.2	10.1
Open Water (ESHA)	0	0	0	1.1	0
Unvegetated Open Creek Channel (ESHA) ²	0	0	0	0	0
Beach/Shoreline (ESHA) ³	0	0	0	3.8	0
Disturbed/Landscaped	0	2.4	11.5	42.7	19.1
Golf Course	0	0	0	52.0	117.5
Orchards/Crops	90.8	16.2	155.7	0	0.2
Developed	0.1	306.4	389.9	21.8	0.5
Total	91.2	352.1	618.1	258.0	159.9
ESHA Total	0.2	27.1	53.7	49.8	10.1
Notes					
SA = Service Area					
¹ For purposes of this FEIR, all eucalyptus woodland in the service areas is assumed to be monarch butterfly and/or raptor roosting habitats.					
² This habitat type was not mapped in the service areas					
⁴ The beach/shoreline habitat in this SA also is western snowy plover critical habitat.					

Subarea E

This area is primarily an existing golf course. There are a combination of ESHA and non-ESHA scrub types on the area, together with approximately 10 acres of riparian/marsh/vernal types. Glen Annie Creek runs along the eastern portion of the subarea.

4.4.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal, state, and local regulations applicable to the future service area/sphere of influence are the same as those presented in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

4.4.3 Service Area Impacts and Mitigation

4.4.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of significance for the service areas are the same as those presented in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

4.4.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

GP/CLUP Plan Policies for the service areas are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

3.4.3.3 Service Area Impacts

Class I Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class I impacts related to biological resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence.

Class II Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

For Areas B, C, D, and E, short-term Class II impacts related to biological resources are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

Long-Term Impacts

For Areas B, C, D, and E, long-term Class II impacts related to biological resources are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

Class III Impacts

For Areas A, B, C, D, and E, short-term and long-term Class III impacts related to biological resources are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

Class IV Impacts

For Areas B, C, D, and E, Class IV impacts related to biological resources are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

4.4.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

4.4.3.5 Mitigation

Modifications to Proposed General Plan Policies

No modifications are required.

Additional Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

4.4.3.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources."

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The following section describes the existing cultural resources setting in relation to the five potential future Goleta service areas.

4.5.1 Existing Conditions**Subarea A**

The results of the record search for Area A indicate 11 prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites that have been previously recorded that lie within, or partially within, the subarea. Ten of the archaeological sites recorded within, or partially within, Subarea A are strictly prehistoric in origin and one contains materials from both the prehistoric and historic periods. The sites present in Area A represent major villages, places of less substantial habitation such as temporary campsites, and resource procurement and/or processing locations. As indicated on the site records, some of the sites may be disturbed, and/or either largely or completely destroyed. Some of the village or larger habitation sites in the Goleta area either contain or have the potential to contain human burials.

The records search also indicated that approximately 55 percent of the area within Subarea A has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Most of these surveys have been conducted since the inception of CEQA in the mid-1970s. However, these previous surveys may not have all been of the same intensity. Depending on the intended purpose of the survey, different levels of intensity were sometimes employed. Also, over time, methods of archaeological survey have evolved, with methods employed 20 or 30 years ago often being less methodical than those generally practiced today. In general, if archaeological and historical surveys for currently undeveloped parcels or lands are older than ten years, the parcels or lands should be resurveyed.

Subarea B

The results of the record search for Area B indicate 4 prehistoric archaeological sites that have been previously recorded that lie within, or partially within, the subarea. The four prehistoric sites present in Subarea B represent places of habitation such as temporary campsites and resource procurement and/or processing locations. One of the sites within Subarea B is spatially located in neighboring Area C as well. As indicated on the site records, some of the sites may be disturbed, and/or either largely or completely destroyed. Some of the village or larger habitation sites in the Goleta area either contain or have the potential to contain human burials.

The records search also indicated that approximately 27 percent of the area within Subarea B has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Most of these surveys have been conducted since the inception of CEQA in the mid-1970s. However, these previous surveys may not have all been of the same intensity. Depending on the intended purpose of the survey, different levels of intensity were sometimes employed. Also, over time, methods of

archaeological survey have evolved, with methods employed 20 or 30 years ago often being less methodical than those generally practiced today. In general, if archaeological and historical surveys for currently undeveloped parcels or lands are older than ten years, the parcels or lands should be resurveyed.

Subarea C

The results of the record search for Subarea C indicate 7 prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites that have been previously recorded that lie within, or partially within, the service area. Six of the archaeological sites recorded within, or partially within, Subarea C are strictly prehistoric in origin and one contains materials from both the prehistoric and historic periods. The sites present in Subarea C represent places of habitation such as temporary campsites, resource procurement and/or processing locations, and trails. One of the sites within Subarea C is spatially located in neighboring Subarea B as well. As indicated on the site records, some of the sites may be disturbed, and/or either largely or completely destroyed. Some of the village or larger habitation sites in the Goleta area either contain or have the potential to contain human burials.

The records search also indicated that approximately 7 percent of the area within Subarea C has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Most of these surveys have been conducted since the inception of CEQA in the mid-1970s. However, these previous surveys may not have all been of the same intensity. Depending on the intended purpose of the survey, different levels of intensity were sometimes employed. Also, over time, methods of archaeological survey have evolved, with methods employed 20 or 30 years ago often being less methodical than those generally practiced today. In general, if archaeological and historical surveys for currently undeveloped parcels or lands are older than ten years, the parcels or lands should be resurveyed.

Subarea D

The results of the record search for Subarea D indicate 5 prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites that have been previously recorded that lie within, or partially within, the service area. Four of the archaeological sites recorded within, or partially within, Subarea D are strictly prehistoric in origin and one record is unavailable and is therefore of unknown temporal identity. The prehistoric sites present in Subarea D represent major villages, places of less substantial habitation such as temporary campsites, and resource procurement and/or processing locations. As indicated on the site records, some of the sites may be disturbed, and/or either largely or completely destroyed. Some of the village or larger habitation sites in the Goleta area either contain or have the potential to contain human burials.

The records search also indicated that approximately 81 percent of the area within Subarea D has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Most of these surveys have been conducted since the inception of CEQA in the mid-1970s. However, these previous surveys may not have all been of the same intensity. Depending on the intended purpose of the survey, different levels of intensity were sometimes employed. Also, over time, methods of archaeological survey have evolved, with methods employed 20 or 30 years ago often being less methodical than those generally practiced today. In general, if archaeological and historical surveys for currently undeveloped parcels or lands are older than ten years, the parcels or lands should be resurveyed.

Subarea E

The results of the record search for Subarea E indicate 2 prehistoric and/or historic archaeological sites that have been previously recorded that lie within, or partially within, the service area. One of the archaeological sites recorded within, or partially within, Subarea E is strictly prehistoric in origin and one is a historic trash deposit. The prehistoric site present in Subarea E represents a place of habitation such as a temporary campsites and resource procurement and/or processing location. As indicated on the site records, some of the sites in the Goleta area may be disturbed, and/or either largely or completely destroyed. Some of the village or larger habitation sites in the Goleta area either contain or have the potential to contain human burials.

The records search also indicated that approximately 93 percent of the area within Area E has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Most of these surveys have been conducted since the inception of CEQA in the mid-1970s. However, these previous surveys may not have all been of the same intensity. Depending on the intended purpose of the survey, different levels of intensity were sometimes employed. Also, over time, methods of archaeological survey have evolved, with methods employed 20 or 30 years ago often being less methodical than those generally practiced today. In general, if archaeological and historical surveys for currently undeveloped parcels or lands are older than ten years, the parcels or lands should be resurveyed.

4.5.2 Regulatory Framework

4.5.2.1 Federal and State

Federal, state, and local regulations for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those presented in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

4.5.3 Service Area Impacts and Mitigation

4.5.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of significance for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those presented in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

4.5.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

GP/CLUP policies for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those identified in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

4.5.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation

Class I Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class I impacts related to cultural resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence.

Class II Impacts

Short- and long-term Class II impacts to cultural resources in the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those identified in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

Class III Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class III impacts related to cultural resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence.

Class IV Impacts**Short-Term Impacts**

There are no short-term Class IV impacts related to cultural resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence.

Long-Term Impacts

Long-term Class IV impacts related to cultural resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those identified in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

4.5.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

4.5.3.5 Mitigation***Modifications to Proposed General Plan Policies***

No modifications are required.

Additional Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

4.5.3.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources."

4.6 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The following section describes the existing geology, soils, and mineral resources setting in relation to the potential future Goleta service area/sphere of influence.

4.6.1 Existing Conditions**4.6.1.1 Topography*****Subarea A***

This area is composed of nearly-level ground on the floor of the Goleta Valley at an elevation of about 30 feet above sea level.

Subarea B

Seventy-five percent of the area is composed of nearly-level ground on the floor of the Goleta Valley at an elevation of about 60 feet above sea level. A hill extending to an elevation of 100 feet above sea level occupies the northeastern quarter of this area.

Subarea C

This area is comprised of several north-south trending ridges separated by intervening stream valleys in the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Elevations in this area range up to 300 feet above sea level.

Subarea D

This area is primarily occupied by an elevated, gently sloping terrace approximately 60 feet above sea level. The Devereaux Creek valley also crosses this area.

Subarea E

This area includes the northern edge of the Goleta Valley and the adjoining steep foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains. The topography in this area has been modified with the development of the Glen Annie Golf Course. The elevation of this area ranges up to 350 feet above sea level.

4.6.1.2 Geology

The geologic formations exposed within the City of Goleta and the service area/sphere of influence are delineated in Figure 3.6-1. Relevant information pertaining to the stratigraphy and geologic structure of the service area is presented below. For a detailed explanation of these descriptions, please see Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

Stratigraphy**Quaternary Units**

Younger Alluvium (Qa): All of Area A, half of Area B, and portions of Areas C and D are underlain by this unit.

Older Alluvium (Qoa): This Pleistocene Age unit is exposed on low hills at the northern edge of the Goleta Valley in Areas B, C, and D. In these areas, this unit unconformably overlies older bedrock formations and can be over 200 feet thick. In Area E, deposits assigned to this unit form a thin veneer (less than 30 feet thick) of alluvial and marine sediment that unconformably overlies older bedrock on the Ellwood Mesa.

Quaternary Older Gravels (Qog): This unit is exposed in Area B.

Santa Barbara Formation (Qsb): A small outcrop of this unit is present at the edge of Area C.

Tertiary Units

Monterey Formation (Tml): The Monterey Formation is exposed in Area C along North Fairview Avenue.

Rincon Formation (Tr): This geologic unit is exposed in the Area E located west of Glen Annie Road (the Glen Annie Golf Course) and in Area C just east of Fairview Avenue and north of Cathedrals Oaks Road.

Vaqueros Formation (Tvq): Two small outcrops are located within the northernmost portion of Area C.

Geologic Structure

Subarea A

This area is underlain by a thick accumulation of flat-lying Younger and Older Alluvium that fills the structural depression located north of the More Ranch Fault. Tilted Tertiary bedrock underlies the alluvium.

Subareas B, C, and E

The geologic structure that underlies Areas B, C, and E generally consists of a southerly dipping, east-west trending homocline (i.e., all the rock layers dip uniformly in one direction) of consolidated Tertiary bedrock that is unconformably overlain by gently sloping Quaternary alluvial sedimentary units. In the foothills north of the City in Areas C and E, a more complex geologic structure with folds and faults has been mapped in the exposed bedrock. These folds and faults trend from east-west to northwest-southeast. With one exception, the faults are classified as inactive. The exception is the San Pedro fault (USGS 2003). This fault is shown on Figures 3.6-1 and 3.6-2 along the northeast edge of Area B. It is located along the northeast edge of Area B coincident with a segment of Cathedral Oaks Road just east of the Patterson Avenue intersection. The linear topographic depression in this area has been interpreted to be a potentially active fault. This fault inferred to trend northwest across Area C.

Subarea D

This area is underlain by south-dipping bedrock of the Sisquoc and Monterey formations that is unconformably overlain by a thin veneer of Younger and Older alluvium. The potentially active More Ranch Fault traverses this area.

4.6.1.3 Soils

The soils present at the ground surface within the service area/sphere of influence are described by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) in the "Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California, South Coastal Part" (Shipman 1981).

Expansive soils would be found in all of the Subareas. In addition, compressible soils would be potentially encountered in Area A. Refer to Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources," for a discussion of the hazards associated with these soil types.

4.6.1.4 Mineral Resources

There are no existing or planned surface mining operations within the service areas.

4.6.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal, state, and local regulations for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those presented in Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

4.6.3 Service Area Impacts and Mitigation

4.6.3.1 Thresholds of Significance

Thresholds of significance for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those presented in Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

4.6.3.2 Discussion of Relevant GP/CLUP Policies

GP/CLUP policies for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those identified in Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

4.6.3.3 Potential Geologic Impacts and Hazards

Seismic Hazards

Ground Rupture

The potentially active More Ranch fault and San Pedro fault (see Figure 3.6-2) are the only recognized sources of ground rupture within the service area/sphere of influence.

Groundshaking

Groundshaking is a regional phenomenon that affects land areas surrounding an earthquake epicenter, with the intensity of shaking diminishing with distance from the fault. Groundshaking within the City can be generated by an earthquake on a local onshore or offshore fault or by a major quake on a remote fault such as the San Andreas. This hazard is faced by all properties in the service area/sphere of influence.

Liquefaction

The impacts from this hazard are the same as those described in Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

Slope Stability Hazards

Impacts related to slope stability (landslide) hazards can occur where development is proposed on or adjacent to steep slopes underlain by weak geologic units. Existing landslide deposits are illustrated in Figure 3.6-5. The geologic unit generally associated with landslide hazards on the South Coast, the Rincon Formation, underlies portions of the two northernmost subareas (Areas C and E).

Soils Hazards

Expansive soils would be found in all of the service area/sphere of influence. In addition, compressible soils would be potentially encountered in Area A. Refer to Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources," for a discussion of the hazards associated with these soil types.

Radon Gas

Radon gas, a known carcinogen, is known to emanate from the Rincon Formation due to the decay of naturally-occurring uranium present in this rock unit. The high radon hazard area

depicted on Figure 3.6-6 generally coincides with the outcrops of this geologic unit. Portions of two subareas (Areas C and E) are underlain by the Rincon Formation.

Accelerated Erosion

Construction activities on a site can temporarily increase the rate of erosion and the volume of downstream sediment transport. These effects are generally short-term in nature and are alleviated by required erosion control measures during construction and the growth of vegetation after the completion of construction.

4.6.3.4 Project Impacts

Class I Impacts

There are no short- or long-term Class I impacts related to geology, soils, and mineral resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence.

Class II Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

Impact 4.6-1. Exposure of People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Landslide Effects Resulting during Construction on Unstable Geologic Units or Soils

- *Northern Subareas:* Because of the steep terrain and unstable soils and geologic units in Areas C and E, north of Cathedral Oaks Road, development in these areas could cause higher likelihood of landslides. Unstable geologic and soil units of most concern are the Rincon Formation and the Ayars series.
- *Southern Subareas:* Because of the dominant coastal character of Areas A and D, south of the City, development in these areas could cause higher likelihood of landslides from coastal erosion.

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 4.6-1.

- *Northern Subareas:* Although development on steep terrain or unstable soils and geologic units can potentially lead to landslides, the City's policies for general safety and soil and slope stability reduce this risk to a less-than-significant level. These policies are:
 - Policy SE 1: Safety in General
 - Policy SE 5: Soil and Slope Stability Hazards
- *Southern Subareas:* Although development near the coast can potentially lead to landslides, the City's policies for general safety, soil and slope stability, bluff erosion and retreat, and beach erosion reduce this risk to a less-than-significant level. These policies are:
 - Policy SE 1: Safety in General
 - Policy SE 2: Bluff Erosion and Retreat
 - Policy SE 3: Beach Erosion and Shoreline Hazards
 - Policy SE 5: Soil and Slope Stability Hazards

Impact 4.6-2. Substantial Accelerated Soil Erosion and/or Loss of a Substantial Amount of Topsoil

- *Northern Subareas:* Because of the steep terrain and unstable soils and geologic units in Areas C and E, north of Cathedral Oaks Road, development in these areas could cause higher levels of accelerated erosion (see discussion for Impacts 3.6-1 and 3.9-1).
- *Southern Subareas:* Because of the dominant coastal character of Areas A and D, south of the City, development in these areas could cause higher levels of accelerated erosion (see discussion for Impacts 3.6-1 and 3.9-1).

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 4.6-2.

- *Northern Subareas:* Although development on steep terrain or unstable soils and geologic units can potentially lead to accelerated erosion, the City's policies for general safety, soil and slope stability, bluff erosion and retreat, and beach erosion would reduce this risk to a less-than-significant level.
 - Policy SE 1: Safety in General
 - Policy SE 5: Soil and Slope Stability Hazards
- *Southern Subareas:* Although development near the coast can potentially lead to accelerated erosion, the City's policies for general safety, soil and slope stability, bluff erosion and retreat, and beach erosion reduce this risk to a less-than-significant level.
 - Policy SE 1: Safety in General
 - Policy SE 2: Bluff Erosion and Retreat
 - Policy SE 3: Beach Erosion and Shoreline Hazards
 - Policy SE 5: Soil and Slope Stability Hazards

Long-Term Impacts

Impact 4.6-3. Exposure of People or Structures to Substantial Adverse Effects Resulting from Seismically Induced Landsliding or Liquefaction

- *Northern Subareas:* Because of the steep terrain and unstable soils and geologic units in Areas C and E, north of Cathedral Oaks Road, the risk of a seismic event triggering a landslide in unstable geologic or soil units (described above) or on steep (i.e., greater than 20 percent) slopes may be greater than in study area.
- *Southern Subareas:* Because the More Ranch fault runs through Areas A and D, south of the City, the risk associated with surface rupture along the trace and landsliding along the coastal bluffs and steep stream beds may be greater than in the study area.

Policies That Would Reduce Impact 4.6-3.

- *Northern Subareas:* Although development in a seismically active region is potentially dangerous, the City's policies for seismic and seismically induced hazards would reduce this risk to a less-than-significant level. The City's policies, listed below, include maintaining up-to-date geologic information, complying with the California Building Standards Code (CBSC), prohibiting building within a fault trace corridor, requiring geotechnical reports, pursuing retrofitting older masonry buildings, requiring a higher level of seismic safety for critical buildings to minimize this impact, and discouraging construction with high liquefaction potential.
 - Policy SE 1: Safety in General

- Policy SE 4: Seismic and Seismically-Induced Hazards
- Policy SE 11: Emergency Preparedness
- *Southern Subareas:* The City's policies for seismic and seismically induced hazards reduce this risk to a less-than-significant level. The City's policies, listed below, include maintaining up-to-date geologic information, complying with the CBSC, prohibiting building within a fault trace corridor, requiring geotechnical reports, pursuing retrofitting older masonry buildings, requiring a higher level of seismic safety for critical buildings to minimize this impact, and discouraging construction with high liquefaction potential.
 - Policy SE 1: Safety in General
 - Policy SE 4: Seismic and Seismically-Induced Hazards
 - Policy SE 3: Beach Erosion and Shoreline Hazards
 - Policy SE 11: Emergency Preparedness

Class III Impacts

Short-Term Impacts

There are no short-term Class III impacts related to geology, soils, and mineral resources associated with the service area/sphere of influence.

Long-Term Impacts

Impact 4.6-4. Exposure of People to Elevated Levels of Indoor Radon

Because of the occurrence of the Rincon Formation and Rincon-derived soils in Areas C and E, north of Cathedral Oaks Road, these areas may be at a higher risk for elevated indoor radon exposure. Both the City and the service area/sphere of influence are located in Radon Zone 1, which indicates the area has the highest potential for elevated levels of radon (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006a), and therefore people could be exposed to elevated levels of indoor radon. The potential for such exposure is considered an adverse but less-than-significant impact. The City has included a policy subsection SE 1.9 that addresses radon hazards as suggested in the DEIR. No additional mitigation is identified.

4.6.3.5 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

4.6.3.6 Mitigation

Modifications to Proposed General Plan Policies

No modifications are required.

Other Mitigation

No additional mitigation is identified.

4.6.3.7 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are the same as those identified in Section 3.6, "Geology, Soils, and Mineral Resources."

4.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

4.7.1 Existing Conditions

The following section describes the existing hazards and hazardous materials setting in relation to the potential future service area/sphere of influence.

Subarea A

Area A is currently under agricultural use. Such land use indicates the possible presence or use of hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides and herbicides).

Subarea B

Existing land uses in Area B are residential, agricultural, and recreation/open space. Agricultural land use indicates the possible presence or use of hazardous materials.

Subarea C

Existing land uses in Area C are residential, agricultural, and recreation/open space. Agricultural land use indicates the possible presence or use of hazardous materials.

Subarea D

Existing land uses in Area D include the Ocean Meadows Golf Course, UCSB North Campus, the Venoco Ellwood Oil Marine Terminal, and the COPR area. Golf course uses indicate the possible storage or use of hazardous materials (e.g., petrochemicals, pesticides, and rodenticides). Two above-ground crude oil tanks are located south of Ocean Meadows Golf Course as part of the Venoco Ellwood Oil Marine Terminal. These tanks appear to be located within catch basins for containment.

Subarea E

The existing land use in Area E comprises the Glen Annie Golf Course. Golf course uses indicate the possible storage or use of hazardous materials (e.g., petrochemicals, pesticides, and rodenticides).

4.7.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal, state, and local regulations for the service area/sphere of influence are the same as those presented in Section 3.7, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials."